Appendix E

SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment
Cascadia Archaeology

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Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex
SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment

DAHP Project No. 2020-01-00740

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Note: Some information is redacted to comply with RCW 42.56.300.

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CASCADIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Snoqualmie Mill Ventures (SMV) is proposing a plan for a Planned Commercial/Industrial (PCI) complex (the Project) at the historic Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo) mill site. As part of the SEPA compliance, SMV is required to assess if any historic or pre-contact cultural resource will be significantly affected by the Project. SMV retained Cascadia Archaeology, LLC to carry out the cultural resources assessment including archaeological survey within Planning Area 1. This assessment included development of probability models for archaeological resources in each of three Planning Areas, reconnaissance-level inventory of buildings and structures within the Planning Areas, archaeological survey in Planning Area 1, evaluations of historic and pre-contact cultural resources for meeting the qualifications to be designated a historic property, and proposed mitigation and management recommendations. The City of Snoqualmie (the City) is lead agency for this SEPA review.

Two resources that are part of this assessment – one located on-site and one off-site — were previously listed: the SFLCo Power Plant (King County landmark, 2005) and *SquEd*, Snoqualmie Falls (National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] as a Traditional Cultural, 2009).

Five cultural resources identified on the mill site by this assessment are potentially eligible for listing in the Washington Heritage Register and or NRHP:

1) 45-KI-1474 (an archaeological resource comprised of domestic debris associated with Japanese residents of the SFLCo's company town);
2) SFLCo Crane Shed No.3;
3) SFLCo Planing Mill Crane Shed;
4) SFLCo Package Lumber Shed;
5) SLFCo Mill Site Historic District.

Eleven resources identified on the mill site by this assessment are recommended as not meeting the requirements for listing in a heritage register. However, six SFLCo buildings may meet the requirements for being contributing elements to a potential historic district.

Adverse Effects may occur to eligible buildings and the historic district. If adverse effects were to occur, mitigation is recommended to be HABS Level III documentation and/or DAHP Level II documentation.

Within Planning Area 1, it is recommended that no further archaeological investigation be required. Plans for archaeological survey within Planning Areas 2 and 3 are presented in Section 11 in the event development of those areas moves from concept to design phase.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY i
TABLE OF CONTENTS ii
LIST OF TABLES iii
LIST OF FIGURES iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Project Location 1
1.2 Project Description 3
1.3 Area of Potential Project Impacts 6
2.0 CONSULTATION 6
3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT AND THE EVALUATION PROCESS 7
4.0 METHODS 9
5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT 11
5.1 Geology 11
5.2 Flora and Fauna 15
6.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT 18
6.1 History 18
6.1.1 *The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company* 18
6.1.2 *The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company* 21
6.1.3 *Electrification of the Lumber Industry* 28
6.1.4 *Snoqualmie Falls – A Company Town* 29
6.2 Prehistory 33
6.3 The Ethnographic Record 34
6.4 *SquEd* – A Traditional Cultural Property 36
6.5 The Archaeological Record 36
7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES 38
7.1 Potential for Pre-contact Archaeology 38
7.2 Potential for Historic Archaeology 41
7.3 Survey Design 44
7.4 Field Survey Methods 44
7.5 Field Survey Results 47
7.5.1 *Sediments* 47
7.5.2 *Cultural Material* 52
7.6 Discussion 53
7.7 Field Evaluation at *SquEd* 54
7.8 Evaluation of the Eligibility of Archaeological Resources 55
8.0 THE HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT 57
8.1 Descriptions 57
8.2 Conclusions 78
8.2.1 *Review of similar property types* 78
8.2.2 *Evaluation of the eligibility of buildings and structures* 80
9.0 POTENTIAL FOR EFFECTS 90
10.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECT 92

11.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS 93
12.0 REFERENCES CITED 97
APPENDIX A – SITE PLANS WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROBES A1
APPENDIX B – SURVEY TRENCH STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILES B1
APPENDIX C – ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORMS C1
APPENDIX D – HISTORIC BUILDING/STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORMS D1
APPENDIX E – STATE AND FEDERAL DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES E1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Ethnographic Place Names in the Project Vicinity 36
Table 2. Potentially Register-eligible Resources within One Mile of the SMV Property .. 37
Table 3. Listed and Register-eligible Resources within One Mile of the SMV Property ... 37
Table 4. Stratigraphic Units 49
Table 5. Descriptions of Sediments and Contents in Survey Trenches 50
Table 7. Similar Properties Reviewed for this Project 79
Table 8. Evaluations of Cultural Resources 90
Table 9. Potentially Register-Eligible Cultural Resources 91

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Aerial image July 2017 showing the SMV property with Planning Areas 2
Figure 2. Planning Areas shown on 7.5' USGS quadrangle Snoqualmie, WA (1993) 3
Figure 3. Planning Area 1 site plan 5
Figure 4. Annotated geotechnical survey map 13
Figure 5. Historic prairie and slough shown on the geotechnical survey map 17
Figure 6. Photographic overview of the SFLCo mill site in 1920 24
Figure 7. Photographic overview of the SFLCo mill site dated to between the 1930s and 1952 25
Figure 8. Portion of SFLCo site plan, probably dating to between 1942 and 1957, showing the Snoqualmie Falls townsite 26
Figure 9. Portion of SLFCo site plan dated December 1963 27
Figure 10. Portion of a photo taken ca. 1920/24 showing the location of the Japanese community 30
Figure 11. General location of the Japanese community shown on Planning Area 1 site plan 32
Figure 12. Probability model for the presence of pre-contact archaeology 40
Figure 13. Example of SLFCo construction 41
Figure 14. Probability model for the presence of historic archaeology 42
Figure 15. 1917 photograph showing possible access to underneath the dry kilns and gully with road 43
Figure 16. Archaeological and geotechnical surveys map 45
Figure 17. East profile survey trench T1 48
Figure 18. East profile survey trench T4 49
Figure 19. Buildings and structures 40 years of age or older 57
Figure 20. Power Plant south and east elevations 58
Figure 21. Power Plant north and east elevations 59
Figure 22. Concrete exposed at the location of the fuel vault 60
Figure 23. Blacksmith and Machine Shop with a Dirtfish Rally building and historic smokestack 61
Figure 24. Dry Kilns 62
Figure 25. Transfer Shed 63
Figure 26. Rail bed at second entrance from the west end of Crane Shed No. 3 64
Figure 27. Rail bed approximately 270 ft. west of the east end of Crane Shed No. 3 64
Figure 28. Rails approximately 225 ft. west of the east end of Crane Shed No. 3 65
Figure 29. Looking southeast across the Salvage/Storage Shed 66
Figure 30. Loading Tracks taken from the northernmost section looking south across the other two sections 67
Figure 31. Crane Shed No. 3 south elevation 68
Figure 32. Crane Shed No. 3 interior 69
Figure 33. North and west elevations of the Planer Building, with Crane Shed No. 3 and Planing Mill 69
Figure 34. Interior of the Planing Mill-Crane Shed 71

Figure 35. Interior of the Planing Mill's northernmost section 72
Figure 36. End Glue Plant and Crane Shed No. 3 73
Figure 37. Finished Lumber Shed and Package Lumber Shed south elevations 74
Figure 38. Interior of the south end of the Finished Lumber Shed 75
Figure 39. Detail of the structural system in the main section of the Finished Lumber Shed 76
Figure 40. Interior of the Package Lumber Shed 77
Figure 41. Power Poles between the Package Lumber and Finished Lumber sheds 78
Figure 42. Proposed boundary of potential SFLCo historic district 88
Figure 43. An example of the modern sheds west of the Package Lumber Shed 89
Figure 44. Modern (ca. 1980) shed between the Package Lumber and Finished Lumber sheds 89
Figure 45. Proposed archaeological survey for Planning Areas 2 and 3 95

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed action (the Project) is approval of a Planned Commercial/Industrial (PCI) plan for phased development of a mixed-use project at the historic Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo) mill site, Snoqualmie, Washington. The Project is sponsored by Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC (SMV). The PCI complex is planned to be developed in three phases (Planning Areas 1, 2, and 3) over an approximate 10- to 15-year period (Figure 1). As part of the SEPA compliance, SMV is required to assess if any historic or pre-contact cultural resources eligible for listing in a local, state, or federal heritage register will be significantly affected by the Project. SMV retained Cascadia Archaeology, LLC (CA) to carry out the cultural resources assessment including archaeological survey within Planning Area 1. The proposed project is undergoing SEPA review with the City of Snoqualmie as lead agency.

This report includes a description of the project alternatives, which are in this introductory section, and the following sections: . Consultation conducted for this report is presented in Section 2.0; the regulatory context and evaluation process are described in Section 3.0; research and field methods are presented in Section 4.0; sections 5.0 and 6.0 provide the environmental and cultural contexts for the project; the expectations for and results of the archaeological survey and evaluation of archaeological resources are presented in Section 7.0 along with a description of a visit to Snoqualmie Falls; Section 8.0 is the description and evaluation of the built environment; Potential project effects to cultural resources are presented in Section 9.0; and proposed mitigation of adverse effects is Section 10.0. The report concludes with management recommendations (Section 11.0) and references cited (Section 12.0). Appended to the report are site plans showing locations of archaeological survey probes (Appendix A), stratigraphic profiles of survey trenches (Appendix B), archaeological site inventory forms (Appendix C), historic property (i.e. buildings, structures) inventory forms (Appendix D), and state and federal standards for documenting historic buildings and structures (Appendix E).

1.1 Project Location

The SMV property is located in the City of Snoqualmie, Washington. It is bounded by the City limits on the north, Lake Borst (the SFLCo mill pond, also referred to as Borst Lake) on the south, Mill Pond Road on the west, and the "hillside" area owned by King County along 396th Avenue SE on the east (Figure 1). The SMV property is located within Sections 20, 29, and 30 of Township 24 North, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian (Figure 2). Other nearby features and uses include the Snoqualmie River on the west, and the City's sewage treatment plant and an existing gravel mining operation to the north. Lake Borst is not owned by the applicant and is not part of the proposed action. The 261-acre mill property was annexed to the City in 2012; however, a 15-acre area in the northeastern portion of Planning Area 2 remains within unincorporated King County. Annexation of this area would occur before any specific development is

proposed on this portion of the mill site. This area is included in the PCI Plan, although most of it is proposed to remain undeveloped.

Currently the primary user of the SMV property is DirtFish Rally School. They utilize the property for storage and maintenance of vehicles and equipment and off-road vehicle driving. Other renters include an independent logging operation and an excavation company. Portions of the property are also used for special event parking and beekeeping, and some tenants use small portions of remaining mill buildings. The property has been used in the past by filming crews such as for the television series Twin Peaks.

Figure 1. Aerial image July 2017 showing the SMV property with Planning Areas.

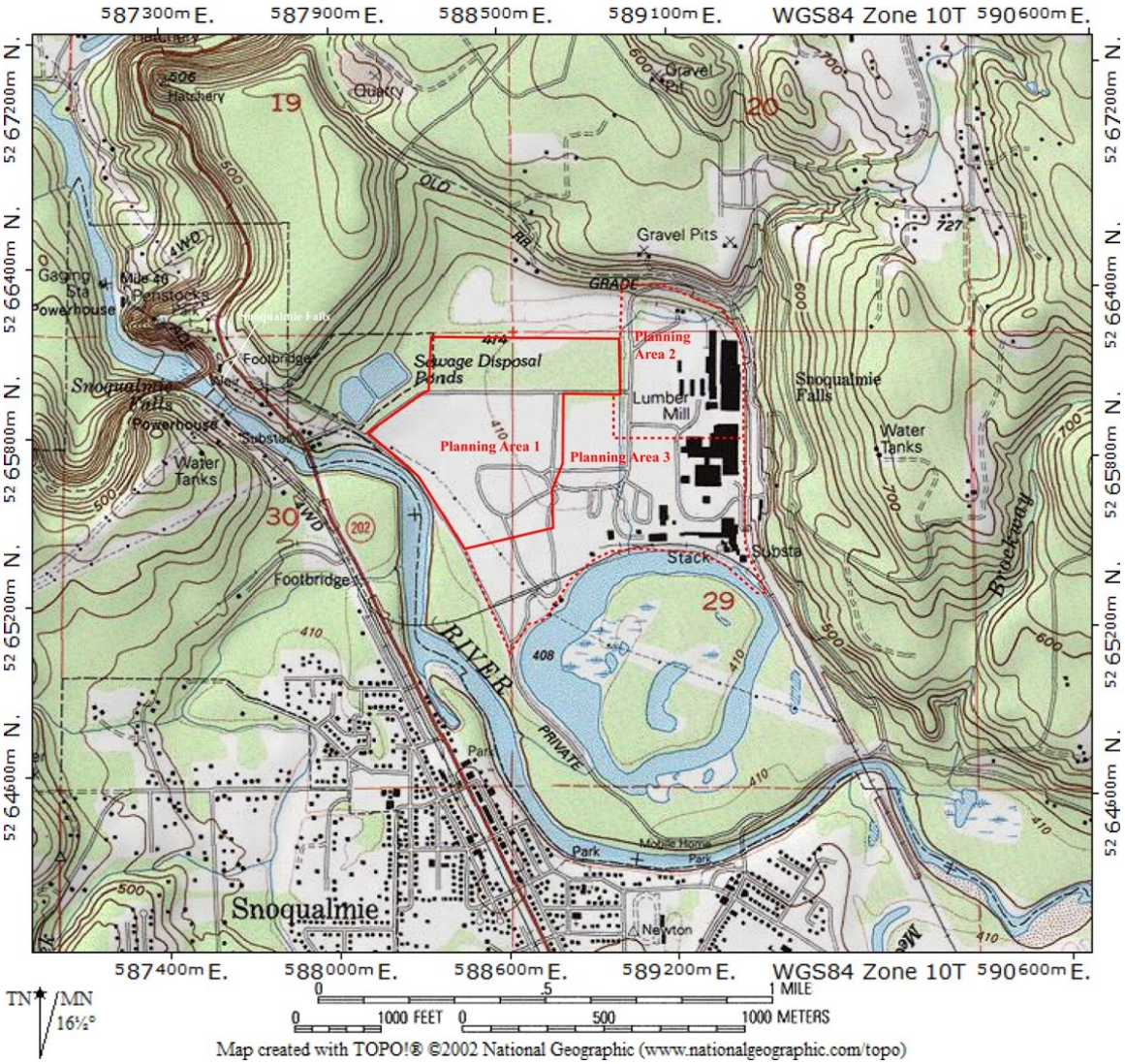

Figure 2. Planning Areas in T. 24 N., R. 8 E., Sections 20, 29, and 30 shown on 7.5' USGS quadrangle Snoqualmie, WA (1993).

1.2 Project Description

Three alternatives are considered in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) being prepared for the SMV property.

Alternative 1 – Proposed PCI Plan

Planning Area 1 is the only portion of the project site currently in the design phase. Development of Planning Areas 2 and 3 is in the concept phase, with Area 2 slated for industrial use and Area 3 for an office campus and office-supporting retail (see Appendix A for site plans).

General construction plans include new structures and associated utilities, including buildings, substantial retaining walls, and similar structures with significant foundation loads, that will require deep foundations, e.g., pilings, or possibly deep ground improvement approaches. New floor slabs will also be supported on deep foundations or areas of deep ground improvement.

New paving will require remedial preparation of existing fill likely to include placement of geogrid or geotextile material in conjunction with a layer of sand and gravel or crushed rock fill.

At the time of this report, SMV plans to keep two historic structures located within Planning Area 3, the Power Plant (power house and smokestack) and Crane Shed No. 3.

Planning Area 1 encompasses approximately 101 acres of the northwestern portion of SMV's property. Development would occur on approximately one-third of the planning area (35 acres), and almost two-thirds would be retained as open space (66 acres). The proposed PCI Plan for Planning Area 1 would develop 604,000 square feet of warehouse/manufacturing, light industrial, retail/restaurant and residential (mixed use) space (Figure 3). Mill Pond Road is proposed to be partially realigned away from the Snoqualmie River, with the abandoned section being rehabilitated as streamside habitat.

Large natural open spaces would be located north and south of the developed area, with additional natural and landscaped open spaces in Planning Areas 2 and 3 integrated into the planning area. The Planning Area 1 phase of the PCI Plan does not propose any alterations to wetlands or streams, but portions of the overall planned open space would be affected by:

- Grading existing "berms" that are along roads at the west and north edges of Planning Area 1, as required by the annexation agreement;
- Over-excavating and revegetating the "berms" and perimeter areas as well as other degraded wetland buffer areas as enhanced open spaces;
- Grading and planting areas of open space for bioretention treatment areas for Planning Area 1 and conveyance to the river as compensating flood storage; and
- Grading open space areas such as trails.

The wetland conservation easement (the rectangular area north of the east-west aligned road) in Planning Area 1 will remain as is.

It is proposed that about 50 to 60 percent of Planning Area 1 will be filled to an elevation above the base flood elevation (BFE).

The proposed sewer system will be a combination of gravity collection systems and lift stations to convey sewage to the City of Snoqualmie's existing waste water treatment facility.

Figure 3. Planning Area 1 site plan. The wetland conservation easement (left) is not fully shown. Provided by Goldsmith Land Development Services.

Although the proposal is still in the planning stage, construction details regarding the proposed parking lot bounding the open space in the southwest corner of Planning Area 1 became relevant to this assessment. Among the topics discussed were whether existing fill would be removed and how stormwater runoff would be managed. Plans are to limit any necessary subsurface disturbance to less than 6 ft. below grade as it was in October 2017, an approximate limit of 438 ft. above sea level.

Alternative 2 - Alternative PCI Plan
This plan has basically the same layout as Alternative 1 but different uses of new buildings are proposed.

Alternative 3 – No Action
Maintenance and use of dirt tracks by DirtFish Rally School will continue to cause ground disturbance. Maintenance of buildings 40 years of age or older will likely be in keeping with repairs in the past, e.g., replacing or covering exterior walls with vinyl siding, closing window fenestrations with plywood, patching holes in the roof with various materials, shoring rotten timber. As the historic buildings continue to suffer from aging, some may be removed for safety reasons.

1.3 Area of Potential Project Impacts

The Area of Potential Direct Effects to cultural resources is the land encompassed by Planning Areas 1, 2, and 3 but excluding the wetland conservation easement north of the road in Planning Area 1. The area of potential ground disturbance (APD) was defined as the same as that for the Area of Potential Direct Effects. The Area of Potential Indirect Effects (AI) includes the above as well as a zone extending one mile out from the boundary of the SMV property, i.e., from the three planning areas.

Off-property mitigation may be required during later development. If that should occur, the APD and AI will be redefined. Cultural resource assessment of the added portions of the APD and AI would occur at that time.

2.0 CONSULTATION

Prior to undertaking archaeological fieldwork within Planning Area 1, Cascadia Archaeology submitted the archaeological survey methods for comment via email to the following:

Gretchen Kaehler, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Karen Yoshitoshi, Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Washington
James Szubski, concerned citizen
Steve Mullen-Moses, Snoqualmie Nation
Laura Murphy, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Richard Young, Tulalip Tribes

In response to comments, professional archaeologist Teresa Trost and SMV representative Tom Sroufe met on site with Karen Yoshitomi and James Szubski on September 22, 2017. The plan for surveying to find archaeology associated with the Japanese community was discussed. One outcome was that CA, with the approval of SMV, was to search websites used in the past to try and locate gravesites of Japanese employees. Most attendees agreed that the mill site was not likely to be where people were buried. Development of media that would recognize the contributions of Japanese employees would be discussed between SMV and Ms. Yoshitomi.

Trost, Sroufe, and Mac McInnis, SMV representative, met with Steve Mullen-Moses and Adam Osbekoff at their offices on October 4, 2017. Concern for indirect negative effects to the Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) *SquEd* was communicated.

Snoqualmie Nation archaeological monitors Aaron Webster and Stephen Wymer were on site portions of each day of the archaeological field survey October 9 and 10, 2017.

3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT AND THE EVALUATION PROCESS

SEPA mandates that an EIS identify any historic or pre-contact cultural resource listed in or determined eligible for listing in a national, state, or local heritage register (register-eligible cultural resource) located on or near the project site. For the purposes of this report, the term "cultural resources" will be applied broadly, encompassing historic resources and historic and pre-contact archaeological sites, historic structures and buildings, archaeological and historic districts, TCPs, and cultural landscapes. In addition, recommendations to mitigate probable significant adverse effects to a register-eligible cultural resource must be provided as part of the SEPA environmental review process.

Archaeological resources are protected by the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources. The Act prohibits knowingly excavating or disturbing a prehistoric archaeological resource or site or a register-eligible historic archaeological resource or site. Burials and human remains found on non-federal and non-tribal lands are protected in Washington by RCW 68.50, Human Remains; RCW 27.44, Indian Graves and Records; and RCW 68.60, Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves.

For the purposes of this assessment, standards and guidelines for listing a cultural resource in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Washington Heritage Register (WHR), and City of Snoqualmie Landmarks were applied. The evaluation process for the NRHP and WHR are the same, with an emphasis placed on the significance within the context of Washington State's history for the WHR. A cultural resource may be eligible for listing in more than one register. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or the WHR, a cultural resource must 1) typically be at least 50

years of age, 2) meet at least one of four criteria of significance (see following paragraph), and 3) possess historic integrity.

The four criteria of significance, defined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior in 36 CFR 60.4, are that a cultural resource is significant if it:

(A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
(B) is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
(C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
(D) has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The association of a cultural resource to one of these criteria must be considered at the appropriate geographic scale, i.e., was the contribution at the local, state, or national level, and timeframe of that association, i.e., the period of its significance. For buildings, structures, and above-ground objects (the built environment), this information is presented as written documentation commonly referred to as a historic context. In the case of criterion D, the significance is generally assessed by the potential for study of a cultural resource to address specific research questions that would inform on a culturally significant aspect of our prehistory or history. Archaeological cultural resources are usually significant under criterion D.

A cultural resource possesses historic integrity if is recognizable as the building, structure, object, site, or district as it appeared during the period of significance. Historic integrity is characterized by seven aspects (or qualities): location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. A cultural resource does not need to retain all aspects of historic integrity to be listed in a heritage register. The last portion of criterion C often applies to districts where the buildings, structures, and objects that comprise the district are not found to be eligible for listing individually but, taken as a whole, possess historic integrity.

While researching the SFLCo mill site, it became apparent that a review of similar properties listed on the NRHP and/or WHR was required. The objective of the review was twofold: 1) to ascertain if the SFLCo mill site is a sole example of its property type (a mass production early twentieth century lumber mill), and 2) to obtain an understanding of the historic integrity possessed by listed properties of similar type as the SFLCo mill site. If the SFLCo mill site is not the sole example of its property type, it must be evaluated against other examples of the property type to determine its eligibility (NPS 1997).

The City of Snoqualmie has established a separate program in its zoning code (SMC 17.35), independent of the national and state registers, to identify, designate and regulate cultural resources that meet adopted criteria for local landmark designation. Although King County regulations do not generally apply outside unincorporated areas, the City's regulations incorporate several sections of King County's landmark protection program (KCC 20.62); key provisions incorporated into City regulations include designation criteria, nomination and designation procedures, evaluation of economic impacts, and appeals and special valuation provisions for designated properties. These King County criteria were incorporated by reference in the City's Code and are "specifically applicable only to sites, buildings, structures and objects within the downtown landmark district". Designation criteria (KCC 20.62.040) are almost identical to the NPS criteria referenced previously, with a few exceptions: Buildings and properties 40 years old, rather than 50 years old, are eligible for designation; and a category of "community landmark" is recognized but does not require a certificate of appropriateness for proposed physical modifications.

The City's code creates an historic district overlay zone that is intended to preserve and enhance buildings and the uses of historic structures and buildings within the City (SMC 17.35.080). As an overlay, it supplements the requirements of the underlying zoning district. The overlay zone applies only to the Downtown Historic District and the Meadowbrook Historic District, and so is not applicable to the Snoqualmie Mill site. The City's code does not provide authority to designate new landmarks or historic districts outside of this overlay zone.

4.0 METHODS

The historic contexts associated with the SFLCo mill site were developed utilizing written histories; historic maps, photographs, and documents; and prior evaluations of the extant historic structures (e.g., Fels 2004, Kirby 2005). Photographs curated at the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum (SVHM) were very useful. Local historian David Battey was contacted regarding the history of the site and the community of Japanese employees. Consultation also informed on the history of the mill site. The Forest History Society provided maps of the mill site. PTF Architects carried out an assessment of the mill site to evaluate the power house and associated smokestack for King County landmark eligibility (Fels 2004). That report included observations on other buildings and the mill site in general. King County provided a copy of that five-page report, portions of which were used to complete this report.

The review of other mill sites for comparisons of property type and historic integrity was archival. WISAARD (the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data), the NRHP, WHR, and King County Landmarks were searched. Nomination forms for NRHP-listed properties were obtained. Additionally, some mill sites in Washington identified when researching the history were investigated

using GoogleEarth to see if buildings remained. WISAARD was also searched for cultural resources associated with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, a co-owner of the SFLCo and, after 1948, the sole-owner of the mill site.

Prior to developing predictions for the likelihood of archaeological resources or TCPs being present within the APD or AI and conducting the archaeological field survey in Planning Area 1, background research was completed as part of a Phase I assessment. That assessment consisted of a review of previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource assessments within one mile of the project area using WISAARD and research of past land use, ethnographic sites, and local geologic and environmental background. The Washington State predictive model for archaeological resources was queried. This contextual information is being kept up to date by querying WISAARD.

Field survey consisted of a reconnaissance level survey to evaluate the integrity of the remaining SFLCo buildings, and archaeological sub-surface survey in Planning Area 1. Archaeological field survey methods are presented in Section 7.4.

Research regarding where Japanese employees were buried utilized internet sources. Websites used in the past have been subsumed by Ancestry.com. Ancestry.com's *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* website was tried and abandoned after it became obvious the database was not comprehensive. Given the sizeable Japanese population in King County, searches on surnames returned few if any results. A check was done to see if known deceased would be found; they were not. Other websites used were digital.archives.wa.gov (death records) and internet.net/us/wa/king.htm (cemetery listings). The registries for Carnation, Fall City, and Mount Si cemeteries were searched for Japanese surnames. The Forest History Society, which curates a portion of Weyerhaeuser's archives, was contacted. The society resent four maps already received and that do not show the Japanese community or any cemetery. They have no plans to digitize the archives and are based in North Carolina so that avenue of research was terminated.

Snoqualmie Falls was visited by professional archaeologist Teresa Trost at noon on October 22, 2017. The purpose of the visit was to assess the view-scape from near the Tokul Road roundabout to the SMV property, to assess roadway sound at the falls observation deck and on the Snoqualmie Lodge grounds, and to become reacquainted with the falls. The opposite side of the river, where the Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Museum is, and the trail down to the falls were not visited. Observations presented are subjective. No formal studies, such as computer modeling of traffic noise or nighttime light were carried out. Noise studies were conducted for the EIS, and noise levels at the falls are documented in the Noise section of that document.

Some topics raised by public comment about the importance of the SFLCo do not fall within the realm of this cultural resources assessment. The location of the Japanese community and any other part of the town of Snoqualmie Falls are not by default a

cultural resource even though the lives of the people that lived there are important. The company town does not meet the definition of a TCP, which is a bounded geographic place associated with the cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community; and, are rooted in a traditional community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (Parker and King 1998). If physical remains associated with the town are present, those remains would be a cultural resource and would be evaluated for this Project if they are within the Planning Areas. Weyerhaeuser had a seedling nursery managed by the SFLCo, which has been described as one of the first efforts in reforestation in the United States. The concept of sustainable forestry may have been acquired from Japanese employees. However, no records indicate the seedling nursery or tree farm were located within the limits of the Planning Areas (e.g., Ladwig 2017) and thus are not a topic discussed in this assessment.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

5.1 Geology

The project area lies near the eastern edge of the Puget Trough physiographic province, along the western edge of the foothills of the Cascade Range. The Planning Areas are within the Snoqualmie River valley, in an area known as the Snoqualmie basin, less than 1 mi (1.6 km) above Snoqualmie Falls. At the falls, the valley is constricted in a narrow gorge as the Snoqualmie River drops 268 ft. over an outcrop of volcanic rocks. These volcanic rocks originated 18 to 22 million years ago, likely from a nearby volcanic center that produced andesitic flows, tuff breccia, and lahars. Above the falls, the Snoqualmie basin is a wide, low-gradient river valley that is a structural basin formed primarily by the Rattlesnake Mountain Fault Zone (RMFZ). Several fault strands run through or adjacent to the Snoqualmie valley in the project vicinity. The RMFZ is correlated with the Whidbey Island Fault Zone to the west. Both fault zones are active and have evidence of Holocene and earlier activity (Dragovich et al. 2009a; 2009b).

While volcanic bedrock underlies the area, the surface geology of this region is largely the product of glacial advances and recessions during the late Pleistocene, which over-rode and scoured earlier Pleistocene glacial and non-glacial deposits. The final widespread episode of glaciation was the Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation, during which the Puget lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet advanced across the vicinity approximately 14,500 years before present (yr B.P.) (Dragovich et al. 2007). It began retreating soon after, with the area completely deglaciated by 13,700 yr B.P. (Dragovich et al. 2009a; Porter and Swanson 1998). Glacial deposits mantle the Cascade foothills in varying thickness, with only a thin layer of glacial drift on bedrock ridges and thicker deposits in glacial outwash channels and other topographic depressions.

In the Snoqualmie basin, the ice sheet created a proglacial lake in front of its advance and then subsequently, as the ice sheet overrode the basin, it deposited glacial till. During recession of the Puget lobe, Glacial Lake Snoqualmie filled the Snoqualmie valley. The terrace just north of the project area is the Tokul Delta, which developed as sediments from Tokul Creek were deposited in the glacial lake. The landform is a composite of several episodes of delta development, which provide evidence of lowering lake levels as the ice sheet receded and lower spillways were exposed to the north (Tabor et al. 2000). Glacial Lake Snoqualmie persisted after the immediate vicinity was deglaciated, ca. 13,700 ^{14}C yr B.P. (radiocarbon years before present) (Porter and Swanson 1998), but as the ice sheet receded northward past Totem Lake, the level of Glacial Lake Snoqualmie lowered and it merged with Glacial Lake Bretz, which had an elevation of 225 ft. near the end of deglaciation (Booth 1990:24), well below the 400 ft. elevation of the Snoqualmie Basin in the project vicinity.

Holocene alluvial deposition in the valley began after Glacial Lake Snoqualmie drained. In the project vicinity, the wide valley has evidence of many abandoned meanders of the river, which are now filled with peat deposits or oxbow lakes, such as Lake Borst. Quaternary alluvium just west of the project area has produced a radiocarbon date of 3,040±80 ^{14}C yr B.P. at an elevation of 392 ft., on the west side of the river and 5,720 ^{14}C yr B.P. (no error range given) at an elevation of 320 ft. on the east side of the river (Dragovich et al. 2009b).

The most detailed published geologic map of the region indicates that the Planning Areas lie entirely on Quaternary alluvium and artificial fill on the Snoqualmie valley floor (Dragovich et al. 2009b). While no peat deposits or old channels are evident within the Planning Areas, a shallow depression just outside the north boundary does contain peat and is likely the former channel of the small creek that now flows in a diversion channel due south through the property to enter Lake Borst. The lake is an oxbow lake that is within an old river meander. Artificial fill is mapped in the area around the remaining SFLCo buildings and in the Wood Debris Fill Area (Figure 4). The upland slopes on the east boundary of the project area are composed of Vashon stade glacial deposits, including advance outwash deposits, proglacial lake deposits that developed in front of the advancing ice sheet, and lodgement till deposited directly by the ice. The upland terrace on the north boundary of the project area is the Tokul Delta, which formed in recessional Glacial Lake Snoqualmie (Dragovich et al. 2009b).

The soils mapped within the project area are primarily Arents and Nooksack silt loam. Arents covers most of the east and south halves of the Planning Areas and is a gravelly sandy loam that develops on parent material of volcanic ash and glacial drift (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2015). The parent material identified by NRCS is not consistent with the geologically mapped Holocene alluvium in the area. Nooksack silt loam is mapped in the northwest quarter and west side of the project area. It is typically silt loam that develops on alluvial parent material. Several other soil types are represented around the north and east margins of the Planning Areas. The slopes east

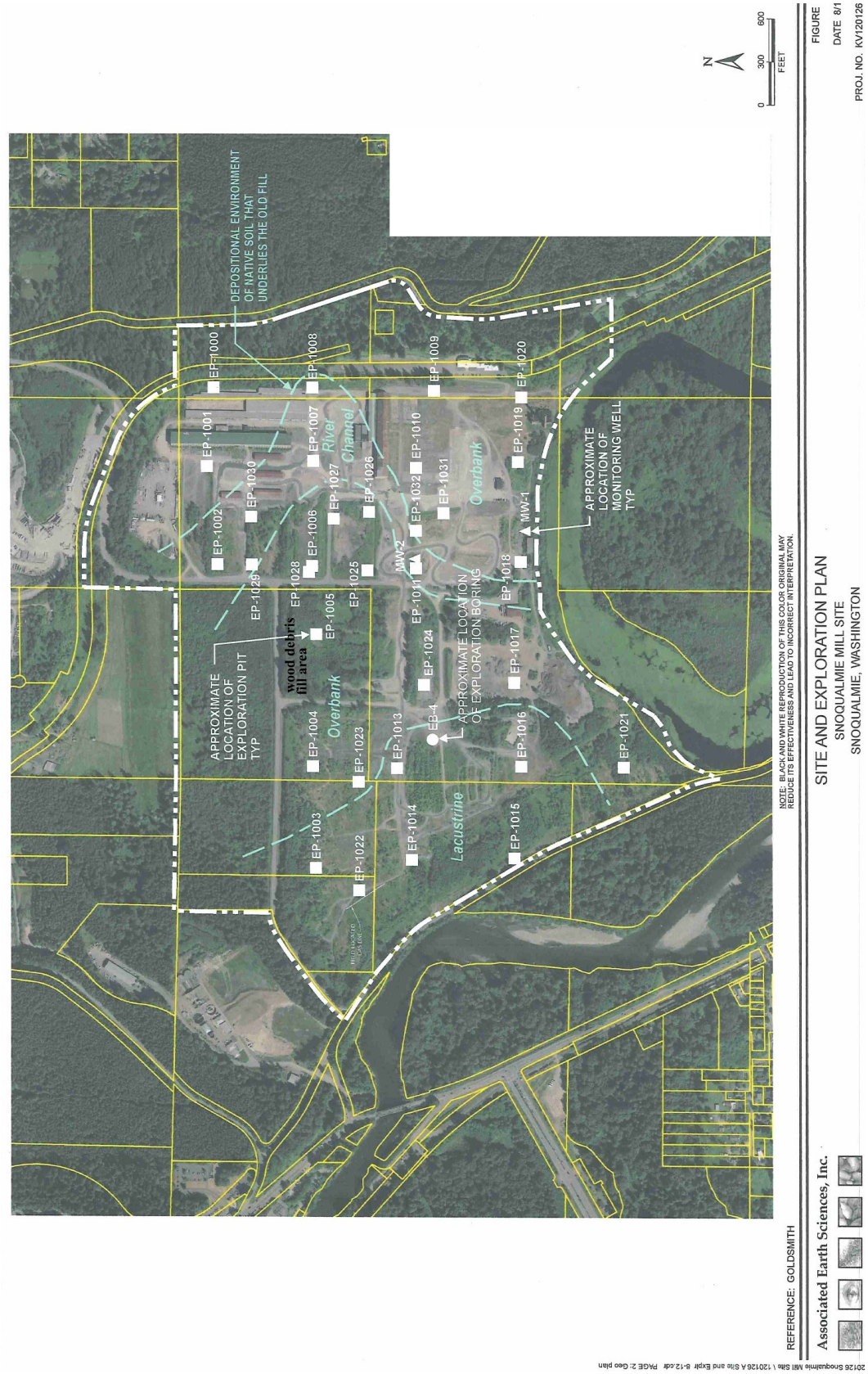

Figure 4. Annotated geotechnical survey map. Base map by AESI (2012).

of the Planning Areas are mapped as Tokul gravelly medial loam, which develops in volcanic ash and loess over glacial till. The valley margin on the north side includes Belfast silt loam, a soil that develops on alluvial terraces, and Barneston gravelly ashy coarse sandy loam, a soil that develops in glacial outwash with volcanic ash and loess (NRCS 2015).

