

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the Proposed Geddes Marina Redevelopment, 1326 1st Street, Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: March 12, 2015

County: Snohomish Section: 33 Township: 30 N Range: 5E
Quad: Marysville, WA Acres: ~5

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 #:



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED GEDDES MARINA
REDEVELOPMENT, 1326 1ST STREET, MARYSVILLE, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON**



BY:

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CALDERA ARCHAEOLOGY TECHNICAL REPORT 1014A

MARCH 12, 2015

Management Summary

Caldera Archaeology conducted an archaeological and historic properties evaluation of the 5-acre Geddes Marina property area of potential effects (APE), owned by the City of Marysville and located at 1326 1st Street, Marysville, Snohomish County, WA. The APE consists of 38 different tax parcel numbers, the majority of which are for small boat-homes that have been demolished. The project has received grants from both the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to support site assessment and remediation, further evaluate the nature and extent of contamination at the property, and to develop a community-based plan to transform and revitalize the area as either park-land, mixed-use, retail and/or residential use. The archaeological and historic properties evaluation was conducted to partially fulfill compliance with the regulatory requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

The archaeological and historic properties assessment included background research, a field investigation consisting of pedestrian survey, monitoring of geotechnical boring holes, and completion of a Historic Property Inventory Form (HPIF) for the Geddes Marine Service building located in the northeast corner of the APE at 1326 1st Street. The archaeological field investigation and monitoring was conducted February 2-3, 2015. Overall surface visibility was excellent within the APE, and consisted of imported gravel fill, impervious pavement or imported topsoil with grasses. The area is an obvious built-landform that would otherwise be inundated with tidally-influenced riverine water from the adjacent Ebey Slough, one of many sloughs present at the mouth of the Snohomish River floodplain. The 10 foot contour lies north of the property near where present day 1st Street is located. Recovered geotechnical sample borings revealed a relatively consistent subsurface profile across the APE. Fill comprised of glacial loam and/or dredged estuarine/riverine sediments intermixed with varying amounts of natural wood/root/grass organic inclusions and/or industrial woodchips and sawdust extended to an approximate depth of 11-13 ft. (3.4-4 m) below the current surface across the APE. The fill overlies basal well-sorted riverine sand, silt and clay deposits. The observed depth of fill correlates well with an expected amount required to raise the landform up to meet the subaerially exposed 10 ft. elevation near 1st Street. The observed basal sediments match the description of Puget silty clay loam soils mapped within the APE by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A HPIF was completed for the Geddes Marine Service building built in 1965 and submitted to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). The structure is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A-D due to its lack of distinguishing features, characteristics, or association with significant individuals.

No archaeological sites, isolates, or historic properties were identified within the APE during the course of this investigation, and the Geddes Marine Service building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Caldera Archaeology recommends the lead agency assert a Determination of No Historic Properties Affected.

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Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the Proposed Geddes Marina Redevelopment, 1326 1st Street, Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington

Authors: Camille A. Mather and Ed P. Arthur
Date: March 12, 2015
Location: Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington
USGS Quad: Marysville, WA 7.5 minute Quadrangle (1973)
Township, Range, Section: T30N, R5E, Section 33

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The Geddes Marina property is located along the right bank of Ebey Slough within the Snohomish River floodplain, in downtown Marysville, Snohomish County, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33, Township 30N, Range 5E, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). The City of Marysville is planning to redevelop the ~5 acre parcel located at 1326 1st Street as either park-land, mixed-use, retail and/or residential use (Van and Clary 2014). The project has received grants from both the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to support site assessment and remediation, further evaluate the nature and extent of contamination at the property, and to develop a community-based plan to transform and revitalized the area (Van and Clary 2014). The archaeological and historic properties evaluation was conducted to partially fulfill compliance with the regulatory requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Regulatory Context

Caldera Archaeology completed the archaeological survey and evaluation of the APE on behalf of Maul Foster Alongi, Inc. 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 due to grants from both the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The EPA 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 EPA is obligated to carry out a good faith effort to identify historic properties (36 CFR part 800.04). The pedestrian survey, subsurface geotechnical monitoring, HPIF completion, and report preparation by Caldera Archaeology was a concerted effort to identify and report 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.

