

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL
VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER,
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION
AND
THE WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING
DEMOLITION OF BUILDING 7 AND NEW POSSIBLE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
AT THE WALLA WALLA VA MEDICAL CENTER**

WHEREAS, the US Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration, Jonathan M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAWW), located at 77 Wainwright Drive, Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, Washington, plans to demolish Building 7 due to significant damage and deterioration, and possibly construct a two-story building in its location; and

WHEREAS, VAWW has determined that the proposed project is a federal action that meets the definition of undertaking, per 36 CFR § 800.16(y), and is the type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties, and therefore subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 USC § 306108) and its implementation regulations (36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties); and

WHEREAS, VAWW has consulted with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (Attachment A); and

WHEREAS, VAWW has provided the public with information about the Undertaking and its effects on historic properties and sought public comment and input, consistent with 36 CFR § 800.2(d), by advertisement in the local newspaper, the *Union Bulletin*, and a post on the VAWW website (Attachment A); and

WHEREAS, VAWW has consulted with the City of Walla Walla and Fort Walla Walla Museum and invited them to sign this MOA and they have declined; and

WHEREAS, VAWW has consulted with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Nez Perce Tribe and the Wanapum Tribe; and VAWW has invited the CTUIR to sign this MOA as an invited signatory and has invited the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Nez Perce Tribe and the Wanapum Tribe to sign this MOA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, VAWW, in consultation with the SHPO, has determined the Undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (APE), as defined by 36 CFR § 800.16 (d), to be exclusive to Building 7 and its surrounding lot (Attachment A); and

WHEREAS, VA has determined and SHPO has concurred that Building 7 is a contributing resource to the Fort Walla Walla VA Medical Center, a property determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, VAWW has identified the Fort Walla Walla Historic District / eligible Fort Walla Walla VA Medical Center as a historic property within the APE that will be affected by the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, VAWW understands that the CTUIR consider the Parade Grounds on the VAWW campus as a property of traditional and religious cultural significance; and

WHEREAS, VAWW notes that although there has been no formal study of the Parade Grounds to determine traditional religious or cultural significance, VAWW has and always will treat the Parade Grounds with special care and attention with regard to historic preservation; and

WHEREAS, the possible construction of a new building in the location has the potential to adversely affect archaeological resources; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), VAWW has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect finding with specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, VAWW offered to move Building 7 to Fort Walla Walla Museum property via an email dated 18 January 2019, and the Fort Walla Walla Museum chose not to accept the offer via an email response dated 22 January 2019. VAWW also posted a public notice in the *Union Bulletin* to offer the building to another location and received no response (Attachment B); and

NOW, THEREFORE, VAWW, SHPO and CTUIR agree that the adverse effect will be resolved through execution of this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(v), and that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on the historic property.

STIPULATIONS

VAWW shall ensure that the following measures are carried out.

I. Professional Qualifications

VAWW will ensure that all historic preservation and archaeological resources work performed by or on behalf of the agency pursuant to this MOA, shall be accomplished by or under the direct supervision of persons who meet or exceed the pertinent qualifications standard for the relevant discipline set out in the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (48 FR 44738-44739). Additionally, an architect or architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* shall be employed by VAWW and/or its consultants to review and comment upon architectural designs of the proposed building.

II. Cultural Resources Awareness Training

VAWW will ensure that key personnel involved in the demolition of Building 7 complete the Cultural Resources Awareness Training (Attachment C).

III. Architectural Treatment Measures

A. Design Review

During design for any proposed building, VAWW will engage the SHPO for architectural review and comment to ensure compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The design will complement the architecture of Buildings 48 and 49, former Fort Walla Walla single officers' quarters located immediately adjacent and to the east of Building 7.

B. New Building Construction Design Review

VAWW will ensure opportunities for iterative discussions shall take place between VAWW's Design/Build contractor and architect, the SHPO, and interested Consulting Parties to coordinate appropriate design aesthetics for a new building, site layout, and landscape elements. Design review will occur at 30%, 60% and 95% design completion. Opportunities may include conference calls, web-based exchanges, and mailings. VAWW is committed to receiving and integrating stakeholder design suggestions and will provide written responses to design review comments at 95% design completion.

C. Salvage

VAWW will ensure that notable architectural features such as original historical windows, will be removed from the building prior demolition and stored in Building 65.

D. Public Outreach

VAWW will create a set of coloring pages of campus buildings with building number and historical use included as a caption for use in the VAWW Cultural Resources Program

school outreach, the YMCA after school and summer programs, and for use in the future campus interpretive center to be located in Quarters 1.

IV. Interpretive Measures

- A. Prior to executing a contract for a Design/Build contractor to construct a replacement building, VAWW will draft and install an interpretive panel on the history of Building 7.
- VAWW will design the panel to include historical and contemporary photographs of Building 7 and a narrative on its connection to both Fort Era and VA occupations of the VAWW property. The panel will measure no less than 2.5 square feet and be oriented toward Wainwright Drive. The panel will be constructed of wood and metal with waterproof adhesive similar in design and materials to other interpretive panels at the VAWW.
 - VAWW will invite signatories to this MOA to review the draft panel content for a period of at least 30 days and provide comment. VAWW is committed to receiving and integrating stakeholder suggestions and will provide written responses to comments prior to finalizing the panel.
 - VAWW will post the final panel along the sidewalk that runs on the southern side of Wainwright Drive in the vicinity of the former location of Building 7.
 - VAWW will notify all Signatories to this agreement of the installation of the finalized panel.
- B. VAWW will remove the plaque from the façade of Building 7 prior to demolition and install the plaque in the Campus interpretative center.

V. Archaeological Treatment Measures

VAWW will ensure that archaeological monitoring by a qualified archaeologist will be implemented for all ground disturbing activities associated with construction or demolition of any replacement building in accordance with the protocols set forth in the VAWW Monitoring Plan and Cultural Resources Discovery Plan (Attachment D).

VI. Post-Review Discoveries

If historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties occur during implementation of the undertaking, VAWW will follow the protocols set forth in the VAWW Monitoring Plan and Cultural Resources Discovery Plan (Attachment D).

VII. Duration

This MOA will expire if its terms are not carried out within five (5) years from the date of execution. Prior to such time, VAWW may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation IX.

VIII. Dispute Resolution

Should any Signatory to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, VAWW shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If VAWW determines that such objection cannot be resolved, it will:

- A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including VAWW's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide VAWW with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, VAWW shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. VAWW will then proceed according to its final decision.
- B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, VAWW may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching a final decision, VAWW shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories or concurring parties and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.
- C. VAWW's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

IX. Amendment

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

X. Termination

If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other signatories to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation VII, above. If within thirty (30) days an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories.

Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, VAWW must either (a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. VAWW shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

XI. Scope of Agreement

This Agreement is limited in scope to the Undertaking and is entered into solely for that purpose. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or shall be construed to diminish or affect in any way the right of the Tribes to take any lawful action to protect Native American graves from disturbance or desecration, to protect archaeological sites from damage, or to protect the Tribes' rights under cemetery and Native American graves protection laws, or other applicable laws.

