# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Elliott, Patrick and James Mayer

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment, 2401 Inter Avenue SE, Puyallup, Washington

Date of Report: August 21, 2019

County(ies): Pierce Section: 40 Township: 20 North Range: 4 East

Quad: Tacoma Acres: 1.85

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

Historic Property Export Files submitted? ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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# Technical Memorandum

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|---|---|
| Date: | August 21, 2019 |
| To: | Mike Phair, 2401 Inter LLC, and Greg Zetterberg, Zetterberg Gregory Design |
| From: | Patrick Elliott, MS, RPA, Archaeologist |
| CC: | James Mayer, PhD, RPA, Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator |
| **Subject**: | **DAHP Project 2019-05-03850, Cultural Resources Assessment 2401 Inter Avenue SE, Puyallup, Washington** |

## INTRODUCTION

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. (Jacobs) was retained by 2401 Inter LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment of a recently purchased parcel of land in support of the state and local permitting requirements to proceed with industrial development of the property (proposed Project). The purpose of the study was to identify cultural resources and to characterize the landscape for its potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. The Project will likely require review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).

The cultural resources assessment was carried out to identify unknown cultural resources within the Project Area. The cultural resources assessment consisted of a records search and archaeological field inventory, which included the excavation of 19 shovel test pits (STPs) and a pedestrian survey of the Project Area conducted on July 24, 2019. This technical memorandum summarizes the proposed Project, regulatory context, survey methods, and survey results. This information is then synthesized to assess the potential for intact archaeological resources to be present in the Project Area and provides recommendations on how to proceed following the field effort.

## PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located east of the city of Puyallup and approximately 0.74 miles south of the confluence of the White and Puyallup Rivers in Pierce County, Washington (**Figure 1**). Located on parcel 2105200150 at 2401 Inter Avenue SE Puyallup, the Project is within Section 40 of Township 20 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian. The proposed construction is planned north of the existing Inter Avenue, on a privately owned parcel.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project encompasses 1.85 acres and proposes to construct industrial buildings and an associated parking lot (Attachment A). Additionally, the project will include landscaping, a paved point of egress, and utility placement.

**Figure 1. Location and Vicinity of the Project Area**

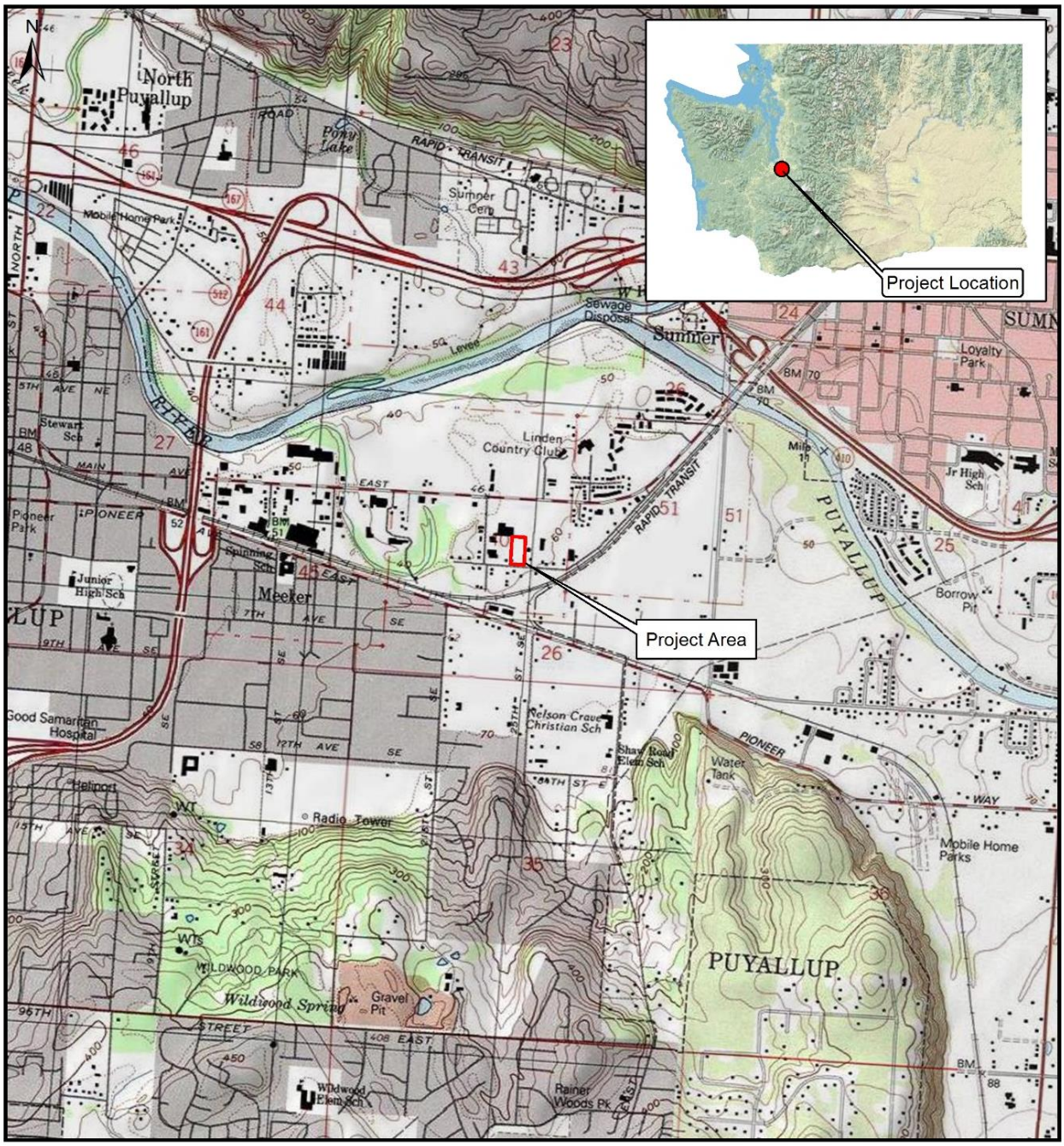


***Figure 1: Project Area Location and Vicinity***

Project Area

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

***LOCATION:*** *Puyallup, Washington*
***PLSS:*** *Township 20 North, Range 04 East, Section 40*
***COUNTY:*** *Pierce*
***STATE:*** *Washington*
***QUADRANGLE:*** *Puyallup*
***UTMS:*** *10T 555836 5226502*
***DATUM:*** *WGS 1984*
***BASE MAP:*** *USA Topo*
***DATE OF FIGURE:*** *July 2019*

