

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE
CITY OF MARYSVILLE STATE AVENUE WIDENING PROJECT,
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

October 12, 2017

SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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Report Prepared for

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By

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SWCA Project No. 42694
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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the City of Marysville State Avenue Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: October 12, 2017

County(ies): Snohomish Sections: 9 and 16 Township: 30N Range: 5E
Quad: Marysville Acres: 8

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Export Files submitted? Yes No

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

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE CITY OF MARYSVILLE STATE AVENUE WIDENING PROJECT

A. INTRODUCTION

The City of Marysville (City) is planning to widen State Avenue between 100th Street NE and 116th Street NE. Once completed, State Avenue will be a full arterial from State Route (SR) 529 to 172nd Street NE. The City has retained HDR to design the street widening project, and HDR hired SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to assist with regulatory compliance. SWCA prepared this cultural resources assessment report for the project. It begins with a summary of the project's natural and cultural setting, followed by a description of the methods used during survey, and the results of fieldwork. No significant cultural resources were observed during field survey and no additional cultural resources investigations are recommended.

1. Project Location and Description

The project is in Sections 9 and 16 of Township 30 North, Range 5 East, Willamette Meridian, on the northwest side of the Marysville central business core (Figure 1). The roughly 1-mile-long (1.6-km-long) segment of State Avenue to be widened between 100th Street NE and 116th Street NE represents the last remaining section of this major arterial to be expanded from 3 to 5 lanes. This section of roadway is challenging to widen because it crosses the Quilceda Creek ravine just north of 100th Street NE. North of the creek crossing, State Avenue is relatively level. The roadway to be widened parallels the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad (old Great Northern) on its west side with residences and small businesses to the east. The project is adjacent to the east edge of the Tulalip Indian Reservation.

The project proposes to widen State Avenue from 3 to 5 lanes, expanding the footprint of the roadway (Figure 2). The widening project will include curb, gutter, ditch, swale, planter, and sidewalk installations on both sides of the road, as well as new street lighting to improve traffic and pedestrian safety along the corridor. Ground disturbance to between 30 and 120 cm below the surface (cmb) (1 and 4 feet below the surface [fbs]) is expected across the project area. Deeper excavations will be required to install retaining walls, wing walls, and a new culvert near the Quilceda Creek crossing and to re-route utilities, as needed. These elements of the project are currently in design. The new culvert will either be a four-sided box culvert or a three-sided concrete structure with a natural floor. Drilled support structures may also be required at the Quilceda Creek crossing. In addition, a water quality treatment feature with a potential outfall into Quilceda Creek is also proposed at the south end of the project area.

A formal area of potential effects (APE) has not yet been defined for the project, but the APE will likely include the Quilceda Creek crossing at minimum, and will probably include the entire footprint of the roadway to be widened. The term "surveyed area" is used throughout this report to mean the initial project footprint covering all areas where ground disturbance was proposed when fieldwork was conducted. Subsequent changes to the project scope have narrowed the proposed area of disturbance. Both the surveyed area and the current project area are shown in most figures. Much of the project is proposed in highly developed, built-up roadway; however, the area around the Quilceda Creek crossing at the south end of the project is less developed.

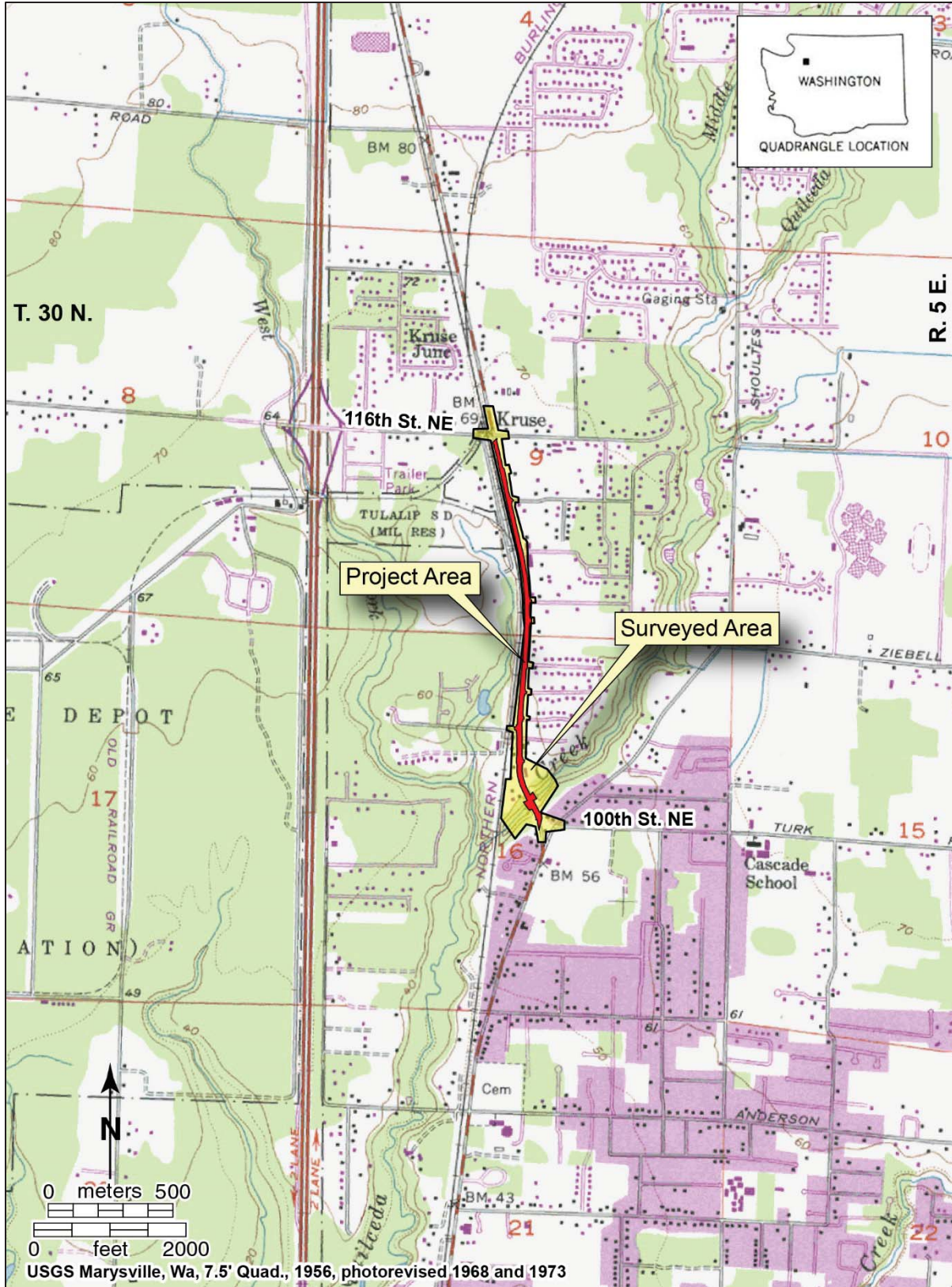


Figure 1. Project location.

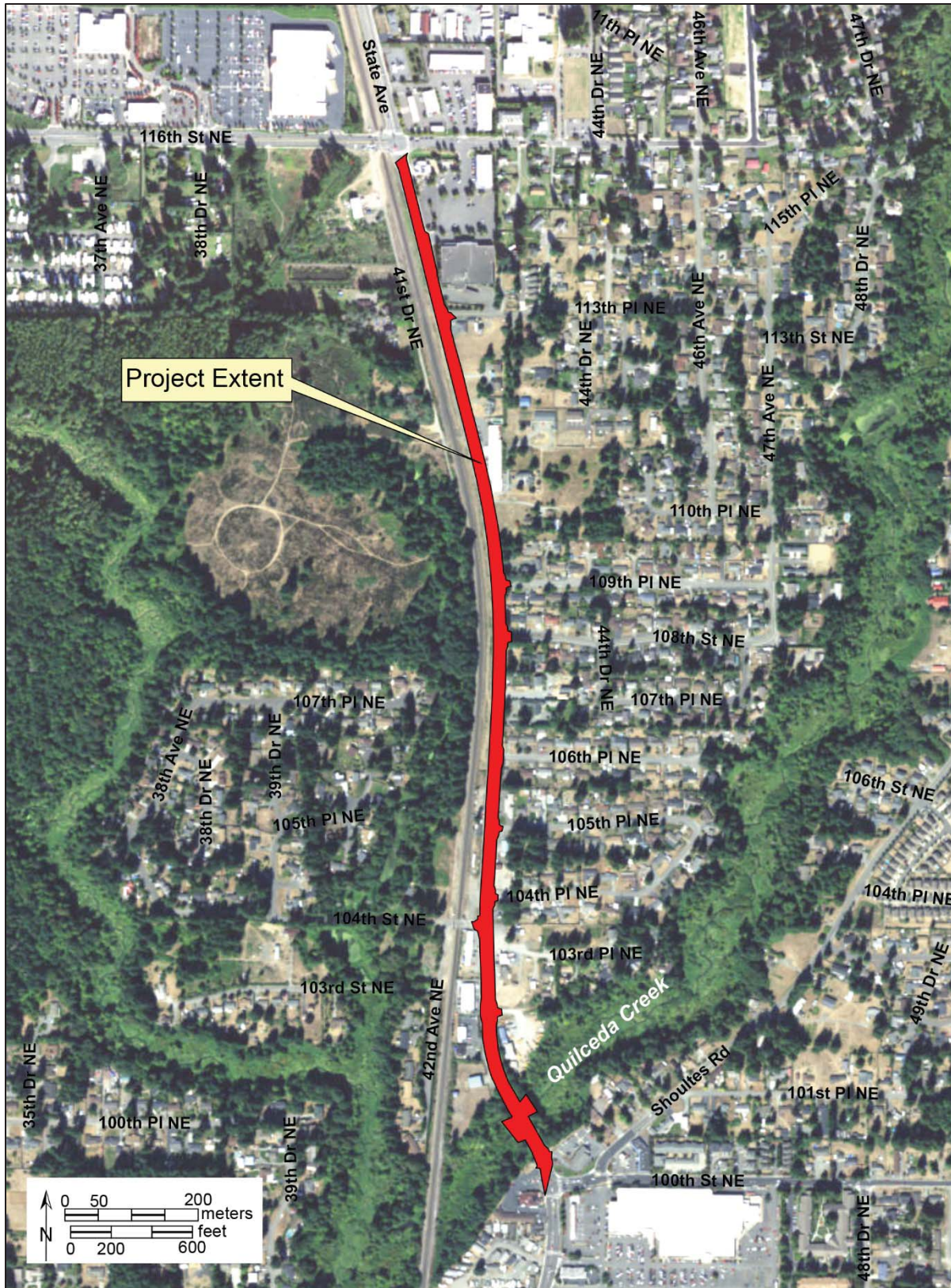


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing project area.

2. Regulatory Context

The project was awarded a grant from the Transportation Improvement Board (TIB), and current efforts to secure additional funding include searching out federal and local sources. In addition, the project will require a Joint Aquatic Resource Permits Application (JARPA), including a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) due to work at the Quilceda Creek crossing. Therefore, the project is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended.

The NHPA requires federal agencies to identify and assess the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Historic properties are those that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and may include buildings or other structures, archaeological sites, and traditional cultural properties. To qualify for listing in the NRHP, a district, site, structure, building, or object must generally be 50 years of age, possess integrity of physical characteristics, and meet at least one of four criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4) at the national, state, or local level. The USACE has its own regulations for meeting its responsibilities under the NHPA (33 CFR 325, Appendix C). Sites that are important enough to protect or to mitigate are termed “designated historic properties” by USACE. A designated historic property is listed in or is eligible for listing in the NRHP when it meets the same criteria discussed above. The purpose of this report is to advise USACE and other involved agencies of the potential for the project to affect designated historic properties and recommend additional investigation, as warranted.

Other relevant Washington state laws address archaeological sites and Native American burials. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly excavating or disturbing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on public or private land. The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly destroying American Indian graves and provides that inadvertent disturbance through construction or other activities requires reinterment under supervision of the appropriate Indian tribe. In order to prevent the looting or depredation of sites, any maps, records, or other information identifying the location of archaeological sites, historic sites, artifacts, or the site of traditional, ceremonial, or social uses and activities of Indian tribes are exempt from disclosure (RCW 42.56.300).

3. Tribal Coordination

Cultural resources representatives of the Tulalip Tribes, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community were contacted about the project prior to fieldwork in order to solicit information about the project area and to inform them when the investigations would take place. The inquiry was for technical purposes and does not replace any required government-to-government consultation. Cultural resources representatives of the Tulalip Tribes and the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians expressed interest in the project and they would like to receive a copy of this report, once it is completed. They did not provide additional information about the cultural context of the corridor or attend field investigations, though Richard Young with the Tulalip Tribes did say the Quilceda Creek ravine was recently used as a dump site for cars and scrap debris. Copies of the correspondence are in Attachment A.

B. NATURAL SETTING

Existing archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of the Pacific Northwest began shortly after the last glacial retreat (Carlson 1990; Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996; Waters et al. 2011).

The post-glacial landscape was shaped by geologic, geomorphic, and climate processes. Changing environmental conditions have affected the kinds of resources available to ancient peoples, the distribution of those resources, and the suitability of particular landforms for human occupation.

1. Geology

The topography and surficial geology of the project vicinity are the result of widespread Pleistocene glaciations that extended south from Canada into the Puget Lowland, a structural trough that separates the Olympic Mountains to the west from the Cascade Range to the east (Crandell 1963, 1965; Galster and Laprade 1991; Mullineaux et al. 1965). The Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet reached the north Puget Sound about 18,750 calibrated years before the present (cal B.P.) during the last glacial advance, called the Vashon Stage of the Fraser glaciation (Dethier et al. 1995; Easterbrook 1963, 1986; Porter and Swanson 1998; Waitt and Thorson 1983). The ice sheet reached what is now Everett by 17,590 cal B.P. and as far south as Tenino, about 148 km (92 miles) southwest of the project, at its maximum extent about 16,950 cal B.P. (Porter and Swanson 1998). The ice front persisted for a few hundred years before it began to retreat due to the onset of climatic warming at the end of the Pleistocene (Borden and Troost 2001; Porter and Swanson 1998).

Large glacial lakes formed in the ice scoured troughs between the glaciated uplands as the Puget Lobe melted (Bretz 1913). The Everett area was ice free by 16,575 cal B.P., but remained inundated by glacial lakes for hundreds of years (Booth et al. 2003; Clague 1983; Porter and Swanson 1998; Thorson 1980, 1989). The northern limits of Puget Sound were ice free by about 16,300 cal B.P., allowing the glacial lakes to drain and sea water to enter the Puget Lowland from the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Armstrong et al. 1965; Dethier et al. 1995; Porter and Swanson 1998). Land in the project vicinity has been exposed and available for human use and occupation since 16,300 cal B.P.

Retreat of the Puget Lobe resulted in the deposition of various glacial sediments across the surface of the Puget Lowland such as till, outwash, and glaciolacustrine, glaciomarine, and ice contact sediments (Booth 1994; Booth et al. 2003). Today, compact glacial till that was deposited directly from glacial ice mantles the uplands surrounding Puget Sound, and sandy and gravelly outwash deposited by glacial meltwater blankets the lower elevations. Glaciolacustrine sediment that was deposited in meltwater lakes can be identified above modern sea level along margins of the troughs between uplands, and glaciomarine sediments are found in similar settings in the northern Puget Lowland. Topographic depressions on the glaciated uplands are commonly occupied by kettle lakes that were created by stranded ice blocks during glacial retreat (Mullineaux 1970).

The surface of the glacial upland has not been significantly modified by Holocene processes, with the exception of soil formation processes. As a result, pre-contact cultural materials found on the glacial upland would probably not be buried deeper than an average of 100 cmbs (3.3 fbs), or the base of the B horizon formed in glacial soil where fill is absent. Soils in the project area are mapped as Ragnar fine sandy loam, which forms in glacial outwash on outwash plain landforms (Debose and Klungland 1983). Ragnar soils typically extend to about 90 cmbs (3 fbs). Thicker soils classified as Norma loam that form in alluvium parent material in drainage ways are mapped in the bottom of the Quilceda Creek drainage (Debose and Klungland 1983). Quilceda Creek flows southwest from the project area into Ebey Slough at its confluence with Possession Sound.

Major rivers and lakes of the Puget Lowland now occupy the remnant glacial lake basins and meltwater channels that have mostly drained and filled in with sediment since the end of the Pleistocene (Liesch et al. 1963; Yount et al. 1993). The Puget Sound, large lakes, and major rivers like the Snohomish and Stillaguamish divide the glacial uplands throughout the Puget Lowland. Smaller streams like Quilceda Creek have also carved short, steep-sided canyons along the upland margins. Historical and modern disturbance along Quilceda Creek is extensive. Previous development for construction of State Avenue, utility installation, and residential development appear to have significantly disturbed the project vicinity.

2. Flora and Fauna

As the Pleistocene came to a close, deglaciated surfaces were first colonized by lodgepole pine and bracken fern with scattered Douglas-fir, white pine, spruce, and alder, followed by a gradual expansion of forest and grasslands (Barnosky 1984; Barnosky et al. 1987). Vegetative cover shifted in response to fluctuations between a warm dry climate and cooler, moister conditions, until after about 5,000 years ago, when conditions became more similar to those found in the area today. The stabilizing conditions encouraged growth of closed forests of western red cedar, hemlock, and Douglas-fir (Whitlock 1992).

