CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2021-08-05890

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Inventory Technical Report for the City of Puyallup's Knutson Farms Industrial Park Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington

Date of Report: December 2022

County(ies): King Section: 25 and 21 Township: 20N Range: 04E

Quad: Puyallup and Sumner Acres: 1+

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) X Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? X Yes ☐ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes X

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes X No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes X No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # X No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # X No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

Cultural Resources Inventory Technical Report for the City of Puyallup's Knutson Farms Industrial Park Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington

Submitted to:
HDR Engineering, Inc.

Submitted by:
Historical Research Associates, Inc.
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Seattle, Washington
December 16, 2022

Historical
Research
Associates, Inc.

This project was implemented by HRA Principal Investigators Chrisanne Beckner, MS, and Brian Durkin, MS, who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications and standards for architectural history and archaeology, respectively. This report is intended for the exclusive use of the Client and its representatives. It contains professional conclusions and recommendations concerning the potential for project-related impacts to cultural resources based on the results of HRA's investigation. It should not be considered to constitute project clearance with regard to the treatment of cultural resources or permission to proceed with the project described in lieu of review by the appropriate reviewing or permitting agency. This report should be submitted to the appropriate state and local review agencies for their comments prior to the commencement of the project.

Executive Summary

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the City of Puyallup Knutson Farms Industrial Park Environmental Assessment (Project). This development is a proposed warehouse/industrial project, on a proposed seven lot short plat (consisting of seven buildings), comprising approximately 2.6 million square feet of new floor area, with associated grading, paved parking, railroad access, and related infrastructure on 126 acres of mostly farmland, which is defined as the Project area of impacts (AI). The City of Puyallup is the lead agency and has determined that the project is not categorically exempt from compliance with the Washington State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA).

HRA conducted two phases of archaeological survey responding to an expectation that, based on geotechnical sampling, active flood sediments could have buried archaeological materials relatively deeply on this landform that is rated as Very High Risk to High Risk for archaeological resources in the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) predictive model. The surveys included pedestrian survey and deep auger probes that examined the potential for archaeological materials as deep as 12 feet below the surface to match the depth of subsurface disturbance from construction of the proposed buildings and associated utilities and facilities. HRA identified no archaeological materials or deposits. HRA recommends no additional archaeological investigation for the Project as currently designed.

HRA's architectural historian surveyed four parcels with built-environment resources and recommends that one historic resource qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The primary residence with two functionally related units at 7525 134th Ave. E (parcel 0420253704) is significant for its association with local agricultural history and qualifies for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

The Project proposes to construct an industrial development on the site of Knutson Farms. If construction requires demolition of the buildings at 7525 134th Ave. E and the loss of all associated farmland, this may constitute an environmental impact under SEPA. If a significant, adverse impact cannot be avoided, the project team should work together with the lead agency to reduce or mitigate the environmental impact. Mitigation measures may include, for instance, avoiding demolition, preserving some percentage of traditional farmland, and/or incorporating interpretive documentation into the project design.

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1. Introduction

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), has contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the City of Puyallup Knutson Farms Industrial Park Environmental Impact Statement (EIS; Project). The Project is located in Pierce County, Washington, in the southeast quadrant of Section 25 and the western half of Section 51 of Township 20 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian, in Pierce County, Washington, on the Puyallup and Sumner U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (Figure 1-1).

1.1 Project Description

This development is a proposed warehouse/industrial project on a proposed seven lot short plat (consisting of seven buildings varying in size from approximately 190,000 square feet to 490,000 square feet and approximately 40 feet tall), comprising approximately 2.6 million square feet of new floor area, with associated grading, a railroad access alternative, landscaping, 2,203 total paved parking spaces, and related infrastructure that will impact a total of 126 acres of a 188-acre property. To avoid wetlands and floodplains adjacent to the Puyallup River, the Project would maintain approximately 62 acres of open space on the norther portion of the site. The Project is anticipated to consist of warehousing, distribution, freight movement, or manufacturing facilities.

While the City of Puyallup is serving as the lead agency on the EIS and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review, the project site is located in unincorporated Pierce County, within the City's Urban Growth Area and adjacent to Puyallup's corporate limits.

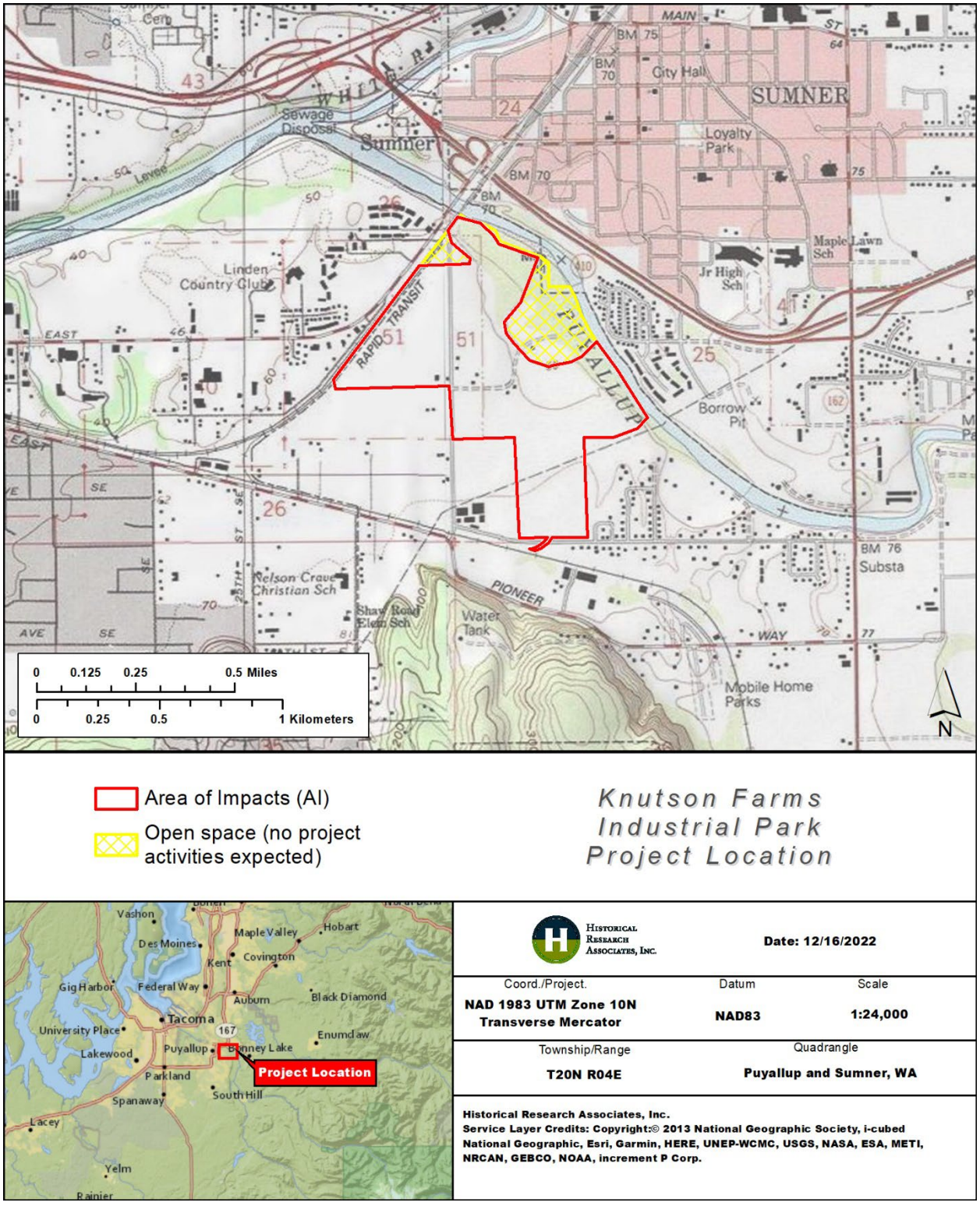

Figure 1-1. Project location.

1.2 Regulatory Context

The City of Puyallup has determined that the Project requires compliance with SEPA. SEPA review is required for any state or local agency decision that constitutes an "action," defined as either an agency decision to license, fund, or undertake a specific project; or an agency decision on policies, plans, and programs. The SEPA process helps state and local agencies identify and analyze environmental impacts associated with governmental decisions such as issuing permits for private projects, constructing public facilities, or adopting regulations and policies like comprehensive plans or water quality regulations (Department of Ecology 2021). Compliance with RCW 27.44 (Indian Grave and Records) and RCW 27.53 (Archaeological Sites and Resources) is also required.

Additionally, local codes must also be complied with including Pierce County Code 18S.30.020 (Archaeological, Cultural and Historic resources), and City of Puyallup Chapter 21.14 (Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources); and Chapter 21.22 (Historic Preservation). The Puyallup City Comprehensive Plans cultural resources elements CC 7 and CC 8 also outline the city's goals for the city's Historic Preservation Program. The City also has an Historic Preservation Plan which outlines the city's policies.

1.3 Area of Impacts

The area of impacts (AI) is defined as the area in which project activities have the potential to impact cultural resources, should any be present. The AI includes the combined footprint of the Project and all locations where ground disturbance will occur (Figures 1-2 and 1-3). The AI covers approximately 126 acres. Ground disturbance will include leveling and clearing, installation of utilities, construction of the seven buildings, extension of an adjacent railroad line, and associated landscaping.

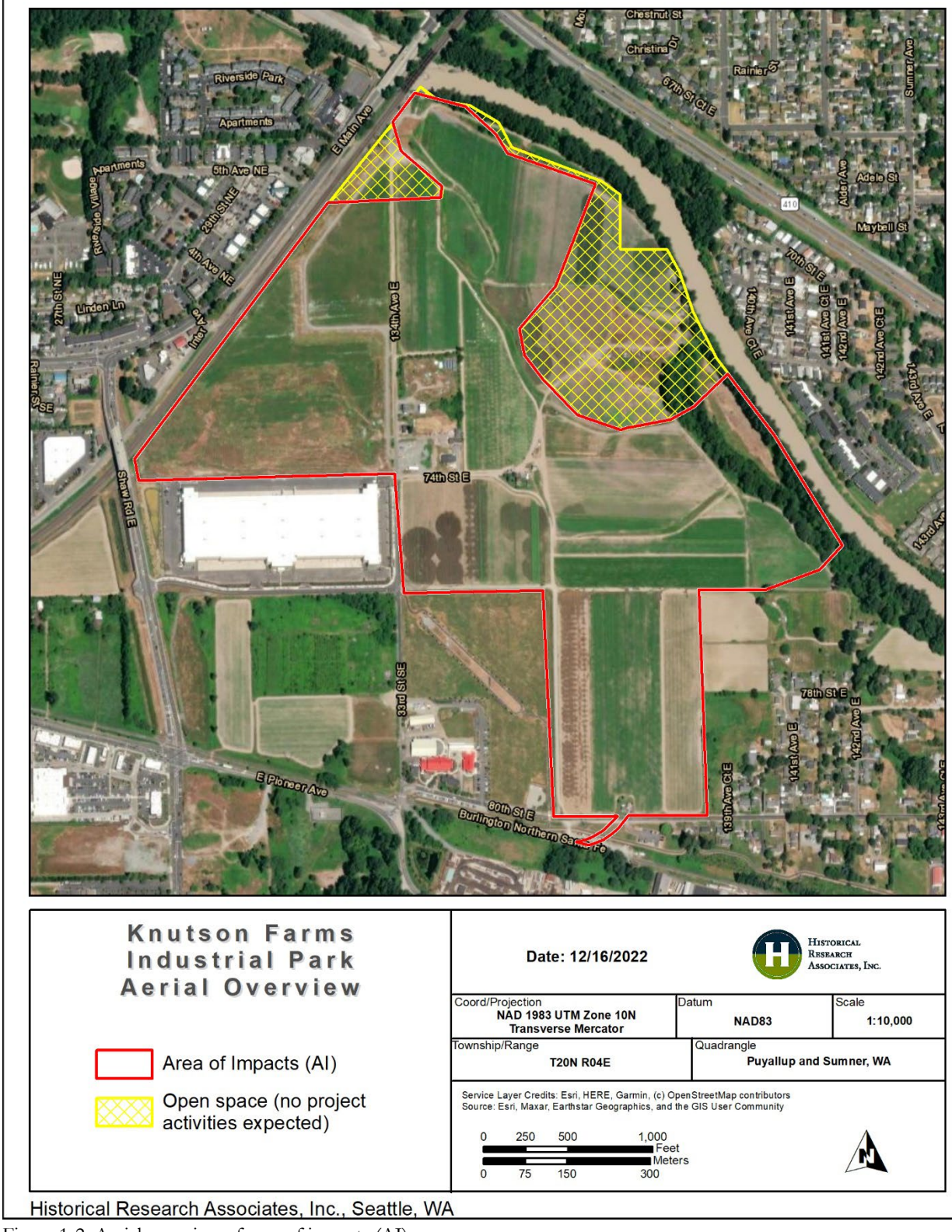

Figure 1-2. Aerial overview of area of impacts (AI).

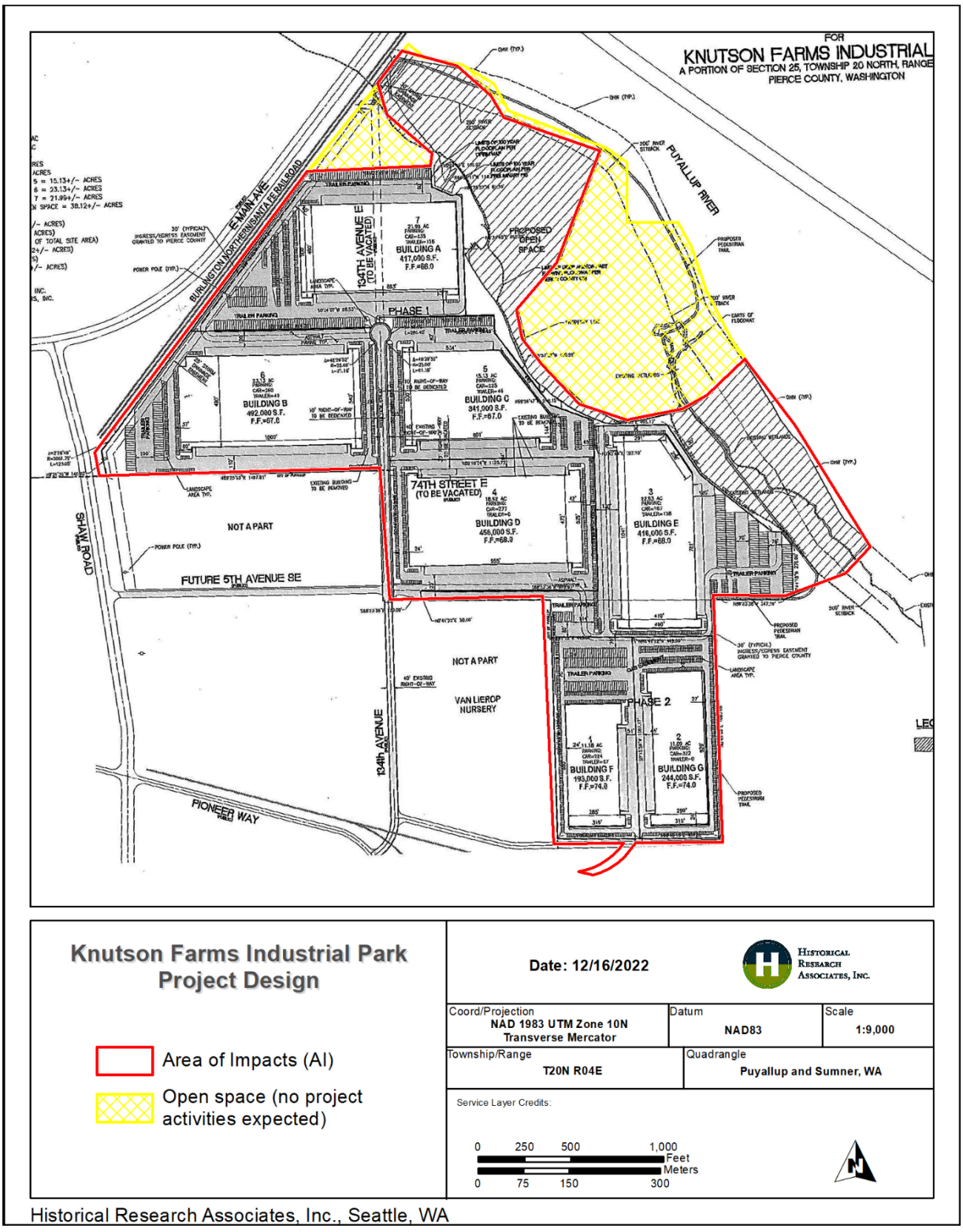

Figure 1-3. AI overlain with project design drawing.

2. Background Research

2.1 Research Methods

HRA Archaeologist Celena McPeak, BA, conducted background research for the Project using a research radius of 0.5 mile (mi). McPeak searched the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) online database (Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records [WISAARD]) for previous cultural resources studies, archaeological site records, cemetery records, and historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) within the research radius. He also reviewed the statewide predictive model layer on WISAARD for probability estimates for archaeological resources within the research radius.

McPeak searched HRA's in-house library for information on the environmental, archaeological, and historical context of the AI and vicinity. She reviewed ethnographic sources (e.g., Hilbert et al. 2001) for information regarding place names, burials, and land-use practices. She also reviewed historic-period plats from the U.S. Surveyor General's (USSG) General Land Office (GLO) for the presence of structures and features that might be extant within the AI, as well as indicators of potential archaeological sites and past land-use patterns. McPeak consulted other online historic-period map archives to determine the history of land use in the AI.

HRA Architectural Historian Chrisanne Beckner, MA, conducted additional archival research, reviewing HRA's in-house library, previously conducted cultural resources surveys, Pierce County assessor records, as well as additional online sources, including local histories, newspaper archives, and historical maps and aerials. HRA also reviewed NRHP/WHR-listed and eligible buildings, structures, and objects in the WISAARD databases and resources listed in the Pierce County Register of Historic Places (PCRHP) and the City of Puyallup's Register of Historic Places (PRHP). In preparation for field survey, HRA identified architectural resources within the AI constructed in 1976 or earlier (i.e., resources 45 years or older) as per SEPA guidelines, and because these resources might reach the 50-year age threshold for NRHP eligibility before the project is completed.

2.2 Research Results

2.2.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

A total of 16 surveys have been completed within 0.5 mi of the AI (Table 2-1). Four cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the AI. Two of the studies within the AI were conducted for the Northwest Pipeline Washington Expansion Project (McClintock et al. 2013, 2014). The third survey within the AI was a pedestrian and subsurface archaeological survey for construction of Shaw Road (Gill and Berger 2007), which overlaps with Puget Sound Energy's Alderton to White River Expansion project (Flenniken and Trautman 2015). None of these studies within the AI recorded cultural resources.

Other cultural resources studies conducted within 0.5 mi of the AI were associated with recreational trails (Cole 2002; Hartmann 2010; Shong and Miss 2003), a waste water treatment plant expansion (Piper 2014; Shong and Piper 2014), building construction, and transportation projects (Arthur 2016;

Baldwin 2018; Baldwin and Chambers 2014; Elliot and Mayer 2019; Mueller 2016; Stipe 2016). No cultural resources were found. Finally, a sewer system upgrade in the city of Sumner identified historic-period archaeological site 45PI1415 less than 500 feet (ft) northeast of the AI (Baldwin 2017).