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

The current archaeological study is being conducted in anticipation of compliance with SEPA and is not tied to regulatory compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, a series of local and state laws and policies govern the protection of archaeological resources, including the following:

- Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.44, Indian Graves and Records, provides for the protection of Native American graves and burial grounds, encourages voluntary reporting of said sites when they are discovered, and mandates a penalty for disturbance or desecration of such sites.
- RCW 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources governs the protection and preservation of archaeological sites and resources and establishes the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) as the administering agency for these regulations.
- RCW 36.70A.020, Planning Goals, includes a goal to "Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical, cultural, and archaeological significance." Cities planning under the Washington State Growth Management Act must consider and incorporate this historic preservation goal.
- RCW 68.60, Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves, provides for the protection and preservation of abandoned and historic cemeteries and historic graves.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Environmental Context

The Project Area sits at an elevation of approximately 57 feet above modern sea level, 1.2 miles east of the city of Puyallup, on the south side of the Puyallup River. The city of Puyallup is within the Puyallup River Valley in the Puget Lowland ecoregion of the greater Puget Trough physiographic province, bounded to the north and south by glacial aged hills and slopes (Franklin and Dyrness 1988).

The Puget Trough is a recent geological feature developed in part from the advancement and recession of several glaciers along the western side of the Cascade Mountains, the latest being the Vashon Stade approximately 18,000 years ago. The Vashon Stade extended what is known as the Cordilleran ice sheet, as well as the Puget Lobe, into the Puget Sound region. Upon reaching its terminus to the south of Olympia approximately 11,000 years ago, the Puget Lobe quickly retreated while the Cordilleran ice sheet advanced and retreated one additional time as temperatures began to rise, leaving the landscape scoured, large amounts of till deposited, and remnants of glacial ice melting into many of the region's newly formed lakes (Clague and James 2002).

The Puyallup River Valley consists of deep, well drained, alluvial sediments deposited from active flooding by the Puyallup River, as well as additional sedimentation from reworked mudflows deposited from the volcanic activity of nearby Mount Rainer. One event that occurred approximately 5,600 years ago was the Osceola Mudflow. The Osceola Mudflow, traveling at a

rate of 20 feet per second, quickly filled the channels of the White, Green, and Puyallup Rivers and scoured and then deposited several feet of mud and alluvium across the landscape (Hedlund 1976).

Soils of the Project Area are classified as Briscot Series, 0 to 2 percent slopes, formed in recent alluvium and generally located on floodplains and low terraces. Land use of this soil series is characterized as primarily cropland. A typical profile of Briscot soil consists of a young, thick, very dark to dark grayish brown A-horizon consisting of silt loam abruptly contacting grayish brown B-horizon consisting of silt loam with redoximorphic features (Bg horizon) to a final, abrupt contact of grayish to dark grayish brown C-horizon of finely stratified silt loam, sandy loam, and fine sand, with iron concentrations varying in color and consistency (USDA NRCS 2019). Lack of development of the soil is common due to proximity to a major waterway, as deposition of alluvium can arrest the long-term development of the soil body if not resulting in the outright burial of older soils.

The Project Area is in the Puget Sound area of the larger Tsuga Heterophylla ecological zone. This area is based on the differences in soils and climate due to past geologic activity, which provide ideal environments for a varied amount of plant species. Native to the Project Area are Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*) with an understory of western bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and western sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), rose (*Rosa*), northern bedstraw (*Galium boreale*), and northern twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Recently, vegetation has consisted of seeded grasses and row crops.

Fauna of the Project Area is various and rich with an abundance of birds and small mammals, such as rabbit, muskrat, fox, and raccoon. Other larger mammals include elk, deer, and black bear. Birds of the area are generally limited to water fowl but may also include species of hawks or eagles. Historically, the Project Area likely included river otter, beaver, and other water-based mammals with common occurrences of several species of fish, including a few different species of salmon such as Chinook, Chum, Coho, and Pink, which are important to both past and present populations.

## Cultural Context

### *Prehistoric Context*

Evidence of early human occupation in the Puget Sound is sparse with the common tool tradition of the time, known as Clovis, first appearing regionally at the end of the last glacial maximum in the late Pleistocene (ca. 12,000 years before present [BP]), extending into the early Holocene period (12,000 to 1,500 years BP). Clovis assemblages are often characterized by fluted projectile points (Hutchings 1997; Dixon 2001). There are no artifacts of Clovis age recorded within the vicinity of the Project Area; however, their presence in Pierce County includes a recorded point fragment near Waughop Lake at Pierce College Fort Steilacoom (Avey 1991). The scarcity of archaeological evidence of human occupation in the Pacific Northwest prior to the middle Holocene may be in part due to geological events that have submerged or buried sites dating to the latest Pleistocene and early Holocene.

In the Early to Middle Holocene (ca. 11,500 to 5,000 years BP), larger sites are observable in greater frequencies with the earliest evidence dating back to a site (45KI839) in the Puget Sound Region off Little Bear Creek in Redmond, Washington, and the DeStaffany Site (45SJ414) on San Juan Island. The Bear Creek site is typified by fragmented, large projectile points within a peat deposit dating to roughly 8,500 years BP (Kopperl et al. 2009), while the DeStaffany Site is characterized by lanceolate projectile points and cutting tools dated between 10,800 and 8,000 years BP. However, a recent examination of the DeStaffany Site assemblage posits the artifacts as more towards the former than the latter and potentially coeval with Clovis-aged artifacts (Kenady et al. 2008).

A common site type observed in the Puget Sound during the middle Holocene is an Olcott phase site. The Olcott phase occurred approximately 10,000 to 7,600 years BP and is typified by utilitarian cobble tools and Cascade-style, leaf-shaped projectile points assemblages. Sites in the Olcott phase are generally located near small streams on upland terraces (Kidd 1964; Matson 1976). While Olcott-like sites have been observed in geological contexts that appear to postdate 5,000 years BP, they have not been firmly dated later than the middle Holocene.

The trend of increased observable archaeological site size and frequency between the Pleistocene and Holocene continues through the late Holocene, with greater expressions of ethnographic lifeways. Late Holocene Puget Sound sites demonstrate a greater reliance on marine and littoral resources based on the presence of shell middens. Shell middens have not been observed to date prior to 5,000 years BP. Site 45PI72, in Pierce County, is the earliest-dated shell midden in the Southern Puget Sound (Wessen 1989). Site 45PI72 is a short-term use location with evidence suggesting a reliance on intertidal species and local terrestrial resources showing expansion of subsistence.