Prior to historic development, native vegetation across much of the Puget Lowland consisted of these forests of the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) zone with dense shrub and an herbaceous understory of sword fern, bracken fern, salal, Oregon grape, oceanspray, blackberry, red huckleberry, and red elderberry (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). In their natural state, the wetter area surrounding Quilceda Creek would have supported plants such as cranberries, cattail, reeds, wapato, nettles, skunk cabbage, and other plant species that provided valuable resources to early inhabitants (Deur and Turner 2005; Franklin and Dyrness 1988).

Large wildlife in the area would have included elk, deer, black bear, coyote, bobcat, and mountain lion. Smaller animals included rabbit, squirrel, chipmunk, raccoon, weasel, beaver, and river otter (Ingles 1965). Ducks, geese, swans, loons, and other migratory waterfowl were plentiful in area waterways (Angell and Balcomb 1982; Larrison and Sonnenberg 1968). In addition to terrestrial resources, the creek and nearby lakes and coastal areas provided a rich variety of fish and shellfish, especially salmon. Quilceda Creek historically supported several species of anadromous fish, including Chinook, coho, and chum salmon, steelhead, and anadromous cutthroat (Snohomish County 2002).

C. CULTURAL SETTING

Archaeological studies, ethnographic accounts, and historical records provide a framework within which to identify and evaluate cultural resources in the project area. Archaeological studies documenting successive occupation episodes in the Pacific Northwest region provide general information about settlement patterns, resource use, and subsistence economies. Ethnographic and historical sources contain accounts of Native American occupation and land use after European American settlement. Historical documents, maps, and aerial photographs can provide information about settlement, transportation, agricultural, and logging activities.

1. Prehistory

Archaeological evidence suggests that soon after the land emerged from the last glacial retreat, Paleoindian people inhabited a tundra-like environment, following now-extinct megafauna while opportunistically hunting smaller game and gathering plant foods that required minimal

processing. Archaeological sites from this time period are extremely rare, but when found they are typically identified by distinctive fluted or stemmed spear points, sometimes in association with buried wetland deposits (Ames and Maschner 1999; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). The closest Paleoindian site was found near Redmond on the north edge of Lake Sammamish, about 47 km (29 miles) southeast of the project area (Kopperl 2016). Other evidence of possible early human occupation involving the pursuit of now-extinct fauna was found at the Manis Mastodon Site on the Olympic Peninsula (Gustafson and Manis 1984; Kirk and Daugherty 1978). The projectile point styles of the Paleoindian period did not persist past 10,000 years ago, when they were replaced by regional variants of lithic technology (Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996).

Early residential sites, dating to between 8,000 and 5,000 years ago, are typically found on Pleistocene glacial landforms, overlooking river valleys, marine shorelines, or upland lakes (Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990; Matson and Coupland 1995). Regionally, these sites are referred to as "Olcott," named after the type site identified near Arlington in Snohomish County (Kidd 1964). Olcott lithic assemblages typically include opportunistic tools derived from local cobbles, large lanceolate and stemmed projectile points, scrapers, flaked cobbles, and debitage waste flakes. Another defining attribute of Olcott assemblages is heavy patination on the surface of volcanic-derived stone tools (Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996). The ages of Olcott sites have been estimated based on the similarity of the assemblages to dated components from British Columbia and eastern Washington (Chatters et al. 2011).

As the climate and sea level stabilized during the middle Holocene, local populations became more reliant on marine resources and anadromous fish, gradually shifting to semisedentary subsistence patterns marked by the seasonal round (Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996; Matson and Coupland 1995). Development of marine-oriented cultures along the coast, in contrast to an inland culture that focused subsistence on hunting, fishing, and gathering, is apparent after 2,500 years ago. Archaeological sites from the past 2,500 years generally fit one of three primary types: residential base camps, temporary camps, and special use sites. Residential base camps are often expressed archaeologically as large shell middens near the modern shoreline or at river confluences. Temporary camps represent the exploitation of specific plant and animal resources by small task groups from the residential base camp. Examples of temporary camps include hunting and plant processing sites, represented by lithic debris scatters, projectile points, scraping tools, and fire-modified rock (FMR) features. Special use sites include lithic and mineral quarries, cedar peeling areas, or spiritual sites.

2. Ethnohistory

The project lies within the traditional territory of the Snohomish, whose modern descendants belong to the Tulalip Tribes of Washington and their neighbors. The Snohomish people lived in various locations along the Snohomish River from present day Monroe to the mouth of the river near Everett, on Camano Island, and on Whidbey Island (Ruby and Brown 1992; Tweddell 1974). Ancestors of the members of the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, and their neighbors also used and crossed through the project vicinity (Ruby and Brown 1992; Tweddell 1974). European contact in the late eighteenth century led to drastic changes in Native American populations and community structures, primarily caused by disease pandemics, as well as major changes in native economies (Boyd 1999; Campbell 1989).

Early historical descriptions of local Native American subsistence economies and social interactions emphasize the seasonal nature of certain activities within their traditional territories.

Winter villages, composed of one or more cedar plank houses where families gathered in the late fall, were typically located along waterways, such as at the mouth of a river, a river confluence, or protected shoreline (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Lane and Lane 1977). During the winter months, the residents of these villages would rely heavily on stored food supplemented by local hunting and fishing (Suttles and Lane 1990). During the spring, summer, and fall people would journey from central villages to temporary camps. Some groups moved to camps along streams during salmon runs while smaller groups would hunt, gather plant resources, and fish for non-salmonid species. Gathering was most intensive during spring and summer. Plants such as cattail, cranberry, wapato, and salmonberry shoots were collected from wetlands and marshes, such as those that may have once been present along Quilceda Creek, and prairies were visited for camas bulbs (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Turner 1976).

At the time of European contact, two Snohomish villages were at the mouth of the Snohomish River. The first was *Hibu'l³ub* (*Hibulb*), a high status village surrounded by a 4.2-m-high (14-foot-high) high palisade at Preston Point near Everett (Mattson 1971). The second was *Tcella'ks*, a lower status village without a palisade at nearby Priest Point (Tweddell 1974). The 1884 General Land Office (GLO) map shows an Indian camp on southwest Smith Island on the Snohomish River Delta. Several ethnographic place names have also been recorded around the mouth of the Snohomish River (Tweddell 1974; Smith 1940; Waterman 2001), including *dxRtaycedeb* (^{lux}*qwota'itsdEb*) for Quilceda Creek, which translates to "sturgeon place." The density of nearby named places shows just how important the Snohomish River and its tributaries were to Native Americans living in the area. The Snohomish probably harvested salmon in Quilceda Creek using spears, willow basket traps, and the tripod salmon trap (Lane 1975). Sturgeon were most likely taken in the lower stretches of Quilceda Creek using a harpoon attached to a long line (Lane 1975; Tweddell 1953).

Between 1854 and 1856, Governor Isaac Stevens negotiated several treaties with Native groups throughout Washington Territory. The Tulalip Reservation was authorized under the Treaty of Point Elliot in 1855 and enlarged in 1873 as the home for several Native groups including the Snohomish, Stillaguamish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and other allied bands living in the region (Ruby and Brown 1992). Some among these groups moved to the reservation, while others remained living on their traditional lands. The combined tribes became known as the Tulalip Tribes of Washington; however, several of these Tribes, such as the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, have since gained individual status with the federal government.

3. History

European American settlement in Snohomish County began on the Puget Sound coast where small mills could process timber and water transport facilitated the movement of supplies to mills and the transport of logs to market. For example, early settlers and industrialists Peter Goutre and John Gould built a water-powered sawmill on Tulalip Bay in 1853 (Work Projects Administration 1941). However, inland settlement was slow due to shallows in the Snohomish River and log jams on the nearby Skagit and Stillaguamish Rivers. Small timber operations eventually made their way up major tributaries and inland settlements grew as overland trails turned to wagon roads. Snohomish County was established in 1861 (Cameron et al. 2005).

General Land Officers conducted cadastral survey of the area in 1872 and found that a trading post and telegraph line had already been constructed nearby (General Land Office [GLO] 1872a, 1872b). During their survey, the officers described the project area as "level" and "gently rolling,"

with “beautifully young timber” that included “cedar, fir, and hemlock, with an understory of ferns, salal, and young hemlock.” The officers also noted that forests to the east and north of “the Quill Cedar [sic]” had recently been burned, “which destroyed nearly all the large timber” and accounted for the immature stands of hemlock. The trading post was operated on the Tulalip Indian Reservation by James P. Comeford and in 1877, Mr. Comeford built another store and dock at what would become the City of Marysville (Kirk and Alexander 1990; Whitfield 1926). Marysville consisted of nine blocks by the time it was platted in 1884 (Barrett and Olsen 1991; Whitfield 1926). Completion of cadastral surveys opened the region to land claims (Figure 3).

Land surrounding the middle reaches of the Quilceda Creek drainage left public domain by 1895 (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2016; GLO 1872a, 1872b). For example, homestead claims in the north half of the project area were made by Henry B. Meyers in 1890 and by Thomas Price and William H. Smith in 1895 (BLM 2016). Land just north and east of the project area was purchased via Cash Entry by Mark Swinnerton in 1889 and William Guy in 1891. The south half of the project area was allocated to Washington State in 1889, but was soon divided and sold.

Small agricultural operations, such as poultry farming and dairying, thrived on the floodplains surrounding Marysville, but timber remained the main economic draw to the area (Whitfield 1926). Marysville's proximity to workable waterways helped the timber industry flourish. Logging that initially began with small-scale land clearing for homesteads and agriculture grew into a major industry. Steamboats initially traveled up Quilceda Creek to ferry loggers and supplies to and from several different logging operations. Travel became easier after the county built a bridge over Quilceda Creek in 1891 (Barrett and Olsen 1991; Whitfield 1926).

Construction of a local subsidiary of the Great Northern Railway through the project area allowed transportation from Snohomish County north to Bellingham and Canada by 1890 (Cameron et al. 2005). Speculation that the Great Northern Transcontinental Railroad would choose Everett as its terminus accelerated growth surrounding Everett in 1893. Even though Seattle was chosen as the railroad terminus, growth around Everett continued through the turn of the nineteenth to twentieth century (Cheever 1949; Everett Land Company 1892). Construction of the locally oriented Everett–Seattle Interurban Railway in 1906 encouraged additional growth of communities beyond Everett by enabling small sellers to participate in expanded markets in Everett, Seattle, and Tacoma (Cameron et al. 2005). As a result, small logging spurs proliferated in Snohomish County as companies utilized the major rail transportation to exploit timber and other resources.

By 1910, land in the south half of the project area was owned by C. L. Latta, A. O. Lee, D. A. Duryee, Carl A. Post, and C. Christenson. The Comeford family, along with Elenor Clark, Friedrich Springmann, and J. F. and R. E. Davison owned land in the north half of the project area. The Marysville Shingle Company had a facility on Quilceda Creek just northeast of the project at this time (Figure 4) (Anderson Map Company 1910). A wagon road connected the settlers living in the project vicinity to Marysville (Anderson Map Company 1910). The wagon road, which roughly followed the alignment of State Avenue, was paved by 1926 and a second route between the middle reaches of Quilceda Creek and Marysville was constructed through the east edge of the Tulalip Indian Reservation (Figure 5) (Kroll Map Company 1927; Metsker 1927; U.S. Geological Survey 1911). By the 1930s, owners had subdivided their land and there were many private property owners in the project area.

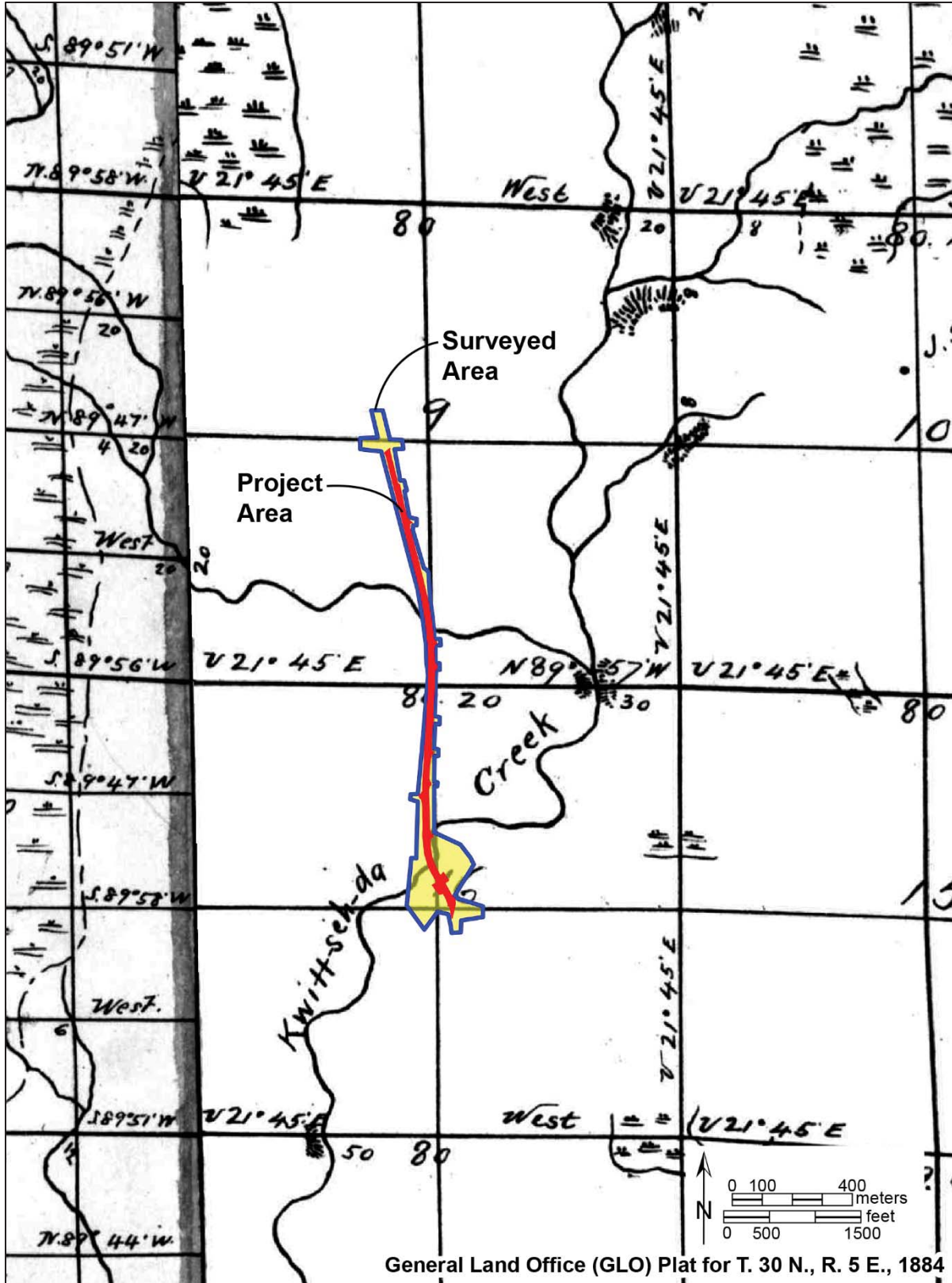


Figure 3. GLO map, 1884, showing Quilceda (Kwittseh-da) Creek and associated marshy areas in relation to the project area.

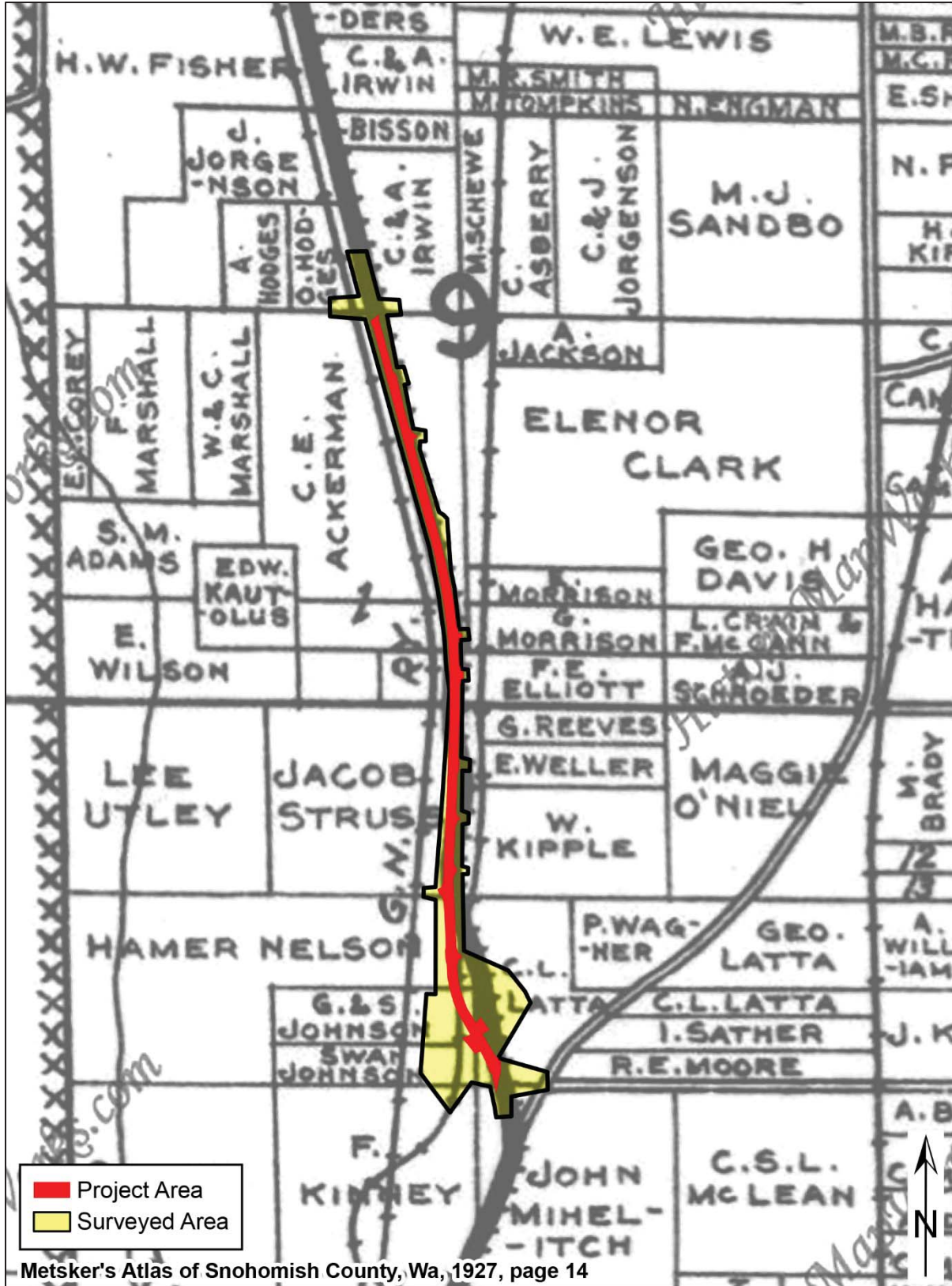


Figure 5. Metsker map showing land ownership and roads in the project area in 1927.

