

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: _____ (Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact SEPA@dahp.wa.gov to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

Author: Alicia Valentino and F. Scott Pierson

Title of Report: Ronnei-Raum House Cultural Resources Assessment, Fall City, Washington

Date of Report: June 12, 2020

County(ies): King Section: 15 Township: 24N Range: 7E

Quad: Fall City, WA 7.5-minute Acres: 0.32

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

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

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # _____ No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # _____ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

**Ronnei-Raum House Cultural Resources Assessment,
Fall City, Washington**

Prepared by:
Alicia Valentino, Ph.D., RPA
F. Scott Pierson, B.A.

June 12, 2020

WillametteCRA Report Number 20-14



Legal description: T24N R7E S15
County: King
USGS quad: Fall City
Project Acreage: 0.32
Acres Surveyed: 0.32
Findings: None
Fieldnotes: on file, WillametteCRA
Curation: None

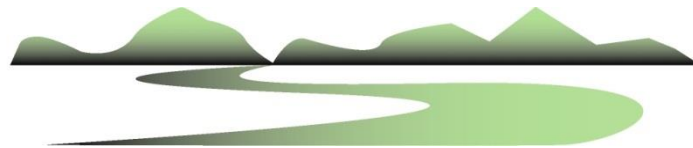
Ronnei-Raum House Cultural Resources Assessment Fall City, Washington

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June 12, 2020

Prepared for:
Historic Seattle

Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.



Portland and Seattle

WillametteCRA Report Number 20-14

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Introduction and Project Description

Historic Seattle is proposing to upgrade the on-site septic system, replace the post-and-pier foundation, and rehabilitate the historic Ronnei-Raum House in Fall City, Washington. Historic Seattle contracted Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd. (WillametteCRA), to conduct a cultural resources survey of the project area. This report presents the results of our study. The archaeological investigation consisted of a review of records on file with the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)'s online database system (WISAARD), review of historic maps, archival materials, existing documents prepared for the Ronnei-Raum House, coordination with the Snoqualmie Tribe, and pedestrian survey and shovel probing of the property. WillametteCRA staff conducted archaeological fieldwork February 5, 2020. This document provides the results of that assessment.

No definitively historic-aged artifacts were encountered during this cultural resources' assessment. Cultural materials were observed; however, they were often found in disturbed deposits, and a firm date could not be assigned to the items (i.e. glass shards). WillametteCRA considers there to be a low probability of intact, historic-aged deposits to exist on the property, with the exception of the very rear of the lot where a one-story outbuilding was mapped in 1930 (near SP 4). Therefore, WillametteCRA recommends archaeological monitoring of any ground-disturbing activities in the near-vicinity of the former outbuilding (near SP 4); otherwise, no further cultural resources work is recommended on the property.

Regulatory Context

The Ronnei-Raum Rehabilitation Project (Project) is being funded by the Preservation Action Fund (PAF), which is administered by the PAF Advisory Team: Historic Seattle, 4Culture, the King County Historic Preservation Program (KCHPP), and the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation. As such, the Project is subject to King County Executive Procedures for Cultural Resources (LUD 16-1 AEP) to ensure compliance with Washington state laws, including the Archaeological Sites and Resources (RCW 27.53), Indian Graves and Records (RCW 27.44), Human Remains (RCW 68.50), and Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves (RCW 68.60). The project is subject to review by the KCHPP, the DAHP, and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe.

Project Location

The Project Area is a 0.32-acre parcel at 4310 337th Place in Fall City. This is in Section 15 of Township 24N, Range 7E, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1 and 2). The Project Area is a residential lot in a suburban environment on a level parcel that is at the same elevation as the fronting road and surrounding parcels. The home fronts 337th Place SE to the west. Vegetation is characteristic of a