One phase of this time is the Locarno Beach Phase found in the Strait of Georgia in the northern Puget Sound (4,000 to 2,500 BP). While the Locarno Beach Phase is often ascribed to archaeological sites along the coastal waters, terrestrial evidence also exists. An upland terrace site, known as the Bray Site (45PI1276), within a 3-mile proximity of the Project Area, reflects the mid to late Holocene phase through its assemblage and radiocarbon dates. The Bray Site (45PI1276) is also the first known site of this phase to have dedication towards plant processing, an element that is significant to the evolving subsistence strategies of early populations as they shifted to storing large amounts of food for seasonal use (Chatters and Fairbanks 2013).

Postdating 2,000 years BP, large village sites—a hallmark of organized populations and evolving resource procurement strategies—are present in riverine and littoral settings, with specialized seasonal camps as an appendage of the overall village body. The villages are interpreted as indicators of aggregating winter populations with a heavy reliance on salmon. An example of such sites is Tualdad Altu (45KI59), also known as “King Salmon’s House,” in Renton. Tualdad Altu is a village site consisting of approximately 60-foot long houses utilized for annual occupation around 1,500 years BP (Chatters 1987). The site was in a prime location for salmon procurement, which, once acquired, was dried and preserved for winter consumption. It is around this time that art styles begin to reflect the traditional ethnographic Northwest Coast

styles, concurrently with an increase in personal adornment, with the presence of beads and bracelets. Trading also brought influence from the coastline and east of the Cascades to the inner Puget Sound peoples' art and technologies (Ames and Maschner 1999).

### *Ethnographic Context*

The southern Puget Sound is the traditional territory of the Southern Lushootseed speaking peoples – one of the two variants of the Salishan language Lushootseed (Suttles and Lane 1990). The Project Area is located within the traditional territory and the current reservation of the Puyallup people. While primarily based at the mouth of the Puyallup River, known as Commencement Bay, the people settled all along the banks of the Puyallup and White Rivers. Much like other tribes, the specific territory of each tribe was ambiguous; no borders were formerly drawn until the 1854–1855 treaties (Suttles and Lane 1990).

Native Puget Sound populations inhabited areas around rivers and creeks during spring, summer, and fall to acquire resources (such as salmon) to be preserved and stored for winter (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Castille 1985). The Puyallup River is the home to four species of salmon during spawning season, spanning from June to November. While salmon was a primary food source, other animal sources included deer, wapiti, black bear, sucker fish, ducks, geese, and freshwater mussels (Turner 1976). Plant-based food sources also played a critical role, including but not limited to: huckleberry, camas, tiger lily, and hedge nettle (Gunther 1945).

Shelters for spring, summer, and fall seasonal encampments were made from portable, lightweight mats made from marsh plants and generally housed small family groups. Winter shelters were more permanent, larger structures that could be used annually; they consisted of large wooden plank houses and could accommodate larger groups. A winter village would typically comprise multiple plank houses. Plank houses were often organized by social status (Ames and Maschner 1999). During the winter months, much of an individual's time was spent preparing for or participating in spiritual ceremonies (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930).

T.T. Waterman, an anthropologist working in the Puget Sound area in the early 1900s, recorded several ethnographic place names associated with the Puyallup River, the major waterway within vicinity of the Project Area (Hilbert et al. 2001). Place name sites within a mile of the Project Area are listed below:

- St$^{E}$xo'-tsid: "mouth of the Stuck," located at the confluence of the Stuck River with the Puyallup River. Translates to "plowed through" as told in a myth not described in text. This place name is approximately 0.62 mile from the Project Area.
- Tcaha'bid: partially "to dig," known for a depression on the plateau across from the town of Sumner. Waterman concludes the place name may refer to pits dug and utilized to snare deer. This place name is approximately 0.78 mile from the Project Area.
- StEx: "pushing through," village site once located north of present Sumner on the Stuck River. Place name location is approximately 0.76 mile from the Project Area.
- Gwe'gwestolb: "sand place," named at the present site of Sumner for a sand spit across from Stuck River. This place name is approximately 0.77 mile from the Project Area.

### *Historic Context*

The Puget Sound region encountered its first Euroamerican settlers in the 1830s with the establishment of fur trading camps, followed soon after the construction of Fort Nisqually by members of the Hudson Bay Company. As a road was established from Fort Steilacoom and Fort Walla Walla in the 1850s to 1860s, Euroamerican settlers began pouring into the area claiming portions of land already occupied by the local tribes (Hedlund 1973). Soon after, militias developed, and the military moved into the area looking to suppress any chance of Indian-military violence occurring east of the Cascade Mountains. In the fall of 1855, local skirmishes between the natives and the military escalated, ending with the deaths of two militia volunteers, Lt. James McAllister and Michael Connell, which likely was a catalyst for the Puyallup Indian War (1855 to 1856). Connell's prairie, only several miles east of the project location, was a prominent battleground in the war (Thomas 2018). The conflict ended in 1856 when Governor Stevens recognized the displeasure of the surrounding tribes with the terms and agreed to amend them to increase the size of newly bounded reservations to include traditional hunting and fishing grounds (Marino 1990).

The Puyallup Indian Reservation derived from the 1854 Medicine Creek Treaty. As a signatory of the treaty, the Puyallup people reserved a swath of land extending 1,280 acres, later to be expanded to 18,062 acres, through executive orders in 1857 and 1873. The reservation population consisted of occupants from the surrounding Puyallup villages as well as members of nearby tribes including the Muckleshoot, Steilacoom, Nisqually, and others, likely benefiting from the proximity to the larger city of Tacoma (Ruby and Brown 1992).

Following the Indian Wars of 1855 to 1856, many of the Euroamerican settlers fled to nearby Fort Steilacoom while the local Native Americans burned and looted the vacant dwellings. The Euroamericans would not return in large numbers until 1859. One of the returning families were the Meekers in 1862. Ezra Meeker, the patriarch of the Meeker family, was thrust into the agribusiness sector in 1865 when he attained imported hops from England, commonly used in flavoring and preserving beer. Meeker soon platted a 20-acre section of land for his hop farm and utilized the rich Puyallup Valley soil to yield the world's best quality hops. While questions remain on who named the city of Puyallup (likely after the local Native American tribe), Meeker is stated to "bore the onus." Puyallup grew quickly as properties were added and competing businesses were established. By 1884, over 100 hop growers occupied the Puyallup Valley with Ezra Meeker owning more than 500 acres. Native Americans from as far away as British Columbia were utilized as the areas first migrant workers to pick the hops, later joined by the Chinese, who were free from the completion of the west's railroads and migrating to the area to compete for jobs (Chelsey 2008).