Geotechnical investigations in the Planning Areas provided more specific details about the geology and suggested that the site is largely composed of fill and Holocene alluvium, although some glacial lake deposits may also be present on the west side of the project area. Twenty-one geotechnical test pits and borings scattered across the property (Figure 4) indicate that nearly all the Planning Areas are covered with a layer of fill, some imported and some locally derived, that ranges from 1.5 ft. to 16 ft. thick. The fill typically consists of sand with gravel and often includes woody debris. Under the fill native sediment is present, consisting of lacustrine (lake), overbank (floodplain), and river channel deposits (Figure 4). Lacustrine deposits are found along the west side of the project area, consisting of "soft to medium stiff silt, clay, and sand" (Associated Earth Sciences, Inc. [AESI] 2012:5), which probably represent recessional Glacial Lake Snoqualmie or possibly a much smaller and shorter-lived Holocene ponding. River channel deposits were identified in a swath on the east half of the property. The river channel deposits consisted of "sand with gravel, silt, and occasional organics" (AESI 2012:5). The river channel deposits are usually underlain by overbank alluvial deposits below 5.5 to 7.0 ft. Most of the remainder of the property consists of overbank alluvium deposited on the Snoqualmie floodplain during the Holocene. The overbank deposits typically consist of silt to silty fine sand with a trace of organics. They are sometimes underlain by lacustrine deposits and sometimes by lodgement till (AESI 2012).

Additional information regarding the landscape prior to placement of fill was acquired by viewing the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum's (SVHM) online photograph archives. A historic photograph (SVHM PO 534.0101) shows a raised railroad grade that appears to have diked the mill pond's (Lake Borst's) northern edge. Although difficult to confidently ascertain details of the landscape from the photograph, the ground elevation north of the grade, in comparison to the height of the water south of the grade, suggests the north shore was regularly inundated with water (SVHM POs 534.0127, 534.0101). Photographs depicting the clearing of the site prior to construction of the mill (SVHM POs 131.0100, 131.0014, 131.0015) indicate large slash burn piles, which may have left large areas of ashy residue and scatters of thermally-altered rock. Such residue may be what was observed in geotech EP-1025 and EP-1027. These probes contained a layer of black ash at the base of fill deposits measuring three and eight inches thick, respectively.

Between 1952 and 1969, more land within the footprint of Planning Area 1 had been cleared of vegetation and was being used for mill purposes. The area encompassed by Planning Area 1 appears to have been used for stacking milled lumber and for parking (NETROnline 2018). In that area, no permanent structures, aside from railway, were

visible in photographs nor are any shown on maps in the Weyerhaeuser archives. LIDAR imagery suggests that almost all the routes of logging railways within any of the PCI Planning Areas are no longer perceptible on the landscape. On land west of SE Mill Pond Road, which is not owned by SMV, a railroad spur to a trestle over the Snoqualmie River may still be discernable on the ground based on a lineal break in vegetation as seen when viewing the area in GoogleEarth.

5.2 Flora and Fauna

The project area is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) vegetation zone typical of the Puget Lowland (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). This zone is characterized by dense coniferous forests with high primary biomass accumulations and long-lived species. Climax forests are dominated by western hemlock and western red cedar with sub-climax Douglas fir. The Puget Lowland is somewhat drier and more moderate in temperature range than is typical of the western hemlock zone. This is largely the result of the Olympic Mountain rain shadow and onshore marine air flow. During the historic period, some portions of the Puget Lowland contained prairies whose extent is now much reduced. The origins and persistence of these prairies until ca. 100 to 150 years ago are likely related to drier soils and frequent fires, and their reduction since then to fire suppression policies. Ethnohistoric and ethnographic records from the Puget Sound region indicate that Native Americans regularly used fire to control vegetation and create improved conditions for certain kinds of plant and animal resources (e.g., Boyd 1999; Cooper 1860; Farrar 1917; Norton 1979; Tolmie 1963). This practice likely extends back several thousand years. Riparian areas contain stands of cottonwood, red alder, and bigleaf maple with vine maple, salmonberry, sword fern, skunk cabbage, cattails, sedges, and rushes in the understory and in wetlands. Marshes and bogs were common on floodplains and in kettle depressions in the eastern Puget Lowland historically, although many of them have been drained or mined for peat.

The 1865 General Land Office (GLO) survey map indicates a small prairie in the northern half of the subject property; a slough, which likely developed into Lake Borst, extending about one-fifth the way into the Planning Areas; and a stream just west of the westernmost tip of the Planning Areas (Figure 5). Field notes from the GLO survey provide limited descriptions of the prairie and slough. The surveyors who passed through the prairie described the land in the area as “mostly dry, gently rolling bottom”, with first rate soil. Trees noted nearby were maple, spruce, and cedar; hazel was frequently noted in drier areas (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2017:599). Bordering the river, the entry to the slough was described as "overflowed bottom” (BLM 2017:607). Soil near the slough was characterized as being first rate for agricultural potential, with nearby timber species listed as cottonwood, cedar, spruce, and fir, with hemlock prevalent in some areas. Undergrowth included young trees of the same species as well as crab apple and vine maple (BLM 2017: 589, 597). Several beaver dams were noted in creeks adjacent to the river in surrounding areas as well as near the impassable swamp lands on the south side of the river (BLM 2017:589, 596).

Although the prairie is much smaller in scale than the Snoqualmie Prairie that lay to the south on the opposite side of the Snoqualmie River, it potentially would have been utilized by Native Americans for harvesting plant resources such as camas, lilies, and berries. Also, deer and elk are drawn to prairies as they provide food in proximity to the protection provided by forests. Sloughs often contain reeds and grasses used to make mats, baskets, and a variety of other functional and decorative objects. Wildlife that are attracted to sloughs include otters, raccoons, turtles, frogs, and numerous bird species.

A wide variety of animal species of economic importance to native peoples during the early historic period resided in the project vicinity, including black-tailed deer, elk, and black bear, and smaller fur-bearing animals such as beaver, river otter, raccoon, bobcat, and minks and weasels. Birds frequenting the project vicinity seasonally or year-round included a variety of raptors, songbirds, and waterfowl. Numerous species of fish were available as well and were economically very important both prehistorically and historically in both the Snoqualmie and other nearby rivers. Below Snoqualmie Falls in the main river chum salmon was present. Historically, chinook, coho, and pink salmon spawned in the tributary Raging River (Williams et al. 1975).

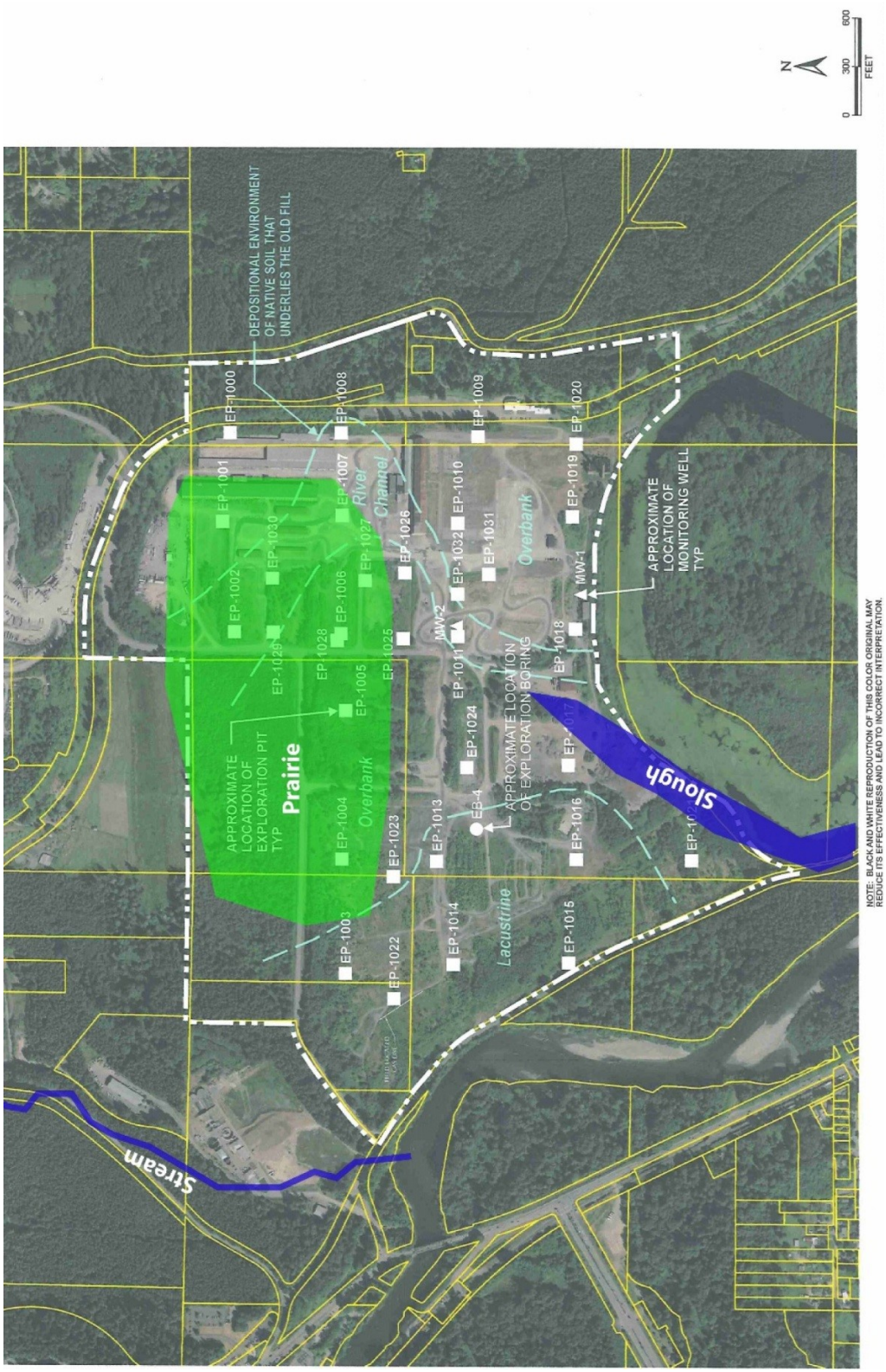

Figure 5. Historic prairie and slough shown on the geotechnical survey map. Base map by AESI (2012).

6.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

6.1 History

Numerous events, people, and inventions are part of the history of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest. Within this broader context, three significant historic contexts are associated with the SFLCo mill site: The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the SFLCo, and electrification of the lumber industry. A fourth historic context is the Snoqualmie Falls Company Town.

6.1.1 *The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company*

Prior to the arrival of the Weyerhaeusers and their fellow investors from the Midwest and eastern United States, the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest began with the opening of the first sawmill in Washington at Fort Vancouver in 1827 or 1828. The industry lagged until the California Gold Rush of 1848, which skyrocketed the demand for lumber needed in the construction of boomtowns. Over 24 mills, many steam-driven, were operating in Washington in the 1850s to meet California's demand for lumber. Larger mills included Port Ludlow, Port Orchard, Port Madison, Seabeck, Port Blakely, and the Puget Mill Company at Port Gamble. The locations of these early mills on the shores of the Puget Sound reflects that transcontinental railroads had not yet reached the region, so timber was being transported on waterways. Also, Oregon's ports were less attractive than Washington's and the railroad infrastructure was not in place to harvest inland timber. Investors in the industry were mostly based in San Francisco and the primary market was California (Chiang and Reese 2016; Ficken 1987; Petersen 1987).

This early Washington lumber industry was characterized by sawmills mostly buying logs from independent operators and harvesting of timber within a few miles of Puget Sound (Ficken 1987:32, 42). Prior to 1878 there was no federal legislation allowing for the sale of timber, so the industry was limited to purchasing forested lands under the Homestead Act of 1862. This was a drawn out and often fraudulent process and, as early sawmill operators did not particularly care where the logs came from and federal oversight was far removed, illegal logging on federally-owned land was common (Chiang and Reese 2016; Ficken 1987). The various illegal activities during this time period are quite interesting but, unfortunately, not pertinent to our purpose.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the family patriarch, was one of the leading eastern lumbermen. At the end of the nineteenth century, his sights turned to the timberland in the Pacific Northwest. Of his ventures in the region, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company is the most memorable and lasting. As in other industries of the time, Frederick Weyerhaeuser and other members of the family were tightly connected to other lumbermen through the mutual ownership and management of companies. A few of the lumbermen the Weyerhaeusers were associated with were William H. Laird and James L. and Matthew G. Norton of the Laird-Norton Company, and Peter Musser. This

network became known as the Weyerhaeuser Syndicate (Petersen 1987:12-17). Some of their shared endeavors in Washington were the formation of the Coast Lumber Company in 1898; the Sound Timber Company in 1899; the purchase of the Humbird Lumber Company at Sandpoint, Idaho in 1900 with J.A. Humbird; and the formation of the Potlatch Lumber Company, Idaho, in 1906. None of these, however, had as much effect on the industry as the activities of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

The lumber industry, statewide and nationwide, changed dramatically in 1900 when the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, of which the family patriarch owned a 30 percent share, was formed and subsequently purchased 900,000 acres of timberland from the Northern Pacific Railroad. By this one acquisition, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company became the second largest private owner of timberland in the United States (Ficken 1987:91). In Washington, this shift to large-scale private ownership of timberlands was one of the primary factors leading to the disappearance of small, independently owned mills and logging operations. The need to construct infrastructure, primarily rail lines to reach inland stands of forest, was cost prohibitive to smaller mills and was one cause of their demise.

By 1905, the state of Washington was the leading producer of lumber in the nation, a fact that did not change until the 1930s when the center of the industry shifted to Oregon (Chiang and Reese 2016; Melton 1936:9). In 1902, with the purchase of the Bell-Nelson Lumber Company in Everett, Weyerhaeuser entered the realm of lumber manufacturing within the Northwest industry; however, the mill was small, and the purchase did not make much of a ripple through the industry. Then in 1914, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company began construction of the Everett Mill B and Weyerhaeuser formed the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company as a joint venture with the Grandin-Coast Lumber Company. These two endeavors made Weyerhaeuser Timber Company the prominent figure in the supply side of the Pacific Northwest lumber industry and one of, if not the most, prominent figures on the manufacturing side,

> The firm's sizeable [Snoqualmie Falls] sawmill, located on the Milwaukee Road's mainline, was designed to sell lumber in the market east of the Rockies. When completed, the new mills [Everett Mill B and Snoqualmie Falls] would make Weyerhaeuser the leading manufacturer of lumber as well as the largest owner of timber… [Ficken 1987:116].

Other Weyerhaeuser mills in Washington were located at Enumclaw, Aberdeen, and Raymond (Chiang and Reese 2016). The industry was now comprised of a few large firms controlling the extraction, manufacture, and transportation of lumber.

The activities of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company were not the only agent of significant change to the Pacific Northwest lumber industry at the onset of the twentieth century. The developments in railway transportation also played a significant role. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to its Tacoma terminus in 1883

and the Great Northern Railroad to its Seattle terminus in 1893 played a major role in opening eastern markets to west coast sawmills and the harvesting of timber in the interior of the Pacific Northwest. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad (The Milwaukee Road), which played a part in the siting of the SFLCo mill, reached its Seattle terminus in 1909. The depletion of easily accessible timber along the shores of Puget Sound by the mid-1880s and the invention of the steam donkey in 1881 ended the reliance on waterways to transport lumber and significantly increased the value of inland timber holdings (Chiang and Reese 2016; Ficken 1987; Melton 1936:9; Petersen 1987). With the opening of the Tacoma Mill Company in 1869 and the St. Paul & Tacoma Mill Company in 1888 near the Northern Pacific Railroad terminus, the center of the Pacific Northwest industry shifted to the west side of the Puget Sound and eastern markets for lumber increased in importance (Ficken 1987:56-57). All these developments diminished the sway California investors had in the region.

The lumber industry was impacted by the Great Depression and, although the demand for lumber increased during World War II and the postwar housing boom, it lost its title as the largest employer in Washington state:

> Under the stimulus of war mobilization, manufacturing employment in Washington state increased from 115,000 in 1939 to 302,000 in 1944. Between those years…the percentage of wage-earners employed in lumbering declined from forty-six percent to seventeen percent" [Ficken 1987:224-225].

This change in status was due to diversification within Washington's economy, including a greater emphasis on the roles of the aerospace and shipping industries. The market for wood products was also shifting to pulp and paper (Chiang and Reese 2016).

The large-scale operations of the logging industry prior to the 1960s is unlikely to be seen again. The operations of that era are reflected in the "monumental" architecture and engineering of the mill structures of the time. The average diameters of old growth Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar range from three to five feet; average height ranges from 164 to 263 ft., hemlock being the smallest and cedar the largest (U.S. Forest Service 2016). Today most trees logged in Washington are under 1.74 ft. in diameter (Smith 2015:5-6). Historic manufacturing facilities reflected the large size of the logs and the flourishing industry at that time in Washington. Old growth lumber was abundant and inexpensive so grand structures could be built. A description of the facility of the Potlatch Lumber Company in Idaho, another venture of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, illustrates this.

> Wood was not precious in 1905, and Wilkinson, the mill's designer, used it freely. Even storage sheds looked cathedral-like, the interiors not so much resembling warehouses as architectural advertisements extolling the virtues of natural wood. These storage structures had vast expanses of open beam [14-16 in. thick and 14-18 ft. long], unpainted wood supports with mosaic floors,

bordered by cribbed two-by-four walls [to over 40 ft. in height] – all weathering over the years to a beautiful cedar-red [Petersen 1987:67].

The period of significance for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company venture as it relates to the SFLCo is recommended as 1914 through 1944. This period begins with the inception of the SFLCo venture and ends with the decline in importance of the lumber industry in Washington. The terminal date for the period of significance corresponds with the close of the period of significance in the King County Landmark nomination for the Power Plant (Kirby 2005). Within this historic context, the SFLCo was significant at the regional (Pacific Northwest), state, and county geographic levels for its economic impact.

6.1.2 *The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company*

This section is a condensed history of the SFLCo taken directly from Kirby (2005:4-9) and is therefore presented in italic font and indented.

> ***Early Lumber Industry in the Snoqualmie Valley***
>
> *Historian Clarence Bagley refers to the Snoqualmie Valley as second in importance to the White River Valley in the history of King County based on the relatively early date of Euro-American settlement there. Prior to the arrival of immigrants beginning in 1853, substantial numbers of indigenous Snoqualmie people inhabited the valley. Their villages dotted the banks of the river, with large communities at Fall City and Carnation. Above Snoqualmie Falls, native peoples burned off open prairies to create favorable habitat for certain resources, while at the same time relying heavily on the products of ancient conifers that blanketed the valley floor and its surrounding hillsides. Newcomers gravitated to the open prairies, and here started up rudimentary, subsistence farming operations. But elsewhere, tall trees grew to the very edge of the river, and settlers determined to clear them to expand tillable acreage adjacent to the waterway. Initial logging activities into the early 1870s were the small-scale efforts of individual farmers and Indian laborers (Bagley 1929).*
>
> *Burgeoning markets for clear-grained Northwest timber soon made lumbering the primary industry of King County. … In 1873, Watson Allen opened a small mill on Tokul Creek, a tributary of the Snoqualmie. Others soon followed, but lumber concerns and shingle and saw mills remained modest in scale until the advent of the railroad through the valley in the 1880s. ... (Bagley 1929; Bean 1984).*
>
> *As the economy rebounded* [from the Panic of 1893] *in the first decade of the new century, hundreds of mills sprang up throughout King County. Logging activity up and down the Snoqualmie Valley gradually cleared the*

valley floor, opening it up for hops and dairy farming. By 1909, some of the larger, better-capitalized operations in the valley included:

- *The North Bend Lumber Co., with a daily capacity of 75,000 board feet, 170 men in camps and mills, eight miles of railroad, two locomotives, six donkey engines, and a specialty supplier of stave stock used to build the Cedar River pipeline into Seattle;*
- *The South Fork Lumber at North Bend, with a 75,000-foot capacity, three miles of railroad, one locomotive, one donkey, and 125 employees;*
- *The Preston Mill, located on a branch line of the Northern Pacific, with logs flumed in from the woods, a townsite and 4000 acres of timber land owned by the company; and a capacity of 50,000 feet per day.*

Despite all the activity, much land on the eastern slope was still virgin timber, gradually being bought up by even larger companies and held for future use (The Coast June 1909).

[For comparison, two decades later, "In 1929, the Weyerhaeuser plants at Everett, Snoqualmie Falls, and Longview produced 460 million board feet of lumber, far and away the largest figure in the region" (Ficken 1987:176)]

Consolidation and Growth – Origins of the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co.

….

In 1914, Weyerhaeuser and Grandin[-Coast Lumber Company] *partnered to form the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co. with offices in Seattle. The company's first five trustees included: John P. Weyerhaeuser, G.W. Grandin, O.D. Fisher, George S. Long, and W.L. McCormick. With a capitalization of $3,000,000, this enterprise was poised for serious new investment in an innovative and modern wood manufacturing facility (Bagley 1929).*

Design and Construction at Snoqualmie Falls

The intent of the newly formed company was to design and construct an all-electric mill at Lake Borst. Since 1898, when the Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Plant (the first of its kind in Washington) went on line, the potential for transmission of alternating current had been successfully demonstrated. And yet, at the outset of World War One, lumber mills still universally used steam for all operations, including harvesting and yarding in the woods. Weyerhaeuser launched a first experiment with all-electric, heavy manufacturing in an upgrade of its Everett B Mill, completed in 1916. Here, electricity was generated and used to power all

the many rotary motions of the mill, saving steam for situations where electricity was initially inefficient.

The site at Lake Borst was little more than a flat swamp dotted with giant stumps and knolls. The ambitious SFLCo project required two long years of planning, employing three to five full-time draftsmen for that entire period. In the meanwhile, timber cruisers, topographical crews, and logging engineers surveyed and mapped the surrounding timber. Consulting electrical engineer Albert H. Onstad, the brains behind the Everett B Mill upgrade, collaborated with George S. Long and first mill manager W.W. Warren, to design the mill complex itself. In June 1916, work on Mill #1 and the company town of Snoqualmie Falls began (Snoqualmie Community Development Program 1956; Boyle-Wagoner Architects 1989).

War shortages made construction of the plant a particular challenge but, ultimately, wartime economics gave a boost to start-up of the new operation. In April 1917, lumber was specified as a strategic defense product for the war effort. Mill #1 at Snoqualmie Falls cut its first log in November of that year. By May of 1918, a second mill was up and running. At the time, SFLCo was one of 15 Weyerhaeuser manufacturing units (Snoqualmie Community Development Program 1956; Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co. c. 1921; Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co. 1925).

Innovation, Change and Decline

After World War Two, production at Snoqualmie Falls headed into a gradual decline as the availability of old growth timber decreased. In 1948, the SFLCo became a branch of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. Despite other physical and operational upgrades, including the introduction of reforestation practices in the 1940s, the addition of a Silvacel plant in 1951, and the inauguration of plywood manufacturing in 1959, the efficiency of large-log milling steadily diminished.

In 1989, Mill #1 was dismantled. The generating plant remained on line to power the planer mill, the drying kilns, and the grading and shipping processes into the 1980s. Two pollution-combating scrubbers were added to the stacks as late as 1991. In 2002, Weyerhaeuser sold the Snoqualmie Tree Farm and the following year, the once nationally known, all-electric mill operation was fully shut down. Dismantling of the many remaining mill structures began at that time. In the summer of 2004, the newer of the two smokestacks (1944) was toppled (Battey 2004; Boyle-Wagoner 1980 [*sic*]*; PTF Architects 2004).*

Figures 6-9 illustrate the scale of the SFLCo's operations. The period of significance of the SFLCo is recommended to be the same as that of the Power Plant, which is 1916-1944, initial mill construction through to WWII industry decline (Kirby 2005). The SFLCo during its period of significance had an important economic impact at the state, county, and local level.

Figure 6. Photographic overview of the SFLCo mill site in 1920 (SVHM PO 208.0001). Facing south.

Figure 7. Photographic overview of the SFLCo mill site dated to between the 1930s and 1952 (SVHM PO 558.0120). Facing northeast.

Figure 8. Portion of SFLCo site plan, probably dating to between 1942 and 1957, showing the Snoqualmie Falls townsite. Provided by Forest History Society.

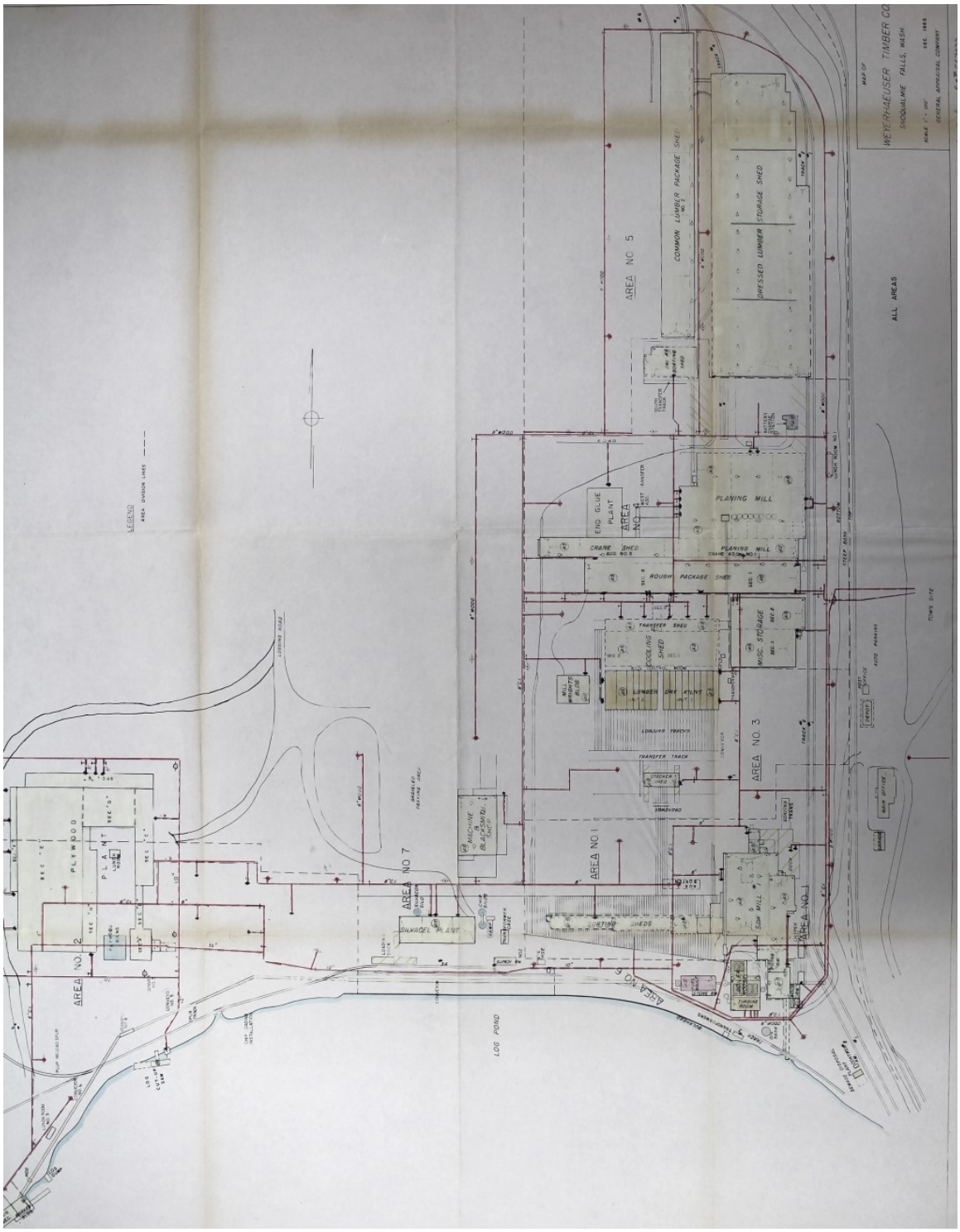

Figure 9. Portion of SFLCo site plan dated December 1963. Provided by Forest History Society.

6.1.3 *Electrification of the Lumber Industry*

The SFLCo mill was, as discussed in the prior section, the second "all electric" mill in the United States, according to Weyerhaeuser history. However, it was the first such mill of all new construction (David Battey, personal communication 2017). Innovation in the use of electricity throughout the mill site extended to timber harvesting in the 1920s. A joint venture of SFLCo, General Electric Company, and the Willamette Iron Works of Portland, Oregon to develop an electric yarder came to fruition when they had run their invention for 234 consecutive days and stated that in 210 days it saved $7,280 over a steam-driven yarder (Gray 1919). The following is also taken directly from Kirby (2005:7-9) and is therefore presented in italic font and indented.

> ***The All-Electric Mill***
>
> *A 1925 publication titled the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company notes the industry-wide impact of SFLCo's advanced approach to powering the new plant:*
>
> > *The entire lumber industry stirred with interest when it was announced that electric power would be used throughout the logging operations of the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company. Some called it impractical, others impossible....*
> >
> > *The mills, too, are electrically operated; powerful electric transfer cars take the timber from the sorting tables; electric storage battery locomotives haul trains of narrow-gauge cars about the yard; and storage battery tractors haul the dried and sorted lumber from the electrically operated planning* [sic] *mill to the large dry lumber storage sheds. The powerhouse also provides electric light for several hundred employees' homes, for the hospital, school, and other community buildings (Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co., 1925).*
>
> *….*
>
> *By 1921, the plant boasted 400 electric motors with an aggregate connected load in excess of 6500 horsepower. According to an illustrated company booklet published in 1925, there were three sawing units - a Douglas fir mill, a combination cedar & Pacific Coast hemlock mill, and a shingle mill - in operation at the plant (Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co. c. 1921; Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co. 1925).*
>
> *Notably, the company also began experimenting with electric-powered timber harvesting operations in 1917, concurrently with the opening of the mill. Four years of testing with Westinghouse, General Electric, and other units followed, before the final installation of electric donkeys (yarders and loaders) in the woods. The electric donkeys, each costing $250,000, were spark-free, fast, and efficient. Yarders and loaders*

together were combined on one movable sled. Wires ran from the power plant deep into the woods to power the machines, and also to light the modern, well-equipped camp cars. Mill manager W.W. Warren reported on the result of the first installation in a letter to George Long at Weyerhaeuser:

> *The new electric loading machine is a wonderful success, and has this week justified our faith, hopes, and expectations. Mr. Lewis (the logging foreman) is very enthusiastic. The crew is proud of it, and the yarding part is the fastest machine in the woods (Warren to Long n.d.).*

Bagley notes that the SFLCo was the first timber company in the state to use electricity in the woods. According to company literature, these electric yarders/ donkeys were actually the first in the entire industry, and represented a major advance in logging safety.

> *Not only has electric logging proven an economy, but it has greatly lessened the danger of forest fires, always present where steam "donkeys" are used, and which are a menace to the standing timber, as well as the young reforested areas (Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co. 1925).*

The period of significance for the invention of the all-electric milling and logging operations is recommended as 1916-1930. This timeframe encompasses the design and construction of the SFLCo mill site and inventions developed in the 1920s in using electric equipment to extract timber and mill lumber. This entire system included electrified railways and power lines.

6.1.4 *Snoqualmie Falls – A Company Town*

The objective of researching the town of Snoqualmie Falls history was to discern what types of historic archaeological resources might be present and stemming from that identify research questions that could potentially be addressed through archaeological investigation. This section presents information pertinent to the research objective and is not an expansive history of the Snoqualmie Falls townsite relating the daily life of the residents.

Most of the Snoqualmie Falls townsite was on the hillsides east and north of the Planning Areas and outside the SMV property boundary. Community growth ended in the 1930s when homes began to be removed. By 1958, most homes had been relocated across the Snoqualmie River and most remaining buildings demolished. A few community buildings continued to be used, with the last, the YMCA, demolished in the 1970s. Some of the town's remnants include concrete structural remains associated with the school and hospital, all of which are being enveloped by vegetation and duff

(Truscott 2010). The Japanese community was the only portion of Snoqualmie Falls that was within SMV's property (Figure 10).

