Exhibit 12.E.1

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Camille A. Mather and Ed P. Arthur

Title of Report: Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the Proposed Lake Stevens Costco Wholesale, State Route 9 and 20th Street Southeast, Lake Stevens, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: May 5, 2018

County: Snohomish Section: 25 Township: 29 N Range: 5E
Quad: Snohomish, WA Acres: 38.09

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 ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #: 45SN692 (previously recorded, relocated)

CALDERA ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED LAKE STEVENS COSTCO WHOLESALE, STATE ROUTE 9 AND 20TH STREET SOUTHEAST, LAKE STEVENS, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

BY: CAMILLE A. MATHER AND ED P. ARTHUR

REPORT PREPARED FOR:
COSTCO WHOLESALE
999 LAKE DRIVE
ISSAQUAH, WASHINGTON 98027

CALDERA ARCHAEOLOGY TECHNICAL REPORT 0318D

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS REFERENCE NUMBER:
APPLICATION PENDING

MAY 5, 2018

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Management Summary

Caldera Archaeology completed the archaeological and historic properties assessment of the proposed 38.09 acre Lake Stevens Costco Wholesale project area of potential effects (APE) in order to assist the project proponents with the regulatory requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the implementing regulations of 36CFR800. Costco Wholesale intends to develop the area with a retail location, which will include wetland filling, parking areas, road connections, utilities, onsite wetland mitigation, and a stormwater facility. The proposed development will take place within tax parcels 00457000002102, 00457000002201, 00457000002304, 00457000002401, 00457000002501, 00457000002502, and 00457000002503, assigned by the Snohomish County Assessor. The current survey and investigation was conducted to satisfy regulatory requirements for obtaining a Department of the Army Corps permit for wetland filling and onsite mitigation; application pending.

The historic properties assessment included background research and field investigation. Research included review of archaeological site forms and historic property inventory files at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and review of archival literature, maps, and previously conducted archaeological surveys in the project vicinity. The archaeological field investigation was conducted March 27-April 6, 2018 and consisted of surface inspection, examination of mature trees for cultural modification, and excavation of 108 shovel probes across the APE.

Observed subsurface sediments closely match the Tokul gravelly medial loam till soils mapped within the APE by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Relatively consistent subsurface profiles were exposed within the 108 excavated probes. The average observed profile consisted of a layer of surface duff and very dark brown gravelly loam containing subangular to subrounded gravels and ~10-15% cobbles to a depth of 15 cm below the ground surface overlying dark yellowish brown to reddish brown gravelly sandy loam containing subangular to subrounded gravels and 10-15% cobbles to an average depth of 50-60 cmbs, over mottled light yellowish brown to pale brown gravelly medium to fine sandy loam to a depth of 90 cmbs, over grayish brown very compact gravelly sandy lodgment till. The depth at which the hardpan was encountered varied between 50-90 cmbs.

No precontact archaeological sites, isolates, or culturally modified trees were identified within the APE during the course of this investigation. Previously recorded historic site 45SN692, identified during a survey for extension of 24th St. SE, was relocated during the current survey fieldwork. The surface feature, recorded as a logging road, measures approximately 464 ft. in length, 13 ft. wide, and 6 ft. deep and runs on a southwest/northeast bearing (40°/220°) (Mathews 2017). We agree that site 45SN692 be recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The residential structure located at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road was built in 1915 according to assessor records. The house is currently in fair to poor condition. According to the county assessor, the structure is a single family dwelling (Artifacts Consulting 2011). The 1 ½ story building with a basement has a gable roof with opposing shed style dormers on the east and west sides of the roof line; the roof has been replaced with sheet metal. The siding on the upper floor is narrow horizontal wood clapboard,

and the lower level vertical board and batten on the east and north side, and plywood on the rest. No outbuilding remains on the parcel. The home does not exhibit any known qualities or associations that meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Caldera Archaeology recommends that the residential structure located at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The residence located at 2406 South Lake Stevens Road, the Betty J. and Warren J. Nordin House, was inventoried by Engseth and Sharley (2007) and determined not eligible January 14, 2008.

The residential structure and garage outbuilding at 9208 21st Street Southeast, built 1993, is located near the northwest portion of the APE within tax parcel 00457000002201, and does not meet the minimum age requirement to be considered as a historic property.

No potentially eligible historic properties, precontact archaeological sites, or culturally modified trees were identified within the APE during the course of this survey. Caldera Archaeology recommends the lead agency assert a determination of *No Historic Properties Affected*.

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Date:	May 5, 2018
Location:	Lake Stevens, Snohomish County, Washington
USGS Quad:	Snohomish, WA 7.5 minute Quadrangle (photo revised 1973)
Township, Range, Section:	T29N, R5E, Section 25

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Costco Wholesale intends to develop a new retail location in the City of Lake Stevens within portions of tax parcels 00457000002102, 00457000002201, 00457000002304, 00457000002401, 00457000002501, 00457000002502, and 00457000002503, assigned by the Snohomish County Assessor. The APE is located near the southwest corner of State Route 9 and 20th Street Southeast on glacially deposited uplands two miles west of the Pilchuck River, one and a half miles east of Ebey Slough of the Snohomish River, and one mile southwest of the southern end of Lake Stevens, in the NE ¼ of Section 25, Township 29N, Range 5E, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). The greater APE consists of 38.09 acres. Costco Wholesale intends to develop the area with a retail location, which will include wetland filling, grading, parking, road connections, utilities, onsite wetland mitigation, and a stormwater facility (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Regulatory Context

Caldera Archaeology completed the archaeological assessment of the project APE on behalf of Costco Wholesale to partially fulfill compliance with the regulatory requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The current survey and assessment was conducted to satisfy regulatory requirements for obtaining a Corps permit to impact wetlands (filling) and for on-site mitigation during the project; application pending.

The Corps is the lead federal agency and must comply with the regulations of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Section 106 mandates all federal agencies involved in an undertaking with the potential to affect historic properties must consider the effects of those actions and consult with affected parties. A historic property is defined at 36 CFR part 800.16(l)(1), as follows:

> Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

The Corps is obligated to carry out a good faith effort to identify historic properties (36 CFR part 800.04). The pedestrian survey, archaeological subsurface testing, and report preparation by Caldera Archaeology was a concerted effort to identify surface and/or buried historic properties within the APE.

Properties that meet the criteria established by the NHPA are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and must be reviewed following Section 106 mandates. Impacts to a Historic Property must be avoided, minimized or mitigated. Properties that do not meet eligibility criterion (those which may be archaeological sites but are not Historic Properties according to the act) are not considered further by the lead federal agency and require no further management consideration. The criteria used to evaluate significant cultural properties are (36 CFR 60.4):

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> (A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

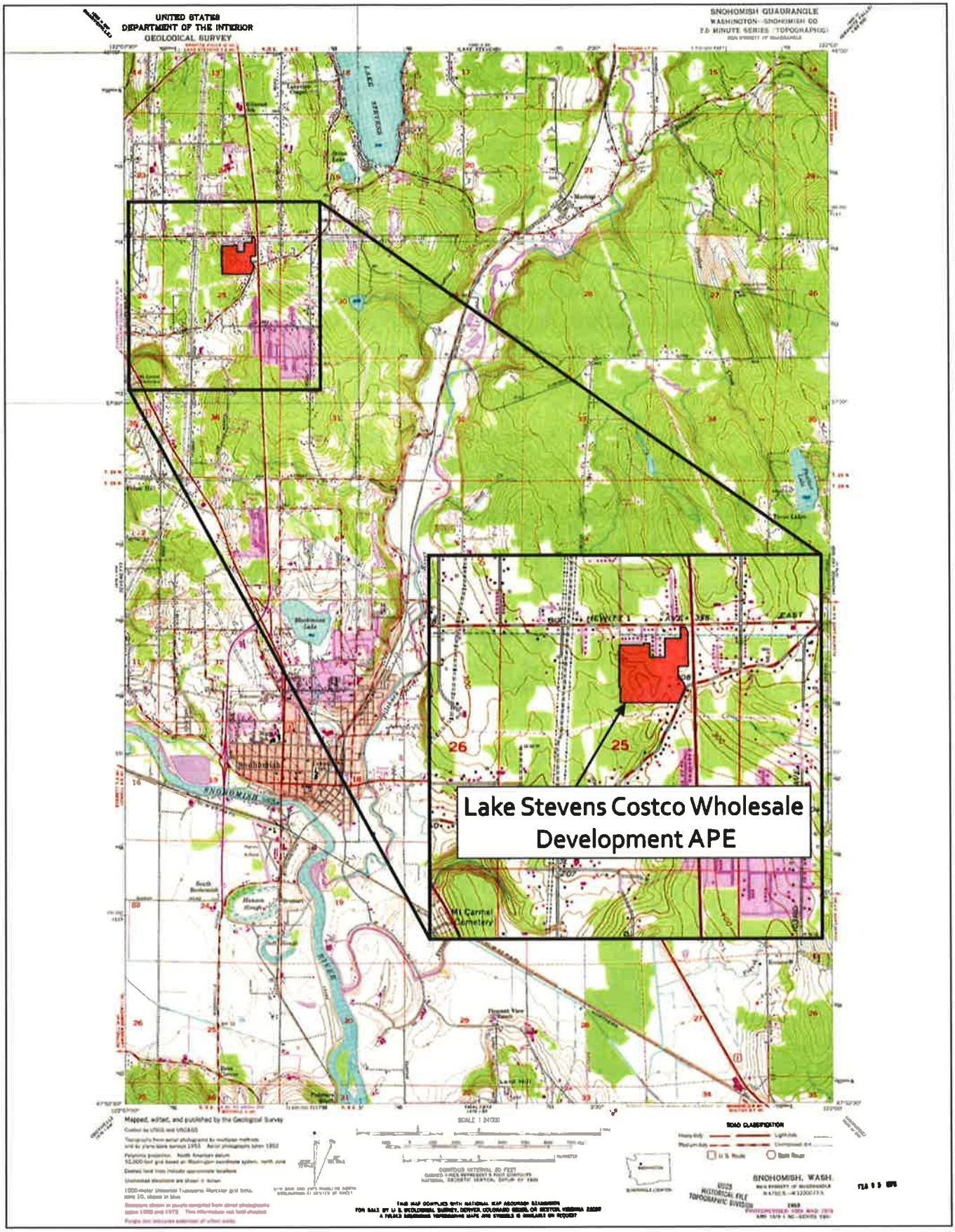

Figure 1. The Lake Stevens Costco Wholesale Development APE illustrated on the Snohomish, WA 1973 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map.