In 1888, leaders of the young city of Puyallup attempted to incorporate the town and were rebuffed by the Washington State Supreme Court. Later in 1890, the 1,500 citizens of Puyallup were successful in the incorporation and named Ezra Meeker their mayor (Chelsey 2008).

Tragedy would befall the Puyallup Valley in 1892 when hop lice afflicted the valley's fields, leaving almost no remaining unaffected hop farms. The economy of 1893 also impacted the farmers as they waded through the effects of a global economic depression. The destruction of the local hops industry would leave many farmers fortuneless, propelling them to build back up through the establishment of the new local cash crop, berries, and later flower bulbs. By the turn

of the century, berries, including raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, and gooseberries, remained the most lucrative even after local economic mainstays of livestock farms and sawmills were established.

Much like other small towns, railroads became vital to the growth of the population and economy. In 1878, the Northern Pacific Railroad extending from Tacoma to Puyallup connected open coal mines further up the valley and aided in transporting hops, contributing to the growth of the town. Developments of roadways and automobiles in the early 1900s ushered in Puyallup's post agricultural future as a major retail center for auto sales. Presently, Puyallup is largely a bedroom community for the City of Tacoma, with much of the farm land converting to housing developments.

Because Puyallup and its surroundings sit on the Puyallup River floodplain, often they were subject to flood events. To control the natural flow of the river and stave off more damaging floods, efforts were made by city officials to widen, deepen, and straighten the river from its mouth to the confluence with the Stuck River. Flooding in 1917 and 1933 proved this strategy to be ineffective. Another attempt to widen, straighten, and deepen the Puyallup River occurred in 1925, with additional elements of constructing concrete levees along portions of the river's banks (Shong 2003). The Project Area sits on the Puyallup River floodplain terrace, east of a bow in the original Puyallup River channel.

## PREVIOUS STUDIES

A records search, including the immediate location and a 0.5-mile buffer around the Project, of the Washington Information System for Architectural & Archaeological Records Database (WISAARD) was conducted July 22, 2019. WISAARD contains all cultural resources records and reports written since 1995 that are on file with DAHP. Results of the record search found that no previously recorded archaeological sites and no previously completed cultural studies have been conducted within the Project Area; however, there were four completed cultural studies within 0.5 mile or less of the Project Area (**Table 1**).

**Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area**

| Year | Author | Title | Distance to Project Area (miles) | Description | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2016** | Arthur | Historic Properties Evaluation for the Proposed Pioneer Crossing Project, 2614 E. Pioneer Avenue, Puyallup, Washington | 0.3 | Survey Report | None |
| **2015** | Flenniken | Cultural Resource Survey, Puget Sound Energy, Alderton to White River, Pierce 230kV Expansion, Transmission Project Pierce County, Washington | 0.3 | Survey Report | None |
| **2007** | Gill & Berger | REVISED: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Shaw Road Extension Project | 0.3 | Survey Report | None |
| **2016** | Stipe | Van Lierop Property Cultural Resource Survey | 0.3 | Survey Report | None |

Source: Washington Information System for Architectural & Archaeological Records Data 2019.

## OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

As part of the records search, other resources consulted included the historic U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2019) and historical aerial photographs (NETR Online 2019).

## EXPECTATIONS

Expectations for potential archaeology is based upon environmental data and the relationship of that data to our understanding of human behavior. Prehistoric human habitation was dependent on the availability of water and the ease with which resources could be transported. Consequently, many habitation areas were likely located along coastal, river, and lake margins. Landscape modification methods, including the removal of sediment and filling of topographical depressions, have a unique effect on archaeological site preservation and visibility. By understanding these effects, expectations about archaeological potential can be generated and then used to inform archaeological investigation strategies to identify where intact archaeological deposits are most likely to be present.

The Project Area is in the Puget Lowland, an area with a diverse and rich environment of resources. The landforms, including river bank terraces, located near the Project Area were prime locations for habitation and resource procurement and processing. Background research indicates that the Project Area has been previously modified by agricultural use since the early twentieth century. While continuous agricultural use has likely disturbed the first foot or more of the Project Area soils, also known as the plow zone, and affected the integrity of the archaeological resources located on or near the surface, the presence of deep alluvial Holocene-period deposits indicate that archaeological resources could remain intact beneath the disturbed zone. Any archaeological resources encountered within the plow zone are likely to be out of context and mixed with upper soil horizon(s), losing its spatial and temporal value to archaeological interpretations.

As the Project Area history was involved in the industries of agriculture and with little building development on the landscape, it is likely that older buildings tied to this former period of use may be present. Buildings 50 years or older are considered historic and may contain features unique or innovative to the time period and must be considered during the inventory for its significance. A common feature of other period buildings was features of function, including root cellars and privies, both of which were located relatively near the residence and often backfilled and buried creating a time capsule of the period. Consideration must be given when conducting a cultural resources inventory of these and similar features.

## METHODS

Jacobs archaeologists performed a field survey and excavated a series of STPs to determine if archaeological resources may be affected by the proposed Project. The research and fieldwork were conducted by archaeologists that meet the Secretary of Interior's professional qualifications for archaeology. James Mayer, RPA, served as principal investigator for the Project; Patrick Elliott, RPA, and Jessica Jones served as the archaeologists. The following sections describe the methods used for conducting the field survey and STP excavation.

### Field Survey

On July 24, 2019, Jacobs archaeologist's Patrick Elliott and Jessica Jones conducted a field survey of the Project Area using standard pedestrian and shovel test survey methods. Pedestrian survey consisted of walking surface transects and was done concurrently with the subsurface survey. Transects were walked along all areas where ground disturbance is planned. Also noted were built environment resources including a standing residence in the south west corner of the property depicted in aerial imagery and topographic maps as existing at least since 1940.

The survey included an examination of the ground surface and local topography. In areas of poor visibility, the archaeologists examined all exposed ground surfaces where allowed. Field conditions were noted, and photographs were taken to document current conditions. The Project Area was examined for any unrecorded resources. Indications of historic and modern development were also noted and documented. Project photographs are provided in **Attachment B**.

STPs were strategically placed across the Project Area, to account for proposed construction elements per the plan documents (**Attachment A**). The current setting of the location includes a recently active agricultural field and side yard of an existing residential dwelling (**Figure 3**). The STPs measured approximately 35 centimeters (13.38 inches) in diameter and up to 100 centimeters (39.37 inches) in depth. Soil was screened through 0.6-centimeter (0.25-inch) mesh hardware cloth. Upon completion, a representative sample of the STPs were photographed with a digital camera and backfilled with the excavated soil. **Attachment C** provides a detailed table of the STP descriptions.