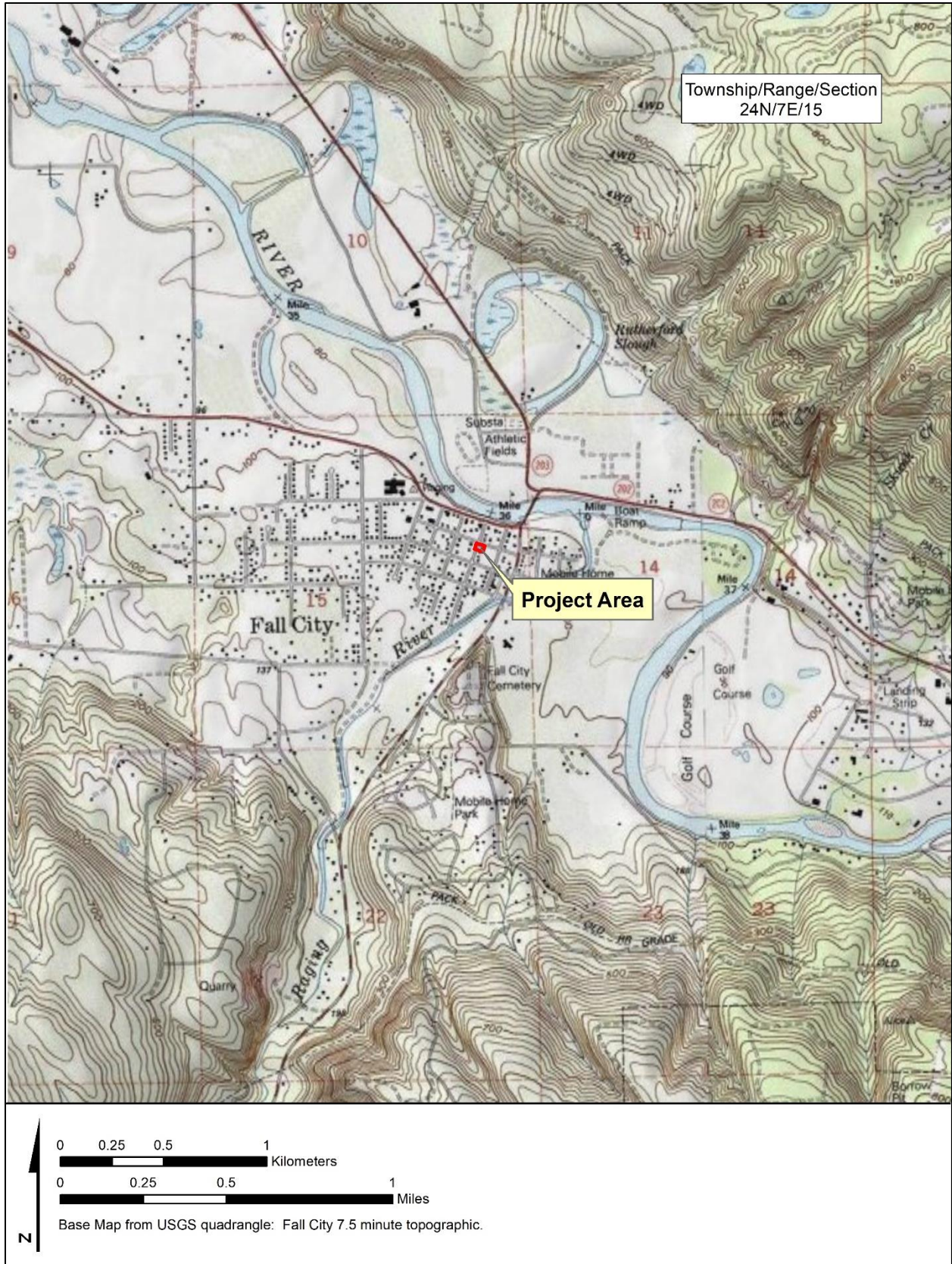


Figure 1. Project Area on USGS topographic map.

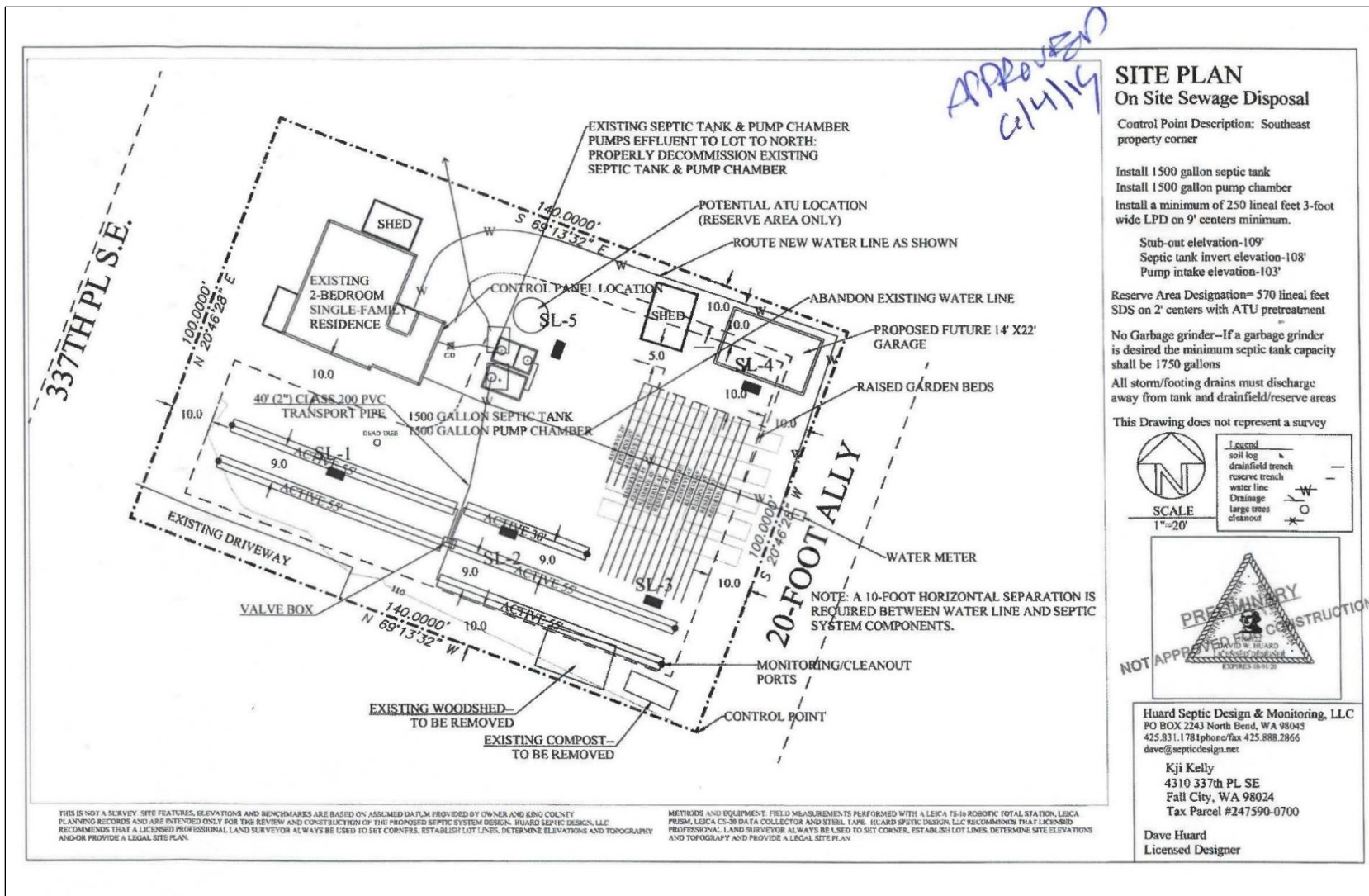


Figure 2. Project Plans (Source: Historic Seattle).

suburban environment, including landscaped grass and trees. A small community garden (consisting of raised beds) is in the rear of the property. The elevation of the Project Area is 108 feet above mean sea level (amsl), and the Snoqualmie River is roughly 550 feet to the north.