Table 2-1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies in the AI.

Reference	**NADB#**	**Title**	**Distance and Direction from AI**	**Cultural Resources Identified Within the AI**
Cole 2002	1342062	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Foothills Linear Park/Trail, McMillan to Meeker (CSM 6169)	< 500 ft south	None
Shong and Miss 2003	1342354	Heritage Resources Investigations for the City of Puyallup Riverfront Trail Project Phase 2 (SR 512 to East Main), Pierce County, Washington	< 500 ft northwest	None
Gill and Berger 2007	1343597	Cultural Resources Survey for the Shaw Road Extension Project, Pierce County, Washington	Within	None
Hartmann 2010	1354482	Letter to Charles "Ted" Hill RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the White River Trail (Confluence to Bridge St) Project, Sumner, Pierce Country, WA	0.35 mi north	None
McClintock et al. 2013	1684387	Northwest Pipeline GP Washington Expansion Project Cultural Resources Overview and Survey Report	Within	None
Piper 2013	1684861	Cultural Resources Assessment for Sumner Waste Water Treatment Plant Phase 2 Expansion, Pierce County, Washington	< 500 ft north	None
McClintock et al. 2014	1688049	Northwest Pipeline LLC Washington Expansion Project – Addendum to Cultural Resources Overview and Survey Report: Survey of Highway 410 Reroute and Temporary Extra Workspace Areas and Easements	Within	None

Table 2-1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies in the AI.

Reference	NADB#	Title	Distance and Direction from AI	Cultural Resources Identified Within the AI
Baldwin and Chambers 2014	1985858	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Bride Street Bridge Replacement Project, Sumner, Pierce County, Washington.	0.5 mi north	None
Shong and Piper 2014	1985901	Letter to Jim Dougherty RE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Sumner Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase 2 Expansion, Pierce County, Washington.	< 500 ft north	None
Flenniken and Trautman 2015	1686993	Cultural Resource Survey, Puget Sound Energy, Alderton to White River, Pierce 230kV Expansion, Transmission Project, Pierce County.	Within	None
Arthur 2016	1689129	Historic Properties Evaluation for the Proposed Pioneer Crossing Project, 2614 E. Pioneer Avenue, Puyallup, Washington	0.4 mi southwest	None
Mueller 2016	1689036	River Grove Levee Cultural Survey, PUY-04-16	< 500 ft east	None
Stipe 2016	1689752	Van Lierop Property Cultural Resource Survey	< 100 ft west	None
Baldwin 2017	1690364	A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the City of Sumner, Sewer System Upgrades Project, Pierce County, Washington	< 500 ft north/northeast	None
Baldwin 2018	1690390	Cultural Resources Review for the SR 410 Traffic Avenue Interchange, City of Sumner, Pierce County, Washington	< 500 ft north/northeast	None
Elliot and Mayer 2019	1693087	Cultural Resources Assessment, 2401 Inter Avenue SE, Puyallup, Washington	0.37 mi west	None

2.2.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Two previously recorded sites are located within 0.5 mi of the AI. Site 45PI01360 is approximately 0.4 mi south of the AI. The site is a 1.5 mi segment of the Cascade Junction Wilkeson Branch of the

North Pacific & Cascade Railroad that was abandoned in 1984. As of 2015, Pierce County paved and converted the abandoned railroad alignment to the Foothills Trail for pedestrian access. When the alignment was surveyed in 2002, only a few displaced materials, such as rails and ties were observed (Cole 2002; Trautman 2015). The site's eligibility for listing in the NRHP has not been evaluated.

Site 45PI01415 is located approximately 0.3 mi northeast of the AI. The site is a large historic-period domestic dump comprising artifacts manufactured between 1900 and 1970 (Paton and Hanson 2016). The site's eligibility for listing in the NRHP has not been evaluated.

2.2.3 Register-Listed Properties

There are no properties listed in the NRHP or WHR within 1.0 mi of the AI (DAHP 2021). The closest property eligible for listing in the NRHP and WHR is the Stuck River Bridge, also known as the Sumner Bridge, a Parker truss bridge that carries Bridge Street over the White River approximately 0.6 mi north of the AI. The Federal Highway Administration determined the bridge eligible for listing in the WHR and NRHP in 2014 (DAHP 2021).

Additionally, there are no resources listed on the Pierce County or Puyallup registers of historic places within 0.5 mi of the AI (City of Puyallup 2021a; Pierce County 2021).

2.2.4 Cemeteries

There are no documented cemeteries within 0.5 mi of the AI. The closest is the Sumner Cemetery, located approximately 1.3 mi northwest of the AI. It includes the Woodlawn Abby Mausoleum and has also been known as Woodlawn Cemetery, Sumner Pioneer Cemetery, or Puyallup Valley Pioneer Cemetery. The earliest known grave dates to the 1850s. Sumner Cemetery is still used by the surrounding community (DAHP 1982).

2.2.5 Historic-Period Maps and Aerial Photographs

The earliest created maps of the area were cadastral surveys. These surveys were conducted under the Land Ordinance of 1785 to divide the land in the United States and establish plots to be sold. The surveyors, working for the GLO, produced plats that document the landscape and some cultural features that were present at the time of each survey. The first of these surveys done in Pierce County took place in 1864. At that time, only two homesteads were recorded in the vicinity of the AI. R.S. More's property overlaps with the AI, and I. Woolery's property was to the east, in the vicinity of the current Sumner Cemetery (USSG 1864). In the 1865, another GLO plat was produced, showing a few more settlers in the area. I. Woolery and R. S. More expanded their properties, and R. Nix acquired land to the west of the AI. Other residents in the valley included J. B. Leach, J. W. McCarthy, William Kinkaid, and A. Morrison (USSG 1865).

In 1889, Frederick G. Plummer published a Pierce County atlas. His map showed multiple residents around the area most likely farming. Two railroads were built between 1874 and 1889. One aligned northeast–southwest, less than 0.1 mi west of the AI, and the other east–west, less than 0.1 mi south of the AI. Both of these railroads are still present and operational today. Additionally, a new road system was built through the area. More, Nix, and Woolery still lived in their original plots. J. G. Williams and F. A. Clark obtained the previously empty plots on the AI (Plummer 1889).

By 1951, the closest cities to the AI, Meeker and Sumner, were highly developed. The road systems in the valley became more complex, and residential plots became smaller (Metsker 1951). Within the AI, the well-known farmer E. C. Orton owned a big plot where he was famous for producing tulip bulbs. Portions of Orton's property were sold or given away by the 1960s; however, he remained a farmer in the area (Collins 1982; Metsker 1960, 1965). The city of Meeker became a neighborhood within the city of Puyallup by 1960. Interstate 410 was established to the north of AI on the other side of the Puyallup River (Metsker 1960).

2.2.6 DAHP Predictive Model

The DAHP predictive model for archaeological sites is based on statewide information using largescale factors. Information on geology, soils, site types, landforms, and from GLO maps was used to establish or predict probabilities for archaeological resources throughout the state. The DAHP model uses five categories of prediction: Low Risk, Moderately Low Risk, Moderate Risk, High Risk, and Very High Risk. The AI is located in an area with Very High Risk to High Risk for archaeological resources. In general, the southern and eastern portions of the AI are classified as Very High Risk. The high risk areas are in the north and east portions of the AI.

3. Environmental Context

3.1 Topography and Geology

Recurring episodes of glaciation have changed the topography of the Puget Sound region during the Pleistocene epoch, between 18,000 and 15,000 years ago. The Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran icecap scoured and covered the region, making several advances and retreats (Pielou 2008; Porter and Swanson 1998). The last phase of this glaciation was the Vashon Stade (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:16–17; Orr and Orr 2002:17).

The AI is in the Puget Trough Physiographic region, which runs from the border of Canada to the Willamette Valley of Oregon (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:6; Pojar and Mackinnnon 2004). Today the Puget Trough is characterized by rolling hills with rivers, lakes, and inlets, an area approximately 2,000 square mi in size. The Puget Trough was carved out and shaped by thousands of years of glacial, sedimentary, and volcanic activity. Subduction of tectonic plates and processes of coastal uplift provided a back and forth effect that raised the Coastal Range, which includes the Olympic Mountains, and lowered the interior areas, forming the Puget Lowland or Puget Trough. Glacial activity, and the resulting floods when the glaciers melted, caused the area to be scoured and carved (Orr and Orr 2002:263). This resulted in the formation of north–south trending ridges interspersed with drainages in the Puget Sound area (Porter and Swanson 1998). Glacial outwash materials accumulated in thick layers atop older bedrock. Human occupation could have occurred in the project area after the retreat of the glaciers, by approximately 14,000 years ago.

The surface geology in the AI is described as a Holocene Alluvium described as loose, stratified to massively bedded fluvial silt, sand, and gravel (Schuster et al. 2015). The majority of the soil within the AI is part of the Briscot soil series. A typical soil profile of this series is a dark grayish-brown silty loam from 0 to 22 centimeters (cm) below the surface (bs), then a grayish-brown silt loam with large prominent redox concentrations from 22 to 43 cmbs, and then a grayish-brown finely stratified silt loam, fine sand and fine sandy loam with large prominent redox concentrations from 43 to 150 cmbs. The Birscot series forms in recent alluvium on floodplains (NRCS 2020). Other soils series present in small sections of the AI include Sultan silt loam in the northwest corner of the AI, Pilchuck fine sand along the banks of the Puyallup River, and Puyallup fine sandy loam along the eastern boundary of the AI (NRCS 2021).

3.2 Climate and Vegetation

Between 12,000 and 7,000 years ago, major climate changes occurred throughout western Washington, resulting in a warmer, drier climate than today's climate (Whitlock 1992). Shifts occurred between 6,000 and 5,000 years ago, causing a cooler, moister climate and altered the vegetation across the landscape. Mosaic-forest parkland shifted to a closed-canopy forest, much like that of today. Typically, the current Pacific Northwest climate is one of cool summers and wet, mild winters (Suttles 1990:17).

Today, western Washington is part of the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) vegetation zone. This vegetation zone has a wet, mild maritime climate. Latitude, elevation, and relative location to the mountain ranges can affect climatic variations within this zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:70–71).

Lying in the rainshadow of the Olympic Mountains, the area typically has a current precipitation range from 80–90 cm annually (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:88).

Dominant tree species in this vegetation zone include Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) (Pojar and Mackinnon 2004:30–42). Grand fir (*Abies grandis*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), and western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) are less common, but still present (Barnosky et al. 1987; Brubaker 1991; Franklin and Dyrness 1973:72; Whitlock 1992). Secondary species include red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Historic-period and modern use of the AI has likely allowed vegetation that that thrives in disturbed soils (i.e., blackberry and Scotch broom) to flourish.

3.3 Fauna

During prehistoric and ethnographic times, fauna was plentiful and diverse in the vicinity of the AI. Large mammals would have included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (i.e., cougar, *Felis concolor*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Medium and small mammals consisted of red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and weasel (*Mustela frenata*) (Kruckeberg 1991; Larrison 1967).

Riverine and lacustrine species in the Puyallup River and within the southern section of the Puget Sound would have consisted of all five species of salmon, freshwater fish (such as trout [*Oncorhynchus* sp.], whitefish [*Coregonus* sp.], and eels [*Anguillidae* sp.]), otter (*Lutra candensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and waterfowl (*Aix* and *Anas* sp.) (Kruckeberg 1991; Larrison 1967; Suttles and Lane 1990). Important shellfish species included butter clam (*Saxidomus giganteus*), littleneck clam (*Protothaca staminea*), horse clam (*Schizotherus nuttalli, S. capax*), geoduck (*Panopea generosa*), thin-shelled clam (*Protothaca tenerrima*), razor clam (*Siliqua patula*), and bay mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) (Suttles 1990:28).

4. Cultural Context

4.1 Precontact Context

The project is located within the Southwestern Coast Salish region of the Northwest Coast culture area (Ames and Maschner 1999:19). Several cultural chronologies have been formulated for this region, each based on a different set of archaeological sites depending on the scale of the analysis and the availability of data at the time. The following overview uses the terminology set forth in the general Northwest Coast chronology developed by Ames and Maschner (1999).

In general, people in western Washington are thought to have used an increasing number and diversity of plant and animal resources during the Archaic Period (12,500–6400 years before present [B.P.]). Archaeological data indicate this period is characterized by broad-spectrum foraging economies emphasizing terrestrial resources associated with the oak woodland and savanna. Lithic tools include dart points that were hafted for use with an atlatl or throwing-stick. The Bear Creek Site (45KI839) in Redmond has provided rare and valuable information regarding the Archaic Period of the Puget Sound area (Kopperl et al. 2016). Extensive excavation and analysis at the site revealed a peat stratum that dates to between 8,000 and 10,000 years old and a buried cultural stratum that dates to between 10,000 and 12,000 years old. This early Holocene stratum contained evidence of salmon harvesting in the Lake Sammamish basin as well as large mammal hunting based on protein residue analysis. Lithic artifacts primarily consist of fine-grained volcanic material, metasediment, and, to a lesser extent, cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS). Toward the end of the Archaic period, hunting and gathering shifted to more extensive use of riverine resources as these resources were enhanced by changes in the environment that stabilized river gradients and flows, leading to the cultural changes of the Pacific Period (6400–200 B.P.) (Ames and Maschner 1999).

Early Pacific Period (6400–3700 B.P.) changes in climate and environments are widely believed to have facilitated the development of Pacific Period cultures. Warmer and drier conditions of the early Holocene gave way to cool and wet climates, and oceans rose to approximately modern levels. These changes produced environments similar to those we know today in the Pacific Northwest, and precontact people adapted to utilization of the resources associated with temperate rain forests and productive fisheries. Early Pacific Period technological adaptations reflect a shift from subsistence emphasis on terrestrial mammals to marine mammals, fish, and shellfish indicated by a diversity of bone and antler tools including barbed points for harpoons. Woodworking tools include groundstone celts and mauls (Ames and Maschner 1999). Shell middens have been found dating to this period, including the DuPont Southwest Site (45PI72), overlooking the Nisqually Reach, that dates to at least 5,200 years ago (Wessen 1989), and the West Point Site Complex (Sites 45KI429 and 45KI429) in Seattle that dates to at least 4,250 years ago (Larson and Lewarch 1995).

The Middle Pacific Period (3700–2400 B.P.) is marked by the introduction of plank houses and plank-house villages, evidence for the accumulation of wealth and social inequality. These are characteristics that continued into the historic-period. Storage pit features at some sites indicate that food storage was important. Intensification of salmon fishing corresponds with the appearance of girdled and perforated net sinkers and fish weirs (Ames and Maschner 1999). Villages tended to be located in coastal areas and near the mouths of major rivers such as the Duwamish No. 1 Site (45KI23) in Seattle and the Tualdad Altu Site (45KI59) in Renton (Campbell 1981; Chatters et al. 1990).

Archaeological data suggest Late Pacific Period (2400–200 B.P.) cultures were similar to those observed in early historic times. Changes within the Late Pacific Period include increasingly specialized subsistence patterns focused on seasonally abundant food resources (especially camas and salmon) and technologies for preserving and storing these foods for use in winter. Changes in the lithic technology include the introduction of small, notched projectile points, indicating the adoption of bow and arrow technology (Ames and Maschner 1999).

4.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The AI is in the traditional territory of the Puyallup Indian Tribe, a subgroup of the Southern Coast Salish (Carpenter 2002:30; Smith 1940). The Southern Coast Salish comprised two language groups, the Twana and the Lushootseed (further subdivided into Northern and Southern groups). The Puyallup were part of the Southern Lushootseed dialect group (Suttles and Lane 1990:486). These groups followed the general Southern Coast Salish subsistence and settlement pattern.

The ethnographically recorded lifeways centered around making seasonal rounds based on resource availability. Winter villages would have been semi-permanent to permanent locations with large cedar plank dwellings, spacious enough for several families to share, typically 100–200 ft long. The houses were built from cedar planks split from tree trunks by the use of elk horn wedges and the boards were smoothed with adzes (Carpenter 1986:3). Southern Coast Salish groups placed wall boards horizontally within the longhouses and used twisted cedar twigs to tie them to the vertical pole framework (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:15). Small partition walls of mats were incorporated into the winter village longhouses to give each family privacy (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:16). Seasonal campsites were used during the spring, summer, and autumn, when groups traveled to hunting, fishing, and berry picking grounds. Seasonal campsite dwellings had pole frames covered with mats (Carpenter 1986:4; Suttles and Lane 1990:491). The typical Puyallup summer dwelling was either tipi-shaped or square. A frame of poles was lashed together at the top and covered with mats, which were tied with dried cattail rushes (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:18–19).

Subsistence strategies were also based on seasonal rounds, where small task groups would travel to specific resource locations to hunt, fish, and gather plants and other materials, such as stone for lithic tools. Blacktailed deer and elk were the most important terrestrial animals. All five species of salmon, along with other fish, were caught using seines, gill nets, weirs, and traps (Suttles and Lane 1990:489). Winter fishing was often done in the Puyallup River, and this territory was shared with the Nisqually (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:9). Waterfowl and shellfish were important resources as well (Belcher 1985; Suttles and Lane 1990:489). A variety of plants was commonly used by the Southern Coast Salish groups (e.g., roots, bulbs, sprouts, nuts). Acorn processing was common for the Puyallup (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:21). A diverse array of berries was also noted by Gunther (1945), including blackberry, elderberry, salmonberry, thimbleberry, blackcap, salal berry, huckleberry, and blueberry. The Puyallup shared berry picking grounds with the Nisqually (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:9). Camas and other roots were important staples that were dug on the Nisqually prairie (Carpenter 1986:8; Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:20).

The nearest ethnographically recorded village is st¢Á, which translates to "something pulled" located along the White River north of Sumner (Hilbert et al. 2001:258). When the river, then known as the Stuck River, changed course, the village was moved south to the confluence of the White and Puyallup Rivers (approximately 0.7 mi northwest of the AI) (Smith 1940:10). The confluence of the White and Puyallup Rivers is known as st¢Áucid, which translates to "pulled mouth; pulled opening;

pulled river mouth" (Hilbert et al. 2001:258). The town of Sumner is ¨i¨istalb, which translates to "sandy," and the town of Puyallup is sïil¢çac, which translates to "strawberry plant" (Hilbert et al. 2001:258). To the north of the AI, a depression on the top of the plateau likely used to snare deer was known as ❑a€abid, which translates to "dig something" (Hilbert et al. 2001:258). Other ethnographically recorded place names have been recorded along the Puyallup River, to the east of the AI. A place along the Puyallup River at the town of McMillian is known as ñùay€ac, which translates to "where dog salmon grow." Another place along the river, north of Orting, is known as ¨¢¿¨¢¿i❑which translates to "horse tail roots" (Hilbert et al. 2001:254)

4.3 Historic-Period Context

In 1833, Dr. William F. Tolmie visited the Puyallup Valley as part of his work with the Hudson's Bay Company trappers. He is believed to be the first Euroamerican visitor to the region. By 1846, the Oregon Treaty between the British and United States ceded the Northwest to the Americans, and in 1850, with the federal Donation Land Act, Euroamerican settlement increased. In 1853, a wagon train on its way to the Puget Sound came northwest of the Oregon Trail and over Naches Pass to the Puyallup Valley (Becker 2006; Chesley 2008). The first American settlers were impressed with the valley's rich soil and began to build their homes on the ancestral lands of the Puyallup Tribe (Price and Anderson 2002:19).