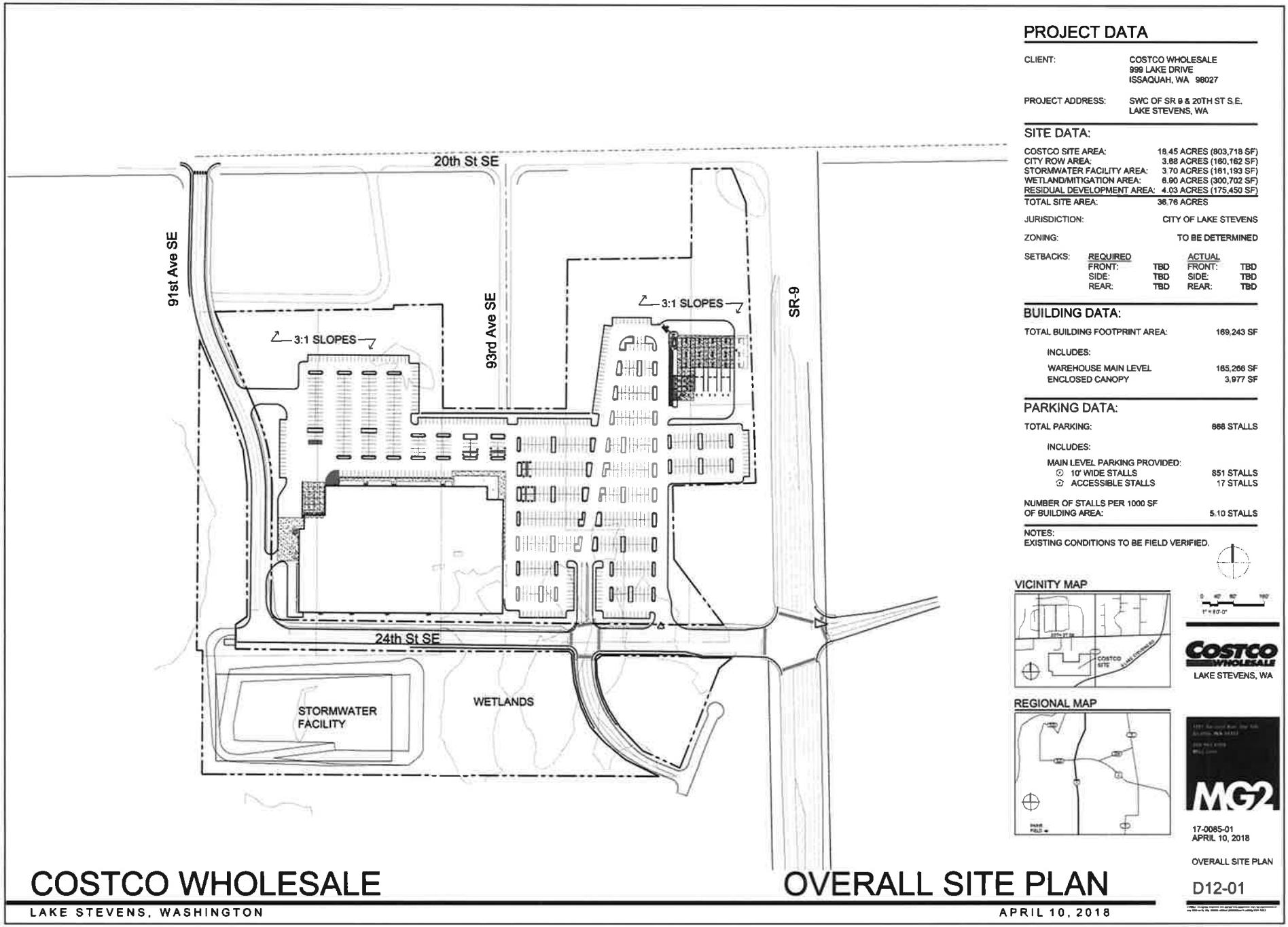

Figure 2. Site plan map for the proposed Lake Stevens Costco Development Project, graphic provided courtesy of MG2.

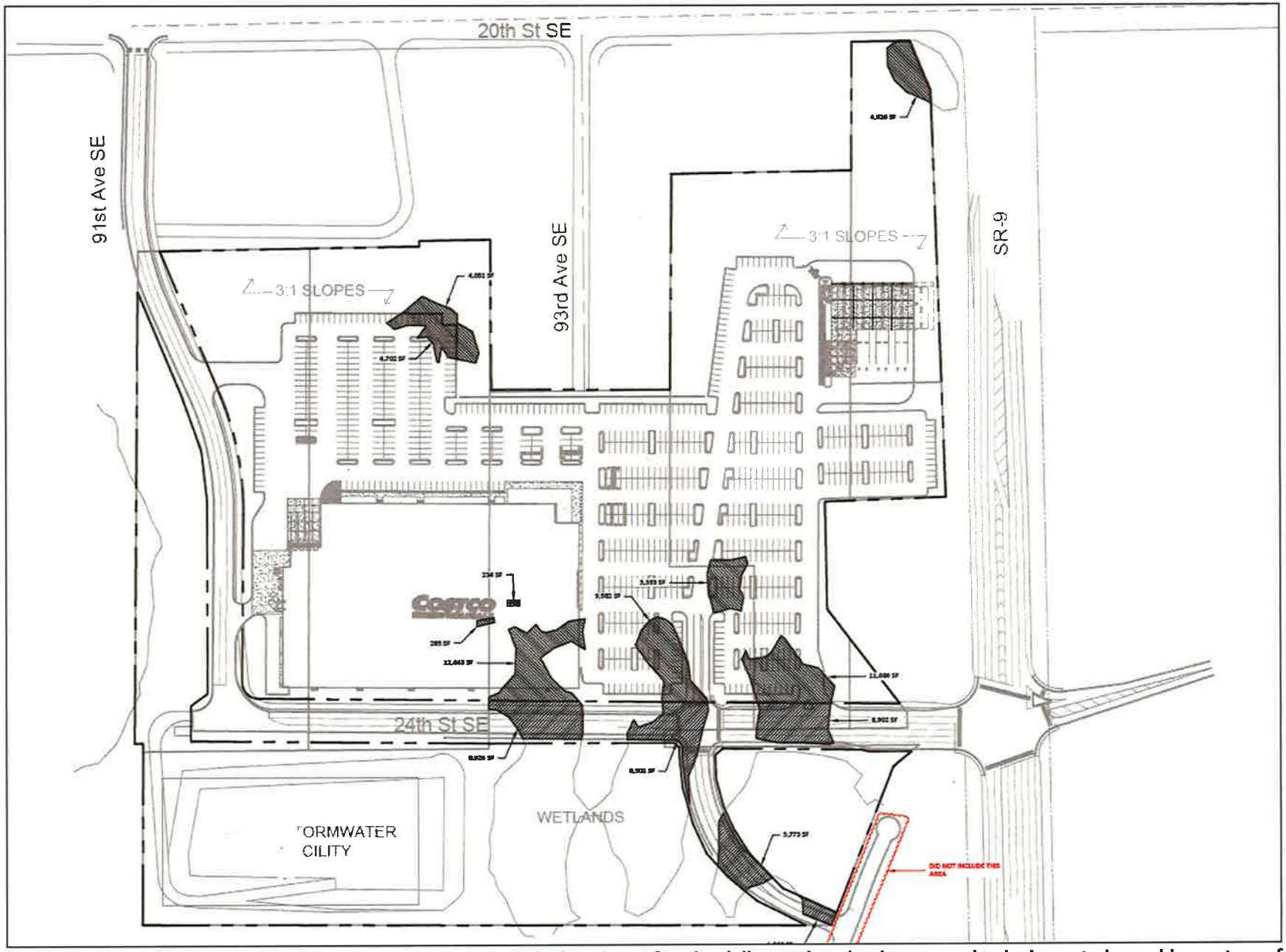

Figure 3. Site plan map for the Lake Stevens Costco depicting the locations of onsite delineated wetlands proposed to be impacted, graphic courtesy of Sewall Wetland Consulting, Inc.

Geomorphologic Background

The Lake Stevens Costco APE is located in the north-central portion of the Puget Sound Lowland, a north-south trending structural and topographic depression lying between the Cascade Mountains to the east and Olympic Mountains to the west. The project APE lies 260-360 feet above sea level on glacially deposited uplands approximately two miles west of the Pilchuck River, one and a half miles east of Ebey Slough of the Snohomish River, and one mile southwest of the southern end of glacially-formed Lake Stevens. Sediments within the project area consist primarily of Vashon Till and small areas of recessional outwash (Minard 1985). Vashon till mantles hills, ridges and slopes, and consists of a nonsorted mixture of mud, sand, pebbles, cobbles and bounders deposited directly by the ice as it advanced. The lower part consists of lodgement till hardpan compacted by the weight of ice possibly 1000 m thick (Minard 1985). Vashon recessional outwash is found at the northwest corner of the project area and consists of well drained stratified outwash sand and gravel deposited by meltwater from the receding Vashon glacier (Minard 1985). Possibly the largest glacial erratic in the State of Washington is located approximately 1.5 northwest from the current APE. The erratic measures more than 10 m in height and 64 m in circumference and is composed of serpentinized greenstone, similar to that identified at the north end of Whidbey Island (Tucker 2011).

The Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation, occurring from 18,000 to 13,000 years ago, was the last major phase of glacier growth to affect present day Snohomish County. At its peak during the Vashon Stade, the Cordilleran Ice Sheet extended into the Puget Lowland approximately 140 miles south of the Canadian border (Easterbrook 2010:166; Minard 1985). Its terminus was located near the towns of Tenino and Yelm, WA. The ice sheet was approximately 3000-4000 ft. thick over Lake Stevens during its maximum size between 14,500 and 15,000 years ago (Easterbrook 2010:165-167). As the ice advanced during this Stade, melt-water transported sediment in braided streams that built a broad outwash plain in front of the glacier. Sediment was also deposited in ponds and lakes that formed when ice blocked existing drainages. These outwash sediments may be as thick as 100 meters in the Snohomish County area (Minard 1985).

As the glacier advanced over the outwash deposits it picked up, mixed, and redeposited the overridden materials, producing a jumbled mass of clay, silt and gravel. The weight of thousands of feet of overriding ice pressed this mixture into compact concrete-like sediment, forming lodgement till that covers the advance outwash throughout Snohomish County, much of which is now covered with younger recessional outwash deposits (Minard 1985).

The second phase of the Fraser Glaciation, the Everson Interstade, is characterized by thinning and disintegration of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet as marine water in Puget Sound floated the remaining ice. Collapse of the ice-sheet across the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet at the start of the Everson Interstade allowed sea water to enter ice-free areas that were below relative paleo-sea levels. The ice collapse across Admiralty Inlet that marks the start of the Everson Interstade appears to have occurred before 13,650±350 ^{14}C yr B.P. (Dethier et al. 1995). As the Puget lobe receded northward,

melt-water deposited stratified sediments at the margin of the retreating glacier and ablation left other sediments irregularly mantling the ground surface.

Soils mapped within the APE consist entirely of Tokul gravelly medial loam, 0-25% slopes, which formed in glacial till and volcanic ash on till plains. The soil series consists of 5 cm of duff over dark brown gravelly loam to a depth of 15 cm, overlying a subsoil of brown, strong to dark yellowish brown gravelly loam to a depth of 60 cm, over a substratum of light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam to a depth of 80 cm, over hardpan. Hardpan depth ranges from 50-100 cm below the ground surface (Debose and Klungland 1983).

Paleoenvironmental Background

Pollen data recovered from sediment cores in lakes and wetlands throughout the Puget Sound exhibit marked shifts in the composition and distribution of regional vegetation since the end of the Pleistocene (Whitlock 1992). Retreat of the Puget and Juan de Fuca lobes left a large volume of sand and gravels that was rapidly colonized by lodgepole pine, the major tree species between approximately 14,000 to 12,000 years ago (Whitlock 1992). Between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago lodgepole pine was joined by Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, western hemlock, and red alder forming a more closed forest environment. As the climate continued to warm during the early Holocene, periods of summer drought intensified and a higher frequency of fires appears to have increased the ranges of prairies in the Puget Lowland. Forests throughout the Puget Trough contained abundant Douglas fir, red alder, and bracken fern between approximately 10,000 and 8,000-6,000 years ago (Whitlock 1992). After approximately 6,000 years ago temperatures lowered and precipitation increased. Pollen data suggests that forest communities very similar to those of the historic period have probably been present since the mid-Holocene (~ 5,000 yr B.P.) with the widespread appearance of cedar and an increase in Sitka spruce and western hemlock (Whitlock 1992).

Prehistoric and Historic Background

Prehistoric Summary

Presently, the Paleoindian phase is the earliest well documented cultural phase in North America; this cultural phase is associated with distinctive fluted projectile points, commonly called Clovis points. Paleoindian phase materials are somewhat rare in the Northwest, especially west of the Coast and Cascade Ranges (Ames and Maschner 1999). Several isolated Clovis points have been found in western Washington. The closest documented discovery (Wessen 1988) occurred near the town of Coupeville on Whidbey Island.

Paleoindian groups are believed to have been highly mobile hunter-gathers whose economy focused on hunting megafauna, such as mammoth, mastodons and bison that became extinct soon after the end of the last glaciation.

The skeletal remains of several bison have been discovered in peat bogs on Orcas Island. Samples collected from the skeletons of the discoveries have returned radiocarbon dates that fall between

approximately 12,000 and 10,800 14C yr B.P. (Kenady et al. 2010). The most complete set of remains, dated to 11,990±25 14C yr B.P., appear to represent an animal that was butchered by humans based on the presence of multiple green bone fractures, impact scars, and chop marks (Kenady et al. 2010).

In western Washington, the regional archaeological manifestation of early to mid-Holocene populations has been termed the Olcott Phase (Kidd 1964). The Olcott Phase is characterized by sites that are generally in upland settings containing a distinctive lithic artifact assemblage dominated by scrapers, cobble tools, and stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points (Matson and Coupland 1995; Nelson 1990). Olcott artifact assemblages are very similar to those within other sites from the same time period (between approximately 9000 B.P. and 4500 B.P.) along the Northwest Coast which have been assigned to the Old Cordilleran Tradition (Butler 1961; Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996).

The Olcott artifact assemblages are usually interpreted as evidence of an early, highly mobile hunting and gathering adaptation. Indisputable radiocarbon dates from Olcott components are rare; age estimates of Olcott sites have generally been inferred from the similarity of the assemblages to dated components from British Columbia sites (Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996). Thermoluminescence dating of fire-modified rock from three Olcott Phase sites near Granite Falls has produced dates ranging between approximately 9690 and 7130 years ago: 45SN303, Locus D – approximately 9690 to 7810 years ago; 45SN28 – approximately 8520 to 7660 years ago; 45SN303, Locus B – approximately 8390 to 7130 years ago (Chatters et al. 2011:242); and 45SN417 – approximately 9314 to 7884 years ago ([7300±430 B.C. and 5870±430 B.C.] Baldwin and Chambers 2014:32).

The period between approximately 9,000 B.P. and 4,000 B.P. marks an emergence of economies centered on the utilization of resources from a broadening range of environments (Matson and Coupland 1995). By the end of this period, an increasing reliance on marine and riverine resources becomes apparent.

Full-scale development of marine-oriented cultures, essentially identical to those described in the ethnographic record, are apparent after approximately 2,500 B.P. (Ames and Maschner 1999). A change to a semi-sedentary settlement pattern focused on movement between a central village and dispersed highly specialized seasonal camps appears to have occurred by approximately 2,500 B.P. The period between approximately 2,500 B.P. and 250 B.P. is marked by an increasingly sophisticated use of storage technology and facilities, population increase and marked seasonal aggregation, and the emergence of ranked societies (Matson and Coupland 1995; Ames and Maschner 1999).

Ethnohistoric Summary

The Lake Stevens Costco APE is located within the ethnographic territories of the Snohomish and Stillaguamish Tribes, which are both part of the Southern Coast Salish language group and speak a dialect of the Northern Lushootseed language (Suttles 1990). The traditional territory of the Snohomish included the mouth of the Snohomish River and surrounding areas, north of Marysville to the southern tip of Camano Island, on the southern end of Whidbey Island, and up the Snohomish River

as far east as Monroe (Ruby et al. 2010). Four Snohomish village sites were reported around the mouth of the Snohomish River: *kw'sh-UHL-kwud*, or more commonly *ts'LAHKS* located at Priest Point; *kwul-KWUL-oo* between Priest Point and Quilceda Creek; *kull-SEE-duh* at the mouth of Quilceda Creek; and the largest Snohomish village, *hee-BOH-luhb* located at Blackmans Point (Tweddell 1953). An "Indian Camp" is marked at the west end of Smith's Island on the 1869 General Land Office map (see Figure 4). At the present town site of Snohomish five miles south of the current APE, the Snohomish village of *bah-DAHLH* was positioned on the bank of the Pilchuck River. A mile north of that was another village, the location of Pilchuck Julia and Jack's house. Three miles east, the village of *tb'TSAHS* was positioned on the Pilchuck River near the town of Machias; one village house was opposite from the mouth of Little Pilchuck Creek and the other was almost a mile to the south (Tweddell 1953). The Stillaguamish land encompasses the Stillaguamish River watershed, including the North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish River and Pilchuck Creek.

Similar to other Coast Salish groups at the time of contact, the Snohomish and Stillaguamish lived in permanent villages of cedar planks during the winter, and traveled to seasonal camps in the spring, summer and fall to harvest seasonally available plant and animal resources that were present across the varied environmental zones within their territories.

The Stillaguamish and Snohomish were assigned to the Tulalip (formerly the Snohomish) Indian Reservation during the signing of the treaty of Point Elliot in 1855, but the Snohomish believe they were promised 1280 acres elsewhere on Snohomish Bay and the creeks emptying into it (Snohomish Tribe 2014). The Snoqualmie Indian chief Patkanim signed in the name of the Stillaguamish, Snohomish and Snoqualmie Indians, and nine other high-ranking Snohomish also signed the treaty (Snohomish Tribe 2014). Several members of the Stillaguamish tribe were present to witness the Point Elliot Treaty, but none were asked to sign the document.

The Stillaguamish were a landless tribe, unrecognized by the federal government until 1976. The Stillaguamish tribe filed a claim with the Indian Claims Commission to seek compensation for lands ceded to the United States in the Point Elliot Treaty, for which they received a favorable judgment and compensation in 1970 (Suttles 1990). The Stillaguamish were also a party to the fishing rights suit filed against the State of Washington by the Washington Indian Tribes in 1974; because the Snohomish were landless and nonfederally recognized, they did not receive the same ruling (Suttles 1990). The Stillaguamish petitioned the Secretary of the Interior of recognition as an official Indian Tribe in 1974 and received federal recognition and treaty rights in 1976 (Ruby et al. 2010). The Snohomish Tribe continues to petition for federal recognition, and some Snohomish Tribal members are enrolled as federally-recognized Tulalip Tribes (Snohomish Tribe 2014).