Natural Setting

The modern landscape of western Washington is diverse, and characterized by landforms and sediments produced across multiple spatial and temporal scales in glacial, deglacial, and non-glacial environments—many of which are found near the Snoqualmie River at the base of its falls. Some of the physical features associated with earlier glacial and deglacial conditions are still readily visible in this modern landscape; other landscape features are the products of much more recent Holocene geomorphic processes.

The Project is located in the Snoqualmie River floodplain 0.40-km from its confluence with the Raging River. The landscape in this portion of the Snoqualmie River Valley was formed by a combination of glacial advance and retreat in the Pleistocene followed by stream cutting and alluvial and colluvial deposition in the Holocene. The last maximum extent of the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet – the Vashon Stade – occurred by about 17,000 calendar years before present (cal BP), followed by rapid retreat of the ice sheet. By around 16,500 cal BP, the lowlands and adjoining foothills east of present-day Seattle were free of ice (Borden and Troost 2001; Porter and Swanson 1998). As the glaciers retreated, the outwash and till they deposited were cut by streams. Alluvial deposition on the valley floor and colluvial deposition on valley slopes and margins followed in the Holocene. Over the past several thousand years, tectonic activity in fault areas has increased colluvial deposition in some areas and caused local topographic changes along an axis parallel to the Snoqualmie River Valley between the Falls and northern King County (Dragovich et al. 2007, 2009; Logan and Walsh 1995).

The Snoqualmie River in the Project Area vicinity cuts through a complex mosaic of Holocene, Pleistocene, and older Quaternary deposits as well as older bedrock outcrops (Dragovich et al. 2009). Near surface geology of the Project Area is characterized as the Raging River alluvial fan (*Qaf*), dating from the Holocene to the latest Pleistocene periods (Dragovich et al. 2007). The Raging River, a tributary of the Snoqualmie River, has a history of rapid and extensive channel migration resulting in an alluvial fan that forms much of downtown Fall City (Shannon & Wilson, Inc. 1991). Mapped soil within the Project Area is entirely Puyallup fine sandy loam. This is a very deep, well-drained soil formed in recent alluvium on floodplains and low terraces (NCSS 2012). The typical profile of the Puyallup fine sandy loam is:

-
- **Ap:** 0 to 10 cm; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sandy loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) dry; moderate medium and coarse granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine and medium roots; slightly acid (pH 6.2); abrupt smooth boundary.
 - **A2:** 10 to 20 cm; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine and medium roots; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear smooth boundary.
 - **A3:** 20 to 46 cm; dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common fine roots; many fine and medium and few coarse irregular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.3); abrupt wavy boundary. (Combined thickness of the A horizons is 25 to 50 cm)
 - **2C1:** 46 to 69 cm; dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; single grained; loose; few fine roots; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt wavy boundary. (20 to 45 cm thick)
 - **2C2:** 69 to 152 cm; very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) gravelly sand, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) dry; single grained; loose; 20 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8). --0 to 10 cm; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sandy loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) dry; moderate medium and coarse granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine and medium roots; slightly acid (pH 6.2); abrupt smooth boundary (NCSS 2012).

The Snoqualmie River Valley and surrounding uplands are within the western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) vegetation zone, characterized by mixed stands of western hemlock, western red cedar, and Douglas fir. The dense understory includes swordfern, Oregon grape, salal, huckleberry, and a variety of herbaceous species (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Vegetation in the Project Area is primarily landscaped grasses, trees, and shrubs, characteristic of a suburban neighborhood. The broader landscape of this portion of the Snoqualmie River Valley is habitat for a variety of mammals and birds that inhabit the southern Salish Sea lowlands and Cascade foothills (Larrison 1970; Larrison and Sonnebenberg 1968). Pacific salmon and trout (*Oncorhynchus spp.*) are the key fish genus that inhabit the nearby Snoqualmie River, with natural runs currently augmented by the hatchery near the mouth of Tokul Creek approximately 5.8 river-km downstream. Fall Chinook spawn in the Raging River and pink salmon are present there as well (Haring 2002). Freshwater fish inhabiting the river and stream waters in the project vicinity include native lamprey, trout, minnows, suckers, and introduced trout species and carp (Wydoski and Whitney 2003).

Cultural Setting

The landscape surrounding the Project Area bears numerous archaeologically, ethnographically, and historically documented cultural resources that attest to the importance of this place for millennia. Inventoried archaeological sites are in the vicinity of the Project Area and along the Snoqualmie River. Traditional Native place names were recorded in the area almost a century ago. This section synthesizes the cultural setting of the project, which assists the assessment of archaeological sensitivity within the project limits.

Pre-contact History

Little archaeological evidence has been found so far associated with Late Pleistocene and early Holocene human occupation of the Puget Lowlands, although recent investigation at the Bear Creek site (45KI839), west of the project in the Sammamish River basin, has contributed a substantial amount of data from intact archaeological deposits dating between about 10,000 and 12,500 years ago (e.g., Kopperl 2016). Aside from the Bear Creek site, knowledge of this period in the Puget Lowlands and foothills is limited to several isolated finds of artifacts diagnostic to this period but sparsely distributed across the region and lacking context. More common are Olcott sites, named after the type site in Snohomish County near Arlington and found mostly on glacial outwash surfaces in the Puget Lowland and inland foothill valleys (e.g., Kidd 1964). The distinctive Olcott stone tool assemblage consists of large, leaf-shaped and stemmed points and flake tools manufactured from locally available cobbles. These assemblages are usually interpreted as evidence of an early, highly mobile hunting and gathering adaptation. This pattern may have persisted for over 6,000 years and near its end is marked by increasing reliance on marine and riverine resources.