The expansion of modern roadways connected more people to local markets in Marysville and beyond, allowing for further development and diversification of the local economy. Marysville grew into a major producer of strawberries, flower bulbs, and cut flowers throughout the early twentieth century. Interstate 5 (I-5) with its eleven bridges across the Snohomish River delta was completed in 1969 (Caldbeck 2012). Today, State Avenue follows the route of State Road No. 1, which eventually became Old Highway 99.

D. PREVIOUS STUDIES

Eleven cultural resources investigations have previously been completed within 1 mile of the project area (Table 1). Seven of the previous cultural resources investigations were completed for transportation projects, including improvements to I-5 interchanges, road widening in Marysville, and park and ride expansion (Chidley 2008; Dampf et al. 2004; Kiers 2006; Robinson 1994, 2003; Wessen 1991; Young 1991). Four other cultural resources investigations were completed for commercial development, cellular tower, and timber projects (Dalan and Wilke 1983; Parvey 2003; Rooke 2002a, 2002b).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Within Approximately 1 Mile of the Project Area

Author	Date	Project	Relation to Project Area	Results
Dalan and Wilke	1983	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Two Proposed Timber Cutting Areas Within the Tulalip Indian Reservation, Washington	0.2 mi W	Noted evidence of historical period logging
Wessen	1991	An Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed 88th Street Interchange, Between State Street and I-5, Snohomish County, Washington	0.7 mi SW	Noted non-diagnostic historical debris
Young	1991	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Report of a Proposed Freeway Interchange and Business/Industrial Park	Within 1 mi	None
Robinson	1994	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Washington State Department of Transportation's Proposed SR 5: Marysville Park and Ride Lot, Snohomish County, Washington	0.1 mi W	None
Rooke	2002a	Letter Report: WA-0804 (Fire Station #62)	0.5 mi E	None
Rooke	2002b	Letter Report: WA-804-02 (Pilchuck High School)	0.9 mi E	Noted historical homesteads
Parvey	2003	Heritage Resources Assessment for the Proposed Chelsea Property Outlet Mall Project, Tulalip Indian Reservation, Snohomish County, Washington	0.5 mi W	None
Robinson	2003	A Cultural Resource Survey of the City of Marysville's State Avenue: 116th Street N.E. to 136th Street N.E. Widening Project, Snohomish County Washington	Overlaps	None
Dampf et al.	2004	I-5/116th Street Interchange and 34th Avenue NE Reconstruction Project Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural Use Assessment, Snohomish County, Washington	Adjacent	None
Kiers	2006	Letter Report: Archaeological Review for 51st Avenue NE Intersection Improvements for Snohomish County Department of Public Works	0.6 mi NE	None
Chidley	2008	Letter Report: Request for Determination of Effects Concurrence I5 – Marysville to Stillaguamish River Vic. Project, Snohomish County, Washington	0.4 mi W	None

Just one of the previously completed cultural resources investigations identified buried cultural material in the project vicinity. Wessen (1991) noted, but did not record, non-diagnostic historic metal and bottle glass fragments at the proposed 88th Street Interchange between State Street and I-5. Rooke (2002b) noted two historical homesteads that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP near a planned cell tower, but determined the potentially eligible homesteads would not be adversely affected by cell tower construction and did not record the resources. Dalan and Wilke (1983)

observed traces of historical period logging, including springboard notches and a possible skid road, on the Tulalip Reservation during their survey, but these were not recorded as an archaeological site.

Three archaeological sites have been recorded within 1 mile of the current project area, including one pre-contact site and two cemeteries (Table 2). Earlier cultural resources work in the project vicinity in the 1960s that was unrelated to a development project identified one pre-contact archaeological site, 45SN421, just west of the north end of current project area. Munsell (ca. 1960) observed projectile points, knives, cobble tools, flakes, and FMR on the ground surface in four locations (A, B, C, and D) along the edge of Quilceda Creek. Site 45SN421 was revisited in 1991, but the associated artifacts were not found Stenholm (1991a–e). Construction of I-5 ramps, other roads, and commercial development between 1960 and 1991 caused significant alteration and disturbance in the site vicinity. Stenholm (1991a) determined that buried remnants of the site may remain beneath roadways and buried in vegetation along the creek in locations A, B, and C but location D has been completely destroyed.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Within Approximately 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site No.	Compiler/Date	Age	Description	Relation to Project Area
45SN421	Munsell ca. 1960; Stenholm 1991a–e	Pre-contact	Lithics and FMR	0.3 mi W
45SN499	DAHP 2017a	1883	St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery	0.8 mi S
45SN500	DAHP 2017b	1891	Marysville Cemetery	0.4 mi S

Two cemeteries, 45SN499 and 45SN500, are also near the current project. St Mary's Catholic Cemetery, 45SN499, was officially established in 1906 but was used for burials as early as 1883 (DAHP 2017a). Marysville Cemetery, 45SN500, was established in 1892 one year after its first known burial. This cemetery contains burials of veterans of the Spanish-American and Civil Wars and there may also be an Indian cemetery in the immediate vicinity (DAHP 2017b).

E. EXPECTATIONS

The surface of the glaciated uplands surrounding the Puget Sound was available to inhabitants of the region beginning in the early Holocene. Upland areas, such as the project vicinity, first supported camps of early hunter-gatherers who moved from location to location with little specialization in settlement type. In the archaeological record, these early camps would be characterized by Olcott or earlier styles of stone tools and FMR from campfires. Later in the Holocene, the glacial uplands were more often used for special purposes related to procurement of resources, such as cedar, game animals, berries, and other plants, as well as for other purposes unrelated to subsistence, like burials. Specialized use of the uplands in the later Holocene left behind variable artifact assemblages and site types, but most pre-contact archaeological sites found on glacial upland landforms are small. Larger-scale development of the upland did not begin until about 150 years ago when European Americans logged the area forests and began to settle.

There is moderate potential for encountering significant pre-contact cultural resources in the project area because of its natural and cultural setting. The glacial upland as a whole generally has a low potential for buried cultural resources; however, specific sub-environments on the glacial upland, such as creek valleys, wetland and lake margins, and overlooks or viewpoints, have heightened archaeological sensitivity. The project crosses the Quilceda Creek drainage, which would have provided resources to Native Americans in the past. Therefore, the portions of the roadway where widening is planned adjacent to Quilceda Creek have heightened archaeological sensitivity. Though

Native Americans probably did not use the upland portion of the park for habitation, they almost certainly camped near and passed through the project area on their seasonal rounds.

If pre-contact cultural materials are present in undisturbed portions of the project area, they would likely be identified within the upper 1 m (3 feet) of soil where glacial parent material is mapped. Archaeological materials may be more deeply buried within alluvium or colluvium along Quilceda Creek. However, much of the project area has been disturbed by road construction, residential and commercial development, railroads, and utilities. As a result, any pre-contact archaeological resources that may have once been present in the project vicinity have likely been bladed away or heavily disturbed and mixed into fill. If intact pre-contact archaeological resources are present in the project area, they may include evidence of cooking, short-term camping, or bulk processing of upland resources, and fishing tools or lithic artifacts may be found along the creek.

There is low to moderate potential for encountering significant buried historical cultural resources in the project area. Historical maps of the project area do not show early development or structures nearby. Most historical development of the project area was related to railroads until after the early 1900s. If historical cultural materials are preserved in the project vicinity, they might include artifacts and features related to logging, the railroad, or farming, in the form of individual discarded artifacts, foundations or footings, old spurs or road surfaces, debris dumps, or buried machinery. The potential for identifying intact, significant historical cultural resources in the project area is also tempered by the extensive past ground disturbance that occurred for road construction, residential and commercial development, railroads, and utilities.

F. METHODS

Prior to field investigation, SWCA conducted a check of the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP's) Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database to obtain information about previous archaeological investigations completed around the project area. Other background information was also collected from ethnographic and historic accounts, previous regional cultural resource investigations, geological maps, government websites, local historical societies, the Snohomish County Assessor's Office, maps, and photographs.

The results of background research were synthesized into the above context and helped to direct field investigations, which consisted of three phases. First, selected geotechnical investigations were monitored by an archaeologist. Second, an archaeological survey of the project area was conducted using shovel probes. Third, an architectural history survey was undertaken to document historical buildings adjacent to the roadway. All field forms and photographs generated during field work are on file at SWCA. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of all excavations were collected with a handheld Trimble global positioning system (GPS) with submeter accuracy.

1. Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Investigations

Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical borehole drilling and hand augering was conducted by Brandy Rinck on June 6, 2017, and June 13, 2017. The goal of archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations was to verify field conditions, to identify any archaeological deposits present at great depth in the project area, and to document historic and modern disturbance. Digital photographs were taken of the project setting during drilling, and photograph information was recorded on a daily photograph log. SWCA daily work records describing field conditions, procedures,

and contacts were also completed. During drilling, geoarchaeological observations of the sediment in the samples were recorded on a standard written log depicting the vertical depositional sequence.

Nine boreholes were drilled for the project using a truck-mounted, hollow-stem auger and mud rotary drilling methods. The auger setup included a 20-cm-diameter (8-inch-diameter) casing from which samples were collected at 76-cm (2.5-foot) intervals between 0 and 6.1 m below the surface (mbs) (0 and 20 fbs) and at 1.5-m (5-foot) intervals below 6.1 mbs (20 fbs). The 46-cm-long (1.5-foot-long) long split spoon sampler tubes were driven up to 46 cm (18 inches) for each sample following the standard penetration test (SPT) technique. The samplers had a 5-cm (2-inch) outer diameter and a 3.5-cm (1.375-inch) inner diameter up which sediment was forced, to collect the samples. The geotechnician directing the investigation determined the core locations.

Each layer identified in the cores is a discrete depositional unit. Each individual unit is the product of an anthropogenic activity or natural depositional process within a particular environment and therefore has a set of distinctive lithologic characteristics. Table 3 includes the recorded primary lithologic constituents recorded in the boreholes drilled in the project area, as well as a list of secondary properties commonly used to describe them in further detail. In this descriptive system, the modal grain size of naturally deposited sediment is indicated by a capital letter. Secondary properties of the natural deposits are designated by lowercase letters. For example, fS_z is broken down into “f,” “S,” and “z.” The “S” indicates that sand is the primary constituent, the “f” indicates the grain size of that sand is fine, and “z” shows that silt is a secondary component of the deposit. This symbolism will be used throughout Attachment B.

Table 3. Short Hand Nomenclature Used to Classify Sediments Observed in Geotechnical Investigations

Fill	Modal Grain Size	Secondary Properties	Sand Modifiers
SAND	S – sand	g – gravelly	f – fine
SILT	Z – silt	s – sandy	m – medium
		z – silty	c – coarse
		c – clayey	
		o – organic-rich	
		p – peaty	
		b – bedded	

A written word, such as SAND, is used to represent the modal grain size of deposits within the historic fill in a similar manner. A sample gap marks breaks in the sequence where a sample was not recovered. A gap may be present within the sample because the sediment was either very soft and was pushed out of the way of the sampler, or was too hard to be sampled, like large pieces of wood or gravels larger than 5 cm (2 inches) in diameter. This event is usually recorded as no recovery, but a sample gap may also occur where there is a void in the ground or where a sample was not collected following SPT intervals, as determined by the geotechnicians.

2. Archaeological Shovel Probe Survey

Pedestrian survey and excavation of shovel probes was conducted on July 27 and July 28, 2017, by archaeologists Cyrena Udem, Alicia Statler, and Eric DeLander. The goal of the survey was to verify field conditions and identify any archaeological deposits present in the project area. An additional aim of fieldwork was to document historic and modern disturbance. Digital photographs were taken of the project setting and excavations, and photograph information was recorded on a daily photograph log. SWCA daily work records describing field conditions, procedures, and contacts were also completed.

Pedestrian survey was conducted in two transects, one on either side of State Avenue, along the length of the project corridor, as well as in roughly 10-m (33-foot) transects following a “lazy S” pattern in the Quilceda Creek ravine. Subsurface survey included excavation of shovel probes in areas likely to be affected by construction activities within unpaved and accessible portions of the property at roughly 30-m (98-foot) intervals where possible. Standing water prevented full access to the floodplain surrounding Quilceda Creek. The 40-cm-diameter (1.3-foot-diameter) probes were excavated with a shovel to 100 cmbs (3.3 fbs), which was usually the depth to culturally sterile glacial sediment. A hand-operated 10-cm-diameter (4-inch-diameter) bucket auger was used to extend some of the shovel probes up to 167 cmbs (5.5 fbs) in cases where glacial deposits were not encountered in the shovel probe, such as in the Quilceda Creek ravine. Probe spoils were screened through ¼-inch mesh in 20-cm (8-inch) increments. After the sediments were examined for cultural materials and lithologic characteristics such as color, texture, soil formation, sorting, and inclusions were recorded on standard forms, the probes were backfilled.

3. Architectural History

The architectural history survey was conducted on July 31, 2017, by Eileen Heideman. Buildings and structures over 50 years old that stand within or immediately adjacent to the project area were recorded on field forms and photographed. This information was then entered into DAHP’s WISAARD database and Historic Property Inventory Forms were generated. The project will not impact the railroad, so the adjacent segment of historical railway was not recorded.

G. RESULTS

Twenty-seven archaeological shovel probes were excavated within the project area (Figures 6 and 7). In addition, archaeologists monitored one geotechnical borehole and two geotechnical hand augers at the Quilceda Creek crossing. The project area is highly disturbed and no significant cultural materials were identified in the subsurface investigations. A summary of the shovel probe and geotechnical investigation contents is in Attachment B. Eight historical buildings were recorded along the project alignment during the cultural resources survey (Figures 6 and 7). None of the recorded builds appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Historic Property Inventory Forms generated during the architectural history survey are in Attachment C.

1. Conditions

Conditions during field survey ranged from hot and dry to cool and wet. Ground visibility in the project area ranged from poor visibility in densely vegetated areas around Quilceda Creek and paved areas to very good visibility in lawns. The bottom of the Quilceda Creek valley sits approximately 10.7 to 12.2 m (35 to 40 feet) below State Avenue, which is built across the creek ravine on a thick prism of fill (Figure 8). Otherwise, the project area is relatively flat on the surrounding glacial upland. The entire project area has been heavily modified as a result of past road construction, ditching, utility installation, driveways, railroad construction, and landscaping (Figures 9 through 11).

2. Geotechnical Investigations

Nine geotechnical borings were drilled along the length of the project by geotechnical engineers. SWCA archaeologically monitored drilling of one boring, B-9-17, in the State Avenue road prism at the Quilceda Creek crossing (Figure 12). Four strata were encountered in B-9-17: from top to bottom, historical period fill, Holocene-aged alluvium, Pleistocene-aged glaciolacustrine or glaciomarine deposits, and Pleistocene-aged glacial outwash.