## RESULTS

On July 24, 2019, Jacobs archaeologists Patrick Elliott and Jessica Jones conducted field investigations of the Project Area. Patrick Elliott served as the field director for the duration of the fieldwork.

The modern Puyallup River channel lies approximately 0.6 mile north of the Project Area, with a portion of the original channel now filled approximately 0.2 mile to the west. The location of the Project Area extends over an alluvial floodplain terrace that has been historically graded for clearing and subsequent agricultural activity, resulting in little to no topographic relief.

A total of 19 STPs (STP 1 through STP 19) were excavated to a meter, or slightly under based on ground conditions, during subsurface survey with spacing approximately 20 to 30 meters apart (**Figure 3**). There were no archaeological resources or deposits, with the exception of sparse non-diagnostic demolition debris, identified during the STP investigation. Most of the deposits observed during the survey of the Project Area included a 35-to-40 cm thick Ap Horizon, or plow zone, abruptly contacting either a weak B-horizon or truncated C-horizon, both consisting of undisturbed, fine-grained, overbank alluvium, as indicated by the lack of gravel and transition to a dominant sand consistency. All sediments were compacted likely from agricultural machinery or grading for residential use. Dark gray sands were observed in some STPs (2,6,8,16,17, and 19), potentially indicating an early course of flood events or even lahar flow sands from past Mount Rainier eruptions. STPs 10 and 18 contained demolition debris within their respective plow zones, likely indicating past structures. Excavation of STP 10 plow zone

encountered melted glass and brick fragments, while STP 18 materials consisted of asphalt fragments and clinker or furnace waste. Demolition debris could be related to former structures on the property, as seen in the 1949 historic aerial (NETR 2019). A recordation of all shovel test pits can be found in **Attachment C**.

**Built Environment Results**

Located in the south west corner of the Project Area, and constructed in 1908, this residence at 2401 Inter Avenue is a dilapidated 1.5-story wood frame bungalow that represents some character-defining features from its historic period of construction. These features include exposed rafters, brackets underneath the eaves, and imbricated shingles. The property itself, based on research, is known to have at one time been a berry farm or recruiting center for berry pickers, and important staple of the regional economy today. However, farms have largely turned to industrial properties in the area surrounding the property, thus reducing the overall integrity of the building.

Because of the integrity of the residence being low to medium in setting, the condition being poor from negligence of upkeep, and the notable features of construction being commonplace of the period, this building is recommended as not eligible for listing in the Washington Heritage Register.

Current conditions around the residence did not allow for immediate testing of any potentially buried archaeological resources associated with its history, including but not limited to privies, sheet refuse, and root cellars.

Figure 2. Historic-era residence in the south west corner of the Project Area.

**Figure 3. Project Survey Results of Shovel Test Pits**


***Figure 2: Project Survey Results***

Shovel Test Pits

Project Area

0 40 80 Feet

0 10 20 Meters

***LOCATION:*** *Puyallup, Washington*
***PLSS:*** *Township 20 North, Range 04 East, Section 40*
***COUNTY:*** *Pierce*
***STATE:*** *Washington*
***QUADRANGLE:*** *Puyallup*
***UTMS:*** *10T 555836 5226502*
***DATUM:*** *WGS 1984*
***BASE MAP:*** *USA Topo*
***DATE OF FIGURE:*** *July 2019*

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to identify archaeological resources and to characterize the landscape for its potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. Evidence for historical agricultural use is ubiquitous throughout the Project Area landscape as all STPs encountered some form of plow zone. No precontact archaeological resources were encountered during the survey. However, the potential for deeply buried archaeological resources (i.e., greater than 1 meter in depth) remains high due to disturbance limited to the plow zone (approximately 35 to 40 centimeters) and the Project's location on a floodplain terrace in proximity to the relict Puyallup River channel.

It is anticipated that the Project-related ground disturbance within the Project Area will disturb the existing plow zone and native sediments beneath, both of which may potentially contain archaeological deposits; however, the results of the subsurface survey were negative, and the only materials observed were non-diagnostic demolition debris. Additionally, demolition and excavation of and near the historic residence in the south west corner of the site may encounter privies, refuse dumps, or root cellars all of which may be considered archaeologically significant. Although the landscape and soils of the Project Area could contain archaeological deposits, the survey indicates that the actual potential for undiscovered resources in the upper meter of the Project Area is limited or likely in very discrete locations surrounding the existing structure. Provided that subsurface disturbance does not extend below 1 meter, and excavation around the residence is limited, these findings indicate that there is no need for further archaeological investigations.

In the unlikely event that archaeological material is discovered during ground-disturbing activities, a project specific Inadvertent Discovery Plan should be prepared, and the discovery protocol described should be implemented during construction. Generally, the identification of archaeological remains will result in the halt of ground-disturbing activity in the find vicinity and appropriate parties contacted immediately. If human skeletal remains are discovered, the Pierce County Sheriff and DAHP should be notified immediately.