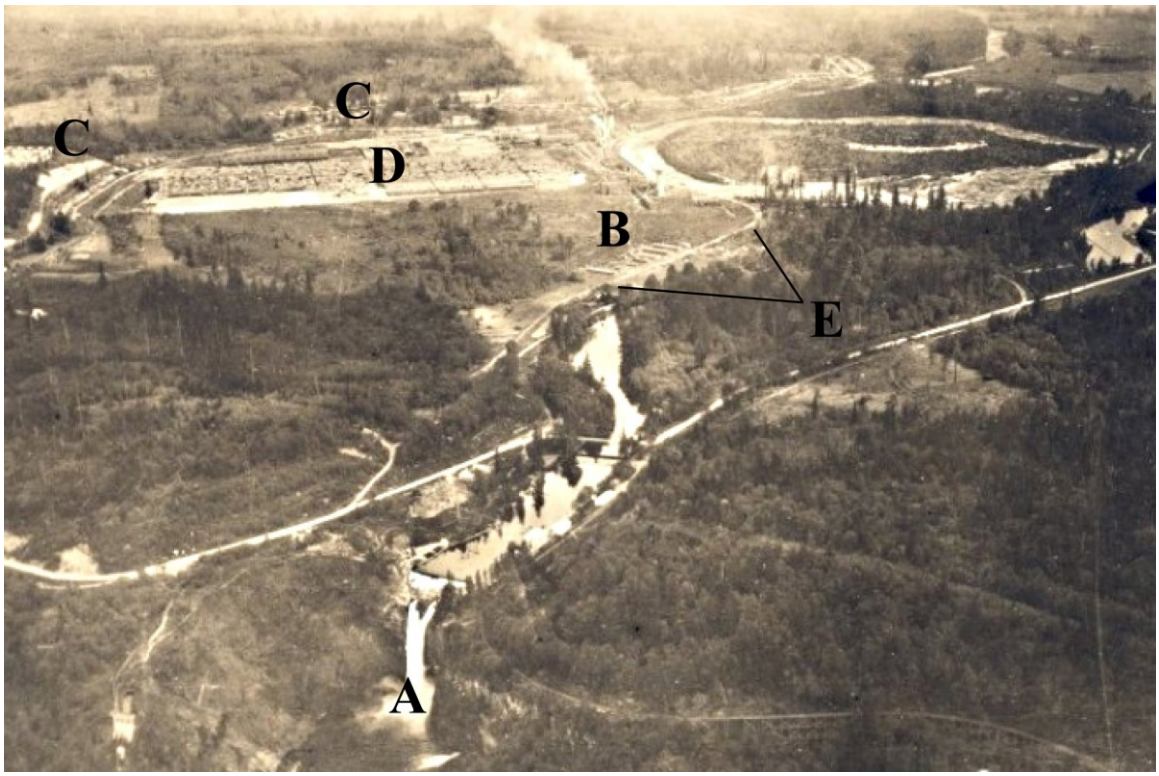

Figure 10. Portion of a photo taken ca. 1920/24 showing the location of the Japanese community (SVHM PO 381.0009): (A) Snoqualmie Falls (foreground), (B) Snoqualmie Falls townsite-Japanese community, (C) Snoqualmie Falls townsite, (D) mill operations, (E) railway.

Borrowing again from Kirby (2005),

> *The mill town of Snoqualmie Falls took shape concurrently with the* [power] *plant, and it too benefited from the availability of electrical power produced on site. The population of the town grew to nearly 2,000 in its peak years. Its facilities included the company office, a depot, store and post office, hospital, school, community hall, boarding house for single men, and bungalows and five-room cottages for families and management. Housing was clustered in individual neighborhoods named String Town, The Flats, The Point, Orchard, Nob Hill, Railroad Avenue, The Terrace, Jap Town, and Riverside...*
>
> *By 1921, the SFLCo power plant supplied electricity for all the lights and appliances of mill town households, consisting of some 250 homes in the peak year of 1924….*

The Japanese community of Snoqualmie Falls was geographically separate from the rest of the town, being located partially within the southwest corner of Planning Area 1 (Figures 10 and 11). The location shown on Figure 11 was derived by overlaying Figure 8 on to the base map to determine where the railway passed the barracks that comprised the community. Using landmarks such as bends in the Mill Pond and Snoqualmie River, the community's location along the railway was estimated. Landmarks were also used for scale to estimate the width of the area that contained the community. A photograph with a close view of the barracks and railway was also used to estimate length and width of the area, with the width between rails used as the scale.

Japanese were some of the first employees of the SFLCo and remained a significant part of the work force until 1942, when internment occurred during World War II under Executive Order (EO) 9066 (Battey 1994, Fels 2004, House n.d.). Initially, Japanese employees may have stayed in tents and later lived in eight "bunkhouses" or barracks. Construction of the barracks probably began ca. 1918. These structures were separated inside into family and bachelor quarters. After the forced internment of Japanese residents under EO 9066, the barracks were razed (House n.d.).

The National Park Service interviewed Eiko Yamaichi (2015), who lived in Snoqualmie Falls from ca. 1933 until 1942. Points of interest extracted from that interview were:

- There was a community bathhouse with wooden tub used by 10 families. The location was not specified.
- A concrete tub constructed by a hot spring was also used for bathing. The location was not specified.
- There was a community outhouse at each end of the barrack.
- On the forced relocation, "... you could only carry what you could take with you. How can you discriminate what you're going to take with you? Because we had the outhouse, all the things pertaining to Japan, each family took it there and dumped it" (Yamaichi 2015).

Curtis Koger (personal communication 2018), AESI, project geohydrologist, communicated that the mill site geology precludes the presence of a hot spring. It is possible that the hot spring referred to was along Tokul Creek. Ethnographer T.T. Waterman (2001) mapped a location *Tqel*, which means "place for soaking things", on the Tokul River. Native Americans were employed by the mill (House n.d.) so such exchange of information could have occurred.

Other early employees of the SFLCo were soldiers that had been assigned to help in providing wood products to be supplied for the World War I efforts. Two logging camps, the 430th Spruce Squadron Camp A and Camp B, are documented in association with Snoqualmie Falls. These were camps in the woods described by a soldier as consisting of 60-ft. long bunkhouses built on car trucks that had "steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water..." (Williams 1999). Historic photographs suggest the clearing north of the

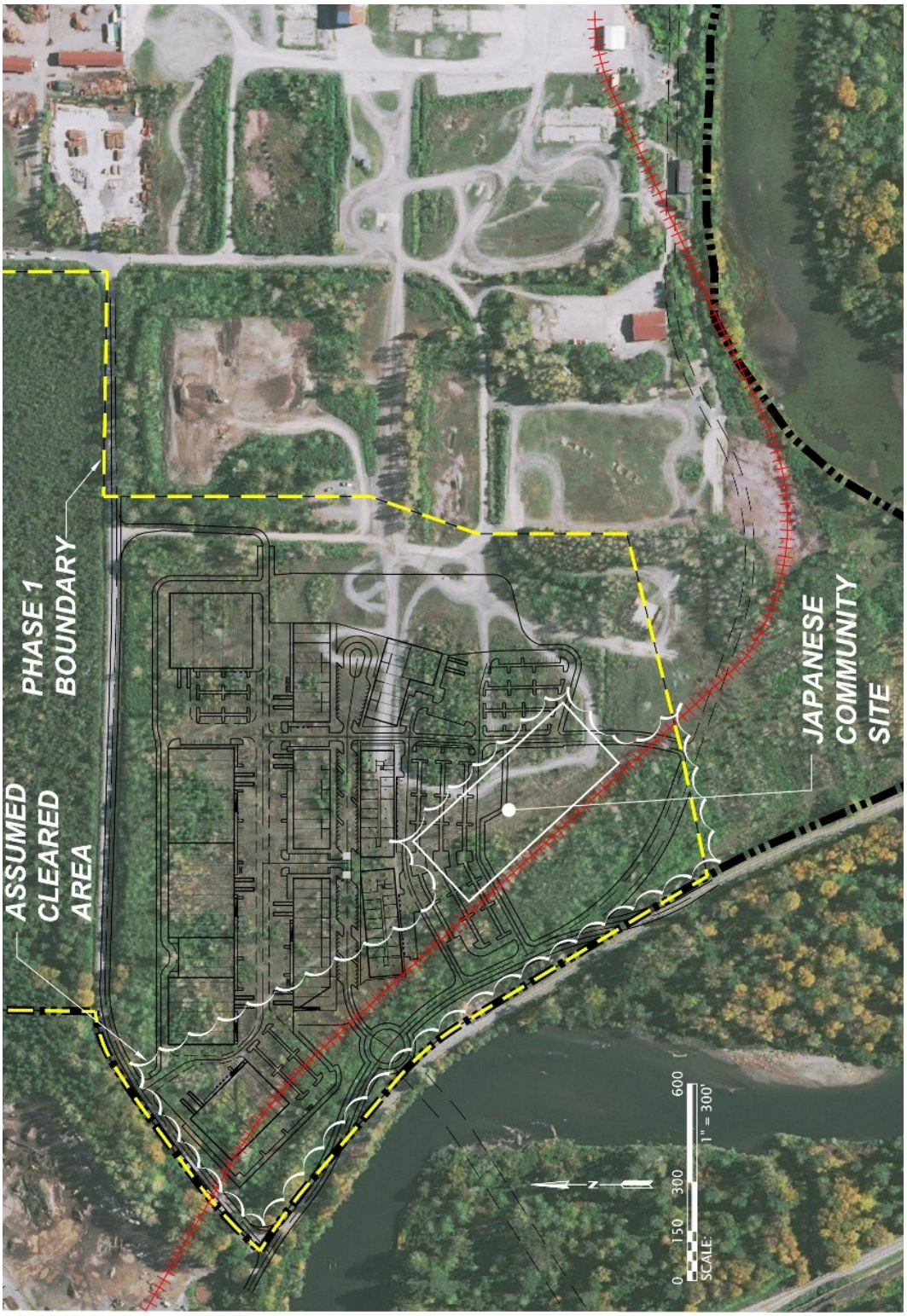

Figure 11. General location of the Japanese community shown on Planning Area 1 site plan. Red hatched line is logging railway. Map provided by Goldsmith Land Development Services.

Japanese barracks (Figures 10 and 11) may have been used for temporary housing because small structures, possibly outhouses, were visible in photographs.

The lifespan of the Snoqualmie Falls townsite, 1917-1958, is recommended as its period of significance. The portion of the Snoqualmie Falls townsite comprised of the Japanese community is recommended as having its own period of significance from its year of construction ca. 1918 until 1942. It was geographically separate from the remainder of the townsite and its life was cut short by the forced internment of the residents.

6.2 Prehistory

Human occupation of the Southern Coast Salish region began as glaciers retreated from the area at the end of the Pleistocene ca. 12,000 to 14,500 yr B.P. Evidence for the period before ca. 5000 yr B.P. is primarily in the form of lithic (i.e., stone tools and tool-making debris) scatters located on old river terraces at some distance from the current marine shoreline. These sites consist of surface and near-surface scatters of large flake and cobble tools made from locally available volcanic and metasedimentary stone including basalt and dacite. Most of these early sites are not dated, although there are a few finds indicating that people were in the region by at least 10,800 to 11,300 ^{14}C yr B.P. based on Clovis-type fluted projectile points found on Whidbey Island, in Maple Valley, and near Olympia (Avey 1992). Recently, the remains of extinct bison have been discovered in the San Juan Islands that exhibit marks and breakage patterns likely caused by humans. Radiocarbon samples on the bone yielded a secure date of 11,990 ^{14}C yr B.P. (Kenady et al. 2011). These early sites are thought to be representative of an economy based on the pursuit of larger land mammals by mobile hunters, but some exploitation of smaller and more localized game, fish, and plant resources likely occurred as well.

Other sites, which have not been securely dated in western Washington, but which are variously estimated as spanning from about 10,000 to 8500 yr B.P. until 7600 to 5000 yr B.P., are characterized by what is often referred to as the “Olcott Complex” in the Puget Sound region. Essentially similar manifestations in the Pacific Northwest have been referred to as the Old Cordilleran Culture, the Old Cordilleran Complex, and the Cascade Phase or Complex (Butler 1961; Chatters et al. 2011; Matson and Coupland 1995). The hallmark of this complex is the lanceolate or willow-leaf shaped projectile point. The associated lithic assemblages tend to have a relatively narrow range of formal tools manufactured from locally available toolstone, especially river cobbles. Compared to archaeological sites of late Holocene age in this region, these sites are notable for the absence or scarcity of cooking stone and rock-lined cooking and heating features. In western Washington, most of the sites consist exclusively of lithic artifacts that are found in open settings characterized by acidic soils where organic remains are rarely preserved. Consequently, few sites associated with this complex have been radiocarbon dated.

The highest densities of known Olcott sites are on higher terraces in upper river valleys. This distribution may be partly a function of geological factors conducive to preservation of the sites but also may signify the importance of ungulates in winter subsistence. In the more open vegetation conditions of the early Holocene, these locations would have offered good vistas for monitoring game. The largest known Olcott sites are in upper valleys just below the winter snow line which are the winter yarding areas for ungulates that migrate into the mountains during the summer (Schalk 1988). The project area does not lie in either of the two settings; it lies on the valley floor.

Sites dating to between ca. 5000 and 2500 yr B.P. indicate a shift toward increased differentiation of site functions and use of more localized resources, including an increasing focus on littoral and marine resources, particularly salmon. In inland and foothill areas, salmon also was extremely important, especially up to the limits of spawning. Snoqualmie Falls obstructs the upriver passage of salmon. Shell midden sites appear on the coast after ca. 4000 yr B.P. and are more common after ca. 2500 yr B.P. near the modern shoreline. Earlier coastal sites may have been eroded or inundated by rising sea levels, although significant shifts in land use patterns also took place during this time, suggesting that the proliferation of late-period shell middens is associated with regional population dynamics and other cultural factors.

Fully developed inland hunting, gathering, and riverine fishing traditions and marine-oriented cultures on the coast considered generally similar to those depicted in the ethnographic record are represented after ca. 2500 yr B.P. Small, special-purpose sites for collection of a limited range of resources become much more common and are located in places not previously used. Trench embankments surround some coastal sites starting about 1500 B.P. suggesting an increase in regional conflict. The reasons for this are not clear but probably include factors such as higher population densities, resource competition, and changes in social hierarchies.

6.3 The Ethnographic Record

The project area is within the Southern Coast Salish region (Suttles and Lane 1990). Tribes, consisting of villages or extended families, were each associated with their respective river drainages. Winter villages were commonly located along a salmon-bearing river or stream, most often at a confluence, and typically consisted of one or more plank houses occupied by extended families during the winter months. At other times of the year, smaller family groups would disperse to temporary campsites to gather food and other resources, often setting up tule-mat houses with lightweight pole frames (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Southern Coast Salish peoples utilized a vast array of natural resources, with salmon being one of the most important subsistence resources. It was eaten fresh, but most of the catch was dried in bulk for later consumption and trade. Other fish obtained included, but was not limited to, steelhead, whitefish, and suckers. Deer, elk, bear,

mountain goat, beaver, and other animals were hunted in the foothills and mountains. Mountain goat wool was combined with the fur of dogs kept for that purpose and used to make blankets or traded with coastal people. Plant resources were used for food, medicine, and in technology. Plant foods included huckleberries, salmonberries, blackberries, bracken fern roots, bulbs, and cattails. Plants were used to make nets, mats, baskets, clothing, tools, canoes, and houses (Ruby and Brown 1992; Suttles and Lane 1990).

The Planning Areas are located in the historic territory of the Snoqualmie, who lived inland of Puget Sound in the Snoqualmie and Tolt river drainages. They are divided into two groups, the Lower Snoqualmie, who lived below Snoqualmie Falls, and the Upper Snoqualmie, who lived above the falls on the prairies around present-day Snoqualmie and North Bend (Baenen 1981, Lane 1975). The Upper Snoqualmie focused on hunting and in the Proto-Contact era used horses acquired from the Yakama for trips into the Cascades (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930). “An important cross-Cascades trail over Snoqualmie Pass went from Elliott Bay to Lake Sammamish, over the Sammamish Plateau to present-day Fall City, and along the south Side of the Snoqualmie River to the pass” (Nelson 1998a).

Locations listed in ethnographic reports as village sites include the modern town of Tokul, two sites on the prairie near present-day North Bend, one at the mouth of the Tolt River in Carnation, and one in Fall City near the mouth of the Raging River (Baenen 1981, Lane 1975, Thompson 1996, Waterman 2001). The villages at Carnation and Fall City were said to be the two largest Snoqualmie villages (Lane 1975:29); and, a house belonging to Chief Sanawa (Sonowa) during the 1850s is reported to have been at Fall City (Nelson 1998a, 1998b), which is about four miles from the project area.

Ethnographers recorded six place names in the project vicinity, which evidence the presence of the people on the landscape (Table 1), and two potential TCPs were identified off-site during cultural resource evaluations by Larson (1988) and Murphy et al. (2000). Larson (1988) did a TCP study for proposed flood control measures for the Snoqualmie River. She recorded a location, whose use may date only to historic times, on the eastern bank of the Snoqualmie River, within or near the boundary of Planning Area 1. Larson stated an informant had used the location "as recently as May 1987" when Puget Power "turns off" the flow of water over Snoqualmie Falls (Larson 1988:22-23). It is CA's understanding that FERC relicensing of the hydroelectric plant at Snoqualmie Falls ca. 1996 requires a higher minimal flow of water over Snoqualmie Falls than was previously required (Northwest Waterfall Survey 2018). This increase in water flow may have remedied the need to use the upstream riverbank as a substitute location. Murphy et al. (2000) carried out a cultural resources assessment for the Falls Crossing Mixed-Use Development on property that sits across the river from Planning Area 1. Members of the Snoqualmie Tribe communicated that the Falls Crossing project area and its surroundings have cultural significance for a variety of reasons and had been utilized within at least the past 50 years (Murphy et al. 2000). Their concern was

Table 1. Ethnographic Place Names in the Project Vicinity

Place Name	Description
Kaqo'iyauk	A place on the east bank of the Snoqualmie River below the falls.
SquEd (also *SqwEd*)	Snoqualmie Falls
Xa'tcu	A lake or lagoon referring to a slough area where the river is broken into two channels east of the project area.
Ba'xab	Snoqualmie Prairie where a village was once located on the south bank of the Snoqualmie River.
qoa'l^{3}qo	Where the South Fork of the Snoqualmie flows into the main stream.
Sts^{3}o'bElz	The name of a creek (presumably Kimball Creek) that intersects the west side of the Snoqualmie River.

Adapted from Kassa (2015:6)

reiterated in 2018 during a survey on land adjacent to the Falls Crossing Project area (Valentino 2018). During consultation for the Falls Crossing Project, the Tulalip Tribes and Muckleshoot Indian Tribe also expressed concern about development near Snoqualmie Falls (Murphy et al. 2000). None of the locations were formally evaluated as TCPs during the prior studies. Because the reports lacked locational information or the informant's name, they also have not been evaluated during this investigation.

6.4 *SquEd* - A Traditional Cultural Property

Of great significance is the Snoqualmie Falls Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), which is listed in the NRHP and WHR. Its traditional name has various spellings; but the spelling recorded by ethnographer T.T. Waterman (2001), *SquEd*, is used in this report. In the NRHP nomination form, the TCP is defined as "The Falls (from rim to basin, the pool below, and the rock cliffs which enclose the basin" (Garfield 1992:7-1). Other descriptions of the TCP include mention of the mist that at times rises from the basin (Garfield 1992:7-1, 7-2). *SquEd* translates as "the underpart to which the stream plunges" (Waterman 2001). The place is visited and used by the Snoqualmie for a variety of reasons (Garfield 1992). During consultation, concerns regarding indirect effects to this TCP were communicated to the project proponents.

6.5 Inventoried Archaeological and Historic Built Environment Resources

Queries on WISAARD resulted in a finding of no archaeological resources identified within the Planning Areas. Within one mile of the project area, Kassa (2015) noted four historic archaeological sites and one site with both historic and pre-contact components. One of those sites, 45KI451, has been determined not eligible for listing in a heritage resource. Since Kassa's study, two isolated lithic artifacts (45KI1273, 45KI1275) (Parvey 2016; Shantry 2016) and a pre-contact culturally modified tree site (45KI1408) in use by the Snoqualmie Tribe (Valentino 2018) have been recorded within one-quarter mile of the property. These potentially register-eligible resources are listed in Table 2. The archaeological survey for the Falls Crossing Mixed-Use Development did not identify any archaeological material. However, during construction, the

Table 2. Potentially Register-eligible Resources within One Mile of the SMV Property

Resource Name	Description	Listing Status	Distance from the Project Site (approx. miles)
45KI546	Historic Bridges	Potentially Eligible	0.2
45KI547	Historic Logging Properties	Potentially Eligible	0.2
45KI683	Historic Object(s)	Inventory (not evaluated)	0.5
45KI937	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration, Pre Contact and Historic Components, Pre Contact Lithic Material	Inventory (not evaluated)	0.4
45KI1275	Pre Contact Lithic Material (Isolate)	Inventory (not evaluated).	0.1
45KI1273	Pre Contact Lithic Material (Isolate)	Inventory (not evaluated). Found during monitoring.	0.2
45KI1408	Pre Contact Culturally Modified Tree	Inventory (not evaluated).	0.2

archaeological monitor documented three historic debris scatters, abandoned cars of historic age, and a historic era tobacco pipe. They appear not to have been formally inventoried as no Smithsonian Trinomials were provided in the monitoring report (Roedel and Larson 2002) and they are not mapped in WISAARD.

Four historic built resources are listed in the NRHP and one that has been determined eligible for listing are within one mile of the SMV property (Table 3). Two of the five resources are related to the hydroelectric plant at Snoqualmie Falls and one is the Snoqualmie River Bridge. The other two resources are farther away and are the Snoqualmie School Campus and the Snoqualmie Depot (listed as Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Depot in WISAARD). The Snoqualmie River Bridge was determined eligible for listing by the DAHP.

Table 3. Listed and Register-eligible Resources within One Mile of the SMV Property

Resource Name	Listing	Distance from the SMV Property (approx. miles)
Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District	NRHP listed under criteria A and C, October 24, 1992	0.20
Snoqualmie Falls Cavity Generating Station	NRHP listed April 23, 1976; criterion not specified but C applies. WHR listed.	0.35
Snoqualmie School Campus	NRHP listed 16, 1989 under criterion A, WHR listed.	0.50
Snoqualmie Depot	NRHP listed July 24, 1974; criterion not specified but criteria A and C appear to apply. WHR listed.	0.35
Snoqualmie River Bridge	Determined eligible under criterion C, July 26, 2017. Register not specified.	0.14

7.0 PRE-SURVEY ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

7.1 Pre-contact Archaeology

Overall, the APD was considered to have a moderate potential for pre-contact archaeological resources. That Native Americans were in the general area of the site is evidenced by the proximity of a recorded TCP and pre-contact isolates. The Snoqualmie River and the prairie and slough shown on historic maps are environments known to contain the types of natural resources that would have made them attractive to Native Americans. However, the geotechnical report and local knowledge indicate historic and recent fill caps nearly the entire extent of the APD, with the exception possibly of the wetland conservation easement in the north portion of Planning Area 1. The easement will remain as it is and so was not investigated.

The Planning Areas are on a dynamic landform that has been modified by shifts in the Snoqualmie River's main and secondary channels, flood events, and probably runoff after the surrounding slopes were logged. These forces can erode material from the surface but can also cap cultural artifacts and features, thereby preserving them in place. While clearing, grading, and deposition of fill destroyed the historic surface in many areas, some natural surfaces may have been protected by alluvial deposition.

The geotechnical survey (AESI 2012) identified three depositional environments in the Planning Areas; CA assessed each with a different potential for prehistoric archaeological resources to be present:

- The lacustrine sediments are considered to have a low probability for cultural resources to be present. Archaeological deposits could be found at or near the upper surface of the lacustrine sediments or near the margins of lacustrine deposition, particularly if evidence is observed of soil development after Glacial Lake Snoqualmie drained. While these lacustrine deposits have the potential for archaeological material at their upper surface, no evidence of a buried soil or stable post-lacustrine environment was observed in geotechnical probes.

- The stratified Holocene overbank deposits have a moderate archaeological probability. These deposits are typically low-energy floodplain sediments that have the potential to contain buried, stratigraphically intact archaeological deposits, particularly in layers that have evidence of stable, habitable surfaces on which soils developed.

- The river channel deposits have a low probability for archaeological resources. These deposits are indicative of a high-energy depositional environment that is not likely to preserve archaeological deposits in place. However, when the river channel was active, archaeological sites may have developed along its margins.

Areas of highest, medium, and lowest probability were defined within the context of an overall moderate probability for the presence of pre-contact archaeology, based on geology, historic environmental conditions, and historic use (Figure 12). Most of the southern portion of the Planning Areas is unlikely to contain features or evidence of prehistoric occupation due to the presence of wetlands prior to historic alterations. The area with medium potential includes portions of the Planning Areas that are near the historic prairie margin, were historically dry land, and that are underlain by layered overbank deposits with potential for buried surfaces. In eastern portions of the moderate probability area, river channel erosion and historic land use may have caused considerable ground disturbance. The latter is particularly true within and adjacent to building footprints. Closely spaced log pilings, footings, or forms were used in the construction of the mill buildings as seen in photographs (POs 534.0101, 534.108-112, 534.121, 534.133, 534.134, 534.147) on file at the Snoqualmie Valley Museum (Figure 13). Such construction would have churned an expansive area of sediment.

The area of highest archaeological potential is within the boundary of the historic prairie where historic structures are not known to have been constructed. Three geotechnical probes: EPs 1002, 1006, and 1027, within the mapped footprint of the historic prairie recorded topsoil (A horizon sediments) at depths ranging from 1.5 ft. to 4 ft. below surface.

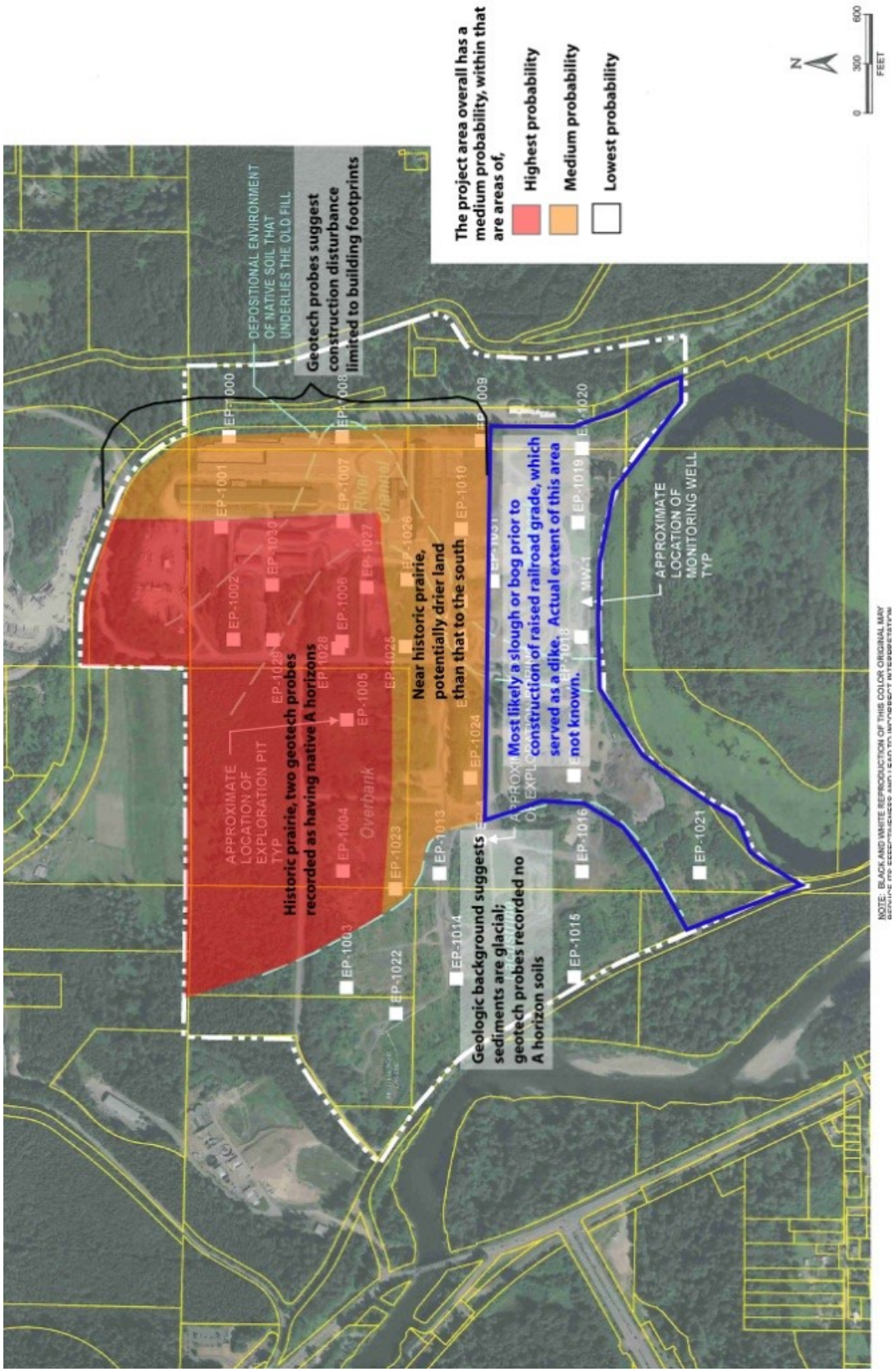

Figure 12. Probability model for the presence of pre-contact archaeology. Base map by AESI (2012).

Figure 13. Example of SFLCo construction. Probably the saw mill near the power house (SVHM PO 534.0112).

7.2 Historic Archaeology

The APD was generally considered to have a low potential for historic archaeology that would meet the criteria for listing in a heritage register. A sparse presence of historic archaeological isolates or features within the APD is indicated by results of the geotechnical testing carried out by Associated Earth Sciences, Inc. (AESI 2012). Probes EP-1000 and EP-1007 encountered wood stave pipe, whose construction materials suggest the pipe is greater than 50 years of age. Further ground disturbance will likely result in the exposure of more stave pipeline, other utility infrastructure, and isolated equipment parts associated with the lumber mill. The historic significance of the mill site would be expressed by the mill buildings—the expression of the flow of materials, scale of historic logging operations, electrification, and industrial architecture of the early twentieth century. The detritus associated with the operation of the mill and ancillary infrastructure such as utilities are not likely to embody those historic themes.

Within this general context, a few areas are considered to have more potential for containing a historic archaeological resource (Figure 14). A photograph dating to 1917 suggests there was access under the dry kilns (Figure 15). The logical reason for such an

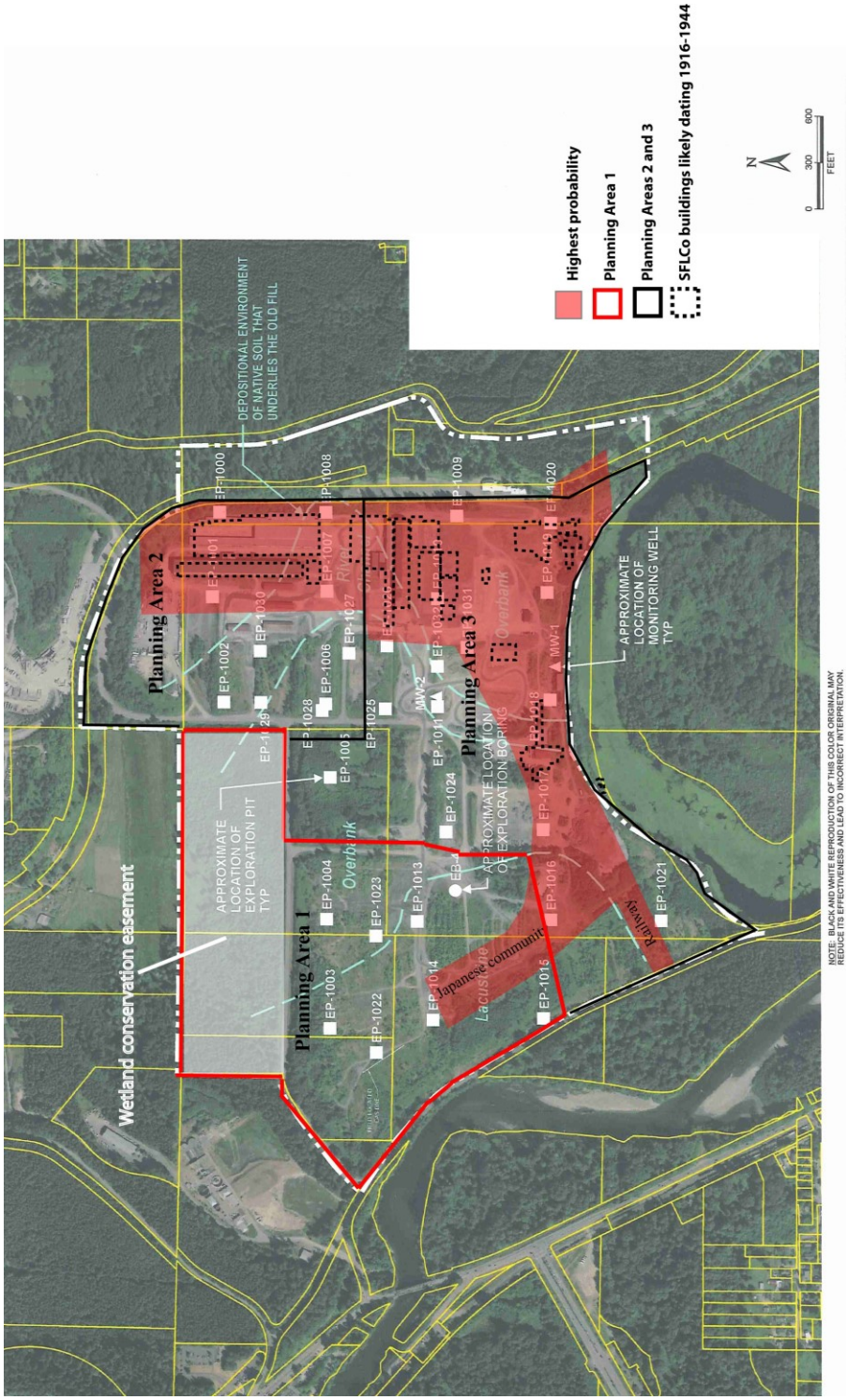

Figure 14. Probability model for the presence of historic archaeology. Base map by AESI (2012). Note: Not all historic structures shown are extant.