Additionally, this Agreement does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or equity, by persons who are not a party to this Agreement, against the SHPO, or VAWW, their officers, or employees, any Consulting Party, or any other person not a signatory to this Agreement.

XII. Anti-Deficiency Act

VAWW obligations under this MOA are subject to the availability of funds and the stipulations of this MOA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 USC § 1341). VAWW will make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure the necessary funds to implement this MOA in its entirety. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs its ability to implement the stipulations of this MOA, VAWW will consult in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures in Stipulations VII and VIII above.

Execution of this MOA by VAWW and the Signatories and implementation of its terms evidence that VAWW has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment

SIGNATORIES:

By: _____ Date: _____
Christopher Bjornberg, Director
Walla Walla VA Medical Center

By: Allyson Brooks Date: 11/18/2020
Allyson Brooks, Washington State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

By: N. Kathryn Brigham Date: 10/26/20
N. Kathryn Brigham, Chair, Board of Trustees
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

CONCURRING PARTIES:

By: _____ Date: _____
Guy Moura, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

By: _____ Date: _____
Delano Saluskin, Chairman
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation

By: _____ Date: _____
Shannon Wheeler, Chairman
Nez Perce Tribe

By: _____ Date: _____
Rex Buck
Wanapum Tribe



ATTACHMENT A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Washington
COUNTY:	Walla Walla
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	APR 16 1974

1. NAME					
COMMON: Fort Walla Walla Historic District					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Veteran's Administration Hospital					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: 77 Wainwright Drive					
CITY OR TOWN: Walla Walla			CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: #5 - Honorable Thomas S. Foley		
STATE Washington		CODE 53	COUNTY: Walla Walla		CODE 071
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No	
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	Hospital		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: See continuation sheet					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	CODE	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Walla Walla County Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER: 5th & Main Street					
CITY OR TOWN: Walla Walla			STATE: Washington	CODE 53	
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: None					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:	Washington
COUNTY:	Walla Walla
ENTRY NUMBER	APR 16 1974
DATE	

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<div>(Check One)</div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<div>(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>Fifteen buildings, erected from 1858 to 1906, remain standing in the Fort Walla Walla Historic District. These structures are typical of the styles of their time; and the alterations which have occurred over the years have retained these original characteristics. Also included in the district is the post cemetery, which is as old as the fort itself.</p> <p>The typical western military post was arranged in an open plan without extensive stockading. Fort Walla Walla was of this type, and the officer's quarters, the barracks, and the administration buildings were all placed around a central, rectangular parade ground. The various support and maintenance buildings were nondescript structures placed on the perimeters of the fort. The locating of these "outbuildings" was determined by the necessity of placing the structures as close as possible to their supportive functions. Thus, even though these "outbuildings" appeared random in position, there was purpose in their placement.</p> <p>Quarters #1, an "L" shaped building constructed in 1877, is similar to Quarters #2, #3, #4, and #5. The major portion of this frame structure stands 2 1/2 stories high with a gable roof, while the leg of the "L" extends back in a 1 1/2 story and 1 story sequence which creates a telescoping effect. A veranda enclosed in glass extends across the front, ends, and back of the front portion of the structure. Three dormers are located on the front and are evenly spaced across the facade with each containing a single window. Another dormer, centered and rising from the wall, occurs on the north roof slope of the 1 1/2 story portion of the leg. The building is covered with shiplap siding and contains flat plain window openings.</p> <p>Quarters #2, #3, #4, and #5 were identical "U" shaped structures erected in 1858. Consisting of adobe brick, the front portion of each was originally 1 1/2 stories high with a gabled roof. A veranda extended along the front facade and was supported by four heavy square columns. Single chimneys rose from the roof ridge at approximately the quarter points. The wings of the "U" projected to the back and stood 1 story high with low-pitched gable roofs. A further projection occurred about two-thirds of the way back on each wing, thus creating a telescoping effect. The brick foundation on the front portion was a solid, continuous foundation wall; whereas, the wings consisted of brick piers with wood and brick infill between. Windows were flat, plain openings, and bay windows projected from the front corners of both sides of each building.</p> <p>Alterations occurring to Quarters #2, #3, and #4 over the years have been similar and often simultaneous. The original adobe walls were eventually covered with bat and board siding, and then later recovered with shiplap which remains today. A back porch and utility room were added to the back portion of the wings sometime between 1917 and 1922. Prior to 1917, the roofs were raised from 1 1/2 stories to 2 1/2 stories, the chimneys extended, and dormers were added front and rear. Three dormers were</p>	

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1857

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify):☒ Historic☐ Industry

losophy

☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☐ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art

Architecture

☐ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☒ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The establishment of military posts at strategic points throughout the western frontier was often responsible for the location and growth of the many towns. In no place was the life of a fort more closely interwoven with that of a community than early Walla Walla. Settlement of the Walla Walla Valley and the town of Walla Walla was advanced a good number of years by the presence of a military garrison.

There were two earlier posts known as Fort Walla Walla. The original Fort Walla Walla was constructed in 1818, by the North West Company near where the Walla Walla River empties into the Columbia River. This post was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, and in 1855, was abandoned. The second Fort Walla Walla was built by the U.S. Army in 1856, in what is now downtown Walla Walla. This post was also later abandoned. In May, 1857, Company E of the 9th Infantry encamped several miles from the straggling community of shacks and tents which had been built around the second Fort Walla Walla. On the new site, the 9th Infantry constructed the third Fort Walla Walla. On May 23, 1859, this fort was officially declared a military reservation. It consisted of 640 acres in addition to some hay and timber reservations, later relinquished.

Beginning in 1859, the matter of providing escorts for road builder Captain John Mullan sometimes occupied half the garrison. Mullan's road extended from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton, Montana, the head of navigation on the Missouri. In the 1860's, Fort Walla Walla and the nearby town was an important communication and transportation link to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana. At this time, in fact, Walla Walla was the first large community in what later became Eastern Washington.

By 1865, all but a few of the regular Army troops were withdrawn, and in 1867, the fort was placed under the supervision of a Quartermaster's Agent. In 1873, the fort was garrisoned once again; and for the next thirty-seven years, the fort was occupied by many different units including: the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th and 14th Cavalry; the 2nd, 19th, 21st, and 24th Infantry; and the 10th and 30th Artillery.

Fort Walla Walla was originally built in response to the Yakima Indian War of the late 1850's, which involved such Columbia Plateau tribes as the Spokanes, Couer d'Alenes, Palouses, and Yakimas. Later, troops from Fort Walla Walla were involved in the Modoc, Nez Perce and Bannock Wars, plus just about every other Indian dispute in the Northwest. The fort

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Gray, Claude M. "Veteran's Administration Hospital Major Unit." The Walla Walla Story. Edited by Alfred McVay. Walla Walla Union-Bulletin, 1953.

Pope, Captain F. H., 14th Cavalry. History of Fort Walla Walla, 1908.