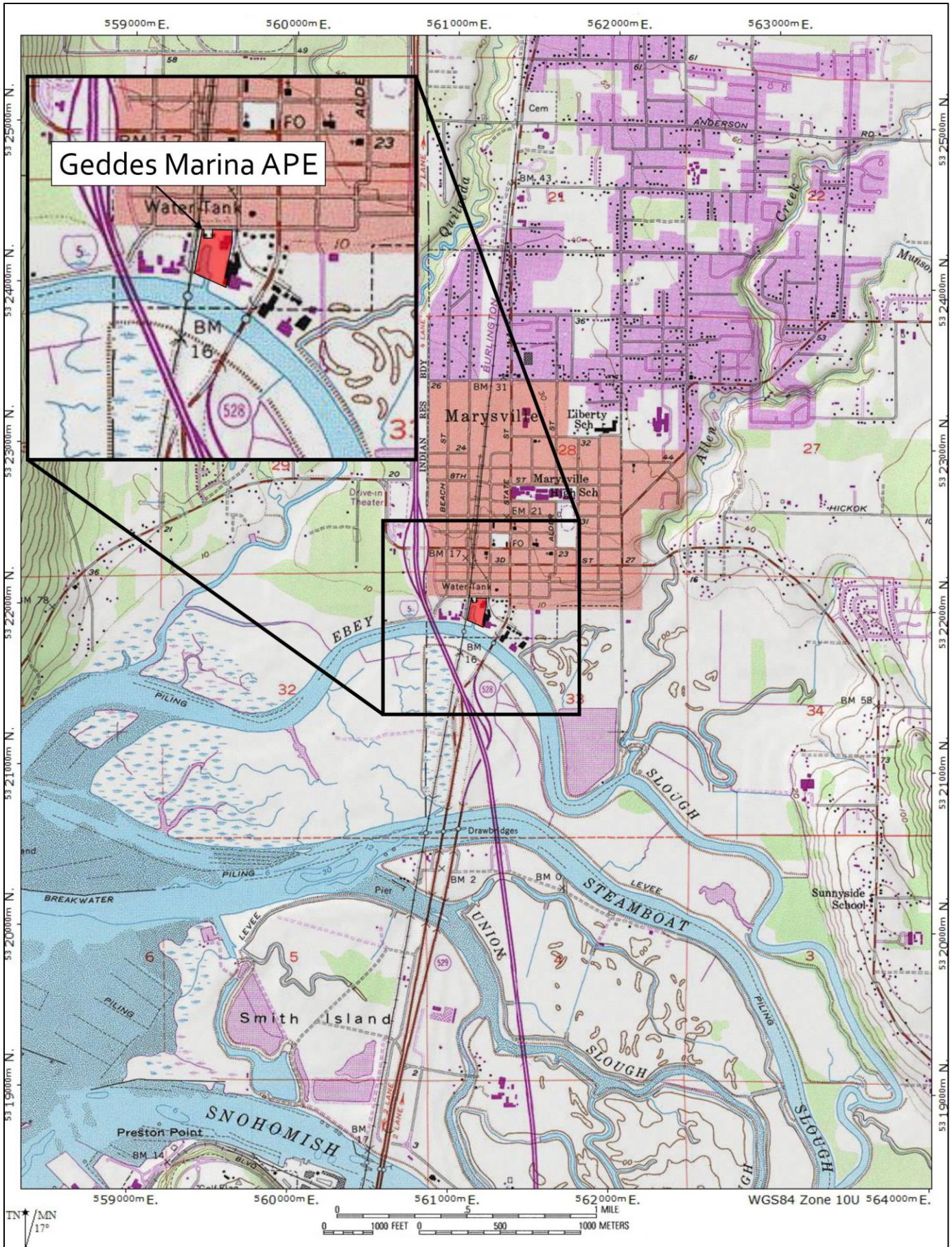


Figure 1. The Geddes Marina APE illustrated on a portion of the Marysville 1973 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map.

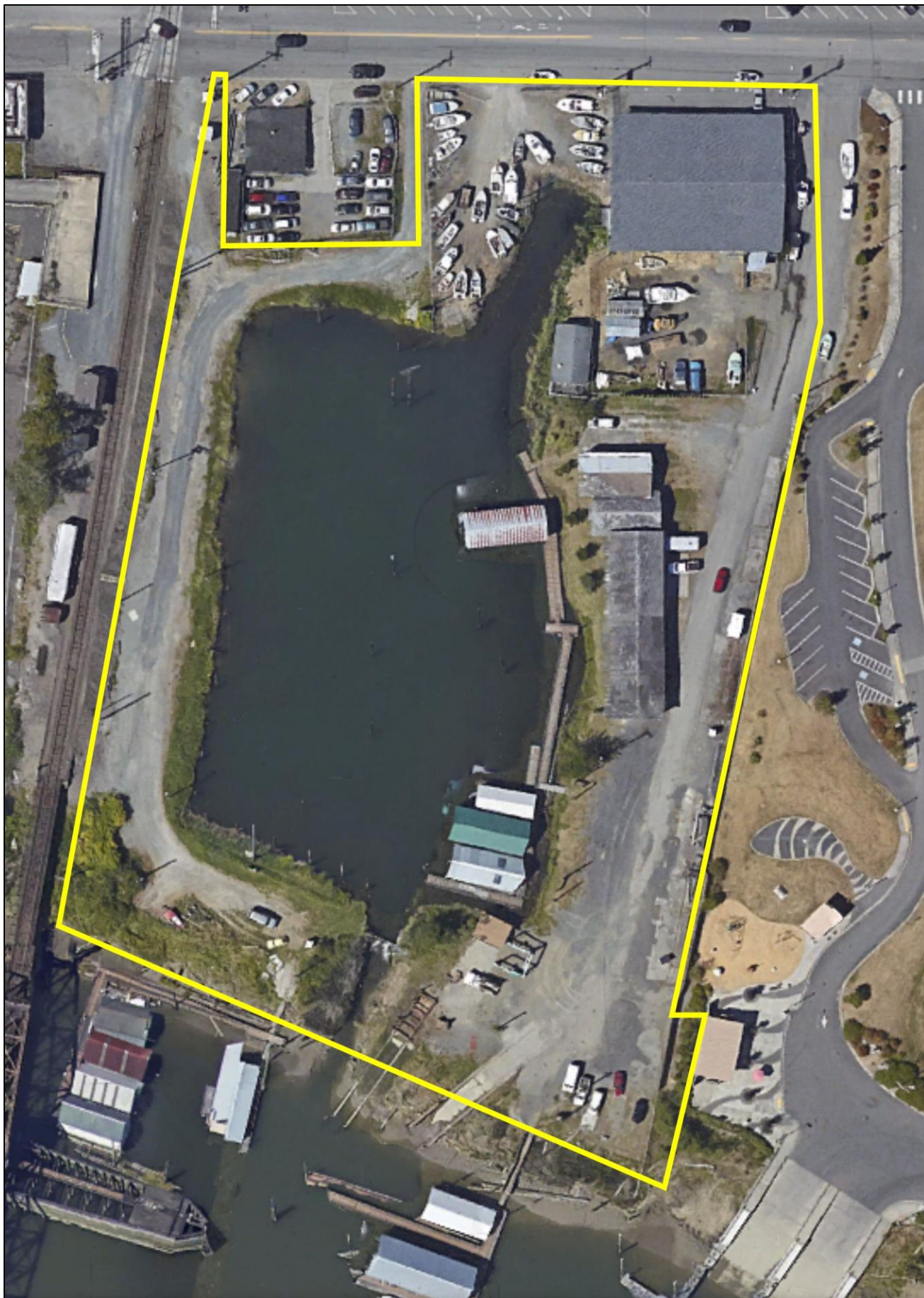


Figure 2. Recent aerial photograph of Geddes Marina with yellow line indicating the extent of the APE (Google Maps).

Geomorphologic Background

The Geddes Marina 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 less than 10 ft. feet above sea level on the right bank of Ebey Slough and the current Snohomish River floodplain (Minard 1985).

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 Marysville 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 areas surrounding Marysville (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 $13,650 \pm 350$ ¹⁴C 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 Puget silty clay loam, which formed in alluvium in depressional areas in floodplains. The soil series consists of dark grayish brown silty clay loam to a depth of 60 in. (152 cm) (Debose and Klungland 1983).