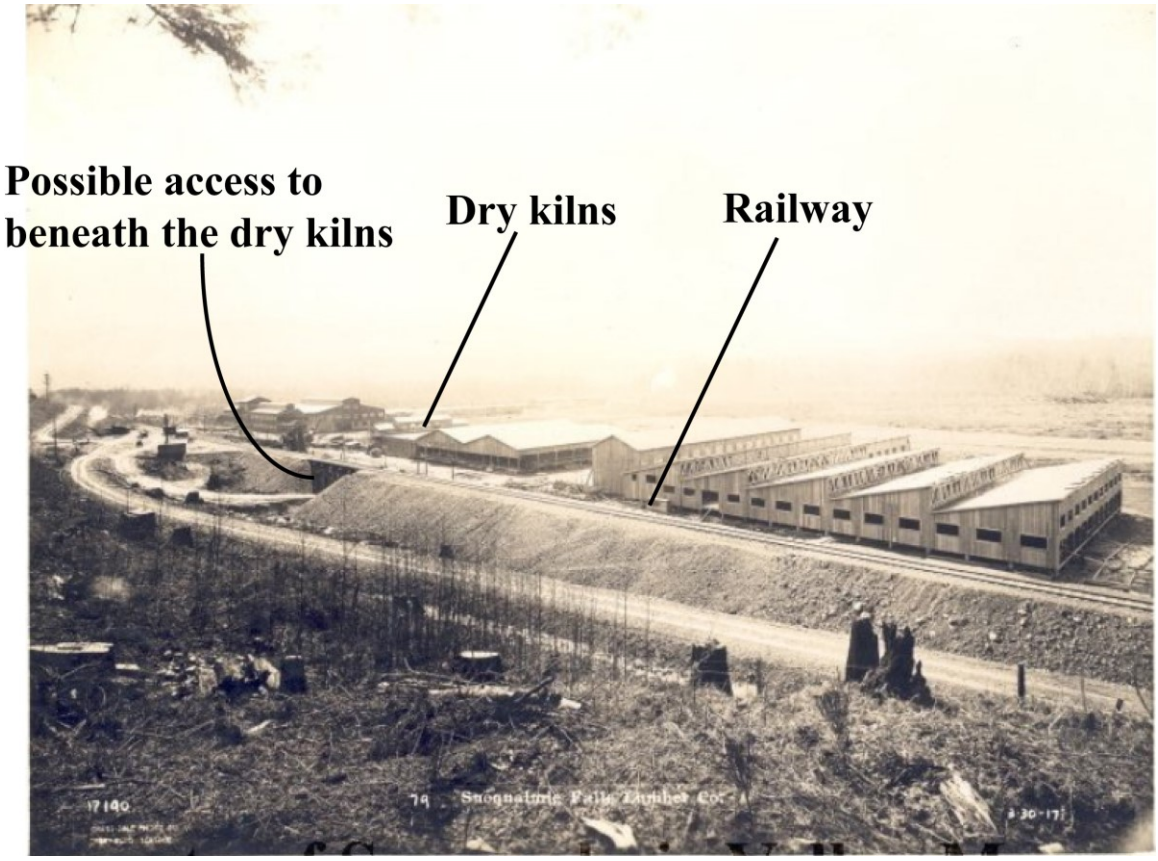

Figure 15. 1917 photograph showing possible access to underneath the dry kilns and gully with road (SVHM PO.534.0154). Neither location is visible on the landscape today, having been infilled.

entry would be to maintain equipment, possibly boilers. Equipment of this nature may be exceptional enough to be eligible for listing in a heritage register. The same photograph indicates that the land at the foot of the hill on the east side of the SMV property has been filled. Historically, fill was comprised of anything available. An example is the fill on which Seattle's Old Town is built. For this reason and because of the location's proximity to the company town, personal and domestic items associated with employees of the mill and residents of Snoqualmie Falls may be present along the northeast and east edges of Planning Areas 2 and 3 at the base of the hill. Also, there would be higher probability of domestic debris in Planning Area 1 where the Japanese community was located. Historic transportation routes, which at this property was railways, may have a higher incidence of historic isolates because of the concentrated use of those areas.

Foundation/floors are present and foundation forms for such structures may be present in Planning Areas 2 and 3. The engineering of a foundation may make such an archaeological feature eligible for listing to a heritage register under NRHP criterion C.

7.3 Survey Design for Planning Area 1

Planning Area 1 was surveyed for archaeological resources using mechanical trenching to excavate through thick fill deposits and into native sediments. Trenches were placed at intervals across Planning Area 1, interspersed between the geotechnical test pits and borings completed in 1992 and 2012 (AESI 2012), in order to verify from an archaeologist's perspective the sediments described in the geotechnical report, and to obtain representative samples from different environments of deposition and/or historic use.

The potential ground disturbance caused by proposed development and the environmental and cultural history were also considered when placing trenches. The north trenches were to investigate where buildings that will require deeply placed footings will be erected. One trench was planned to be placed near the bank of the Snoqualmie River, a landform which has a higher probability for the presence of pre-contact archaeological material, and to confirm the shallow depth of fill (1.5 ft.) described to the south in the geotechnical report. Two of the trenches were planned to test an area demarcated as a prairie on the 1865 cadastral survey. Trenches to the south, in addition to testing for a buried soil A horizon, were intended to assess if any structural remains or historic debris associated with Japanese mill employees' residences were present. Trench excavation was monitored by at least one archaeologist, and samples from both fill and native sediments were screened to detect the presence of pre-contact and historic cultural resources.

To test for physical evidence of the Japanese community, the strategy employed was to find the footprint of a barrack as it would narrow the search area for associated outhouses. Also, by learning more about the fill in that general area, an assessment could be made regarding the efficacy of metal detectors or ground penetrating radar to locate buried cultural resources. Two trenches were planned to be placed at right angles to the long axis of the barracks to try and find structural remains.

7.4 Field Survey Methods

Ten mechanically-excavated trenches were scattered across the planning area, generally spaced at intervals of 125 m or more (Figure 16). Additionally, a road cut through the berm along the western boundary of Planning Area 1, where the Planning Area is closest to the Snoqualmie River, had a section of the cut face scraped to expose it so that the sediment profile could be recorded.

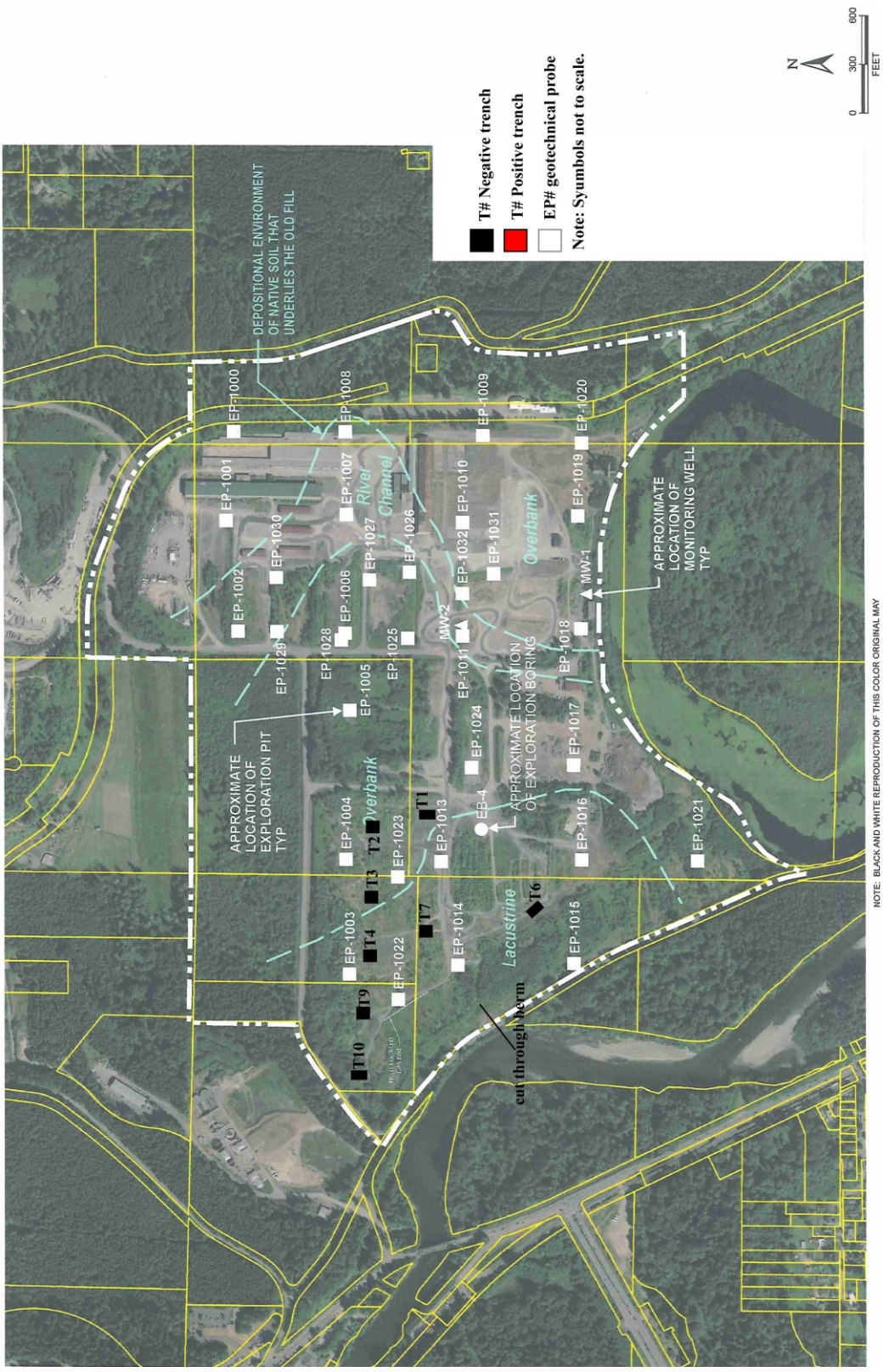

Figure 16. Archaeological and geotechnical surveys map. Base map by AESI (2012).

Trenches 1, 2, and 3 were excavated in the area identified by geotechnical testing as overbank deposits under fill. Trenches 1 and 2 also sampled the area identified as a prairie on historic maps. Trenches 4-10 sampled the area identified by geotechnical testing as lacustrine deposits under fill. Two of these trenches (T5 and T6) were placed within the area mapped as the Japanese community to sample for domestic debris and bunkhouse remnants. The two trenches in this area were spaced closer together than in other areas [redacted]. T7 and T8 were moved slightly off grid because of standing water.

A large Komatsu excavator with a 3 ft. (91 cm) wide toothed bucket was used to excavate the ten trenches. The anticipated depth of trenches and presence of large woody debris precluded use of a smaller excavator. Project Manager Teresa Trost located and mapped the selected trench locations. Geoarchaeologist Jana Boersema directed the excavator operator to excavate in shallow lifts of 4 inches (10 cm) or less; however, the conditions of the fill deposits, which contained many large logs and cobbles, made shallow lifts impossible. Lifts typically ranged from 4 inches to 12 inches (10-31 cm) thick. Excavated material was shaken out of the bucket onto a pile adjacent to the trench as one to two archaeologists observed. Samples representing both fill and native sediments were selected for screening by the geoarchaeologist as trench excavation progressed. Usually four to eight samples were selected for screening, with one or more samples selected from each stratum. Archaeologist Mary Leinart monitored while sediment was shaken out of the bucket, and she screened ten or more liters of sediments from each sample through one-quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. Trost carried out additional screening when able. Hard, clayey sediments were not screened, but at least one 10-liter sample was sliced and/or chopped through with a trowel or shovel.

If cultural material was observed in a trench, excavation was terminated at the depth it was observed. Cultural materials that were observed were documented with photographs and field notes and were subsequently reburied within the trench after documentation. Artifacts that were removed from below the water table were reburied below the water table. A layer of geotextile was placed above and below reburied artifacts in TP5. The top of the material is at a depth of approximately 7 ft. below the grade at the time of the survey.

Trench walls were photographed upon completion of excavation. The geoarchaeologist drew and described a stratigraphic profile section from each trench. Leinart and Trost noted the bottom depth of selected screened samples and measured sample volume with 5-gallon buckets marked in 2-liter increments. They recorded volume, sediment type, and contents of screened samples.

Field notes and photographs are on file at Cascadia Archaeology, Seattle.

7.5 Field Survey Results

Archaeological survey was carried out October 9-10, 2017. Weather was mild both days with light rain showers the afternoon of the second day. The ten trenches were 3.5 to 5 m long, 1.6 m wide, and 3.2 to 4.1 m deep. Screened volume ranged from 30 to 104 liters for each trench. Depths were measured with a tape to the nearest 10 cm. More precise measurements were not attempted due to variations in the ground surface elevation at each trench, difficulty in measuring contacts from the surface that were deeper than 1 m, and measurements taken below the water table. Water was encountered in seven of the trenches at depths ranging from 70 to 270 cm below surface. In many cases the water table appeared to be perched on the fine-grained silt and clay sediments comprising the native sediments, and it filled the trenches to varying elevations as they were excavated. Although one trench had been planned along the west edge of the Planning Area, near the river, thick brush made access difficult and the area has been bermed, so the trench was not excavated. A road cut through the berm provided information on sediments in that area.

7.5.1 *Sediments*

The trenches consistently exposed four or five major stratigraphic units (Figures 17 and 18; Table 4). Strata I, II, and III are imported fill deposits that include large amounts of gravel or woody debris. Strata IV and V are native sediments, consisting of silt and clayey silt, with traces of sand in Stratum IV. The stratigraphy and contents of each trench are described in Table 5. Profile drawings are in Appendix B.

A thick layer of imported fill, comprised of strata I, II, and III, is present across the surface of Planning Area 1. Stratum I is imported topsoil and/or recent woodchips, usually 10-25 cm thick, and is not present in all trenches. Strata II is imported gravelly sand fill, ranging from 50 to 140 cm thick that appeared to come from various sources. In some trenches it consisted of angular crushed gravel and cobble quarry spalls in a dark gray sand or silty sand matrix, while in other areas it consisted of rounded gravel and cobbles in a brownish gray sandy matrix. Both types of gravel fill contained more than 50 percent gravel and cobbles and little to no organic debris. Stratum III is dark brown or dark reddish brown silty sand with abundant woody debris that includes large sawn logs, branches, twigs, woodchips, and decaying wood fragments. It was present in all trenches and ranged in thickness from 120 cm to 240 cm. Combined, the thickness of the fill (strata I, II and III) ranges from a minimum of 195 cm in T1 to a maximum of 330 cm in T2.

Native sediments (strata IV and V) were encountered below stratum III in all trenches. The upper surface of Stratum IV was observed at depths ranging from 195 cm to 330 cm below surface. In all trenches except T6, brown or mottled olive gray and brown silt, often with leaf litter and small to medium roots, was observed at the upper boundary of stratum IV, indicative of the historic soil surface. Below the brown silt, stratum IV consisted of soft olive brown to gray silt and clayey silt. Charcoal fragments and brown

mottles were observed near the upper contact. Orange-brown mottles increased with depth. Small rootlets were present throughout the stratum. In T1, T2, and T9 a thin lens or bed of medium sand was observed at depths ranging from 290 to 370 cm below surface. Stratum IV ranged from 50 to 130 cm thick.

Stratum V was observed in all trenches, except T5, which was terminated early due to historic artifacts. Stratum V is a firm gray clayey silt with many strong orange-brown mottles. In some cases, fine rootlets were observed in stratum V, but only in T6 were rootlets, organic fibers, and charcoal observed at the upper contact that could be indicative of a buried soil. The top of Stratum V was observed at depths ranging from 300 to 400 cm below surface. Trench excavation was terminated upon reaching Stratum V, which was interpreted as a glaciolacustrine deposit.

Figure 17. East profile survey trench T1.

Figure 18. East profile survey trench T4.

Table 4. Stratigraphic Units

Stratum	Description	Interpretation
I	Brown silty fine sand; rootlets common; subrounded, subangular, and angular gravel common.	Imported topsoil fill
II	Gray and grayish brown gravelly silty sand to coarse sand; >50% angular gravel, cobbles, and small boulders; some locations included primarily rounded and subrounded gravel and cobbles	Imported gravel fill from various sources. Some locations were primarily composed of angular crushed rock spalls, while other areas were primarily rounded gravel and cobbles.
III	Dark brown and dark reddish brown silty sand and sandy silt; abundant organic debris including sawn logs, twigs, and woody debris; 10-20% rounded gravel, cobbles, and few boulders.	Woody debris fill.
IV	Olive brown to olive gray silt and clayey silt; dark brown mottles near top and faint orange-brown mottles increasing with depth; roots and rootlets common near top and few with depth; chunks and flecks of charcoal present near top of unit; no gravel; soft; few olive brown medium sand lenses in some trenches, ca. 2-5 cm thick.	Alluvial overbank deposits.
V	Gray silty clay; many strong orange-brown mottles; very few rootlets; firm.	Lacustrine deposits.

Table 5. Descriptions of Sediments and Contents in Survey Trenches

Trench #	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Screened sample volume (liters)	Contents/Comments
1	0-26	I		
	26-70	II		
	70-195	III	22	Water at 70 cm; a few bricks at 80-120 cm
	195-310	IV; at 195 cm leaves, duff, and roots in olive brown silt mottled with dark brown; at ca, 290 cm medium sand lens ca. 2-5 cm thick	40	Old soil surface at upper contact
	310-320	V		
2	0-90	II	10	
	90-330	III; large logs at 220 cm	46	Water at 270 cm
	330-400	IV; at 330 cm brown clayey silt; at 340 cm a lens of charcoal but no burnt soil; at 360 cm orange-brown mottles; at 360-380 cm a 4-cm thick lens of medium sand	38	Possible old soil surface at upper contact
	400-410	V	10	
3	0-140	II	32	
	140-280	III	20	Water at 240 cm
	280-370	IV; at 280-300 cm few stringers and lenses of brown silt and few charcoal flecks	38	
	370-380	V	10	
4	0-90	II		
	90-280	III; at 200 cm many logs	10	Water at 260 cm
	280-330	IV; at 280 roots, dark brown silt, organics	15	Old soil surface at upper contact
	330-350	V	5	
5	0-25	I		
	25-90	II	10	
	90-220	III; contains industrial debris; rounded gravel and cobbles common	44	Copper cable, black plastic, metal bolt, metal machine part, two sawn logs 18-24 in. diameter and 5 ft. long, logging cable, plywood pieces
	220-260	III; dark brown silty sand; wood debris very common; few rounded gravel	10	Water at 240 cm
	260-290	III; dark brown silty sand with charcoal and organics; less woody debris than above	10	Bricks. From screen: brick, mortar, flat glass fragment, white ceramic fragment
	290-320	IV; Gray-brown silt; rootlets and organics; no gravel; soft		Historic surface; domestic debris including bottles, glass, light bulbs, shoes, ceramic, metal bowl and pail fragments

Trench #	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Screened sample volume (liters)	Contents/Comments
6	0-60	II		
	60-130	III; gray silt with wood debris; few rootlets	10	Concrete block; large timber with metal spike/screw
	130-220	III; dark brown silty sand with wood debris	20	Window glass fragment
	220-300	IV	10	
	300-330	V; includes rootlets, organic fibers, and charcoal flecks	10 (troweled)	Possible buried soil at contact
7	0-20	I		
	20-70	II	15	
	70-260	III	45	
	260-350	IV; at 260 cm brown mottles, leaf litter, and many small roots; charcoal flecks common	34	Old soil surface at 260 cm; Water at 270 cm
	350-380	V	10 (troweled)	
8	0-20	I		
	20-70	II	10	
	70-250	III; at 100-170 cm many large logs 6 in. to 3 ft. diameter; industrial debris; at 240 cm wood chips	45	Oil can, gas can, milled lumber, linoleum pieces, concrete chunk 20 cm thick; Water at 210 cm
	250-320	IV; at 250-260 cm dark brown silt mottled with gray, many roots, charcoal	25	Old soil surface at 250 cm
	320-330	V	10 (troweled)	
9	0-10	I		
	10-80	II	15	
	80-200	III	15	
	200-330	IV; at 200-210 cm brown silt, roots, and charcoal; at ca. 310 cm sand lens	47	Old soil surface at 200 cm
	330-350	V		
10	0-50	II		
	50-260	III; very abundant woody debris and large, long (3-4 m) logs	35	
	260-350	IV; at 260-270 dark olive brown silt with roots and charcoal	53	Old surface at 260 cm
	350-370	V	10 (troweled)	
Cutbank	0-23	II; Gray brown sandy silt, subrounded and subangular gravels and cobbles common.		Numerous roots.
	23-114	III; Reddish brown gravelly silty sand with poorly sorted rounded, subrounded, and angular gravels and cobbles common. Woody debris. Lenses of gray sandy silt.		2-in. aluminum pipe (post?) at 80 cmbs.

7.5.2 *Cultural Material*

Very little cultural material was present in the fill deposits (Table 5), other than the numerous saw-cut logs and woody debris in Stratum III which was present in all trenches. Other industrial debris was observed in Stratum III deposits in T5 and T8, and included milled wood, metal machine parts, and steel cables. Isolated concrete and bricks of unknown age were observed in Stratum III in T1 and T6. T8 contained two historic artifacts (45-KI-1473) and T5 exposed a domestic debris scatter or refuse pit (45-KI-1474). The finds are considered distinct sites.

45-KI-1473

This historic debris scatter consisted of dispersed historic and potentially modern objects found 70-240 cm below surface in Stratum III in T8, a mechanically excavated trench. Stratum III was woody debris fill consisting of dark brown and dark reddish brown silty sand and sandy silt; abundant organic debris including sawn logs, twigs, and woody debris; 10-20 percent rounded gravel, cobbles, and few boulders. Additional subsurface probing was not done to define the boundary of the debris scatter because the objects did not retain their original provenience. T8 was the only trench besides T5 containing temporally diagnostic material. The exposure measured approximately 3.5 m x 1.6 m.

A ca. 1950s Tidewater Oil Company can with Flying A logo and an Eagle gas can, probably dating to the same timeframe, were present. Also observed were plywood, concrete, and linoleum, which were suggestive of structural debris; plastic sheeting; a piece of amber bottle glass; two colorless (lantern?) glass fragments; and an industrial or possibly decorative ceramic fragment. None of these objects were temporally diagnostic.

Writing on Tidewater Oil Co. can:

VEEDOL...
(Flying A logo)
Oils & Greases
VEEDOLLUBE
120 LBS. NET

Writing on Eagle can:

GALVANIZED GASOL...
HEAVY 26 GAUGE
SEAMLESSDRAWN DOUBLE…
...ED BOTTOM

Photographs of artifacts are in the site form in Appendix C.

45-KI-1474

This historic debris concentration was domestic debris observed at the top of Stratum IV in T5, a mechanically excavated trench. Stratum IV was underneath three strata of fill which contained temporally non-diagnostic and mostly industrial objects and included cable, plywood, plastic sheeting, brick, a metal bolt, and white ceramic. The top of Stratum IV in T5 was a uniform brown sandy silt, rather than the mottled brown and olive brown silt observed in other trenches. The depth of the top of Stratum IV was at 290 cm below surface, which is in the middle of the range observed in the ten trenches (200 – 330 cm below surface). At the depth of Stratum IV, only the north half of the trench, an area approximately 2.5 m x 0.8 m, was excavated because of log obstructions in the south half. Excavation was discontinued once the artifacts were brought up so it is not known how far down artifacts extend. The exact horizontal extent of the concentration is also not known because the deposit was underwater. Trenches were not placed to investigate the horizontal extent of the find because of the water [redacted]. It is therefore unclear if this archaeological material should be designated a site or a feature within a larger site.

Some of the objects brought to the surface were glass and leather fragments, two glass vessels with embossed Japanese script, fragments from five Japanese style teacups, leather pieces from men's boots and shoes, two leather soles from women's shoes, a fragment of a child's leather shoe, a lightbulb, three amber (beer?) bottles, a metal bowl, pharmaceutical bottles, and fragments of china dinnerware. The earliest date of manufacture identified was 1900 and the youngest terminal date of manufacture was 1959. The median date appears to be ca. 1930. A complete listing of artifacts observed can be found in Appendix C.

7.6 Discussion

Planning Area 1 is in the wide, flat Snoqualmie basin. Geotechnical testing (AESI 2012) identified areas of lacustrine deposits and areas of overbank deposits. The archaeological survey was designed to further investigate these interpretations from an archaeological perspective. The survey trenches did not expose significantly different types of native sediments in the lacustrine and overbank areas than those described by AESI (2012). However, it seemed that Planning Area 1 has widespread alluvial overbank sediment (Stratum IV) of varying thickness atop firm, clayey silt lacustrine deposits (Stratum V), probably glaciolacustrine deposits. The overbank deposits ranged from 50 to 130 cm thick. Clear evidence of soil development was observed at the upper contact of the overbank sediments, but traces of organic material and roots were present throughout the deposit. In only one trench (T6) was evidence of a possible soil surface observed at the top of Stratum V.

The results of the field survey, in coordination with the geotechnical testing results, indicate a low probability for pre-contact or significant historic archaeology in Planning Area 1, excepting the area at T5. Although sediments present within Planning Area 1

suggest there is potential for both historic and pre-contact archaeological resources at the contact between strata III (fill) and IV (alluvial overbank sediments), where a buried soil surface was observed, no archaeological material was observed in association with the buried soil surface. In only one other context was a potential soil surface observed. This was at the top of Stratum V (glaciolacustrine deposits) in T6. Because this possible soil surface was present in only that trench and no archaeological material was observed, it is unlikely that archaeological material or deposits are present in or on the upper surface of Stratum V elsewhere.

Aside from 45-KI-1474, no *in situ* buried archaeological resources were observed. Site 45-KI-1474 lies underneath the water table, so it is unknown if it is a scatter of debris or a pit feature and thus whether it is a site or a feature, and if it is a one-time depositional event or spans a number of years in the life of the Snoqualmie Falls town. Most of the artifacts were domestic debris and primarily consisted of Japanese-style teacups and bowls, shoes, and pharmaceutical bottles. Its location and the number of Japanese dishware and the two bottles embossed with Japanese writing strongly suggest the feature is associated with Japanese residents. Historic land use and dates of manufacture of the artifacts suggest deposition was no earlier than 1915 and mostly ca. 1930s. The number of shoe fragments present could be indicative of deposition when community residents were interned. Shoes may have been too bulky to carry, given that luggage space was limited. Additionally, a German manufactured doll may have been abandoned because of its association with World War II adversaries.

7.7 Field Evaluation at *SquEd*

The field evaluation at *SquEd* was subjective but suggested that there will be no effect to the TCP. Formal evaluations of indirect effects, such as increase in traffic, noise, and lighting, are being performed by other specialists. The Cultural Plan (Thompson 1996) for the relicensing of the hydroelectric plant at Snoqualmie Falls under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) provided in-depth and detailed discussion of the cultural significance of Snoqualmie Falls to the Snoqualmie and Tulalip Indian Nations as well as a discussion of that federal undertaking's potential effects to the Snoqualmie Falls TCP. That discussion of potential effects was considered when assessing the potential for PCI Plan Alternatives 1 and 2 to indirectly effect the TCP, which lies approximately one mile downstream from the project area. In the FERC study, effect was often measured in terms of the visual or auditory impact as observed from the south side of the river below the falls (Thompson 1996: 47-49), and by the application of four "qualities" established in Cagey (1991; as referenced in Thompson 1996): 1) protection from human disturbance, 2) protection from observation by outsiders, 3) separation from the visual and auditory signs of development, and 4) protection from future disturbance (Thompson 1996:46). Quality 3-separation from the visual and auditory signs of development, applies in the context of this Project.

On the day of the visit, October 22, 2017, the public viewing area was moderately congested. The lower parking lot was full, with traffic routing to the upper parking lot. Roadway noise was not heard when at the observation platform or when walking south from the platform past the lodge along the paved driveway. The parking lot on the south side of the lodge is constructed on a cut. The drop in the elevation seems to mute traffic noise. It appeared that vegetation and/or topography visually shield the SFLCo mill site even when at the southern extent of the lodge parking lot. The PCI Complex may locally lighten the night sky. However, a subjective assessment is that only extremely bright light would travel far enough to cause any glare on mist or the waters at Snoqualmie Falls. Discussions with SMV indicate such lighting will not be used in the PCI Complex.

7.8 Evaluation of the Eligibility of Archaeological Resources

The debris (45-KI-1473) observed in T8 does not appear to be eligible for listing in a heritage register. The artifacts, of which only two were temporally diagnostic, were in fill of unknown provenience. Therefore, the material cannot be used to answer research questions regarding the history of the SMV property.

Site 45-KI-1474 appears to meet the eligibility requirements for listing in a heritage register under Criterion D. Unlike an evaluation of the built environment, archaeological resources are typically found to be eligible for listing in a heritage register if they have the potential to address research questions that inform on important aspects of our history or prehistory. Archaeological investigations of company towns can inform on labor relations within the SFLCo and broader lumber industry. Additionally, current research trends in Pacific Northwest archaeology regarding immigrant communities explore their absorption into or adoption of American culture, and conversely, their maintenance of ethnic identity. Four fundamental research questions relating to these areas of study that can potentially be addressed by the archaeological study of a company town are:

> 1) Are there indications of a level(s) of economic status in different areas of the town representative of different strata of management and/or labor? This question could potentially be addressed with data about the size and layout of houses, location of a neighborhood on the landscape and within the town, and comparison of domestic debris within this townsite and with other townsites.
>
> 2) Do the material remains indicate that the town's economy was influenced by the local and/or regional economy? This question investigates the level of management's hegemony over its employees and whether management-labor relations were mutually beneficial. For example, the owner of company towns could provide assistance during times of economic hardship to ameliorate downturns in the local or regional economy. Or, they could at any time, if they chose, deny access to goods and services available in the local area.

3) Are there indications of occupation by different cultural or ethnic groups? Such separation of groups, either economically or physically, can provide insights into labor relations and/or social structures. Regarding the latter, archaeology can indicate whether an ethnic minority chose to retain its identity and/or whether the greater society enforced cultural divisions.

4) How is cultural (or ethnic) identity expressed within the archaeological record of the project area? Historic archaeology typically assumes that ethnicity can be discerned from the archaeological remains. However, models defining the quantities and types of materials diagnostic of particular ethnic groups are lacking. The town of Snoqualmie Falls had "ethnic neighborhoods" so the archaeological material, if present, that can be associated with a specific neighborhood could potentially provide data to develop baseline models regarding expressions of ethnic identity that then could be applied at the SMV property and other archaeological sites.

Questions 1 and 3 contend with intra-townsite societal structures and labor relations, thus providing insight into aspects of Industry-Labor Relations and Community Development and Planning, which are broad areas of study defined by the National Park Service. Question 2 is more focused on Industry, addressing labor relations and the internal politics of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest. Questions 3 and 4 provide data germane to the study of Ethnic Heritage and can be placed within the theoretical frameworks of transnationalism and diasporism. In the context of the SFLCo and history of the Pacific Northwest, these frameworks concern what ties migrants maintained with their country of origin and the adoption, or lack thereof, of the cultural norms of their new homeland.

Further investigation of 45-KI-1474 has the potential to address Questions 1, 3 and 4. Assuming the association with Japanese mill workers is correct, if this archaeological resource is found to contain artifacts spanning a period(s) of time, the economic status of Japanese mill workers could be analyzed in comparison to other archaeological sites, if present, within Snoqualmie Falls or at other towns of the same age. The archaeological record could also be compared with written descriptions of life in the SFLCo and other company towns. Snoqualmie Falls resident Eiko Yamaichi (2015) recollected that all things "pertaining to Japan" were abandoned when all residents of Japanese ancestry were forcefully interned in 1942. If the deposit was created at the time of the internment of Japanese, the collection could provide an example of what material goods were viewed as being "Japanese" in 1942.

The archaeological deposit is below groundwater, so its historic integrity is not entirely understood. However, the stratum in which the artifacts were found was composed of native sediments and the dates of manufacture for objects were from the relatively narrow timeframe of 1900-1942 with most dating to about 1930, suggesting that the deposit was in its original provenience.

8.0 THE HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT

8.1 Descriptions

The individual buildings are described moving from south to north across Planning Areas 2 and 3 (Figure 19). No historic buildings or structures were present in Planning Area 1. Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms, which contain additional photographs, are in Appendix D. The property was visited on more than one occasion (September 12, 2016; March 10, August 28, October 22, 2017; May 3, 2018) by the author because access to this area was limited to daylight hours when DirtFish Rally was not operating. Access to the Power Plant and portions of the Package Lumber Shed was limited because they were, all or in part, enclosed in safety fencing because of the poor physical condition of the buildings. Beehives kept the author at a distance from the north elevation of a portion of the Finished Lumber Shed.

Figure 19. Buildings 40 years of age or older. The cooling shed is shown in parentheses because no physical remain was observed; the footprint of the former building is designated by distinctive vegetation.

Power Plant

The Power Plant (power house and associated stack) were granted King County Landmark status in 2005. The exterior of the plant and smokestack seem unchanged (Figures 20 and 21). They are fenced off for safety and to prevent looting, so the interior was not viewed. The description of the power plant and associated stack are not presented here. The landmark nomination form is on file at King County.

Figure 20. Power Plant south and east elevations. Taken October 2017. Note: The power poles run wire from a modern transformer station 150 ft. southeast of the power plant.

Figure 21. Power Plant north and east elevations. Taken February 2018 from the DirtFish Rally parking lot. Note: Holes in north wall (below chimney and left of utility pole).