Whiting, J. S. Forts of the State of Washington. Seattle: Kelly Printing Co., Inc., 1951.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	46° 03 ' 11 "	118° 22 ' 12 "				
NE	46° 03 ' 30 "	118° 21 ' 03 "				
SE	46° 03 ' 11 "	118° 20 ' 49 "				
SW	46° 02 ' 46 "	118° 21 ' 55 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 178.65

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Greg Hranac & Glen Lindeman, Historic Preservation Specialists

ORGANIZATION **Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation** DATE **Jan. 23, 1974**
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
P.O. Box 1128

CITY OR TOWN: **Olympia** STATE **Washington** CODE **53**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name Charles H. Odegaard
Charles H. Odegaard

Title Director - Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

Date 2/22/74

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert Mortensen
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/16/74

ATTEST:
William George Emery
 Acting Keeper of The National Register

Date April 11, 1974

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 5100715
 0657015/012543/1135
 16/1015/00556/113N
 0686055/000168/11MS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Washington	
COUNTY	
Walla Walla	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 16 1974

(Number all entries)

#4 - Owner of Property
Fort Walla Walla Historic District

Approximately 107 acres:
United States Veteran's Administration
77 Wainwright Drive
Walla Walla, Washington - Code 53

Approximately 65 acres:
General Services Administration
15th & "C" Southwest
Auburn, Washington - Code 53

6.35 acres (cemetery):
City of Walla Walla
3rd and Rose Street
Walla Walla, Washington - Code 53



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 18 1976

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

Approximately 107 acres:

United States Veteran's Administration
77 Wainwright Drive
Walla Walla, Washington - Code 53

Approximately 65 acres:

General Services Administration
15th & "C" Southwest
Auburn, Washington - Code 53

6.35 acres (cemetery):

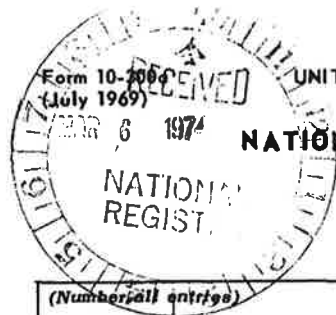
City of Walla Walla
3rd and Rose Street
Walla Walla, Washington - Code 53

3.4 acres (45-WW-33) - archaeological site

City of Walla Walla
3rd and Rose Street
Walla Walla, Washington - Code 53

TAX REFORM ACT

APR 1977



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Walla Walla	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 16 1974	

(Number all entries)

#7 - Description (1)

Fort Walla Walla Historic District

placed on the front with the center dormer containing two windows and the others having just one window. The rear dormers were centered over the wing roof ridges and contained single windows. About 1920-21, the verandas were enclosed with glass, and the veranda on Quarters #2 was extended along the entire east wall. Additional columns were added, increasing the number to six on the front verandas. Small, triangular windows, centered high on the gables on both ends of the building, were also added.

Additional bay windows were added to Quarters #2 and #4. Quarters #2 had two placed on the west side - one on the back corner of the main portion of the building and one next to it on the forward portion of the wing. Quarters #4 received bay windows in much the same location, except that they were placed on the east side instead.

Quarters #5 also belongs to the 1858 series, but the alterations have been somewhat different. Unlike in Quarters #2, #3, and #4, the original 1 1/2 story roofline was maintained. The back porch and utility room addition did occur, however; and it was done in the same telescoping effect as evident in Quarters #2, #3, and #4. An additional feature of Quarters #5, however, are the rectangular extensions to the side of the main portion of the building. These extensions were constructed in much the same fashion as the wings, but have flat roofs, centered double windows in front, and single windows in back. On the back slope of the main roof, a pair of double-windowed dormers were added to counterbalance an original smaller dormer. Two double-windowed dormers were also added to the front of the building.

Erected in 1888, Quarters #48 and #49 are very similar and have the characteristics of the Second Empire Style. These irregular, frame buildings are two-storied and have full mansard roofs. The main portion of each is basically square, and a veranda projects from the front and continues around the west side forming an "L". On this west side, the veranda adjoins a 1-story, rectangular extension that runs partially back. Also on the west side of the main portion of the buildings and approximately three-fourths of the way back, there is a slight set back which continues to a semi-enclosed back porch. At about the same corresponding location on the opposite side of each building there is another setback which is much larger. A bay window projects from this, the east side, just prior to the point that the large setback occurs. The first story is capped by a plain frieze and cornice from which the mansard roofs rise. Full-height dormer windows are appropriately positioned and generally set above the first story windows. A chimney rises from the center of each roof. The roof has been altered to protect the geometric shingles laid down in a chevron

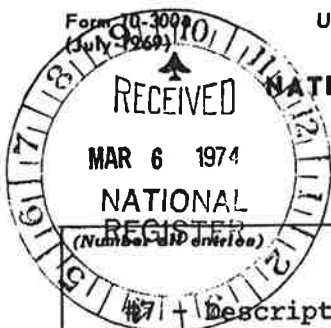
Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Walla Walla	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 16 1974



#71 - Description (2)
Fort Walla Walla Historic District

pattern on the side of the roof. This was done by constructing a projecting, boxed eave to cup the roof and dormer windows. The back porches have been extended; and both the back porches and verandas have been enclosed.

Single Quarters #52 and #53 were constructed in 1888 and are similar in appearance. These buildings have wood exteriors, shingle roofs, and remain on their original locations. The buildings have not been occupied for seven years and are currently boarded up. These residences are the only historic structures included in approximately sixty-five acres of hospital property that was excecised to GSA in 1965.

Structures #31, #41, #63, and #65 are all utility and maintenance buildings. These nondescript structures are characterized by: frame construction; shiplap siding; simple, severe facades; flat plain window openings at regular intervals; and low, flat profiles.

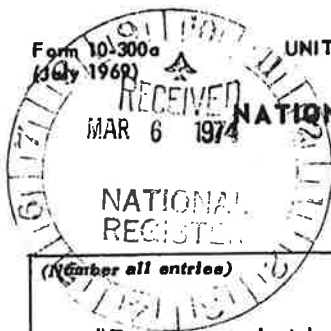
Building #31, erected in 1859, originally served as the quartermaster stables and blacksmith shop, and is currently being used for storage. A saltbox structure, it has a roof pitch change on the long or back side of the building. This roof pitch change is milder on the lower portion of the roof. A suspended, rolling door serves as entrance on one end, and is flanked by windows on either side. The opposite end of the structure has been extended at some later date. Other openings occur indiscriminately, but there are indications that siding has covered over many of the original openings. The back side of the building has vertical bat and board siding and another suspended, rolling door occurs on the right back corner.

Building #41, constructed in 1893, originally served as the granary and is now used for storage. A long, rectangular building capped by a hip roof, the structure's length is broken by the repetition of: four, evenly-spaced cupolas rising from the center roof ridge; evenly-spaced and closely-set windows; and a series of heavy piers on which the building rests. These elements create a well-proportioned, horizontal structure with a strong appearance. Doors and loading platforms are located on both sides and both ends.

Building #63, the ordnance storehouse, now serves as a plumbing and electrical shop. Built in 1904, it is a long, narrow, rectangular structure with a simple gable roof. On one side, an original center door has been covered with siding so that only the outline now exists. A door and loading platform are located at one end.