Prehistoric and Historic Background

Prehistoric Summary

Deglaciation at the end of the Pleistocene and the accompanying sea-level rise dramatically altered the coastal landscape, complicating interpretation of the early archaeological record of the Northwest Coast (Erlandson and Moss 1996). Human occupation of the western Washington area could have begun sometime around 11,400 ¹⁴C yr B.P. at the end of the Everson Interstade when post-glacial rebound exceeded local sea-level rise.

Presently, the Paleoindian period is the earliest well established cultural period in North America; this period is associated with distinctive fluted projectile points, commonly called Clovis points. Paleoindian period 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 approximately 25 miles to the northwest of the project APE, 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.

In western Washington, the regional archaeological manifestation of early to mid-Holocene populations has been termed the Olcott Phase (Kidd 1964). Sites from the same time period in adjacent regions have been called Old Cordilleran (Butler 1961). 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).

The Olcott artifact assemblages are usually interpreted as evidence of an early, highly mobile hunting and gathering adaptation. No indisputable radiocarbon dates have been reported; age estimates of Olcott sites have been inferred from the similarity of the assemblages to dated components from British Columbia sites (Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996). 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 Geddes Marina 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 Stillaguamish land encompasses the Stillaguamish River watershed, including the North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish River and Pilchuck Creek. 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, approximately 1.5 mi. (2.4 km) south of the current APE.

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).

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).

A government trading post was established at Tulalip and J.Comeford and wife Maria came to Snohomish County to hold post at the store (Whitfield 1926:557). The store was at an excellent location to service the loggers and numerous local camps (18 logging camps total by 1875) as well as Native Americans on the reservation. Comeford wanted to establish a trading post nearby but off the reservation. Around 1874 he purchased 1280 acres of land in the area that is now Marysville from four other settlers who had staked claims in the early 1860s, and he owned a majority of Section 33 on the right bank of Ebey Slough (Figure 3). The best stands had already been cleared from the land, but good timber remained and Comeford spent the next several years continuing to log the property he had purchased for \$450 (Whitfield 1926:557). In 1878, he established a new store building, residence/hotel, and a dock with a warehouse on Ebey Slough near current day 1st Street (east of current APE), and successfully petitioned for a post office (Whitfield 1926:558). It wasn't until February 25, 1885 that a plat was filed for Marysville, which originally contained nine blocks in total. Comeford sold his store and dock in the same year, and the first telegraph line was being put through in 1886 (Whitfield 1926:558-560).

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 first sawmill was built by E. S. Anderson in 1887, and numerous other sawmills and shingle mills were in operation by 1890. The logging industry was the most important economic enterprise within the county through the early to mid-1900s. Continued diking and ditching of the river bottom increased the amount of farmable land and increased the overall value of land in the area (Whitfield 1926:560).

In 1891, the Fairhaven and Southern Railroad was completed. Marysville gave 35 acres when the railroad was purchased later by the Great Northern for erection of a depot in the heart of town (Whitfield 1926:562). The City of Marysville was incorporated in 1891 and the first church (Methodist) was built, with a town hall following in 1901 (Whitfield 1926:564).

Ongoing and significant mill operations were located directly west of the current APE, on the opposite side of the railroad grade (Figure 4). In 1909, John McMaster purchased an existing mill on the property

and operated McMaster Shingle Company until the late 1940s (Dougherty 2007; History Link 2015). In September 1949, Albert Weiser purchased the mill, which he later renamed the Weiser Lumber Company. The mill specialized in making cedar siding and shakes. He continued to grow the business through the early 1950s, adding several new structures and employed approximately 60 workers, which made it the largest industry in Marysville in the mid-1950s (Dougherty 2007; History Link 2015). The mill burned down May 6, 1955, and although there were no casualties, the very hot and intense fire destroyed everything. The Weiser family rebuilt a smaller mill at the same location that opened in April 1956. The mill remained in the Weiser family until 1961, when it was sold to Welco Lumber Company, which operated at the site until the housing and economic downturn in 2007 (Marysville Globe 2007). The City of Marysville also purchased the Welco Lumber property after its closure.

The Geddes Marina property has been used to moor boats and for commercial operations since the late 1800s. A lumber mill was once located near the northwest corner of the APE and operated from the early 1900s to 1940s (Everett Herald 2010; Figure 4). The property became a full marina in 1947 (Everett Herald 2010), and was likely dredged to create a larger inlet sometime between 1938 and 1947. Bill Geddes purchased the property in 1938 and, until 1951, the family home was located just east of the property. Two buildings on the property burned down in 1992 due to arson (Everett Herald 2010). Numerous house boats were moored within the marina, most of which have been recently removed. The Geddes Marine Service building at the northeast corner of the property was constructed in 1965, and Bill Geddes ran the marine supply and repair business until his death in 1998. His son, Ed Geddes, sold the business in 2000, and it is now operated as CJ's Marine Supply Store (Everett Herald 2010). The property was sold to the City of Marysville in 2010 (Everett Herald 2010).

In the early 1900s, lumber and shingle mills remained the main industries, but with increased clearing of the land the economy began to diversify to dairy and strawberry farms. At the peak of berry production in the mid-1900s, approximately 2,000 acres were farmed with strawberries around the Marysville area (Whitfield 1926:564). By the 1950s, logging and agriculture in the Marysville vicinity were on the decline. A hard freeze in 1955 nearly wiped-out the local berry industry (History Link 2014).

Today, Marysville's economy is based primarily on light industry and manufacturing rather than the agriculture and timber industries that it was built upon. In the 1960s, Marysville was solidified as a commutable-suburb of Seattle with the completion of Interstate-5. Several annexations in the last 20 years have increased the size and extent of the city, which now extends to the north and east of the original downtown area (History Link 2014).