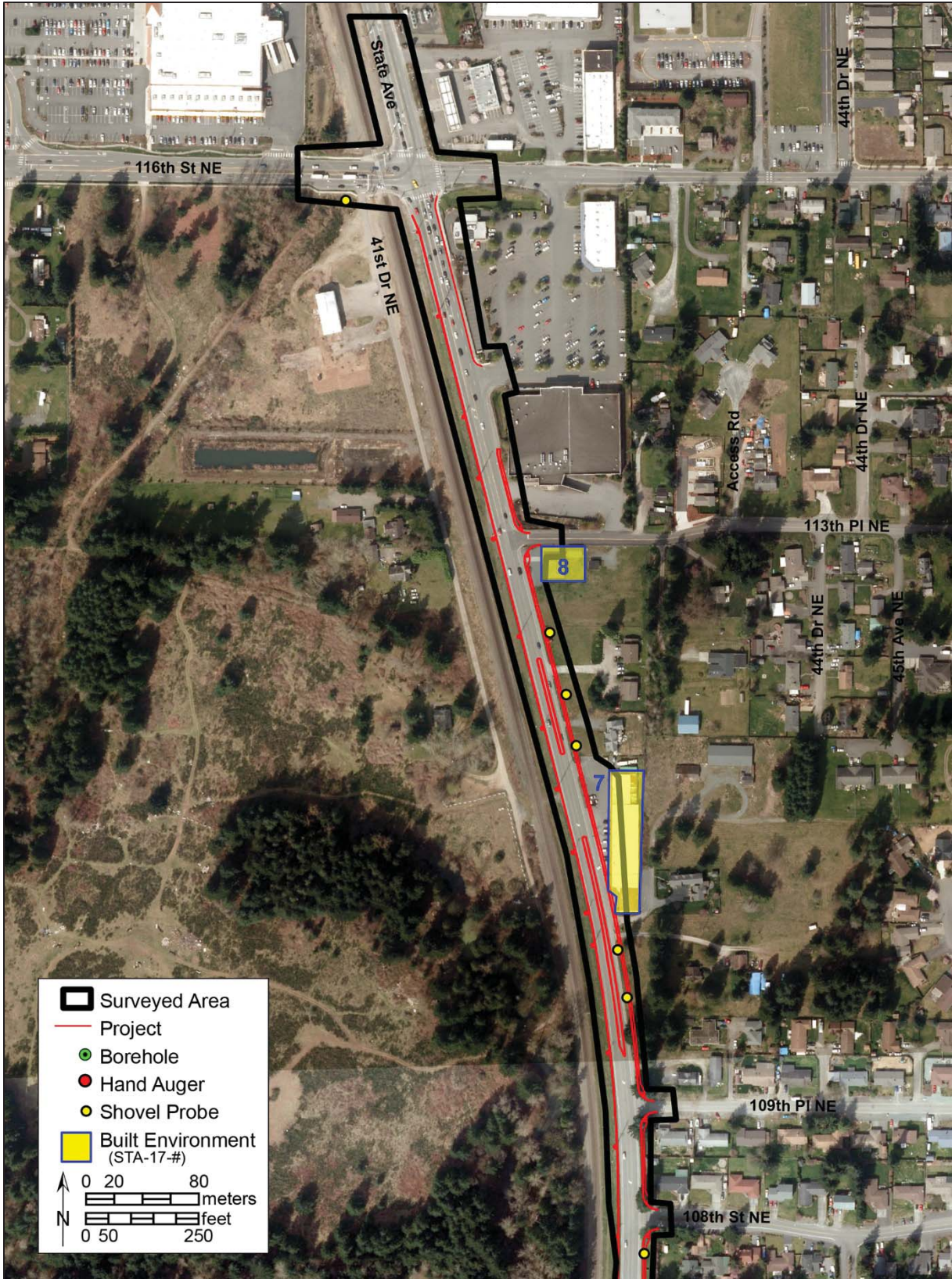


Figure 6. Aerial photograph showing archaeologically monitored borehole and hand augers, shovel probes, and built environment resources; north portion.

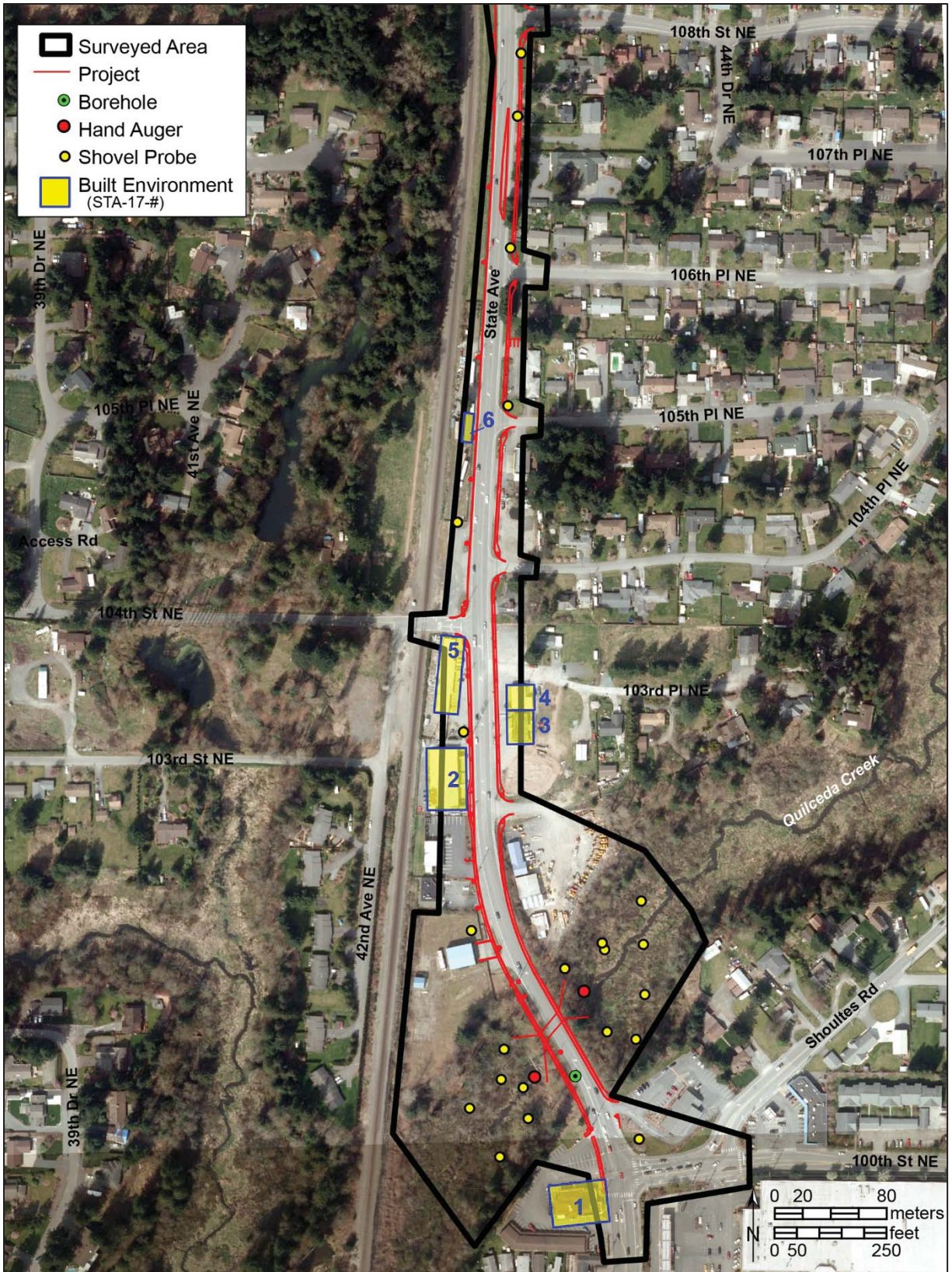


Figure 7. Aerial photograph showing archaeologically monitored borehole and hand augers, shovel probes, and built environment resources; south portion.



Figure 8. Existing retaining walls and utilities at the bottom of the Quilceda Creek ravine on the west side of State Avenue, view northeast.



Figure 9. Example of utilities and development in the State Avenue right-of-way, shown here at the intersection of 100th Street and State Avenue, view northwest.



Figure 10. Example of utilities and development in the State Avenue right of way, shown here at the intersection of 106th Place and State Avenue, view north.



Figure 11. Example of utilities and development in the State Avenue right of way, shown here at the intersection of 116th Street and State Avenue, view northeast.



Figure 12. Borehole drilling at where State Avenue crosses over Quilceda Creek, view south.

Fill consisting of gray to brown, occasionally gravelly, sometimes silty, fine to coarse sand was encountered in B-9-17 between 0 and 12.2 mbs (0 and 40 fbs) (Figure 13). Bluish gray, fine to medium sandy, silty fill was encountered at the base of the road base fill between 12.2 and 12.3 mbs (40 and 40.5 fbs) in B-9-17. No cultural materials were observed in the relatively massive fill stratum at the Quilceda Creek crossing.

Holocene-aged creek alluvium consisting of interbedded organic-rich silt layers and silty fine to coarse sand layers was encountered between 12.3 and 17 mbs (40.5 and 56 fbs) in B-9-17 (Figure 14). The upper surface of the alluvial beds showed evidence for soil formation and preservation between 12.3 to 12.6 mbs (40.5 and 41.4 fbs), but no cultural materials were associated with this buried soil. Additional buried surfaces were not identified within the sampled alluvium; however, samples were only collected every 1.5 m (5 feet) within the Holocene-aged stratum.

Clayey silty beds deposited in a glaciolacustrine or glaciomarine environment at the end of the Pleistocene were encountered below 17 mbs (56 fbs) at depth in B-9-17. Silty, sandy outwash was identified below 24 mbs (80 fbs) (Figure 15). These Pleistocene-aged deposits predate the arrival of humans to the region and will not be discussed further.

After borehole monitoring, SWCA monitored the excavation of two hand augers, HA-1 and HA-2, that were excavated at the base of the road prism within the Quilceda Creek ravine and floodplain (Figures 16 and 17). Holocene-aged creek alluvium consisting mainly of silty sand deposits, which is similar to the Holocene-aged deposits identified at 12.3 mbs (40.5 fbs) in B-9-17, was present from 0 to 4.6 mbs (0 to 15 fbs) in HA-1 and HA-2 (Figure 18). The upper 1.5 m (5 feet) of silty, sandy alluvium at HA-1 is disturbed. Gray sand with a few pebbles and branch wood fragments was encountered below the disturbed alluvium in HA-1. At HA-2, recent flood deposits and



Figure 13. Example of the fill sands observed in B-9-17 at 15 to 16 fbs, top is left.

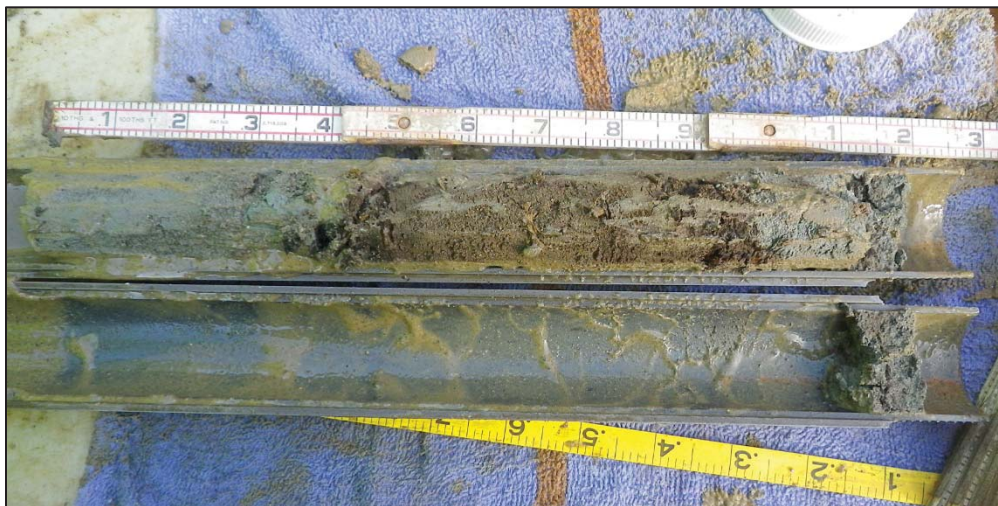


Figure 14. Holocene-aged buried surface at the base of the fill in a sample collected from 40 to 41.5 fbs in B-9-17; top is left.



Figure 15. Surface of the glacial deposits from 55 to 56.5 fbs in B-9-17; top is left.



Figure 16. Overview of HA-1 location and excavation, looking east from State Avenue down the road prism at Quilceda Creek.



Figure 17. Hand augering at HA-1, view to the northwest.



Figure 18. Holocene-aged creek alluvium from 7.5 to 8.3 fbs in HA-2; top is right.

wetland soils were observed at the surface, extending to about 1.2 mbs (4 fbs). Organic-rich to peaty beds of silt and sand were encountered between 1.2 and 4.6 mbs (4 and 15 fbs) in HA-2. The loose and wet sands sloughed out of the auger and samplers below 2 mbs (6.5 fbs), especially on the east side of the State Avenue, so characterization of the more deeply buried alluvium was difficult. Still, the presence of peat and organic-rich beds of silt suggests buried surfaces are present throughout the alluvium on the Quilceda Creek floodplain. No cultural materials were observed in the geotechnical hand auger samples.

3. Archaeological Shovel Probes

Twenty-seven shovel probes (SPs) were excavated within the project area (Figure 19). Thirteen shovel probes, SPs 1 through 11, 25, and 26, were excavated in the Quilceda Creek ravine. Fourteen shovel probes, SPs 12 through 24 and 27, were excavated on the glacial upland to the north and south of the Quilceda Creek crossing. Scattered glass and metal fragments, as well as asphalt fragments, were observed within fill and disturbed soils across the project area, but no significant cultural materials were observed in the shovel probes.

Results of shovel probing at the Quilceda Creek crossing were similar to the results of hand augering. Disturbed wetland soils formed in creek alluvium and a limited amount of imported fill were encountered to depths reaching between 41 and 76 cmbs (1.3 and 2.5 fbs) closest to State Avenue. Where present, the fill contains modern debris, including asphalt in SP 4 at 43 cmbs (1.4 fbs), plastic in SP 5 at 20 to 60 cmbs (8 inches below the surface [inbs] to 2 fbs), glass fragments in SP 9 from 0 to 40 cmbs (1.3 fbs), and metal and glass fragments in SP 10 from 20 to 75 cmbs (8 inbs to 2.5 fbs). However, most of the shovel probes that were excavated in the ravine bottom contained an undisturbed A-B-C soil profile developed in wetland alluvium overlying bedded undisturbed alluvium at depth (Figure 20). In general, the intact alluvial soils are composed of silty sand with scattered pebbles and naturally occurring wood fragments. A well-developed soil A horizon was present across the ground surface, but buried surfaces were not prevalent within the alluvium at depth around Quilceda Creek. Buried surfaces were observed where imported fill was placed in the ravine, for example at SP 4, essentially burying the historical floodplain surface (Figure 21).



Figure 19. Overview of shovel probe excavation along State Avenue, looking north at SPs 15 and 16, with railroad in background.



Figure 20. Creek deposits in SP 8, shown excavated from 0 to 102 cmbs.



Figure 21. Creek deposits in SP 4, shown excavated from 0 to 89 cmbs.

Disturbed soils that originally formed in glacial outwash were encountered in the probes excavated on the upland surrounding the Quilceda Creek ravine. A silty soil A horizon formed in disturbed sediment mixed with road and utility fill typically extends to between 22 and 82 cmbs (9 inbs and 2.6 fbs). Fill is particularly thick at the south end of the project area. The fill and disturbed soil at the surface across the glacial upland contains glass fragments in SP 12 from 0 to 20 cmbs (0 to 8 inbs), in SP 18 from 0 to 40 cmbs (0 to 1.3 fbs), in SP 19 from 40 to 70 cmbs (1.3 to 2.3 fbs), in SP 20 from 0 to 10 cmbs (0 to 4 inbs), in SP 24 from 50 to 70 cmbs (1.6 to 2.3 fbs), and in SP 27 from 40 to 60 cmbs (1.3 to 2 fbs). Asphalt was also encountered in SP 24 at 74 cmbs (2.4 fbs) and in SP 27 from 25 to 30 cmbs (10 to 12 inbs) above a pipe at around 75 cmbs (2.5 fbs) (Figure 22). A sandier, reddish to yellowish brown B horizon that is typical of glacial deposits in the region extends up to 80 cmbs (2.6 fbs) where it is undisturbed, overlying a grayish brown to gray, sandy C horizon that often contains a few pebbles (Figures 23 and 24).

4. Architectural History

Eight built environment resources over 50 years old are within the immediate project vicinity (see Figures 6 and 7). These buildings, listed in Table 4, are mostly commercial properties built to take advantage of the automobile traffic along State Avenue, including restaurants and automobile-related businesses. These buildings are located on either side of State Avenue and are oriented to face the road, with parking lots between the buildings and the road right-of-way. One residential building was also recorded. None of the recorded built environment resources are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 22. Stratigraphy in SP 27, shown excavated from 0 to 100 cmbs.



Figure 23. Stratigraphy in SP 13, shown excavated from 0 to 104 cmbs.



Figure 24. Stratigraphy in SP 16, shown excavated from 0 to 103 cmbs.

Table 4. Built Environment Resources Over 50 Years in Age within the Project Area

Resource ID	Address	Historic Name	Modern Name	Built Date	Parcel ID
STA-17-01	9922 State Avenue	White Swan Café, El Toro Restaurant	La Hacienda Mexican Restaurant	1928	30051600300900
STA-17-02	10226 State Avenue	T&W Auto Parts	Ed's Transmission	1969	30051600202300
STA-17-03	10305 State Avenue	Schmidt's Auto Parts/ Animal Crackers	R/C Hobbies	1968	30051600202500
STA-17-04	10321 State Avenue	Vi and Glynn's Tavern	Vi and Glynn's Pub	1933	30051600202600
STA-17-05	10310 State Avenue	Del's Garden Center	St. Mary's Mexican Market	1951	30051600202200
STA-17-06	10310 State Avenue	Olympic Metal Recyclers	Storage Shed	1960	30051600204100
STA-17-07	11031 State Avenue	Boat Shop/ Carpet Warehouse	Furniture World	1959	00609400000600
STA-17-08	11231 State Avenue	Unknown	Chad Wolfe House	1955	00609400000100

STA-17-01: 9922 State Avenue (White Swan Café, El Toro Restaurant/La Hacienda Mexican Restaurant)

This single-story commercial building has an irregular footprint due to the construction of numerous additions and has a tall false-front Spanish Colonial Revival parapet that continues the exterior wall plane above a pent roof clad with curved clay tiles (Figure 25). The main roof is a cross-hipped form, and the exterior walls are clad with stucco. The interior is lit with large arched windows with a divided arched light over a rectangular lower pane. The window frame is designed to appear like stone. The building stands in the middle of a large parking lot, and utility areas for the building extend to the rear (west) side.



Figure 25. La Hacienda Mexican Restaurant (STA-17-01), showing numerous additions and exterior alterations; view to the west.