While the Puyallup peoples and the first Euroamerican settlers formed cooperative relationships, this early peace was soon broken. In 1854, Washington Territory's first territorial governor, Isaac I. Stevens, convinced 62 leaders of Northwest Native American tribes to sign the Medicine Creek Treaty, ceding their rights to approximately 2.24 million acres of land. The Puyallup Tribe received, in exchange, guaranteed hunting and fishing rights along with 1,280 acres for the Puyallup Reservation and cash stipends over ten years (Chesley 2008). The reservation lands proved woefully insufficient, and the resulting Indian Wars of 1855–1856 stalled Euroamerican settlement in the region, but only briefly (Becker 2006; Douglas 2016).

In the 1860s, the rich river valley quickly attracted farmers who recognized the region's agricultural potential, including Ezra Meeker, who arrived with his family in 1862. When, in 1865, Charles Wood first brought hops to the region, the Meeker family was quick to acquire some of the roots for planting. Hops, integral to brewing, thrived in the Puyallup River Valley, and the Meekers were excellent salespeople, quickly marketing their crops overseas. As a successful hop grower, Ezra Meeker carved 20 acres from his farm in 1877 and platted the new town of Puyallup. At the same time, the Northern Pacific Railway was constructing a new railroad southwest of the Puyallup River, connecting Tacoma and Wilkeson as part of its transcontinental route. The new railroad faced financial difficulties but would eventually open up the Puget Sound to the nation's East Coast, providing shipping for local products and spurring the growth of commercial centers like Tacoma (Robertson 1995:236).

By 1891, the *New York Times* reported that hop farming in the Puyallup River Valley was responsible for bringing $20,000,000 into the state and employing 15,000 people. The next year, the crop was crushed. Hop lice invaded Puyallup farms and decimated crops throughout the region, including Meeker's. Farmers unable to recover their hop fortunes turned instead to blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, and loganberries, which were developed in the region. The valley also became known for its profusion of flower bulbs, including daffodils, for which the region would become known. Poultry and dairy farms added to the agricultural growth of the valley (BOLA 2007; Chesley 2008).

In 1900, Puyallup hosted its first "Valley Fair" to show off its local produce. This annual event would later grow into the Washington State Fair. By 1912, the Puyallup and Sumner Fruitgrowers' Association would claim a total of 1,300 members. The association's cannery had by then preserved almost three million pounds of produce (Becker 2006; Price and Anderson 2002:74).

While the Puyallup River Valley was home to fertile farmland, it was also subject to regular flooding. Pierce and King Counties regularly partnered on flood control measures beginning in the early twentieth century. They began constructing levies and diversion dams and re-channelized the valley's many tributaries. In the 1930s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed the Mud Mountain Retarding Dam on the upper reaches of the White River to further control flooding and then went on to re-channel more than 2 mi of the Puyallup River (BOLA 2007; Ott 2016; Pierce County Public Works 2013).

While the valley was subject to flooding, the region's damp valley climate also proved perfect for cultivating daffodils. In 1926, Charles Orton, brother of E. C. Orton, invited local civic leaders from towns throughout western Washington to visit his estate and view the daffodils in bloom. By 1927, the valley, home to the Puyallup Valley Bulb Exchange, was producing 23 million bulbs. Just two years later, the total was 60 million, and local residences would go on to use bulbs as currency during the Great Depression. Since 1934, the region has been celebrating the daffodil harvest with a series of events, including the Daffodil Parade, which has since grown into the Daffodil Festival (Chesley 2007).

Events like the original Daffodil Parade helped promote the region's flower bulbs during a time of economic upheaval. The Puyallup Valley, like many agricultural areas, had boosted crop production for World War I, but saw a slow and painful decline during the Great Depression. Not until World War II would farmers ramp up production again. In the 1940s, as industry boomed throughout the Puget Sound, the Puyallup Valley contributed to the war effort, as did other local industries. The Boeing Company alone required 7,500 additional staff just to meet government contracts (Price and Anderson 2002:101). While the Puget Sound region ramped up local production, it also suffered profound effects from the forced incarceration of Japanese Americans.

In 1942, following President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, the West Coast's Japanese Americans were forced into assembly areas, including the Puyallup Assembly Center, hastily erected in the Puyallup fairgrounds. From the Puyallup Assembly Center, also known as Camp Harmony, 7,500 Japanese Americans were sent to inland prison camps for the duration of the war. Incarceration disrupted lives, businesses, educational trajectories, and split friends and family, permanently altering the demographics of the region, as not all families, many of which were successful farmers in Pierce and King Counties, chose to return to the West after the war (Fiset 2008; Price and Anderson 2002:104).

In the late 1940s, the Puget Sound region, including the Puyallup Valley, received returning servicemen anxious to start families and return to civilian jobs. The postwar years saw new construction, improvements to local roadways, and continued narrowing and straightening of the Puyallup River. The rail line through Puyallup that linked Tacoma and Seattle fell out of favor in the 1940s as trucking grew in popularity (Price and Anderson 2002:109).

Tacoma and Puyallup continued to grow along with the greater Puget Sound region in the mid-century as projects, including the completion of Interstate 5 from California to Canada, improved access between regional hubs. While growth took place throughout the Puget Sound region, it had a particularly profound effect on once agricultural communities in the Puyallup Valley, as more and more farmland was lost to development. As early as 1985, Pierce County asked voters to approve a

$15 million plan to purchase development rights and preserve farmland. It was voted down. The expansion of freeways, the construction of new residential, commercial, and industrial developments on former farmland, and the increasing competition from bulb growers in other Washington counties and outside the United States has permanently altered the Puyallup Valley's character. According to the *Seattle Times*, by 1992, there were only two of the original forty farms left in the Puyallup Valley producing daffodils, the VanLierop Bulb Farm and Knutson Farms, Inc., the former E. C. Orton farm (*Seattle Times* 1992). The VanLierop Farm, once bordering the Knutson Farm to the west, has since been acquired by the City of Puyallup and transformed into a community park (City of Puyallup 2021b).

Development has continued. In 1990, the state's High Capacity Transportation Act allowed King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties to cooperate on a high-capacity transit system. A three-county committee began meeting in 1992 and put forward a tri-county plan for light rail, commuter trains, and regional bus service. Sound Transit's Sounder commuter trains began carrying passengers between Seattle and Tacoma with service along the BNSF rails in Puyallup in 2000, making the Puyallup Valley even more attractive to developers (Cohen 2017).

5. Expectation for Archaeological Resources

HRA's expectations for the likelihood of encountering archaeological materials within the AI are based on the background research (Section 2), the environmental context (Section 3), and the cultural context (Section 4). This expectation assists with the development of treatment methods of cultural materials, if they are encountered.

HRA expected a high likelihood of encountering a precontact archaeological deposit during the archaeological survey. The AI is located on alluvium deposited by the Puyallup River and creates the potential for deeply buried precontact archaeological deposits. The ethnographic and archaeological record indicate that land-use practices made use of areas along the Puyallup River. However, the AI was and continues to be an active farm that involves modification of the sediments near the surface and would have disturbed or destroyed any archaeological deposit near the surface. Therefore, a precontact archaeological deposit within the AI will be deeply buried.

HRA expected a moderate likelihood of encountering historic-period archaeological deposits during the archaeological survey. The AI and vicinity were utilized during the historic period, as depicted in the historic-period maps and land records.

6. Archaeological and Architectural Survey Methods

6.1 Archaeological Survey Methods

HRA conducted two surveys of the AI, the Phase 2 focused on a subset of the full AI, while Phase 1 included a archaeological pedestrian survey of the parcels identified for development amounting to approximately 126 acres. Survey transects were at most 20 meters (m) and at least 10 m apart for the survey. The surveyors sought out and examined all ground exposures (e.g., exposed bank, roads, trails, ditches) for evidence of subsurface features and/or cultural materials.

The AI landform is shown as very high risk in DAHP's predictive model, and prior geotechnical sampling indicated that the property exhibits extensive flood sediments, requiring an intensive level of subsurface examination through excavation of test probes. The Phase 1 survey included a low-resolution sample of deep bucket auger probes placed tactically in the different areas of differing depths of impact based on the project design and geotechnical analysis (Riegel and Campbell 2015). The bucket augers were 8 inches in diameter and 3 ft extensions were added until the auger probe reached termination depth. These probes sought evidence of buried surfaces and archaeological deposits.

Table 6-1 presents the existing surface elevation, the maximum depth of excavation planned for each building footprint or drainage feature, and the maximum depth below the existing ground surface to reach that depth. The last two columns of the table present the area of each project element and the estimated number of probes, associated with each feature, to be excavated during this first phase of the survey.

Table 6-1. Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance and Proposed Depth and Number of Probes.

Project Element	Highest Existing Surface Elevation (in Feet)	Finished Floor Elevation (Feet)	Lowest Elevation Reached through Excavation (Feet)	Maximum Depth of Probe Below Ground Surface (Feet)	Area (Acres)	Estimated Number of Phase 1 Probes
Building A	66	66	60	6	9.1	4
Building B	66	67	61	5	12	3
Building C	67	67	61	6	8.7	4
Building D	71	68	62	9	10.3	5
Building E	74	68	62	12	10.1	4
Building F	76	74	68	8	4.8	3
Building G	76	74	68	8	5.8	3
Infiltration Dispersion Features	Varies across the project area	N/A	58	9	N/A	12
Catch Basins through Parking Areas	Varies across the project area	N/A	57	9	N/A	12

Table 6-1. Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance and Proposed Depth and Number of Probes.

Project Element	Highest Existing Surface Elevation (in Feet)	Finished Floor Elevation (Feet)	Lowest Elevation Reached through Excavation (Feet)	Maximum Depth of Probe Below Ground Surface (Feet)	Area (Acres)	Estimated Number of Phase 1 Probes
Riparian buffer "clearing and grading areas"	Varies	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	35	10

Each probe was designed to reach the maximum depth of construction impacts in its location, as feasible. All excavated sediments were screened through ¼-inch mesh to identify any small cultural items that may be present. All probes were backfilled, and their locations were plotted using a global position system device onto a project map on a tablet.

HRA designed Phase 2 of the archaeological survey based on the results of Phase 1. The methods used for the Phase 2 survey were discussed with DAHP and the Puyallup Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) in advance of initiation of the fieldwork. The focus of the Phase 2 survey was to further investigate buried surfaces identified during Phase 1 by HRA's geoarchaeologist Michele Punke, PhD. The identification of a buried surface in a given auger probe during Phase 1 resulted in the excavation of 12 auger probes excavated in the cardinal and ordinal directions of the probe in Phase 2. Each Phase 2 probe reached the maximum depth of construction impacts in its location.

6.2 Architectural Survey Methods

HRA Senior Architectural Historian Chrisanne Beckner, MA, conducted field research for the project, taking digital photographs and field notes documenting materials, style, and the history of use and alteration of each resource. Survey data was used to evaluate architectural resources against criteria for listing in the NRHP, WHR, PCRHP, or PRHP. Results are located in Section 8 and in historic property inventory forms created in Washington's WISAARD database (Appendix B).

6.3 National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation

The criteria for listing a property in the NRHP require that, in addition to a site, building, structure, object, or district being over 50 years of age and possessing integrity, it must meet at least one of the following criteria (NPS 1997:44), outlined in 36 CFR 60.4:

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to possessing significance under at least one of the criteria listed above, a property must retain integrity, which is a measure of how a property conveys its significance. To retain integrity, a property must retain several if not all of the following seven aspects:

- Location: the place where the property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting: the physical environment of a historic property.
- Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time, and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.
- Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- Feeling: a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

6.4 Washington Heritage Register Criteria for Evaluation

Sites that are listed in the NRHP are automatically added to the WHR (25-12 Washington Administrative Code [WAC]); as such, a separate nomination is not needed. Additionally, to be independently eligible for listing in the WHR, a building, site, structure, or object must meet the following criteria (DAHP 2021).

- Must be at least 50 years old. If newer, the resource should have documented exceptional significance.
- The resource should have a high to medium level of integrity, i.e. it should retain important character defining features from its historic period of construction.
- The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state, or federal level.
- ACHP review and listing requires the consent of the owner (DAHP 2021).

6.5 Pierce County Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation

A property must be at least 50 years of age, although exceptions may be allowed for special resources, and possess the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology,

culture and have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The property must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in Pierce County's past; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or that represents the distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. It has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Pierce County 2021)

6.6 Puyallup Register of Historic Places

The City Puyallup's Municipal Code Chapter 21.22.025 Puyallup Register of Historic Places (PRHP) outlines the process for determining designation on the Register. Any building, structure, site, object, or district may be designated for inclusion in the Puyallup register of historic places if it meets the requirements provided for as noted below:

A. It is significantly associated with the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural heritage of the community;

B. It has integrity;

C. It is at least 50 years old or is of lesser age and has exceptional importance; and

D. It falls in at least one of the following categories:

(i) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history;
(ii) Embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
(iii) Is an outstanding work of a designer, builder, or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the art;
(iv) Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history;
(v) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history;
(vi) Has yielded or may be likely to yield important archaeological information related to history or prehistory;
(vii) Is a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the only surviving structure significantly associated with a historic person or event;
(viii) Is a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person;
(ix) Is a cemetery which derives its primary significance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or cultural patterns;
(x) Is a reconstructed building that has been executed in a historically accurate manner on the original site; or

(xi) Is a creative and unique example of folk architecture and design created by persons not formally trained in the architectural or design professions, and which does not fit into formal architectural or historical categories.

7. Archaeological Survey Results

HRA conducted the archaeological survey in two phases. Phase 1 was completed from May 10 to 13, 2021, by Brent Hicks, MA; Ayla Aymond, MS; Samantha Thiel, MA; Alex Atkinson, MA; Celena McPeak, BA; Cecelia Wolman, BA; Ryan Rasmussen; BA, and Justin Butler, BA. HRA observed no precontact or historic-period cultural materials during Phase 1. After Phase 1 was completed, HRA's geoarchaeologist Michele Punke, PhD, reviewed the field data and identified four augers that contained potential buried surfaces that had the potential to contain cultural materials. Phase 2 of the archaeological survey focused on the area around those four auger probes. HRA archaeologists Brian Durkin, MS; Joe Gluck, BA; Cecelia Wolman, BA; Sage King, BA; and Rose Johnson, BA, completed Phase 2 from June 28 to July 2, 2021. HRA observed no precontact or historic-period cultural materials during Phase 2.

7.1 Phase 1 Results

Phase 1 of the archaeological survey involved both pedestrian survey and subsurface testing of the AI(Figure 7-1; Table A-1; Table A-2). HRA archaeologists completed the pedestrian survey of the AI using parallel transects spaced at 20 m. Ground visibility varied between high within the agricultural fields that had been harvested and low within the fields that had been overgrown by vegetation and the ditches next to the fields (Figure 7-2). The vegetation within the AI is dominated by the planted crops with grasses and invasive species (i.e., Himalayan blackberry) on the edges of the fields (Figure 7-3). The surface of the AI was heavily modified by the ongoing agricultural activities. The fields within the AI have been plowed, planted, harvested, and cleared using mechanical farm equipment. The area around the fields have been modified by irrigation pipes, ditches, and gravel roads (Figure 7-4 and Figure 7-5). HRA observed no precontact or historic-period cultural materials during the pedestrian survey.

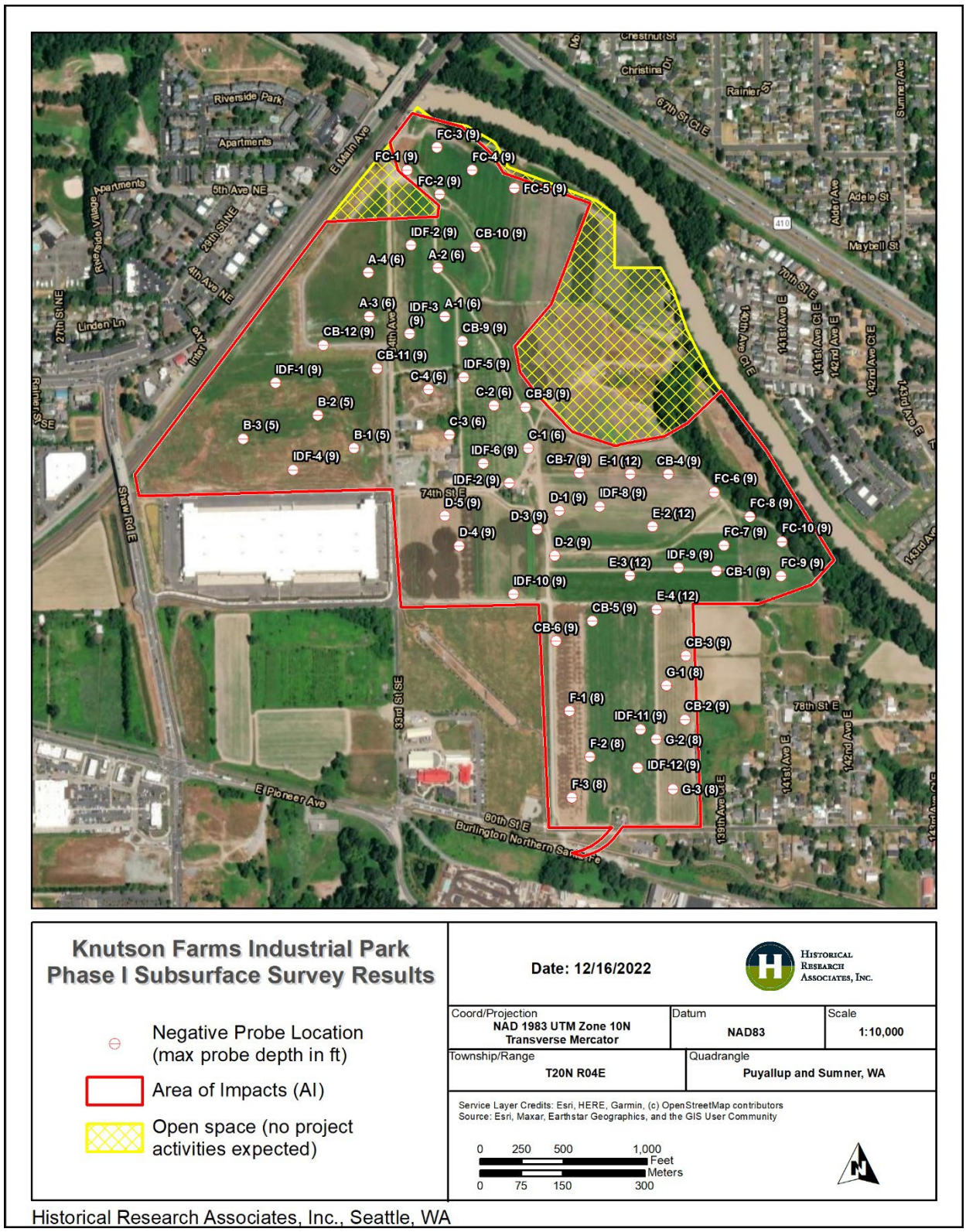

Figure 7-1. Phase 1 auger probe locations.