Fuel Vault

The Fuel Vault that was associated with the power plant is assumed to have been constructed at the same time, 1916-1917. The identification of a concrete structure as the Fuel Vault is based on its location as referenced to a 1963 map (Figure 11) of the SFLCo site. Most of this building's remains are obscured by vegetation (Figure 22). Based on the 1963 map, the vault measured approximately 190 ft. east-west and 85 ft. north-south and had a storage room on its south side.

Figure 22. Concrete exposed at the location of the Fuel Vault, facing northeast. Northwest corner of the Power Plant (upper right).

Blacksmith & Machine Shop

The Blacksmith & Machine Shop was constructed between 1916 and 1920. It is represented by its concrete foundation/floor (Figure 23). It measures approximately 110 ft. east-west and 225 north-south. No notable features were observed on its surface.

Figure 23. Blacksmith & Machine Shop, facing southeast, with a DirtFish Rally building and historic smokestack (background). Mt. Si is in the far back.

Dry Kilns

The Dry Kilns were constructed 1916-1917 and measure approximately 310 ft. east-west and 95 ft. north-south. The foundation/floor is constructed of poured concrete and rebar with raised lineal sections running north-south (Figure 24). A small hole in the concrete revealed what is likely timber or lumber underneath.

Figure 24. Dry Kilns. Facing north towards Crane Shed No. 3. Railway rail visible mid-ground.

Cooling Shed

The Cooling Shed was constructed 1916-1917 and was once larger, extending further to the north. It was modified sometime after 1952 (NETROline 2018). It measures approximately 310 ft. east-west and 95 ft. north-south. No manmade features were visible. The location is defined by a distinct vegetation signature (Figure 19).

Transfer Shed

The Transfer Shed is noted on the 1963 SFLCo site map. It is a concrete structure that probably shared a roof with the Cooling Shed. The south section measures approximately 310 ft. east-west and 10 ft. north-south and stands less than 1 ft. high. Rails run north-south along its length (Figure 25). The north section is an expanse of concrete measuring 310 ft. east-west and about 20 ft. north-south.

Figure 25. Transfer Shed. Facing west-southwest. Corner of Crane Shed No. 3 is visible (right).

Rails & Transfer Routes

Three sets of rails extending between the Transfer Shed and Crane Shed No. 3 are represented by variation in vegetation, ties, and rail (Figures 26-28). Inside the shed, the rails are present. The inside measurement from rail to rail for one set was 70 inches.

Figure 26. Rail bed at second entrance from the west end of Crane Shed No. 3. Facing north.

Figure 27. Rail bed approximately 270 ft. west of the east end of Crane Shed No. 3. Facing north.

Figure 28. Rails approximately 225 ft. west of the east end of Crane Shed No. 3, facing north.

Storage/Salvage Shed

The Storage/Salvage Shed was built no later than 1952 and more likely was built in the 1930s at the same time as Crane Shed No. 3. It was an L-shaped structure measuring approximately 200 ft. east-west (maximum) and 180 ft. north-south. No notable features were observed on the remaining concrete floor/foundation (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Looking southeast across the Salvage/Storage Shed.

Loading Tracks

The Loading Tracks consist of three areas of concrete and rails that run along the west side of the Dry Kilns and Cooling Shed (Figure 30). The specific age of construction is not known but the tracks appear to have been in use by 1952 (NETROnline 2018) and no later than 1963 based on a Weyerhaeuser map. Between 1980 and 1998 a structure over the tracks was added but has since been removed (NETROnline 2018).

Figure 30. Loading Tracks taken from the northernmost section looking south across the other two sections. Also shown are the Power Plant (left) and modern DirtFish Rally building (middle background).

Planer Building

The term "Planer Building" was not found in any historic records but today is used to reference what is Crane Shed No. 3 and the original planing mill. A shed roof joins the planning mill and Crane Shed No. 3 but they were constructed at different times, have independent structural systems, retain exterior siding on the walls facing each other and, therefore, are considered two distinct buildings.

Crane Shed No. 3

Crane Shed No. 3, also referenced on maps as Rough Package Shed, was constructed in the 1930s (Fels 2004). It is of post and beam construction with a trussed roof. It reaches over three stories in height and measures approximately 575 ft. in length and 80 ft. wide

(Figures 31-33). It retains its original dimensions. The roof is clad with metal or vinyl and covered with red asphalt rolled roofing. On the south elevation in yellow lettering, "A Weyerhaeuser Company" is readable. In 1952, the roof read “Weyerhaeuser Timber Co”. The SFLCo became a wholly-owned branch of Weyerhaeuser in 1948 (four years beyond the proposed period of significance). Metal elements of the roof structural system may be more recent than 1944 (Figure 32). An attached shed roof joins the shed to the planing mill's crane shed and covers the exterior walls and associated support beams for the two buildings. The structural system for the shed roof extension is a mix of wood and metal and is open sided where it extends westward past the edge of the planing mill. Crane Shed No.3’s interior wood beams are 11 x 11s. The floor is poured concrete in which metal strips are visible, likely marking where equipment once stood. Three entrances on the south side still have the rails used to move materials from the cooling sheds.

The exterior wall cladding is of mixed construction, with only the north and south elevations retaining wood board and batten siding. A historic photograph showing a series of uniformly sized and spaced windows below the eave running the length of the south wall indicates this siding is not the original siding. The east and west elevations have modern, large horizontal sliding garage/warehouse doors and are clad with vertical vinyl siding placed on interior framing of recent construction. A few small sections on the first floor of the south elevation have plywood panels with battens. Entrances of various dimensions are present on the south side but most of the doorways were not part of the initial construction. The dates for when the siding was replaced, and the doorways were constructed were not found. Exterior 11 x 11 supports are present over much of its length.

Figure 31. Crane Shed No. 3 south elevation.

Figure 32. Crane Shed No. 3 interior. Facing east.

Figure 33. North and west elevations of the Planer Building, with Crane Shed No. 3 (right) and Planing Mill (left).

The Planing Mill

The Planing Mill dates to the initial mill construction 1916-1917 (Fels 2004; Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum [SVHM PO 534.0155). When constructed, the Planing Mill was comprised of a crane shed and five shed roof sections. In the 1930s, crane shed no. 2, which is no longer extant, was an extension constructed off the west end of the crane shed. At the time of this survey, the original crane shed and portions of two of the adjacent shed roof sections of the original Planing Mill are extant (Figure 34). These sections of the Planing Mill are described as they occur from south to north.

The Planing Mill-Crane Shed is a gabled roof open space rising to approximately two-stories high and is approximately 325 ft. long and 55 ft. wide, which are the original dimensions (Figure 34). It differs from the other sections of the Planing Mill as it appears to have been a storage or crane shed. It is noted as Crane Shed No. 1 on a map dating to 1963. The actual planing of lumber seems to have occurred in the other sections of the building. It is post and beam construction with a trussed roof covered in metal roofing material and has vinyl siding on the exterior of the east, west, and a portion of the north elevations. Its structural system is independent of the section to the north. The vinyl siding on the north elevation appears to be installed over original cladding, with a portion of the original exposed at the west end. That portion has five 20-pane horizontal sash windows of uniform size and spacing in the upper story. A sixth window is now obscured by newer construction. The west gable and south elevation have what appears to be the original board and batten siding. The poured concrete floor, which possibly dates to the 1930s remodel, has marring that likely indicates where equipment once stood. The east end of the building has a recently constructed small extension that protrudes out of the north wall.

The first shed roof section, whose construction partially dates to initial mill construction, is itself comprised of two sections: an eastern one-story section of post and beam construction built 1916-1917 and a shorter one-story extension to the west constructed ca. 1998. The newer construction is wood frame. The Planing Mill was reduced to its current floorplan about that time. The east section is approximately 110 ft. long and 45 ft. wide (Figure 35). The west section is approximately 40 ft. long x 25 ft. wide. The structural system has 9 x 9 posts which have recently poured concrete around their bases, possibly to add strength. Metal structural elements supporting shortened posts protruding downwards are likely an alteration to the original construction (Figure 35). Both sections have south-facing moderately sloped shed roofs mostly clad with standing seam metal roofing (Figure 23). The east section is clad mostly in metal siding, but its west end has board and batten siding in which six window openings match the scale and placement of those in the Planing Mill-Crane Shed. The openings are closed with plywood. The westernmost section is clad with plywood sheeting. Photographs (SVHM PO 534.0173, 534.0177) indicate the original floor was of wood and was raised off the ground (SVHM PO 534.0131, 534.0155).

The northernmost section has the same design and dimensions as the eastern section described above. It also is a remaining portion of the original Planing Mill with a structural system of post and beam construction. Posts encased in concrete and metal structural elements may be alterations to the original structural system. It is entirely clad with vertical vinyl siding hung on recent framing and has no windows (Figure 33). The roofing was not visible.

Figure 34. Interior of the Planing Mill-Crane Shed. Facing northeast. A portion of the first shed roof section is visible.

Figure 35. Interior of the Planing Mill's northernmost section. Facing east. Red arrow points to cut-off post supported by metal trusses.

End Glue Plant

The End Glue Plant was constructed after 1957 and before 1963 (SVHM PO 223.0012). It is represented by a concrete floor with no remarkable features (Figure 36).

Figure 36. End Glue Plant (foreground), facing south, and Crane Shed No. 3 (background left).

Finished Lumber Shed

The Finished Lumber Shed was substantially altered between 1980 and 2006 and now has a plan approximately one-quarter smaller than the 1920 plan, which also results in a different configuration than it had in 1920. Originally it had five sections based on the roofline as it appears in historic photographs. The north half of the main section (widest section) and the west section were removed. Those sections are represented by the concrete foundation/floor, so the original footprint is still visually represented. Today the standing building measures approximately 830 ft. by 200 ft. at its maxima. It rises to a maximum of about two stories (Figure 37). Unlike the other sheds, this has a wood frame roof with rafters (Figure 38). The structural system is post and beam. The posts in the two wings are often comprised of two pieces of lumber with metal plates joining the sections together. The main section has glulam (composite wood) beams (Figure 39). Originally it was thought the glulams indicated relatively recent construction, but research indicates this material was available in the early 1900s although a fully waterproof glue was not available until 1942 (APA 2018). The south entrance of the

easternmost wing may be recent as it is wood frame construction containing pressure treated posts.

The Finished Lumber Shed has a very low sloped gable roof covering the main (middle area), the wings on either side have low sloped shed roofs, and the easternmost section has a low sloped gable roof. The south elevation has plywood sheeting with battens. The easternmost section is mostly clad in plywood sheets with the upper third having board and batten siding. The portion clad in plywood sheets may have once been unenclosed as this was the green lumber shed and thus would have required good air circulation. The west elevation has vinyl siding. The north elevation of the main building is open with a vinyl clad gable. What are now northward extensions are open sided with vinyl siding skirting the roof. The extension on the west side has vertical wood siding on its north elevation. The north end of the east wing is enclosed. The roofing might be corrugated metal but that could not be confirmed. The covered portion of the main section has a concrete floor with regularly spaced openings. The openings seem to be of standard size. Two rows were observed but much of the floor was not visible because of objects sitting on it.

Figure 37. Finished Lumber Shed (right) and Package Lumber Shed south elevations.

Figure 38. Interior of the south end of the Finished Lumber Shed. Taken from the easternmost section facing northwest.

Figure 39. Detail of the structural system in the main section of the Finished Lumber Shed.

Package Lumber Shed

The Package Lumber Shed was constructed in the 1930s (Fels 2004). The building's dimensions are approximately 790 ft. long and 80 ft. wide (Figures 37 and 40). The southern half of the east wall is newer construction of sloped corrugated metal laid atop the original external support beams and one section between vertical posts appears to have been removed from the south end. The latter resulted in a loss of about 10 ft. off the original plan. The impetus for these changes was that a portion of the structure collapsed, resulting in safety concerns (Tom Sroufe, personal communication 2018). It is an open space rising three stories high, approximately 30 ft. in height, and has a very low slope gable trussed roof. The roofing material was not visible. The north wall has regular board and batten siding. Exterior support 11 x 11 beams are evenly spaced along the east and west elevations like they are on Crane Shed No. 3 and the now hidden south face of the Planing Mill-Crane Shed. Recently horizontal wood planks have been added that span between the beams to stabilize them. The remainder of the east elevation and west elevation are clad in plywood of mixed dimensions with battens. This siding is probably not the original siding because in the interior it looks as if at the top of the walls a row of windows ran the length of each side of the building; however, its application could date to within the period of significance. Plywood was not suitable for exterior use until after 1934, when a fully waterproof adhesive was invented (APA-The

Engineered Wood Association [APA] 2018). The date of 1934 differs from the date for which a waterproof glue was available for manufacturing glulams. It is assumed the two products, glulams and plywood, require different glues. The SLFCo mill began producing plywood in 1959 (Battey 2017) so the cladding could post-date 1959. The earliest photographic documentation of the building located is a 1952 aerial that does not provide fine construction details.

Figure 40. Interior of the Package Shed. Facing north.

Power Poles
Three wood Power Poles, one with ceramic insulators attached, stand between the Finished Lumber and Package sheds (Figure 41).

Figure 41. Power Poles between the Package (left) and Finished Lumber (right) sheds. Facing north.

8.2 Conclusions

This section begins with the results of the archival review of similar properties. Generalizations regarding cultural significance and historic integrity are next presented and then each cultural resource inventoried during this survey is evaluated for it potential for listing in a heritage register. An exception is the Power Plant (power house and associated smokestack). This cultural resource appears to be basically unchanged from the time of its inventory in 2004. The Power Plant continues to be listed as a King County Landmark and is not evaluated here.

8.2.1 *Review of similar property types*
Fifteen properties were reviewed to obtain an understanding of historic integrity as applied to early twentieth century sawmill sites and to determine if mill sites like the SFLCo site are listed in a heritage register (Table 6). Four properties (designated in Table 6 by an *) provided the most information regarding roofing and siding materials. Unfortunately, no mention was made as to whether the metal siding and roofing on many of the buildings dated to the period of significance or were added later thereby potentially negatively affecting the historic integrity of the property.

Table 6. Similar Properties Reviewed for this Project

Resource, State	Status; Period of Significance	Comments
Northwestern Lake Mill Site, WA	Determined not eligible	foundations of "trestle/conveyor" and wigwam burner
Whitehouse-Crawford Planing Mill, WA*	NRHP-eligible; 1903-1949	brick masonry, walls, open wood(?) truss ceiling, wood floors, main section ~120 ft. square
Dickman Lumber Company Head Saw, WA	WHR-listed	head saw only; surrounding structure burned
Hull-Oakes Lumber Mill Company, OR*	NRHP-listed; 1938-1946	partially steam powered, still in operation, smaller scale than SFLCo
Paine-Lumber Company Historic District, WI	NRHP-listed	town associated with the lumber company's plant
Historic Resource of Potlach, ID	NRHP-listed	company town
Ryan & Company Lumber Yard, FL*	NRHP-listed; 1924-1943	four buildings (office and warehouse, two lumber sheds, storage shed), largest buildings: 50 ft. x 100 ft., 60 ft. x 170 ft., construction materials: metal roof and walls, stucco, concrete foundation, wood and glass
Thorpe Mill, WA	NRHP-listed	grain mill but looked at because it is a three-story heavy timber building
Parker Lumber Company Complex, TX	NRHP-listed	based on GoogleEarth, no longer extant. Warehouse may have been similar in scale to SFLCo sheds. Also inventoried: lumber shed, brick masonry office building.
Northampton Lumber Company Historic District, VA*	NRHP-listed; 1898-1957	more complete but smaller scale than SFLCo. Inventory included saw mill, two lumber sheds, railroad tracks, and 8 other contributing resources, e.g., retail store, potato shed. Siding materials include vinyl, clapboard, plywood siding, vertical board. All but two roofs are metal.
Volney G. Bennett Lumber Company, NJ	NRHP-listed	lumber yard rather than saw mill; horse stable, ornamental concrete "cinder block" sales office
Wagner Mill Power House and Machine Shop, WA	WHR-listed	iron-reinforced poured concrete power house
Pacific States Lumber Company, WA	Unknown	brick power house and concrete? incinerator (Jensen 2016)
Danaher Lumber Company, WA	NRHP-listed?	Burned, in ruins but appears to have been HAER inventoried

Inventories on file at Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) or the National Park Service (NPS), except Jensen (2016). Note: Many of the nomination forms are older and did not specify a period of significance.

The Hull-Oakes Lumber Mill located in Monroe, Oregon and the Northampton Lumber Company Historic District located in Northampton, Virginia were most like the SFLCo mill site. Both include a still operating steam-powered sawmill and are listed in the NRHP. However, neither property represents an operation on the scale of the SFLCo. In 1929, the Weyerhaeuser plants at Everett, Snoqualmie Falls, and Longview produced a combined 460 million board feet of lumber (Ficken 1987). The Hull-Oakes Lumber Mill at the time of its nomination in 1996 could produce up to 85,000 board feet in a day (Wisner 1995). If it did so every day of the year, that is only about 30 million board feet per year. The Northampton Lumber Company supplied lumber to the local area and manufactured barrels mostly for shipping potatoes. The nomination form stated that it could produce up to 500 barrels a day and that in 1944, it had net sales of $185,000 (McPhail 2007).

The SFLCo mill site was found to be the only large-scale resource extraction and processing facility associated with the heyday of the timber industry in the early twentieth century. The immensity of the SFLCo operations is reflected in the design and mass of the buildings and the mill site. The larger buildings contributing to the Hull-Oakes Lumber Mill, as they were in 1996, had dimensions of 299 ft. x 33 ft. (planing mill and storage shed combined), 135 ft. x 97 ft. and 153 ft. x 87 ft. (original sawmill and its 1953 addition). In comparison, the smallest of the SFLCo sheds, measures 325 ft. x 55 ft. Buildings within the Northampton Lumber District are less than 200 ft. maximum dimension. The main sawmill at the Hull-Oakes property is a vernacular style building designed and constructed without the aid of a professional engineer and houses a steam-powered saw. Its structural system is described as heavy timber construction, like that in SFLCo buildings. By comparison, the SFLCo mill was designed by professionals and designed to be an all-electric milling operation. The structural system for the Northampton Lumber Company sawmill was not provided in the nomination form.

8.2.2 Evaluation of the eligibility of buildings and structures

This section begins with a very short summary of what makes a cultural resource eligible for listing in a heritage register. Following that, a few general comments are made regarding significance and historic integrity. Each building is then evaluated, with those potentially eligible for listing discussed first. This section concludes with a discussion of a potential historic district.

Age, cultural significance, and historic integrity make a cultural resource eligible for listing in a heritage register. The details regarding the evaluation process were presented in Section 3.0. However, for reference, below are the four criteria of significance, and the seven aspects comprising historic integrity.

A cultural resource is significant if it:

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

(B) is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
(D) has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The seven aspects of historic integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The SFLCo mill site meets the Secretary of the Interior's criterion A because it is associated with three significant events (historic contexts) within the broad pattern of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and Washington State:

1. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which was preeminent in the regional Northwest lumber industry, in part due to the SFLCo. The period of significance spans 1914-1944.
2. The SFLCo itself had a major impact on the state and local economies from 1916 to 1944.
3. Operation of the SFLCo mill from 1916 to ca. 1930 is associated with electrification of the lumber industry because of inventions in electric milling and timber harvesting.

For this evaluation, Criterion B – an association with lives of significant persons in our past, does not apply. The creation of the SFLCo mill site was the result of contributions of a combination of people, and no single individual's contribution can be teased out. Three people, Albert H. Onstad, George S. Long, and W.W. Warren, were cited as having engineered and architecturally designed the original mill construction. Frederick Weyerhaeuser instigated the investment into the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, but he passed away before the SFLCo began operation.

A defining characteristic of the historic integrity of mill sites that operated at a scale on par with that of the SFLCo are the massive sheds constructed of timber. Such sheds are distinguished by their design, including the heavy timber construction. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship comprise a whole and cannot really be considered separately. Fels (2004) stated "Resource extraction industries created large monumental buildings. Few remain and those that do offer a unique opportunity to save an important part of history with a powerful visual image."

SFLCo buildings within Planning Areas 2 and 3 share some common characteristics of historic integrity: location, setting, feeling, and association. The remaining buildings are in their original locations. The setting still retains the open space constructed for the mill site, the mill pond, and surrounding forested lands, and the remaining buildings provide historic context for each other. Some elements of the constructed setting, the

sawmills, portions of other mill buildings, the company town, and railroad infrastructure, are absent. Modern buildings on the property are utilitarian and do not negatively intrude on the historic setting. Overall, as Fels (2004) succinctly stated, the design of the mill site, in which timber moved from the mill pond northward, is still represented, establishing both the historic setting and design of the mill site:

> The built remnants of SFLCo stretch from the millpond at the southern boundary to the huge lumber sheds at the north. Timber was brought to the site and stored in the millpond. From there it was moved to the adjacent sawmills at the southern boundary and slowly made its way north through the dry kilns, cooling sheds, and planing mill. In between the two sawmills [no longer extant] is the powerhouse and associated brick stack. At the northern end of the complex are two long warehouse sheds that were used for sorting, stacking and shipping [Fels 2004].

The grand scale of the post and beam construction, remaining historic fenestrations and cladding, the location of the buildings and how they relate to each other, combine to create a feeling of an early twentieth century massive industrial operation.

No buildings represent the electrification of the SFLCo except for the Power Plant and Power Poles. Other buildings suffer from a loss of equipment and materials associated with the electrical system. The buildings, aside from the Power Plant, do not retain historic integrity under this context because of the loss of materials, feeling, and association with the electrification of the mill.

Planing Mill-Crane Shed

The Planing Mill-Crane Shed appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo. It also appears eligible under criterion C for its construction.

The defining characteristic regarding historic integrity is the combination of its design, materials, and workmanship. Buildings this immense of post and beam construction are quite rare. In its design it reflects the scale of the operations and purpose of the SFLCo during its heyday when it was one of the largest lumber mills in the Pacific Northwest. It retains its setting within a mill site, design, location, workmanship, feeling, and association. The vinyl siding on the east and west ends and the northern add-on detract from the exterior's historic integrity but not to the extent that those alterations overwhelm the feeling and association with the historic SFLCo.

Crane Shed No. 3

Crane Shed No. 3 appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo. It also

appears eligible under criterion C for its construction. A finding of the 2004 assessment by PTF Architects was:

> ...timber construction of the large warehouse sheds presents a primer of timber engineering from the teens to the forties. Today, trusses of this scale are seldom built. Neither the size of the timbers or the man-hours to fabricate trusses is a part of present day construction" [Fels 2004].

Crane Shed No. 3 possesses historic integrity because it retains its setting, design, location, workmanship, feeling and association. The vinyl siding on the east and west ends detract from the exterior's historic integrity but the southern elevation is visually dominant on the landscape and does retain its historic integrity, as does the north elevation. The closure of windows may or may not have occurred during the SFLCo's period of significance but does not detract from the overall understanding that the building is a historic crane shed or from its basic design and method of construction. This is another massive post and beam structure that is rare and is emblematic of a large-scale early twentieth century lumber mill.

Package Lumber Shed

The Package Lumber Shed appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo. It also appears eligible under criterion C for its construction.

The shed is still very much an early twentieth century large industrial building of post and beam construction retaining its location, setting, overall design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is emblematic of a large-scale early twentieth century milling operation during its heyday. The plywood siding, although not original, does not appear recent and is not thought to be modern siding. The loss of an approximately 10 ft. long section from the south end and loss of a portion of the east wall does not seem to diminish the historic integrity.

The Planing Mill

The Planing Mill appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo. However, the Planing Mill does not appear to retain enough historic integrity to be listed in a heritage register. The removal of three sections and portions of the two remaining sections, probable alterations to the structural system, and modern exterior taken together are too detrimental to the historic integrity. The interior is easily recognized as historic because of the materials used in construction but overall this structure is substantially altered from how it appeared during the period of significance.

Finished Lumber Shed
The Finished Lumber Shed appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo. However, it does not appear to retain enough historic integrity to be listed in a heritage register. A defining characteristic of the SFLCo buildings is their design, especially their mass. The Finished Lumber Shed has had substantial modifications which occurred after the period of significance. Evolution of buildings over time at an active mill site is expected but losing approximately one-quarter of the structure is an extensive alteration from how the building appeared between 1916-1944, the associated period of significance.

Rails & Transfer Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, and Fuel Vault
These four building remnants, the Rails & Transfer Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, and Fuel Vault appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for their association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo.

These cultural resources are discussed together as they all suffer from the same lack of historic integrity, which appears to prevent each from being listed individually in a heritage register. These building remnants do possess integrity of location and setting. However, it is within the context of the mill site and other buildings that they are defined as activity areas and express the movement of lumber through the mill site, i.e., they retain their historic feeling and association. The lineal configuration, which is enhanced by the alignment of rails, associates these buildings with Crane Shed No. 3 and thus the Planing Mill. The Fuel Vault is associated with the Power Plant, which is a King County Landmark. Too little remains of the materials and therefore workmanship to have historic integrity under criterion C. These buildings do appear to meet the requirements to be contributing elements to a potential historic district, which is discussed below.

Blacksmith & Machine Shop and Storage/Salvage Shed
The construction of these buildings dates to SFLCo's period of significance and are significant for their association with the SFLCo under criterion A.

These two buildings are considered to not possess enough historic integrity to be listed in a heritage register or be contributing elements to a historic district. Although they retain their location and setting, they lack the historic feeling and association with other buildings as they are concrete slabs with no observed features.

End Glue Plant and Loading Tracks
The period of construction for these structures appears to be after the SFLCo's period of significance and, therefore, they do not meet the requirements for listing in a heritage register.

Power Poles

The power poles do not appear to meet the requirements for listing in a heritage resource as a structure. Their association with the electrification of the mill site makes them significant under criterion A. However, in this instance, it is the system that would express the design, materials, workmanship (i.e., engineering), and association with the first all-new electric mill. The poles do not possess historic integrity because they do not characterize the design of the electrical system and are no longer connected by wires or a line of power poles to the Power Plant.

Potential SFLCo District

An historic district is "…a significant concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" (NPS 1997:5). Visually the individual elements comprising the district must together convey a sense of the historic environment or, in this instance, their functional use as a lumber mill. A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It may even be considered eligible if all the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of the components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess historic integrity, as must the district as a whole.

The proposed boundary of the historic SFLCo district encompasses roughly 38.5 acres of the 261-acre SMV property and the 136-acre mill pond (Lake Borst), which is not owned by SMV. Within the SMV property, the proposed boundary spans the area between the raceways on either side of the Planer Building, which is a maximum 730 ft. east-west, and from the mill pond to the north end of the Package Lumber Shed, which is 2,640 ft. north-south. This proposed boundary is smaller than the total extent of the land used by the mill during the periods of significance because the land west of the buildings on which timber and lumber was stockpiled is undistinguished from the lands further to the west. One historic building, the concrete floor/foundation of the Blacksmith & Machine Shop, was excluded as it is to the west of the lineal arrangement of the other historic structures and its purpose was ancillary to the flow of lumber through the mill site. The office building, located on the slope east of the SMV property, is excluded as it was constructed in 1947 (Fels 2004), after the period of significance.

The concentration of historic structures on the east side of Planning Areas 2 and 3 that date to the period of significance, 1916-1944, appear to comprise a historic district culturally significant under criterion A (Figure 42). Contributing elements to the historic district are the:

- Power Plant
- Fuel Vault
- Dry Kilns

- Transfer Shed
- Rails & Transfer Routes
- Crane Shed No. 3
- Planning Mill-Crane Shed
- Planning Mill
- Finished Lumber Shed
- Package Lumber Shed
- Mill Pond

Non-contributing elements are the:

- Storage/Salvage Shed
- Loading Tracks
- End Glue Plant
- Power Poles
- Modern Concrete Slab
- Modern Sheds
- A DirtFish Rally building
- DirtFish Rally raceway tracks

The proposed SFLCo historic district is assessed as meeting NHRP eligibility criterion A because it is emblematic of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's and the SFLCo's influence within the regional and local lumber industries and economies from 1916-1944. Fels (2004) well summarized the district's significance:

> The powerhouse/stack complex, along with the adjacent millpond and the remaining woodsheds, provides a physical, geographic record of how a lumber mill worked. Although the sawmill is no longer extant, the remaining structures display the [scale of and] process of lumber production. In addition, the timber construction of the large warehouse sheds presents a primer of timber engineering from the teens to the forties. Today, trusses of this scale are seldom built. Neither the size of the timbers or the man-hours to fabricate trusses is a part of present day construction [Fels 2004].

The SFLCo historic district is assessed as meeting criterion A at the state and local level and criterion C at the regional level for the reasons put forth above. Historic-era cultural resources proposed to be non-contributing elements and the modern concrete slab do not detract from the historic integrity of the potential district, but neither do they enhance the associations between the power plant, the collection of buildings in the middle of the district, and the two sheds at the north end of the district. Other non-contributing elements (Figure 42) do not adversely affect the historic integrity of the mill site. The modern sheds at the north end are utilitarian. Their newer metal construction is similar in style to the historic structures (Figures 43 and 44) but they are not as visible

on the landscape or visibly linked to the historic compound of buildings because of their smaller mass, materials, and location. The DirtFish Rally building is also utilitarian in design. It is definitively set apart from historic buildings because of its design, its distance from those buildings, and its modern looks (Figure 30). Aerial images show dirt roads and tracks crisscrossing the area which could possibly and erroneously suggest transport routes associated with the mill's operation. However, at ground level and from the hill above the mill site, these routes are not very visible on the landscape.

It is suggested that the two archaeological sites be excluded from the SFLCo historic district. Site 45-KI-1473 appears to be younger than the period of significance for the historic district and is within fill that may not be directly associated with the SFLCo. Site 45-KI-1474, although associated with the SFLCo because it is associated with its employees, is not significant for the same reasons as the proposed district. Site 45-KI-1474 is recommended to be significant under the thematic areas of Industry-Labor Relations, Community Planning and Development, and Ethnic Heritage. Whereas the District is significant under the theme of Industry-Architectural and Engineering. Additionally, the archaeological sites are spatially separate from the industrial mill complex both as it was during the mill's period of significance and as it is today. For these reasons, it is recommended the cultural resources 45-KI-1473, 45-KI-1474, and proposed historic district, be managed as distinct and separate cultural resources.

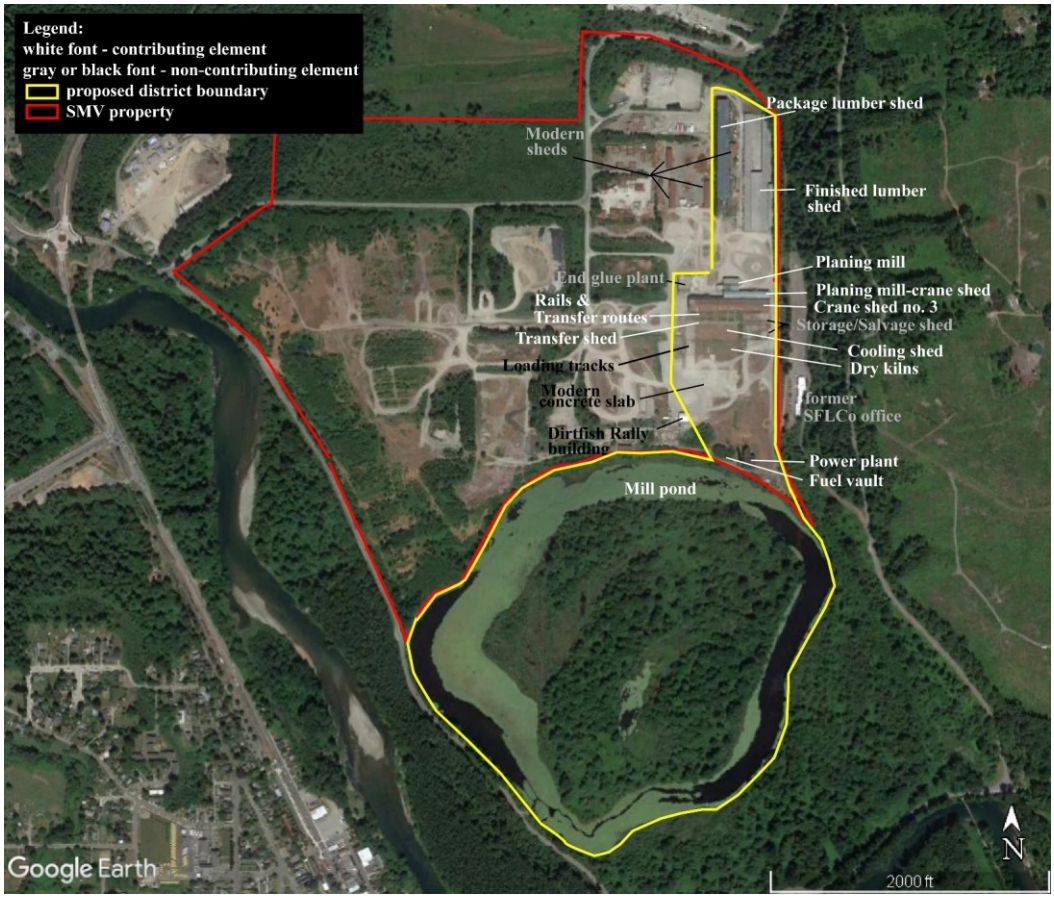

Figure 42. Proposed boundary of potential SFLCo historic district.

Figure 43. An example of the modern sheds west of the Package Lumber Shed.

Figure 44. Modern (ca. 1980) shed between the Package Lumber and Finished Lumber sheds. The date of construction is based on aerial images and historic maps. Except for the metal roof system, the building appeared to be made of scrap material.

9.0 POTENTIAL FOR EFFECTS

If the lead agency concurs with the evaluation of cultural resources for listing in a heritage register, the potential for effects to register-eligible resources and potentially register-eligible resources (Tables 7 and 8) under each Alternative must be considered. The assessment of potential effects was done by applying 36 CFR 800 Parts 4 and 5, where "Effect means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for…" a heritage register. Archaeological survey has not been carried out within Planning Areas 2 or 3 so there is the potential that an archaeological resource that would be eligible for listing in a heritage register is present but has not been discovered.