The name Tulalip is derived from Salish word dx^{w}lilap meaning "far to the end", describing how canoes had to travel around the long sand spit accreting along the southern end of Tulalip Bay in order to not run aground (Tulalip Tribes 2017). The name references a place, but is applied to the nearby reservation as well its people, who are collectively known as the Tulalip Tribes. The Tulalip Reservation was created with provisions made under the Point Elliott Treaty of January 22, 1855 to establish a 22,489.91 acre

reservation northwest of Marysville for Coast Salish peoples, mostly Snohomish, Stillaguamish, Snoqualmie, Skagit, Suiattle, Skykomish, and Samish (Ruby et al. 2010:348-349; Tulalip Tribes 2017). The reservation was enlarged by executive order to 24,300 acres on December 23, 1873 and its boundaries were defined.

Residents of the Tulalip Reservation came under the influence of Roman Catholic missionaries during the 1850s when Father E.C. Chirouse began actively ministering and served as agent. He camped at the mouth of Quilceda Creek and began to offer academic and religious training (Tulalip Tribes 2017). He was sent to establish a school by the French Roman Catholic Oblates of Mary Immaculate Church, and later, as agent, taught farming, agriculture and western culture. His attempts to convert the Tulalip into farmers was met with resistance, not only due to the heavily timbered land which covered the reservation, but because people continued to live and practice traditional ways of fishing, hunting and gathering (Ruby et al. 2010:348-349).

By late 1857, Father Chirouse built a log church at Priest Point, adorning it with a bell and statue of St. Anne that had traveled with him from France. Chirouse was soon instructing and baptizing Indians throughout the region. By the 1860s he had 15 pupils and a dormitory for boys and teacher housing were constructed on Tulalip Bay; the Sisters of Providence girl's school wasn't established until 1868 (Tulalip Tribes 2017). Later, in the early 1900s, an Indian Shaker Church was built just north of Priest Point. The Indian Shaker religion, a blend of native, Catholic, and Protestant beliefs and practices, was founded in 1881 by Squaxin John Slocum and his wife Mary Slocum near Mud Bay and spread throughout the northwest region (Amoss 1990). The Tulalip Shaker Church was razed by ceremonial fire and rebuilt in like-kind in 2007 (BNH Architects 2017).

In the 1880s, the U.S. government implemented two distinct policies to assist in the cultural assimilation of traditional native ways. The General Allotment Act of 1887 led to the split state of Indian land ownership within their reservation boundary and was the government's attempt to make Indian people sedentary cultivators of land, disregard their traditional ways, and adopt the habits, practices and interests of Euroamerican settlers (Ruby et al. 2010:348-349). Allotment on the Tulalip Reservation occurred from 1883-1909 (Ruby et al. 2010:348). The other policy was to place native children in Indian boarding schools, separating them from their families, culture, and language. The policy was enforced by Congress in 1893 with a law that stated all Native American children from age six to sixteen had to attend an Indian boarding school. By the late 1800s, life at Tulalip Mission School began to transform into a military-style boarding academy. In 1901, the U.S. government took over the Tulalip Missionary School, but it soon burned and was re-opened as the new Tulalip Indian School on January 23, 1905 under the supervision of Charles Milton Buchanan. By 1907 it had two dormitories for boys and girls and could accommodate 200 students (Tulalip Tribes 2017).

In 1934, Congress enacted The Indian Reorganization Act, which provided the basis for tribes to strengthen and revitalize their tribal governments. The members of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie and Skykomish tribes at Tulalip voted to form a single reservation governmental structure, known as the Tulalip Tribes of Washington (Tulalip Tribes 2017).

Historic Settlement

The majority of the first European settlers to come to Snohomish County were people with interests in the timber and logging industry. The Fraser River gold rush brought many European settlers through Washington in 1858, and destitute prospectors came back to the area looking for logging work after the bust in September of 1858. Father E.C. Chirouse established a Catholic mission, farm, and school at Priest Point in 1855. He was the first teacher, farmer and clergyman in Snohomish County (Whitfield 1926).

River transportation was the initial mode of travel up and down the Snohomish River. Dense forests made the interior inaccessible for most homesteaders before the construction of railroads and roads. Several steamers navigated Ebey Slough, Steamboat Slough, and the Snohomish River to the south of Marysville and Quilceda Creek to the north, and Puget Sound and the Tulalip Indian Reservation to the west (History Link 2014). The logging industry was the most important economic enterprise within the county through the late 1800s to mid-1900s. Continued diking and ditching of the Snohomish River bottom increased the amount of farmable land and increased the overall value of land in the area (Whitfield 1926:560).

'Stevens Lake' is believed to have been named by 1855 after Washington Territory Governor Isaac I. Stevens, and appears labeled as such in the General Land Office map from 1869 (Figure 4). The portion near the lake's outlet was filed upon by C. A. Missimer on October 8, 1889. In 1890, Missimer and his father-in-law Harold W. Illman platted a small two-block town site consisting of forty-eight lots as well as twenty-six lots running along the lake shore to the south (Whitfield 1926:616). By 1891, the town site of Ferry (later changed to Hartford) was established a half mile to the northeast (City of Lake Stevens 2018).After several transfers, the land at the lake outlet was acquired by the Rucker brothers (Whitfield 1926:616).

A July 1889 mining claim located deep within the upper South Fork Sauk River at Monte Cristo sparked a small gold rush (Woodhouse et al. 2000). The forefathers of Everett saw the economic potential in connecting the Monte Cristo mining camp to the Northern Pacific Railroad line in Everett. The Everett and Monte Cristo Railway was incorporated on March 11, 1892 and construction of the section from Hartford to Monte Cristo began shortly thereafter. The Hartford community was also connected to Everett by a wagon road built in 1893 (Whitfield 1926:617). The Everett and Monte Cristo Railway carried the ore from the mines to smelters in Everett, and soon logging operations were also using the railroad to transporting logs to various mills located along the line (Woodhouse et al. 2000). By the end of the century, it was known that the mineral deposits near Monte Cristo were not high quality, and the expense to maintain and repair the railroad exceeded the mining revenue. The Everett & Monte Cristo was taken over by the Northern Pacific in 1903 (Woodhouse et al. 2000). In 1905, a railroad spur linking Hartford with Lake Stevens was built by the Rucker Brothers Timber Company (City of Lake Stevens 2018). The First Baptist Church was also erected in 1905 (Whitfield 1926:617). In 1907, Rucker Mill was opened, located on pilings at the northeast cove of the lake, and became the driving economic provider

of the area. The land, including a portion of the residential district to the north of the mill and around the lake, was platted February 8, 1908 by Rucker Brothers, Inc. (Whitfield 1926:616).

By 1915, Northern Pacific was ready to abandon the Monte Cristo branch, but instead leased to the Rucker brothers the portion of the line from Hartford east to Monte Cristo so they could continue to access their timber camps past Granite Falls. That portion of line was operated at the Hartford Eastern (Woodhouse et al. 2000). In 1919, the Rucker Mill burned and was partially rebuilt, but a major fire in 1925 permanently closed the mill, and Lake Stevens lost the major industry it had been built upon (City of Lake Stevens 2018).

Simultaneous to the logging growth of the community was the platting of smaller tracts around the lake for summer-homes and resorts, which started as early as 1891. By the mid-1920s, nearly all of Lake Steven's shoreline had been platted into smaller lots (Whitfield 1926:616). By the 1930s, fishing resorts grew to become the major source of income for the community and continued to be so through the 1950s (Mitchell 2004). In 1960, the Snohomish-Marysville Road (designated SR 204 in 1964) terminated at SR 9, and the Frontier Village Shopping Center was constructed on the west side of the lake. After connection of SR 92, which diverted eastbound Everett traffic around Lake Stevens, the economic focus of the community shifted to the Frontier Village area on the west side of the lake. The previous town site of Lake Stevens became a ghost town (Mitchell 2004:33). Lake Stevens incorporated as a City in 1960 with a population of 900. The completion of I-5 in 1960 made Lake Stevens a commutable-suburb of Seattle and attracted more and more residents, changing its character to that of a suburban community. Several annexations in the last 20 years have increased the size and extent of the city, which now extends around the majority of the lake.