Figure 7-2. Overview of the AI within plowed agricultural field, view southeast.

Figure 7-3. Overview of the AI within planted agricultural field, view north.

Figure 7-4. Overview of the northwest section of the AI, view north.

Figure 7-5. Overview of the AI showing road and along the terrace south of the Puyallup River, view east.

HRA archaeologists excavated 59 auger probes within the AI (Appendix A). The locations of the auger probes were based on the footprints of the proposed buildings and associated utilities and in several locations were slightly adjusted to avoid damaging the existing crops (Figure 7-6). The desired depths of the auger probes were based on the proposed depth of ground disturbance and varied from 1.52 m (5 ft) to 3.65 m (12 ft). The majority of the probes reached the proposed depth of ground disturbance, but 24 were terminated early due to water inundation or impenetrable gravels. Although terminated early, these probes were able to reach a depth typically within 20 cm of the maximum depth of proposed ground disturbance or a nearby probe reached the desired depth, which provided for an adequate subsurface sample. HRA observed no precontact or historic-period cultural materials during the Phase 1 subsurface survey. Modern or temporally nondiagnostic cultural materials were observed within thirteen of the auger probes. The cultural materials included plastic, colorless and amber glass fragments, a wire nail, and a white earthenware ceramic fragment at a depth between the surface and up to 172 cm below the surface (Table A-1).

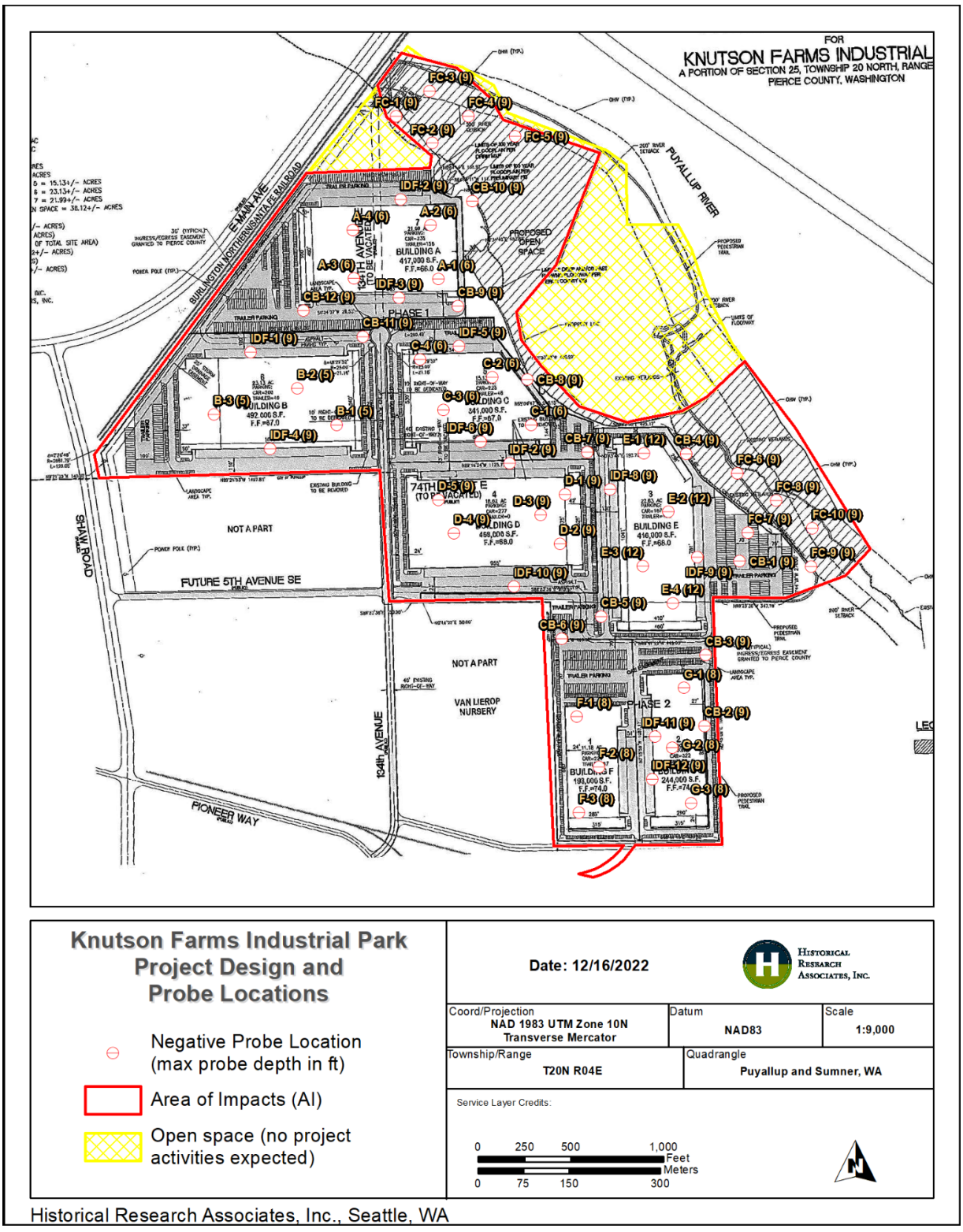

Figure 7-6. Auger probe results overlain on project design.

The sediments within the auger probes were consistent with the expected sediments discussed in Section 3 and consisted of an agricultural plow zone overlaying a very deep stratified silty and sandy alluvium (Figure 7-7). The soil profiles of the auger probes varied by location and the number of stratigraphic layers present. This amount of variation is typical in areas along rivers and within flood plains. Although variable, the typical sediments near the surface consisted of a grayish-brown to brown fine sandy silt with few subangular to subrounded gravels. This layer was the plow zone and typically extended to 60 cmbs, but in auger probe FC-9, disturbance extended to 134 cmbs. Below this layer was a grayish-brown sandy silt with few subrounded gravels with orange redox concentrations. This layer is the beginning of the deep alluvial deposit, and the layers below varied in color from a dark gray to light brown, in texture from a fine sandy silt to medium sand, and in gravel content from no gravels present to many subrounded gravels and pebbles. These layers were deposited during the natural flow of the Puyallup River and flooding events. Typically, at 2 m below the surface, and continuing to the bottom of the auger probes, was a dark gray coarse sand with very many subrounded to rounded gravels and pebbles or a gray silt.

Figure 7-7. Auger probe A-4-NW showing typical soils from the surface to approximately 1 m.

Within auger probes A-4, CB-9, D-5, and E-4, an organic-rich stratigraphic layer was observed. The presence of organic-rich deposit creates the potential for a stable surface that could have allowed human occupation and the creation of an archaeological deposit. Within auger probe A-4, the buried surface occurred between 100 and 162 cmbs and consisted of a dark gray silt mottled with orange redox with small organic fragments and then between 162 and 170 cmbs was black fine sand. Within auger probe CB-9, the buried surface was at 230 to 270 cmbs and was a light brown sandy silt with redox concentrations and organic debris. Within auger probe D-5, the buried surface was observed between 189 and 260 cmbs and was a dark gray sandy silt with few organic fragments. Within auger probe E-4, the buried surface was observed between 259 and 315 cmbs and was a dark gray sand

with wooden fragments and a non-cultural small mammal bone fragment. These stratigraphic layers had the potential to be part of a larger stable buried surface that could contain cultural materials and became the focus of the Phase 2 survey.

7.2 Phase 2 Results

The Phase 2 survey was designed based on the results of observing four potential buried surfaces within the auger probes and no cultural materials within the auger probes during Phase 1 of the survey. This phase of the survey focused on sampling the area immediately around the four probes that contained the potential buried surfaces to determine the horizontal extent of the potential surface and survey the buried surface using auger probes spaced at 10 m intervals. HRA excavated a total of 48 auger probes, 12 at each of the four locations where buried surfaces were present, during Phase 2 of the archaeological survey (Figure 7-8). The field conditions during Phase 2 were similar to the Phase 1 survey, except the crops surrounding A-4 had been harvested and crops around D-5 and E-4 had grown. No precontact or historic-period cultural materials were observed during the Phase 2 survey. HRA observed temporally non-diagnostics aqua, brown, and colorless glass fragments between the surface and up to 40 cm below the surface (Table A-2).

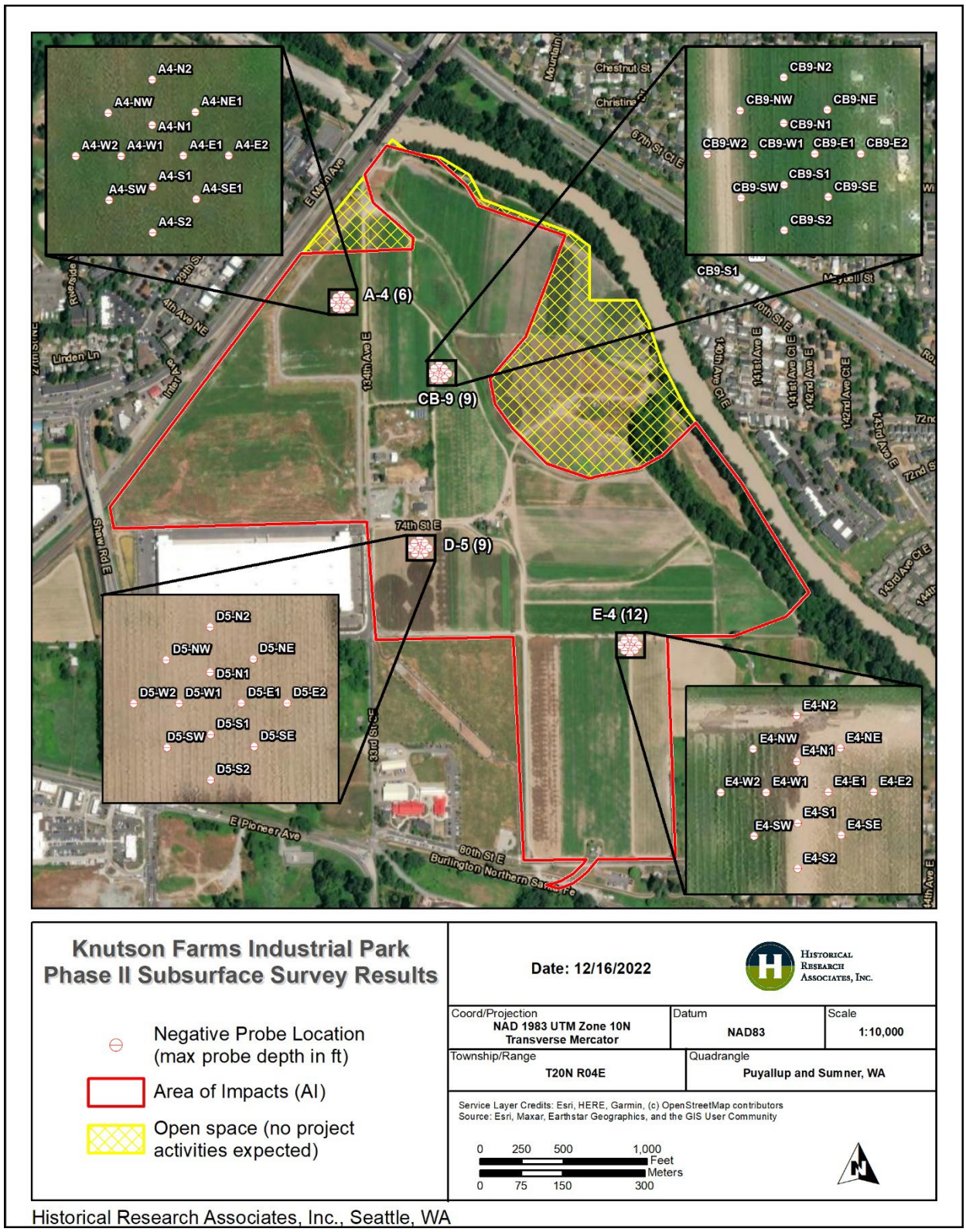

Figure 7-8. Phase 2 auger probe locations and results.

Twelve auger probes were excavated around auger probe A4 in the cardinal and ordinal directions, and all the probes reached the maximum proposed depth of ground disturbance in this area of 182 cm (6 ft). The sediments observed within the 12 Phase 2 auger probes were similar to the sediments recorded in auger probe A4. A typical profile around A4 consisted of a light brown sandy silt with no gravels from the surface to typically 80 cmbs. This stratigraphic layer was part of the agricultural plow zone. Then the sediments transitioned to a grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations to typically 115 cmbs. Around 115 cmbs, organic debris including woody fragments and leaf detritus was observed within four auger probes (A4-N1, A4-E2, A4-W2, and A4-NW). This stratigraphic layer extended to typically 150 cmbs and was a grayish-brown sand with redox concentrations. No organic materials were observed within any of the auger probes to the south of A4. Below the organic layer, the sediments were similar, but the organic materials were absent. This layer continued to 195 cmbs. The profiles observed within the shovel probes were similar to the Sultan Soil series that is mapped at this location (NRCS 2021).

Twelve auger probes were excavated around auger probe CB-9 in the cardinal and ordinal directions, and all the probes reached the maximum proposed depth of ground disturbance in this area of 274 cm (9 ft). The sediments observed were variable between these auger probes. The plow zone was observed between the surface and up to 75 cmbs. The alluvial deposits below the plow zone varied between a brownish-gray fine sandy silt with no gravels and redox concentrations to a brown fine sand (Figure 7-9). Organic material was observed in five auger probes (CB-9-N2, CB-9-E2, CB-9-S1, CB-9-S2, and CB-9-W1) at depths as shallow as 110 cmbs and extended to 275 cmbs. The buried surface layer ranged from 18 to 80 cm thick and contained detritus and small charcoal fragments. The sediments within the buried surface layer were a light gray to grayish-brown fine sandy silt to silt. The layers below the buried surface were more typically a gray silt or dark gray sand with redox concentrations.

Figure 7-9. Auger probe CB-9-N1 showing typical surface soils.

Twelve auger probes were excavated around auger probe D5 in the cardinal and ordinal directions, and all the probes reached the maximum proposed depth of ground disturbance in this area of 274 cm (9 ft). The sediments observed within these probes were again the agricultural plow zone that extended to 65 cmbs and then a grayish-brown silty sand to sand with no gavels and redox concentrations to typically 175 cmbs. Eleven of the auger probes (D5-N1, D5-N2, D5-E1, D5-E2, D5-SE, D5-S1, D5-S2, D5-SW, D5-W1, and D5-W2) contained an organic enriched layer that began as shallow as 155 cm and was observed at a maximum depth of 290 cmbs. The buried surface layer ranged from 5 to 100 cm thick. The color of the sediments within the buried surface layer were a grayish-brown, gray, dark brownish-gray, and a yellowish-brown, and the texture varied from a silty sand to a sandy silt with redox concentrations and organic material that consisted of leaf detritus and wood fragments. Below the organic layer, the sediments were consistently a dark gray silt with pockets of yellowish-brown medium sand.

Twelve auger probes were excavated around auger probe E4 in the cardinal and ordinal directions, and all the probes reached the maximum proposed depth of ground disturbance in this area of 365 cm (12 ft). The plow zone was also present within the auger probes excavated around E4 and extended to a maximum depth of 55 cmbs. Numerous alluvial stratigraphic layers were observed before the buried surface was encountered. These layers varied in color from a grayish-brown to a dark gray and were typically a silty sand with pockets of medium sand. As was observed within E-4, the buried surface typically began at 220 cmbs and extended up to the maximum depth of ground disturbance, 365 cmbs. Nine of the auger probes (E4-N1, E4-N2, E4-E1, E4-E2, E4-SE, E4-S1, E4-S2, E4-SW, and E4-NW) around E4 contained an organic enriched layer. The sediments observed within this buried surface were consistently a dark brownish-gray silty sand with many organic fragments and few subrounded gravels (Figure 7-10). The buried surface layer ranged from 15 to 109 cm thick and the organic material consisted of small to medium wood fragments. Underlying the buried surface was a dark grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations that continued to the maximum proposed depth of the ground disturbance.

Figure 7-10. Buried surface layer within auger probe E-4-E1 between 220-335 cm below the surface.

The results of the Phase 2 archaeological survey confirmed that the four buried surfaces observed within the auger probes excavated during Phase 1 of the archaeological survey extended beyond the single auger probe and at all four locations extended at least 20 m in a single direction of the original observation. These surfaces were stable enough to accumulate organic materials but did not contain any precontact or historic-period cultural materials.

8. Architectural Survey Results

HRA identified four parcels within the AI with previously unevaluated architectural resources constructed in 1976 or earlier (Figure 8-1).

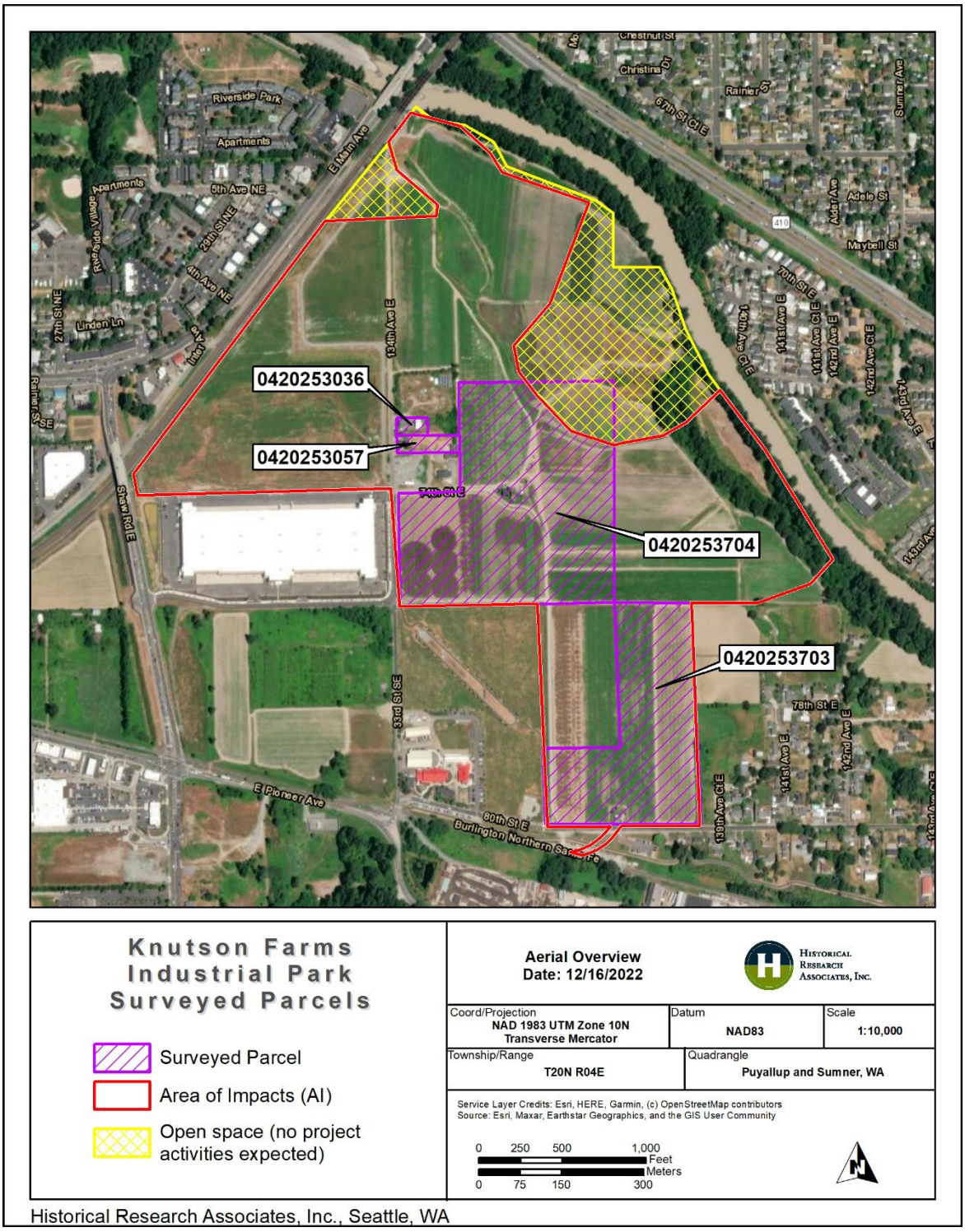

Figure 8-1. Surveyed parcels.