Table 7. Evaluations of Cultural Resources

Cultural Resource	Location (Project Phase)	Recommendation for Listing
45-KI-1473	Planning Area 1	Not eligible
45-KI-1474	Planning Area 1	Eligible
Power Plant	Planning Area 3	Listed King County landmark; Contributes to district
Fuel Vault	Planning Area 3	Contributes to district
Dry kilns	Planning Area 3	Contributes to district
Transfer shed	Planning Area 3	Contributes to district
Transfer Rails & Routes	Planning Area 3	Contributes to district
Crane Shed No. 3	Planning Area 3	Eligible and Contributes to district
Planing Mill-Crane Shed	Planning Area 3	Eligible and Contributes to district
Planing Mill	Planning Area 3	Not eligible; Contributes to district
Finished Lumber Shed	Planning Area 2	Not eligible; Contributes to district
Package Lumber Shed	Planning Area 2	Eligible and Contributes to district
SFLCo historic district (district)	Planning Areas 2 and 3	Eligible
SquEd	1 mi downstream	Listed in the NRHP
Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District	0.2 mi from SMV property	Listed in the NRHP
Snoqualmie Falls Cavity Generating Station	0.4 mi from SMV property	Listed in the NRHP
Snoqualmie School Campus	0.5 mi from SMV property	Listed in the NRHP
Snoqualmie Depot	0.4 mi from SMV property	Listed in the NRHP
Snoqualmie River Bridge	0.1 mi from SMV property	Determined eligible, register not stated.

Table 8. Potentially Register-Eligible Cultural Resources

Resource Name	Description	Listing Status	Distance from the Project Site (approx. miles)
45KI546	Historic Bridges	Potentially Eligible	0.2
45KI547	Historic Logging Properties	Potentially Eligible	0.2
45KI683	Historic Object(s)	Inventory (not evaluated)	0.5
45KI937	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration, Pre Contact and Historic Components, Pre Contact Lithic Material	Inventory (not evaluated)	0.4
45KI1275	Pre Contact Lithic Material (Isolate)	Inventory (not evaluated).	0.1
45KI1273	Pre Contact Lithic Material (Isolate)	Inventory (not evaluated). Found during monitoring.	0.2
45KI1408	Pre Contact Culturally Modified Tree	Inventory (not evaluated).	0.2

Alternatives 1 and 2 - PCI Complex

Potential effects under Alternatives 1 and 2 are reviewed together because effects to register-eligible and potentially register-eligible cultural resources will be the same. The development of Planning Area 1, as described in this report, should have No Effect on said resources. Ground disturbance in the vicinity of 45-KI-1474 will be shallower than the depth of this resource and any other potentially similar resource in its vicinity based on the sediment profiles in nearby by probes. Development of Planning Area 1 will alter the environment within which the SFLCo historic district and its contributing elements sit; however, the open space currently contained within Planning Area 1 does not have any visual elements that associate it with historic SFLCo operations. Development of Planning Area 1 is therefore recommended as having No Effect on the SFLCo historic district or any of the contributing elements individually. No indirect effects to *SquEd* or other cultural resources within the AI were identified.

The Snoqualmie Tribal Council has expressed the importance of maintaining the natural setting along the Snoqualmie River (Clear 2017). Revegetation of the bank where Mill Pond Road will be diverted would enhance the area and thus should cause No Adverse Effect on *SquEd*. At the time of the preparation of this report, the implementation of the rehabilitation was not determined so the possibility of short-term effects during construction could not be evaluated.

The removal of historic SFLCo buildings in Planning Areas 2 and 3 will cause an Adverse Effect to the Package Lumber Shed, the Planing Mill-Crane Shed, and to the potential SFLCo historic district. If only the Power Plant and Crane Shed No. 3 are retained, the historic setting and design of the mill site will be so altered that the SFLCo historic

district will suffer too great a loss of historic integrity to be recommended eligible for listing in a heritage register.

SMV plans to retain the Power Plant and Crane Shed No. 3. Any renovation to retain these buildings should follow the Secretary of the Interior's Rehabilitation Standards and Guidelines to prevent an Adverse Effect. Plans are not yet finalized so project effects cannot be evaluated.

It is not known if an archaeological resource meeting the requirements to be listed in a heritage register is present in Planning Areas 2 and 3. Archaeological survey in Planning Areas 2 and 3 will occur in the future, when development of those areas is in the design phase; it is possible that the areas may never be developed. Management recommendations regarding assessing whether such resources are present are presented below.

Alternative 3 – No Action

Adverse effect to the historic buildings and proposed SLFCo historic district will occur if Alternative 3 is adopted. As stated in Section 1.2, repairs to historic buildings will be in keeping with those made in the past, at least some of which do not meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties or NPS guidelines for maintenance of Historic Properties.

Alternative 3, as proposed, will have no effect on 45-KI-1474 or *SquEd or any cultural resource within the AI*.

10.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECT

SMV has communicated that it values the history of the SFLCo and intends to incorporate aspects of the site's history into the fabric of the development under Alternatives 1 and 2.

Alternatives 1 and 2 – PCI Complex

If the City of Snoqualmie concurs with the recommendations made in this report for the listing of a cultural resource in a heritage register, any impact or mitigation of adverse effects to register-eligible cultural resources in Planning Areas 2 and 3 will only occur if the areas are ever developed. Development of Planning Area 1, as described in this report, is recommended as having No Effect on any cultural resource previously listed, determined eligible for listing in, or potentially eligible for listing in a heritage register.

It is recommended that prior to adverse effects, if any, to Crane Shed No. 3, Planing Mill-Crane Shed, and the Package Lumber Shed, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation be completed. There are three levels of HABS documentation, and it is recommended that Level III documentation, which primarily consists of large-

format photography be completed. Large-format photographs have negatives that are either 4" × 5", 5" × 7" or 8" × 10" and where the photographs are taken with appropriate means to correct perspective distortion (NPS 2003). HABS documentation requires coordination with the DAHP and National Park Service Columbia Cascades System Support Office, Seattle, Washington.

It is recommended that the adverse effect to the SFLCo historic district be mitigated by Level II documentation as defined by DAHP (see Appendix E). It is suggested that this report and the associated HPI forms, in conjunction with the HABS Level III documentation of the Planer Mill-Crane Shed, Crane Shed No. 3 and Package Lumber Shed, fulfill the requirements of the Level II documentation.

Demolition or modification of the Power Plant, which are not proposed, are subject to King County Code 20.62 – Protection and Preservation of Landmarks, Landmark Sites and Districts.

Alternative 3 – No Action

Under Alternative 3, there is no regulatory nexus regarding the built environment other than to the Power Plant, which is a King County Landmark. Alterations to this cultural resource are subject to King County Code 20.62 – Protection and Preservation of Landmarks, Landmark Sites and Districts.

Archaeological sites are protected from disturbance under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53.

11.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

During consultation it was proposed that ground penetrating radar or metal detectors might aid in relocating archaeological material and features. Firms providing such services were not consulted because the experience of CA archaeologists is that the thickness of the fill and the presence of fill containing woody debris, cobbles, and boulders negates or greatly diminishes the usefulness of those technologies for locating buried archaeological resources.

Archaeological survey within Planning Areas 2 and 3 consisting of trench excavations, as carried out in Planning Area 1, and shovel probes are recommended in the future when those planning areas are proposed for development. At a minimum, the areas shown in Figure 45 require survey. Subsurface probe locations are a proposal and should be reviewed if the PCI Plan is modified. Based on the findings in those probes, additional subsurface survey may be recommended. The survey areas were defined by considering where the historic prairie and slough were, results of the geotechnical survey, historic photographs, and where buildings once stood. The prairie environment likely contained resources attractive to Native Americans and would have been suitable for camping or

carrying out resource processing. It therefore has a higher potential for prehistoric archaeology to be present whereas the slough would have been unsuitable for occupation. The proposed survey is intended to sample the black ash observed within some of the geotech probes in Planning Area 3. The ash is probably related to mill construction or operations but should be investigated. The area along the toe of the slope has been filled in but could contain debris associated with the early occupation of the Snoqualmie Falls townsite. Various pipelines, including wood stave pipe, were encountered in all three geotech test pits placed along the eastern boundary of the project area indicating historic disturbance. Survey within this area is mostly contingent upon the results of the proposed shovel probe survey. However, investigation along the east side of the drying kilns should occur based on the potential for trestle remains and/or buried mill equipment (see Figure 15). Other probes are intended to sample for buried structures or to sample near a proposed roadway in areas not eliminated for the environmental reasons stated above.

Washington State has legislation regarding the finding and protection of human remains or potential human remains (RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60) and disturbance to archaeological resources (RCW 27.53). All ground disturbance associated with the construction of the PCI complex should be subject to an Archaeological Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) approved by the City of Snoqualmie and DAHP in case archaeological resources and/or human remains are exposed. Anyone that will be directly involved with ground-disturbing activities should be trained by a professional archaeologist on the UDP and the applicable laws regarding the protection of cultural resources and human remains. King County has a UDP that could be tailored to this project.

No further cultural resource investigations are recommended prior to the development of Planning Area 1. Plans are that ground disturbance in the area mapped as the Japanese Community (Figure 11) will extend no more 1.8 m (6 ft.) below the surface grade elevation (as it was at the time of the survey, approximately 424 ft. asl). This provides a 0.76-m (2.5-ft.) buffer overlying the depth at which 45-KI-1474 was found. This buffer suffices if there is any undiscovered archaeology because the three probes in the area (EP01014, TP5, and TP6) had fill to depths of 7.2-10 ft. below surface. If, in the future, a different project is planned to occur near 45-KI-1474, and subsurface disturbance will extend 6 ft. below the grade as it was on at the time of this survey, the DAHP must be consulted regarding potential effects. Archaeological resources in Washington are protected under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 27.53.

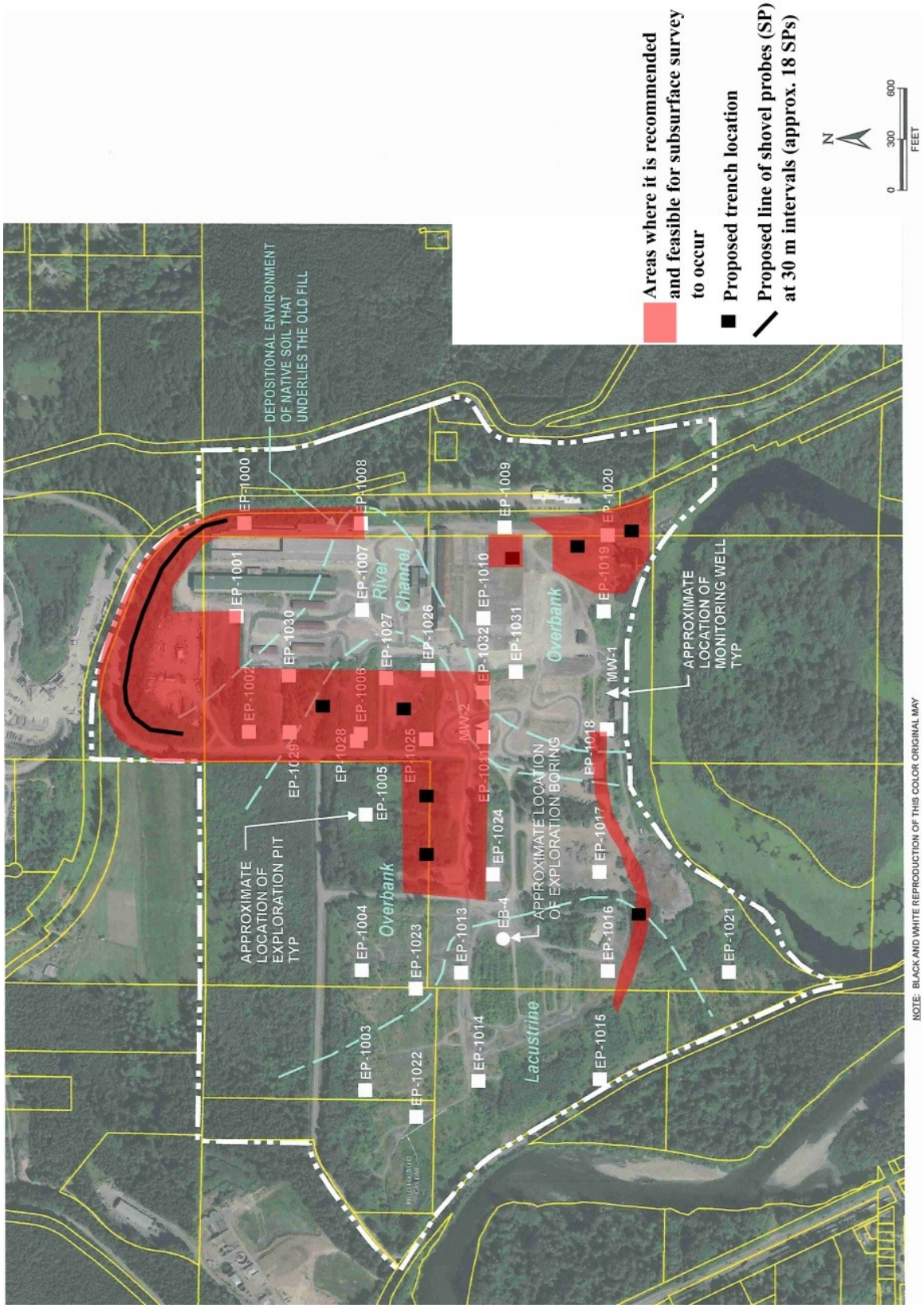

Figure 45. Proposed archaeological survey for Planning Areas 2 and 3. Base map provided by AESI (2012).

During removal of subsurface portions of the Planer Building, Dry Kilns, Finished Lumber Shed, and Package Lumber Shed, a qualified architect or architectural historian meeting the standards of the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications should be present to evaluate the significance of any structure exposed. Those qualifications are,

> Architecture
> The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least two years of full-time experience in architecture; or a State license to practice architecture.
>
> Historic Architecture
> The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture are a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:
>
> > At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or
> > At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.
>
> Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

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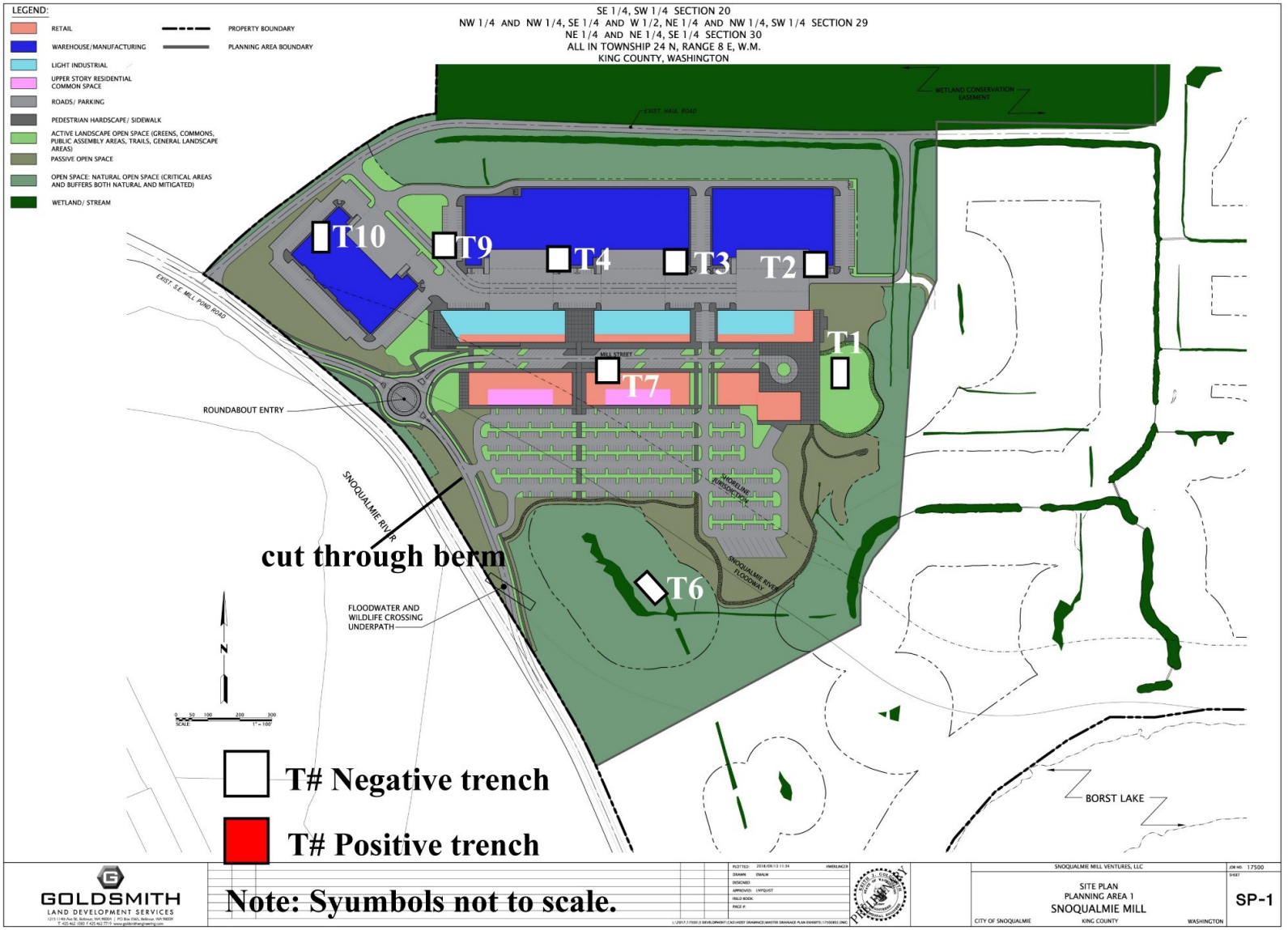
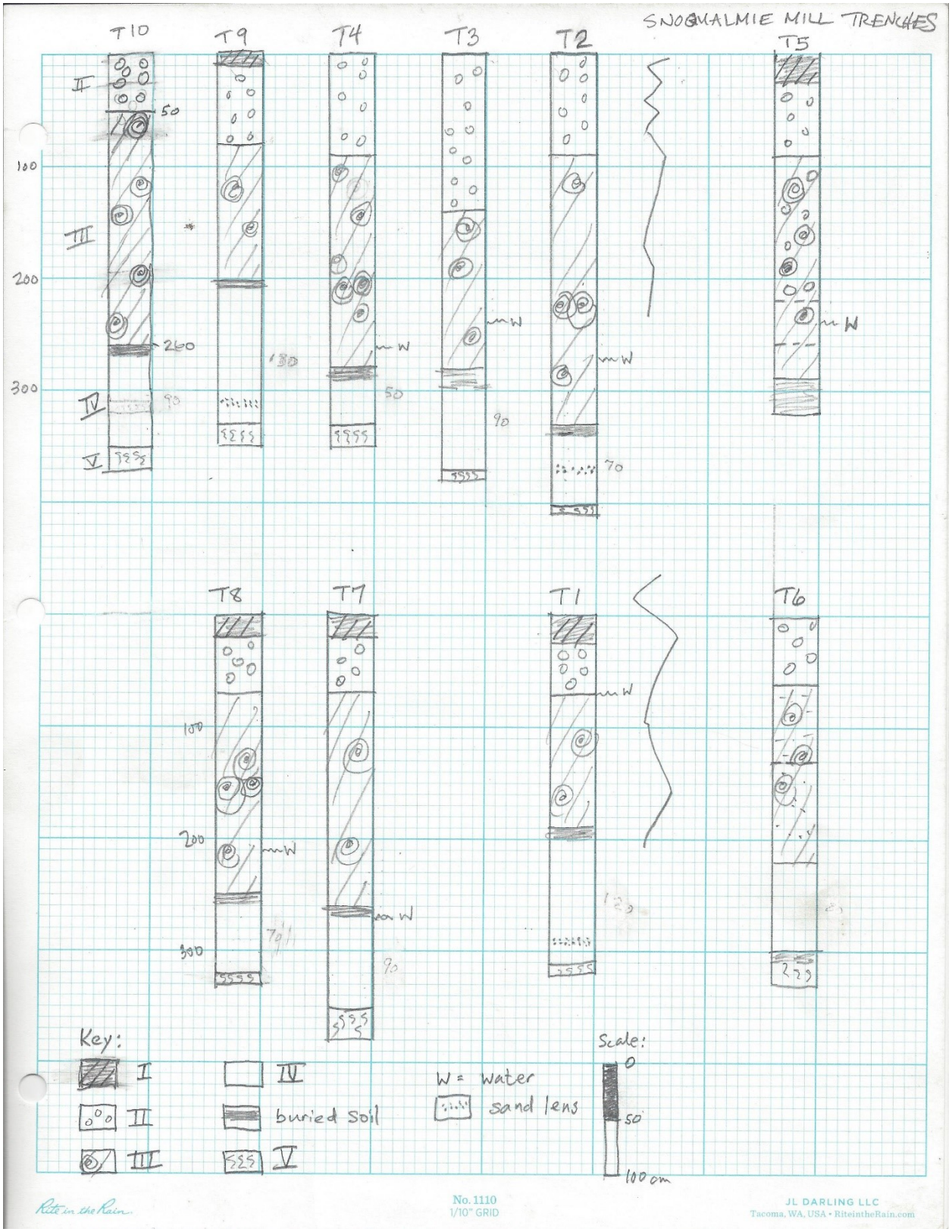
APPENDIX A
SITE PLANS WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROBES

- **Entire project area**
- **Planning Area 1**

POSSIBLE / POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS FOR PLANNING AREAS 2 AND 3 OF PLANNING PROGRAM.
396TH DRIVE S.E.
S.E. 70TH DRIVE
PLANNING AREA 2
WAREHOUSE/MANUFACTURING DISTRICT
PLANNING AREA 3
OFFICE CAMPUS DISTRICT
ANNEXATION/CITY BOUNDARY
POSSIBLE / POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS FOR PLANNING AREAS 2 AND 3 OF PLANNING PROGRAM.
SHORELINE JURISDICTION
FLOODWAY LIMIT
POTENTIAL ACCESS TO PLANNING AREA 3
BORST LAKE
WETLAND CONSERVATION EASEMENT
EXIST. HALL ROAD
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T9
T10
cut through berm
PLANNING AREA 1
T# Negative trench
T# Positive trench
Note: Syumbols not to scale.
SNOQUALMIE RIVER
ROUNDABOUT ENTRY
EXIST. WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY
EXIST. S.E. MILL POND ROAD


LEGEND:
RETAIL
WAREHOUSE/MANUFACTURING
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
UPPER STORY RESIDENTIAL COMMON SPACE
ROADS/ PARKING
PEDESTRIAN HARDSCAPE/ SIDEWALK
ACTIVE LANDSCAPE OPEN SPACE (GREENS, COMMONS, PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AREAS, TRAILS, GENERAL LANDSCAPE AREAS)
PASSIVE OPEN SPACE
OPEN SPACE: NATURAL OPEN SPACE (CRITICAL AREAS AND BUFFERS BOTH NATURAL AND MITIGATED)
WETLAND/ STREAM
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SECTION 20
NW 1/4 AND NW 1/4, SE 1/4 AND W 1/2, NE 1/4 AND NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SECTION 29
NE 1/4 AND NE 1/4, SE 1/4 SECTION 30
ALL IN TOWNSHIP 24 N, RANGE 8 E, W.M.
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
WETLAND CONSERVATION EASEMENT
EXIST. HAUL ROAD
T10
T9
T4
T3
T2
T1
T7
T6
EXIST. S.E. MILL POND ROAD
MILL STREET
ROUNDABOUT ENTRY
SNOQUALMIE RIVER
SHORELINE HARDSCAPING
SNOQUALMIE RIVER FLOODWAY
cut through berm
FLOODWATER AND WILDLIFE CROSSING UNDERPATH
BORST LAKE
N
SCALE: 1" = 100'
T# Negative trench
T# Positive trench
Note: Syumbols not to scale.
GOLDSMITH
LAND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
SNOQUALMIE MILL VENTURES, LLC
SITE PLAN
PLANNING AREA 1
SNOQUALMIE MILL
CITY OF SNOQUALMIE
KING COUNTY
WASHINGTON
SP-1

APPENDIX B
SURVEY TRENCH STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILES



APPENDIX C
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FORMS

STATE OF WASHINGTON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Smithsonian Number: 45KI01473
County: King

Date: 1/23/2020 **Human Remains?** ☐ **DAHP Case No.:**

Compiled By: Teresa Trost Cascadia Archaeology

Archaeological Sites are exempt from public disclosure per RCW 42.56.300

SITE DESIGNATION

Site Name:

Field/Temporary ID: SF-CR#1

Site Type: Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for determination of eligibility meet the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the site
☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

Criteria

Statement of Significance

See integrity section.

Integrity

The debris observed in T8 is recommended not eligible for listing in any heritage register. The artifacts, of which only two were temporally diagnostic, are in fill of unknown provenience. Therefore, the material cannot be ascribed to a criteria of significance and it cannot be used to answer research questions regarding the history of the SMV property.

SHPO Determination

Eligibility Survey/Inventory **Determined On**

Determined By

SHPO Comments

SITE LOCATION

USGS Quad Map Name(s):

T: 24 **R:** 08 **E/W:** E **Section:** 30

UTM: Zone: 10 **Easting:** [redacted] **Northing:** [redacted]

Latitude: **Longitude:** **Elevation (ft/m):** 127.4

Drainage, Major: Snoqualmie **Drainage, Minor:** Tokul Creek **River Mile**

Aspect **Slope**

Location Description (General to Specific):

The site lies on the Snoqualmie River Valley floor approximately 0.51 mi upstream from Snoqualmie Falls and [redacted]. inland of the Snoqualmie River's right bank.

Directions (For Relocation Purposes):

[redacted]

SITE DESCRIPTION

Narrative Description (Overall Site Observations):

SFLCo CR#1 was recorded during archaeological survey. This historic debris scatter consisted of dispersed historic and potentially modern objects found 70-240 cm below surface in Stratum III in T8, a mechanically excavated trench. Stratum III was woody debris fill consisting of dark brown and dark reddish brown silty sand and sandy silt; abundant organic debris including sawn logs, twigs, and woody debris; 10-20 percent rounded gravel, cobbles, and few boulders. Additional subsurface probing was not done to define the boundary of the debris scatter because the objects did not retain their original provenience. T8 was the only trench besides T5 containing temporally diagnostic material. The exposure measured approximately 3.5 m x 1.6 m.

Site Dimensions (Overall Site Dimensions):

Length: 3.5 m **Direction:** E-W **Width:** 1.6 m **Direction:** N-S

Method of Horizontal Measurement: Tape

Depth: 70-240 cm **Method of Vertical Measurement:** Tape

Vegetation (On Site):

Local: Grasses **Regional:**

Landforms (On Site):

Local: Snoqualmie River Valley floor **Regional:** Snoqualmie River Valley floor

Water Resources (Type): Snoqualmie River **Distance:** 300 ft. **Permanence:** Permanent

CULTURAL MATERIALS AND FEATURES

Narrative Description (Specific Inventory Details):

A ca. 1950s Tidewater Oil Company can with Flying A logo and an Eagle gas can, probably dating to the same timeframe, were present. Also observed were plywood, concrete, and linoleum, which were suggestive of structural debris; plastic sheeting; a piece of amber bottle glass; two colorless (lantern?) glass fragments; and an industrial or possibly decorative ceramic fragment. None of these objects were temporally diagnostic.

Writing on Tidewater Oil Co. can: VEEDOL (above Flying A logo)/Oils & Greases (below logo)/120 LBS. NET

Writing on Eagle can: GALVANIZED GASOL../HEAVY 26 GAUGE/SEAMLESS DRAWN/DOUBLE.../...ED BOTTOM

Method of Collection:

No material collected.

Location of Artifacts (Temporary/Permanent):

On site

SITE AGE

Component Type Historic

Dates ca. 1950

Dating Method	Artifacts
Phase	
Basis for Phase Designation	

SITE RECORDERS

Observed By	**Address**
Teresa Trost	PO Box 51058, Seattle, WA 98115
Jana Boersema	PO Box 51058, Seattle, WA 98115
Mary Leinart	PO Box 51058, Seattle, WA 98115

Date Recorded: 10/10/2017

Recorded by (Professional Archaeologist)**:** Teresa Trost

Organization:	Cascadia Archaeology	**Phone Number:**	206-366-0337
Address:	PO Box 51058, Seattle, WA 98115	**Email:**	teresa@cascadian.us

SITE HISTORY

Previous Archaeological Work:

None.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Owner	**Address**	**Parcel**
Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC	8306 428th Ave SE Snoqualmie, WA 98605	2924089009

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Items/Documents Used in Research:

Associated Earth Sciences, Inc.
2012 Updated Subsurface Exploration, Geologic Hazards, and Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report, Snoqualmie Mill Site. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC.

Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC, Seattle, Washington.

USGS MAP

SKETCH MAPS

Source Information AESI (2012); Trost (2018)

Photographs, Tables and Additional Information

Photo ID	457149
Title	Tidewater_Co_oil_can_PA101081.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457148
Title	T8_south_profile_PA100043.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457147
Title	Eagle_gas_can_etc_PA101082.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

STATE OF WASHINGTON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Smithsonian Number: 45KI01474
County: King

Date: 1/24/2020 **Human Remains?** ☐ **DAHP Case No.:**

Compiled By: Teresa Trost Cascadia Archaeology

Archaeological Sites are exempt from public disclosure per RCW 42.56.300

SITE DESIGNATION

Site Name:

Field/Temporary ID: SF-CR#2

Site Type: Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for determination of eligibility meet the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the site ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

Criteria

Statement of Significance

SF-CR#2 appears to meet the eligibility requirements for listing in a heritage register under Criterion D. Further study has the potential to address research questions under the thematic areas of Industry-Labor Relations, Community Planning and Development, and Ethnic Heritage. Archaeological investigations of company towns can inform on labor relations within the SFLCo and broader lumber industry. Additionally, current research trends in Pacific Northwest archaeology regarding immigrant communities explore their absorption into or adoption of American culture and conversely their maintenance of ethnic identity.

Integrity

The archaeological deposit is below groundwater level so integrity is not entirely understood. However, the stratum in which the artifacts were found was native sediment and dates of manufacture for objects were from a relatively narrow timeframe 1900-1942 with most manufactured ca. 1930.

SHPO Determination

Eligibility Survey/Inventory **Determined On**

Determined By

SHPO Comments

SITE LOCATION

USGS Quad Map Name(s):

T: 24 **R:** 08 **E/W:** E **Section:** 30

UTM: Zone: 10 **Easting:** [redacted] **Northing:** [redacted]

Latitude: **Longitude:** **Elevation (ft/m):** 126.7

Drainage, Major: **Drainage, Minor:** **River Mile**

Aspect **Slope** 0%

Location Description (General to Specific):

The site lies on the Snoqualmie River Valley floor approximately 0.56 mi upstream from Snoqualmie Falls and [redacted] inland of the Snoqualmie River's right bank. [redacted]

Directions (For Relocation Purposes):

[redacted]

SITE DESCRIPTION

Narrative Description (Overall Site Observations):

SFLCo CR#2 was recorded during archaeological survey. This historic debris concentration was domestic debris observed at the top of Stratum IV in T5, a mechanically excavated trench. Stratum IV was underneath three strata of fill which contained temporally non-diagnostic and mostly industrial objects and included cable, plywood, plastic sheeting, brick, a metal bolt, and white ceramic. The top of Stratum IV in T5 was a uniform brown sandy silt, rather than the mottled brown and olive brown silt observed in other trenches. The depth of the top of Stratum IV was at 290 cm below surface, which is in the middle of the range observed in the ten trenches (200 – 330 cm below surface). At the depth of Stratum IV, only the north half of the trench, an area approximately 2.5 m x 0.8 m, was excavated because of log obstructions in the south half. Excavation was discontinued once the artifacts were brought up so it is not known how far down artifacts extend. The exact horizontal extent of the concentration is also not known because the deposit was underwater. Trenches were not placed to investigate the horizontal extent of the find because of the water, and to the west was a buffer zone for a wetland. It is therefore unclear if this archaeological material should be designated a site or a feature within a larger site.

Site Dimensions (Overall Site Dimensions):

Length: 2.5 **Direction:** NW-SE **Width:** 0,8 **Direction:** SE-NE

Method of Horizontal Measurement: Tape

Depth: 2.9 m **Method of Vertical Measurement:** Tape

Vegetation (On Site):

Local: Grasses, near designated wetland **Regional:**

Landforms (On Site):

Local: Snoqualmie River Valley floor **Regional:** Snoqualmie River Valley floor

Water Resources (Type): Snoqualmie River **Distance:** 176 m **Permanence:** Permanent

CULTURAL MATERIALS AND FEATURES

Narrative Description (Specific Inventory Details):

Some of the objects brought to the surface were glass and leather fragments, two glass vessels with embossed Japanese script, fragments from five Japanese style teacups, leather pieces from men's boots and shoes, two leather soles from women's shoes, a fragment of a child's leather shoe, a lightbulb, three amber (beer?) bottles, a metal bowl, pharmaceutical bottles, and fragments of china dinnerware. The earliest date of manufacture identified was 1900 and the youngest terminal date of manufacture was 1959. The median date appears to be ca. 1930. A complete listing of artifacts observed can be found in the Attachments.

Method of Collection:

No material collected. Artifacts were reburied between two pieces of landscape cloth. The top of the material is approximately 8 ft below grade at the time of the survey (424 ft above sea level).

Location of Artifacts (Temporary/Permanent):

On site

SITE AGE

Component Type	Historic
Dates	ca. 1930
Dating Method	Artifacts
Phase	
Basis for Phase Designation	

SITE RECORDERS

Observed By	**Address**
Teresa Trost	PO Box 51058, Seattle, WA 98115
Jana Boersema	PO Box 51058, Seattle, WA 98115
Mary Leinart	PO Box 51058, Seattle, WA 98115

Date Recorded: 10/10/2017

Recorded by (Professional Archaeologist)**:** Teresa Trost

Organization:	Cascadia Archaeology	**Phone Number:**	206-366-0337
Address:	PO Box 51058, Seattle, WA 98115	**Email:**	teresa@cascadian.us

SITE HISTORY

Previous Archaeological Work:

None

LAND OWNERSHIP

Owner	**Address**	**Parcel**
Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC	8306 428th Ave SE, Snoqualmie, WA, 98605	3024089004

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Items/Documents Used in Research:

Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC, Seattle, Washington.