After about 5,000 years BP, larger populations organized in more complex ways to utilize a wide range of locally available resources, including large and small mammals, shellfish, fish, berries, roots, and bulbs, with an increasing emphasis on salmon over time. Shell middens containing large quantities of shellfish remains and marine fish and mammal bone are common on the saltwater shoreline. Ground stone, bone, antler, and shell tools became increasingly common and more diversified through time. Full-scale development inland that included hunting, gathering, and riverine fishing traditions as represented in the ethnographic record are apparent after about 2,500 BP in the archaeological record, though likely occurred earlier. Large semi-sedentary populations occupied cedar plank houses located at river mouths and confluences and on protected shorelines. Artifacts made of both local and imported materials occur, indicating complex and diversified technologies for fishing, hunting, food processing, and storage. Wealth-status objects, status differentiation in burials, art objects, and ornaments are also represented during this period (e.g., Ames and Maschner 1999).

Ethnographic History

The land near the Project Area and Snoqualmie Falls vicinity (to the southeast) is within the traditional territory of native Lushootseed-speaking people whose descendants are part of the Snoqualmie Tribe. Ethnographer T.T. Waterman recorded several place names in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area in the early 20th century in a rudimentary orthography. Such place names include *YeLh* (Raging River, 0.32 miles east) and *StExE'ls*, “a big rock on the edge of the river” (a place in a bend in Snoqualmie River) (Hilbert et al. 2001:178). Snoqualmie Falls and the broader Snoqualmie River landscape around the Falls is culturally significant to the Snoqualmie Tribe and has been so continually since time immemorial (Steven Mullen-Moses, personal communication 2016).

The Snoqualmie were signatories of the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott. Although they were not provided their own reservation lands, under the terms of the treaty they were to relocate to the Tulalip and Muckleshoot Reservations (USBIA 2003). Several Snoqualmie members relocated there and enrolled as members of the Tulalip Tribes, while other continued to live in traditional locations until the early twentieth century or filed claims under the Indian Homestead Act. The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe lost federal recognition in 1953 due to the Bureau of Indian Affairs policy of termination, which, among other things, eliminated many Western reservations and attempted to assimilate the Native populations (House concurrent resolution 108 of 1953). The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe regained federal recognition in 1999.

Euroamerican settlement of the Puget Lowlands increased by the mid-1800s. Native American traditional lands were claimed by these new settlers through Donation Land Claims and the Homestead Act, culminating in the Puget Sound Indian Wars of 1855-1856. In response, Territorial Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs Isaac Stevens ordered construction of forts and blockhouses for the European American settlers.

Post-contact History

The Project Area is within the current boundaries of Fall City, an unincorporated King County municipality. An 1873 GLO map shows George Boham’s store and Ed Boham’s homestead in close proximity to the Project Area, within the current municipality of Fall City (Figure 3). The Bohams shared the early Euroamerican settlement of Falls City with James Taylor, who later discovered coal on Rattlesnake Ridge, upstream from Snoqualmie Falls and later started a business with his family in downtown Snohomish (Hill 1994). Fall City is also near the Fort Tilton blockhouse, constructed by Washington Territorial Volunteers. The fort operated as a supply depot for two months before it was abandoned in 1856 (Denfield 2012).