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Walla Walla	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Number all entries)

#7 - Description (3)
Fort Walla Walla Historic District

Building #65, constructed in 1906, originally served as the oilhouse and is now the carpenter and print shop. Now a "U" shaped building, the wings appear to have been added at a later date. A suspended, rolling door occurs on the front and is offset to the right of center. Two smaller doors are also located on the front at about the quarter points. Other doors and openings on the wings appear indiscriminately.

Buildings #68 and #69 were originally Infantry barracks, but now serve as hospital wards. Built in 1906, these 2-story brick structures are identical "U" shaped buildings with gable roofs and 2-story front verandas. The center portion of the front is inset and thus forms short extensions of the wings on the front facade. The veranda projects from the entire length of the front facade and follows the building inset. The veranda is supported by regularly-spaced, simple Doric columns. Access to the veranda was on both sides of the inset up straight steps. The stories of the veranda are separated by a plain, boxed cornice. The front gables of the wings have small Palladian windows centered on the front and plain, boxed cornices with returns. Windows are plain openings spaced regularly around the building with slightly-curved lintels.

Alterations have caused some variation between the two structures. Building #69, for instance, has a gable projection on the back side of the center portion. It is offset to the right of center and is treated like the previously-mentioned gables, except only a small window appears instead of a Palladian window. Building #68, on the other hand, has a 2-story veranda occurring on the back side of the center portion.

Alterations occurring to both buildings have included the replacement of the veranda railings with panels and glassing in the top portions above the railing. This was done about 1920. The original roof has also been replaced by composition shingles, and chimneys have been removed. The present front entrance has been offset to the right side of the veranda inset.

The post cemetery is located to the southwest of the fort, and the first soldier was interred there in 1859. Unused for about the last seventy years, there are one hundred eleven (111) graves in the military sections and thirty-two (32) in the nonmilitary portion. The latter includes Indians, unknowns, and civilians as well as wives, sons, and daughters of soldiers. There are also commemorative stones; for instance, there is a memorial for thirty-three soldiers killed at White Bird Canyon on June 17, 1877, and another with the names of the ten enlisted men killed in the



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#7 - Description (4)

Fort Walla Walla Historic District

Cottonwood Creek fight of July 3, 1877. The soldiers killed in these two battles with the Nez Perce Indians were originally buried at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, but were removed in 1890 and reinterred at Fort Walla Walla.

After the turn-of-the-century, the army rearranged forty-six graves to give the cemetery a more orderly military appearance and to separate the officers, enlisted men, and civilians into separate sections.

On January 15, 1958, the federal government transferred 6.35 acres, which included the cemetery, to the City of Walla Walla with the stipulation that future use be compatible with the property's historic background. The city cleared the cemetery of overgrown weeds and brush, and has since maintained the grounds as part of a public park.

Today, the parade ground still remains, and most of the fort's historic buildings are located on the perimeter of the parade ground. Much of the surrounding area has also been left as natural fields and open areas.

The district includes two separate parcels of land: (1) the 172.3 acres included within the "Revised Reservation Boundary," and (2) the 6.35 acres of the cemetery (see maps). The area within the "Revised Reservation Boundary" is divided three ways:

1. GSA controls 59.5 acres on the southwest and southeast sides of the fort. This land was exsessed to GSA in 1965 and includes two historic structures (Single Quarters #52 and #53). Plans are currently being proposed to transfer this land from GSA to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation which in turn will transfer the property to the City of Walla Walla for park purposes.
2. The core of the historic district (88.59 acres) is controlled by the Veterans Administration.
3. The Walla Walla General Hospital, under the governorship of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, has requested transfer of 24.21 acres in the northeast corner of the fort on which to build a new hospital. The Veterans Administration controls approximately 19 acres of this land and GSA about 6 acres. The Veterans Administration has expressed a willingness to relinquish this property. In compliance with Executive Order #11593, section 106 procedures have been completed and the terms of the agreement between the Veterans Administration, the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Walla Walla General Hospital will be incorporated

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

#7 - Description (5)

Fort Walla Walla Historic District

into the notice of intention to relinquish. The transfer of land should be completed in the spring of 1974.

The City of Walla Walla has also expressed interest in acquiring a 60' wide strip of land along the northern boundary of the "Revised Reservation Boundary" for use as a road.



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

The Fort Walla Walla archaeological site (45-WW-33) consists of the dump area for Fort Walla Walla (1859-1910). By planimetric measure the site encompasses 146,000 square feet or approximately 3.4 acres. The site lies immediately west of the Veteran's Administration Hospital and extends in a westerly direction to the border of the right-of-way for Myra Road. The site occupies the steep slope of a terrace from which the trash was dumped and an extensive swale below the terrace.

In the past the site area was graded with a bulldozer and in 1961 the Walla Walla City Park Department had dug a north-south trench in the site area. Excavation was begun under the direction of Larry Hussey by the Walla Walla Community College in the spring quarter of 1975. A grid pattern of 25, five-foot squares was laid out near the south end of the trench dug by the Park Department. The grid placed the excavation at the southern limit of the dump site and at the top of the hill over which the fort refuse had originally been dumped.

This location, Site A, was abandoned when only one test pit yielded artifacts to a level of 12 inches. Another grid of eight, five-by-five squares, numbered T1 through T8, 20 meters to the west of Site A, was established running north-south from the top of the hill to the bottom of the swale. Although only T1 through T3, T7 and T8 were excavated during the college quarter, the concentration of artifactual material in the five squares was heavy. A total of some 550 artifacts were removed from the squares. The major portion of the dump area remains to be excavated. In the interim, the City of Walla Walla has plans to place an over-burden of sterile fill over the site area to protect the archaeological site from relic collectors.

The rectangle encompassing the two elements of the original nomination (Fort Walla Walla proper and cemetery) also includes the area of the archaeological site. This inclusive figure should now be regarded as the actual boundary of the historic district.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Number all entries)

#8 - Significance (1)
Fort Walla Walla Historic District

cemetery, dating from 1859, contains many fatalities from the Indian wars period, including soldiers killed at White Bird Canyon and Cottonwood Creek--both Nez Perce fights.

General Jonathan M Wainwright, of Bataan and Corregidor fame, was born at the fort in 1883, and General Mathew Ridgway, later Army Chief of Staff and Supreme commander of NATO, lived on the fort as a youth when his father was stationed there as a cavalry officer.

In 1910, Cavalry troops stationed at the fort were ordered to Yellowstone Park, and ownership of Fort Walla Walla was transferred to the Interior Department. During World War I, the 146th and 147th Field Artillery, comprised of men from Idaho, Washington, and Montana, trained here in preparation for overseas duty. In 1921, the entire reservation was transferred to the Bureau of Public Health and eventually developed into a Verneran's Administration Hospital.



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ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The Fort Walla Walla District has been recognized for its historic significance and the artifacts already recovered from the Fort Walla Walla archaeological site (45-WW-33) have proved that the site is an important adjunct to the history of that district.

The artifacts are dated by the period of military occupancy of Fort Walla Walla (1859-1910) and coincide with the change-over from percussion martial muskets, rifles, carbines and hand guns to the modern metallic cartridge. The cartridges, bullets and cartridge casings found reflect a fair sampling of the developments in breech loading martial arms with reloadable cartridge casings as were in use by the U. S. Cavalry. An interesting social comment can be made relative to the recovery of cartridges such as the .38-55 which were made for Ballard, Winchester and Marlin rifles prior to 1891 but which rifles were never an official issue of the U. S. Army. These rifles may have been privately purchased by the men in the field because of a repeating carbines greater effective firepower or for use by the officers and men in the recreational pursuit of game.