USGS MAP

SKETCH MAPS

Source Information Cascadia Archaeology, LLC

Photographs, Tables and Additional Information

Photo ID	457377
Title	Slide2.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457384
Title	Slide9.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457383
Title	Slide8.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457382
Title	Slide7.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457381
Title	Slide6.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457380
Title	Slide5.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457379
Title	Slide4.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457378
Title	Slide3.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457376
Title	Slide1.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	Numbers shown are field catalog no.
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457314
Title	T5 southeast corner PA090019.JPG
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457313
Title	[redacted]
Year Taken	2017
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	10/10/2017 Inventory - Cascadia Archaeology, LLC
Copyright	☑

Photo ID	457319
Title	Artifact catalog.pdf
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	☐
Notes	
Type	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	☐

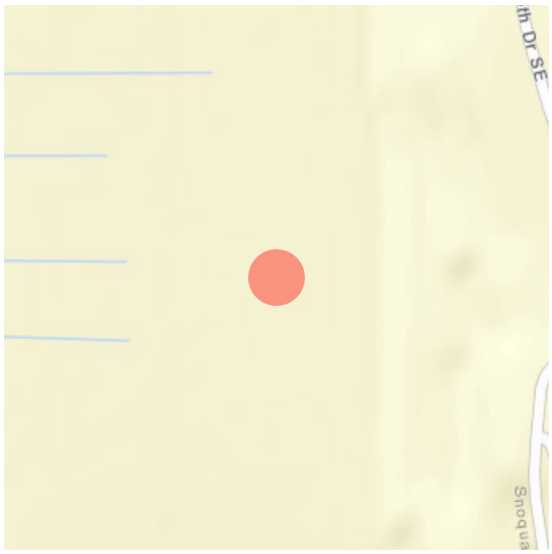
APPENDIX D
HISTORIC BUILDING/STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORMS

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Crane Shed No. 3

Property ID: 721089

Location



Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Tax No/Parcel No: 2924089009

Geographic Areas: T24R08E29, King County, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 3.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Crane Shed No. 3

Property ID: 721089

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/4/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Crane Shed No. 3

Property ID: 721089

Photos

south elevation

Mill site map

Second entrance from W end in the S elevation

North and west elevations. Crane Shed No.3 (R), Planning Mill (L).

Detail of a portion of the north elevation

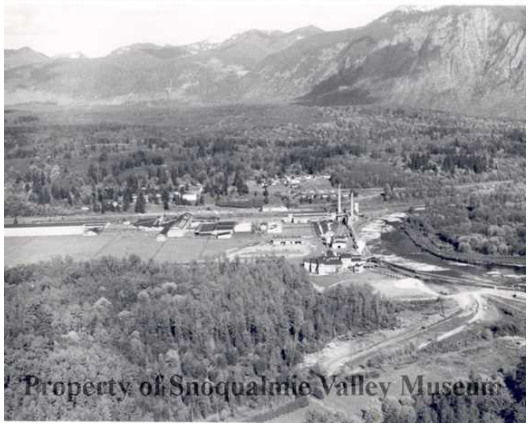
Interior

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Crane Shed No. 3

Property ID: 721089

Enlargement of Overview circa 1957 (SVHM PO 233.0012). Crane Shed No.3 (center).



Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company overview circa 1957 (SVHM PO 233.0012)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Crane Shed No. 3

Property ID: 721089

Inventory Details - 2/4/2020

Common name: Planer Building

Date recorded: 2/4/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Rolled
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Crane Shed No. 3 appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A, for being emblematic of a large-scale early twentieth century milling operation, and criterion C for its type of construction. A finding of the 2004 assessment by PTF Architects was: "...timber construction of the large warehouse sheds presents a primer of timber engineering from the teens to the forties. Today, trusses of this scale are seldom built. Neither the size of the timbers or the man-hours to fabricate trusses is a part of present day construction" [Fels 2004].

Crane Shed No. 3 possesses historic integrity as it retains its setting, design, location, workmanship, feeling and association. The vinyl siding on the east and west ends detract from the exterior's historic integrity but the southern elevation is visually dominant on the landscape and does retain its historic integrity, as does the north elevation. The closure of windows may or may not have occurred during the SFLCo's period of significance (see below) but does not detract from the overall understanding that the building is a historic crane shed or from its basic design and method of construction. This is a massive post and beam structure that is rare and is emblematic of a large-scale early twentieth century lumber mill. Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

Crane Shed No. 3 was assessed as being a contributing element to a proposed historic district which is comprised of mill buildings and structures.

The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo) mill site meets the Secretary of the Interior's criterion A because it is associated with three significant events (historic contexts) within the broad pattern of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and Washington State:

1. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which was preeminent in the regional Northwest lumber industry, in part due to the SFLCo. The period of significance spans 1914-1944.
2. The SFLCo itself had a major impact on the state and local economies from 1916 to 1944.
3. Operation of the SFLCo mill from 1916 to ca. 1930 is associated with electrification of the lumber industry because of inventions in electric milling and timber harvesting.

For this evaluation, Criterion B – an association with lives of significant persons in our past, does not apply. The creation of the SFLCo mill site was the result of contributions of a combination of people, and no single individual's contribution can be teased out. Three people, Albert H. Onstad, George S. Long, and W.W. Warren, were cited as having engineered and architecturally designed the original mill construction. Frederick Weyerhaeuser instigated the investment into the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, but he passed away before the SFLCo began operation.

The SFLCo mill site appears to meet the Secretary of Interior's Criterion C. A defining characteristic of the historic integrity of mill sites that operated at a scale on par with that of the SFLCo are the massive sheds constructed of timber. Such sheds are distinguished by their design, including the heavy timber construction. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship comprise a whole and cannot really be considered separately. Fels (2004) stated "Resource extraction industries created large monumental buildings. Few remain and those that do offer a unique opportunity to save an important part of history with a powerful visual image."

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Crane Shed No. 3

Property ID: 721089

Physical description:

It is of post and beam construction with a trussed roof. It reaches over three stories in height and measures approximately 575 ft. in length and 80 ft. wide. It retains its original dimensions. The roof is clad with metal or vinyl and covered with red asphalt rolled roofing. On the south elevation in yellow lettering, "A Weyerhaeuser Company" is readable. In 1952, the roof read “Weyerhaeuser Timber Co”. The SFLCo became a wholly-owned branch of Weyerhaeuser in 1948 (four years beyond the proposed period of significance). Metal elements of the roof structural system may be more recent than 1944. An attached shed roof joins the shed to the planing mill's crane shed and covers the exterior walls and associated support beams for the two buildings. The structural system for the shed roof extension is a mix of wood and metal and is open sided where it extends westward past the edge of the Planing Mill's crane shed. Crane Shed No.3’s interior wood beams are 11 x 11s. The floor is poured concrete in which metal strips are visible, likely marking where equipment once stood. Three entrances on the south side still have the rails used to move materials from the cooling sheds.

The exterior wall cladding is of mixed construction, with only the north and south elevations retaining wood board and batten siding. A historic photograph showing a series of uniformly sized and spaced windows below the eave running the length of the south wall indicates this siding is not the original siding. The east and west elevations have modern, large horizontal sliding garage/warehouse doors and are clad with vertical vinyl siding placed on interior framing of recent construction. A few small sections on the first floor of the south elevation have plywood panels with battens. Entrances of various dimensions are present on the south side but most of the doorways were not part of the initial construction. The dates for when the siding was replaced, and the doorways were constructed were not found. Exterior 11 x 11 supports are present over much of its length.

Bibliography:

Fels, Patricia
2004 Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Complex Assessment. Report prepared by PTF Architects, Fall City, Washington. On file at King County Historic Preservation, Seattle, Washington.

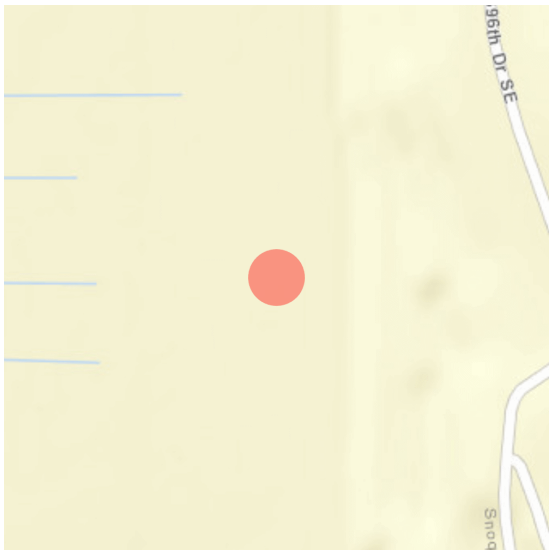
Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill Crane Shed

Property ID: 721118

Location



Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Tax No/Parcel No: 2924089009

Geographic Areas: King County, T24R08E29, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 2.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
	1916	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill Crane Shed

Property ID: 721118

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/5/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill Crane Shed

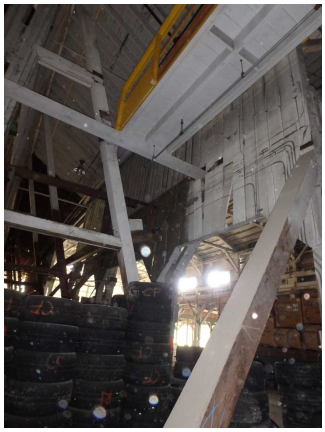
Property ID: 721118

Photos

interior

west elevation of the Planing Mill mill area (L) and crane shed (R)

interior of the recent extension off the north wall



portion of the south elevation

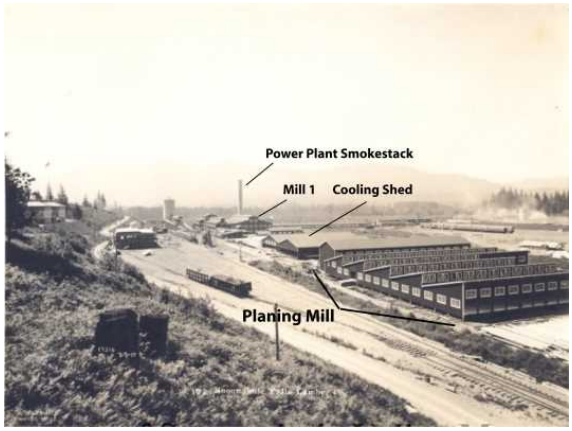
North and east elevations of the Planing Mill crane shed (L) and mill area (R).

Mill site map

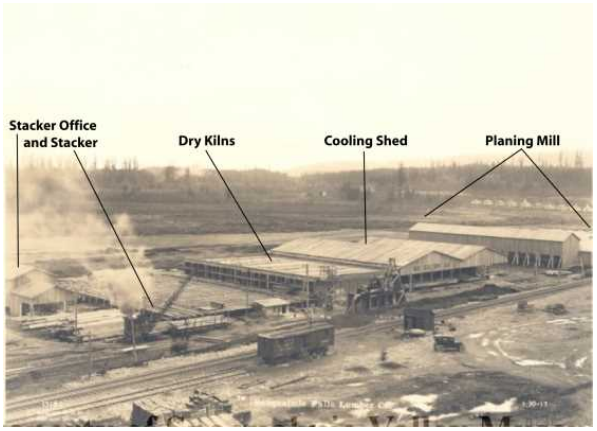
Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill Crane Shed

Property ID: 721118



north and east elevations of the Planing Mill 1917 (SVHM PO 534.0165)



south and east elevations in 1917 (SVHM PO 534.0147)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill Crane Shed

Property ID: 721118

Inventory Details - 2/5/2020

Common name: Planer Building, Crane Shed No. 1

Date recorded: 2/5/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Metal
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill Crane Shed

Property ID: 721118

Significance narrative: The Planing Mill-Crane Shed appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and Snoqulmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo). It also appears eligible under criterion C for its construction.

The defining characteristic regarding historic integrity is the combination of its design, materials, and workmanship. Buildings this immense of post and beam construction are quite rare. In its design, it reflects the scale of the operations and purpose of the SFLCo during its heyday when it was one of the largest lumber mills in the Pacific Northwest. It retains its setting within a mill site, design, location, workmanship, feeling, and association. The vinyl siding on the east and west ends and the northern add-on detract from the exterior's historic integrity but not to the extent that those alterations overwhelm the feeling and association with the historic SFLCo. Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

The Planing Mill Crane Shed was assessed as being a contributing element to a proposed historic district which is comprised of mill buildings and structures.

The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo) mill site meets the Secretary of the Interior's criterion A because it is associated with three significant events (historic contexts) within the broad pattern of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and Washington State:
1. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which was preeminent in the regional Northwest lumber industry, in part due to the SFLCo. The period of significance spans 1914-1944.
2. The SFLCo itself had a major impact on the state and local economies from 1916 to 1944.
3. Operation of the SFLCo mill from 1916 to ca. 1930 is associated with electrification of the lumber industry because of inventions in electric milling and timber harvesting.

For this evaluation, Criterion B – an association with lives of significant persons in our past, does not apply. The creation of the SFLCo mill site was the result of contributions of a combination of people, and no single individual's contribution can be teased out. Three people, Albert H. Onstad, George S. Long, and W.W. Warren, were cited as having engineered and architecturally designed the original mill construction. Frederick Weyerhaeuser instigated the investment into the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, but he passed away before the SFLCo began operation.

The SFLCo mill site appears to meet the Secretary of Interior's Criterion C. A defining characteristic of the historic integrity of mill sites that operated at a scale on par with that of the SFLCo are the massive sheds constructed of timber. Such sheds are distinguished by their design, including the heavy timber construction. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship comprise a whole and cannot really be considered separately. Fels (2004) stated "Resource extraction industries created large monumental buildings. Few remain and those that do offer a unique opportunity to save an important part of history with a powerful visual image." Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill Crane Shed

Property ID: 721118

Physical description:

The Planing Mill dates to the initial mill construction 1916-1917 (Fels 2004; Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum [SVHM PO 534.0155). When constructed, the Planing Mill was comprised of a crane shed and five shed roof sections. In the 1930s, crane shed no. 2, which is no longer extant, was an extension constructed off the west end of the crane shed. At the time of this survey, the original crane shed and portions of two of the adjacent shed roof sections of the original Planing Mill are extant.

The Planing Mill-Crane Shed is a gabled roof open space rising to approximately two-stories high and is approximately 325 ft. long and 55 ft. wide, which are the original dimensions (Figure 34). It differs from the other sections of the Planing Mill as it appears to have been a storage or crane shed. It is noted as Crane Shed No. 1 on a map dating to 1963. The actual planing of lumber seems to have occurred in the other sections of the building. It is post and beam construction with a trussed roof covered in metal roofing material and has vinyl siding on the exterior of the east, west, and a portion of the north elevations. Its structural system is independent of the section to the north (the mill). The vinyl siding on the north elevation appears to be installed over original cladding, with a portion of the original exposed at the west end. That portion has five 20-pane horizontal sash windows of uniform size and spacing in the upper story. A sixth window is now obscured by newer construction. The west gable and south elevation have what appears to be the original board and batten siding. The poured concrete floor, which possibly dates to the 1930s remodel, has marring that likely indicates where equipment once stood. The east end of the building has a recently constructed small extension that protrudes out of the north wall.

Bibliography:

Fels, Patricia
2004 Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Complex Assessment. Report prepared by PTF Architects, Fall City, Washington. On file at King County Historic Preservation, Seattle, Washington.

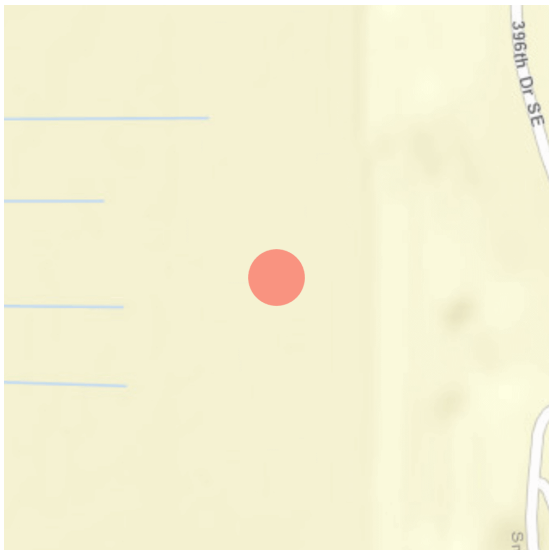
Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill

Property ID: 721160

Location



Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Tax No/Parcel No: 2924089009

Geographic Areas: King County, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle, T24R08E29

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1916	☑
Remodel	1998	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill

Property ID: 721160

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/6/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill

Property ID: 721160

Photos

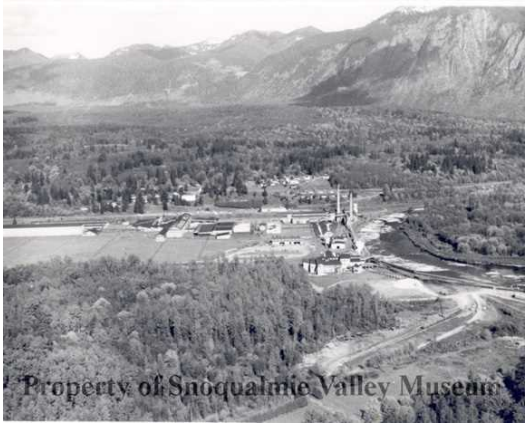
Planning Mill (R) and Planning Mill - Crane Shed (L) north and east elevations

Mill site map

Interior of northern section

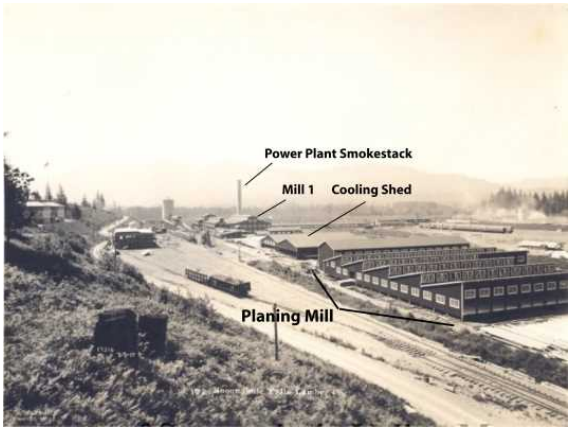
North and west elevations. Left to right: Planing Mill, Planing Mill Crane Shed, Crane Shed No. 3.

Enlargement of Overview circa 1957 (SVHM PO 233.0012). Planing Mill (L).



Snoqualmie Falls Company Overview circa 1957 (SVMH PO 233.0012)

View of interior at the entrance from crane shed



Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company in 1917 (SVHM PO 534.0154)

Interior of the Planing Mill in 1917 (SVMH PO 534.0177)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill

Property ID: 721160

Inventory Details - 2/6/2020

Common name: Planer Building

Date recorded: 2/6/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Shed
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Cladding	Vinyl Siding
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill

Property ID: 721160

Significance narrative:

The Planing Mill appears to have significance under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo. However, the Planing Mill does not appear to retain enough historic integrity to be listed in a heritage register. The removal of three sections and portions of the two remaining sections, probable alterations to the structural system, and modern exterior taken together are too detrimental to the historic integrity. The interior is easily recognized as historic because of the materials used in construction but overall this structure is substantially altered from how it appeared during the period of significance.

The Planing Mill was assessed as being a contributing element to a proposed historic district which is comprised of mill buildings and structures.

The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo) mill site meets the Secretary of the Interior's criterion A because it is associated with three significant events (historic contexts) within the broad pattern of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and Washington State:
1. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which was preeminent in the regional Northwest lumber industry, in part due to the SFLCo. The period of significance spans 1914-1944.
2. The SFLCo itself had a major impact on the state and local economies from 1916 to 1944.
3. Operation of the SFLCo mill from 1916 to ca. 1930 is associated with electrification of the lumber industry because of inventions in electric milling and timber harvesting.

For this evaluation, Criterion B – an association with lives of significant persons in our past, does not apply. The creation of the SFLCo mill site was the result of contributions of a combination of people, and no single individual's contribution can be teased out. Three people, Albert H. Onstad, George S. Long, and W.W. Warren, were cited as having engineered and architecturally designed the original mill construction. Frederick Weyerhaeuser instigated the investment into the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, but he passed away before the SFLCo began operation.

The SFLCo mill site appears to meet the Secretary of Interior's Criterion C. A defining characteristic of the historic integrity of mill sites that operated at a scale on par with that of the SFLCo are the massive sheds constructed of timber. Such sheds are distinguished by their design, including the heavy timber construction. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship comprise a whole and cannot really be considered separately. Fels (2004) stated "Resource extraction industries created large monumental buildings. Few remain and those that do offer a unique opportunity to save an important part of history with a powerful visual image." Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Planing Mill

Property ID: 721160

Physical description:

The Planing Mill dates to the initial mill construction 1916-1917 (Fels 2004; Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum [SVHM PO 534.0155). When constructed, the Planing Mill was comprised of a crane shed and five shed roof sections (the Planing Mill described in this inventory). At the time of this survey, the original crane shed and portions of two of the adjacent shed roof sections of the original Planing Mill are extant (Figure 34). The two shed roof sections of the Planing Mill are described as they occur from south to north. The crane shed is described in a separate inventory form.

The first shed roof section, whose construction partially dates to initial mill construction, is itself comprised of two sections: an eastern one-story section of post and beam construction built 1916-1917 and a smaller one-story extension to the west constructed ca. 1998. The newer construction is wood frame. The Planing Mill was reduced to its current floorplan about that time. The east section is approximately 110 ft. long and 45 ft. wide. The west section is approximately 40 ft. long x 25 ft. wide. The structural system has 9 x 9 posts which have recently poured concrete around their bases, possibly to add strength. Metal structural elements supporting shortened posts protruding downwards are likely an alteration to the original construction (Figure 35). Both sections have south-facing moderately sloped shed roofs mostly clad with standing seam metal roofing. The east section is clad mostly in metal siding, but its west end has board and batten siding in which six window openings match the scale and placement of those in the Planing Mill-Crane Shed. The openings are closed with plywood. The westernmost section is clad with plywood sheeting. Photographs (SVHM PO 534.0173, 534.0177) indicate the original floor was of wood and was raised off the ground (SVHM PO 534.0131, 534.0155).

The northernmost section has the same design and dimensions as the eastern section described above. It also is a remaining portion of the original Planing Mill with a structural system of post and beam construction. Posts encased in concrete and metal structural elements may be alterations to the original structural system. It is entirely clad with vertical vinyl siding hung on recent framing and has no windows (Figure 33). The roofing was not visible.

Bibliography:

Fels, Patricia
2004 Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Complex Assessment. Report prepared by PTF Architects, Fall City, Washington. On file at King County Historic Preservation, Seattle, Washington.

Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Finished Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721164

Location

Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Tax No/Parcel No: 2924089009

Geographic Areas: T24R08E29, King County, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 2.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1920	☑
Remodel	1930	☑
Remodel	1980	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Finished Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721164

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/6/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Finished Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721164

Photos

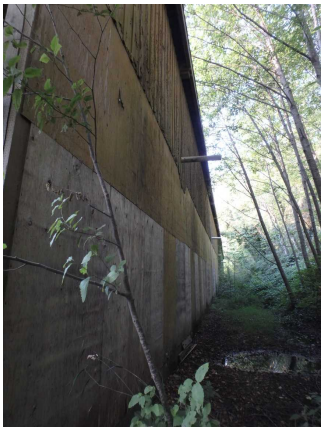
south elevation

Mill site map

West (L) and south (R) elevations.

West "wing" (foreground) and east "wing" (background)

Interior, facing northwest.



east elevation

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Finished Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721164

P8280804.JPG

Interior w floor cutouts SW P5031445.JPG

Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company in 1920 (SVHM PO 208.0001). Finished Lumber Shed (lower left).

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Finished Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721164

Inventory Details - 2/6/2020

Common name: Finished Lumber Shed

Date recorded: 2/6/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Type	Shed
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Cladding	Vinyl Siding
Cladding	Metal
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Finished Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721164

Significance narrative: The Finished Lumber Shed appears to be significant under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo. However, it does not appear to retain enough historic integrity to be listed in a heritage register. A defining characteristic of the SFLCo buildings is their design, especially their mass. The Finished Lumber Shed has had substantial modifications which occurred after the period of significance. Evolution of buildings over time at an active mill site is expected but losing approximately one-quarter of the structure is an extensive alteration from how the building appeared between 1916-1944, the associated period of significance. Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

The Finished Lumber Shed was assessed as being a contributing element to a proposed historic district which is comprised of mill buildings and structures.

The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo) mill site meets the Secretary of the Interior's criterion A because it is associated with three significant events (historic contexts) within the broad pattern of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and Washington State:
1. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which was preeminent in the regional Northwest lumber industry, in part due to the SFLCo. The period of significance spans 1914-1944.
2. The SFLCo itself had a major impact on the state and local economies from 1916 to 1944.
3. Operation of the SFLCo mill from 1916 to ca. 1930 is associated with electrification of the lumber industry because of inventions in electric milling and timber harvesting.

For this evaluation, Criterion B – an association with lives of significant persons in our past, does not apply. The creation of the SFLCo mill site was the result of contributions of a combination of people, and no single individual's contribution can be teased out. Three people, Albert H. Onstad, George S. Long, and W.W. Warren, were cited as having engineered and architecturally designed the original mill construction. Frederick Weyerhaeuser instigated the investment into the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, but he passed away before the SFLCo began operation.

The SFLCo mill site appears to meet the Secretary of Interior's Criterion C. A defining characteristic of the historic integrity of mill sites that operated at a scale on par with that of the SFLCo are the massive sheds constructed of timber. Such sheds are distinguished by their design, including the heavy timber construction. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship comprise a whole and cannot really be considered separately. Fels (2004) stated "Resource extraction industries created large monumental buildings. Few remain and those that do offer a unique opportunity to save an important part of history with a powerful visual image." Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Finished Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721164

Physical description:

The Finished Lumber Shed was substantially altered between 1980 and 2006 and now has a plan approximately one-quarter smaller than the 1920 plan, which also results in a different configuration than it had in 1920. Originally it had five sections based on the roofline as it appears in historic photographs. The north half of the main section (widest section) and the west section were removed. Those sections are represented by the concrete foundation/floor, so the original footprint is still visually represented. Today the standing building measures approximately 830 ft. by 200 ft. at its maxima. It rises to a maximum of about two stories. Unlike the other sheds, this has a wood frame roof with rafters. The structural system is post and beam. The posts in the two wings are often comprised of two pieces of lumber with metal plates joining the sections together. The main section has glulam (composite wood) beams. Originally it was thought the glulams indicated relatively recent construction, but research indicates this material was available in the early 1900s although a fully waterproof glue was not available until 1942 (APA 2018). The south entrance of the easternmost wing may be recent as it is wood frame construction containing pressure treated posts.

The Finished Lumber Shed has a very low sloped gable roof covering the main (middle area), the wings on either side have low sloped shed roofs, and the easternmost section has a low sloped gable roof. The south elevation has plywood sheeting with battens. The easternmost section is mostly clad in plywood sheets with the upper third having board and batten siding. The portion clad in plywood sheets may have once been unenclosed as this was the green lumber shed and thus would have required good air circulation. The west elevation has vinyl siding. The north elevation of the main building is open with a vinyl clad gable. What are now northward extensions are open sided with vinyl siding skirting the roof. The extension on the west side has vertical wood siding on its north elevation. The north end of the east wing is enclosed. The roofing might be corrugated metal but that could not be confirmed. The covered portion of the main section has a concrete floor with regularly spaced openings. The openings seem to be of standard size. Two rows were observed but much of the floor was not visible because of objects sitting on it.

Bibliography:

Fels, Patricia
2004 Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Complex Assessment. Report prepared by PTF Architects, Fall City, Washington. On file at King County Historic Preservation, Seattle, Washington.

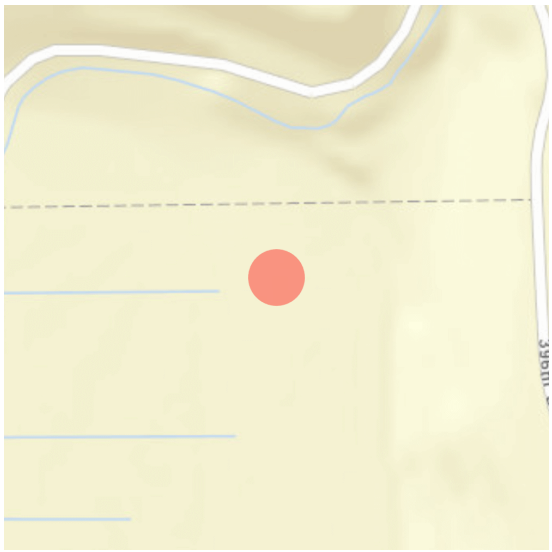
Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snqoualmie Falls Lumber Company - Package Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721165

Location



Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Tax No/Parcel No: 2924089009

Geographic Areas: T24R08E29, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle, King County

Information

Number of stories: 3.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snqoualmie Falls Lumber Company - Package Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721165

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/6/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snqoualmie Falls Lumber Company - Package Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721165

Photos

south and west elevations

Mill site map

Entrance in the east elevation where lumber was probably moved between buildings

north and west elevations

Interior facing south

Interior facing north

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snqoualmie Falls Lumber Company - Package Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721165

Interior - detail where east wall failed

east elevation

Detail of recent work in north portion

east elevation and corner of the north elevation

Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company circa 1952 (SVHM PO 558.0120)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snqoualmie Falls Lumber Company - Package Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721165

Inventory Details - 2/6/2020

Common name: Package Lumber Shed

Date recorded: 2/6/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Cladding	Metal
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snqoualmie Falls Lumber Company - Package Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721165

Significance narrative: The Package Lumber Shed appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for its association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo. It also appears eligible under criterion C for its construction.

The shed is still very much an early twentieth century large industrial building of post and beam construction retaining its location, setting, overall design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is emblematic of a large-scale early twentieth century milling operation during its heyday. The plywood siding, although not original, does not appear recent and is not thought to be modern siding. The loss of an approximately 10 ft. long section from the south end and loss of a portion of the east wall does not seem to diminish the historic integrity. Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

The Planing Mill was assessed as being a contributing element to a proposed historic district which is comprised of mill buildings and structures.

The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo) mill site meets the Secretary of the Interior's criterion A because it is associated with three significant events (historic contexts) within the broad pattern of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and Washington State:
1. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which was preeminent in the regional Northwest lumber industry, in part due to the SFLCo. The period of significance spans 1914-1944.
2. The SFLCo itself had a major impact on the state and local economies from 1916 to 1944.
3. Operation of the SFLCo mill from 1916 to ca. 1930 is associated with electrification of the lumber industry because of inventions in electric milling and timber harvesting.

For this evaluation, Criterion B – an association with lives of significant persons in our past, does not apply. The creation of the SFLCo mill site was the result of contributions of a combination of people, and no single individual's contribution can be teased out. Three people, Albert H. Onstad, George S. Long, and W.W. Warren, were cited as having engineered and architecturally designed the original mill construction. Frederick Weyerhaeuser instigated the investment into the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, but he passed away before the SFLCo began operation.

The SFLCo mill site appears to meet the Secretary of Interior's Criterion C. A defining characteristic of the historic integrity of mill sites that operated at a scale on par with that of the SFLCo are the massive sheds constructed of timber. Such sheds are distinguished by their design, including the heavy timber construction. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship comprise a whole and cannot really be considered separately. Fels (2004) stated "Resource extraction industries created large monumental buildings. Few remain and those that do offer a unique opportunity to save an important part of history with a powerful visual image." Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snqoualmie Falls Lumber Company - Package Lumber Shed

Property ID: 721165

Physical description: The Package Lumber Shed was constructed in the 1930s (Fels 2004). The building's dimensions are approximately 790 ft. long and 80 ft. wide (Figures 37 and 40). The southern half of the east wall is newer construction of sloped corrugated metal laid atop the original external support beams and one section between vertical posts appears to have been removed from the south end. The latter resulted in a loss of about 10 ft. off the original plan. The impetus for these changes was that a portion of the structure collapsed, resulting in safety concerns (Tom Sroufe, personal communication 2018). It is an open space rising three stories high, approximately 30 ft. in height, and has a very low slope gable trussed roof. The roofing material was not visible. The north wall has regular board and batten siding. Exterior support 11 x 11 beams are evenly spaced along the east and west elevations like they are on Crane Shed No. 3 and the now hidden south face of the Planing Mill-Crane Shed. Recently horizontal wood planks have been added that span between the beams to stabilize them. The remainder of the east elevation and west elevation are clad in plywood of mixed dimensions with battens. This siding is probably not the original siding because in the interior it looks as if at the top of the walls a row of windows ran the length of each side of the building; however, its application could date to within the period of significance. Plywood was not suitable for exterior use until after 1934, when a fully waterproof adhesive was invented (APA-The Engineered Wood Association [APA] 2018). The date of 1934 differs from the date for which a waterproof glue was available for manufacturing glulams. It is assumed the two products, glulams and plywood, require different glues. The SLFCo mill began producing plywood in 1959 (Battey 2017) so the cladding could post-date 1959. The earliest photographic documentation of the building located is a 1952 aerial that does not provide fine construction details.

Bibliography:

Fels, Patricia
2004 Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Complex Assessment. Report prepared by PTF Architects, Fall City, Washington. On file at King County Historic Preservation, Seattle, Washington.