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## ATTACHMENTS

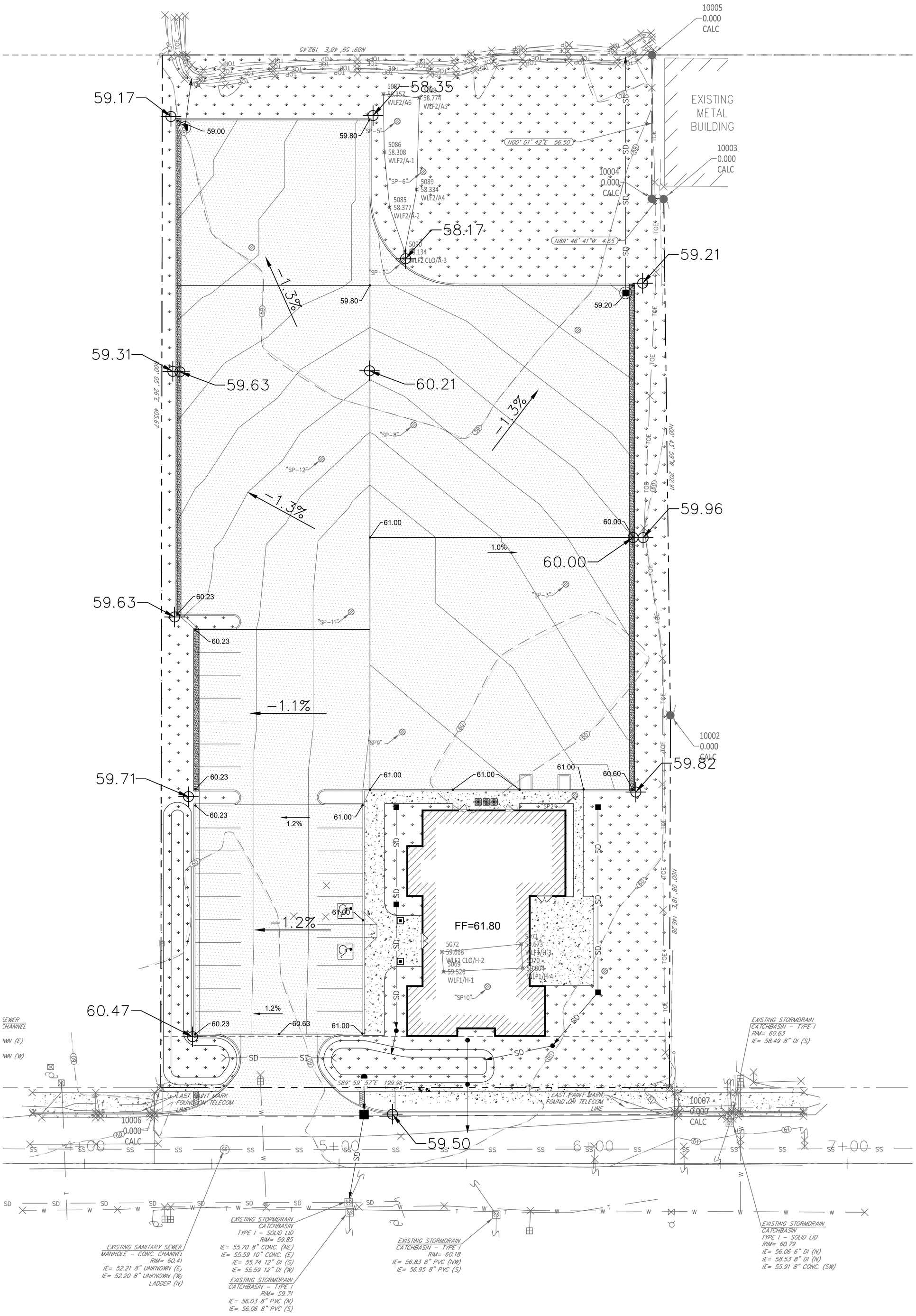
A, Preliminary Plans

B, Project Photographs

C, Shovel Test Probe Table

D, Historic Property Report

# ATTACHMENT A
# PRELIMINARY PLANS


10005
0.000
CALC
59.17
58.35
59.00
59.80
SP-5"
5086
58.308
WLF2/A-1
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5089
58.334
WLF2/A4
5085
58.377
WLF2/A-2
5090
58.134
WLF2 CLO/A-3
"SP-7"
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59.63
60.21
-1.3%
"SP-8"
"SP-12"
-1.3%
61.00
60.00
59.96
60.00
1.0%
"SP-3"
59.63
60.23
60.23
"SP-11"
-1.1%
"SP9"
59.71
60.23
60.23
61.00
61.00
61.00
60.60
59.82
1.2%
61.00
SP2
-1.2%
61.00
FF=61.80
5072
59.668
WLF1 CLO/H-2
5069
59.526
WLF1/H-1
5071
59.673
WLF1/H-3
5070
59.801
WLF1/H-4
"SP10"
60.47
60.23
60.63
61.00
1.2%
SD
SD
SD
S89° 59' 57"E 199.96
59.50
EXISTING METAL BUILDING
10003
0.000
CALC
10004
0.000
CALC
N00° 01' 42"E 56.50
N89° 46' 41"W 4.65
59.21
59.20
N00° 47' 59"W 202.91
N00° 05' 26"E 405.67
N00° 08' 18"E 149.28
EXISTING STORMDRAIN
CATCHBASIN - TYPE I
RIM= 60.63
IE= 58.49 8" DI (S)
10002
0.000
CALC
10007
0.000
CALC
10006
0.000
CALC
LAST PAINT MARK FOUND ON TELECOM LINE
LAST PAINT MARK FOUND ON TELECOM LINE
4+00
5+00
6+00
7+00
SEWER
CHANNEL
WN (E)
WN (W)
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
MANHOLE - CONC. CHANNEL
RIM= 60.41
IE= 52.21 8" UNKNOWN (E)
IE= 52.20 8" UNKNOWN (W)
LADDER (N)
EXISTING STORMDRAIN
CATCHBASIN
TYPE I - SOLID LID
RIM= 59.85
IE= 55.70 8" CONC. (NE)
IE= 55.59 10" CONC. (E)
IE= 55.74 12" DI (S)
IE= 55.59 12" DI (W)
EXISTING STORMDRAIN
CATCHBASIN - TYPE I
RIM= 59.71
IE= 56.03 8" PVC (N)
IE= 56.06 8" PVC (S)
EXISTING STORMDRAIN
CATCHBASIN - TYPE I
RIM= 60.18
IE= 56.83 8" PVC (NW)
IE= 56.95 8" PVC (S)
EXISTING STORMDRAIN
CATCHBASIN
TYPE I - SOLID LID
RIM= 60.79
IE= 56.06 6" DI (N)
IE= 58.53 8" DI (N)
IE= 55.91 8" CONC. (SW)

# ATTACHMENT B
# PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

**Photograph 1**: Overview of Project Area facing north.

**Photograph 2**: Overview of Project Area facing northeast.

**Photograph 3**: Profile of STP 2, characterizing typical stratigraphy of the shovel test pits.

**Photograph 4**: Overview of Project Area from STP 7 facing south.

**Photograph 5**: Profile of STP 17, Notice loose sediment below plow zone which may indicate a discrete event of disturbance in this area.