This building was constructed in 1928. It is unclear if this building was constructed as a house or a commercial building, but by the mid-twentieth century it housed the White Swan Café. Over the next 70 years, a variety of additions occurred. An addition was completed to the rear of the main building in 1930, and several major additions were built between 1974 and 1976, corresponding to the time the building housed the El Toro Restaurant. Another major remodel occurred in 1997 when the restaurant became La Hacienda. The original building is completely enveloped with additions, and no historic material on the exterior is extant (Snohomish County Assessor 1928–1998). Due to numerous alterations, this building has lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

STA-17-02: 10226 State Avenue (T&W Auto Parts/Ed’s Transmission)

The building is clad with vertical metal panels that rest on wood and steel frames. A full-width metal canopy extends across the full façade, and the lower wall on the east side of the building is clad with brick (Figure 26). The two bays containing the auto parts store and office are lit with large one-by-one sliding windows.

This automobile service garage was built in 1969 by Ralph Seauhier to house T&W Auto Parts. The building at the time of construction was a prefabricated metal two-bay garage. These bays now form the south end of the building, which was expanded to the north in 1977 with construction of an office and auto parts store. A third service bay was added to the north side of the building in 1980 (Snohomish County Assessor 1969–2000). This building lacks integrity of design, workmanship, and materials due to the construction of these additions and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 26. Ed's Transmission (STA-17-02), view to the west. The original section of the building consists of the two service bays on the south end of the building (left side of photograph).

STA-17-03: 10305 State Avenue (Schmidt's Auto Parts/Animal Crackers/ R/C Hobbies)

This single-story commercial block is built with concrete block, has a flat roof, and is clad with a brick veneer on the side walls and lower half of the main façade (Figure 27). The upper wall of the main façade is clad with wide clapboard. The building was constructed with four exterior doors and four large picture windows on the front (west) side, indicating that it was built to accommodate four office spaces. Three of the original doors are extant; each of these feature three recessed rectangular panels with a bulls-eye design. The fourth door has been removed and the opening has been infilled with plywood. A flat canopy extends at roof level across the width of the main façade, sheltering a sidewalk between the building and parking lot.

This commercial building was built in 1968, and was owned at that time by Albert Barnes. The building contained two offices, initially housing a real estate office and a chiropractor. In 1981, Barnes sold the property to Fred A. and Marlene Schmidt. The building housed Schmidt's Auto Parts for several years, as well as a gift shop named Animal Crackers. The building is currently home to R/C Hobbies, a radio-controlled vehicle store (Snohomish County Assessor 1968–1993). This building, although relatively intact, is a common roadside commercial form and lacks individual significance under NRHP criteria: it is not the work of a master, nor is it associated with a significant individual, and it does not illustrate distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This building is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 27. R/C Hobbies (STA-17-03), view to the northeast.

STA-17-04: 10321 State Avenue (Vi and Glynn's Tavern/Vi and Glynn's Pub)

This single-story building stands on a poured concrete foundation and is built with hollow tile bricks and capped with a flat roof (Figure 28). The front (west) side of the building is clad in brick constructed with a common bond. Four large fixed windows light the interior, and a metal main entrance door with a slightly protruding plywood (T1-11) surround is located under a business sign extending from the mansard canopy. A small shed-roofed addition extends to the east from the rear of the building, and a fenced, partially covered patio area has been added to the rear (northeast corner) of the building.

This building was constructed in 1933 and has housed a tavern for many years, possibly since its construction. An early photograph of the building shows a sign over the north door that reads "Tavern," and property records show that the building contained a tavern in the 1970 and 1990s. A 1977 photograph testifies to the building being home to Vi and Glynn's Tavern (now Vi and Glynn's Pub) for at least 40 years.

The building appears to have been designed to contain two businesses, with two doors on the main façade with flanking windows. The door in the north half of the façade has been removed and the original four-over-two sash have been replaced with fixed windows. The main door has been replaced and a T1-11 surround has been added to the façade around the front door. A mansard canopy added ca. 1977 extends across the full width of the main façade; this was first clad in wood shingles, but these have since been replaced with standing seam metal roofing material. Shorter windows on the side of the building are covered with wood. These alterations have caused loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship; this building is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 28. Vi and Glynn's Pub (STA-17-04), view to the northeast. Note alterations to entrance and addition of mansard canopy.

STA-17-05: 10310 State Avenue (Del's Garden Center/St. Mary's Mexican Market)

This long, narrow, gable-roofed building stands one story in height, and is located on a narrow parcel of land between State Avenue to the east and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway tracks to the west (Figure 29). The building is clad in T1-11 siding and is capped with a corrugated metal roof. A lightly-framed canopy shelters the main entrance area near the center of the east façade. Several rectangular fixed windows are scattered across the east façade for interior lighting.

This building was constructed in 1951 as Del's Garden Center, containing two greenhouse spaces and an office. Property records indicate that a new greenhouse was built in 1974, but it is unclear if this is the extant building. Building sketches on property records indicate that the greenhouse was 216 feet long, approximately 50 feet longer than the building that currently stands in this location. This property was owned by Delmer C. Brown until 1997, when it was acquired by Colleen Young. The building currently houses St. Mary's Mexican Market. Extensive exterior alterations have taken place since 1974, including recladding the entire exterior with opaque material to convert the greenhouse into a store. These alterations have caused loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship and association. This building is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 29. St. Mary's Mexican Market (STA-17-05), view to the northwest; note the addition of opaque cladding materials to convert greenhouse into a market.

STA-17-06: 10310 State Avenue (Olympic Metal Recyclers/Storage Shed)

This storage shed is a single-story, gable-roofed building with clapboard and plywood siding, with vertical board siding in the gables (Figure 30). The building is accessed via pedestrian doors on the gable ends (one has been removed and the opening covered with plywood), and large exterior track sliding doors on the east side of the building cover a loading bay.

This building was constructed in 1960 for Delmer C. Brown, owner of Del's Garden Center (STA-17-05) and was one of three storage buildings on the property at the time: the other two buildings have since been demolished. Property records indicate that this building was rented to Olympic Metal Recyclers in 1979 (Snohomish County Assessor 1960–1993). This building was constructed as a storage facility and lacks significance under NRHP criteria: it is not the work of a master, it is not associated with a significant individual and it does not illustrate distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This building is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

STA-17-07: 11031 State Avenue (Boat Shop/Carpet Warehouse/Furniture World)

This sprawling, single-story commercial building is clad with brick veneer and diagonal wood siding, and is capped with a large mansard roof that is clad with standing-seam metal roofing material (Figure 31). The north half of the building lacks windows and appears to be used as a warehouse; a loading dock is located on the west wall of this section. The store is located in the southern part of the building, which is lit with fixed windows and is accessed by glass double doors. A slightly shorter addition on the southern end of the building is set back from the main façade and extends the store space.



Figure 30. Storage Shed (STA-17-06), view to the north.



Figure 31. Furniture World (STA-17-07), south section of the building, view to the southeast.

This building was constructed in 1961 and served as a boat shop, then a warehouse for carpets. In 1979, brick veneer and a wood-shingled mansard roof were added to the building, dramatically altering its appearance. The building has housed a furniture store since the 1970s. This building has undergone several alterations that have caused loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

STA-17-08: 11231 State Avenue (Chad Wolfe House)

This single-story house has an irregular footprint, a slightly protruding single-bay garage, and a slightly recessed main entrance located in a protected angle formed by two sections of the house (Figure 32). The house is clad in Roman brick and has a cross-hipped roof. Windows on the front of the house are a mix of larger fixed and sliding windows, and windows lighting rooms toward the rear of the house are smaller and are set higher on the wall, just under the eaves. A chimney rises from the roof on the south side of the building.

This house, built in 1955, is a typical small early post-war ranch, featuring a classic form and materials such as Roman brick. Although this building appears to retain its integrity, it is one of many similar buildings constructed in Marysville and Snohomish County in the 1950s and lacks individual significance: it is not the work of a master, is not associated with a significant individual, and it does not illustrate distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This house is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 32. Chad Wolfe House (STA-17-08), view to the southeast.

H. RECOMMENDATIONS

No significant cultural materials were identified during this cultural resources assessment. Though the project area has a heightened archaeological sensitivity due to its position along Quilceda Creek, no additional cultural resources investigations are recommended prior to road widening. The project area is highly disturbed and areas with undisturbed Holocene-aged deposits around Quilceda Creek did not contain cultural resources. The project, as planned, is expected to have no effect on historic properties.

In the event that historic or pre-contact cultural resources are discovered at any time during construction, the City of Marysville's contractors should cease activities at once and contact the project manager, who will likely request that the contractor retain an archaeologist to confirm and evaluate the discovery. If construction in any area encounters human remains, whether burials, isolated teeth, bones, or potential mortuary items, work in that area should be stopped immediately and the area around the discovery secured (RCW 68.50.645 and RCW 27.44.040). The Snohomish County Sheriff, Medical Examiner, Tulalip Tribes, Stillaguamish Tribe, and DAHP must be notified. If USACE is involved at the time of project implementation, then they should also be notified of any cultural resources discoveries.

This assessment is based on project design specifications provided by HDR at the time fieldwork was conducted. If the construction plans change, particularly if the footprint is expanded to include other areas that are not currently part of the project footprint, then additional assessment may be required. Please ensure that an electronic copy of this finalized report is provided to DAHP, the Tulalip Tribes, the Stillaguamish Indian Tribe, and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community at minimum, as well as other cultural resources representatives of involved state or local agencies, as needed.

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ATTACHMENT A: Correspondence

Brandy A. Rinck

From: Brandy A. Rinck
Sent: Friday, May 12, 2017 7:05 PM
To: 'syanity@stillaguamish.com'
Cc: 'lyste@stillaguamish.com'
Subject: City of Marysville - State Avenue Widening Project
Attachments: USGS.jpg

Dear Mr. Yanity,

Hello! I'm writing today to tell you about a new project that the City of Marysville is working on. The State Avenue Widening Project will reconstruct and widen State Avenue between 100th Street NE and 116th Street NE (see attached map) from 3 lanes to 5 lanes. They also plan to construct sidewalks along the east side of State Avenue with curbs, gutters, and enclosed storm drainage facilities. The project also provides an upgrade to the road crossing over Quilceda Creek. The project is the last segment of this major arterial corridor to be widened to 5 lanes between downtown Marysville and Smokey Point.

HDR is currently designing the widening project and they have asked SWCA to prepare a cultural resources assessment for the project. The wetland folks have already been out to mark wetlands in the project area and they are working on completing a topographic map of the project area. We will monitor geotechnical investigations planned along the length of the project alignment and we will excavate shovel probes at the Quilceda Creek crossing to identify cultural resources. Initial geotechnical investigations are tentatively scheduled for June 1st. I can send you a map of the planned borings once I have it if you are interested. We'll likely conduct our field survey towards the end of July after HDR has prepared a preliminary design. I can send you a copy of the design once it becomes available, and I'll keep you informed of the field schedule in case you would like to visit the survey.

I'm sure you will hear more from the City and future permitting agencies at the government-to-government level about this project as it progresses. I wanted to be sure you heard about the project right away in case anyone asks you what is going on along State Avenue in Marysville. At this time, we are interested to know if the Stillaguamish Tribe has any questions, comments, or concerns about cultural resources in or near the project area. If so, please contact me at your earliest convenience so your questions can be answered and your concerns can be taken into account. We know the Quilceda Creek crossing is especially sensitive because archaeological site 45SN421 is nearby and I would like to incorporate any information you might have about the site or the project area into the cultural resources assessment report. We also respect any issue the Tribe may have about sharing sensitive information with us, and we will be happy to work with you regarding these concerns. This letter is a technical inquiry and is not intended to replace formal consultation.

You can contact me by phone at 206-781-1909 x6703 or email at brinck@swca.com any time. Have a good weekend!

Sincerely,

Brandy Rinck
Geoarchaeologist, M.A., RPA

SWCA Environmental Consultants
221 First Avenue West, Suite 205
Seattle, WA 98119
Office 206.781.1909 x6703 | Cell 206.499.5602
brinck@swca.com



Brandy A. Rinck

From: Brandy A. Rinck
Sent: Friday, May 12, 2017 7:11 PM
To: 'jpeters@swinomish.nsn.us'
Cc: 'lcampbell@swinomish.nsn.us'
Subject: City of Marysville - State Avenue Widening Project
Attachments: USGS.jpg

Dear Ms. Jefferson,

Hello! I'm writing today to tell you about a new project that the City of Marysville is working on. The State Avenue Widening Project will reconstruct and widen State Avenue between 100th Street NE and 116th Street NE (see attached map) from 3 lanes to 5 lanes. They also plan to construct sidewalks along the east side of State Avenue with curbs, gutters, and enclosed storm drainage facilities. The project also provides an upgrade to the road crossing over Quilceda Creek. The project is the last segment of this major arterial corridor to be widened to 5 lanes between downtown Marysville and Smokey Point.

HDR is currently designing the widening project and they have asked SWCA to prepare a cultural resources assessment for the project. The wetland folks have already been out to mark wetlands in the project area and they are working on completing a topographic map of the project area. We will monitor geotechnical investigations planned along the length of the project alignment and we will excavate shovel probes at the Quilceda Creek crossing to identify cultural resources. Initial geotechnical investigations are tentatively scheduled for June 1st. I can send you a map of the planned borings once I have it if you are interested. We'll likely conduct our field survey towards the end of July after HDR has prepared a preliminary design. I can send you a copy of the design once it becomes available, and I'll keep you informed of the field schedule in case you would like to visit the survey.

I'm sure you will hear more from the City and future permitting agencies at the government-to-government level about this project as it progresses. I wanted to be sure you heard about the project right away in case anyone asks you what is going on along State Avenue in Marysville. At this time, we are interested to know if the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community has any questions, comments, or concerns about cultural resources in or near the project area. If so, please contact me at your earliest convenience so your questions can be answered and your concerns can be taken into account. We know the Quilceda Creek crossing is especially sensitive because archaeological site 45SN421 is nearby and I would like to incorporate any information you might have about the site or the project area into the cultural resources assessment report. We also respect any issue the Tribe may have about sharing sensitive information with us, and we will be happy to work with you regarding these concerns. This letter is a technical inquiry and is not intended to replace formal consultation.

Please let me know if you would prefer to receive a paper copy of this letter rather than correspond by e-mail. You can contact me by phone at 206-781-1909 x6703 or email at brinck@swca.com any time. Have a good weekend!

Sincerely,

Brandy Rinck
Geoarchaeologist, M.A., RPA

SWCA Environmental Consultants
221 First Avenue West, Suite 205
Seattle, WA 98119
Office 206.781.1909 x6703 | Cell 206.499.5602
brinck@swca.com

Brandy A. Rinck

From: Brandy A. Rinck
Sent: Friday, May 12, 2017 7:02 PM
To: 'ryoung@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov'
Subject: City of Marysville - State Avenue Widening Project
Attachments: USGS.jpg

Dear Richard,

Hello! I'm writing today to tell you about a new project that the City of Marysville is working on. The State Avenue Widening Project will reconstruct and widen State Avenue between 100th Street NE and 116th Street NE (see attached map) from 3 lanes to 5 lanes. They also plan to construct sidewalks along the east side of State Avenue with curbs, gutters, and enclosed storm drainage facilities. The project also provides an upgrade to the road crossing over Quilceda Creek. The project is the last segment of this major arterial corridor to be widened to 5 lanes between downtown Marysville and Smokey Point.

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You can contact me by phone at 206-781-1909 x6703 or email at brinck@swca.com any time. Have a good weekend!