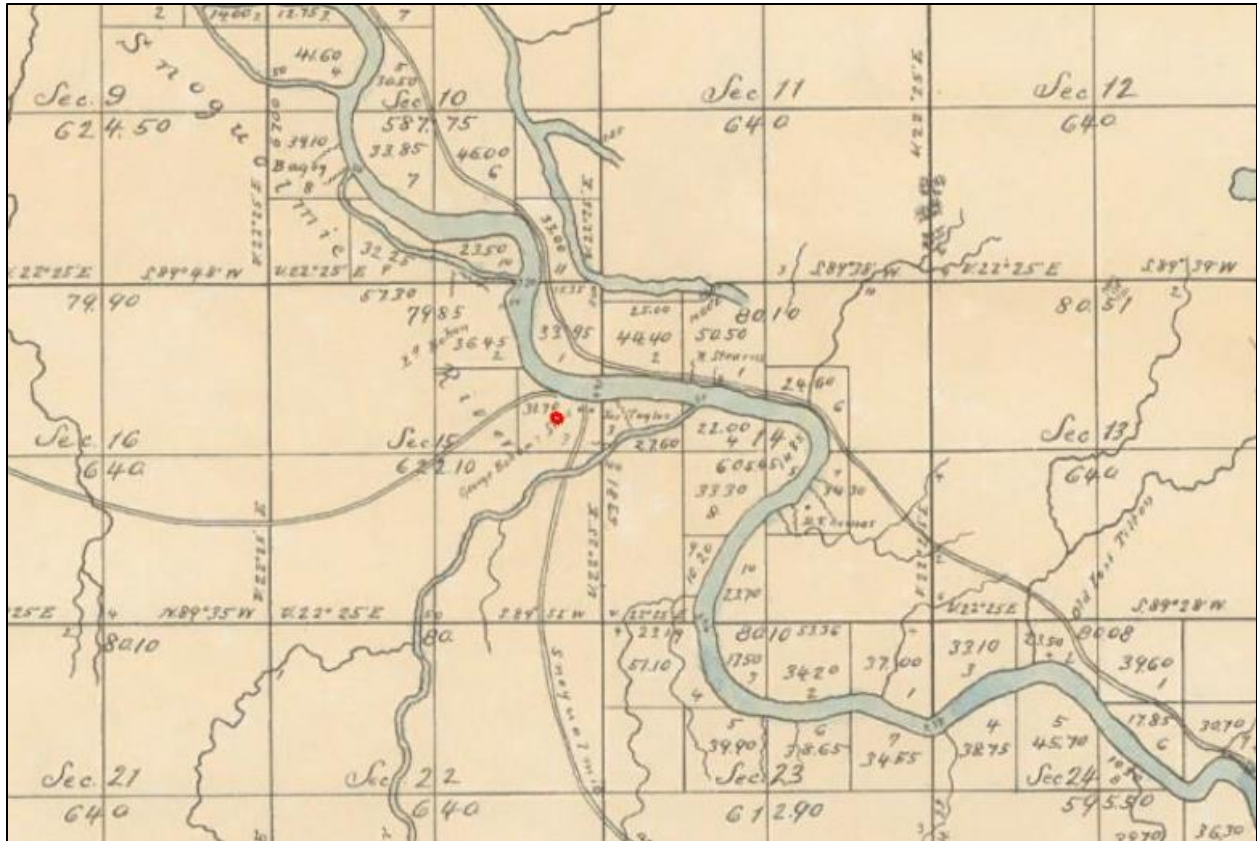


Figure 3. Project Area overlaid on the 1873 General Land Office (GLO).



Figure 4. Project Area overlaid on the 1930 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

This history of late-19th and 20th century development in the immediate vicinity of the Project is primarily related to rural, and agricultural settlement. Wood from the Watson Allen saw mill at the mouth of Tokul Creek was used for early Euromerican houses in Fall City (Stein 2013). It wasn't until 1930 that any details of the property were depicted on maps. The 1930 Sanborn shows the 1904 Ronnei-Raum House, with a one-story outbuilding in the rear of the property (Figure 4 above).

History of the Project Area

The earliest land patent for the Project Area was by George Boham on October 15, 1875 by Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566). The property became part of the original Fall City plat in 1887, and c.1904 the Ronnei-Raum House was built. The home was a modest cottage that has always functioned as a residence—often a rented one (Martin and Lenz 2019). The 2019 King County Landmarks Nomination document provides a detailed ownership history of the property: shortly after the home was built it became a rental property. Andrew Ronnei purchased the dwelling in 1909, and presumably continued to rent the property. Andrew and his wife Karen died in 1918 from the influenza pandemic, and the home was taken over by Andrew's brother Christ Ronnei. Christ sold the property to Karen's nephew Hans O. Raum in 1919, who then sold it to his older brother Christ O. Raum in December of that year. The home remained in the family until the early 1950s (Martin and Lenz 2019).

Only the 1930 Sanborn Insurance Company Map details the property (see Figure 4)—all other maps and aerial photographs lack the detail necessary to determine any changes or smaller structures added to the property.

Previous Investigations

WillametteCRA reviewed records on file with the DAHP's WISAARD on February 1, 2020, to identify previous cultural resource studies and archaeological or historical resources within one mile of the Project. The WISAARD review indicated 15 cultural resources investigations (Table 1) and eight archaeological sites within one-mile of the Project Area (Table 2). There is one historic-aged property within the Project Area—the Ronnei-Raum House

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Assessments Conducted within 1-mile of the Project Area.

Report Reference	Project	Relation to APE	Cultural Resources
Robinson 1997	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Raging River Bridge Replacement Project	0.15 mi. S	None
Nelson 1998a	Heritage Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed Fall City Landing Development	0.18 mi. NE	None
Syverson and Gargett 2019	Archaeological Investigation Report: 4430 Preston Fall-City Road SE, Fall City, King County, Washington	0.20 mi. SE	None
Syverson and Taylor 2019	Archaeological Resources Survey for the Macaulay Septic Tank and Drainage Field Update	0.21 mi. E	None
Schumacher and Burns 2005	<i>Yuetswabic</i> (45KI263): Preliminary Analysis of the Archaeological Collection	0.21 mi. NE	45KI263
Nelson 1998b	Cultural Resources Investigations at the Fall City Riverfront Park	0.24 mi. N	45KI263
Luttrell 2005	Cultural Resources Investigations for Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 202 Junction SR 203 Roundabout Project	0.24 mi NE	None
Nelson 2000	Letter to Don Armstrong: Snoqualmie Valley Youth Soccer Association	0.26 mi N	45KI263
Luttrell 2004	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 202: Preston/Fall City Erosion Site	0.27 mi N	None
Kent and Kelly 2008	Cultural Resource Surveys for Eight Snoqualmie River PL-84-99 Levee Rehabilitation Projects	0.35 mi E	None
Landreau and Geffen 2003	A Section 106 Archaeological Review and Inventory at the Proposed Fall City / PSE Substation Telecommunications Facility	0.38 mi N	None
Ferris et al. 2016	Snoqualmie River RV Park Cultural Resources Risk Assessment	0.68 mi E	45KI1283
Munsell 2018	NRCS Cultural Resources Survey for the Jenny M. Cha Project	0.87 mi W	None
Robinson 1995	A Cultural Resources Survey of the King County Department of Public Works' Smith-Parker Bridge Replacement Project	0.89 mi SE	45KI443 / Smith-Parker petroglyph
Trudel and Larson 2005	Final SE Issaquah Fall City Road Culvert Replacement Project Archaeological Resources Monitoring	0.89 mi SW	None

Table 2. Archaeological Sites Identified within 1-mile of the Project Area.