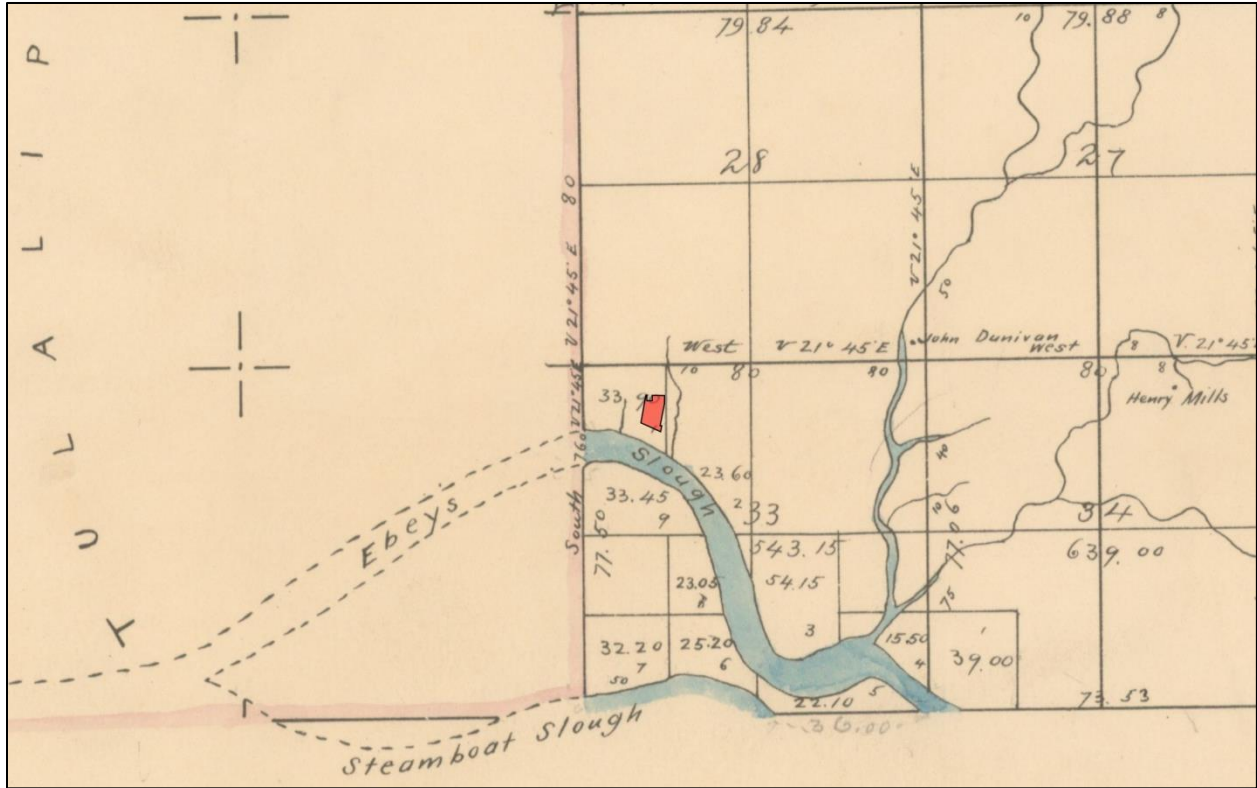


Figure 3. General Land Office Map from 1872 indicating the location of the project APE (BLM 2015).

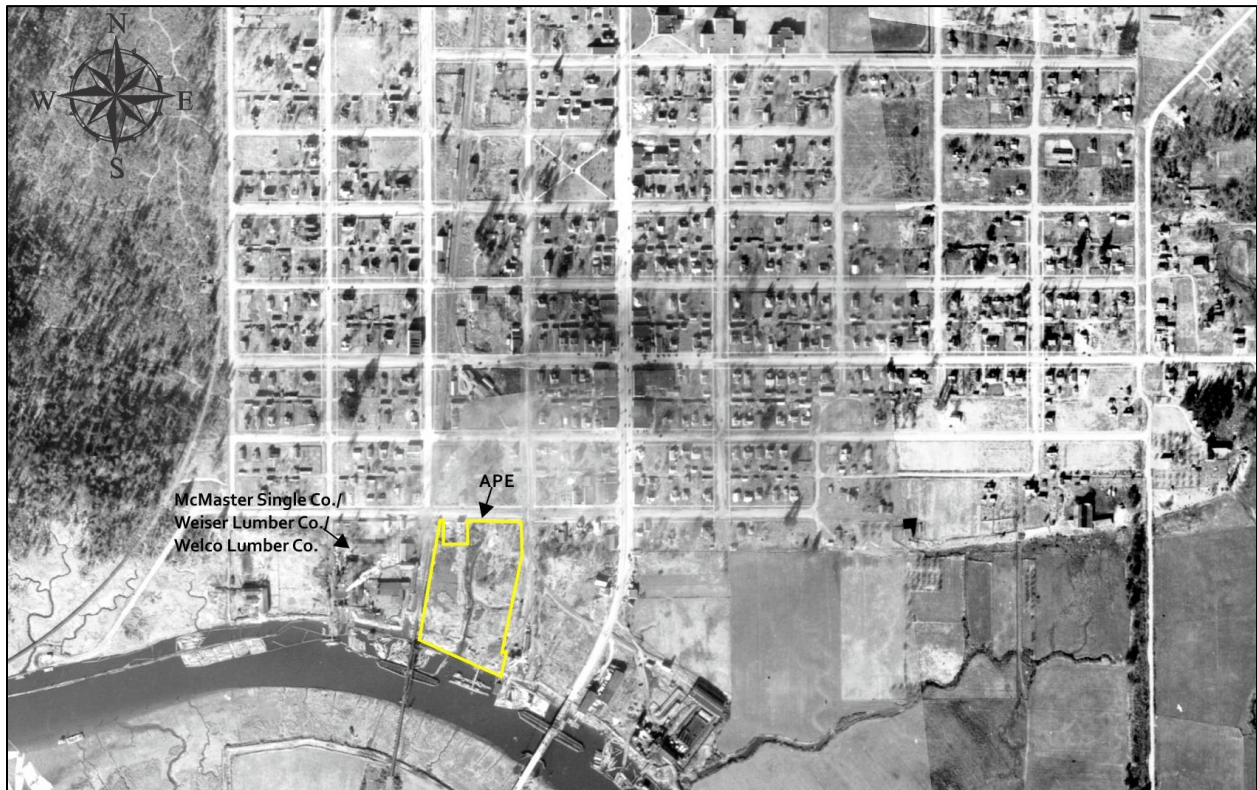


Figure 4. Historic aerial photograph from 1938 depicting the APE and the prominent mill operations located directly to the west; accessed at Puget Sound River History Project (2015).