Sincerely,

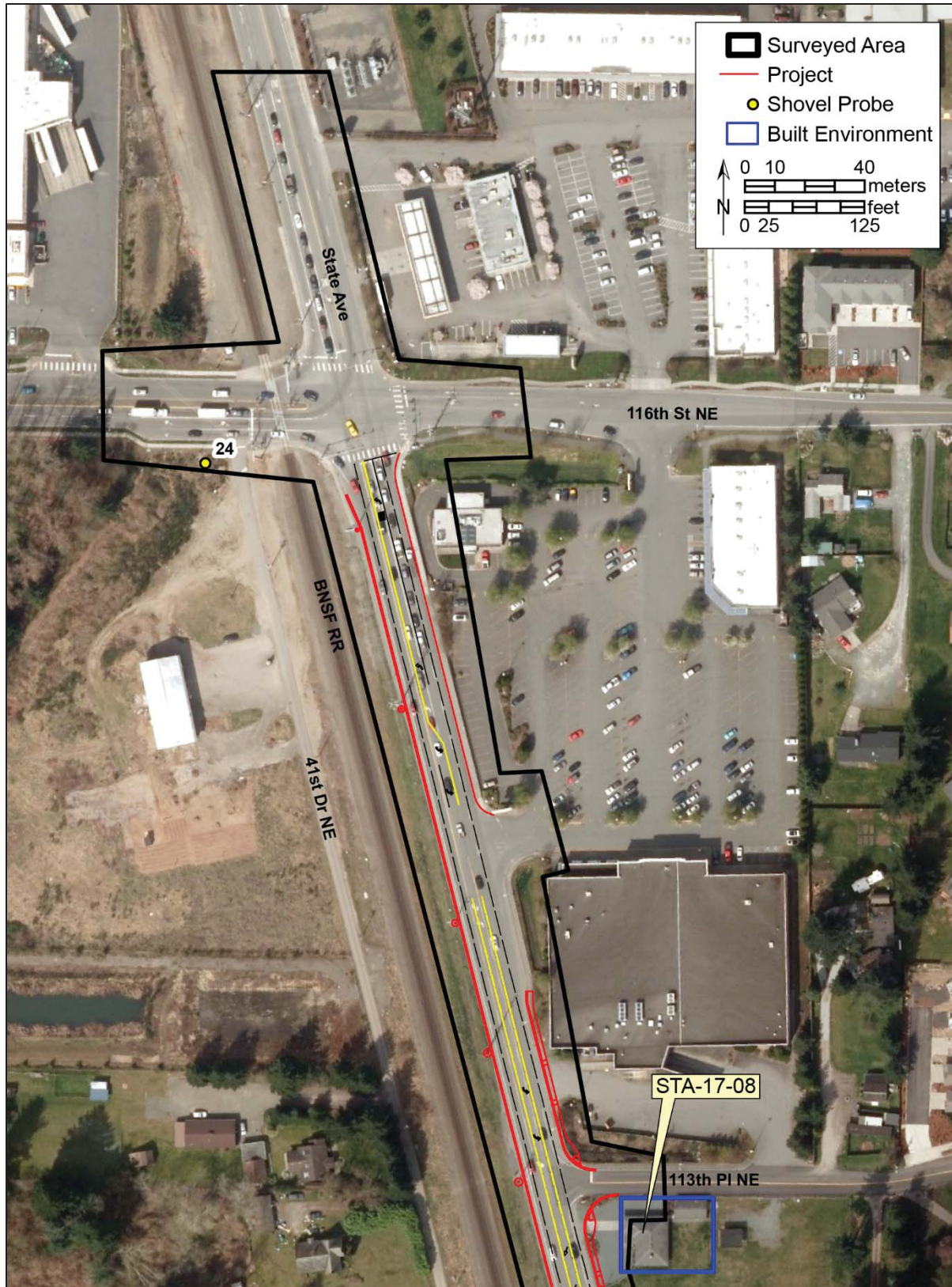
Brandy Rinck
Geoarchaeologist, M.A., RPA

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Office 206.781.1909 x6703 | Cell 206.499.5602
brinck@swca.com

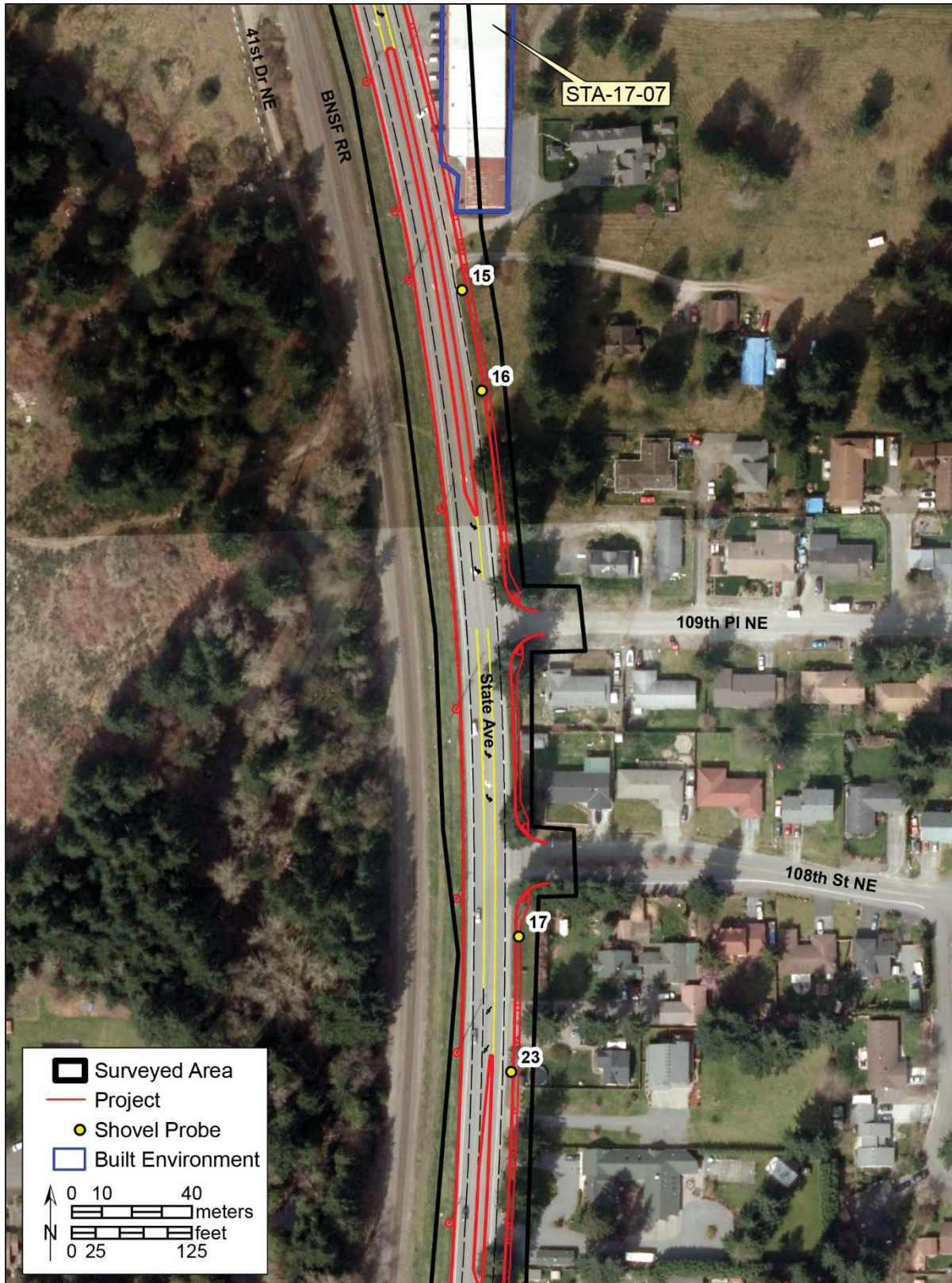


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ATTACHMENT B: Excavation Summary







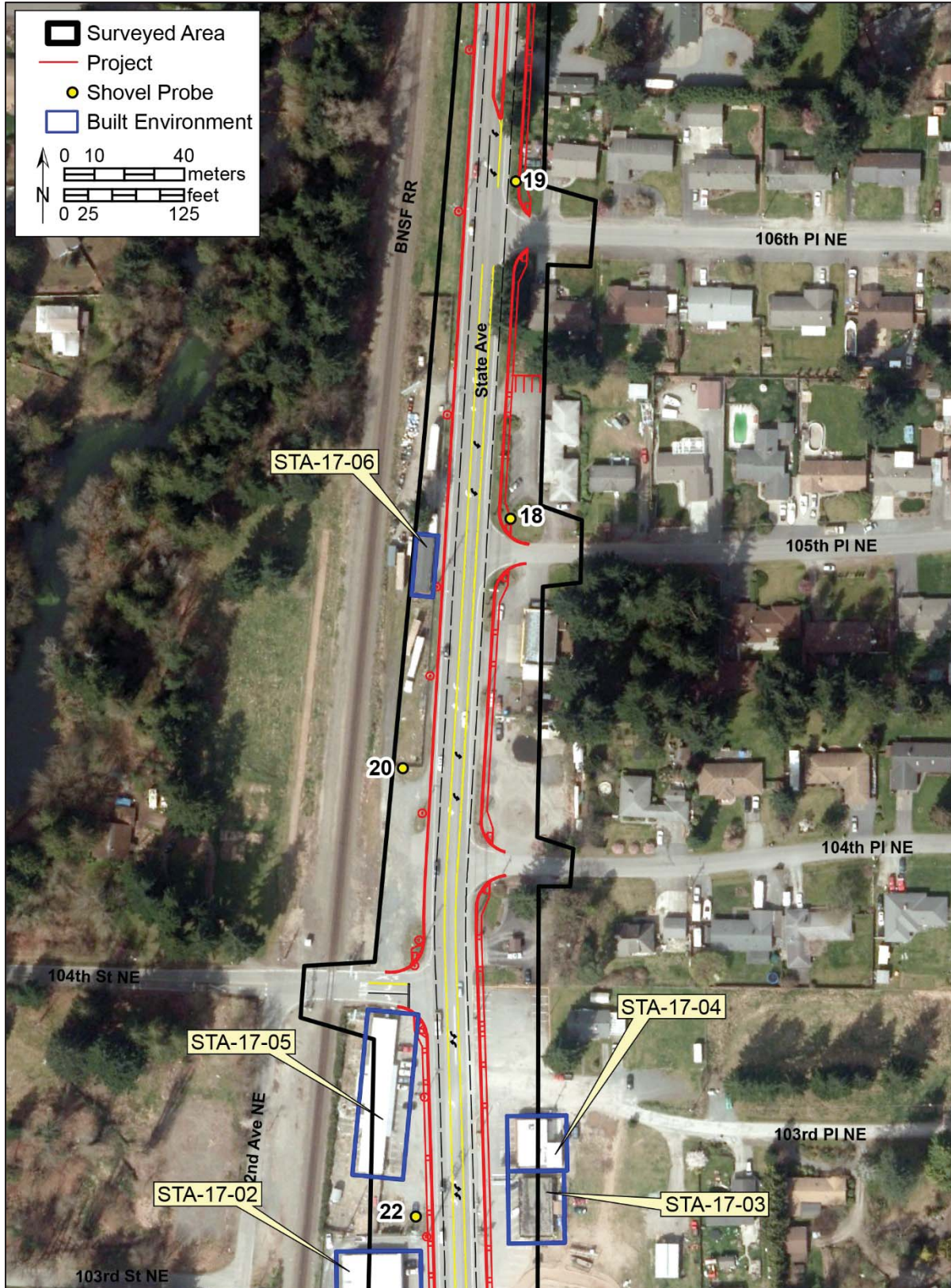




Table B-1. Geotechnical Borehole Summary

Hole No.	Northing UTM (NAVD 88)	Easting UTM (NAVD 88)	Top (fbs)	Bottom (fbs)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Description	Cultural Material
B-7-17	5326239	561607	0.0	7.5	Fill	VACTORED	No recovery; vactoring not monitored.	None.
			7.5	8.5		SAND	Mottled reddish brown and dark gray, fine to coarse sand.	None.
			8.5	10.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			10.0	11.0		SAND	Mottled gray and brown, slightly silty, fine to coarse sand.	None.
			11.0	12.5		NR	No recovery.	None.
			12.5	13.5		SAND	Bedded; gray medium sand; gray, slightly silty, fine to coarse sand; and brown, fine to coarse sand.	None.
			13.5	15.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			15.0	16.0		SAND	Reddish brown, fine to coarse sand; coloring due to iron oxidation; loose.	None.
			16.0	17.5		NR	No recovery.	None.
			17.5	19.0		SAND	Reddish brown, fine to coarse sand; coloring due to iron oxidation; loose.	None.
			19.0	20.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			20.0	21.0		SAND	Gray to reddish brown, slightly silty, fine to coarse sand with one thin (<1cm thick) bed of organic-rich, silty, fine to medium sand at 20.5 fbs.	None.
			21.0	25.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			25.0	26.0		SAND	Brownish gray, gravelly, silty, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles; massive.	None.
			26.0	30.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			30.0	31.0		SAND	Light grayish brown, fine to coarse sand.	None.
			31.0	35.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			35.0	36.3		SAND	Light grayish brown, fine to coarse sand.	None.
			36.3	40.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			40.0	40.5		SILT	Light bluish gray, fine to medium sandy, silt.	None.
40.5	41.1	Holocene-aged Creek Alluvium		Zso	Brown, fine to coarse sandy, organic-rich silt with peaty, woody debris and fibers in the upper top 1 cm; buried soil surface A-horizon.	None.		
41.1	41.4		f-cSz	Bluish gray, silty, fine to coarse sand; B-horizon formed in alluvium.	None.			
41.4	45.0	NR	No recovery.	None.				
45.0	46.5		f-cSzgb	Bedded; reddish brown, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; light brownish gray, clayey, sandy silt; and grayish brown, silty, fine to medium sand; bedded slightly coarser and finer on the order of 2 cm;	None.			

Hole No.	Northing UTMs (NAVD 88)	Easting	Top (fbs)	Bottom (fbs)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Description	Cultural Material
							gravels, where present, are few, sub-rounded, small to medium pebbles.	
			46.5	50.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			50.0	51.5		f-mSzb	Bedded; light brown, sandy, clayey, silt and brown, slightly silty, fine to medium sand; bedded slightly coarser and finer on the order of 2 cm.	None.
			51.5	55.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			55.0	56.0		f-mS	Grayish brown, fine to medium sand.	None.
			56.0	56.5	Pleistocene Lacustrine/ Glaciomarine	Zc	Light brownish gray, slightly clayey silt; bedded slightly finer and coarser.	None.
			56.5	60.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			60.0	60.5		Zc	Bluish gray, clayey silt; compact.	None.
			60.5	60.9		f-mS	Bluish gray, fine to medium sand.	None.
			60.9	61.5		Z	Bluish gray silt; powdery.	None.
			61.5	65.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			65.0	66.2		f-mSzcb	Bluish gray, silty, fine to medium sand with few, slightly clayey, fine sandy, silt interbeds; bedded slightly coarser and finer with sandier beds on the order of 0.4 foot and silty beds on the order of 0.1 foot.	None.
			66.2	70.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			70.0	71.0		f-mSzcb	Bluish gray, silty, fine to medium sand with few, slightly clayey, fine sandy, silt interbeds; bedded slightly coarser and finer with sandier beds on the order of 0.4 foot and silty beds on the order of 0.1 foot.	None.
			71.0	75.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			75.0	76.5		Z	Dark gray silt; compact.	None.
			76.5	80.0		NR	No recovery.	None.
			80.0	81.0*	Glacial Outwash	f-mSz	Gray, silty, fine to medium sand; sand is massive with slightly silty beds on the order of 0.2 foot thick.	None.

*Drilling continues to over 90 fbs, but archaeological monitoring stopped at 81.0 fbs because glacial deposits predate the arrival of humans to the region.

Table B-2. Geotechnical Hand Auger Summary

Hole No.	Northing UTM (NAVD 88)	Easting UTM (NAVD 88)	Top (fbs)	Bottom (fbs)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Description	Cultural Material
HA-1	5326298	561613	0.0	5.0	Disturbed Alluvium	f-cSz	Gray, silty, fine to coarse sand; organic-rich matrix and common, thin (<1cm thick) interbeds; scattered wood fragments; gradual lower boundary; disturbed deposit.	One small metal fragment.
			5.0	6.5	Holocene-aged Creek Alluvium	f-vcSg	Gray, fine to very coarse sand with very few angular to sub-rounded, small pebbles; scattered branchwood fragments.	None.
HA-2	5326237	561578	0.0	0.8	Recent flood deposits	f-cS	Light brown, fine to coarse sand; loose and dry.	None.
			0.8	4.0	Wetland Alluvium	Zso	Dark brownish gray, fine to coarse sandy, silt with many organic fibers; common roots at about 2.5 fbs and small wood fragments; slightly peaty; clear lower boundary.	None.
			4.0	5.8	Holocene-aged Creek Alluvium	f-cSzo	Gray, very silty, fine to coarse sand; organic-rich matrix; clear lower boundary; clear lower boundary.	None.
			5.8	6.5		fSz	Brown, very silty, fine sand; few small roots; gradual lower boundary; buried surface.	None.
			6.5	15.0		f-mSzo/Zsp	Bedded; gray, silty, fine to medium sand and brown, organic-rich to peaty, fine sandy, silt; silt beds are thinner (<1cm thick) and sand beds are thicker (>1 cm thick) above 9 fbs; sand beds are thinner (<1cm thick) and silt beds are thicker (>1 cm thick) below 9 fbs; sand and silt beds homogenize and become massive below roughly 11 fbs; very difficult to auger due to heave.	None.