Site Number/Site Name	Site Type	Relation to APE	Significance
45KI144 / Fall City Cemetery	Historic Cemetery	0.15 mi S	Inventoried
45KI263 / Fall City Riverfront Park (<i>Yuetswabic</i>)	Pre-contact Village	0.19 mi N	Determined Eligible
45KI20 / Village	Pre-contact Village	0.22 mi E	No Recommendation Made
45KI1332 / High School Steps and Wall	Historic Schools; Historic Structures Not Specified	0.23 mi NE	Determined Not Eligible
45KI1283 / (None)	Pre-contact Isolate	0.75 mi E	No Recommendation Made
45KI443 / Smith-Parker Petroglyph	Petroglyph	0.75 mi S/SW	No Recommendation Made
45KI1043 / Hunt-Everett Family Plot	Historic Cemetery	0.76 mi E	Inventoried
45KI1170 / Former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad (Cedar Falls – Everett Branch)	Historic Railroad Property	0.84 mi NE	Determined Not Eligible

45KI20 / Village

Recorded in 1967, the site is a part of a possible village along the south side of the Snoqualmie River in what is now Fall City. The site form indicates that the site has been disturbed by excavation, plowing, and flooding; 7-8 feet of gravel fill placed over the ground surface covers that portion of the site presumed to exist off of the subject property. Over the years the landowner has dug much of their yard up to 1-meter and has a considerable collection of pre-contact period artifacts, including beads, hammers, celts, antler scrapers, fish bone, and worked mammal bone (Onat 1967).

45KI263 / Fall City Riverfront Park (Yuetswabic)

First recorded in 1985, this is a domestic habitation site and part of the Snoqualmie Village Site of *Yuetswabic*. It is located on a level alluvial floodplain along the Snoqualmie River. Artifacts observed include burned bone, charcoal, fire-cracked rock, flakes, a basalt core, and a ground stone pendant. Excavation yielded over 20,000 artifacts, mostly recovered above 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs), and few up to 100 cmbs. The site maintains depositional integrity, and carbon-14 dates indicate an occupation between 400- and 600-years BP. Obsidian artifacts have been sourced to central Oregon, central Washington, and south/central Idaho and northern Nevada (Nelson 1998b, Rhode 1985, Schumacher 2005).

Historic-Aged Properties

There are a few NRHP-listed and King County Landmark-designated properties in the immediate vicinity of the Ronnei-Raum House. Immediately north is the Masonic Hall, built in 1895. The Hall served as a meeting place for the Masons of Fall City, as well as a community center. The Masonic Hall was designated a King County Landmark in 1994. It is NRHP-listed based on its prominence visual prominence and role in local history (Criterion A) (DAHP 1978).

Across the street is the Neighbor-Bennett House, built in 1904. That home is Eligible for listing based on its architectural qualities (Criterion C), as well as its association with two prominent early Fall City individuals: Emerson Neighbor (owner of one of the towns' largest stores and pioneer of the city's telephone service), and Frank Bennett, who initiated milk delivery for Fall City (Criterion B) (Esser 2004). The Neighbor-Bennet House was designated a King County Landmark in 1996.

The Ronnei-Raum House was recorded in 1998, and at that time was recommended Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The history and architectural features of the house were described in detail in the 2019 King County Landmark nomination form (Martin and Lenz 2019). As of this date no determination of eligibility has been made (Martin and Lenz 2019).

The home was originally a 19-by-22-foot, 1 ½-story dwelling (as shown on the 1930 Sanborn map, see Figure 4). It was enlarged to its current massing c.1950. Additional exterior changes have occurred, but it retains a good amount of its original fenestration and Queen Anne styling (Martin and Lenz 2019).

Expectations for Cultural Resources

DAHP's predictive model characterizes the Project Area as very high risk for containing intact, buried, pre-contact archaeological resources. Based on the known history of the vicinity, archaeological sites recorded nearby, and its setting near the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Raging Rivers, WillametteCRA agrees with the assessment, and considers there to be a moderate to high probability of encountering intact, buried, pre-contact materials.

WillametteCRA considers there to be a moderate probability of temporally diagnostic, historic-period resources in the Project Area. While the likelihood of occasional cultural materials is expected, the probability of a low density, dateable scatter in an intact depositional context is considered moderate.

Archaeological Field Investigations

WillametteCRA archaeologists F. Scott Pierson and Paris Franklin conducted pedestrian and subsurface survey of the Project Area on January 31, 2020. Archaeological monitors Stephen Wymer and Aaron Webster from the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe visited the project and assisted with the subsurface excavation throughout the majority of the day. WillametteCRA staff members Stephenie Kramer and Amanda Taylor also visited briefly in the afternoon. Weather during fieldwork was very wet, with moderate to heavy rain all day.

Field Methods

The Project Area was investigated with 5-meter pedestrian transects, but ground surface visibility was generally poor due to dense sod cover. Previously excavated percolation tests (PTs) provided some subsurface exposure (trench profiles). A total of eight shovel probes (SPs) were excavated in the Project Area (Figure 5). The SPs measured 30-40 centimeters (cm) in diameter, were excavated in 20-cm arbitrary levels, and were screened through ¼-inch mesh. Shovel probes were terminated when depth, geologic context, or obstructions prevented further excavation. The findings of each probe were recorded on standard shovel probe forms that include information regarding soil color, texture, composition, and observed cultural materials. Appendix A provides a table summarizing the content, character, and stratigraphy of each of the probes. A handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit was used to collect the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of each shovel probe. Digital photographs were taken of the project area and each excavated shovel probe profile and the subject matter recorded on a standard photo log. Project files and field notes are on file at WillametteCRA, Seattle.

Results

Pedestrian survey indicated a moderately disturbed and landscaped Project Area (Figure 6 and 7). There is a garden shed in the northeast portion of the parcel and a community garden on the east side (Figure 8). Five previously excavated percolation tests (PT 1-5) were observed and the back dirt inspected for cultural materials (Figure 9). Few glass and ceramic fragments were observed on the ground surface of the property, particularly near the community garden (Figure 10). The material is potentially historic in nature given the context near multiple historic structures; however, all cultural materials observed on the surface lacked temporally diagnostic characteristics.

All shovel probes reached a minimum depth of one meter below ground surface with the exception of SP 2, which was terminated at 90 cmbs after encountering dense cobbles at the base of the probe (Figure 11). SPs 1 and 4 were excavated to a depth of 130 cmbs to explore deeper sediments using a 10-cm diameter auger.