8.1 13719 80th St. E

According to the Pierce County Assessor, the residence at 13719 80th St. E on parcel 0420253703 was constructed in 1930 (Pierce County Assessor 2021) (Figures 8-2 and 8-3). The building has possibly been enlarged to the rear, where a shallow shed roof projects over a possible addition. The building's facade includes a central entry door with a projecting gable roof over a concrete stoop. The entry is flanked east and west by sliding, aluminum-framed windows. Side elevations include small, single-light, wood-framed windows, some of which are covered with plywood, sliding, aluminum-framed windows, and louvered vents in the gables. An associated detached, single-car garage is located to the east. It is also clad in clapboards and includes an overhead garage door.

Figure 8-2. 13719 80th St. E, facade, view north.

Figure 8-3. 13719 80th St. E, west elevation, view northeast.

Integrity

From its period of construction (1930), the bungalow at 13719 80th St. E retains integrity of location, setting, and association, as it remains on its original parcel in association with surrounding agricultural land. Alterations and additions, including a likely addition to the rear and incompatible window replacement have diminished the building's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, although the building has a bungalow form, it no longer serves as a single-family residence for a single parcel but is part of a larger farming operation. The building does not possess integrity of feeling.

Evaluation

The building at 13719 80th St. E was constructed in 1930 and is located at the southern end of a 16.46-acre parcel associated with the twentieth-century agricultural activity of the Puyallup Valley. The building and its associated farm land is located west of the Puyallup River and is part of what is now known as the Knutson Farms, a business founded by Harold Knutson in the 1930s, although Knutson did not acquire this land from E. C. Orton, a member of one of the region's early bulb farming families, until 1957, when the elder bulb farmer retired (*Seattle Times* 1957). According to a 1957 article in the *Seattle Times*, "Orton, who is retiring, said in Sumner that the sale includes between 400 and 500 acres of top-quality land… It has been used mainly to grow bulbs and hothouse rhubarb and a small amount of Hereford beef stock" (*Seattle Times* 1957). Harold Knutson passed the business to his son, Roger, in the 1970s.

Unlike parcels farther north, this location was not originally farmed by the Ortons. It appears in historic atlases as belonging to "L. M. Marther" in 1951 and appears, from historic maps, to have

become part of the Orton and Knutson property in the mid-twentieth century (Metsker 1951, 1960, 1965). Research did not reveal anything about the Marther family.

This parcel has long been cultivated, but this building is not the headquarters for the Knutson Farms or the Knutson family. It appears to be a secondary cultivated field supporting the Knutson Farms, which is primarily located across the Puyallup River at 16406 78th St E in Sumner (Chesley 2007; Metsker 1951; *Seattle Times* 1976).

The bungalow at 13719 80th St. E, identified as "commercial" in county records, is most likely a utilitarian building associated with farming practices and the farm's supporting staff. Although not the headquarters for either the Orton or Knutson farms, the building is associated with significant events and trends in local agricultural history due to its association with the fields cultivated by the Orton and Knutson families (Criterion A). The building, while owned by significant farmers, including the Orton and Knutson families, is not known to have served as family or business headquarters for either family. Both the Knutson and E. C. Orton families regularly appear in historic records as residing in Sumner. It is not known to be significant for its association with persons possessing documented significance in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). While the building retains the massing and symmetrical facade of an early twentieth century bungalow, it has been altered and does not retain the multi-light wood-framed windows or ornamental details that would identify it as an example of a particular type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic values, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., qualify as part of a district) (Criterion C). Finally, the building was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

While the building and its surrounding parcel 0420253703 are significant under Criterion A, the building is no longer associated with a small family farm and has been incompatibly altered. It does not retain sufficient integrity from its period of construction (1930) to convey its significance. Therefore, due to a loss of integrity, HRA recommends the building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Additionally, HRA recommends the building is not eligible for listing in the WHR, PCRHP, or PRHP under any criteria.

8.2 7525 134th Ave. E

According to the Pierce County Assessor, the primary building on the 33.78-acre parcel 0420253704 addressed as 7525 134th Ave. E was constructed in 1920 (Figures 8-4–8-6). It appears in the earliest available historic aerials (1931) (NETROnline 2021; Pierce County Assessor 2021). The building faces north toward 74th St. E and is associated with two functionally related units, a garage/chicken coop (ca. 1970) and storage shed/barn (ca. 1920) (Figures 8-7–8-9). The primary residence is an American foursquare. It sits on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in clapboards, and is topped by a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. The building is square in plan with a projection off the rear topped by a single-story shed roof. The building's facade includes a gabled porch roof supported by square posts over a post and pier stoop. Flanking the central entry door to the west is a large vinyl picture window over shallow sliding windows. To the west of the entry is a one-over-one aluminum-framed window. The second story includes two one-over-one aluminum-framed windows. The west

elevation includes two aluminum-framed windows per floor. The east elevation includes one on the lower floor and two on the upper floor. The building's rear elevation includes one aluminum-framed window on the upper story over the single-story projection, which includes small, aluminum-framed windows on all elevations and a separate entrance with stair on the east elevation.

Functionally related buildings include a garage/chicken coop to the east of the primary residence (ca. 1970) with a sliding garage door facing north. It is clad in vertical planks and topped by an asphalt shingled, front-gabled roof. A wood-framed two-light window faces west alongside an open door frame. To the rear of the garage, plywood has been used to construct a single story projection with asphalt shed roof. The projection's southern wall is partially covered by wood slats secured with chicken wire. A covered window is located on the east elevation. According to historic aerials, the building dates to ca. 1970 (NETROnline 2021).

Additionally, a two-story storage shed/barn is located northeast of the residence and appears in 1931 aerials (NETROnline 2021). It likely dates to ca. 1920. It is built of post and beam on a dirt floor. The building is constructed against a slope so that the lower level is partially visible. The lower floor is partially enclosed by walls of poured-concrete, stacked pieces of broken concrete, and plank siding. It is open to the north with bare framing to the east. It is topped by a shed roof of corrugated metal. Above the first floor, the partial second floor is clad in plank siding with bare framing facing north. Two wood-framed openings are located on the south and west elevations. The partial second floor is partially topped by a roof of corrugated metal over wood planks.

Figure 8-4. 7525 134th Ave. E, residence, view southeast.

Figure 8-5. 7525 134th Ave. E, residence, view south.

Figure 8-6. 7525 134th Ave. E, residence and associated garage, view northwest.

Figure 8-7. 7525 134th Ave. E, garage, view southwest.

Figure 8-8. 7525 134th Ave. E, barn, view southwest.

Figure 8-9. 7525 134th Ave. E, barn, view north.

Integrity

From its period of construction (ca. 1920), the residence, with functionally related garage/chicken coop and storage shed/barn, at 7525 134th Ave. E retains integrity of location, setting, and association, as it remains on its original parcel in association with surrounding agricultural land. Alterations and additions, including an addition to the rear of the residence, incompatible replacement windows, and alterations including a projecting first floor bay on the storage shed/barn have diminished the resources' integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling (NETROnline 2021). The garage/chicken coop is a relatively late addition to the parcel (ca. 1970) and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation

The primary residence, storage shed/barn, and garage/chicken coop at 7525 134th Ave. E on parcel 0420253704 were constructed ca. 1920. They are associated with the twentieth-century agricultural activity of the Puyallup Valley. The residence and its associated units are located west of the Puyallup River on the Knutson Farms, a business founded by Harold Knutson in the 1930s, although Knutson did not acquire this land from E. C. Orton, a member of one of the region's early bulb farming families, until 1957, when the elder bulb farmer retired (*Seattle Times* 1957). According to a 1957 article in the *Seattle Times*, "Orton, who is retiring, said in Sumner that the sale includes between 400 and 500 acres of top-qualify land… It has been used mainly to grow bulbs and hothouse rhubarb and a small amount of Hereford beef stock" (*Seattle Times* 1957). Harold Knutson passed the business to his son, Roger, in the 1970s.

This parcel has long been cultivated, although this location is not the headquarters for the Knutson Farms or the Knutson family. It appears to be a secondary, cultivated field for the business, which is

primarily housed across the Puyallup River at 16406 78th St E in Sumner (Chesley 2007; Metsker 1951; *Seattle Times* 1976).

The foursquare at 7525 134th Ave. E, identified as "commercial" in county records, is most likely a residential building associated with farming practices and the farm's supporting staff. Although not the headquarters for the Knutson Farms, the building is associated with significant events and trends in local agricultural history due to its association with the fields cultivated by the Orton and Knutson families (Criterion A). The building, while owned by significant farmers, including the Orton and Knutson families, may have served as a primary residence or headquarters for members of either family in the early or mid-twentieth century, although this could not be confirmed. Both the Knutson and E. C. Orton families regularly appear in historic records as residing in Sumner. The buildings are not known to be significant for their association with persons possessing documented significance in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). While the residence is a recognizable example of an American foursquare, with the boxy plan and hipped roof typical of the type, it does not possess the wood-framed windows, diamond panes, porch, or ornamental trim found on distinctive examples. The storage shed/barn has been heavily altered and is not a recognizable example of a particular type of barn or storage shed. The garage/chicken coop is a relatively late addition and possess no architectural significance. None of the buildings possess the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction. The residence and storage shed/barn and garage/chicken coop are not the works of a master, do not possess high artistic values, and do not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., qualify as parts of a district) (Criterion C). Finally, the residence, storage shed/barn, and garage/chicken coop were built of common construction methods and well-known materials and are unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

The residence, with its functionally related units, is significant under Criterion A. While some integrity has been lost, the resources continue to convey their significance. HRA recommends the residence, storage shed/barn, and garage/chicken coop are eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A. The eligible resource is bound by the present and historic tax parcel boundaries, which include the associated farmland. The period of significance for the building and its functionally related units dates to its construction in 1920 and continues through 1970.

Additionally, the residence and functionally related units are eligible for listing in the WHR at the local level, and/or the PCRHP under Criterion 1, and/or the PRHP under Criterion D(i).

8.3 7301 134th Ave. E

According to the Pierce County Assessor, the residence at 7301 134th Ave. E on parcel 0420253057 was constructed in 1970 (Pierce County Assessor 2021) (Figures 8-10 and 8-11). However, this may be in error, as a building with similar massing appears in aerial photographs in 1955 (NETROnline 2021). The building is assumed to have been constructed ca. 1955. It is two stories, rectangular in plan, and faces west. The building sits on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is topped by a front-gabled roof with no eaves covered in asphalt shingles. A large projecting porch with wood railing is located above a covered bay on the lower floor on the south elevation. The building's two primary entries are located below the projecting porch. The west-facing facade features square, wood-framed windows and a one-over-one wood-framed window on the lower floor, along with a large wood-framed picture window on the upper floor with two vinyl-framed

replacement windows. Wood-framed windows remain on the lower floor of the south elevation, while upper windows and a sliding door are vinyl-framed. The building's north elevation includes a wood porch with exterior stair to the upper floor, which includes single and paired vinyl-framed windows.

Figure 8-10. 7301 134th Ave. E, view northeast.

Figure 8-11. 7301 134th Ave. E, view southeast.

Integrity

From its period of construction (ca. 1955), the residence at 7301 134th Ave. E retains integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel in association with surrounding agricultural land. Alterations including incompatible replacement siding and incompatible replacement windows, as well as a recent change of use, and possible division into multiple units has diminished its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation

The residence at 7301 134th Ave. E was constructed ca. 1955 as a single family residence. It was owned by the Kusminsky and Lathrop families before being acquired by Knutson Farms in 2017 (Pierce County Assessor 2021). While the building is now part of the operations of the Knutson Farms, it was originally owned by single families who were not located on farm parcels but on narrow, deep residential parcels. The building does not have a significant association with the agricultural history of the Knutson Farms and does not appear to be significant for any other association with events or a series of events important in local, state, or national history (Criterion A). The building, while owned by a significant farming family now, is not known to have served as a primary residence or headquarters for a farming family prior to its sale in 2017. It is not significant for its association with persons possessing documented significance in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). The building is modest in plan, rectangular, with few character defining features of any particular type, apart from its massing and minimal eaves. It does not possess the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic values, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., qualify as part of a district) (Criterion C). Finally, the residence was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

The residence at 7301 134th Ave. E does not meet any criteria for listing in the NRHP and does not retain integrity from its period of construction (ca. 1955). HRA recommends the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Additionally, HRA recommends the building is not eligible for listing in the WHR, PCRHP, or PRHP under any criteria.

8.4 7215 134th Ave. E

According to the Pierce County Assessor, the residence at 7215 134th Ave. E on parcel 0420253036 was constructed in 1940 (Pierce County Assessor 2021) (Figures 8-12 and 8-13). Historic aerials suggest that a functionally related outbuilding, a large barn now used as a garage east of the residence, was constructed ca. 1955 (NETROnline 2021) (Figures 8-14 and 8-15). The single-story residence at 7215 134th Ave. E sits above a basement on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is topped by an asphalt-shingle, cross-gabled roof. The building's facade includes a wood stair with wood posts and rail to a recessed porch and recessed entry door, paired with a vinyl window with shutters under the projecting porch roof. The recessed entry is flanked on the north by a front-facing gable with central vinyl sliding window over a projecting vinyl bay window. On the

south is an additional one-over-one vinyl window. The south elevation includes no visible fenestration. The north elevation includes a single vinyl-framed sliding window, two narrow vinyl-framed windows, and a shed dormer with four shallow, vinyl-framed windows.

To the east of the residence, the functionally related barn/garage sits on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is topped by a standing-seam metal, gambrel roof. Windows are vinyl framed, sliding or fixed. A covered bay is located south of the primary mass, and an enclosed bay is located to the north. Two overhead garage doors are centrally located.

Figure 8-12. 7215 134th Ave. E, view east.

Figure 8-13. 7215 134th Ave. E, view southeast.

Figure 8-14. 7215 134th Ave. E, outbuilding, view east.

Figure 8-15. 7215 134th Ave. E, outbuilding, view southeast.

Integrity

From its period of construction (1940), the residence at 7215 134th Ave. E retains integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel in association with surrounding agricultural land. Alterations including incompatible replacement siding and incompatible replacement windows, as well as a change of use once the building was acquired by Knutson Farms in 2017, have diminished its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation

The residence at 7215 134th Ave. E was constructed in 1940, with its functionally related outbuilding appearing ca. 1955. It was owned by the Kusminsky family before being acquired by Knutson Farms in 2017 (Pierce County Assessor 2021). While the building is now part of the operations of the Knutson Farms, it was originally owned by a single family not located on a farm parcel but on a relatively small residential parcel. The building does not have a significant association with the agricultural history of the Knutson Farms and does not appear to be significant for any other association with events or series of events important in local, state, or national history (Criterion A). The building, while owned by a significant farming family now, is not known to have served as a primary residence or headquarters for a farming family prior to its sale in 2017. It is not significant for its association with persons possessing documented significance in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). The building is a modest example of a mid-century resource with few character-defining features due to alterations including window and siding replacement. It does not possess the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic values, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., qualify as part of a district) (Criterion

C). Finally, the residence was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

The residence, with its functionally related garage, at 7215 134th Ave. E does not meet any criteria for listing in the NRHP and does not retain integrity from its period of construction (ca. 1940). HRA recommends the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Additionally, HRA recommends the residence and garage are not eligible for listing in the WHR, PCRHP, or PRHP under any criteria.

9. Summary and Recommendations

HRA conducted two phases of archaeological survey including deep auger test probes and identified and further examined buried surfaces in four areas within the AI. Despite the number and, in Phase 2, the intensity of the auger test probes, HRA identified no archaeological deposits or precontact or historic-period artifacts anywhere within the AI. HRA recommends that no additional archaeological investigations are needed associated with the proposed project as currently designed.

HRA's architectural historian surveyed four parcels in the AI with built-environment resources and recommends that one qualifies for listing in the NRHP. The primary residence with two functionally related units at 7525 134th Ave. E on parcel 0420253074 is significant for its association with local agricultural history and qualifies for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A (Figure 9-1).

The project proposes to construct an industrial development on the site of the former Orton farm. If construction requires demolition of the buildings at 7525 134th Ave. E on parcel 0420253074 and the loss of all associated farmland, this may constitute an environmental impact under SEPA. If a significant, adverse impact cannot be avoided, the project team should work together with the lead agency to reduce or mitigate the environmental impact. Mitigation measures may include, for instance, avoiding demolition, preserving some percentage of traditional farmland, and/or incorporating interpretive documentation into the project design.