Lithic and vitreous artifacts included slate, no doubt used for roofing, mortar, "Brown" and "Stourbridge" fire brick and a soft light red brick which was locally produced. Other vitreous products which fell into six main classes represented material used in plumbing, building, as cooking utensils, tableware, bottles and miscellaneous ware. The tableware proved to be considerably varied. There has not yet been sufficient time to identify all the patterns and trademarks; however, the ware is representative of such countries as Sweden, England, Germany, China and Japan. An analysis of bottle finds also remains to be done. The following list of artifacts were accepted by Mr. Joy Laughlin, Museum Director of the Walla Walla Historical Society to be displayed at their local museum :

1. Emblem from a Lazard Army Range
2. Cavalry insignia - 1st Cavalry, Co. F
3. Cavalry insignia - 1st Cavalry, Co. G
4. Bone and wood domino
5. Bottle, large, Lithium Water, Buffalo
6. Four horseshoes
7. Bottle, Von Thron, Walla Walla Bottling Co., 1900-1910
8. Ink bottle, Bixby
9. Bottle, medicine, small
10. Pair of military collar buttons
11. Two insignias, 'U. S.'
12. Four large military buttons, later style
13. Button, small, military, old style
14. Button, small, military, new style
15. One telephone token

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16. Bottle, small, 'Pain Killer'
17. Bottle, large, 'Varona'
18. One large metal ring, about 6"
19. One green lock, 'Good Luck'
20. One small bell with U. S. flag
21. One glass telegraph insulator
22. Six whole bottles; ale, wine, or whisky
23. Metal attachment to rope around Cavalry hat

Although Fort Walla Walla was occupied by the military from 1859 through 1910 available data prior to 1873 is sparse. During this period, as previously mentioned, the Yakima Indian War, the building of the Mullan Road from Walla Walla to Fort Benton, Montana and the traffic to and from the gold fields of Idaho and Montana played an important part in the history of the local area. The Fort Walla Walla dump site may well help to fill in this 15 year period and bridge this gap in the history of the Fort Walla Walla Historic District.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME

COMMON

Fort Walla Walla Historic
District

AND/OR HISTORIC

Veteran's Administration
Hospital

NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*

APR 16 1974

2. LOCATION

STATE

Washington

COUNTY

Walla Walla

TOWN

Walla Walla

STREET AND NUMBER

77 Wainwright Drive

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

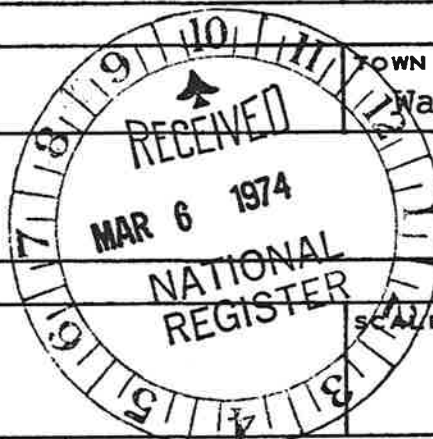
Sam Maxson, Director
Park & Recreation Dept.
City of Walla Walla

DATE

1973

SCALE

1" - 300'



REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.

Cemetery is shown as part of 6.35 acre grant to the City of Walla Walla from the General Services Administration (1958). Use of this 6+ acres must be compatible with the property's historical background. Historical district is shaded red.

MYRA ROAD

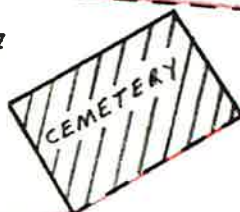


V-WASH. 474B

1961

46.76 Acres

V-WASH. 474
1958



6.35 Acres

A-WASH 474D

1961

41.7 ACRES

DALLES ROAD

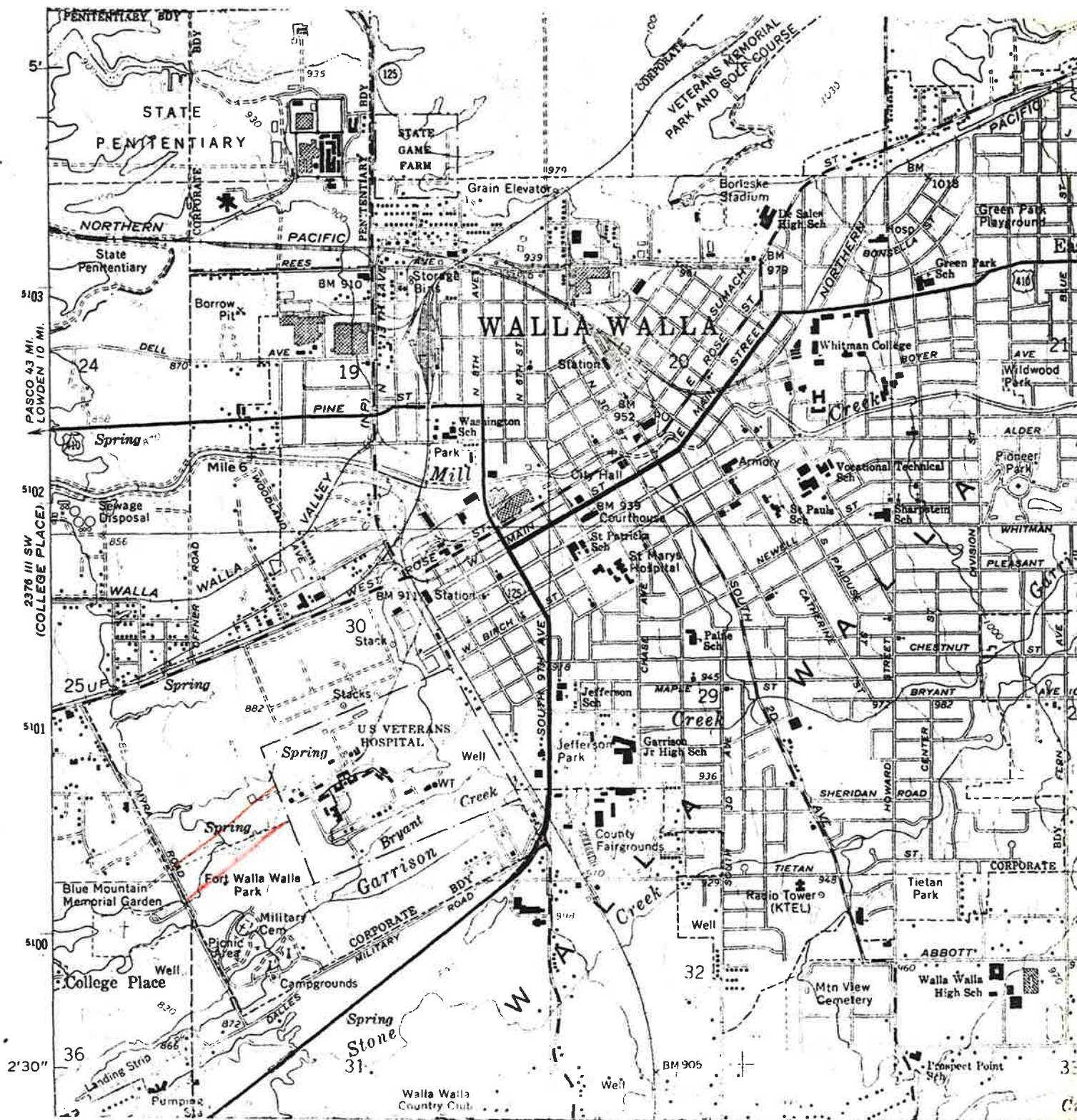
Fort Walla Walla
Park (city owned) —
includes natural areas,
camp grounds, bridle paths,
native trails, and an interpretive
museum.