Table B-3. Archaeological Shovel Probe Summary

SP No.	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD83)		Top (cmbs)	Bottom (cmbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
	Northing	Easting				
1	5326264	561651	0	60	Very dark grayish brown, silty, fine to medium sand with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; large fragments of decomposing wood; saturated; disturbed modern A horizon.	0-60: Large fragments of modern glass
			60	101	Light gray, silty, fine to coarse sand with very few, sub-rounded, very small pebbles; creek alluvium. * Began augering at 60 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to sidewall collapse.	None
2	5326296	561657	0	43	Very dark brown, fine sandy, silt with many rootlets and roots; wet to saturated; water at 27 cmbs; wetland A horizon. * Probe terminated due to water and sidewall collapse.	None
3	5326332	561656	0	62	Dark brown to dark gray, silty, fine to medium sand with many roots and rootlets; wetland A horizon. * Probe terminated due to poor recovery in water.	None
4	5326315	561600	0	19	Dark brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt with few rootlets; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; moist; A horizon formed in fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	None
			19	76	Dark gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to large pebbles; water at 62 cmbs; fill; gradual, smooth lower boundary.	43 cmbs: 2 large cobble-sized asphalt fragments
			76	96	Very dark brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; saturated; buried wetland A horizon.	None
			96	136	Dark gray, silty, fine to coarse sand; alluvium. * Began augering at 89 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to lack of recovery in auger.	None
5	5326328	561628	0	21	Dark reddish brown, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; common, rootlets to small roots; wet; A horizon; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			21	79	Very dark gray, silty, fine to medium sand with very few, sub-rounded to sub-angular, small to medium pebbles; large decomposing wood fragment; saturated; recent alluvium. * Began augering at 69 cmbs.	20-60: Modern, yellow plastic jug
			79	80	Dark gray, silty, fine to medium sand; alluvium. * Probe terminated due to obstructing log.	None
6	5326363	561654	0	21	Dark brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to rounded, very small to medium pebbles; many rootlets to medium roots; branch fragments; A horizon; clear, wavy lower boundary.	None
			21	110	Very dark gray, fine to medium sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to rounded, very small to small pebbles; few, medium roots; water at 63 cmbs. * Began augering at 83 cmbs.	None
			110	125	Dark gray, silty, fine to medium sand with very few, small pebbles; creek alluvium. * Probe terminated due to collapsing side walls underwater.	None
7	5326257	561556	0	23	Dark reddish brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; common, small roots and rootlets; moist; A horizon; clear, wavy lower boundary.	None
			23	124	Light gray, silty, fine to coarse sand with few, small decaying branches; wet; alluvium. * Began augering at 74 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to lack of recovery in auger.	None

SP No.	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD83)		Top (cmbs)	Bottom (cmbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
	Northing	Easting				
8	5326235	561554	0	49	Light brown, silty, fine to medium sand with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; common roots and rootlets; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	None
			49	146	Dark gray, fine to coarse sand; loose; water at 89 cmbs; alluvium. * Began augering at 101 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to lack of recovery in auger.	None
9	5326207	561573	0	41	Dark gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded to angular, very small to medium pebbles; very few rootlets; saturated; fill or recent slopewash deposit. * Began augering at 41 cmbs.	0-40: Small fragments of modern brown and clear glass
			41	75	Dark gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded to angular, very small to medium pebbles; very few rootlets; saturated. * Probe terminated due to sidewall collapse in wet sand.	None
10	5326180	561553	0	75	Bedded, brown, sandy silt and yellowish brown to gray, medium to very coarse sand with very few, angular to sub-rounded, very small to large pebbles; many roots and rootlets in weak, itinerant A horizons at 15-19, 28-33 and 40-43 cmbs; modern fill or alluvial (slopewash) deposits.	20-40: 1 small round metal item, corroded 60-80: 1 clear glass fragment
			75	90	Very dark brown to brown, slightly sandy, organic-rich silt with very few, sub-rounded to sub-angular, very small to medium pebbles; many rootlets and common woody debris; weak, fine to medium, sub-angular blocky soil structure; buried A horizon.	None
			90	125	Mottled brown and gray, very fine to mostly medium sand with very few, very small pebbles; few rootlets; log or large root at 120 cmbs; B horizon formed in alluvium. * Began augering at 100 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to woody obstruction.	None
11	5326229	561570	0	58	Light brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with common rootlets and roots; loose; recent alluvium; clear, wavy lower boundary.	None
			58	147	Mottled dark gray and black, silty, fine to coarse sand; pockets of darker soil; decomposing wood near 100 cmbs; very wet; water at 101 cmbs; near-channel alluvium. * Began augering at 108 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to lack of recovery in auger.	None
12	5327410	561501	0	22	Light brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are common, angular to sub-angular, very small to medium pebbles; few rootlets; compact; fill; gradual, wavy lower boundary.	0-20: 1 partial glass insulator
			22	51	Reddish brown, gravelly, silty, fine to medium sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; very few rootlets; B horizon in possible outwash; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			51	100	Yellowish brown, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are many, sub-rounded to sub-angular, very small to medium pebbles; very loose; outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
13	5327366	561513	0	37	Grayish brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; few rootlets and charcoal fragments; small pocket or inclusion of coarse sand 4 cm thick on east wall; A horizon formed in fill or disturbed; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			37	79	Reddish brown, gravelly, silty, fine to medium sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to rounded, very small to large pebbles; moderately compact; B horizon; gradual, smooth lower boundary.	None

SP No.	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD83)		Top (cmbs)	Bottom (cmbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
	Northing	Easting				
			79	104	Yellowish brown, silty, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to rounded, very small to large pebbles; possible outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
14	5327330	561520	0	9	Dark brown, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; many grass rootlets; possible fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			9	66	Light yellowish brown, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; possible fill or disturbed; clear, wavy lower boundary.	None
			66	105	Dark gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; possible outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
15	5327184	561549	0	8	Dark brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with very few, sub-rounded to sub-angular, very small to small pebbles; many grass rootlets; possible fill; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	None
			8	63	Light yellowish brown to orange, fine to medium sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; common rootlets; B horizon formed in possible fill; clear, wavy lower boundary.	None
			63	100	Dark gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; glacial outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
16	5327151	561556	0	31	Light brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to angular, very small to medium pebbles; few rootlets; compact; A horizon formed in possible fill; gradual, smooth lower boundary.	None
			31	62	Reddish brown, gravelly, silty, fine to medium sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; very few rootlets; B horizon formed in outwash; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			62	103	Light gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; glacial outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
17	5326969	561568	0	6	Dark brown, fine sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; many rootlets and small roots; possible fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			6	79	Light yellowish brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; common rootlets; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			79	100	Dark gray, gravelly, fine to medium sand; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; glacial outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
18	5326717	561559	0	38	Light brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to angular, very small to small pebbles; few rootlets; compact; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	0-40: Few, modern, brown glass fragments
			38	102	Reddish brown, silty, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; very few rootlets; glacial outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
19	5326830	561561	0	39	Light grayish brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to angular, very small to medium pebbles; few rootlets; compact; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None

SP No.	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD83)		Top (cmbs)	Bottom (cmbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
	Northing	Eastings				
			39	73	Pinkish brown, gravelly, silty, fine to medium sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to large pebbles; very few rootlets; possible fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	40-70: Few, modern, brown glass fragments
			73	101	Yellowish brown, silty, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; small inclusion or pocket of coarse sand on west wall; glacial outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
20	5326634	561523	0	7	Dark brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are many, angular to sub-angular, very small to small pebbles; many rootlets; compact; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	0-10: Modern glass fragments
			7	26	Light yellowish brown to light orange, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are many, angular to sub-angular, small to very small pebbles; very compact; fill. * Probe terminated due to extreme compaction.	None
21	5326342	561533	0	11	Dark brown, gravelly, fine to medium sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-rounded to sub-angular, small to large pebbles; common rootlets; fill or disturbed; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			11	100	Dark gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are common, sub-angular to rounded, very small to medium pebbles; moist; likely outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
22	5326484	561527	0	58	Light grayish brown, fine sandy, silty, angular to sub-angular, very small to very large pebbles; common rootlets; loose; fill; gradual, smooth lower boundary.	None
			58	98	Reddish brown, gravelly, fine to medium sandy, silt; gravels are common, sub-angular to rounded, very small to large pebbles; few rootlets; possibly fill or disturbed; abrupt, smooth lower boundary.	None
			98	119	Light gray, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-angular to rounded, very small to medium pebbles; loose; sloughing on sidewalls; outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
23	5326924	561566	0	8	Dark brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with many rootlets; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			8	78	Light yellowish brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to small pebbles; common rootlets; possibly disturbed; clear, wavy, lower boundary.	None
			78	100	Dark gray, gravelly, fine to medium sand; gravels are few, sub-rounded to angular, very small to medium pebbles; outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None
24	5327717	561356	0	50	Light grayish brown, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, angular to sub-rounded, very small to very large pebbles; few roots and rootlets; fill; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			50	74	Brown, gravelly, fine to very coarse sand; gravels are few to common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to very large pebbles; mechanically compacted; fill.	50-70: Modern, clear and brown glass fragments; asphalt fragments
			74	--	Solid asphalt layer across entire base of probe; smooth surface dipping to south. * Probe terminated on impenetrable asphalt layer.	74: Asphalt
25	5326215	561532	0	100	Very dark brown, fine to medium sandy, silt with many branch fragments and common roots and rootlets; very wet; water table at 38 cmbs; wetland. * Began augering at 56 cmbs.	None

SP No.	UTM (Zone 10N, NAD83)		Top (cmbs)	Bottom (cmbs)	Stratigraphic Description	Cultural Material
	Northing	Easting				
			100	120	Dark gray, silty, fine to medium sand with few twigs and wood fragments; alluvium. * Probe terminated due to obstructing wood debris.	None
26	5326269	561630	0	42	Very dark brown, fine sandy, silt with common rootlets; wetland deposit; clear, smooth lower boundary.	None
			42	167	Light gray, silty, fine to coarse sand with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small pebbles; wet; water table at 78 cmbs; alluvium. * Began augering at 100 cmbs. * Probe terminated due to lack of recovery in auger.	None
27	5326193	561653	0	10	Light brown, gravelly, fine sandy, silt; gravels are common, sub-rounded to angular, very small to very large pebbles; few rootlets; compact; topsoil used as fill; gradual, wavy lower boundary.	None
			10	40	Dark brown, silty, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are common, angular to sub-angular; very small to large pebbles; moist; more compact than above; fill.	25-30: Asphalt layer, fragmented
			40	49	Dark grayish brown, gravelly, fine to medium sandy, silt; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; compact near upper contact; buried A horizon formed in fill.	40-60: Few modern, brown glass fragments
			49	70	Reddish to yellowish brown, gravelly, fine to coarse sand; gravels are few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; B horizon formed in fill; clear lower boundary.	None
			70	82	Mottled dark brown, dark gray and yellowish brown, fine to coarse sand with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; few dark, organic-rich pockets of sandy silt; disturbed or trench fill for pipe.	73-76: Metal pipe, 1.25 inch diameter; runs NE-SW, very corroded.
			82	104	Light gray to yellowish gray, fine to coarse sand with very few, sub-angular to sub-rounded, very small to medium pebbles; outwash. * Probe terminated at maximum depth of shovel.	None

ATTACHMENT C: Historic Property Inventory Forms

Location



Address: 9922 State Ave NE, Marysville, WA, 98270, USA

Geographic Areas: Snohomish Certified Local Government, Snohomish County, T30R05E16, MARYSVILLE Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1928	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1976	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development
Commerce
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White Swan Cafe

Property ID: 711807

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-11-08079, , State Avenue, 100St NE to 116th St NE, TIB 8-1-143(009)-1	8/16/2017		

Photos



Front of building, view to the west.



North side of building, view to the south.



South side of building, view to the southwest.



White Swan Cafe,



ca.1970s view of El Toro restaurant.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White Swan Cafe

Property ID: 711807

Inventory Details - 8/16/2017

Common name: La Hacienda Mexican Restaurant
Date recorded: 8/16/2017
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: STA-17-01

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Hip - Cross Hipped
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular

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: This building was constructed in 1928. It is unclear if this building was constructed as a house or a commercial building, but by the mid-twentieth century it housed the White Swan Café. Over the next 70 years, a variety of additions occurred. An addition was completed to the rear of the main building in 1930, and several major additions were built between 1974 and 1976, corresponding to the time the building housed the El Toro Restaurant. Another major remodel occurred in 1997 when the restaurant became La Hacienda. The original building is completely enveloped with additions, and no historic material on the exterior is extant (Snohomish County Assessor 1928–1998). Due to numerous alterations, this building has lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Physical description: This single-story commercial building has an irregular footprint due to the construction of numerous additions and has a tall false-front Spanish Colonial Revival parapet that continues the exterior wall plane above a pent roof clad with curved clay tiles. The main roof is a cross-hipped form, and the exterior walls are clad with stucco. The interior is lit with large arched windows with a divided arched light over a rectangular lower pane. The window frame is designed to appear like stone. The building stands in the middle of a large parking lot, and utility areas for the building extend to the rear (west) side.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: White Swan Cafe

Property ID: 711807

Bibliography:

Rinck, Brandy A. and Eileen Heideman

2017 Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Marysville State Avenue Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Report prepared for HDR, Inc., Bellevue, WA and the City of Marysville, WA by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Seattle, WA.

Snohomish County Assessor

1928-1998 Property Information, on file at Snohomish County Assessor, Everett, Washington.

2017 Snohomish County Online Parcel Information. <http://gis.snoco.org/maps/property/>, accessed July and August 2017.

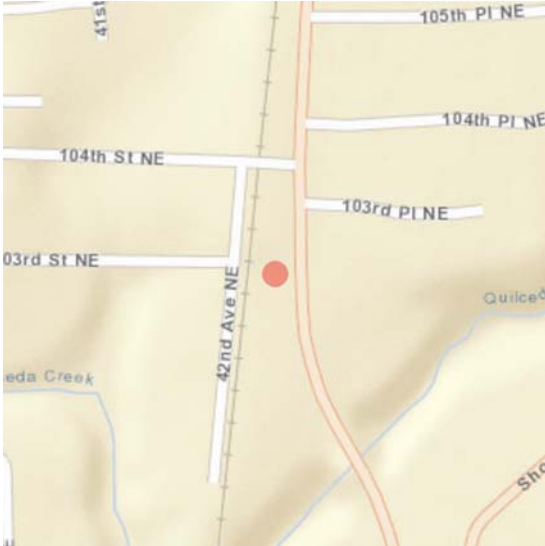


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: T&W Auto Parts

Property ID: 271667

Location



Address: 10226 State Ave, Marysville, WA, 98271, USA
Tax No/Parcel No: 30051600202300
Plat/Block/Lot: SEC 16 TWP 30 RGE 05
Geographic Areas: Snohomish County, MARYSVILLE Quadrangle, T30R05E16

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: T&W Auto Parts

Property ID: 271667

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00103, , Assessors Data Project: Snohomish County 3	7/3/2011	Not Determined	
2016-11-08079, , State Avenue, 100St NE to 116th St NE, TIB 8-1-143(009)-1	8/16/2017		

Photos



Ed's Transmission, view to the west-northwest.



Ed's Transmission, view to the northwest.



Main facade, view to the west-southwest.



30051600202300.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: T&W Auto Parts

Property ID: 271667

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 30051600202300

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

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Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: T&W Auto Parts

Property ID: 271667

Physical description: The building at 10226 Smokey Point Boulevard, Marysville, is located in Snohomish County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1969 and is a commercial business. The 1-story building has an unknown roof clad in an unknown material. The county assessor also reports that there are 2 outbuildings on the property.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: T&W Auto Parts

Property ID: 271667

Inventory Details - 8/16/2017

Common name: Ed's Transmission
Date recorded: 8/16/2017
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: STA-17-02

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

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: This automobile service garage was built in 1969 by Ralph Seaunier to house T&W Auto Parts. The building at the time of construction was a prefabricated metal two-bay garage. These bays now form the south end of the building, which was expanded to the north in 1977 with construction of an office and auto parts store. A third service bay was added to the north side of the building in 1980 (Snohomish County Assessor 1969–2000). This building lacks integrity of design, workmanship, and materials due to the construction of these additions and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Physical description: The building is clad with vertical metal panels that rest on wood and steel frames. A full-width metal canopy extends across the full façade, and the lower wall on the east side of the building is clad with brick. The two bays containing the auto parts store and office are lit with large one-by-one sliding windows.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: T&W Auto Parts

Property ID: 271667

Bibliography:

Rinck, Brandy A. and Eileen Heideman

2017 Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Marysville State Avenue Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Report prepared for HDR, Inc., Bellevue, WA and the City of Marysville, WA by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Seattle, WA.

Snohomish County Assessor

1928-2000 Property Information, on file at Snohomish County Assessor, Everett, Washington.

2017 Snohomish County Online Parcel Information. <http://gis.snoco.org/maps/property/>, accessed July and August 2017.

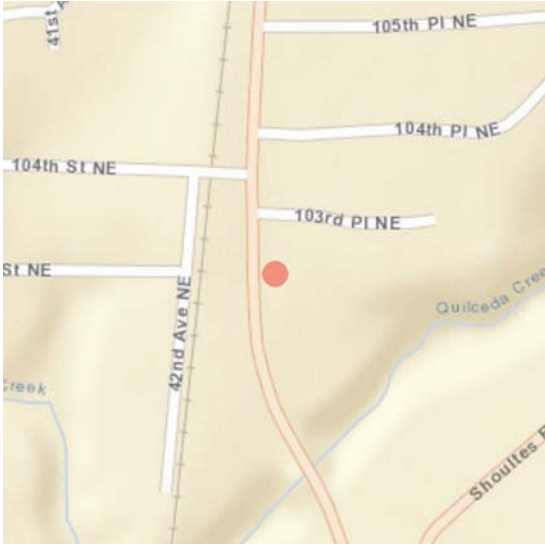


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmidt's Auto Parts / Animal Crackers

Property ID: 271556

Location



Address: 10305 STATE AVE, MARYSVILLE, WA 98271
Tax No/Parcel No: 30051600202500
Plat/Block/Lot: THAT PTN OF S 255FT OF N 455FT OF SE1/4 NW1/4 LY E
Geographic Areas: Snohomish County, MARYSVILLE Quadrangle, T30R05E16

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1968	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmidt's Auto Parts / Animal Crackers

Property ID: 271556

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00103, , Assessors Data Project: Snohomish County 3	7/3/2011	Not Determined	
2016-11-08079, , State Avenue, 100St NE to 116th St NE, TIB 8-1-143(009)-1	8/16/2017		

Photos



R/C Hobbies, view to the northeast.



R/C Hobbies, with vacant store to north; view to the southeast.



Southeast corner of the building, view to the northwest.