Previous Archaeology

Previously recorded archaeological sites and cultural resource investigations conducted within a one-half mile radius of the project APE are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. The investigations were conducted prior to the SR529 bridge replacement project (Rooke 2008), for a Tulalip water pipeline project (Earley and Rinck 2010), for an I-5 median cable-barrier replacement project (Chidley 2008), and for a H.D. Fowler business expansion project (Lenz 2006; Herkelrath 2007c, 2007d). The archaeological resources identified during these investigations consist of a historic debris scatter and an isolate (45SN410 and 45SN414) (Herkelrath 2007a, 2007b). A buried brick wall/foundation feature was identified during testing for the SR529 project, but was not recorded as an archaeological site.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites near the Geddes Marina APE.

| <u>Site #</u> | <u>Site Type</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Reference</u> |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 45SN410 | Historic debris scatter: glass fragments, bricks and brick fragments, charcoal and oxidized soils | ~0.5 mile west/northwest of APE | Herkelrath 2007a |
| 45SN414 | Isolated ceramic fragment | ~0.5 mile west/northwest of APE | Herkelrath 2007b |

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations near the Geddes Marina APE.

| <u>Reference</u> | <u>Type of Investigation</u> | <u>Location Relative to Project</u> | <u>Sites Identified</u> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Rooke 2008 | Archaeological Survey | Portions ~500 ft. east of APE | Brick wall/foundation feature, none recorded |
| Earley and Rinck 2010 | Archaeological Survey | Multiple locations; closest ~1000 ft. west of APE | None |
| Chidley 2008 | Archaeological Reconnaissance | Multiple locations; closest ~1700 ft. northwest | None |
| Lenz 2006; Herkelrath 2007c, 2007d | Archaeological Survey and Monitoring | ~0.5 mile west/northwest | 45SN410, 45SN414 |

Expectations

Archaeological probability within the project area is considered low to moderate due to its positioning within the active floodplain of the Snohomish River and the filled nature of the landform. However, it is possible that anthropogenic facies may exist on potentially stable surfaces within the floodplain that were buried by filling and dredging events. Archaeological deposits that may be present would likely be associated with short-term occupations or ephemeral travel through the project area, possibly consisting of shell midden deposits, hearth or other cooking features, lithic debitage, lithic points, or artifacts associated with cedar bark harvesting, and other resource extraction practices. The most likely resources expected in the survey area would consist of debris associated with logging and milling activities that have occurred near or within the APE during the historic era.

Archaeological Assessment Methodology

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 eligibility. A reconnaissance level survey of the Geddes Marine Service building, built in 1965, was conducted and uploaded to the DAHP HPIF database.

Pre-field 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 aerial photographs of the project area. The field investigation consisted of a visual examination of the ground surface-exposed sediments, and archaeological monitoring of 10 geotechnical boring samples across of the APE to help determine if any buried archaeological resources may be present within the APE. The geotechnical borings were each 15 ft. (4.6 m) in depth, and the boring cores were 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter. Details regarding the location, depth, and sediments encountered were recorded for each boring location.

Results and Discussion

Principal Archaeologist Camille Mather conducted the archaeological field investigation and monitoring February 2-3, 2015 in overcast and rainy weather. Overall surface visibility was excellent within the APE, and consisted of imported gravel fill, impervious pavement or imported topsoil with grasses (Figures 5-7). The area is an obvious built-landform that would otherwise be inundated with tidally-influenced riverine water from the adjacent Ebey Slough, one of many sloughs present at the mouth of the Snohomish River floodplain. The 10 foot contour is lies north of the property near where present day 1st Street is located.

A total of 10 geotechnical sample borings were placed across the APE (Figure 8). Recovered geotechnical sample borings revealed a relatively consistent subsurface profile across the APE. Fill comprised of glacial loam and/or dredged estuarine/riverine sediments intermixed with varying amounts of natural wood/root/grass organic inclusions and/or industrial woodchips and sawdust extended to an approximate depth of 11-13 ft. (3.4-4 m) below the current surface across the APE. The fill overlies basal well-sorted riverine sand, silt and clay deposits (Figures 9-13). The observed depth of fill correlates well with an expected amount required to raise the landform up the meet the subaerially exposed 10 ft. elevation near 1st Street. The basal sediments encountered below the fill match the expected Puget silty clay loam soils that have been mapped within the APE by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The stratigraphy at the interface with the interpreted fill and the natural basal riverine sediments is complex. There were likely several separate filling events across the area, and the difference in the dredged sediments and/or fill with similar underlying estuarine grayish brown clay, silt and sands is subtle. Within several of the borings it appears that woodchips, sawdust and crushed angular gravels

were dumped or eroded into the estuarine environment and reworked into upper depositional surfaces by natural processes, further complicating the interpretation of where intentional filling started. The extent of fill and the break between the two major strata was largely interpreted by changes in content (lack of historic inclusions) as well as sediment sorting and interbedded clast sizes. Fill sediments, due to their mixed nature, are generally homogeneous; silts, sands and/or gravels are equally distributed throughout the matrix. The underlying natural riverine sediments were interpreted from their well sorted nature and interstratified clast sizes due to changes in depositional energy from fluctuations in river flow rates. In all cases, no stable landform surfaces that would have provided an inhabitable area were observed, nor were any anthropogenically created soils, deposits or features detected anywhere within the APE.

Detailed sediment observations within the geotechnical borings are presented in Appendix A.



Figure 5. Overview photograph of the Geddes Marina APE, view to northwest.



Figure 6. Overview photograph of the Geddes Marina APE, view to north.



Figure 7. Overview photograph of the Geddes Marina APE, view to northeast.