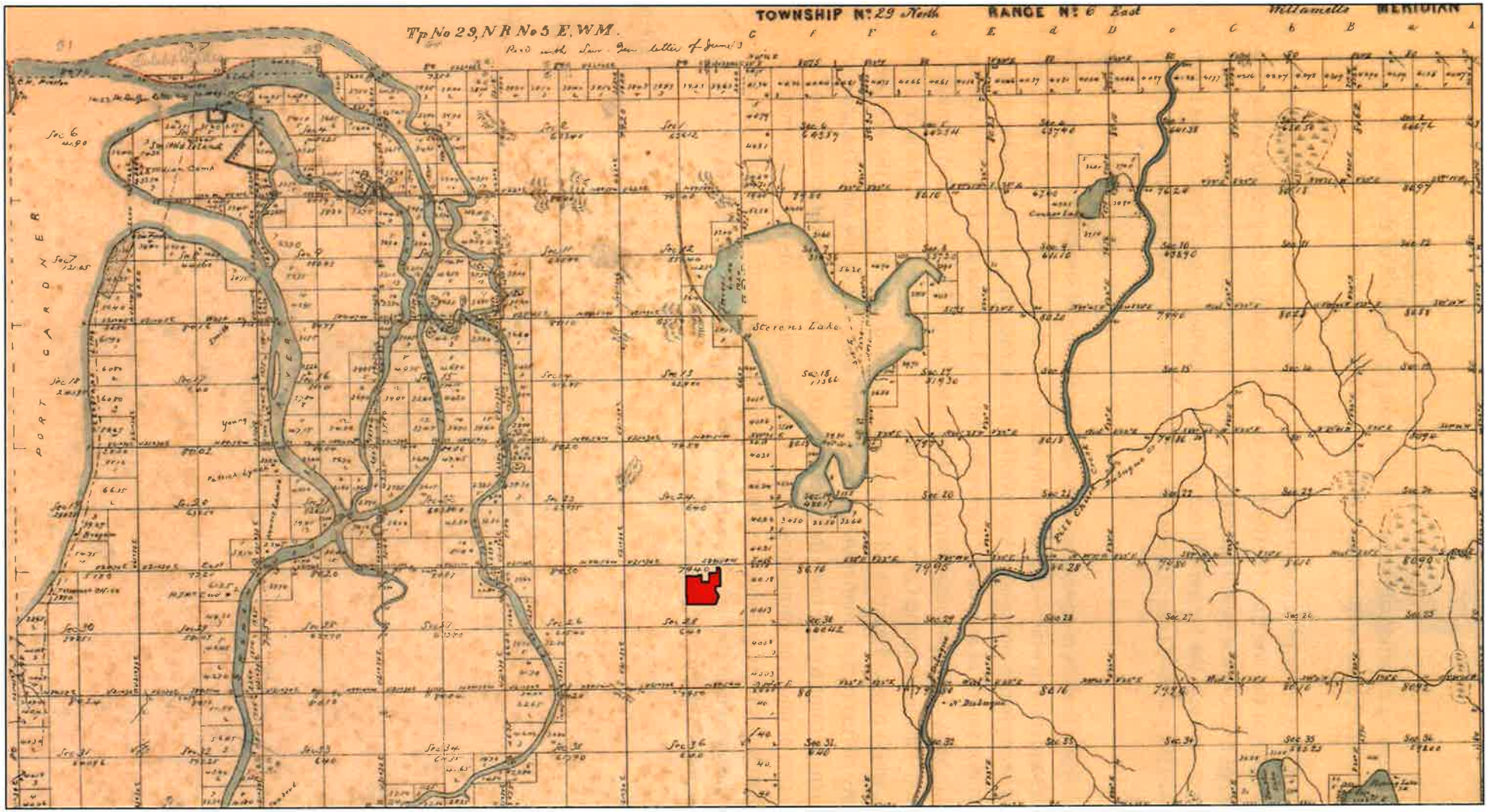

Figure 4. Department of the Interior General Land Office Maps T29N R5E (surveyed 1869) and T29N R6E (surveyed 1878) illustrating the location of the Lake Stevens Costco APE (BLM 2018).

Archaeological Background

Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

The recent cultural resources investigations that have been conducted within a one mile radius of the project APE are summarized in Tables 1. The investigations were conducted prior to a road extension project, for road improvements and intersection improvements (Mathews and Hushour 2017; Blukis Onat et al. 2007a, 2007b; Shantry 2015; Engseth and Sharley 2007), for a retirement home (Boersema 2011a), for power poles and transmission lines (Piper and Smith 2009; Homan and Perkins 2016; Parvey and Rinck 2015), and for fiber and cell projects (Poole and Amell 2014; Brannan and Clark Schmidt 2008) (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within One Mile of the Lake Stevens Costco APE.

Reference	Type of Investigation	Location Relative to Project	Sites Identified
Mathews and Hushour 2017	Archaeological Survey	Within and adjacent to APE	45SN692 *Recommended Not Eligible*
Engseth and Sharley 2007	Archaeological Survey	Within and adjacent to APE	None; 2406 S. Lk. Stevens Road *Determined Not Eligible*
Blukis Onat 2007a	Archaeological Survey	50 m north of APE	None
Blukis Onat 2007b	Archaeological Survey	100 m northwest of APE	None
Shantry 2015	Archaeological Survey	250 m northwest of APE	None
Homan and Perkins 2016	Archaeological Survey	Multiple locations; closest 400 m west of APE	None
Piper and Smith 2009	Archaeological Survey	Multiple locations; closest 400 m southwest of APE	None within one mile of APE
Parvey and Rinck 2015	Archaeological Survey	Multiple locations; closest 450 m northwest of APE	None
Brannan and Clark Schmidt 2008	Archaeological Survey	500 m southwest of APE	None
Boersema 2011a	Archaeological Survey	800 m northeast of APE	45SN578 *Determined Not Eligible*
Poole and Amell 2014	Archaeological Survey	1200 m north of APE	None

Recorded Archaeological Sites

The only recorded archaeological sites within a one mile radius of the project APE are summarized in Table 2. Archaeological site 45SN692, a historic logging road segment, was identified during recent survey for the 24th Street SE extension project, which overlaps portions of the Costco APE (Mathews and Hushour 2017) (Figure 5). The site extends for 464 ft. at a southwest to northeast bearing, and measures 6 ft. in depth and 13 ft. in width (Mathews 2017). A second logging property, recorded as

45SN578, is located 800 m northeast of the current APE. The site consists of a logging road segment, tractors and machinery, and springboard-notched stumps (Boersema 2011b).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Lake Stevens Costco APE.

Site #	Site Type	Location	Reference
45SN578	Historic Logging Property	800 m NE of APE	Boersema 2011b
45SN692	Historic Logging Property	Within APE	Mathews 2017

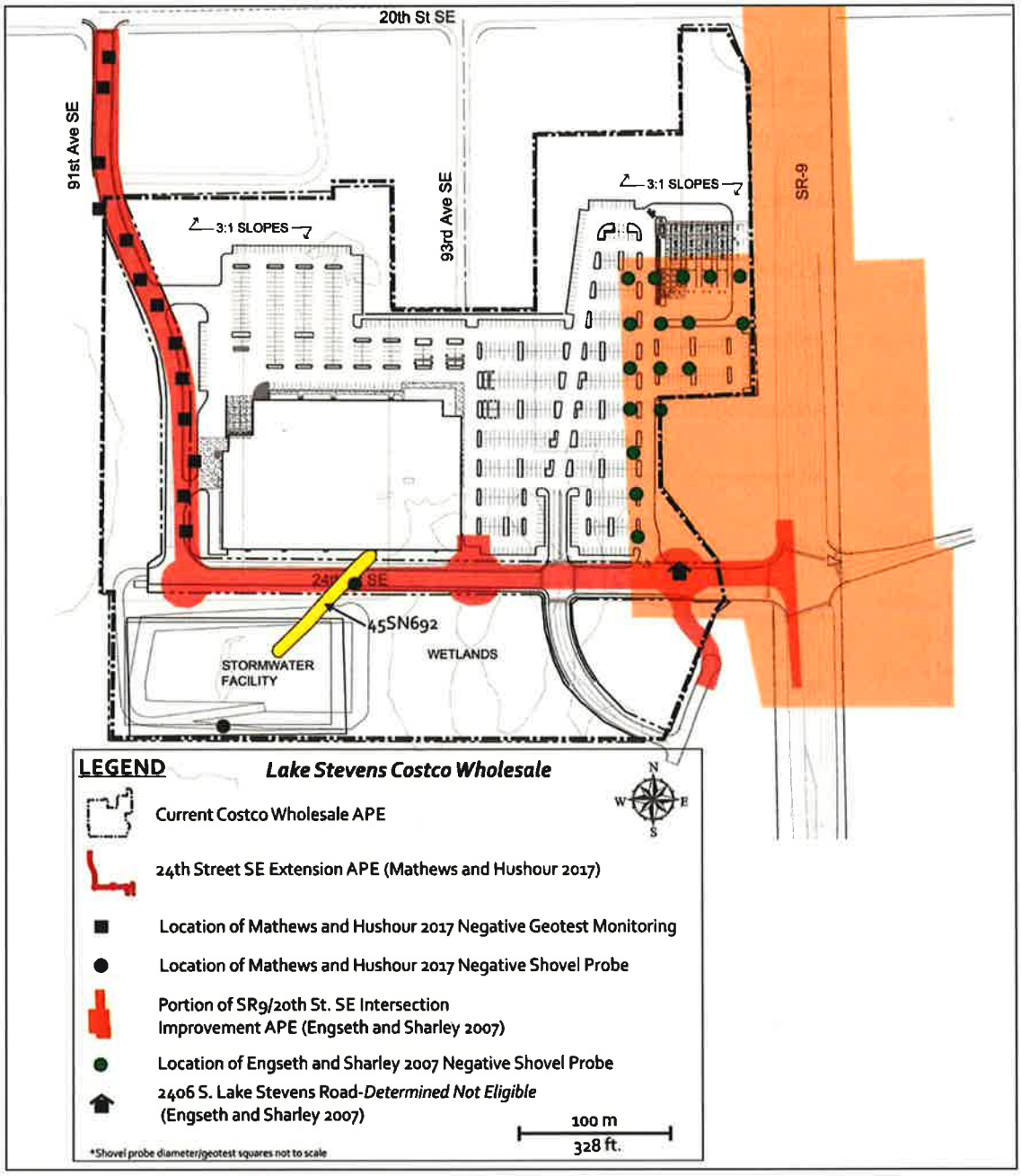

Figure 5. Overview map of the Lake Stevens Costco APE illustrating the locations of previous cultural resource surveys, their associated subsurface testing, and identified resources within the current APE.

Research Design

Objectives and Practical Expectations

The archaeological investigation was designed to identify any archaeological resources and/or historic properties that may be located in the project APE, to document them if present, and to provide recommendations regarding their protection, management, and NRHP eligibility.