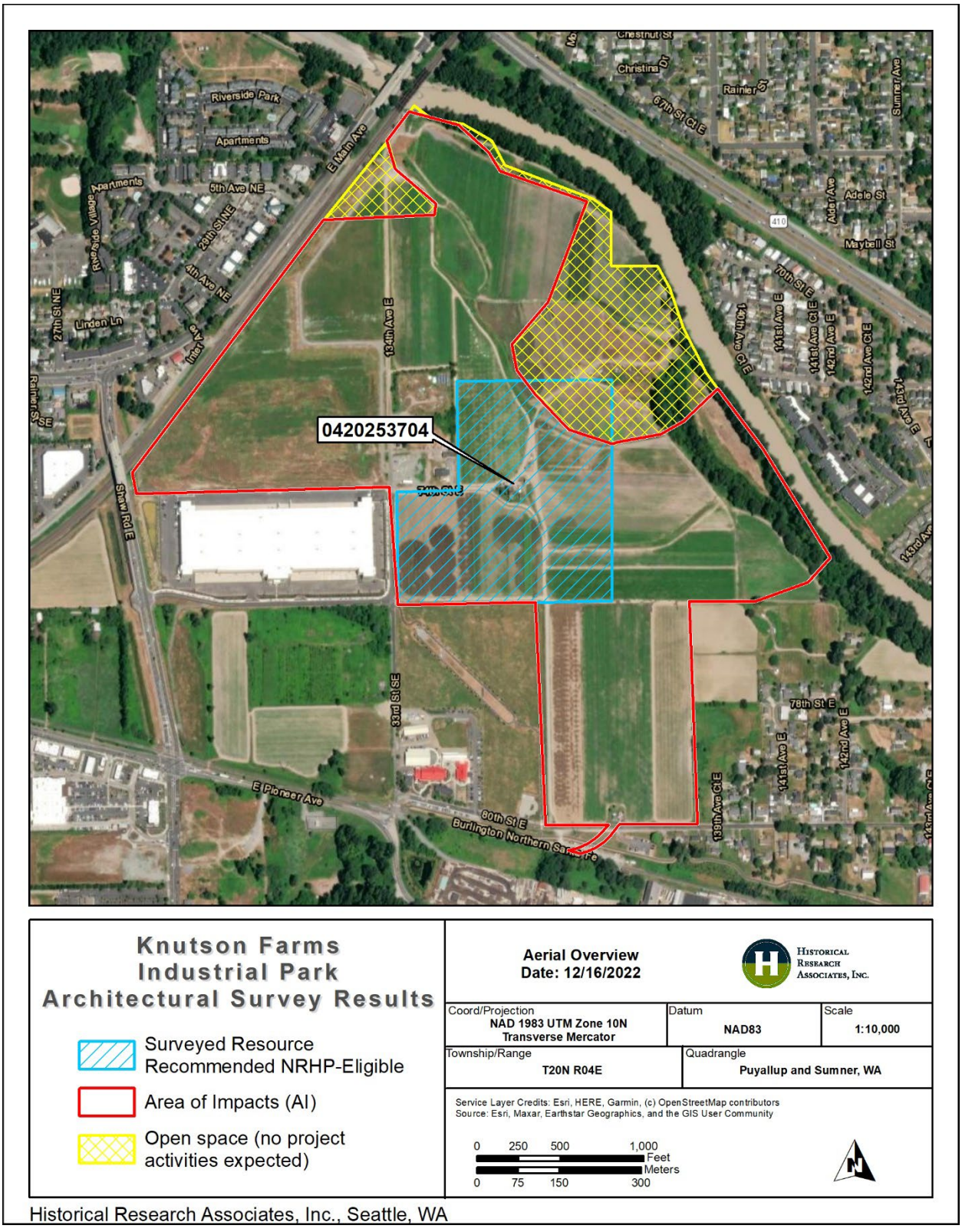

Figure 9-1. Surveyed Resources HRA recommends eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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Appendix A. Auger Probe Table

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
A-1	182	194	0–50: Grayish-brown silty sand with few subrounded gravels—*alluvium* 50–125: Grayish-brown silty sand with oxidation and no gravels—*alluvium* 125–194: Brown silty sand with gray mottling and oxidations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226871, 556843	None
A-2	182	190	0–48: Compact grayish-brown silty sand with few subrounded gravels—*alluvium* 48–108: Grayish-brown silty sand with oxidation and no gravels—*alluvium* 108–190: Brownish-gray silty sand with oxidation *Terminated at desired depth*	5226960, 556830	None
A-3	182	190	0–144: Brown silty fine to coarse sand with common subrounded gravels and roots 144–190: Brown silty fine to coarse sand mottled with gray sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226872, 556704	None
A-4	182	190	0–60: Grayish-brown silty sand with some slight oxidation mottling, and no gravels—*alluvium* 60–100: Brownish-gray sand with some oxidation and no gravels—*alluvium* 100–162: Dark gray silt with mottled oxidation and small organics—*buried surface* 162–170: Black fine sand 170–190: Gray fine silt with oxidation and few organics—*buried surface* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226952, 556702	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
B-1	152	90	0–70: Grayish-brown silty fine sand with very many angular medium to large gravels and very few roots 70–90: Brown silt with many subrounded medium gravels and orange oxidation *Terminated due to gravel obstruction*	5226631, 556676	None
B-2	152	184	0–184: Brown to grayish-brown silty fine sand with very few angular to subrounded small pebbles *Terminated at desired depth*	5226692, 556610	0–40 cmbs: colorless glass fragment
B-3	152	274	0–110: Dark brown sandy silt with some subrounded cobbles—*alluvium* 110–213: Dark gray silty sand 213–259: Very dark gray silty clay with few angular gravels 259–274: Dark brown fine sandy silt with a thin black organic bedded layer and many organic fragments *Terminated at desired depth*	5226648, 556474	None
C-1	182	265	0–110: Light brown sandy silt with no roots with few small subangular gravel 110–115: Gray sandy silt with oxidation 115–255: Gray fine sandy silt with oxidation and woody debris 255–265: Gray sand with very few organics *Terminated due to water table*	5226631, 556995	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
C-2	182	183	0–40: Dark brown very fine sandy silt with few subangular gravels and cobbles 40–79: Dark brown coarse sandy silt with oxidation 79–96: Light gray compacted sandy silt with oxidation 96–183: Light gray fine sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226709, 556932	None
C-3	182	194	0–80: Dry grayish-brown fine sandy silt with oxidation, many roots, and no gravels—*alluvium* 80–120: Grayish-brown silty sand with some slight oxidation mottling, and no gravels—*alluvium* 120–194: Gray and brown mottled silty sand with oxidation and no gravels—*alluvium, water at 120 cmbs* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226656, 556851	None
C-4	-	-	Not excavated due to existing structures	-	-
CB-1	274	285	0–86: Grayish-brown sandy silt with few subangular small gravels 86–235: Light gray fine sandy with oxidation 235–245: Grayish-brown fine grained silty sand 245-285: Grayish brown fine sandy silt with frequent oxidation pockets *Terminated at desired depth*	5226739, 556813	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
CB-2	274	205	0–45: Light brown silty fine to medium sand with no gravels and very few roots 45–60: Gray-brown fine sandy silt with no gravels 60–110: Brownish-gray sand with pockets of sandy silt and oxidation 110–205: Dark brownish-gray coarse sand with small pebbles *Terminated due to water inundation*	5226407, 557338	0–45 cmbs: colorless flat glass fragment
CB-3	274	280	0–38: Light brown fine sandy silt with no gravels 38–80: Dark gray fine to medium sand with no gravels and oxidation 80–105: Grayish-brown fine sandy silt with no gravels and oxidation 105–206: Dark gray fine to medium sand with no gravels 206–232: Dark gray silty medium sand 232–280: Dark gray medium sandy silt *Terminated at desired depth*	5226136, 557281	None
CB-4	274	244	0–80: Light brown sandy silt with pockets of gray finer sand 80–244: Light brown sandy silt with pockets of gray finer sand and few gravels *Terminated due to impenetrable gravel*	5226252, 557282	0–80 cmbs: colorless glass fragment
CB-5	274	245	0–34: Light brown fine sandy silt with no gravels and very few roots 34–216: Light gray fine sandy silt with no gravels and orange oxidation 216–245: Light gray fine sandy silt with no gravels, orange oxidation, and woody debris *Terminated due to water inundation*	5226315, 557111	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
CB-6	274	242	0–33: Light brown fine sandy silt with no gravels and very few roots 33–62: Light grayish-brown silty fine sand with oxidation and no gravels 62–85: Brownish-gray silty sand with oxidation 85–242: Brownish-gray silty sand and compact silt pockets with oxidation *Terminated due to water inundation*	5226279, 557046	None
CB-7	274	284	0–45: Light brown fine sandy silt with few rounded gravels 45–284: Grayish-brown fine to medium sand with few rounded gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226587, 557088	None
CB-8	274	275	0–10: Light brown sandy silt with few subangular gravels 10–15: Grayish-brown sandy silt 15–200: Brown sandy silt with oxidation and pockets of grayish brown sand. 200–275: Dark gray silty sand with oxidation *Terminated at desired depth*	5226706, 556990	None
CB-9	274	280	0–25: Light grayish-brown sandy silt with few subangular gravels 25–67: Brownish-gray silty fine sand with oxidation 67–230: Brownish-gray silty very fine sand with oxidation—*moisture increases with depth* 230–270: Light brown sandy silt with oxidation and few organic fragments 270–280: Light brown mixed with dark gray very fine silt with no gravels and pockets of clay *Terminated at desired depth*	5226827, 556875	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
CB-10	274	55	0–55: Grayish-brown silty medium to coarse sand with common subangular gravels, pebbles, and cobbles *Terminated due to infilling*	5226999, 556898	None
CB-11	274	274	0–10: Light brown sandy silt with many subangular gravels 10–22: Dark gray compact very fine sandy silt with no gravels 22–90: Brown compact sandy silt with no gravels 90–274: Light gray to dark gray silt loam with orange mottling *Terminated at desired depth*	5226777, 556719	None
CB-12	274	282	0–101: Light brown sandy silt with no gravels 101–165: Grayish-brown sandy silt with oxidation 165–251: Grayish silty clay with few subrounded gravels and oxidation 251–282: Dark gray sandy silt with few subangular gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226819, 556621	None
D-1	274	281	0–45: Dark brown sandy silt with few subangular gravels 45–55: Light brownish-gray sandy silt with oxidation 55–70: Light brownish gray sand with oxidation 70–145: Light brownish-gray silty sand with oxidation 145–220: Dark brownish-gray fine sandy silt with oxidation 220–281: Dark brownish-gray silty sand with oxidation—*water at 280 cmbs* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226517, 557051	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
D-2	274	276	0–34: Light brown sandy silt with few subangular gravels 34–65: Dark brownish-gray sand with no gravels 65–115: Dark brownish-gray sandy silt with oxidation 115–130: Dark brownish-gray sandy silt 130–150: Gray silty sand with oxidation 150–276: Gray sandy silt with oxidation and wooden fragments *Terminated at desired depth*	5226435, 557043	None
D-3	274	275	0–64: Light brown silty fine sand with some small subangular to rounded gravels with few roots 64–190: Brownish-gray silty sand with oxidation 190–275: Light gray silt with oxidation and woody fragments *Terminated at desired depth*	5226483, 557011	0–64 cmbs: colorless glass fragment
D-4	274	274	0–30: Light brown fine sandy silt with no gravels 30–115: Light gray fine sandy silt with woody debris 115–140: Dark gray fine silty sand with oxidation 140–165: Gray fine silty sand with few gravels and oxidation 165–274: Dark gray silty sand with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226453, 556868	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
D-5	274	295	0–35: Grayish-brown mixed with dark gray sandy silt with oxidation and very few subangular gravels and cobbles 35–40: Light gray sandy silt with oxidation and very few subangular gravels and cobbles 40–60: Grayish-brown mixed with dark gray sandy silt with oxidation and few subangular gravels and cobbles 60–189: Grayish-brown medium sand—*water at 167 cmbs* 189–260: Dark gray sandy silt with few organic fragments 260–295: Dark gray silty loam *Terminated at desired depth*	5226508, 556843	35–60 cmbs: plastic fragments
E-1	365	153	0–43: Grayish-brown silty sand with few small subangular gravels and pebbles 43–153: Dark brownish-gray coarse sand with common subangular gravels, pebbles *Terminated due to gravel obstruction*	5226584, 557181	None
E-2	365	235	0–30: Light brown silty fine sand with few gravels and very few fine roots 30–90: Grayish-brown silty fine sand with no gravels 90–115: Brownish-gray silty sand 115–150: Brownish-gray silty sand with pockets of silt 150–230: Brownish-gray medium sand with oxidation 230–235: Dark gray coarse sand with common gravels *Terminated due to gravel obstruction*	5226488, 557222	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
E-3	365	260	0–38: Grayish-brown sandy silt with few subangular gravels 38–165: Brownish-gray coarse sand with small subrounded pebbles 165–260: Dark gray coarse sand with few subrounded gravels, cobbles *Terminated due to gravel obstruction*	5226399, 557180	20 cmbs: small colorless glass fragment
E-4	365	370	0–45: Grayish-brown silty sand with few subrounded gravels—*alluvium* 45–60: Brownish-gray coarse sand with no gravels—*alluvium* 60–130: Brownish-gray very fine sandy silt with oxidation—*alluvium* 130–214: Brownish-gray medium to fine sandy silt with oxidation 214–259: Light gray silty with oxidation—*alluvium* 259–315: Dark gray sand with wooden fragments 315–370: Brown silt with some dark gray mottles—*water at 370* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226337, 557229	None
F-1	243	223	0–30: Light brown fine sandy silt 30–50: Light gray silty sand with oxidation 50–140: Brownish-gray sand with oxidation 140–160: Dark gray dam sand occasional pockets of silt 160–223: Gray silty very fine sand with oxidation *Terminated due to water inundation*	5226151, 557070	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
F-2	243	220	0–47: Dark brown sandy silt with no gravels 47–75: Light brownish-gray silty very fine sand with oxidation 75–100: Light brownish-gray silty very fine sand with pockets of compact silt and oxidation 100–115: Dark grayish-orange sand 115–215: Light brownish-gray silty very fine sand with pockets of compact silt and oxidation 215–220: Light brownish-gray silty very fine sand with pockets of compact silt and oxidation—*water at 215 cmbs* *Terminated due to water inundation*	5226067, 557107	None
F-3	243	213	0–30: Gray brown fine sandy silt with no gravels 30–120: Light gray silty fine sand with oxidation and no gravels 120–140: Dark gray fine silty sand with oxidation 140–200: Light gray silty fine sand with oxidation and woody debris 200–213: Dark gray silt with debris *Terminated at desired depth*	5225993, 557074	None
FC-1	274	274	0–207: Brown sandy silt with many subangular to rounded gravels and orange oxidation 207–274: Wet brown silty loam with red oxidation *Terminated at desired depth*	5227140, 556773	0–30 cmbs: white ware fragment, colorless glass fragment, blue plastic fragment
FC-2	274	183	0–109: Brownish-gray silty sand with few subangular gravels 109–167: Dark brown silty sand—*water at 167 cmbs* 167–183: Dark grayish-brown sand *Terminated due to water inundation*	5227095, 556833	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
FC-3	274	164	0–152: Grayish-brown silty sand with few subangular gravels 152–164: Grayish-brown medium coarse sand with many rounded to subrounded gravels *Terminated due to impenetrable gravels*	5227181, 556828	0–152 cmbs: colorless glass fragment
FC-4	274	229	0–134: Grayish-brown fine silty sand with few subangular gravels 134–165: Grayish-brown fine sandy silt with few subrounded gravels and orange oxidation 165–182: Black medium to coarse sand with few subangular gravels and organic fragments 182–229: Grayish-brown fine silty sand with few subangular gravels *Terminated due to water inundation*	5227139, 556893	None
FC-5	274	170	0–36: Brownish-gray silty sand with few subangular gravels 36–164: Grayish-brown silty sand with few subangular gravels and charcoal fragments 164–170: Grayish-brown silty sand with common subrounded gravels—*water at 170 cmbs* *Terminated due to water inundation*	5227107, 556970	None
FC-6	274	226	0–38: Dark brown very fine sandy silt with few gravels 38–86: Light brown very fine sandy silt 86–140: Gray silty sand 140–226: Gray silty sand with common gravels *Terminated due to impenetrable gravels*	5226551, 557335	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
FC-7	274	294	0–75: Brown fine sandy silt with no gravels 75–120: Very dark brown and black sand 120–190: Grayish-brown very fine sandy silt with no gravels 190–240: Grayish-brown coarse silty sand with oxidation 240–294: Grayish-brown fine sandy silt with oxidation and few small organic fragments *Terminated at desired depth*	5226454, 557352	None
FC-8	274	295	0–56: Grayish-brown sandy silt with subangular gravels 56–84: Brownish-gray silty sand with no gravels 84–235: Brown sandy silt with oxidation 235–255: Dark brown coarse sandy silt with oxidation and organic fragments 255–295: Brown sandy silt with oxidation and pockets of sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226506, 557399	None
FC-9	274	253	0–60: Grayish-brown sandy silt with few small roots and few subangular gravels 60–190: Brownish-gray sand 190–253: Dark gray fine to medium sand with no gravels 253: Dark gray fine to medium sand with many gravels and cobbles *Terminated due to impenetrable gravels*	5226398, 557457	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
FC-10	274	290	0–225: Grayish-brown sandy silt with few small subangular gravels and oxidation 225–250: Grayish-brown silty sand with oxidation 250–290: Grayish-brown sandy silt with mottled dark gray sand and orange oxidation *Terminated at desired depth*	5226461, 557458	None
G-1	243	262	0–46: Dark brown sandy silt with no gravels 64–160: Dark brownish-gray silty sand with compact silt and oxidation 160–262: Dark brownish-gray fine to medium sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226198, 557247	None
G-2	243	228	0–33: Light brown fine sandy silt with no gravels and very few roots 33–35: Gray fine to medium sand with no gravels 35–70: Grayish-brown fine sandy silt with no gravels 70–95: Gray sand with oxidation 95–110: Dark gray silty sand with oxidation 110–228: Gray silty sand with few gravels *Terminated due to water inundation*	5226099, 557228	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
G-3	243	268	0–40: Light brown sandy silt with no gravels 40–70: Dark gray fine to medium sand no gravels 70–105: Brownish-gray mix of coarse sand and very fine sandy silt with no gravels and oxidation 105–140: Gray very fine sandy silt with oxidation 140–180: Brownish-gray mix of coarse sand and very fine sandy silt with no gravels and oxidation 180-268: Dark gray fine silty sand with grayish-brown compact silt mottling with few organic fragments *Terminated at desired depth*	5226009, 557259	0–40 cmbs: colorless glass fragment
IDF-1	274	246	0–182: Brown silty fine to coarse sand with very few subrounded gravels, fine roots, and oxidation 182–246: Brown silty fine to coarse sand with very few subrounded gravels and oxidation *Terminated due to water inundation*	5226750, 556533	None
IDF-2	274	287	0–195: Grayish-brown compact sandy silt with oxidation and no gravels 195–213: Grayish-brown sand with oxidation 213–287: Dark gray silty clay with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5227002, 556780	None
IDF-3	274	183	0–183: Grayish-brown compacted sandy silt with oxidation and very few subangular gravels *Terminated due to water inundation*	5226568, 556960	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
IDF-4	274	275	0–172: Grayish-brown silty sand with small subangular and angular gravels, cobbles and oxidation 172–215: Grayish-brown medium sand with oxidation 215–224: Grayish-brown medium sand with oxidation and organic debris 224–275: Gray silty clay *Terminated at desired depth*	5226841, 556778	0–172 cmbs: 2 colorless glass fragments
IDF-5	274	280	0–40: Light brown sandy silt with few subangular gravels 40–90: Brownish-gray sandy silt with oxidation 90–150: Gray medium to coarse sand 150–210: Dark gray silty sand 210–270: Dark gray silty coarse sand with oxidation 270–280: Very fine silt with pockets of clay and oxidation *Terminated at desired depth*	5226592, 556566	None
IDF-6	274	295	0–48: Light brown sandy silt with few gravels 48–72: Gray brown silty fine sand with no gravels and oxidation 72–140: Gray fine to medium sand with no gravels and oxidation 140–150: Dark gray fine to medium sand with no gravels 150–250: Gray-brown very fine sandy silt with oxidation and common organic materials—*water table at 160 cmbs* 250–295: Very fine silt with pockets of clay and sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226761, 556877	None