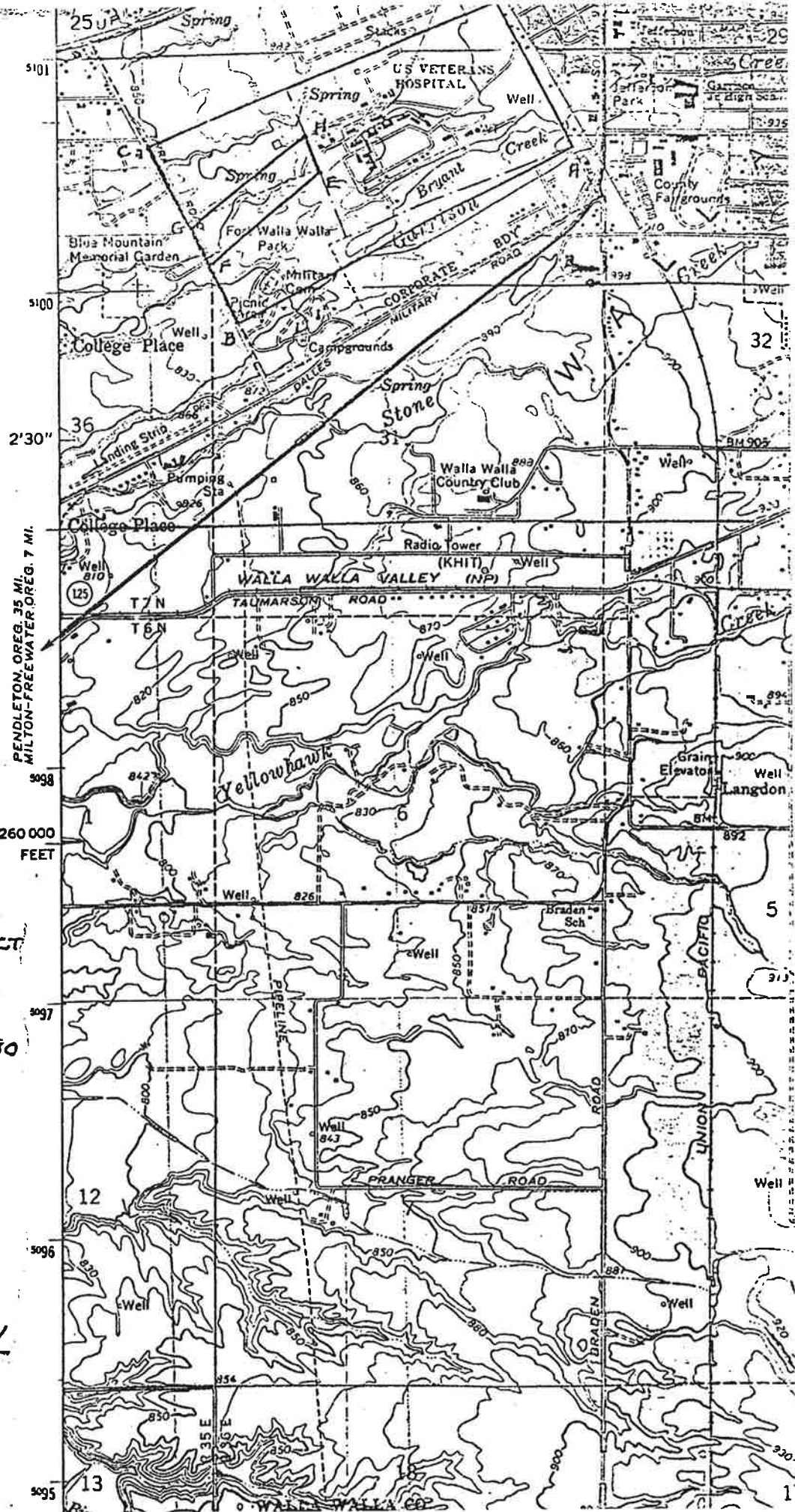
FORT WALLA WALLA PARK
94.81 Acres

Revised Reservation Boundary 2244.51'

Revised Reservation Boundary 3348.60'







WALLA WALLA HISTORIC DISTRICT UTM REFERENCES

- 11/395800/5100580
- 11/394370/5099860
- 11/394000/5100600
- 11/395500/5101200
- 11/394740/5100490
- 11/394260/5100100
- 11/394200/5100260
- 11/394680/5100640

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE E-H

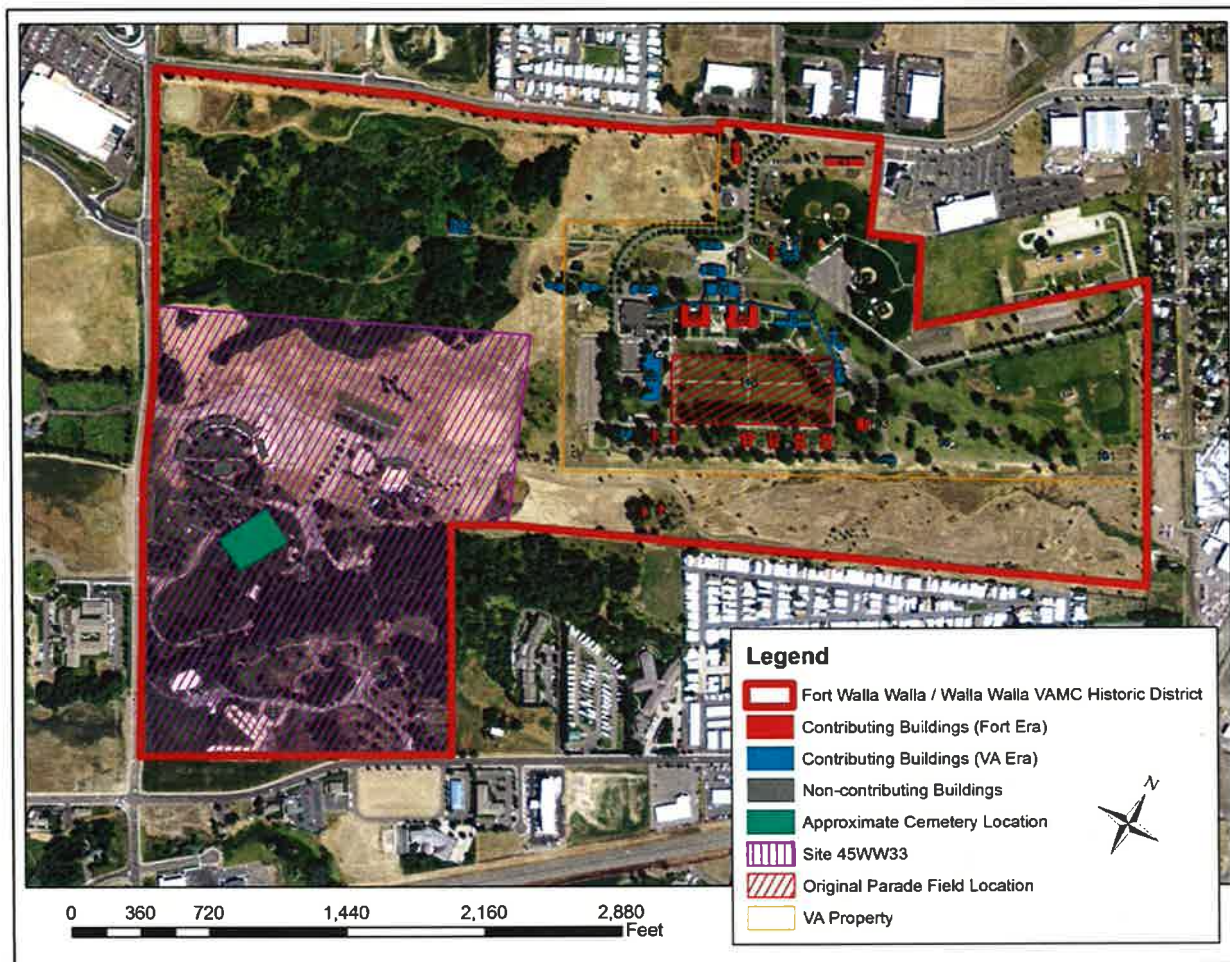
What are Cultural Resources?