Archaeological probability within the project area is considered moderate within the portions in close proximity to freshwater streams along the western and northeastern portions of the APE. Other portions of the project area are considered low probability due to their inland positioning in what prehistorically was a dense stand of timber, and because of the presence of seasonally saturated soils and wetlands within much of the southern portion of the project area. Previous nearby archaeological surveys conducted on similar landforms have not identified any precontact cultural resources. The most likely resources expected in the survey area would consist of historic debris or features associated with logging and timber extraction practices. Precontact deposits that may be present would likely be associated with short-term occupations or ephemeral travel through the project area, possibly consisting of lithic debitage, lithic points, or artifacts associated with cedar bark harvesting and other resource extraction practices.

Background Research and Field Methods

Prior to conducting our field investigation, background research was completed to assess the likelihood for encountering buried historic or precontact cultural resources within the project area. Our background research included review of archaeological site forms and historic property inventory files at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), and review of archival literature, maps, and LiDAR images of the project area.

The field investigation consisted of a visual examination of the ground surface and any exposed soils, examination of mature cedar trees for cultural modification, and excavation of shovel probes spaced approximately 30 m apart across the entire APE. The shovel probes consisted of cylindrical pits 50 cm (20 inches) in diameter. Excavation typically continues until sediments that predate human occupation of the area are encountered or the depth of any anticipated disturbance is exceeded. The wide-spread glacial sediments deposited throughout much of Snohomish County during the Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation provide a suitable temporal marker. All excavated sediments were passed through ¼ inch hardware screen. Details regarding the location, depth, and sediments encountered were recorded for each probe, and representative photographs taken. All excavations were backfilled after examination and their locations were marked on project maps.

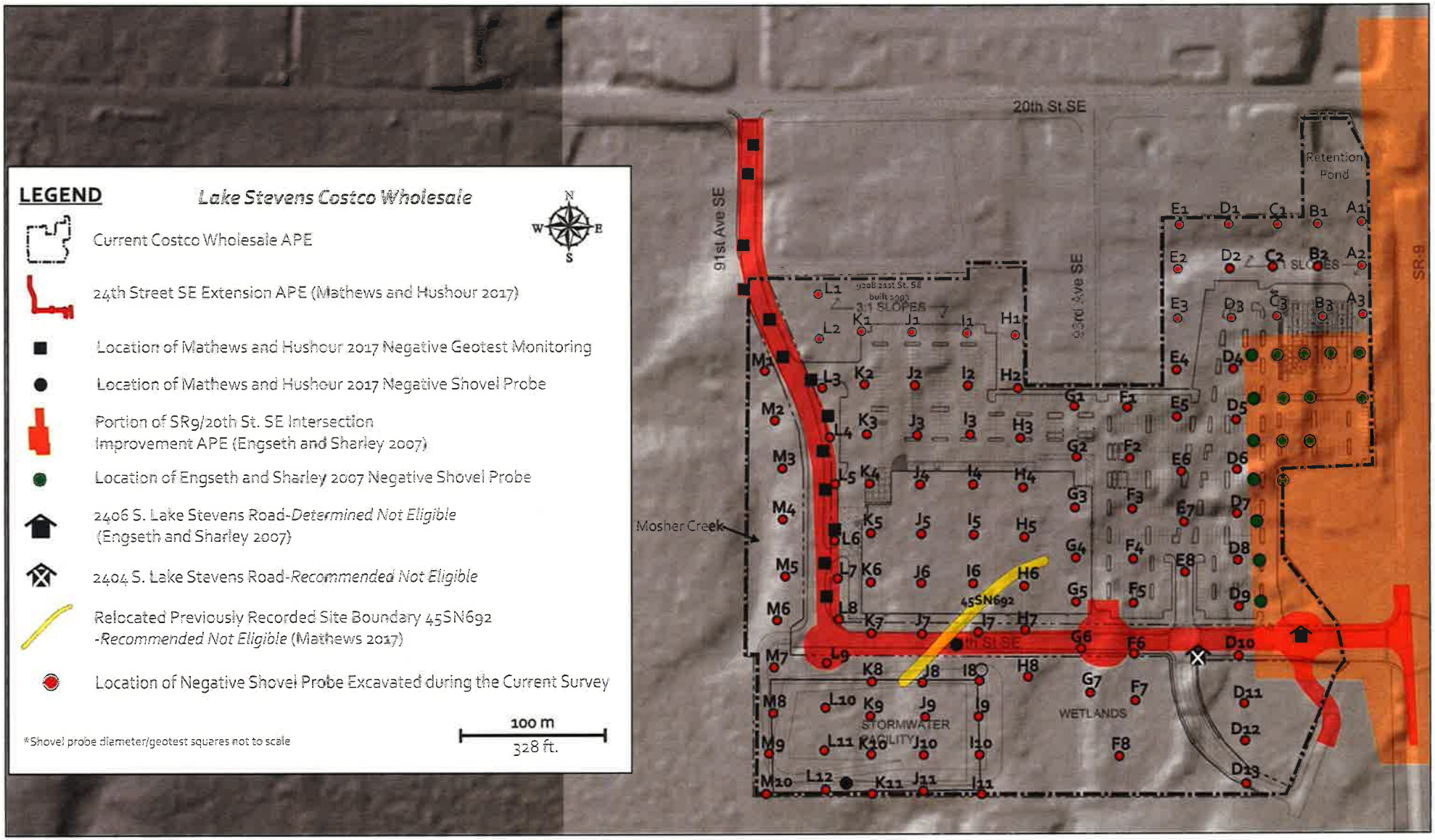

Figure 6. Project map of APE indicating the locations of subsurface shovel probe testing and identified resources meeting the minimum age requirement to be considered as historic properties.

Results and Discussion

Principal Archaeologist Camille Mather with Archaeologists Gary Geiger and Josh Watrous conducted the archaeological field investigations March 27-April 6, 2018 in overcast to rainy weather. Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey, surface inspection, examination of mature trees for cultural modification, and excavation of 108 subsurface shovel probes across the APE (Figure 6).

The project area is sloped with a southwest aspect; elevation at the northeast corner of the APE is approximately 360 ft. above sea level and drops to 260 ft. at the southwest corner. The north end of the APE is hummocky and dry with seasonal standing water only present in low areas. The central portion is relatively flat, Mosher Creek runs along the western edge of the APE, and the southern portions of the property are low and dominated by wetlands (Figure 7). The 91st Ave SE/ 24th St. SE road alignment has been roughed-in through the forest (Figure 8). Overall surface visibility within the APE was obscured by dense forest cover and duff; however, several tree tip-ups and recently-cut access roads for geotechnical testing and monitoring-well installations have gouged out areas across the APE and provide excellent surface visibility of sediments within those areas (Figures 9-12).

Shovel probes were excavated within areas void of deep surface water. Observed subsurface sediments closely match the Tokul gravelly medial loam till soils mapped within the APE by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (Debose and Klungland 1983). Relatively consistent subsurface profiles were exposed within the 108 excavated probes. The average observed profile consisted of a layer of surface duff and very dark brown gravelly loam containing subangular to subrounded gravels and ~10-15% cobbles to a depth of 15 cm below the ground surface (cmbs) overlying dark yellowish brown to reddish brown gravelly sandy loam containing subangular to subrounded gravels and 10-15% cobbles to an average depth of 50-60 cmbs, over mottled light yellowish brown to pale brown gravelly medium to fine sandy loam to a depth of 90 cmbs, over grayish brown very compact gravelly sandy lodgment till (Figures 13-20). The depth at which the hardpan was encountered varied between 50-90 cmbs. Detailed sediment observations within the excavated shovel probes are presented in Appendix A.

Figure 7. Overview photograph of wetland area located within the southern portion of the APE, view to south.

Figure 8. Overview photograph of the roughed-in 91st Ave SE/24th St. SE road alignment, view to the north.

Figure 9. Overview photograph of the dense surface vegetation and evidence of previous logging observed across the majority of the APE, view to southwest.

Figure 10. Photograph of one of several recent access roads across the APE for geotechnical testing and monitoring-well installations, view to west.

Figure 11. Overview photograph a geotechnical testing location within the APE, view to south.

Figure 12. Overview photograph of surface visibility provided within geotechnical testing locations within the APE, view to southeast.

Figure 13. Photograph of SP C2 illustrating observed subsurface profile.

Figure 14. Photograph of SP D1 illustrating observed subsurface profile.

Figure 15. Photograph of SP F4 illustrating observed subsurface profile.

Figure 16. Photograph of SP H7 illustrating observed subsurface profile.

Figure 17. Photograph of SP I11 illustrating observed subsurface profile.

Figure 18. Photograph of SP J11 illustrating observed subsurface profile.

Figure 19. Photograph of SP K4 illustrating observed subsurface profile.

Figure 20. Photograph of SP L2 illustrating observed subsurface profile.

No precontact archaeological sites, isolates, or culturally modified trees were identified within the APE during the course of this investigation. Several scattered piles of modern household trash were noted near transects F and G.

45SN692

Previously recorded site 45SN692, identified during the 24th St. SE extension survey, was relocated during the current investigation (Figures 21-25). The surface feature, recorded as a logging road, measures approximately 464 ft. in length, 13 ft. wide, and 6 ft. deep at a southwest/northeast bearing (40°/220°), as described and recorded in the archaeological site inventory form (Mathews 2017). The site polygon mapped on the WISAARD database depicts the site extending 320 ft. in length, but it extends ~145 ft. further to the northeast than presently mapped. The surface feature, in our opinion, appears to be a large ditch draining the most southwest delineated wetland into Mosher Creek to the southwest. No perpendicularly aligned puncheon or logs were observed anywhere within road alignment. If the site was once used as a logging road, it now functions as a ditch and has been culverted beneath the roughed-in 24th St. SE alignment (Figure 26). Back dirt from the ditch excavation was observed piled along the edges creating a berm of eroded dirt-mounds; the ages of the trees growing within the berms of the site, many bent from creep, correspond with the recorded 1930s date. The logging road or ditch, either way a historic logging property, is associated with the drainage and historic logging of the landscape, prevalent in Lake Stevens during the early 1900s. We agree that site 45SN692 be recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 21. Overview photograph of site 45SN692, view to northeast.