Figure 5. Location of shovel probes in the Project Area.



Figure 6. Overview of Project Area showing Ronnei-Raum house in center frame and the Masonic Lodge in right frame. View west-northwest.



Figure 7. Overview of Project Area from southeast corner of the project parcel with PT 3 in the midground. Viewing northwest.



Figure 8. Overview of the community garden located on the eastern side of the project area. View south (Ronnei-Raum House out of frame to the right).



Figure 9. South wall profile of previously excavated percolation test (PT 3). Stratigraphy appears to be fairly representative of the project area as a whole.



Figure 10. Milk glass canning jar liner fragment observed on the surface near SP 4.



Figure 11. Profile of SP 2. View to the west.

All eight shovel probes were relatively consistent in terms of their subsurface sediments. Observed sediment consisted of a medium brown very fine to fine sandy silt (A horizon) in the upper 20-40 cmbs underlain by a light brown to light yellowish-brown silty sand (B horizon) that extended to approximately 100 cmbs. This soil profile is similar to Puyallup fine sandy loam, which is mapped in the Project Area (NCSS 2012). The high moisture content and muddiness during the subsurface survey made it difficult to determine type and extent of ground disturbance in the relatively small shovel probe exposures. SP 4, excavated in the location of a former outbuilding (possible privy or shed), did not yield any cultural materials, and the sediments were an A-horizon or disturbed A-horizon overlaying an intact B-horizon (Figure 12).

Modern and potentially historic-aged cultural material was observed in the A-horizon (the top 20-40 cmbs) in all SPs aside from SP 1, 4, and 7. Materials observed in three of the positive shovel probes came from a disturbed context (disturbed A), and therefore, lacked integrity. Materials ranged from vessel glass, wire nails, brick, and ceramic (Figure 13, Table 3 below).

Table 3. Artifact and Modern Debris Data.

SP	Level	Depth	Horizon	Artifacts
2	1	0-35	Disturbed A	0-20 cmbs: N = 3 colorless vessel glass fragments, N = 1 red brick fragment (likely modern debris). 20-35 cmbs: N = 1 aqua vessel glass fragment; N = 2 brown bottle glass fragments; N = 1 colorless vessel glass fragment; N = 1 porcelain fragment (possibly, not definitively, historic-aged).
3	1	0-20	A	0-20 cmbs: N = 1 wire nail; N = 3 coal fragments; N = 1 plastic root barrier fragment; N = 1 wire fragment (modern debris).
5	1	0-28	Disturbed A	N = 2 flat, thick aqua glass fragments, N = 1 clear round glass fragment, N = 10 small bone fragments (likely rodent), N = 2 nails, N = 1 rusty metal fragment, and N = 1 safety pin fragments (possibly, not definitively, historic-aged).
6	1	0-25	Disturbed A	N = 1 rusty nail, N = 1 rounded thick glass amber fragment, N = 1 clear vessel glass fragment (possibly, not definitively, historic-aged).
8	2	17-40	A	20-40 cmbs: N = 2 white porcelain fragments (possibly, not definitively, historic-aged).



Figure 12. Results of fieldwork overlaid with 1930 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

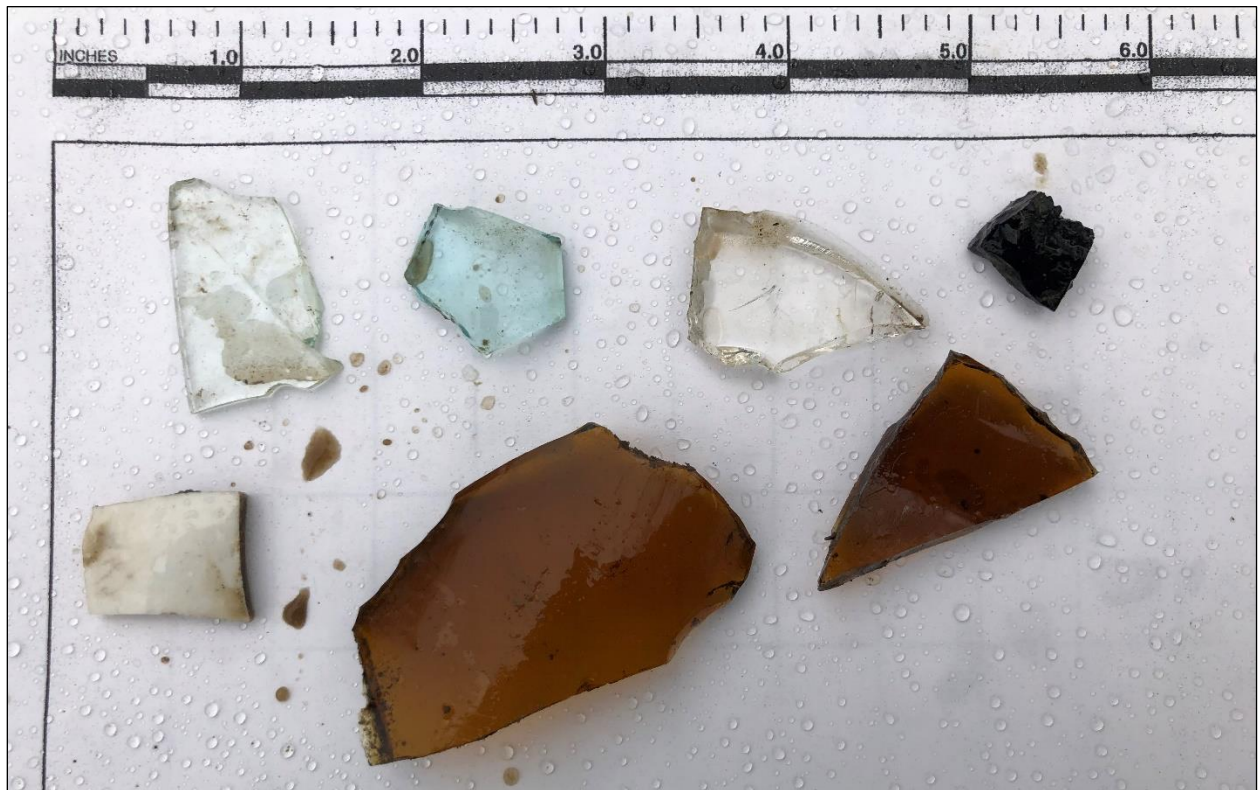


Figure 13. Mixed modern and potentially historic-aged debris in SP 2.