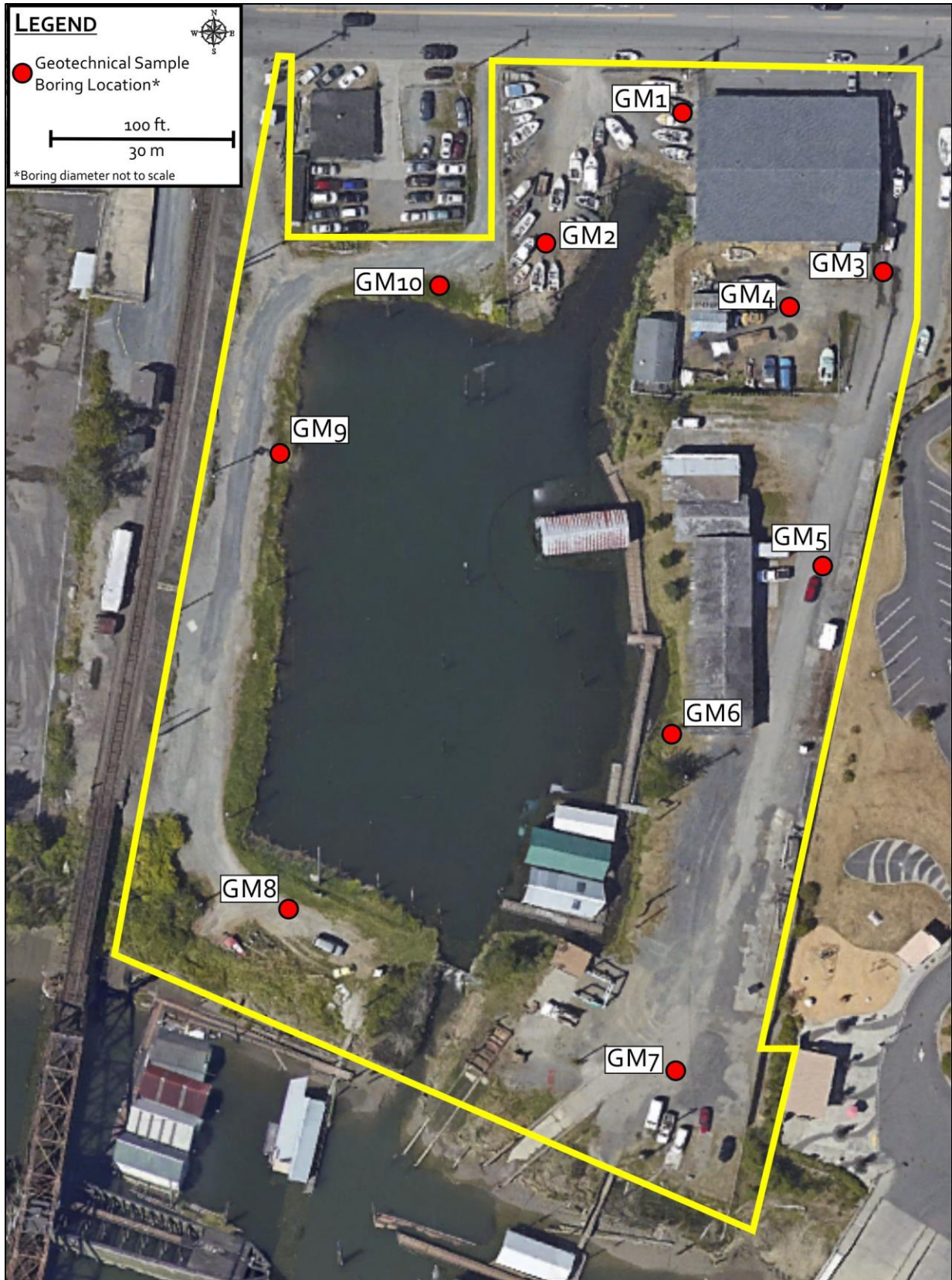


Figure 8. Recent aerial photograph of the APE (yellow boundary) with geotechnical borings locations indicated; adapted from Google Maps.



Figure 9. Photograph of sediments recovered within boring GM3; increasing depth left to right, bottom to top (each tube samples 5 ft.).



Figure 10. Photograph of sediments recovered within boring GM3; increasing depth left to right, bottom to top.



Figure 11. Photograph of sediments recovered within boring GM6; increasing depth left to right, bottom to top.



Figure 12. Photograph of sediments recovered within boring GM8 illustrating dominant woodchip/sawdust stratum encountered from 5-8 ft. (1.5-2.4 m) below surface.



Figure 13. Photograph of sediments recovered within boring GM10; increasing depth left to right, bottom to top.

A HPIF was completed for the Geddes Marine Service building and submitted to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (Appendix B). The address of the property is 1326 1st Street, Marysville. The structure was built in 1965 by Bill Geddes and operated as a marine supply and repair service business until his death in 1998. Ed and Susan Geddes sold the marine supply and repair business in 2000, and it is now operated as CJ's Marine Supply Store. The City of Marysville purchased the property in 2010 (Everett Herald 2010).

The 8000 square foot rectangular commercial building measures 100 ft. east to west and 80 ft. north to south. The south end of the building has an interior 2000 square foot loft. The siding is corrugated metal on all sides except the north, which is vertical plywood board and batten. The roof is low gable with asphalt shingles with a cornice wood fascia trim. The foundation is poured concrete at the eastern end and main portion of the building, with the southwest end being supported by marine pilings. All features of the building appear to be original, but changes to the building since 1965 are unknown (Figures 14 and 15).

The commercial building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The structure is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A-D due to its lack of distinguishing features, characteristics, or association with significant individuals.



Figure 14. Overview photograph of the east end of the Geddes Marine Service building.



Figure 15. Overview photograph of the north side of the Geddes Marine Service building.

Recommendations

The archaeological and historic properties assessment included background research, a field investigation consisting of pedestrian survey, and monitoring of 10 geotechnical boring holes. A HPIF was completed for the Geddes Marine Service building built in 1965 and submitted to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). The structure is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A-D due to its lack of distinguishing features, characteristics, or association with significant individuals.

No archaeological sites, isolates, or historic properties were identified within the APE during the course of this investigation, and the Geddes Marine Service building is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. 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: Geotechnical Boring Data

GM 1

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-4 ft. (1.2 m) gravelly sandy loam fill, varying gravel content, colored 10 YR 4/1 dark gray, 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown, and 10 YR 5/1 gray; wood chips at 4 ft. (1.2 m); 4.5-5 ft. (1.4-1.5 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown silt loam with abundant wood and organics | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 5-7.5 ft. (1.5-2.3 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown to 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown sand to silt loam with abundant wood and organic inclusions, few very small brick fragments in gravelly lens at 7 ft. (2 m); 7.5-8.5 ft. (2.3-2.6 m) 10YR 5/1 gray silt loam with wood fragments; 8.5-10 ft. (2.6-3 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown silt loam with wood fragments and dark organics, just sawdust from 9-10 ft. | No cultural materials; fill |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-12 ft. (3-3.6 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown silt loam with wood fragments and dark organics; 12-12.5 ft. (3.6-3.8 m) 10 YR4/2 dark grayish brown gravelly sand with sawdust inclusions; 12.5-13 ft. (3.8-4 m) 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown wood fragments; 13-14 ft. (4-4.3 m) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray sand with wood and organics and 7.5 YR 4/4 brown silt loam with abundant natural wood fragments; black organic lens at 14 ft.; 14-15 ft. (4.3-4.6 m) solid log/wood | No cultural materials; fill to 13 ft. (~ 4 m) below surface |