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
IDF-7	274	285	0–45: Light brown very compact fine sandy silt with common gravels 45–80: Grayish-brown fine sandy silt with no gravels and oxidation 80–180: Brown fine sandy silt with no gravels and oxidation 180–200: Grayish-brown fine sandy silt with oxidation and small charcoal fragments 200–260: Grayish-brown fine sandy silt with organic debris and oxidation 260–285: Dark brown coarse sandy silt with pockets of sand and oxidation *Terminated at desired depth*	5226603, 556913	0–45 cmbs: colorless glass fragment, amber glass fragment
IDF-8	274	200	0–40: Dark brown very fine sandy silt with small subangular gravels 40–50: Light brown very fine sandy silt 50–135: Gray sand with oxidation 135–190: Dark gray coarse sand with common gravels 190–200: Dark gray coarse sand with very many gravels and pebbles *Terminated at cobble obstruction*	5226525, 557126	50–60 cmbs: 10 nail fragments
IDF-9	274	285	0–45: Grayish-brown sandy silt with few small subangular gravels 45–111: Brownish-gray coarse sand with oxidation 111–147: Light gray silty sand with red oxidation 147–245: Brownish-gray coarse sand with oxidation 245–285: Brown fine sandy silt with oxidation—*moisture increases with depth* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226413, 557269	30 cmbs: small colorless glass fragment

Table A-1. Phase 1 Shovel Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Proposed Depth of Ground Disturbance	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
IDF-10	274	277	0–35: Light brown sandy silt with no gravels 35–40: Light gray sandy silt with oxidation 40–46: Dark gray silty sand 46–100: Dark gray silty sand with oxidation 100–246: Dark gray silty loam with oxidation and woody debris 246–277: Dark gray sandy silt with woody debris *Terminated at desired depth*	5226365, 556967	None
IDF-11	274	224	0–39: Brown compact sandy silt with very few gravels 39–105: Light gray silty sand with very few gravels 105–221: Dark gray mixed with black sand with no gravels *Terminated due to water table*	5226118, 557200	None
IDF-12	274	264	0–48: Brown compact sandy silt with very few gravels 48–180: Light gray sandy silt 180–214: Light gray silt with very few gravels and oxidation 214-244: Wet dark gray silt with woody debris 244–264: Dark gray silty sand with oxidation—*water table at 250 cmbs* *Terminated due to water table*	5226047, 557195	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
A4-N1	195	0–80: Light brown sandy silt with no gravels 80–124: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 124–145: Grayish-brown sand with redox concentrations and few organic fragments—*buried surface* 145–150: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 150–170: Mixed brown silt with organic fragments and grayish brown sandy silt—*buried surface* 170–195: Brownish gray silt with redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226962, 556700	None
A4-N2	180	0–30: Brown sandy silt with no gravels 30–75: Brownish-gray fine sandy silt with no gravels and redox concentrations 75–168: Reddish-brown fine sandy silt with redox concentrations 168–180: Dark gray fine sand with common redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226972, 556700	None
A4-NE	190	0–36: Light brown sandy silt with no gravels 36–75: Light brown sandy silt with redox concentrations 75–110: Light grayish-brown sandy silt 110–140: Light gray sand with redox concentrations 140–167: Dark gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 167–190: Dark gray sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226965, 556709	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
A4-E1	185	0–70: Compact brown silt with no gravels 70–100: Gray-brown sandy silt with no gravels 100–130: Dark gray silt with no gravels and redox concentrations 130–160: Dark gray silty sand with no gravels and redox concentrations 160–185: Dark gray sand with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226956, 556707	None
A4-E2	187	0–58: Brown silt sand with no gravels 58–85: Grayish-brown silt with redox concentration 85–109: Gray silt with redox concentrations 109–187: Dark gray silt sand with few organic fragments—*buried surface* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226956, 556717	None
A4-SE	190	0–40: Brown sandy silt with no gravels 40–60: Gray compact silt with no gravels and redox concentrations 60–70: Gray silt with no gravels and redox concentrations 70–90: Gray silt and compact redox concentrations 90–110: Dark gray sand 110–140: Gray sand with silt and redox concentrations 140–190: Dark gray sand no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226946, 556710	35 cmbs: nondiagnostic aqua vessel glass
A4-S1	180	0–30: Brown sandy silt with no gravels 30–120: Brown silty sand with common redox concentrations 120–140: Yellowish-brown silty sand with no gravels 140–150: Black mixed with dark gray silty sand with redox concentrations and no gravels—*buried surface* 150–180: Dark brownish-gray silt with few redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226949, 556700	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
A4-S2	180	0–30: Brown sandy silt with no gravels 30–120: Brownish-gray fine sandy silt with redox concentration 120–140: Yellowish-brown silty sand no gravels 140–180: Dark brownish-gray silt with few redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226939, 556700	0–15 cmbs: nondiagnostic brown glass fragments
A4-SW	180	0–30: Brown sandy silt with no gravels 30–130: Brownish-gray fine sandy silt with no gravels and redox concentrations 130–160: Reddish-brown fine sandy silt with redox concentrations 160–180: Dark brownish-gray silt with some redox concentrations and no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226946, 556690	None
A4-W1	190	0–30: Brown sandy silt with no gravel 30–145: Brownish-gray fine sandy silt with no gravels 145–185: Dark gray fine sand with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226956, 556693	None
A4-W2	180	0–30: Brown sandy silt with no gravels 30–90: Brownish-gray fine sandy silt with no gravels and redox concentrations 90–95: Reddish-brown fine sandy silt with redox concentrations 95–115: Dark gray silt with many redox concentrations 115–125: Dark brownish-gray sandy silt with woody fragments and organic debris—*buried surface* 125–145: Dark gray fine sand with redox concentrations 145–180: Dark gray silt with few redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226956, 556683	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
A4-NW	185	0–40: Brown fine sandy silt with no gravels 40–95: Compact brown sandy silt with no gravels 95–107: Dark grayish-brown sand with redox concentrations and no gravels 107–125: Gray silt with redox concentrations 125–140: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations and organic fragments—*buried surface* 140–185: Gray sand with redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226965, 556690	None
CB9-N1	275	0–35: Compact brown silty sand with few subrounded gravels and many roots 35–175: Light yellowish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 175–225: Yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with no gravels and redox concentrations 225–275: Light gray fine sandy silty with redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226833, 556878	None
CB9-N2	282	0–35: Brown sandy silt with few subangular gravels and common roots 35–165: Brownish-gray sandy silt with no gravels and redox concentration 165–195: Yellowish-brown mixed with brownish-gray with redox concentrations and no gravels 195–275: Brownish-gray fine sandy silt with redox concentrations and few organic fragments—*buried surface* 275–277: Dark gray sand with no gravels 277–282: Dark gray silt with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226843, 556878	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	**Maximum Depth (cmbs)**	**Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments***	**Location of Probe (UTM)**	**Cultural Materials**
CB9-NE	278	0–35: Compact light brown fine sandy silt with many roots 35–130: Light grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations and no gravels 130–165: Grayish-brown fine sandy silt with redox concentrations and no gravels 165–278: Light grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226836, 556888	None
CB9-E1	280	0–55: Brown silt with no gravels and few roots 55–70: Grayish-brown silt with redox concentrations 70–150: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 150–190: Brown silty sand with redox concentrations no gravels 190–230: Grayish-brown sandy with redox concentrations 230–280: Gray sandy silt with redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226827, 556885	None
CB9-E2	290	0–45: Light brown silty sand 45–110: Light grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 110–186: Light brown sand with redox concentrations and small charcoal fragments—*buried surface* 186–260: Gray fine sandy silt with redox concentrations 260–290: Gray sandy silt with sandy inclusion and redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226827, 556895	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
CB9-SE	290	0–30: Light brown sandy silty—*plow zone* 30–90: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 90–180: Light brown sand 180–260: Gray silty sand with redox concentrations 260–290: Dark gray sand with pockets of gray silty sand with redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226817, 556888	None
CB9-S1	280	0–50: Very compact brown sandy silt with no gravels and common rootlets 50–107: Grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations 107–160: Grayish-brown silty sand with no gravels and redox concentrations 160–262: Gray silty with redox concentrations 262–280: Gray silt with many organic fragments with redox concentrations—*buried surface* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226820, 556879	None
CB9-S2	280	0–55: Light brown sandy silt 55–66: Light grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 66–126: Light gray silty sand 126–140: Brown fine sand 140–217: Brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 217–240: Light grayish-brown fine sandy silt with redox concentrations and some organic fragments—*buried surface* 240–260: Light gray silt with redox concentrations and black organic fragments—*buried surface* 260–275: Reddish-brown sand 275–280: Gray silt with redox concentrations and sand inclusions *Terminated at desired depth*	5226810, 556879	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	**Maximum Depth (cmbs)**	**Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments***	**Location of Probe (UTM)**	**Cultural Materials**
CB9-SW	290	0–75: Light reddish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 75–100: Brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations 100–120: Light brown sand with no gravels 120–150: Brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations 150–175: Yellowish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations 175–195: Brownish silt with redox concentrations 195–275: Gray silt 275–285: Reddish-brown sand 285–290: Gray silty sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226817,556869	None
CB9-W1	280	0–40: Compact brown silt 40–75: Compact grayish-brown silty with no gravels 75–100: Compact grayish-brown silty with no gravels and redox concentrations 100–135: Grayish-brown silty sand with no gravels and redox concentrations 135–205: Grayish-brown sandy silt with no gravels and redox concentrations and a few organic fragments—*buried surface* 205–240: Grayish-brown sandy silt with dark gray sand and redox concentration 240–280: Dark gray silt with orange redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226826, 556872	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
CB9-W2	278	0–44: Brown sandy silt with few small subangular gravels 44–90: Light reddish-brown silty sand with few subangular gravels 90–132: Brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations and no gravels 132–140: Dark reddish-brown sand with redox concentrations 140–250: Light brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 250–278: Dark gray silt with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226826, 556862	None
CB9-NW	280	0–35: Brown sandy silt with no gravels 35–275: Brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 275–280: Dark gray silt with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226836, 556869	None
D5-N1	290	0–70: Light brown sandy silt 70–90: Light grayish-brown silty sand 90–137: Gray sand with redox concentrations 137–195: Brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations 195–250: Gray silt 250–290: Mixed grayish-brown sandy silt with pockets of yellowish-brown sand and few small organics—*buried surface* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226514, 556842	None
D5-N2	285	0–55: Light brown sandy silt 55–80: Light grayish-brown silty sand 80–175: Grayish-brown sand with redox concentrations 175–190: Brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations and organic debris—*buried surface* 190–285: Gray silt *Terminated at desired depth*	5226524, 556842	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
D5-NE	285	0–40: Brown sandy silt 40–67: Brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 67–100: Dark gray medium sand with redox concentrations 100–215: Dark brownish-gray fine sandy silt with redox concentrations 215–280: Dark gray silt with no gravels 280–285: Dark gray medium to fine sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226517, 556852	None
D5-E1	290	0–60: Light grayish-brown silty sand 60–140: Brown silty sand with redox concentrations 140–170: Brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations 170–240: Light brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations with black organic fragments—*buried surface* 240–260: Gray silt mottled with brown sandy silt and organic fragments—*buried surface* 260–290: Gray silt *Terminated at desired depth*	5226508, 556849	None
D5-E2	280	0–40: Brown sandy silt with common roots 40–175: Dark brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 175–235: Dark brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations and organic fragments—*buried surface* 235–275: Dark gray silty with no gravels 275–280: Dark gray medium sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226508, 556859	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
D5-SE	275	0–30: Brown sandy silt 30–75: Grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations 75–100: Grayish-brown silty sand with no gravels and redox concentrations 100–195: Grayish-brown silt with redox concentrations and no gravels 195–200: Grayish-brown silt with no gravels and few organic fragments—*buried surface* 200–242: Dark gray silt with no gravels 242–275: Dark gray sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226498, 556852	None
D5-S1	290	0–40: Light grayish-brown silty sand 40–60: Light gray silty sand with redox concentrations 60–130: Grayish-brown silty sand with pockets of light brown sand 130–230: Light brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations and organic fragments—*buried surface* 230–290: Gray silt with redox concentrations and few organic fragments—*buried surface* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226501, 556843	None
D5-S2	290	0–40: Light brown silty sand 40–70: Light gray silty sand with redox concentrations 70–130: Grayish-brown silty sand 130–220: Light brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations and few organic fragments—*buried surface* 220–270: Gray silt with few organic fragments—*buried surface* 270–290: Gray silty sand	5226491, 556843	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
D5-SW	280	0–50: Light grayish-brown silty sand 50–60: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 60–100: Dark grayish-brown sand with redox concentrations 100–130: Grayish-brown sand with redox concentrations—*buried surface* 130–150: Light brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations and few organic fragments—*buried surface* 150–280: Dark gray silt *Terminated at desired depth*	5226498, 556833	None
D5-W1	282	0–65: Brown silty sand with no gravels and many roots 65–155: Grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations 155–175: Grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations and few subrounded gravels 175–192: Grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations 192–270: Gray silt 270–282: Yellowish-brown sandy silt with few organic fragments—*buried surface* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226507, 556836	None
D5-W2	275	0–35: Brown sandy silt with common roots 35–150: Grayish-brown silty sand with no gravels and redox concentrations 150–155: Grayish-brown sandy silt with no gravels, common organic fragments and redox concentration—*buried surface* 155–170: Dark gray silt with many organic fragments and redox concentration—*buried surface* 170–275: Dark gray silt with pockets of coarse sand	5226507, 556826	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
D5-NW	292	0–60: Light brown sandy silt 60–180: Grayish-brown sand with redox concentrations 180–192: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 192–280: Gray silt with redox concentrations and black organic fragments and wood debris—*buried surface* 280–292: Gray silt *Terminated at desired depth*	5226517, 556833	None
E4-N1	370	0–45: Brown sandy silt 45–76: Dark grayish-brown sand with redox concentrations 76–130: Brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 130–220: Brownish-gray sand with redox concentrations 220–329: Brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations, common organic fragments, and woody debris—*buried surface* 329–370: Dark gray sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226337, 557226	None
E4-N2	370	0–44: Compact brown sandy silt 44–82: Grayish-brown silty sand 82–340: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations and few organic fragments—*buried surface* 340–370: Gray sandy silt *Terminated at desired depth*	5226347, 557226	None
E4-NE	382	0–55: Brown sandy silt with roots 55–72: Yellowish-brown medium sand 72–210: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 210–335: Grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations and pockets of grayish-brown sand 335–382: Dark gray silt with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226340, 557235	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
E4-E1	380	0–47: Brown sandy silt with roots 47–78: Yellowish-brown medium sand 78–220: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 220–335: Grayish-brown sandy silt with redox concentrations and organic debris—*buried surface* 335–380: Dark gray silt with no gravels *Terminated at desired depth*	5226330, 557233	None
E4-E2	372	0–55: Light brown fine sandy silt 55–70: Light brown medium sandy silt 70–85: Light brown silty sand with redox concentrations 85–170: Light brown silty fine sand with redox concentrations 170–230: Gray fine sandy silt with redox concentrations and bedded sand 230–285: Dark gray silty sand with few small organic fragments—*buried surface* 285–345: Gray silty fine sand with redox concentrations 345–350: Black silty sand with many small organic fragments—*buried surface* 350–365: Dark gray sandy silt 365–372: Gray silt *Terminated at desired depth*	5226330, 557243	None
E4-SE	365	0–40: Brown sandy silt with common roots 40–90: Brown sand 90–230: Grayish-brown silty sand with few subangular gravels and redox concentrations 230–270: Brownish-gray silty sand with organic fragments—*buried surface* 270–365: Brownish-gray sand with many organic fragments and woody debris—*buried surface*	5226321, 557236	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
E4-S1	364	0–45: Light brown sandy silt with no gravels 45–65: Light grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 65–125: Brownish-gray sand with redox concentrations 125–266: Gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 266–300: Gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 300–364: Dark gray silty sand with few small organic fragments—*buried surface* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226324, 557226	None
E4-S2	365	0–40: Brown sandy silt with no gravels 40–80: Light brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentration 80–350: Dark brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations 350–365: Dark brownish-gray sand with many subrounded gravels and few organic fragments—*buried surface* *Terminated at desired depth*	5226314, 557226	None
E4-SW	370	0–40: Brown sandy silt 40–110: Grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations 110–190: Light brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations 190–210: Dark gray medium sand 210–250: Light brownish-gray silty sand with redox concentrations with organic material—*buried surface* 250–270: Dark gray medium sand with few subrounded gravels and pebbles 270–370: Brownish-gray fine sand with few small subrounded gravels and few organics—*buried surface*	5226321, 557217	None

Table A-2. Phase 2 Auger Probe Table.

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Description (cmbs): Description—*Comments*	Location of Probe (UTM)	Cultural Materials
E4-W1	365	0–35: Brown sandy silt 35–75: Grayish-brown medium sandy silt 75–155: Grayish-brown medium sandy silt with redox concentrations 155–270: Gray fine sand with redox concentrations 270–365: Grayish-brown silty fine sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226330, 557219	None
E4-W2	370	0–32: Light brown sandy silt 32–100: Grayish-brown silty sand 100–155: Brownish-gray sandy silt with redox concentrations 155–370: Dark grayish-brown silty sand with redox concentrations *Terminated at desired depth*	5226330, 557209	None
E4-NW	350	0–40: Brown sandy silt 40–55: Brownish-gray medium sandy silt 55–160: Gray medium sandy silt with redox concentrations 160–225: Gray fine sandy silt with redox concentrations and organic debris—*buried surface* 225–255: Brownish-gray fine sandy silt with redox concentrations and woody debris 255–350: Dark gray fine silty sand *Terminated at desired depth*	5226340, 557216	None

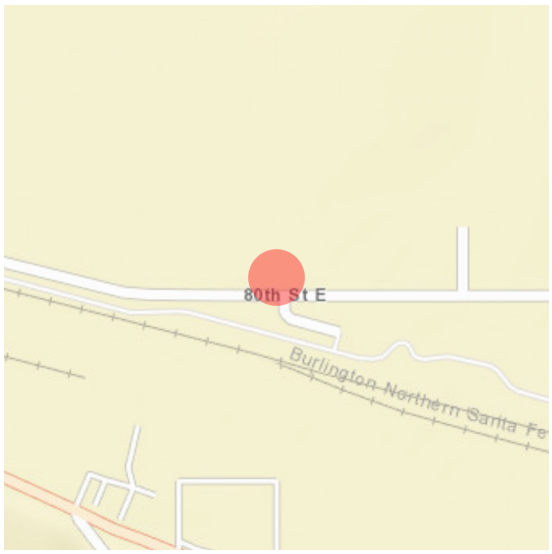
Appendix B. Historic Property Inventory Forms

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marther House

Property ID: 725699

Location



Address: 13719 80th St E, Puyallup, Washington, 98372

Geographic Areas: Pierce County, SUMNER Quadrangle, T20R04E25

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2021-08-05890, , City of Puyallup's Knutson Farms Industrial Park Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington	8/30/2021	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marther House

Property ID: 725699

Photos

13719 80th St. E, facade, view north.