Conclusions

No definitively historic-aged artifacts were encountered during this cultural resources' assessment. Cultural materials were observed; however, they were often found in a disturbed context, and a firm date could not be assigned to the items (i.e. glass shards). WillametteCRA considers there to be a low probability of intact, historic-aged deposits to exist on the property, with the exception of the very rear of the lot where the one-story outbuilding is mapped (near SP 4, see Figure). Although the SP excavated in this area was negative for cultural material, the outbuilding mapped on the 1930 Sanborn map could represent a privy or shed. WillametteCRA recommends archaeological monitoring of any ground-disturbing activities in the near-vicinity of the former outbuilding (near SP 4); otherwise, no further cultural resources work is recommended on the property.

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Appendix A:
Shovel Probe and Artifact Data

SP	Level	Depth (cm)	Soil/Sediment	Gravels	Other	Lower Boundary	Additional Notes	Cultural Material	Modern Debris	Horizon	Reason for Termination
1	1	0-25	Brown, very fine, massive sandy silt	None	Organics	Clear (2-5 cm), Wavy	-	-	-	Disturbed A	Probe continued
1	2	25-40	Grayish brown, fine, massive silty sand	None	Mottles, Oxidation, Organics	Abrupt (0-2 cm), Smooth	-	-	-	A	Probe continued
1	3	40-120	Light gray, very fine, massive clayey silty sand	None	Oxidation, Mottles, Organics	Gradual (5-15 cm), Smooth	-	-	-	B	Probe continued
1	4	120-130	Gray, very fine, massive sand	None	-	N/A	-	-	-	C	Desired sediments/soils reached
2	1	0-35	Light brown, fine, massive sandy silt	None	Organics	Clear (2-5 cm), Wavy	-	Yes, see table at end	-	Disturbed A	Probe continued
2	2	35-90	Pale brown, fine, massive sandy silt	None	-	N/A	-	-	-	B	Natural obstruction (root/rock/etc.)
3	1	0-20	Light brown, fine, massive sandy silt	Very few (0-5%) subrounded granules (0-2 mm)	Organics	Gradual (5-15 cm), Smooth	-	Yes, see table at end	Yes, see table at end	A	Probe continued
3	2	20-90	Pale brown, fine, massive silty sand	None	Charcoal	Gradual (5-15 cm), Smooth	Charcoal concentration at 70-73cmbs; 2 small FMR, but no associated cultural resources.	-	-	B	Probe continued

SP	Level	Depth (cm)	Soil/Sediment	Gravels	Other	Lower Boundary	Additional Notes	Cultural Material	Modern Debris	Horizon	Reason for Termination
3	3	90-100	Yellowish brown, fine, massive sand	None	-	N/A, Smooth	-	-	-	C	Desired depth reached
4	1	0-12	Dark brown, fine, massive sandy silt	None	Organics	Gradual (5-15 cm), Smooth	-	-	-	Disturbed A	Probe continued
4	2	12-130	Light brown, fine, massive silty sand	Very few (0-5%) subrounded granules (0-2 mm)	-	Gradual (5-15 cm), Smooth	Augured at 110cm. Encountered dense cobbles with auger at 130cm.	-	-	B	Natural obstruction (root/rock/etc.)
5	1	0-28	Brown, very fine, aggregated sandy silt	Very few (0-5%) subrounded pebbles (4-64 mm)	-	Clear (2-5 cm), Wavy	-	Yes, see table at end	-	Disturbed A	Probe continued
5	2	28-100	Yellowish brown, fine, massive silty sand	None	Mottles	Clear (2-5 cm), Smooth	-	-	-	A	Desired depth reached
6	1	0-25	Brown, very fine, massive sandy silt	Very few (0-5%) subrounded pebbles (4-64 mm), granules (0-2 mm)	Organics, Charcoal	Abrupt (0-2 cm), Smooth	-	Yes, see table at end	-	Disturbed A	Probe continued
6	2	25-100	Yellowish brown, very fine, massive silty sand	None	Mottles, Oxidation	N/A	-	-	-	A	Desired depth reached
7	1	0-40	Brown, very fine, massive sandy silt	None	Organics	Clear (2-5 cm), Smooth	-	-	-	Disturbed A	Probe continued
7	2	40-100	Yellowish brown, very fine, massive silty sand	None	-	N/A	-	-	-	A	Desired depth reached

SP	Level	Depth (cm)	Soil/Sediment	Gravels	Other	Lower Boundary	Additional Notes	Cultural Material	Modern Debris	Horizon	Reason for Termination
8	1	0-17	Grayish brown, very coarse, massive silt	Predominant (50+%) subrounded, subangular pebbles (4-64 mm)	-	Abrupt (0-2 cm), Irregular	-	-	-	Disturbed A	Probe continued
8	2	17-40	Dark brown, fine, massive sandy silt	Very few (0-5%) subrounded granules (0-2 mm), pebbles (4-64 mm)	-	Clear (2-5 cm), Smooth	-	Yes (20-40cmts: N = 2 white porcelain fragments)	-	A	Probe continued
8	3	40-100	Dark yellowish brown, massive, silty sand	Few (5-15%) subrounded granules (0-2 mm), pebbles (4-64 mm)	-	N/A	-	-	-	B	Desired depth reached