Buildings and Structures



What are Cultural Resources?

Historic Landscapes & Districts



What are Cultural Resources?

Archaeological Sites



What are Cultural Resources?

Artifacts



What are Cultural Resources?

Archaeological Features



What are Cultural Resources?

Traditional Cultural Properties/Native American Sacred or Religious Sites

- **Areas associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community**

Fort Walla Walla Historic District

Total of 75 buildings, archaeological sites, structures, or objects, 40 of which are considered contributing elements to the National Register listed Fort Walla Walla Historic District.

- 43 buildings
- 19 archaeological sites
- 22 structures
- 1 object

Fort Walla Walla has been in use since the 1850s. As a result, archaeological material is abundant.

Why are Cultural Resources Important?

- Provide information regarding our heritage
- Non-renewable resource, once destroyed they can never be restored
- This is why it is important to document cultural resources before they are irrevocably lost
- This is federally owned land and as the land manager we must be good stewards – ensuring compliance with all federal and state requirements, as applicable.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

- **Walla Walla VAMC specific tool for the management of cultural resources**
- **Contains information pertinent to what is required during ground disturbing activity or building design upgrade or modification**
- **Where can it be found? A copy can be provided by the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM)**

Critical Elements of the MOA

- Archaeological monitor required for ALL ground disturbing activity, even if it is only 1 foot deep or less.
- Archaeological pedestrian survey required prior to construction
- Protocols for Unanticipated finds and Discovery of human remains

Unanticipated Discoveries

- If an unanticipated discovery is found, the monitor will halt work and investigate the find.
- Investigation may include minor excavation or simply recording location of the find and collecting
- If an archaeological feature or site is found, then the monitor will halt work and contact the CRM. A 50 foot buffer will be placed around the feature or site using orange construction fencing or something similar.
- If the site cannot be avoided, then archaeological testing or data recovery could follow.
- Work may not continue in that area until all studies are complete

Unanticipated Discoveries/Human Remains

- VA will treat all encountered remains as though they are Native American and accordingly consult with affected tribes, unless and until remains are proven to be non-Native American.
- If human remains are encountered all work will cease within 60 meters (200 feet) and the area will be fenced.
- The site will be covered with opaque plastic sheeting and the VA police will be notified.
- Within one hour of discovery the VA Police will be notified of the discovery, the VA Federal Preservation Officer, the VA-Walla Walla Cultural Resources Manager, and the County Coroner.
- The tribes should be notified within two hours or at the most 24 hours post discovery

The Do's and Don'ts

- Do not begin any work, whether ground disturbing or alterations to a National Register listed building without first notifying the CRM
- Do not deface or destroy any historic buildings, features, objects, or archaeological sites
- If cultural materials are discovered, then leave them in place and contact the CRM @525-5200 xt 26422

Conclusion:

- Cultural resources are important and non-renewable
- Remember you may look, but please do not touch
- Report any discoveries to the CRM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MONITORING PLAN and CULTURAL MATERIALS DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

for the

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT VA MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER SPECIALTY CARE CLINIC AND POTABLE WATER LINE UPGRADE PROJECT

This Monitoring Plan and Discovery Protocol for the unanticipated discovery of cultural materials is intended to assist the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in its commitment to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Demolition of Building 7 (Project) is a federally funded undertaking and is located within the Fort Walla Walla Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Documented and undocumented archaeological sites and cultural material are known to exist within and in the vicinity of the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

The Project includes the demolition of Building 7. Archaeological monitoring will accompany all ground disturbing activities associated with the Project. This document describes the procedures, protocols, and responsibilities of the archaeological monitoring crew and Project demolition contractors. Any archaeological surface and subsurface investigations, site testing, demolition, or other project activities that involve surface or substrate disturbance will require the participation of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for a professional archaeologist as defined in 36 CFR 61 Appendix A (qualified archaeologist).

The archaeological monitor will be required to be present for all ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction that has potential to impact culture-bearing strata (assumed to be all strata above the Touchet Beds). No construction in such strata will take place without the monitor on site. Culture-bearing strata generally extend to no more than three feet below existing ground surface. However, historical research and the results of archaeological survey indicate that extensive grading has occurred throughout the VA Campus. It is possible that re-deposited soils may overlay original ground surface and deeply buried cultural deposits. The Touchet beds (sand and fine gravel) are generally considered the stratigraphic indicator of deposits laid down prior to prehistoric human use of this region (approximately 12,000 years ago) and they may be exposed through excavations on the elevated plateau area of the Campus. Monitoring will not occur during construction activities within the Touchet beds.

The monitor shall be apprised daily by VA and/or the construction contractor project manager of construction activities. All effort should be made to communicate construction schedules as early as possible (minimum 48 hours prior to excavation) to facilitate adequate staffing of archaeological monitoring crew. A representative of the archaeological monitoring crew will be designated daily to coordinate with a construction project manager in the morning prior to start of work and at the end of the work day.

Thresholds and Protocols for Cultural Resource Site Identification and Data Recovery During Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Activities

The following shall be a guideline for recognizing qualitative and quantitative characteristics that indicate the presence of significant historic and prehistoric cultural resources during the monitoring of construction activities within the Fort Walla Walla Historic District. The following is not an exhaustive list and discretion is given to the archaeological monitor to include additional characteristics for additional, intensive investigations.