Figure 22. Overview photograph of site 45SN692, view to northeast.

Figure 23. Overview photograph of site 45SN692, view to northeast.

Figure 24. Overview photograph of site 45SN692, view to northeast.

Figure 25. Overview photograph near north end of site 45SN692, view to southwest.

Figure 26. Overview photograph of site 45SN692 culverted beneath 24th St. SE alignment, view to southwest.

Residence at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road

The residential structure located at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road was built in 1915 according to Snohomish County assessor records. The house is currently in fair to poor condition (Figures 27-29). According to the county assessor, the structure is a single family dwelling (Artifacts Consulting 2011). The 1 ½ story building with a basement has a gable roof with opposing shed style dormers on the east and west sides of the roof line; the roof has been replaced with sheet metal. The siding on the upper floor is narrow horizontal wood clapboard, and the lower level vertical board and batten on the east and north side, and plywood on the rest. No outbuilding remains on the parcel. The residence was inventoried using a Historic Property Report and uploaded to the DAHP (Appendix B). The home does not exhibit any qualities or known associations that meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Caldera Archaeology recommends that the residential structure located at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road is not eligible for inclusion in the national Register of Historic Places.

Residence at 2406 South Lake Stevens Road

The residence located at 2406 South Lake Stevens Road, the Betty J. and Warren J. Nordin House, was inventoried by Engseth and Sharley (2007) and determined not eligible January 14, 2008.

Figure 27. Photograph of the east side and northeast corner of the residence located at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road.

Figure 28. Photograph of the north side and northwest corner of the residence located at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road.

Figure 29. Photograph of the south side of the residence located at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road.

Residence at 9208 21st Street Southeast

The residential structure and garage outbuilding at 9208 21st Street Southeast, built 1993, is located near the northwest portion of the APE within tax parcel 00457000002201, and does not meet the minimum age requirement to be considered as a historic property.

Recommendations

The archaeological investigation and assessment of the proposed Lake Stevens Costco Wholesale APE included background research and the archaeological field investigation. Research included review of archaeological site forms and historic property inventory files at DAHP, and review of archival literature, maps, and previously conducted archaeological surveys in the project vicinity. The field investigation consisted of surface inspection, examination of mature trees for cultural modification, and excavation of 108 subsurface shovel probes across the APE.

No potentially eligible historic properties, precontact archaeological sites or culturally modified trees were identified within the APE during the course of this survey. Caldera Archaeology recommends the lead agency assert a determination of *No Historic Properties Affected*.

In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or skeletal human remains are encountered during future construction activities, all work in the vicinity of the discovery area must stop immediately and

contact made with the Washington DAHP and the proper authorities. Caldera Archaeology recommends that the project proponents be familiar with the provisions of Washington State laws, Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 27.53.060 and RCW 27.44.040. The RCW 27.53.060, Archaeological Sites and Resources, protects known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the state that are located on public and private lands and makes it a crime to intentionally destroy an archaeological site. In the unlikely event that archaeological materials are encountered during the development of the property, an archaeologist should immediately be notified and work halted in the vicinity of the finds until they can be inspected and assessed. RCW Chapter 27.44.040, Indian Graves and Records, protects Native American graves within the state that are located on public or private lands. These laws specifically state that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian burials constitute a Class C felony.

No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for project impacts to prehistoric sites, historic sites, or traditional cultural properties. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from our analysis and interpretation of available documents and on our field investigation and observations as described herein. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions throughout the project area, or if future unscoped development exceeds the parameters of the current survey. They cannot necessarily apply to site changes of which Caldera Archaeology is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

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Appendix A: Shovel Probe Testing Data

Shovel Probe A1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-10	Duff and roots.	No cultural materials
10-35	Brown gravelly silt loam. Sediments are dry and loose. Abundant roots. Abundant gravels and sparse small cobbles: rounded to sub-angular. Interface with underlying material is relatively abrupt and irregular. Sparse fragmented charcoal.	No cultural materials
35-55	Pale brown silt loam with abundant gravels and sparse cobbles; one large football-sized cobble. Sediments are dry and slightly compact.	No cultural materials

Notes: Large root at 55-60 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe A2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-26	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, cobbles	No cultural materials.
26-61	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, medium sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe A3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, cobbles	No cultural materials.
15-35	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
35-42	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly medium sand, glacial till, very compact	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe B1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-10	Duff and roots.	No cultural materials
10-40	Yellow brown fine to coarse gravelly silty sand. Abundant sub-angular to rounded gravels and small rounded cobbles. Sediments are slightly compact and damp. Abrupt interface.	No cultural materials
40-50	Pale brown gravelly silt loam. Slightly compact and damp.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe B2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Duff and roots.	No cultural materials
5-25	Gray brown gravelly silt loam with abundant gravels.	No cultural materials

Notes: Root at 25 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe B3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Duff and roots.	No cultural materials
5-15	Mottled gray silt loam/ clay loam with abundant gravels. Sediments are wet and slightly compact.	No cultural materials

Notes: Water at 10 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe C1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-10	Duff and roots.	No cultural materials
10-40	Brown silt loam with abundant rounded gravels and sparse cobbles.	No cultural materials
40-65	Pale brown sandy loam with abundant gravels. Sediments are moderately compact and damp.	No cultural materials

Notes: Root at 65 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe C2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Duff, roots, and dark brown gravelly silt loam with abundant organic material throughout.	No cultural materials
30-45	Yellow brown silt loam with abundant gravels and small cobbles.	No cultural materials

Notes: Water at 45 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe C3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-25	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
25-58	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe D1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-16	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
16-56	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
56-70	Light grayish brown (10YR 6/2) gravelly, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe D2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-11	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
11-44	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly, silty, medium sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at 15cmbs

Shovel Probe D3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-17	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
17-58	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, medium sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe D4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-25	Duff and dark brown silt loam with abundant gravels. Sediment are soft and damp.	No cultural materials
25-50	Dark yellow brown silt loam with abundant gravels. Sediments are soft and damp.	No cultural materials

Notes: Very large cobble/boulder at 50 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe D5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Duff and dark brown silt loam with abundant organic materials and roots.	No cultural materials
20-60	Very gravelly, mottled, pale brown and yellow brown sandy gravelly silt loam. Abundant gravels and small cobbles. Abundant roots. Sediments become coarser with depth.	No cultural materials
60-70	Mottled gray gravelly clay loam with abundant gravels.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe D6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Duff and dark brown silt loam with abundant organic materials and roots.	No cultural materials
20-50	Dark yellow brown gravelly silt loam.	No cultural materials

Notes: Large root at 50 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe D7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Duff and dark brown silt loam with abundant organic materials and roots.	No cultural materials
20-65	Dark yellow brown gravelly sandy silt loam with sparse cobbles.	No cultural materials

Notes: Large root at 65 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe D8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Duff and dark brown silt loam with abundant organic materials and roots.	No cultural materials
20-55	Dark yellow brown gravelly sandy silt loam with abundant cobbles.	No cultural materials

Notes: Large root at 55 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe D9

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Gray brown gravelly silt loam. Compact and wet.	No cultural materials
5-15	Light gray mottled gravelly clay loam. Wet and compact.	No cultural materials

Notes: SP is in the road.

Shovel Probe D10

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Duff and roots	No cultural materials
5-15	Mottled grayish brown and brown very gravelly silt loam.	No cultural materials
15-20	Mottled light gray clay loam with abundant gravels.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe D11

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Dark gray brown gravelly silt loam. Sediments are very wet and soft.	No cultural materials

Notes: Standing water at surface nearby. Water at 20 cmbs.

Shovel Probe D12

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Dark gray brown gravelly silt loam. Sediments are very wet and soft.	No cultural materials

Notes: Standing water at surface nearby. Water at 5 cmbs.

Shovel Probe D13

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Dark gray brown gravelly silt loam. Sediments are very wet and soft.	No cultural materials

Notes: Standing water at surface nearby. Water at 20 cmbs.

Shovel Probe E1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-18	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
18-51	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: terminated on large root

Shovel Probe E2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
15-52	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at 45cmbs, terminated at cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe E3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-19	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials
19-52	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials

Notes: cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe E4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-13	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
13-52	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes :root obstruction

Shovel Probe E5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-21	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
20-35	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe E6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-19	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
19-60	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe E7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-18	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
18-61	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe E8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-16	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
16-60	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe F1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-10	Duff, abundant roots and dark brown silt loam with abundant gravels.	No cultural materials
10-30	Brown gravelly silt loam. Interface is fairly abrupt and linear.	No cultural materials
30-50	Yellow brown fine to coarse silty gravelly sand. Sediments are soft and dry. Transitions to coarser sands with less gravels; from rounded to sub angular in shape.	No cultural materials
50-60	Pale brown coarse to fine sand with some silt and some gravels. Sediments are soft and dry.	No cultural materials
60-105	Very pale brown fine to medium sand with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular gravels and a small amount of silt. Sediments are soft and slightly damp.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe F2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-10	Duff and dark brown sandy gravelly silt loam; abundant organic material and roots. Abundant cobbles.	No cultural materials
10-35	Dark brown gravelly silt loam with abundant cobbles. Interface is relatively abrupt and linear.	No cultural materials
35-70	Yellow brown gravelly silt loam with fine to coarse sand and abundant gravels cobbles. Sand percentage increases with depth.	No cultural materials
70-90	Brown fine to coarse gravelly silty sand. Sediments are slightly compact and damp. Sand percentage increases with depth.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe F3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Duff with dark brown gravelly sandy loam. Abundant roots.	No cultural materials
20-70	Yellow brown gravelly sandy loam with abundant rounded to sub-angular gravels and small cobbles.	No cultural materials

Notes: Large root at 70 cm below surface. Large Doulas fir 2 meters north of SP.