Building shortly after construction.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmidt's Auto Parts / Animal Crackers

Property ID: 271556

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 30051600202500

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

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Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmidt's Auto Parts / Animal Crackers Property ID: 271556

Physical description: The building at 10305 State Avenue, Marysville, is located in Snohomish County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1968 and is a commercial business. The 1-story building has an unknown roof clad in an unknown material. The county assessor also reports that there are 2 outbuildings on the property.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmidt's Auto Parts / Animal Crackers

Property ID: 271556

Inventory Details - 8/16/2017

Common name: R/C Hobbies
Date recorded: 8/16/2017
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: STA-17-03

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Strip Commercial
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Plan	Rectangle

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: This commercial building was built in 1968, and was owned at that time by Albert Barnes. The building contained two offices, initially housing a real estate office and a chiropractor. In 1981, Barnes sold the property to Fred A. and Marlene Schmidt. The building housed Schmidt's Auto Parts for several years, as well as a gift shop named Animal Crackers. The building is currently home to R/C Hobbies, a radio-controlled vehicle store (Snohomish County Assessor 1968–1993). This building, although relatively intact, is a common roadside commercial form and lacks individual significance under NRHP criteria: it is not the work of a master, nor is it associated with a significant individual, and it does not illustrate distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This building is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Physical description: This single-story commercial block is built with concrete block, has a flat roof, and is clad with a brick veneer on the side walls and lower half of the main façade. The upper wall of the main façade is clad with wide clapboard. The building was built with four exterior doors and four large picture windows on the front (west) side, indicating that it was built to accommodate four office spaces. Three of the original doors are extant; each of these feature three recessed rectangular panels with a bulls-eye design. The fourth door has been removed and the opening has been infilled with plywood. A flat canopy extends at roof level across the width of the main façade, sheltering a sidewalk between the building and parking lot.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmidt's Auto Parts / Animal Crackers

Property ID: 271556

Bibliography:

Rinck, Brandy A. and Eileen Heideman

2017 Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Marysville State Avenue Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Report prepared for HDR, Inc., Bellevue, WA and the City of Marysville, WA by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Seattle, WA.

Snohomish County Assessor

1928-2000 Property Information, on file at Snohomish County Assessor, Everett, Washington.

2017 Snohomish County Online Parcel Information. <http://gis.snoco.org/maps/property/>, accessed July and August 2017.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Vi and Glynn's Tavern

Property ID: 271564

Location



Address: 10321 State Ave, Marysville, WA, 98271, USA
Tax No/Parcel No: 30051600202600
Plat/Block/Lot: Section 16 Township 30 Range 05 Quarter NW - S
Geographic Areas: Snohomish County, MARYSVILLE Quadrangle, T30R05E16

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1933	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Vi and Glynn's Tavern

Property ID: 271564

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00103, , Assessors Data Project: Snohomish County 3	7/3/2011	Not Determined	
2016-11-08079, , State Avenue, 100St NE to 116th St NE, TIB 8-1-143(009)-1	8/16/2017		

Photos



Front of building, view to the northeast.



North side and rear (east) side of building, view to the southwest.



Front of building, view to the southeast.



Tavern building prior to 1977.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Vi and Glynn's Tavern

Property ID: 271564

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 30051600202600

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

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Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Vi and Glynn's Tavern

Property ID: 271564

Physical description: The building at 10321 Smokey Point Boulevard, Marysville, is located in Snohomish County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1933 and is a restaurant. The 1-story building has an unknown roof clad in an unknown material. The county assessor also reports that there are 2 outbuildings on the property.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Vi and Glynn's Tavern

Property ID: 271564

Inventory Details - 8/16/2017

Common name: Vi and Glynn's Pub
Date recorded: 8/16/2017
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: STA-17-04

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Strip Commercial
Roof Type	Mansard
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Hollow Clay Tile
Plan	Irregular

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: This building was constructed in 1933 and has housed a tavern for many years, possibly since 1933. An early photograph of the building shows a sign over the north door that reads "Tavern," and property records show that the building contained a tavern in the 1970 and 1990s. A 1977 photograph testifies to the building being home to Vi and Glynn's Tavern (now Vi and Glynn's Pub) for at least 40 years.

The building appears to have been designed to contain two businesses, with two doors on the main façade with flanking windows. The door in the north half of the façade has been removed and the original four-over-two sash have been replaced with fixed windows. The main door has been replaced and a T1-11 surround has been added to the façade around the front door. A mansard canopy added ca. 1977 extends across the full width of the main façade; this was first clad in wood shingles, but these have since been replaced with standing seam metal roofing material. Shorter windows on the side of the building are covered with wood. These alterations have caused loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship; this building is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Vi and Glynn's Tavern

Property ID: 271564

Physical description: This single-story building stands on a poured concrete foundation and is built with hollow tile bricks and capped with a flat roof. The front (west) side of the building is clad in brick constructed with a common bond. Four large fixed windows light the interior, and a metal main entrance door with a slightly protruding plywood (T1-11) surround is located under a business sign extending from the mansard canopy. A small shed-roofed addition extends to the east from the rear of the building, and a fenced, partially covered patio area has been added to the rear (northeast corner) of the building.

Bibliography: Rinck, Brandy A. and Eileen Heideman
2017 Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Marysville State Avenue Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Report prepared for HDR, Inc., Bellevue, WA and the City of Marysville, WA by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Seattle, WA.
Snohomish County Assessor
1928-2000 Property Information, on file at Snohomish County Assessor, Everett, Washington.
2017 Snohomish County Online Parcel Information. <http://gis.snoco.org/maps/property/>, accessed July and August 2017.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Del's Garden Center

Property ID: 271629

Location



Address: 10310 State Ave, Marysville, WA, 98271, USA
Tax No/Parcel No: 30051600202200
Plat/Block/Lot: SEC 16 TWP 30 RGE 05
Geographic Areas: Snohomish County, MARYSVILLE Quadrangle, T30R05E16

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1951	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Professional

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Del's Garden Center

Property ID: 271629

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00103, , Assessors Data Project: Snohomish County 3	7/3/2011	Not Determined	
2016-11-08079, , State Avenue, 100St NE to 116th St NE, TIB 8-1-143(009)-1	8/16/2017		

Photos



Building front, view to the west-northwest.



South end of building, view to the northwest.



Front of store, view to the southwest.



North end of building, view to the south.



Northeast corner of building, view to the southwest.



Del's Garden Center, view to the southwest.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Del's Garden Center

Property ID: 271629

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 30051600202200

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Form Type	Commercial

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

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Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Del's Garden Center

Property ID: 271629

Physical description: The building at 10310 Smokey Point Boulevard, Marysville, is located in Snohomish County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1951 and is a professional building. The 1-story building has an unknown roof clad in an unknown material.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Del's Garden Center

Property ID: 271629

Inventory Details - 8/16/2017

Common name: St. Mary's Mexican Market
Date recorded: 8/16/2017
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: STA-17-05

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

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: This building was constructed in 1951 as Del's Garden Center, containing two greenhouse spaces and an office. Property records indicate that a new greenhouse was built in 1974, but it is unclear if this is the extant building. Building sketches on property records indicate that the greenhouse was 216 feet long, approximately 50 feet longer than the building that currently stands in this location. This property was owned by Delmer C. Brown until 1997, when it was acquired by Colleen Young. The building currently houses St. Mary's Mexican Market. Extensive exterior alterations have taken place since 1974, including recladding the entire exterior with opaque material to convert the greenhouse into a store. These alterations have caused loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship and association. This building is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Physical description: This long, narrow, gable-roofed building stands one story in height, and is located on a narrow parcel of land between State Avenue to the east and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway tracks to the west. The building is clad in T1-11 siding and is capped with a corrugated metal roof. A lightly-framed canopy shelters the main entrance area near the center of the east façade. Several rectangular fixed windows are scattered across the east façade for interior lighting.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Del's Garden Center

Property ID: 271629

Bibliography:

Rinck, Brandy A. and Eileen Heideman

2017 Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Marysville State Avenue Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Report prepared for HDR, Inc., Bellevue, WA and the City of Marysville, WA by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Seattle, WA.

Snohomish County Assessor

1928-2000 Property Information, on file at Snohomish County Assessor, Everett, Washington.

2017 Snohomish County Online Parcel Information. <http://gis.snoco.org/maps/property/>, accessed July and August 2017.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Metal Recyclers

Property ID: 711809

Location



Address: 10310 State Ave, Marysville, WA, 98271, USA

Geographic Areas: Snohomish Certified Local Government, Snohomish County, T30R05E16, MARYSVILLE Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

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

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development
Architecture
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Metal Recyclers

Property ID: 711809

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-11-08079, , State Avenue, 100St NE to 116th St NE, TIB 8-1-143(009)-1	8/16/2017		

Photos



South and west sides of shed, view to the northeast.



North end of building, view to the southwest.



Southeast corner of building, view to the northwest.



Shed, view to the southwest.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Metal Recyclers

Property ID: 711809

Inventory Details - 8/16/2017

Common name: Storage Shed
Date recorded: 8/16/2017
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: STA-17-06

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Metal - Corrugated
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Plan	Rectangle

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: This building was constructed in 1960 for Delmer C. Brown, owner of Del’s Garden Center (STA-17-05) and was one of three storage buildings on the property at the time: the other two buildings have since been demolished. Property records indicate that this building was rented to Olympic Metal Recyclers in 1979 (Snohomish County Assessor 1960–1993). This building was constructed as a storage facility and lacks significance under NRHP criteria: it is not the work of a master, it is not associated with a significant individual and it does not illustrate distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This building is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Physical description: This storage shed is a single-story, gable-roofed building with clapboard and plywood siding, with vertical board siding in the gables. The building is accessed via pedestrian doors on the gable ends (one has been removed and the opening covered with plywood), and large exterior track sliding doors on the east side of the building cover a loading bay.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Metal Recyclers

Property ID: 711809

Bibliography:

Rinck, Brandy A. and Eileen Heideman

2017 Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Marysville State Avenue Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Report prepared for HDR, Inc., Bellevue, WA and the City of Marysville, WA by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Seattle, WA.

Snohomish County Assessor

1928-2000 Property Information, on file at Snohomish County Assessor, Everett, Washington.

2017 Snohomish County Online Parcel Information. <http://gis.snoco.org/maps/property/>, accessed July and August 2017.

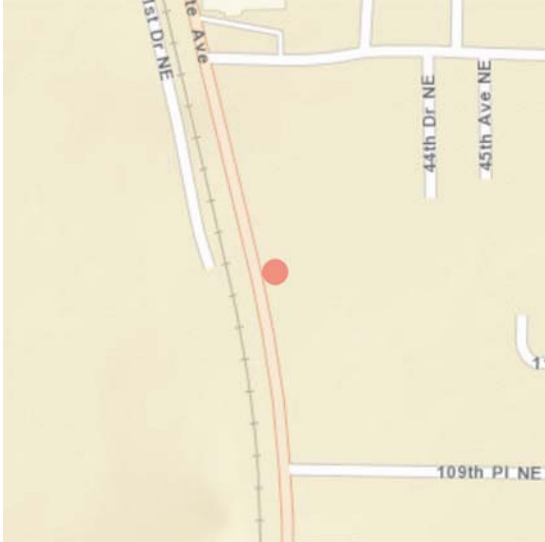


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boat Shop / Carpet Warehouse

Property ID: 271560

Location



Address: 11031 State Ave, Marysville, WA, 98271, USA
Tax No/Parcel No: 00609400000600
Plat/Block/Lot: WEBBS HOMESITES BLK 000 D-00 - LOT 6 ,7,8,9
Geographic Areas: Snohomish County, MARYSVILLE Quadrangle, T30R05E09

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1959	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Business

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boat Shop / Carpet Warehouse

Property ID: 271560

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00103, , Assessors Data Project: Snohomish County 3	7/3/2011	Not Determined	
2016-11-08079, , State Avenue, 100St NE to 116th St NE, TIB 8-1-143(009)-1	8/16/2017		

Photos



Storefront, view to the southeast.



Store, view to the northeast.



Warehouse section at north end of building; view to the northeast.



West side of building, view to the southeast.



Building following several alterations, but prior to the 1979 addition of a mansard roof; view to the southeast.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boat Shop / Carpet Warehouse

Property ID: 271560

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 00609400000600

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Form Type	Commercial

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Currently survey and inventory projects at the local level produce a field form for each property surveyed and include digital photographs. Volunteers doing the survey track down and manually enter all the owner, parcel, and legal data manually. Manual data entry diminishes accuracy and quantity of resources volunteers can survey. Recognizing this, DAHP uploaded building data for each Certified Local Government (CLG) on properties that were built in or before 1969 to provide an accurate and comprehensive baseline dataset. Volunteers doing survey work need only to verify data, add in photographs and extent of alterations and architectural style data, as well as expand upon the physical description and significance statement as new data is collected. For planning purposes, the attrition rate of properties built in or before 1969 can start to be measured to guide stewardship priorities.

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boat Shop / Carpet Warehouse

Property ID: 271560

Physical description:

The building at 11031 Smokey Point Boulevard, Marysville, is located in Snohomish County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1959 and is a commercial business. The 1-story building has an unknown roof clad in an unknown material. The county assessor also reports that there are 2 outbuildings on the property.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boat Shop / Carpet Warehouse

Property ID: 271560

Inventory Details - 8/16/2017

Common name: Furniture World
Date recorded: 8/16/2017
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: STA-17-07

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Strip Commercial
Roof Type	Mansard
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Wood
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular

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: This building was constructed in 1961 and served as a boat shop, then a warehouse for carpets. In 1979, brick veneer and a wood-shingled mansard roof were added to the building, dramatically altering its appearance. The building has housed a furniture store since the 1970s. This building has undergone several alterations that have caused loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Physical description: This sprawling, single-story commercial building is clad with brick veneer and diagonal wood siding, and is capped with a large mansard roof that is clad with standing-seam metal roofing material. The north half of the building lacks windows and appears to be used as a warehouse; a loading dock is located on the west wall of this section. The store is located in the southern part of the building, which is lit with fixed windows and is accessed by glass double doors. A slightly shorter addition on the southern end of the building is set back from the main façade and extends the store space.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Boat Shop / Carpet Warehouse

Property ID: 271560

Bibliography:

Rinck, Brandy A. and Eileen Heideman

2017 Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Marysville State Avenue Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington. Report prepared for HDR, Inc., Bellevue, WA and the City of Marysville, WA by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Seattle, WA.

Snohomish County Assessor

1928-2000 Property Information, on file at Snohomish County Assessor, Everett, Washington.

2017 Snohomish County Online Parcel Information. <http://gis.snoco.org/maps/property/>, accessed July and August 2017.

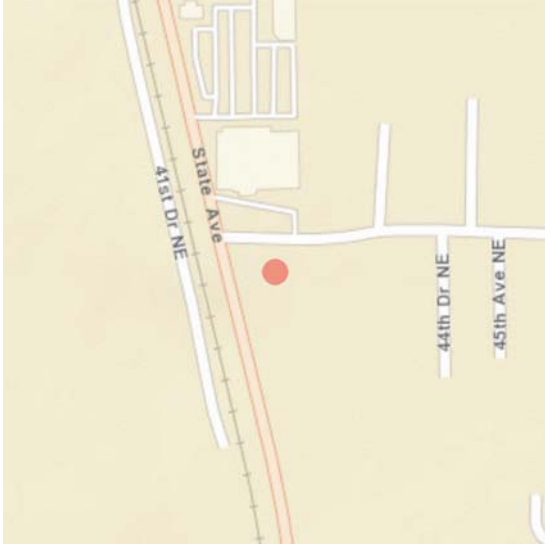


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chad Wolfe House

Property ID: 252432

Location



Address: 11231 STATE AVE, MARYSVILLE, WA 98271
Tax No/Parcel No: 00609400000100
Plat/Block/Lot: WEBBS HOMESITES BLK 000 D-00 - LOTS 1 & 2

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

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

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chad Wolfe House

Property ID: 252432

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00102, , Assessors Data Project: Snohomish County 2	7/2/2011	Not Determined	
2016-11-08079, , State Avenue, 100St NE to 116th St NE, TIB 8-1-143(009)-1	8/16/2017		

Photos



West facade, view to the east-southeast.



South side of house, view to the northeast.



DSC_0267.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chad Wolfe House

Property ID: 252432

Inventory Details - 7/2/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/2/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 00609400000100

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Currently survey and inventory projects at the local level produce a field form for each property surveyed and include digital photographs. Volunteers doing the survey track down and manually enter all the owner, parcel, and legal data manually. Manual data entry diminishes accuracy and quantity of resources volunteers can survey. Recognizing this, DAHP uploaded building data for each Certified Local Government (CLG) on properties that were built in or before 1969 to provide an accurate and comprehensive baseline dataset. Volunteers doing survey work need only to verify data, add in photographs and extent of alterations and architectural style data, as well as expand upon the physical description and significance statement as new data is collected. For planning purposes, the attrition rate of properties built in or before 1969 can start to be measured to guide stewardship priorities.

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chad Wolfe House

Property ID: 252432

Physical description: The house at 11231 State Avenue, Marysville, is located in Snohomish County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1955 and is a single family dwelling. The 1-story building has a gable roof clad in asphalt composition shingles. The walls of the single-family form are clad principally in brick veneer over a platform frame structure. The county assessor also reports that there are 3 outbuildings on the property including a residential detached garage, and a carport.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chad Wolfe House

Property ID: 252432

Inventory Details - 8/16/2017

Common name: Chad Wolfe House
Date recorded: 8/16/2017
Field Recorder: Eileen Heideman
Field Site number: STA-17-08

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Ranch
Roof Type	Hip - Cross Hipped
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular

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: This house, built in 1955, is a typical small early post-war ranch, featuring a classic form and materials such as Roman brick. Although this building appears to retain its integrity, it is one of many similar buildings constructed in Marysville and Snohomish County in the 1950s and lacks individual significance: it is not the work of a master, is not associated with a significant individual, and it does not illustrate distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This house is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Physical description: This single-story house has an irregular footprint, a slightly protruding single-bay garage, and a slightly recessed main entrance located in a protected angle formed by two sections of the house. The house is clad in Roman brick and has a cross-hipped roof. Windows on the front of the house are a mix of larger fixed and sliding windows, and windows lighting rooms toward the rear of the house are smaller and are set higher on the wall, just under the eaves. A chimney rises from the roof on the south side of the building.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chad Wolfe House

Property ID: 252432

Bibliography:

Rinck, Brandy A. and Eileen Heideman

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