Whenever an archaeological monitor observes the exposure of potential cultural material or features, the monitor will be permitted to access the location to allow for close visual examination. The monitor may undertake trowel and/or shovel excavation not to exceed 50 cm³ in any single exposure to determine horizontal and/or vertical extents of the deposit, integrity, presence of diagnostic artifacts, and potential for providing significant information regarding the history or prehistory of the region and Campus. The provenience of isolated diagnostic artifacts will be piece plotted on project mapping, recorded on standard forms, and collected for analysis.

Construction excavation will be halted by the archaeological monitor if any of the following cultural resources are encountered:

1. Any prehistoric artifacts or feature (hearth or fire-cracked rock concentration, house pit, soil anomalies),
2. Any faunal artifacts or remains,
3. Intact historic building foundation elements (brick or stone piers, linear alignments, soil anomalies),
4. Shaft features (privies, wells),
5. Post molds,
6. Any other features, and
7. Cumulative artifact concentration in excess of 25% visible within the matrix of an exposed square meter. The estimation of the percentage of artifacts will make adjustments for architectural artifacts (bricks, mortar, window glass) that have been broken and smeared across an exposure. In consultation with signatory parties, the definition of cumulative artifact concentration will be iteratively reassessed through the duration of project construction.

If the initial investigation identifies the deposit as potentially significant and likely to yield information important to history, then work shall cease at the location of the find and a buffer of a 50 foot radius will be constructed with flagging tape and stakes/cones. A brief description of the find will be prepared on standard forms that include location, estimated areal extent, inventory of visible artifacts, and preliminary interpretation. Recordation will include at least 2 photos with north arrow, scale, and sign board with temporary number clearly visible. A plan view map will be prepared and the site location will be recorded by GPS. Each find proposed for Phase II investigation will be communicated immediately (within two hours) to the VA Construction Manager and Cultural Resource Manager who will forward information to VA Project Manager, which will immediately contact signatory tribes and DAHP.

Based on historical documentation and the results of Phase I survey, few intact features are expected to be exposed through archaeological monitoring of construction activities within the APE. In order to minimize delay within the construction phase of the Project, it is imperative that unanticipated discoveries be documented, recorded, and data recovered in an expedited manner. It is also critical that DAHP and affected tribes are provided the opportunity to participate in the consultation process regarding the evaluation and ultimately the mitigation of resources that are found.

Intact historic features and artifact concentrations up to 2m in horizontal extent will be bisected and half of the material excavated in 10cm cultural layers to determine vertical extent and function. A profile drawing will be prepared with plan view drawings, as necessary. Artifacts will be screened through 1/8" mesh, collected, and transported to the laboratory for analysis and interpretation. A complete description of the site, excavation, results, and interpretation will be provided in a technical report of findings within 2 months of the completion of archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction activities. A Washington State Site Inventory form for each discrete resource will be prepared and submitted to the signatory and consulting parties.

Historic features and artifact concentrations over 2m in horizontal extent will be sample excavated by unit excavations involving at least one 1 x 1 meter unit. Additional units (minimum 50 x 50 cm) will be excavated as necessary. Excavations will be undertaken in 10cm cultural layers to a depth of 20cm into sterile soil to determine vertical extent and function. Profile drawings will be prepared for two walls. The unit excavation will be drawn on the plan view map. All excavated material will be screened through 1/8" mesh and artifacts collected and transported to the laboratory for analysis and interpretation. A complete description of the excavation and results will be provided in a technical report of findings within 6 months of the completion of archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction activities. A Washington State Site Inventory form for each discrete resource will be prepared and submitted to the signatory and consulting parties.

In the event that historic features or artifact concentrations cannot be avoided due to design or environmental conflicts in the project plans, full data recovery will be recommended. Each find proposed for data recovery will be communicated immediately (within two hours) to the VA Construction Manager and Cultural Resource Manager who will forward information to the VA Project Manager and signatory tribes, DAHP, and the ACHP.

Data recovery excavations will be undertaken in 10cm cultural layers to a depth of 20cm into sterile soil to determine vertical extent and function. Historic features will be fully excavated to expose vertical and horizontal extent. For excavations with units, profile drawings will be prepared for two walls. Unit excavations will be drawn on a plan view map. All excavated material will be screened through 1/8" mesh and artifacts collected and transported to the laboratory for analysis and interpretation. A complete description of the excavation and results will be provided in a technical report of findings within 6 months of the completion of archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction activities. A Washington State Site Inventory form for each discrete resource will be prepared and submitted to the signatory and consulting parties.

VA is sensitive to the cultural values that the tribes hold in regards to artifacts and features that may be exposed through the construction activities of the Project. VA will commit to immediate reporting and consultation with affected tribes upon the unanticipated discovery of cultural material and intact features. VA commits to ensuring the security of all artifacts and confidentiality of any information regarding finds. Upon encountering pre-contact artifacts and intact cultural features, the following procedures will be implemented:

Each artifact will be point-provenienced and indicated on plan view mapping prior to recovery. Features will be similarly mapped and will be bisected. The feature matrix will be excavated in 10cm cultural layers to determine vertical extent and function. A profile drawing will be prepared with plan view drawings, as necessary. Artifacts will be screened through 1/8" mesh, collected, and transported to the laboratory for analysis and interpretation. The other half of the bisected feature will then be excavated following the aforementioned procedures. Additional plan view mapping will be undertaken, as necessary. A complete description of the site, excavation, results, and interpretation will be provided in a technical report of findings within 6 months of the completion of archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction activities. A Washington State Site Inventory form for each discrete resource will be prepared and submitted to the signatory and consulting parties.

A weekly progress report of all finds will be submitted to the signatory and consulting parties that details discovery of all cultural materials and features. Mapping and photographs will be available as requested. At that time, VA will initiate consultation with affected tribes regarding the disposition of any recovered Native American cultural material.

If faunal remains are encountered and there is a possibility that they are human, all work will be halted within a 200 foot radius. The protections and protocols stipulated in the Human Remains Discovery Plan will be followed. The archaeological monitor will assume, and ensure in others, a respectful and calm demeanor. Remains will be treated as though they are Native American unless and until proven otherwise.

If at any time a qualified archaeologist is not present when a previously unknown cultural resource is discovered in strata presumed to be non-culture-bearing, the contractor will immediately cease all ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery and immediately notify the VA Construction and Cultural Resource Manager. The contractor will cease work within the 100 foot radius of the discovery and flag the radius for easily visible identification. The contractor shall protect the discovery site from vandalism, looting, photography, or further disturbance of any kind.

All historic artifacts that are determined to be a component of an archaeological site will be collected, analyzed, and curated. For this project, an archaeological site is defined as an area including a feature and/or an artifact concentration in excess of 100 artifacts per cubic meter. A curation agreement between the VA and Fort Walla Walla Museum in Walla Walla, Washington has been made for all historical cultural materials collected during archaeological investigations (Attachment C to MOA).

VA will facilitate review by representatives of affected tribes of recovered cultural material. VA

Attachment D – Monitoring and Discovery
04/22/2019

will consult with affected tribes and the signatory and consulting parties regarding their final disposition and timely repatriation, if necessary.