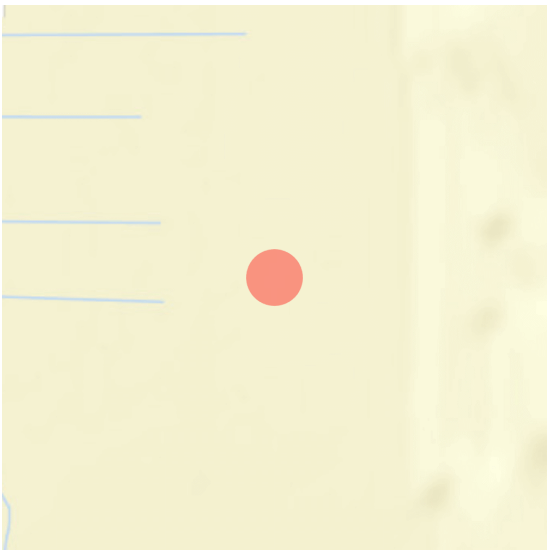
Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Transfer Rails & Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, Fuel Vault

Property ID: 721167

Location



Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Tax No/Parcel No: 2924089009

Geographic Areas: T24R08E29, King County, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1916	☑
Built Date	1963	☑
Remodel	1980	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Transfer Rails & Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, Fuel Vault

Property ID: 721167

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/6/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Transfer Rails & Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, Fuel Vault

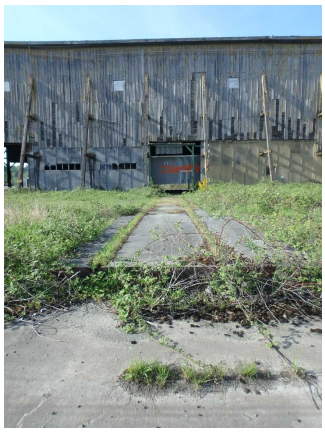
Property ID: 721167

Photos

Transfer Shed foundation

Fuel Vault foundation

Mill site map



Rails between transfer shed and Crane Shed No. 3. Approximately 225 ft W of E end of Crane Shed No. 3

Raill bed between Transfer Shed and Crane Shed No. 3. Approximately 270 ft W of E end of Crane Shed No 3.

Rail bed between Transfer Shed and Crane Shed No. 3 at the 2nd entrance from the W end of the crane shed.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Transfer Rails & Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, Fuel Vault

Property ID: 721167

Dry Kilns foundation with Crane Shed No. 3 (background)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Transfer Rails & Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, Fuel Vault

Property ID: 721167

Inventory Details - 2/6/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/6/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Transfer Rails & Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, Fuel Vault

Property ID: 721167

Significance narrative: These four building remnants: the Rails & Transfer Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, and Fuel Vault, appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A for their association with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and SFLCo.

These cultural resources are discussed together as they all suffer from the same lack of historic integrity, which appears to prevent each from being listed individually in a heritage register. These building remnants do possess integrity of location and setting. However, it is within the context of the mill site and other buildings that they are defined as activity areas and express the movement of lumber through the mill site, i.e., they retain their historic feeling and association. The lineal configuration, which is enhanced by the alignment of rails, associates these buildings with Crane Shed No. 3 and thus the Planing Mill. The Fuel Vault is associated with the Power Plant, which is a King County Landmark. Too little remains of the materials and therefore workmanship to have historic integrity under criterion C. These buildings do appear to meet the requirements to be contributing elements to a potential historic district, which is discussed below.

The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (SFLCo) mill site meets the Secretary of the Interior's criterion A because it is associated with three significant events (historic contexts) within the broad pattern of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and Washington State:
1. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which was preeminent in the regional Northwest lumber industry, in part due to the SFLCo. The period of significance spans 1914-1944.
2. The SFLCo itself had a major impact on the state and local economies from 1916 to 1944.
3. Operation of the SFLCo mill from 1916 to ca. 1930 is associated with electrification of the lumber industry because of inventions in electric milling and timber harvesting.

For this evaluation, Criterion B – an association with lives of significant persons in our past, does not apply. The creation of the SFLCo mill site was the result of contributions of a combination of people, and no single individual's contribution can be teased out. Three people, Albert H. Onstad, George S. Long, and W.W. Warren, were cited as having engineered and architecturally designed the original mill construction. Frederick Weyerhaeuser instigated the investment into the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, but he passed away before the SFLCo began operation.

The SFLCo mill site appears to meet the Secretary of Interior's Criterion C. A defining characteristic of the historic integrity of mill sites that operated at a scale on par with that of the SFLCo are the massive sheds constructed of timber. Such sheds are distinguished by their design, including the heavy timber construction. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship comprise a whole and cannot really be considered separately. Fels (2004) stated "Resource extraction industries created large monumental buildings. Few remain and those that do offer a unique opportunity to save an important part of history with a powerful visual image." Refer to Trost (2018) for comparisons to similar cultural resources.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Transfer Rails & Routes, Transfer Shed, Dry Kilns, Fuel Vault

Property ID: 721167

Physical description:

The Dry Kilns were constructed 1916-1917 and measure approximately 310 ft. east-west and 95 ft. north-south. The foundation/floor is constructed of poured concrete and rebar with raised lineal sections running north-south (Figure 24). A small hole in the concrete revealed what is likely timber or lumber underneath.

The Transfer Shed is noted on the 1963 SFLCo site map., and may date to the initial mill construction (1916-1920). It is a concrete structure that probably shared a roof with the Cooling Shed. The south section measures approximately 310 ft. east-west and 10 ft. north-south and stands less than 1 ft. high. Rails run north-south along its length (Figure 25). The north section is an expanse of concrete measuring 310 ft. east-west and about 20 ft. north-south.

Three sets of rails extending between the Transfer Shed and Crane Shed No.3 are represented by variation in vegetation, ties, and rail. Inside Crane Shed No. 3 the rails are present.

The Fuel Vault that was associated with the power plant is assumed to have been constructed at the same time, 1916-1917. The identification of a concrete structure as the Fuel Vault is based on its location as referenced to a 1963 map of the SFLCo site. Most of this building's remains are obscured by vegetation. Based on the 1963 map, the vault measured approximately 190 ft. east-west and 85 ft. north-south and had a storage room on its south side.

Bibliography:

Fels, Patricia
2004 Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Complex Assessment. Report prepared by PTF Architects, Fall City, Washington. On file at King County Historic Preservation, Seattle, Washington.

Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Blacksmith & Machine Shop and Storage/Salvage Shed

Property ID: 721200

Location

Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Geographic Areas: King County, T24R08E29, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1916	☑
Built Date	1930	☑
Remodel	1980	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Blacksmith & Machine Shop and Storage/Salvage Shed

Property ID: 721200

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/11/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Blacksmith & Machine Shop and Storage/Salvage Shed

Property ID: 721200

Photos

Blacksmith and Machine Shop foundation

Site map

Storage-Salvage Shed foundation

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Blacksmith & Machine Shop and Storage/Salvage Shed

Property ID: 721200

Inventory Details - 2/11/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/11/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The construction of these buildings dates to Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company's (SFLCo) period of significance and are significant for their association with the SFLCo under criterion A.

These two buildings are considered to not possess enough historic integrity to be listed in a heritage register or be contributing elements to a historic district. Although they retain their location and setting, they lack the historic feeling and association with other buildings as they are concrete slabs with no observed features.

Physical description: The Blacksmith & Machine Shop was constructed between 1916 and 1920. It is represented by its concrete foundation/floor. It measures approximately 110 ft. east-west and 225 north-south. No notable features were observed on its surface.

The Storage/Salvage Shed was built no later than 1952 and more likely was built in the 1930s at the same time as Crane Shed No. 3. It was an L-shaped structure measuring approximately 200 ft. east-west (maximum) and 180 ft. north-south. No notable features were observed on the remaining concrete floor/foundation.

Bibliography:

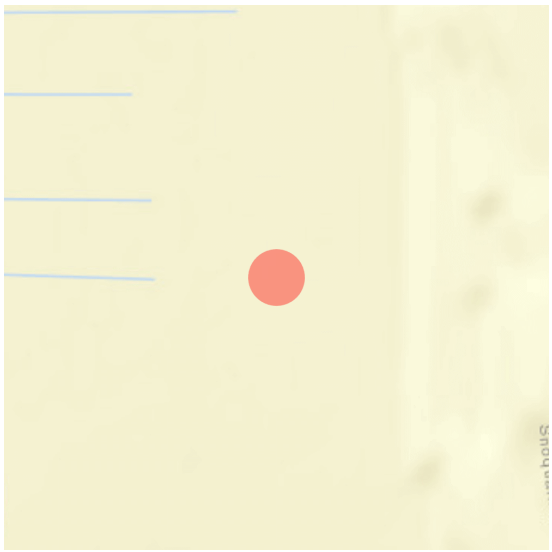
Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - End Glue Plant and Loading Tracks

Property ID: 721208

Location



Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Tax No/Parcel No: 2924089009

Geographic Areas: T24R08E29, King County, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
	1950	☑
Built Date	1960	☑
Remodel	1980	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - End Glue Plant and Loading Tracks

Property ID: 721208

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/12/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - End Glue Plant and Loading Tracks

Property ID: 721208

Inventory Details - 2/12/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/12/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The period of construction for these structures appears to be after the SFLCo's period of significance (end date 1944) and, therefore, they do not meet the requirements for listing in a heritage register.

Physical description: The End Glue Plant was constructed after 1957 and before 1963. It is represented by a concrete floor with no remarkable features.

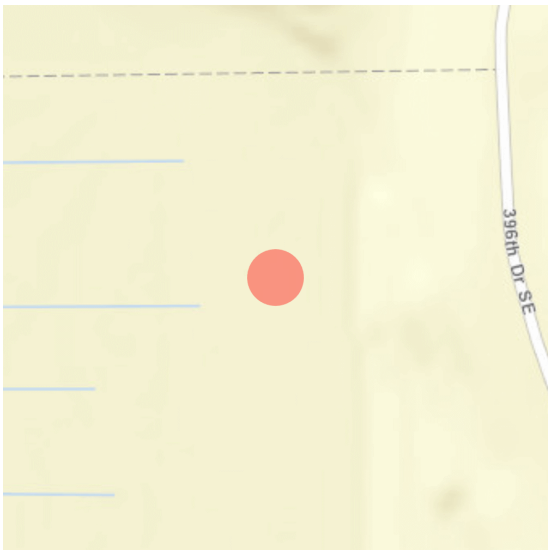
The Loading Tracks consist of three areas of concrete and rails that run along the west side of the Dry Kilns and Cooling Shed . The specific age of construction is not known but the tracks appear to have been in use by 1952 and no later than 1963, based on a Weyerhaeuser map. Between 1980 and 1998 a structure over the tracks was added but has since been removed.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Power Poles

Property ID: 721214

Location



Address: 38800 SE Mill Pond Rd, Snoqualmie, Washington, 98065

Tax No/Parcel No: 2924089009

Geographic Areas: King County, SNOQUALMIE Quadrangle, T24R08E29

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1916	☑

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Power Poles

Property ID: 721214

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
2020-01-00740, , Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex	2/13/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Power Poles

Property ID: 721214

Photos

Power poles between Finished Lumber and Package sheds

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company - Power Poles

Property ID: 721214

Inventory Details - 2/13/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/13/2020

Field Recorder: Teresa Trost

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The power poles do not appear to meet the requirements for listing in a heritage resource as a structure. Their association with the electrification of the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company mill site makes them significant under criterion A. However, in this instance, it is the system that would express the design, materials, workmanship (i.e., engineering), and association with the first all-new electric mill. The poles do not possess historic integrity because they do not characterize the design of the electrical system and are no longer connected by wires or a line of power poles to the Power Plant.

Physical description: Three wood Power Poles, one with ceramic insulators attached, stand between the Finished Lumber and Package sheds.

Bibliography:

Trost, Teresa
2018 Snoqualmie Mill Planned Commercial/Industrial Complex SEPA Cultural Resources Assessment. Report prepared for Snoqualmie Mill Ventures, LLC by Cascadia Archaeology, LLC.

APPENDIX E
STATE AND FEDERAL DOCUMENTATON STANDARDS FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

DAHP Mitigation Options and Documentation Standards

Mitigation is an important outcome of the consultation process when there is an adverse effect on historic properties. Adverse effects can range in scope from demolition, to a property leaving federal government ownership. Mitigation is used to moderate adverse effects by, at the very least, providing documentation of the property before it is lost or significantly altered. Typical mitigation measures include:

Limiting the magnitude of the undertaking;
Modifying the undertaking through redesign, reorientation of construction on the project site, or other similar changes;
Repair, rehabilitation, or restoration of an affected historic property (as opposed, for instance, to demolition);
Preservation and maintenance operations for involved historic properties;
Documentation (drawings, photographs, histories) of buildings or structures that must be destroyed or substantially altered;
Relocation of historic properties; and
Salvage of archaeological or architectural information and materials; and
Interpretation of the property via historical markers, plaque, publication, etc.

Additional mitigation measures may include public participation activities, off-site mitigation for another historic resource, or non site-specific mitigation.

For the mitigation option of documentation, the following standards have been developed. Documentation may include drawings, photographs, and histories of the buildings, structures, or resource that will be adversely affected.

Since significance levels vary, the appropriate level of documentation will also vary. The highest level (Level I, see federal register Vol. 68, No. 139) is Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation, which is coordinated with the National Park Service, and submitted to the Library of Congress. This level of documentation is reserved for properties that have State and/or National significance. HABS/HAER level documentation requires coordination with Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the National Park Service Columbia Cascades System Support Office in Seattle.

For properties that do not require the level of documentation provided by HABS/HAER, in Washington State there are two levels of documentation depending on the status and significance of the historic property.

DAHP in conjunction with the applicant will decide what level of documentation is required. The compiled information must be submitted to DAHP for review and acceptance before any work occurs on the site of the historic resource. The final documentation will be retained by DAHP and other appropriate archives.

Level I Mitigation Documentation Requirements

Level I documentation is the highest level of mitigation and is called Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) level documentation. This level of documentation is reserved for properties that have State and/or National significance. This level of documentation requires coordination with Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the National Park Service Columbia Cascades System Support Office in Seattle. For specific guidelines see Federal Register Vol. 68, No. 139.

Level II Mitigation Documentation Requirements

The following documentation shall be completed, reviewed and accepted as adequate by DAHP prior to implementation of the project. All documentation shall be submitted in 8 ½ x 11 format and printed on archivally stable paper (25% cotton bond or better). Level II mitigation at a minimum shall include:

Historical Report which includes:

- Historic and common name of property
- Property Address (street address, city, county and section/township/range)

Historical background information

- Date of construction (justified through documented sources)
- Complete stylistic and/or architectural description of the resource including documentation of changes that have occurred over time
- Description of architectural and/or associative significance using reliable sources
- Contextual information, which equates the significance of the property.
- Original and current function
- Ownership/occupancy history
- Name and biographical information of architect and/or builder
- Description and justification for action requiring mitigation.

Drawings and Maps & Additional Info

- Sketch site plan showing footprint of subject resource and surrounding buildings
- Sketch floor plans of existing conditions of all levels of each building, or copies of original plans if available (8 ½ x 11 format or scanned to CD rom)
- If available, printed copies or clear laser-copies of historic photographs
- GLO map and/or USGS quad/topo map indicating location of property with UTM's
- Complete or update Statewide Historic Property Inventory form in electronic version (if not already done)

Photographs

All photos must be 35mm format or digital format (using min 300dpi) and printed using archival quality (hand-processed and/or printed on Fiber-based paper or Resin-coated paper which has been washed with a hypo-clearing or neutralizing agent) paper meeting a 75 year standard. DAHP does not require negatives to be sent. However if using digital files, images should be burned to an archival CD and sent with the final documents.

Printed photos shall be 5x7 (8 x10 optional) black-and-white or color prints and should include views of:
- overall site showing context and setting
- each exterior elevation of subject property(s)
- detail images of significant character-defining features, such as windows, doors, eave details, porches, balconies, etc.
- general views of a all significant interior spaces
- detail images of significant structural details if building is of a rare construction method (i.e. post and beam, balloon framing, mortise and tenon joinery, etc.)
- surrounding outbuildings, accessory structures or landscape features (if applicable)

Additionally all photos must be identified with a list of the photographs indicating the property name, address (city, county), date of photograph(s), and view.
- A minimal identification option would be: labeling in pencil, on the back, indicating property name address, city, county, date of construction, date of photograph, and view.
- Photos shall be submitted unmounted.
- Photocopies and Polaroid photos are not acceptable. Scanned photos will be supplemental only.
- Large format photography is not required, but may be appropriate in some instances.

Level III Mitigation Documentation Requirements

The following documentation shall be completed, reviewed and accepted as adequate by DAHP prior to implementation of the project. All documentation shall be submitted in electronic version. Level III mitigation shall include:

Complete, update or expand Statewide Historic Property Inventory Form in electronic version

Survey form should include:
- Historic and common name of property
- Property address (street address, city, county and section/township/range)
- Date of construction (justified through documented sources)
- Complete stylistic and/or architectural description of the resource including documentation of changes that have occurred over time
- Description of architectural and/or associative significance using reliable sources
- Contextual information, which equates the significance of the property
- Original and current function
- Ownership/occupancy history
- Name and biographical information of architect and/or builder

Photographs (Inventory Form should include multiple images (300dpi) in electronic format per WA State Inventory Form Guidelines)
- Settings (surrounding area, buildings)
- Each exterior elevation
- Each significant interior space
- Important architectural features

Leader at (505) 525–4400 or Mark Hakkila, Natural Resource Specialist, at (505) 525–4341.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Violations of these closures and restrictions are punishable by fines not to exceed $1,000 and/or imprisonment not to exceed 1 year. These actions are taken to prevent impacts to soils, native vegetative resources, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and scenic values, and to protect public health and safety.

Copies of this closure order and maps showing the location of the routes are available from the Las Cruces Field Office, 1800 Marquess, Las Cruces, NM 88005.

Dated: June 12, 2003.

Amy L. Lueders,

Field Manager, Las Cruces.

[FR Doc. 03–18436 Filed 7–18–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–VC–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Announcement of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park Subsistence Resource Commission (SRC); Meeting

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Announcement of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park Subsistence Resource Commission (SRC) meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act that a meeting of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park Subsistence Resource Commissions will be held at Chitina, Alaska. The purpose of the meeting will be to continue work on currently authorized and proposed National Park Service subsistence hunting program recommendations including other related subsistence management issues. The meeting will be open to the public. Any person may file with the Commission a writing statement concerning the matters to be discussed.

The Subsistence Resource Commission is authorized under Title VIII, Section 808, of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96–487, and operates in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

DATES: The meeting dates are:

1. September 25, 2003, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Chitina Community Hall, Chitina, Alaska.

2. September 26, 2003, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Chitina Community Hall, Chitina, Alaska.

In accordance with 41 CFR 102–3.150, we may provide less than 15 days notice in the **Federal Register** to convene the Commission prior to the October 7, 2003, South-central Regional Council meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Candelaria or Barbara Cellarius, Subsistence, at Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, P.O. Box 439, Copper Center, AK 99573, telephone (907) 822–5234.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of this meeting will be published in local newspapers and announced on local radio stations prior to the meetings dates. Locations and dates may need to be changed based on weather or local circumstances.

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Call to order (SRC Chair).
2. SRC Roll Call and Confirmation of Quorum.
3. SRC Chair and Superintendent's Welcome and Introductions.
4. Review and Adopt Agenda.
5. Review and adopt minutes February 19–20, 2003 meeting.
6. Review Commission Purpose.
7. Status of Membership.
8. Superintendent's Report.
9. Wrangell-St. Elias NP&P Staff Report.
10. Federal Subsistence Board Update.

a. Review actions taken during May 2003 FSB meeting.

b. Review new proposals to change Fisheries Regulations.

c. Update on FSB call for wildlife proposals for the 2004–2005 season.

11. Public and Agency Comments.
12. Work Session (comment on issues, develop new recommendations, prepare letters).
13. Set time and place of next SRC meeting.
14. Adjournment.

Draft minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection approximately six weeks after the meeting from the Superintendent, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, at the above address.

Marcia Blaszak,

Deputy Regional Director, Alaska.

[FR Doc. 03–18200 Filed 7–18–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–HT–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Guidlines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth revisions to the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation. These guidelines are not regulatory and do not set or interpret agency policy. They are intended to provide technical advice on how to produce architectural and engineering documentation.

DATES: Guidelines are effective on Tuesday, April 1, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: E. Blaine Cliver, Chief, HABS/HAER/HALS, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240–0001 (202–354–2159).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Guidelines are prepared under the authority of section 101(g) and section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The revisions contained herein update the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation of September 29, 1983 (**Federal Register**, Vol. 48, No. 190, Thursday, September 29, 1983, pp. 44731–34).

Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation

Introduction. The following guidelines provide more specific procedural and technical information on how to produce architectural and engineering documentation and outline one approach to meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Agencies, organizations or individuals proposing to approach documentation differently may wish to review their plans with the National Park Service.

The Guidelines are organized as follows:

Definitions
Goal of Documentation
Content
Quality
Materials
Presentation
Architectural and Engineering Documentation Prepared for Other Purposes

Definitions. The following definitions are used in conjunction with these guidelines:

Documentation—measured drawings, photographs, histories, or other media that depict historic buildings, sites, structures, objects or landscapes.

Field Photography—photography other than large-format photography (usually 35mm), intended for the purposes of producing documentation.

Field Records—notes of measurements taken, field photographs and other recorded information intended for the purpose of producing documentation.

Large-Format Photographs—photographs taken of historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, or landscapes where the dimensions of the negatives are either 4″ × 5″, 5″ × 7″ or 8″ × 10″ and where the photographs are taken with appropriate means to correct perspective distortion.

Measured Drawings—drawings produced according to HABS/HAER/HALS guidelines depicting existing conditions or other relevant features of historic buildings, sites, structures, objects or landscapes. Measured drawings are usually produced in ink on an archival material, such as Mylar.

Written Data—inventory forms, data sheets, historical reports, or other original, written works of varying lengths that describe a building, site, structure, object, or landscape and highlight its historical, architectural, technological, or cultural significance.

Photocopy—a photograph, with large-format negative, of a photograph or drawings.

Select Existing Drawings—drawings of historic buildings, sites, structures, objects or landscapes, whether original construction or later alteration drawings that portray or depict the historic value or significance.

Sketch Plan—a floor or site plan, usually not to exact scale although often drawn from measurements, where the features are shown in proper relation and proportion to one another.

Goal of Documentation. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) are the national historical architectural, engineering and landscape documentation programs of the National Park Service. The goal of HABS/HAER/HALS documentation is to provide architects, engineers, scholars, preservationists, and interested members of the public with comprehensive information on the historical, architectural, technological, or cultural significance of a building, site, structure, object or landscape. Placed on permanent deposit at the Library of Congress, HABS/HAER/HALS documentation serves as a permanent record of the growth and development of the nation's built environment.

HABS/HAER/HALS documentation usually consists of measured drawings, large-format photographs and written data that highlight the significance of a building, site, structure, object or landscape. This documentation acts as a form of insurance against fires and natural disasters by permitting the repair and, if necessary, reconstruction of historic resources damaged by such disasters. It is also used for scholarly research, interpretation, and education, and it often provides the basis for enforcing preservation easement. HABS/HAER/HALS documentation is often the last means of preservation of a property: when a property is to be demolished, documentation provides future researchers access to valuable information that otherwise would be lost.

HABS/HAER/HALS documentation is developed in a number of ways. The National Park Service regularly employs summer teams of student architects, engineers, and historians to develop HABS/HAER/HALS documentation under the supervision of National Park Service professionals. The National Park Service also produces HABS/HAER/HALS documentation in conjunction with restoration or other preservation treatment of historic buildings managed by the National Park Service. Federal agencies, pursuant to section 110(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, record those historic properties to be demolished or substantially altered as a result of agency action or assisted action (referred to as mitigation projects). Finally, individuals and organizations prepare documentation to HABS/HAER/HALS standards and donate the documentation to the programs.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards describe in general terms the fundamental principals of HABS/HAER/HALS documentation. They are supplemented by other material describing more specific guidelines, preferred techniques for architectural photography, and formats for written historical reports. This technical information is found in the procedure manuals for the individual programs.

These guidelines contain useful information on how to produce documentation for other archives, such as state or local archives. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or the state library should be consulted regarding archival requirements if the documentation is to become part of its collection. In establishing archives, the important questions of durability and reproducibility should be considered in relation to the purposes of the collection.

Documentation prepared for the HABS/HAER/HALS collections must meet the requirements below. The HABS/HAER/HALS office of the National Park Service reserves the right to refuse documentation that does not meet these requirements.

Content

Standard: Documentation shall adequately explicate and illustrate what is significant or valuable about the historic building, site, structure, object or landscape being documented.

Guideline: Documentation shall meet one of the following requirements for content:

A. Level I

1. Drawings: a full set of measured drawings depicting existing or historic conditions
2. Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views; photocopies with large-format negatives of select, existing drawings or historic views that are produced in accordance with the U.S. Copyright Act (as amended)
3. Written data: history and description

B. Level II

1. Drawings: select existing drawings, where available, may be photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on Mylar in accordance with the U.S. Copyright Act, as amended
2. Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views, or historic views where available and produced in accordance with the U.S. Copyright Act, as amended
3. Written data: history and description

C. Level III

1. Drawings: sketch plan
2. Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views
3. Written data: short form for historical reports

Commentary. The kind and amount of documentation should be appropriate to the nature and significance of the subject. For example, Level I would be inappropriate for a building that is a minor element of an historic district, notable only for context and scale. A full set of measured drawings for such a minor building would be expensive and would likely add little new insight into the growth and development of the built environment at either the local, regional, or national level. Large-format photography (Level III) would be the more appropriate choice for documenting this type of building.

Similarly, the aspect of the building, site, structure, object or landscape being documented should reflect the subject's overall significance. For example, measured drawings of Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan's Auditorium

Building in Chicago should indicate not only facades, floor plans and sections, but also the innovative structural and mechanical systems that were incorporated into that building. Large-format photography of Gunston Hall in Fairfax County, Virginia, to take another example, should clearly show William Buckland's hand-carved moldings in the Palladian Room, as well as other views, since Buckland's role in the creation of the building is one of the reasons why Gunston Hall is considered architecturally significant.

HABS/HAER/HALS documentation is usually in the form of measured drawings, photographs, and written data. While the criteria in this section have addressed only these media, documentation need not be limited to them. Other media, such as films of industrial processes, can be—and have been—used to document historic buildings, sites, structures, objects and landscapes. If other media are to be used, the HABS/HAER/HALS office should be contacted before recording.

The selection of the appropriate documentation level will vary from one project to the next. For mitigation documentation projects, this level will be selected by the National Park Service Regional Office and communicated to the agency responsible for completing the documentation. Generally, Level I documentation is required for nationally significant buildings and structures, defined as National Historic Landmarks and the primary historic units of the National Park Service.

On occasion, factors other than significance will dictate the selection of another level of documentation. For example, if a rehabilitation of a property is planned, the owner may wish to have a full set of as-built drawings, even though the property may not merit Level I documentation.

HABS Level I measured drawings usually depict existing conditions through the use of a site plan, floor plans, elevations, sections and construction details. HAER Level I measured drawings will frequently depict original conditions where adequate historical material exists, so as to illustrate manufacturing or engineering processes.

Level II documentation differs from Level I by substituting copies of existing drawings, either original or alteration drawings, for recently executed measured drawings. If this is done, the drawings must meet HABS/HAER/HALS requirements outlined below and be free of copyrights. While existing drawings are rarely as suitable as as-built drawings, they are adequate in many cases for documentation purposes. Only when the desirability of having as-built drawings is clear are Level I measured drawings required in addition to existing drawings. If existing drawings are housed and preserved in an accessible archival collection, their reproduction for HABS/HAER/HALS may not be necessary. In other cases, Level I measured drawings are required in the absence of existing drawings.

Level III documentation requires a sketch plan if it helps to explain the structure, site, or landscape. A short historical report should supplement the photographs by explaining what is not readily visible.

The HABS/HAER/HALS office reserves the right to refuse documentation that does not meet these requirements for content.

Quality

Standard: Documentation shall be prepared accurately from reliable sources with limitations clearly stated to permit independent verification of the information.

Guideline: Documentation shall meet the following requirements for quality:

A. Measured drawings: Measured drawings shall be produced from recorded, accurate measurements. Portions of the building that were not accessible for measurement should not be drawn on the measured drawings but clearly labeled as not accessible or drawn from available construction drawings and other sources. No part of the measured drawings shall be produced from hypothesis or non-measurement related activities. Level I measured drawings shall be accompanied by a set of field notebooks in which the measurements were first recorded. Other drawings prepared for Levels II and III shall include a statement describing where the original drawings are located.

B. Large-format photographs: Large-format photographs shall clearly depict the appearance of the property and areas of significance of the recorded building, site, structure, object or landscape. Each view shall be perspective-corrected and fully captioned.

C. Written data: Written history and description for Levels I and II shall be based on primary sources to the greatest extent possible. For Level III, secondary sources may provide adequate information; if not, primary research will be necessary. A frank assessment of the reliability and limitations of the sources shall be included. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate. The written data shall include a methodology section specifying the name of the researcher, date of research, sources consulted, and the limitations of the project.

Commentary. The quality of architectural documentation cannot be easily prescribed or quantified, but it derives from a process in which thoroughness of research and factual accuracy play a large part, and it acts, for better or worse, as a measure of the integrity and reliability of the information. HABS/HAER/HALS promotes documentation of the highest quality and the principle of independent verification of all factual information.

The HABS/HAER/HALS office reserves the right to refuse documentation that does not meet these requirements for quality.

Materials

Standard: Documentation shall be prepared on materials that are readily reproducible, durable and in standard sizes.

Guideline: The following material requirements shall be met for all levels of documentation:

A. Measured Drawings

Readily Reproducible: Ink on translucent material, such as Mylar.
Durable: Ink on archival media.
Standard Sizes: Three sizes: 19″×24″, 24″×36″ or 34″×44″

B. Large-Format Black & White Photographs

Readily Reproducible: One print per negative.
Durable: Photography processed and stored according to archival standards; negatives on safety film only; prints on fiber paper, such as AZO paper; no resin-coated paper.
Standard Sizes: Three sizes: 4″×5″, 5″×7″ or 8″×10″.

C. Large-Format Color Transparencies

Readily Reproducible: One identical black & white negative and print per color transparency; one duplicate transparency and electrostatic or laser copy per color transparency.
Durable: Photography processed and stored according to archival standards
Standard Sizes: Three sizes: 4″×5″, 5″×7″ or 8″×10″

D. Written History and Description

Readily Reproducible: Clean copy for photocopying
Durable: Archival bond
Standard Sizes: 8½″×11″

E. Field Records

Readily Reproducible: Field notebooks may be photocopied. Photo identification sheet shall accompany 35mm negatives and contact sheets.

Durable: No requirements.

Standard Sizes: Only requirement is that materials can be made to fit into a 9½″×12″ archival file folder.

Commentary. All HABS/HAER/HALS materials are intended for reproduction. Some 20,000 records are reproduced each year by the Library of Congress. Although field records are not generally reproduced, they are intended to serve as supplements to the formal documentation. The basic durability performance standard (that is to say, life expectancy) for HABS/HAER/HALS materials is 500 years. Ink on Mylar is believed to meet this standard, while color photography does not (although color transparencies are acceptable, their life expectancy is considerably shorter—50 years or less). Field records do not meet this standard but are maintained in the HABS/HAER/HALS collections as a courtesy to collections patrons.

The HABS/HAER/HALS office reserves the right to refuse documentation that does not meet these requirements for materials.

Presentation

Standard: Documentation shall be clearly and concisely produced.

Guideline: The following requirements for presentation shall be met for all levels of documentation:

A. Measured Drawings: Level I measured drawings shall be lettered mechanically (*i.e.*, CAD, Leroy or similar) or in a hand-printed equivalent style. Adequate dimensions shall be included on all sheets. Level III sketch plans should be neat and orderly.

B. Large-format photographs: Level I photographs shall include duplicate photographs that include a scale. Level II and III photographs shall include, at a minimum, at least one photograph with a scale, usually of the principal facade.

C. Written history and description: Data shall be typewritten or laser printed on bond, following accepted rules of grammar.

Commentary. The HABS/HAER/HALS office reserves the right to refuse documentation that does not meet these requirements for presentation.

Architectural and Engineering Documentation Prepared for Other Purposes

Where a preservation planning process is initiated, architectural and engineering documentation, like other treatment activities, is undertaken to achieve the goals identified by that process. Documentation is deliberately selected as a treatment for properties evaluated as significant, and the development of the documentation program for a property follows from the planning objectives. Documentation efforts focus on the significant characteristics of the historic subject, as defined in the previously completed evaluation. The selection of a level of documentation techniques (measured drawings, photography, *etc.*) is based on the significance of the subject and the management needs for which the documentation is being performed. For example, the kind and level of documentation required to record a historic property for easement purposes may be less detailed than the kind and level required as mitigation prior to destruction of the property. In the former case, essential documentation might be limited to portions of the property controlled by the easement (exterior facades, for example), while in the latter case, significant interior architectural features and non-visible structural details would also be documented.

HABS/HAER/HALS encourages other archives to use the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and related HABS/HAER/HALS guidelines as a basis for their own documentation guidelines. Levels of documentation and the durability and sizes of the items may vary depending on the intended use of the materials and various storage and preservation considerations. Review of documentary sources and the periodic verification of factual information in the documentation are among the best means of assuring quality. The reliability of the documentation is only strengthened by an accounting of the limitations of the research and physical examination of the property, and by retaining the primary data (field measurements and notebooks) from which the archival record was produced. The long-term usefulness of the documentation is directly related to the quality and durability of the materials (ink, paper, film, *etc.*) used to record the historic resource.

Dated: March 18, 2003.

E. Blaine Cliver,

Chief.

[FR Doc. 03–18197 Filed 7–18–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1023 (Final)]

Certain Ceramic Station Post Insulators From Japan

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Scheduling of the final phase of an antidumping investigation.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping investigation No. 731–TA–1023 (Final) under section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act) to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of less-than-fair-value imports from Japan of certain ceramic station post insulators.[1]

For further information concerning the conduct of this phase of the investigation, hearing procedures, and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207).

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 16, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Cutchin (202–205–3396), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*http://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *http://edis.usitc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—The final phase of this investigation is being scheduled as a result of an affirmative preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that imports of certain

[1] For purposes of this investigation, the Department of Commerce has defined the subject merchandise as ''station post insulators manufactured of porcelain, of standard strength, high strength, or extra-high strength, solid core or cavity core, single unit or stacked unit, assembled or unassembled, and with or without hardware attached, rated at 115 kilovolts (kV) voltage class and above (550 kilovolt Basic Impulse Insulation Level (BIL) and above), including, but not limited to, those manufactured to meet the following American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI) standard class specifications: T.R.–286, T.R.–287, T.R.–288, T.R.–289, T.R.–291, T.R.–295, T.R.–304, T.R.–308, T.R.–312, T.R.–316, T.R.–362 and T.R.–391. Subject merchandise is classifiable under subheading 8546.20.00 (statistical reporting number 8546.20.0060) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).