# ATTACHMENT C
# SHOVEL TEST PROBE TABLE

| STP No. | Diameter (cm) | Depth (cmbs) | Sediment Description | Artifacts (Yes\No) | Origin | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 35 | 0-35 | Brown clay loam, <5% gravels, structureless, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 35-53 | Light gray to red brown sandy clay loam, hard, no gravels, structureless, redox, diffuse boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium | |
| | | 53-100 | Brown fine sand, slightly hard, no gravels, structureless, well sorted | No | C1 - Alluvium | |
| 2 | 34 | 0-35 | Light brown to brown loam, hard, <5% subangular to subrounded pebbles, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, common fine roots, abrupt wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 35-51 | Light gray brown loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate fine subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium | |
| | | 51-90 | Brown sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| | | 90-100 | Blue-gray mottled fine sand, friable, no gravels, weak fine subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C2 - Alluvium | |
| 3 | 35 | 0-36 | Light brown loam, hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, common fine roots, abrupt wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 36-54 | Light gray brown loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate fine subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium | |
| | | 54-100 | Gray sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |

| STP No. | Diameter (cm) | Depth (cmbs) | Sediment Description | Artifacts (Yes\No) | Origin | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 34 | 0-32 | Dark brown loam, slightly hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few medium to fine roots, abrupt wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 32-52 | Light gray brown loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate fine subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium | |
| | | 52-100 | Brown sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| 5 | 33 | 0-34 | Light brown loam, hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, common fine roots, abrupt wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 34-57 | Light gray brown loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate fine subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium | |
| | | 57-100 | Gray sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| 6 | 34 | 0-31 | Light brown to brown loam, slightly hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few medium to fine roots, abrupt wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 31-68 | Light gray brown loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate fine subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium | |
| | | 68-88 | Brown sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt wavy boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| | | 88-100 | Dark gray sand mottled with brown silt, loose, no gravels, structureless, granular, redox | No | C2 - Alluvium | |

| STP No. | Diameter (cm) | Depth (cmbs) | Sediment Description | Artifacts (Yes\No) | Origin | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 34 | 0-38 | Light brown loam, slightly hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few medium to fine roots, abrupt wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 38-68 | Light gray brown loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate fine subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium | |
| | | 68-98 | Light gray sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt wavy boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| | | 98-100 | Brown fine sandy loam, very friable, weak fine subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C2 - Alluvium | |
| 8 | 34 | 0-38 | Light brown loam, slightly hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few medium to fine roots, abrupt wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 38-95 | Light gray sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt wavy boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| | | 95-100 | Blue-gray mottled fine sand, friable, no gravels, weak fine subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C2 - Alluvium | |
| 9 | 34 | 0-35 | Light brown loam, slightly hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few medium to fine roots, abrupt wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 35-95 | Light gray sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt wavy boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| 10 | 35 | 0-35 | Brown clay loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | Encountered melted glass and brick fragments in first 30 cmbs |
| | | 35-90 | Light gray fine sandy loam with red brown mottles, very hard, weak subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C1 - Alluvium | Terminated due to compaction |

| STP No. | Diameter (cm) | Depth (cmbs) | Sediment Description | Artifacts (Yes\No) | Origin | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 33 | 0-30 | Brown clay loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | Terminated due to compaction |
| | | 30-90 | Light gray fine sandy loam with red brown mottles, very hard, weak subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C1 - Alluvium | |
| 12 | 33 | 0-34 | Brown clay loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 34-95 | Light gray fine sandy loam with red brown mottles, very hard, weak subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C1 - Alluvium | |
| 13 | 37 | 0-35 | Brown clay loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 35-100 | Light gray fine sandy loam with red brown mottles, very hard, weak subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C1 - Alluvium | |
| 14 | 36 | 0-37 | Light brown to brown clay loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 37-62 | Brown to red brown very fine sand, hard, no gravels, structureless, redox, clear irregular boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| | | 62-97 | Brown sand, slightly hard, no gravels, structureless, | No | C2 - Alluvium | Very well sorted grains |
| 15 | 34 | 0-28 | Brown clay loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 28-68 | Brown to red brown fine sandy loam, hard, no gravels, structureless, redox, gradual smooth boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| | | 68-100 | Brown to red brown very fine sand, slightly hard, no gravels, redox | No | C2 – Alluvium | Well sorted grains |

| STP No. | Diameter (cm) | Depth (cmbs) | Sediment Description | Artifacts (Yes\No) | Origin | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 34 | 0-35 | Brown clay loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 35-75 | Brown to red brown fine sandy loam, loose, no gravels, structureless, trace charcoal, redox, gradual smooth boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | Additional disturbance, loose sediment |
| | | 75-100 | Blue-gray mottled fine sand, friable, no gravels, weak fine subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C2 - Alluvium | |
| 17 | 33 | 0-35 | Brown clay loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 35-59 | Light gray sand with orange sand mottles, structureless, common fine roots, abrupt smooth boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium | |
| | | 59-90 | Brown sandy loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate medium subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| | | 90-100 | Blue-gray mottled fine sand, friable, no gravels, weak fine subangular blocky structure, redox | No | C2 - Alluvium | |
| 18 | 34 | 0-45 | Brown loam, hard, no gravels, weak subangular blocky structure, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone – heavily disturbed | Mixed with construction debris of asphalt chunks, clinker. Possible debris of a once existing structure |
| | | 45-95 | Light gray brown loam, moderately hard, no gravels, moderate fine subangular blocky structure, few fine roots, redox, abrupt smooth boundary | No | Bg – Alluvium (heavily disturbed from past construction | Terminated at very compacted sediments |

| STP No. | Diameter (cm) | Depth (cmbs) | Sediment Description | Artifacts (Yes\No) | Origin | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 35 | 0-46 | Brown to light gray clay loam, hard, no gravels, structureless, many fine roots, clear wavy boundary | No | Ap plow zone | |
| | | 46-68 | Brown to red brown silty clay loam, hard, no gravels, structureless, redox, gradual smooth boundary | No | C1 – Alluvium | |
| | | 68-100 | Brown to dark gray sand, slightly hard, no gravels, structureless | No | C2 – Alluvium | Very well sorted grains |

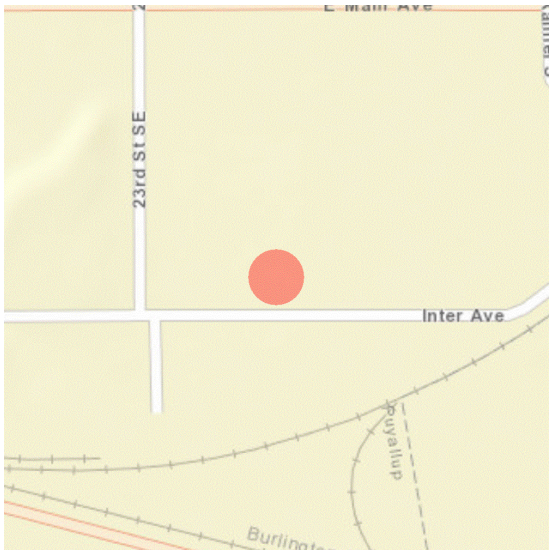
# ATTACHMENT D
# HISTORIC PROPERTY REPORT