GM 2

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-1 ft. (30 cm) imported gravel overburden; 1-2 ft. (20-60 cm) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silty to sandy gravelly loam fill with wood fragments; 2-2.5 ft. (30-75 cm) 10 YR4/3 brown silt with abundant wood and organics; 2.5-3.5 ft. (75-106 cm) 10 YR 5/1 gray silty clay loam with dark mottling; 3.5-3.75 ft. (1-1.1 m) 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray organic silt loam with wood and organics; 3.75- 4 ft. (1.1-1.2 m) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown fine grained sand; 4-5 ft. (1.2-1.5 m) 10 YR4/3 brown silt loam with wood chips and organics, big wood chunk at 5 ft. break | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 5-7 ft. (1.5-2.1 m) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown saturated gravelly sandy loam; 7-8.5 ft. (2.1-2.6 m)) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam with wood and organics; 8.5-10 ft. (2.6-3 m) 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown to black silt loam with abundant wood, sawdust and organic material | No cultural materials; fill to 10 ft. (~ 3 m) below surface |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-13 ft. (3-4 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray medium grained sand; gravel lens at 11 ft. (3.3 m) (high energy event), organic lens at 13 ft.; 13-14 ft. (4-4.3 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray medium to coarse grained gravelly sand; 14-15 ft. (4.3-4.6 m) 2.5 Y 6/3 light yellowish brown fine grained sand to silt | No cultural materials |

GM 3

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-4 ft. (1.2 m) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray to 10 YR 5/1 gray sandy gravelly loam fill, crumbled asphalt at 4 ft.; 4-5 ft. (1.2-1.5 m) sawdust and wood fragments | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 5-8.5 ft. (1.5-2.6 m) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy gravelly to silty clay loam interbedded with layers of sawdust and wood fragments; 8.5-10 ft. (2.6-3 m) 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown fine decomposing wood/sawdust | No cultural materials; fill |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-13.5 ft. (3-4.2 m) 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown decomposing wood fragments/sawdust, lens of 10 YR 5/1 gray medium grained sand at 12.5 ft. (3.8 m); 13.5-15 ft. (4.2-4.6 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray medium to coarse grained sand with some natural wood organics | No cultural materials; fill to 13.5 ft. (~ 4.2 m) below surface |

GM 4

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-1 ft. (30 cm) imported gravel overburden; 1-4 ft. (30 cm-1.2 m) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray to 10 YR 5/1 gray sandy gravelly loam fill; 4-4.5 ft. (1.2-1.4 m) creosote wood fragments; 4.5-5 ft. (1.2-1.5 m) 10 YR 5/3 brown silt loam with wood fragments | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 5-7 ft. (1.5-2.1 m) 10 YR 5/3 brown gravelly silt loam to silt loam with wood fragments, wood chips/sawdust from 6.5-7 ft.; 7-8 ft. (2.1-2.4 m) 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown wood chips/sawdust; 8-10 ft. (2.4-3 m) 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt clay loam with abundant wood fragments and organics | No cultural materials; fill |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-11.5 ft. (3-3.5 m) 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy gravelly fill with window glass fragment and wood chips; 11.5-13 ft. (3.5-4 m) 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown decomposing wood fragments/sawdust; 13-15 ft. (4-4.6 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray homogeneous medium grained sand, thin natural organics/wood lens at 14.5 ft. (4.4 m) | No cultural materials; fill to 13 ft. (~ 4 m) below surface |

GM 5

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-2 ft. (60 cm) asphalt, concrete and gravel road base; 2-3.5 ft. (60-106 cm) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray gravelly sandy fill, thin lens of 10 YR 5/1 gray sand at 3.5 ft.; 3.5-5 ft. (1-1.5 m) 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown very gravelly sandy loam | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | -No recovery- | No observations, likely hit larger rock |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-12 ft. (3-3.7 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray gravelly coarse grained sand transitioning to 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown fine grained sand/silt; 12-13 ft. (3.7-4 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown to 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown decomposing wood fragments/sawdust; 13-15 ft. (4-4.6 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown to 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silt clay loam with natural organics and woody inclusions with methane decomposition smell | No cultural materials; fill to 13 ft. (~ 4 m) below surface |

GM 6

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-3 ft. (90 cm) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown mottled (10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown) gravelly silt loam fill; 3-3.5 ft. (90-106 cm) 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown decomposing wood fragments/sawdust in silt loam matrix; 3.5-4 ft. (1-1.2 m) 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray organic silt; 4-5 ft. (1.2-1.5 m) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray silt clay loam | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 5-6 ft. (1.5-1.8 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray silt loam with angular gravel fill and large wood chips; 6- 9 ft. (1.8-2.7 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray silt clay loam with large wood fragments; 9-10 ft. (2.7-3 m) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silt clay loam with organics | No cultural materials; fill |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-12 ft. (3-3.7 m) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown saturated silt clay loam with abundant woodchips mixed with some gravels and a singular small marine shell fragment; 12-14.5 ft. (3.7-4.4 m) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silt clay loam with natural woody debris and organics, methane decomposition smell; large cedar log at 14.5-15 ft. | No cultural materials; fill to 12 ft. (~ 3.7 m) below surface |