Shovel Probe F4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Duff with dark brown gravelly silty sand. Abundant roots.	No cultural materials
15-35	Yellow brown gravelly silty sand. Sediments are loose and relatively dry. Abundant roots.	No cultural materials. Sparse charcoal throughout upper 35 cm, with a few small pieces of FMR: natural, or related to previous logging activity.
35-65	Brown fine to coarse sand, with small percentage of silt. Sediments are damp and slightly compact. Abundant roots.	No cultural materials
65-75	Mottled gray sandy gravelly silt loam. Abundant gravels. Sediments are compact and damp.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe F5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-17	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
17-38	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
38-45	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly medium sand, glacial till, very compact	

Notes: cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe F6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-23	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
23-62	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe F7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-45	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam, muck	No cultural materials.
45-54	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, very saturated	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at surface

Shovel Probe F8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-40	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) organic-rich silt loam, very saturated	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at surface

Shovel Probe G1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-17	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
17-39	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
39-68	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	

Shovel Probe G2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-21	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
21-51	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
51-75	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe G3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-17	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
17-62	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe G4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-26	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
26-58	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe G5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-32	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials
32-53	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials

Notes: root obstruction

Shovel Probe G6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-10	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff	No cultural materials.
10-60	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, some ash and charcoal mixed in	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe G7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-52	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.

Notes: cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe H1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Dark brown silt loam with abundant gravels. Interface is abrupt and linear.	Garbage throughout upper 30 cm, including: black plastic sheet fragments, green plastic sheet fragments, rusty metal and concrete fragments.
30-50	Red brown silty gravelly sand.	No cultural materials
50-55	Pale brown fine to coarse gravelly silty sand.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe H2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Duff and dark brown silt loam with abundant gravels and cobbles. Abundant roots.	No cultural materials
20-85	Mottled yellow brown and brown gravelly silt loam with abundant roots and cobbles. Sediments are damp and slightly compact. Moisture content increases with depth.	No cultural materials
85-90	Mottled pale brown gravelly silt loam.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe H3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Duff and dark brown silt loam with abundant cedar roots, gravel and small cobbles.	Large cedar tree ~1M south.
20-55	Yellow brown gravelly silt loam. Abundant cedar roots.	No cultural materials

Notes: Large roots at 55 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe H4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-25	Duff and dark brown silt loam. Sediments are wet and slightly compact.	No cultural materials
25-30	Red brown gravelly silt loam. Sediments are wet and loose.	No cultural materials

Notes: Water at 30 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe H5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-35	Duff and dark brown gravelly silt loam. Sediments are soft and damp. Abundant roots.	No cultural materials
35-80	Red brown gravelly silt loam. Damp. Moisture increases with depth. Abundant roots and gravels.	No cultural materials
80-90	Pale brown sandy loam/ clay loam. Mottled. Abundant gravels. Sediments are moderately compact and wet.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe H6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Duff and dark brown gravelly silt loam.	No cultural materials
30-55	Brown gravelly silt loam.	No cultural materials

Notes: Large root at 55 cm below surface.

Shovel Probe H7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-40	Dark brown silt loam with abundant organic material. Sediments are wet and slightly compact.	No cultural materials
40-50	Brownish gray sandy silt. Sediments are wet and slightly compact.	No cultural materials
50-60	Yellow brown gravelly silty sandy loam. Sediments are wet and slightly compact.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe H8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-25	Duff with some dark brown silt loam. Sparse gravels.	No cultural materials
25-55	Red brown gravelly silt loam. Sediments are moderately compact and oxidized, forming clumps.	No cultural materials
55-65	Pale brown gravelly silt loam. Sediments are compact and slightly damp.	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe I1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-40	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
40-47	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty, medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at 30cmbs

Shovel Probe I2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-50	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
50-65	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at depth

Shovel Probe I3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-13	Gray (10YR 5/1) medium sand	No cultural materials.
13-20	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam, charcoal	No cultural materials.
20-60	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes:

Shovel Probe I4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam, very saturated	No cultural materials.
30-48	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at 10cmbs

Shovel Probe I5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-18	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) organic rich silt loam	No cultural materials.
18-68	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes:

Shovel Probe I6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-27	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
27-62	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes:

Shovel Probe I7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-26	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
26-47	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, medium sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: root obstruction

Shovel Probe I8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-23	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
23-54	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.
54-65	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe I9

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-18	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
18-65	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.

Notes:

Shovel Probe I10

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
15-61	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe I11

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty medium sand	No cultural materials.
15-31	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty medium sand	No cultural materials.
31-54	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
54-61	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) gravelly medium-coarse sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe J1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-38	Gray brown (10YR 5/2) silty sand, fill, compact	No cultural materials

Shovel Probe J2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-28	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
28-61	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe J3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-50	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
50-61	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at 40cmbs

Shovel Probe J4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-28	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
28-37	Pale brown (10YR6/3) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at 15cmbs

Shovel Probe J5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-19	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
19-64	Brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly, loamy medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe J6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-13	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
13-65	Mottled brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, trace of charcoal, disturbed	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at depth

Shovel Probe J7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
15-61	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty medium sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe J8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-17	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
17-54	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty fine sand	No cultural materials.
54-72	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe J9

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-14	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand/forest duff, roots	No cultural materials.
14-29	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
29-64	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe J10

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-11	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
11-37	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.
37-61	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe J11

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-19	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
19-32	Mottled reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty fine sand	No cultural materials.
32-41	Mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt, very compact	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe K1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-41	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, fill, asphalt	No cultural materials.

Notes: cobble, asphalt obstruction

Shovel Probe K2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-35	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
35-65	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe K3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-18	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
18-49	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.
49-61	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe K4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
15-46	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.
46-63	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe K5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-13	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
13-49	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe K6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	Modern debris
15-46	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, , medium sand	No cultural materials.
46-61	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe K7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-21	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials
10-25	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, medium sand	No cultural materials; compact.

Notes: cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe K8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
15-42	Mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly silty fine sand, very compact	No cultural materials.
42-48	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) organic rich silt loam, buried surface	No cultural materials.
48-67	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, fine sand	

Shovel Probe K9

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-32	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff, muck	No cultural materials.

Notes: root/cobble obstruction; water just below surface

Shovel Probe K10

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-15	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
15-52	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, medium sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: root, cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe K11

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-19	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
19-58	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at depth

Shovel Probe L1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-24	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
24-59	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe L2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-21	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
21-63	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe L3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-23	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
23-47	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly medium sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: root, cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe L4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-26	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
26-47	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly medium sand	No cultural materials.
47-63	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe L5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-19	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
19-57	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe L6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-19	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
19-53	Mottled reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
53-67	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe L7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-17	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
17-34	Mottled brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly silt loam	No cultural materials.
34-57	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at 30 cmbs

Shovel Probe L8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-37	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
37-53	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at 30cmbs

Shovel Probe L9

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-27	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
27-43	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: highly disturbed; cobble, root obstruction

Shovel Probe L10

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-27	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
27-43	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: root, cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe L11

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-23	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
23-41	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: cobble obstruction; water at 18 cmbs

Shovel Probe L12

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-18	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
18-61	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
40-50	Mottled gray (10YR 5/1) fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: water at depth

Shovel Probe M1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-21	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
21-61	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe M2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
20-65	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: on steep slope of creek drainage, recorded profile exposed with shovel

Shovel Probe M3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-21	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials
21-42	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: root obstruction

Shovel Probe M4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-16	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
16-51	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe M5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-18	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
18-41	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: root obstruction

Shovel Probe M6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-21	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
21-48	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: root, cobble obstruction

Shovel Probe M7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-26	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff, trace of charcoal	No cultural materials.
26-41	Light brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly, , silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
41-68	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	

Shovel Probe M8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-23	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
23-50	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.
50-65	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, very saturated	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe M9

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-18	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff, trace of charcoal	No cultural materials.
18-47	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Shovel Probe M10

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-17	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand, forest duff	No cultural materials.
17-54	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly, silty medium-fine sand	No cultural materials.

Notes: root, cobble obstruction

Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 227860

Location

Address:	2404 S LAKE STEVENS RD, EVERETT, WA 98205
Tax No/Parcel No:	00457000002304
Plat/Block/Lot:	GLENWOOD DIV A BLK 000 D-04 S1/2 LOT 23 TGW S 320F
Geographic Areas:	Snohomish County, SNOHOMISH Quadrangle, T29R05E25

Information

Number of stories: 1

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1915	☐

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	
Domestic	

Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 227860

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2018-05-03216, , Lake Stevens Costco Wholesale, State Route 9 and 20th Street SE, Lake Stevens			

Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 227860

Photos

east side and northeast house corner

south side of house

southwest house corner

north side and northwest corner

Historic Property Report

Resource Name:

Property ID: 227860

Inventory Details - 7/1/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/1/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 00457000002304

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Roof Material	Metal
Roof Type	Gable
Form Type	Single Dwelling
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Plan	Square

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

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

Significance narrative: The home does not exhibit any qualities or associations that meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Caldera Archaeology recommends it not eligible.

Physical description: The residential structure located at 2404 South Lake Stevens Road was built in 1915 according to assessor records. The house is currently in fair to poor condition. According to the county assessor, the structure is a single family dwelling (Artifacts Consulting 2011). The 1 ½ story building with a basement has a gable roof with opposing shed style dormers on the east and west sides of the roof line; the roof has been replaced with sheet metal. The siding on the upper floor is narrow horizontal wood clapboard, and the lower level vertical board and batten on the east and north side, and plywood on the rest. No outbuilding remains on the parcel.

Bibliography: Artifacts Consulting
2011 Assessors Data, Project: Snohomish County 2 (2011-07-00102). On file at the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.