13719 80th St. E, west elevation, view northeast.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marther House Property ID: 725699

Inventory Details - 8/30/2021

Common name: Knutson Farms

Date recorded: 8/30/2021

Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Bungalow
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Mid-Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals	Cape Cod

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative:

Integrity

From its period of construction (1930), the bungalow at 13719 80th St. E retains integrity of location, setting, and association, as it remains on its original parcel in association with surrounding agricultural land. Alterations and additions, including a likely addition to the rear and incompatible window replacement have diminished the building's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, although the building has a bungalow form, it no longer serves as a single-family residence for a single parcel but is part of a larger farming operation. The building does not possess integrity of feeling.

Evaluation

The building at 13719 80th St. E was constructed in 1930 and is located at the southern end of a 16.46-acre parcel associated with the twentieth-century agricultural activity of the Puyallup Valley. The building and its associated farm land is located west of the Puyallup River and is part of what is now known as the Knutson Farms, a business founded by Harold Knutson in the 1930s, although Knutson did not acquire this land from E. C. Orton, a member of one of the region's early bulb farming families, until 1957, when the elder bulb farmer retired (Seattle Times 1957). According to a 1957 article in the Seattle Times, "Orton, who is retiring, said in Sumner that the sale includes between 400 and 500 acres of top-quality land… It has been used mainly to grow bulbs and

hothouse rhubarb and a small amount of Hereford beef stock" (Seattle Times 1957). Harold Knutson passed the business to his son, Roger, in the 1970s.

Unlike parcels farther north, this location was not originally farmed by the Ortons. It appears in historic atlases as belonging to "L. M. Marther" in 1951 and appears, from historic maps, to have become part of the Orton and Knutson property in the mid-twentieth century (Metsker 1951, 1960, 1965). Research did not reveal anything about the Marther family.

This parcel has long been cultivated, but this building is not the headquarters for the Knutson Farms or the Knutson family. It appears to be a secondary cultivated field supporting the Knutson Farms, which is primarily located across the Puyallup River at 16406 78th St E in Sumner (Chesley 2007; Metsker 1951; Seattle Times 1976).

The bungalow at 13719 80th St. E, identified as "commercial" in county records, is most likely a utilitarian building associated with farming practices and the farm's supporting staff. Although not the headquarters for either the Orton or Knutson farms, the building is associated with significant events and trends in local agricultural history due to its association with the fields cultivated by the Orton and Knutson families (Criterion A). The building, while owned by significant farmers, including the Orton and Knutson families, is not known to have served as family or business headquarters for either family. Both the Knutson and E. C. Orton families regularly appear in historic records as residing in Sumner. It is not known to be significant for its association with persons possessing documented significance in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). While the building retains the massing and symmetrical facade of an early twentieth century bungalow, it has been altered and does not retain the multi-light wood-framed windows or ornamental details that would identify it as an example of a particular type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic values, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., qualify as part of a district) (Criterion C). Finally, the building was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

While the building and its surrounding parcel are significant under Criterion A, the building is no longer associated with a small family farm and has been incompatibly altered. It does not possess sufficient integrity from its period of construction (1930) to convey its significance. Therefore, due to a loss of integrity, HRA recommends the building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Physical description: According to the Pierce County Assessor, the residence at 13719 80th St. E was constructed in 1930 (Pierce County Assessor 2021). The small, one-story, rectangular bungalow faces south toward 80th St. E. It sits on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in clapboards, and is topped by a side-gabled, asphalt-shingle roof. The building has possibly been enlarged to the rear, where a shallow shed roof projects over a possible addition. The building's facade includes a central entry door with a projecting gable roof over a concrete stoop. The entry is flanked east and west by sliding, aluminum-framed windows. Side elevations include small, single-light, wood-framed windows, some of which are covered with plywood, sliding, aluminum-framed windows, and louvered vents in the gables. An associated detached, single-car garage is located to the east. It is also clad in clapboards and includes an overhead garage door.

Bibliography:

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2007 First Puyallup Daffodil Parage Chugs Out on March 17, 1934. HistoryLink.org Essay 8365. Electronic document, https://www.historylink.org/File/8365, accessed August 25, 2021.

Metsker, Chas. F (Metsker)
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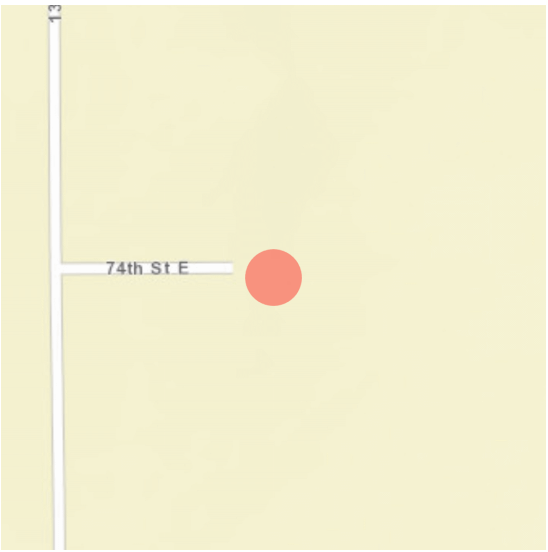
Seattle Times
1957 People in the New: O'Sheas to Quit Show Business; Foreman Buys Out Bulb Expert. January 31.
1976 Quality Flowers in Puyallup Valle: Daffodil Industry in Full Swing. April 3.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Orton House

Property ID: 725700

Location



Address: 7525 134th Ave E, Puyallup, Washington, 98372

Geographic Areas: T20R04E25, SUMNER Quadrangle, Pierce County

Information

Number of stories: 2.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1920	☐

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Agriculture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Orton House

Property ID: 725700

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2021-08-05890, , City of Puyallup's Knutson Farms Industrial Park Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington	8/30/2021	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Orton House

Property ID: 725700

Photos

7525 134th Ave. E, residence, view south.

7525 134th Ave. E, barn, view north.

7525 134th Ave. E, garage, view southwest.

7525 134th Ave. E, barn, view southwest.

7525 134th Ave. E, residence and associated garage, view northwest.

7525 134th Ave. E, residence, view southeast.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Orton House

Property ID: 725700

Inventory Details - 8/30/2021

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/30/2021

Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - American Foursquare
Roof Type	Hip
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Square

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements	Prairie

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Significance narrative:

Integrity

From its period of construction (ca. 1920), the residence with functionally related storage shed/barn at 7525 134th Ave. E retains integrity of location, setting, and association, as it remains on its original parcel in association with surrounding agricultural land. Alterations and additions, including an addition to the rear of the residence, incompatible replacement windows, and alterations including a projecting first floor bay on the storage shed/barn have diminished the resources' integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling (NETROnline 2021). The garage/chicken coop is a relatively late addition to the parcel (ca. 1970) and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation

The primary residence and associated storage shed/barn at 7525 134th Ave. E were constructed ca. 1920. They are associated with the twentieth-century agricultural activity of the Puyallup Valley. The residence and storage shed/barn are located west of the Puyallup River on the Knutson Farms, a business founded by Harold Knutson in the 1930s, although Knutson did not acquire this land from E. C. Orton, a member of one of the

region's early bulb farming families, until 1957, when the elder bulb farmer retired (Seattle Times 1957). According to a 1957 article in the Seattle Times, "Orton, who is retiring, said in Sumner that the sale includes between 400 and 500 acres of top-qualify land… It has been used mainly to grow bulbs and hothouse rhubarb and a small amount of Hereford beef stock" (Seattle Times 1957). Harold Knutson passed the business to his son, Roger, in the 1970s.

This parcel has long been cultivated, although this location is not the headquarters for the Knutson Farms or the Knutson family. It appears to be a secondary, cultivated field for the business, which is primarily housed across the Puyallup River at 16406 78th St E in Sumner (Chesley 2007; Metsker 1951; Seattle Times 1976).

The foursquare at 7525 134th Ave. E, identified as "commercial" in county records, is most likely a residential building associated with farming practices and the farm's supporting staff. Although not the headquarters for the Knutson Farms, the building is associated with significant events and trends in local agricultural history due to its association with the fields cultivated by the Orton and Knutson families (Criterion A). The building, while owned by significant farmers, including the Orton and Knutson families, may have served as a primary residence or headquarters for members of either family in the early or mid-twentieth century, although this could not be confirmed. Both the Knutson and E. C. Orton families regularly appear in historic records as residing in Sumner. The buildings are not known to be significant for their association with persons possessing documented significance in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). While the residence is a recognizable example of an American foursquare, with the boxy plan and hipped roof typical of the type, it does not possess the wood-framed windows, diamond panes, porch, or ornamental trim found on distinctive examples. The storage shed/barn has been heavily altered and is not a recognizable example of a particular type of barn or storage shed. The garage/chicken coop is a relatively late addition and possess no architectural significance. None of the buildings possess the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction. The residence and storage shed/barn and garage/chicken coop are not the works of a master, do not possess high artistic values, and do not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., qualify as parts of a district) (Criterion C). Finally, the residence, storage shed/barn, and garage/chicken coop were built of common construction methods and well-known materials and are unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

The residence, storage shed/barn, and garage/chicken coop are significant under Criterion A. While some integrity has been lost, the residence and functionally related units continue to convey their significance. HRA recommends the residence, storage shed/barn, and garage/chicken coop are eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. The eligible resource, the primary building and functionally related units, is bound by the present and historic tax parcel boundaries, which include the associated farmland. The period of significance for the building and its functionally related units dates to its construction in 1920 and continues through 1970.

Physical description:

According to the Pierce County Assessor, the primary building on the 33.78-acre parcel addressed as 7525 134th Ave. E was constructed in 1920. It appears in the earliest available historic aerials (1931) (NETROnline 2021; Pierce County Assessor 2021). The building faces north toward 74th St. E and is associated with two functionally related units, a garage/chicken coop (ca. 1970) and storage shed/barn (ca. 1920). The primary residence is an American foursquare. It sits on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in clapboards, and is topped by a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. The building is square in plan with a projection off the rear topped by a single-story shed roof. The building's facade includes a gabled porch roof supported by square posts over a post and pier stoop. Flanking the central entry door to the west is a large vinyl picture window over shallow sliding windows. To the west of the entry is a one-over-one aluminum-framed window. The second story includes two one-over-one aluminum-framed windows. The west elevation includes two aluminum-framed windows per floor. The east elevation includes one on the lower floor and two on the upper floor. The building's rear elevation includes one aluminum-framed window on the upper story over the single-story projection, which includes small, aluminum-framed windows on all elevations and a separate entrance with stair on the east elevation.

Functionally related buildings include a garage/chicken coop to the east of the primary residence (ca. 1970) with a sliding garage door facing north. It is clad in vertical planks and topped by an asphalt shingled, front-gabled roof. A wood-framed two-light window faces west alongside an open door frame. To the rear of the garage, plywood has been used to construct a single story projection with asphalt shed roof. The projection's southern wall is partially covered by wood slats secured with chicken wire. A covered window is located on the east elevation. According to historic aerials, the building dates to ca. 1970 (NETROnline 2021).

Additionally, a two-story storage shed/barn is located northeast of the residence and appears in 1931 aerials (NETROnline 2021). It likely dates to ca. 1920. It is built of post and beam on a dirt floor. The building is constructed against a slope so that the lower level is partially visible. The lower floor is partially enclosed by walls of poured-concrete, stacked pieces of broken concrete, and plank siding. It is open to the north with bare framing to the east. It is topped by a shed roof of corrugated metal. Above the first floor, the partial second floor is clad in plank siding with bare framing facing north. Two wood-framed openings are located on the south and west elevations. The partial second floor is partially topped by a roof of corrugated metal over wood planks.

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Chelsley, Frank
2007 First Puyallup Daffodil Parage Chugs Out on March 17, 1934. HistoryLink.org Essay 8365. Electronic document, https://www.historylink.org/File/8365, accessed August 25, 2021.

Metsker, Chas. F (Metsker)
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1960 Page 079 - Sumner, alderton, Puyallup, No. Puyallup, Puyallup River. Metsker Maps, Seattle, Washington. Electronic document, http://www.historicmapworks.com, accessed August 25, 2021.
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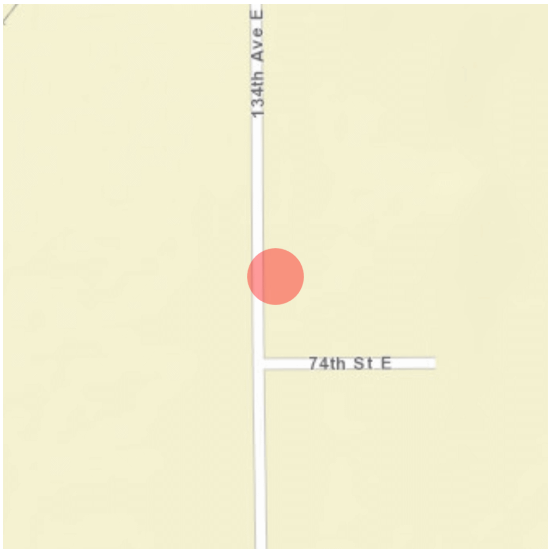
Seattle Times
1957 People in the New: O'Sheas to Quit Show Business; Foreman Buys Out Bulb Expert. January 31.
1976 Quality Flowers in Puyallup Valle: Daffodil Industry in Full Swing. April 3.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kusminsky House

Property ID: 725701

Location



Address: 7301 134th Ave E, Puyallup, Washington, 98372

Geographic Areas: PUYALLUP Quadrangle, Pierce County, T20R04E51

Information

Number of stories: 2.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1955	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Multiple Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Multiple Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kusminsky House

Property ID: 725701

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2021-08-05890, , City of Puyallup's Knutson Farms Industrial Park Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington	8/30/2021	Survey/Inventory	

Photos

7301 134th Ave. E, view northeast.

7301 134th Ave. E, view southeast.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kusminsky House

Property ID: 725701

Inventory Details - 8/30/2021

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/30/2021

Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Side Gable
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Vinyl Siding
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement	Modern

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative:

Integrity

From its period of construction (ca. 1955), the residence at 7301 134th Ave. E retains integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel in association with surrounding agricultural land. Alterations including incompatible replacement siding and incompatible replacement windows, as well as a recent change of use, and possible division into multiple units has diminished its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation

The residence at 7301 134th Ave. E was constructed ca. 1955 as a single family residence. It was owned by the Kusminsky and Lathrop families before being acquired by Knutson Farms in 2017 (Pierce County Assessor 2021). While the building is now part of the operations of the Knutson Farms, it was originally owned by single families who were not located on farm parcels but on narrow, deep residential parcels. The building does not have a significant association with the agricultural history of the Knutson Farms and does not appear to be significant for any other association with events or a series of events important in local, state, or national history (Criterion A). The building, while owned by a significant farming family now, is not known to have served as a primary residence or headquarters for a farming family prior to its sale in 2017. It is not significant for its association with persons possessing documented significance in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). The building is modest in plan, rectangular, with few character defining features of any particular type, apart from its massing and minimal eaves. It does not possess the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic values, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., qualify as part of a district) (Criterion C). Finally, the residence was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

The residence at 7301 134th Ave. E does not meet any criteria for listing in the NRHP and possesses poor integrity from its period of construction (ca. 1955). HRA recommends the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Physical description:

According to the Pierce County Assessor, the residence at 7301 134th Ave. E was constructed in 1970 (Pierce County Assessor 2021). However, this may be in error, as a building with similar massing appears in aerial photographs in 1955 (NETROnline 2021). The building is assumed to have been constructed ca. 1955. It is two stories, rectangular in plan, and faces west. The building sits on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is topped by a front-gabled roof with no eaves covered in asphalt shingles. A large projecting porch with wood railing is located above a covered bay on the lower floor on the south elevation. The building's two primary entries are located below the projecting porch. The west-facing facade features square, wood-framed windows and a one-over-one wood-framed window on the lower floor, along with a large wood-framed picture window on the upper floor with two vinyl-framed replacement windows. Wood-framed windows remain on the lower floor of the south elevation, while upper windows and a sliding door are vinyl-framed. The building's north elevation includes a wood porch with exterior stair to the upper floor, which includes single and paired vinyl-framed windows.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kusminsky House

Property ID: 725702

Location

Address: 7215 134th Ave E, Puyallup, Washington, 98372

Geographic Areas: PUYALLUP Quadrangle, Pierce County, T20R04E51

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1940	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kusminsky House

Property ID: 725702

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2021-08-05890, , City of Puyallup's Knutson Farms Industrial Park Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington	8/30/2021	Survey/Inventory	

Photos

7215 134th Ave. E, view east.

7215 134th Ave. E, outbuilding, view southeast.

7215 134th Ave. E, outbuilding, view east.

7215 134th Ave. E, view southeast.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kusminsky House

Property ID: 725702

Inventory Details - 8/30/2021

Common name: Knutson Farms

Date recorded: 8/30/2021

Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Cross Gable
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Vinyl Siding
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	L-Shape

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement	Modern

Surveyor Opinion

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

Significance narrative:

Integrity

From its period of construction (1940), the residence at 7215 134th Ave. E retains integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel in association with surrounding agricultural land. Alterations including incompatible replacement siding and incompatible replacement windows, as well as a change of use once the building was acquired by Knutson Farms in 2017, have diminished its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation

The residence at 7215 134th Ave. E was constructed in 1940, with its functionally related outbuilding appearing ca. 1955. It was owned by the Kusminsky family before being acquired by Knutson Farms in 2017 (Pierce County Assessor 2021). While the building is now part of the operations of the Knutson Farms, it was originally owned by a single family not located on a farm parcel but on a relatively small residential parcel. The building does not have a significant association with the agricultural history of the Knutson Farms and does not appear to be significant for any other association with events or series of events important in local, state, or national history (Criterion A). The building, while owned by a significant farming family now, is not known to have served as a primary residence or headquarters for a farming family prior to its sale in 2017. It is not significant for its association with persons possessing documented significance in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). The building is a modest example of a mid-century resource with few character-defining features due to alterations including window and siding replacement. It does not possess the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master, does not possess high artistic values, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., qualify as part of a district) (Criterion C). Finally, the residence was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

The residence, with its functionally related garage, at 7215 134th Ave. E does not meet any criteria for listing in the NRHP and possesses poor integrity from its period of construction (ca. 1940). HRA recommends the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kusminsky House

Property ID: 725702

Physical description:

According to the Pierce County Assessor, the residence at 7215 134th Ave. E was constructed in 1940 (Pierce County Assessor 2021). Historic aerials suggest that a functionally related outbuilding, a large barn now used as a garage east of the residence, was constructed ca. 1955 (NETROnline 2021). The single-story residence at 7215 134th Ave. E sits above a basement on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is topped by an asphalt-shingle, cross-gabled roof. The building's facade includes a wood stair with wood posts and rail to a recessed porch and recessed entry door, paired with a vinyl window with shutters under the projecting porch roof. The recessed entry is flanked on the north by a front-facing gable with central vinyl sliding window over a projecting vinyl bay window. On the south is an additional one-over-one vinyl window. The south elevation includes no visible fenestration. The north elevation includes a single vinyl-framed sliding window, two narrow vinyl-framed windows, and a shed dormer with four shallow, vinyl-framed windows.

To the east of the residence, the functionally related barn/garage sits on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is topped by a standing-seam metal, gambrel roof. Windows are vinyl framed, sliding or fixed. A covered bay is located south of the primary mass, and an enclosed bay is located to the north. Two overhead garage doors are centrally located.

Bibliography:

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