GM 7

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-1 ft. (30 cm) imported gravel overburden; 1-2 ft. (30-60 cm) 10 YR 5/1 gray gravelly sand, thin lens of wood chips at 2 ft.; 2-3 ft. (60-90 cm) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy clay loam; 3-4.5 ft. (90 cm- 1.4 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown sandy clay loam with organic inclusions; 4.5-5 ft. (1.4-1.5 m) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray decomposing wood fragments/sawdust | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 5-6.5 ft. (1.5-2 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown gravelly sand, saturated; 6.5-7.5 ft. (2-2.3 m) 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown decomposing wood fragments/sawdust; 7.5-9 ft. (2.3-2.7 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam with decomposing wood fragments/sawdust, increasing wood content from 8.5-9 ft. (lower 15 cm); 9-10 ft. (2.7-3 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray clay loam with wood and organic inclusions | No cultural materials; fill |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-11 ft. (3-3.4 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray crushed angular gravel; 11-12 ft. (3.4-3.7 m) 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty gravelly loam with woody organic inclusions; 12-13.5 ft. (3.7-4.1 m) 7.5YR 4/4 brown silt with abundant decomposing wood fragments; 13.5-15 ft. (4.1-4.6 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray clay loam with occasional natural wood fragments | No cultural materials; fill interpreted to 11 ft. (~ 3.4 m) below surface |

GM 8

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-1 ft. (30 cm) imported gravel overburden; 1-2 ft. (30-60 cm) 10 YR 6/3 pale brown clay loam; 2-3 ft. (60-90 cm) 10 YR 4/3 brown organic silt loam; 3-5 ft. (90 cm- 1.5 m) 10 YR 6/4 light yellowish brown firebox clean-out in sandy gravelly matrix with abundant wood-ash and charcoal | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 5-8 ft. (1.5-2.4 m) 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown woodchips/sawdust; 8-10 ft. (2.4-3 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray silt clay loam with occasional wood and organic inclusions | No cultural materials; fill |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-11 ft. (3-3.4 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray crushed angular gravel; 11-15 ft. (3.4-4.6 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray silt clay loam with occasional wood and organic inclusions | No cultural materials; fill to 11 ft. (~ 3.4 m) below surface |

GM 9

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-3 ft. (90 cm) 10 YR 5/3 brown silt clay loam; 3-5 ft. (90 cm-1.5 m) 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown to 10 YR 5/1 gray silt clay loam with abundant wood and organic inclusions | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silt clay loam with woody debris and organics, methane decomposition smell | No cultural materials; fill |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-13 ft. (3-4 m) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silt clay loam with natural woody debris and organics, methane decomposition smell; 13-14 ft. (4-4.3 m) 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown wood; 14-15 ft. (4.3-4.6 m) 10 YR 5/1 gray silt loam | No cultural materials; fill to 14 ft. (~ 4.3 m) below surface |

GM 10

| <u>Depth</u> | <u>Sediments/contents</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 0-5 ft. (0-1.5 m) | 0-1 ft. (30 cm) imported gravel overburden; 1-2 ft. (30-60 cm) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam; 2-3 ft. (60-90 cm) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray clay loam; 3-5 ft. (90 cm-1.5 m) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray clay loam wood and organic inclusions, sawdust at 5ft. break | No cultural materials; fill |
| 5-10 ft. (1.5-3 m) | 5-7 ft. (1.5-2.1 m) 10 YR 4/1 dark gray gravelly silt loam, saturated; 7- 8.5 ft. (2.1-2.6 m) 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam, sawdust lenses at 7-7.5 ft. (2.1-2.3) and 8 ft. (2.4 m); 8.5-10 ft. (2.4-3 m) 10 YR 4/3 brown to 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown silt loam with decomposing wood fragments/sawdust | No cultural materials; fill |
| 10-15 ft. (3-4.6 m) | 10-13 ft. (3-4 m) 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam with few gravels and abundant decomposing wood fragments/sawdust, upper 1.5 ft. (45 cm) saturated; 10 YR 5/1 gray medium to coarse grained sand | No cultural materials; fill to 13 ft. (~ 4 m) below surface |

Appendix B: Historic Property Inventory Form; 1326 1 St Street, Marysville



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No.

DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name:

Property Address: 1326 1st Street, Marysville, WA 98270

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 30053300203100

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage .25

Supplemental Map(s)

| Township/Range/EW | Section | 1/4 Sec | 1/4 1/4 Sec | County | Quadrangle |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| T30R05E | 33 | NW | NW | Snohomish | MARYSVILLE |

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1229658

Northing: 994830

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: Geddes Marine Service

Date Recorded: 02/02/2015

Field Recorder: Camille Mather

Owner's Name: City of Marysville

Owner Address: 1049 STATE AVE, MARYSVILLE, WA 98270

City: Marysville

State: WA

Zip: 98270

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing? No

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



Historic Inventory Report

Description

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business | Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business | | |
| Plan: Rectangle | Stories: 1 | | |
| Changes to Plan: Unknown | Structural System: Post and Beam | | |
| Changes to Original Cladding: Unknown | Changes to Interior: Unknown | | |
| Changes to Other: Not Applicable | Changes to Windows: Unknown | | |
| Other (specify): | | | |
| Style: | Cladding: | Roof Type: | Roof Material: |
| Commercial | Metal - Corrugated | Gable | Asphalt / Composition - Shingle |
| Foundation: | Form/Type: | | |
| Concrete - Poured | Commercial | | |

Narrative

| Study Unit | Other |
|--|-------------------|
| Date of Construction: 1965 Built Date | Builder: |
| | Engineer: |
| | Architect: |

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

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

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

Statement of Significance: The structure was built in 1965 by Bill Geddes and operated as a marine supply and repair service business until his death in 1998. Ed and Susan Geddes sold the marine supply and repair business in 2000, and it is now operated as CJ's Marine Supply Store. The City of Marysville purchased the property in 2010.

The commercial building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, it was not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The structure is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A-D due to its lack of distinguishing features, characteristics, or association with significant individuals.

Description of Physical Appearance: The 8000 square foot rectangular commercial building measures 100 x 80 feet. The south end of the building has an interior 2000 square foot loft. The siding is corrugated metal on all sides except the north, which is vertical plywood board and batten. The roof is low gable with asphalt shingles with a cornice wood fascia trim. The foundation is poured concrete at the eastern end and main portion of the building, with the west end being supported by marine pilings. All features of the building appear to be original, but changes to the building since 1965 are unknown.

Major Bibliographic References: Everett Herald
2010 Old Marysville marina to be sold. Electronic document published July 21, 2010, <http://www.heraldnet.com/article/20100621/NEWS01/706219957>, accessed March 6, 2015.

Photos



East end of building
2015



Northeast corner of building
2015



North side of building
2015



Northwest corner of building
2015

Historic Inventory Report



Southwest corner of building supported by pilings
2015



South side of building
2015