# Historic Property Report

Resource Name: House

Property ID: 32229

## Location





**Address:** 2401 Inter Ave, Puyallup, WA

**Geographic Areas:** Pierce County, Pierce Certified Local Government, Puyallup Certified Local Government, Pierce County, T20R04E40, PUYALLUP Quadrangle

## Information

**Number of stories:** 1.50

**Construction Dates:**

| Construction Type | Year | Circa |
|---|---|---|
| Built Date | 1908 | ☐ |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2011-06-00077, , Assessors Data Project: Pierce County | 7/1/2011 | Not Determined | |
| 2019-05-03850, , City of Puyallup E.J. Poultry Inc. PROJECT ID: P-19-0042 | 9/10/2019 | | |

## Photos


2401_InterAve_Puyallup1.jpg

2401 Inter Ave facade, east elevation, and out bldg

2401 Inter Ave east and north elevations

Original HPI form(s)

## Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

**Common name:**

**Date recorded:** 1/1/1900

**Field Recorder:**

**Field Site number:** PC-105-16

**SHPO Determination**

# Historic Property Report

Resource Name: House

Property ID: 32229

## Inventory Details - 7/1/2011

**Common name:**

**Date recorded:** 7/1/2011

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Field Site number:** PC-105-16

**SHPO Determination**

## Detail Information

### Surveyor Opinion

**Physical description:** The building at 2401 Inter Avenue, Puyallup, is located in Pierce County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1908 and is a manufacturing facility. Also according to the county assessor, the structure was remodeled in 1960. The -story, building has a roof clad in an unknown material. The walls of the unknown form are clad principally in an unknown material.

# Historic Property Report

Resource Name: House

Property ID: 32229

## Inventory Details - 9/10/2019

**Common name:**

**Date recorded:** 9/10/2019

**Field Recorder:** Michelle Yellin

**Field Site number:**

**SHPO Determination**

## Detail Information

**Characteristics:**

| Category | Item |
|---|---|
| **Foundation** | Concrete - Block |
| **Form Type** | Single Dwelling |
| **Roof Type** | Gable - Front |
| **Roof Material** | Asphalt/Composition - Shingle |
| **Cladding** | Wood - Shiplap |
| **Cladding** | Wood - Shingle |
| **Plan** | Rectangle |

### Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

**Significance narrative:** Since settlement by Euroamericans in the 1860s, residents of the Puyallup Valley have benefited from the area's rich soil to produce a variety of high-quality crops. In the late 1880s, hop farms dominated the area until an outbreak of hop lice afflicted the valley's fields in 1892, wiping out nearly all healthy hop crops. The destruction of local hops decimated many farmer's fortunes, propelling them to establish berries as the new local cash crop, and later flower bulbs. By the turn of the century, berries, including raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, and gooseberries, remained the most lucrative even after local economic mainstays of livestock farms and sawmills were established (BOLA 2007).

A search for the property address in the Seattle Daily Times archives revealed three advertisements from 1927 looking for three blackberry pickers, which could suggest, given the property's location and the region's economic focus on berry farming, that the property was once a blackberry farm (Seattle Daily Times, September 3, 1927). Sanborn Fire Insurance maps don't include the property, as it was located just outside the Puyallup city boundary as of the most recent 1945 map. Topographic maps from 1944 (1:62,000) and 1961 (1:24,000) show the property as a black square next to three other black squares on the north side of Inter Avenue, but the property is not named or given any other indication that would specify its land use. A historic aerial photograph from 1940 (the earliest date available) shows the property surrounded by patches of farmland and other properties that appear similar in size and type (historicaerials.com, 1940).

Built in 1908, the single-family residence at 2401 Inter Avenue is recommended as not eligible for listing on the Washington Heritage Register. Available research did not reveal any documented historical significance at the local, state, or federal level. While several advertisements from the 1920s were found that associated the house with blackberry farming, which was and continues to be important to the regional economy, available research was not able to directly associate this address as the site of a berry farm. Additionally, this resource retains a low to medium level of integrity. While the resource retains some character-defining features from its historic period of construction, such as the exposed rafters, brackets underneath the eaves, and imbricated shingles, it appears that many of the original windows have been replaced with vinyl or aluminum units. Because the house has few character-defining features, the windows are a main feature of the house and their replacement significantly impacts the material integrity of the resource. The resource has also lost much of its integrity of setting, as the majority of the surrounding properties have been converted from farmland with small farmhouses like the subject property, to modern light industry. Finally, the condition of the resource is poor. Shingles are missing, and paint is peeling in many areas on the façade and secondary elevations, and some of the wood appears to be experiencing levels of rot. As the resource is in poor condition, retains a low to medium level of integrity, and does not have documented historical significance at the local, state, or federal levels, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the Washington Heritage Register.

# Historic Property Report

Resource Name: House

Property ID: 32229

**Physical description:**

Built in 1908, this single-family residence is located on the north side of Inter Avenue between 23rd Street SE and the Shaw Road overpass in Puyallup, Washington. The residence sits on the southwest corner of a large grassy plot in an area dominated by light industrial buildings. Grassy fields surround the house; a mature evergreen is situated just northeast of the house, and a paved driveway leads from the street to the east side of the house. Rectangular in plan, this 1.5-story wood frame bungalow has a front-gabled roof with brackets that support overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Front-gabled dormers with the same decorative treatment as the main gable ends project off the side walls. Cladding consists primarily of wooden shiplap, with imbricated shingles on the top half of the gable ends and on a course that runs between the two floors of the house. Fenestration consists of wood and aluminum windows of various types, including single-hung, fixed, and sliding. The south-facing façade features an off-center wooden door, a concrete landing, a brick planter, and a wooden fixed-pane picture window, all sheltered by a full hipped-roof front porch with wood post supports. The second half story features two symmetrical single-hung aluminum windows and a fixed pane window in the attic, right underneath the gable peak.

A small outhouse structure is located just east of the main house. The structure has a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and is clad in vertical wood board. A small wooden door is located on the structure's west elevation.

**Bibliography:**

BOLA, 2007, Puyallup Historic Survey Report
https://www.cityofpuyallup.org/DocumentCenter/View/1575/The-Puyallup-Historic-Survey-Report---Puyallup-Washington-PDF?bidId=