

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2022-03-01792

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Title of Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Proposed Barkley Village Mixed-Use Development, Bellingham, Washington

Date of Report: March 28, 2022

County(ies): County Sections: 16, 17, 20, 21 Township: 38N Range: 03E  
Quad: North Bellingham (1990) Acres: 250

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

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

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

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

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

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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



# DRAYTON ARCHAEOLOGY

## Cultural Resource Assessment for the Proposed Barkley Village Mixed-Use Development, Bellingham, Washington



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**March 28, 2022**

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# **Cultural Resource Assessment for the Proposed Barkley Village Mixed-Use Development, Bellingham, Washington**

Authors: Garth L. Baldwin, Simon I. Schultheis, Alex L. Berry, Stephen Austin, and Ryan W. Schmidt  
Date: March 28, 2022  
Location: Bellingham, Whatcom, Washington  
USGS Quad: Bellingham North, WA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (1990)  
Township, Range, Section: T38 N, R 3 E, S 16, 17, 20, 21 Willamette Meridian

## **SUMMARY**

Drayton Archaeology (Drayton) was retained by John V. Moullen of the Talbot Group, to conduct an archaeological assessment of Barkley Village, Bellingham, Whatcom County for the Proposed Barkley Village Mixed-Use Development, Bellingham, Washington. The proposal involves an archaeological assessment of mixed-use areas in and around the existing Barkley Village site composed of 153 individual tax parcels. This archaeological assessment was conducted to satisfy compliance requirements under a US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) permit and is therefore subject to compliance with 36 CFR part 800, or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (Section 106).

Drayton's cultural resources assessment consisted of a thorough background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review concluded that the project is located in an area of low probability for cultural resources. On-site fieldwork included systematic visual reconnaissance and subsurface investigation of areas of proposed impact. No precontact or historic archaeological deposits were encountered within the project area. As proposed, it appears unlikely that the project will affect cultural resources; therefore, no further archaeological oversight is warranted.

## **REGULATORY CONTEXT**

This cultural resource review was conducted, in part, to satisfy regulatory requirements for Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and the implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800. Section 106 requires Federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. A historic property is typically aged 50 years or older and is defined in 36 CFR part 800.16(l)(1), as follows:

... any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

The procedures under Section 106 generally require the Federal agency involved in the undertaking to identify the Area of Potential Effects (APE), inventory any historic properties that may be located within the APE, and determine if the identified historic properties located within the APE may be eligible to be listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. An APE is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d), as follows:

... the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

If NRHP-eligible historic properties are identified within the APE, then potential adverse effects to the historic properties must be assessed and a resolution of adverse effects recommended. Under Section 106, the responsible Federal agency must, at minimum, consult with and seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), as applicable, and consult with any affected or potentially affected Native American Tribe(s).

If archaeological resources are present, the project is subject to Washington State laws addressing the protection of archaeological sites and Native American burials. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits the disturbance of known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on public or private lands. The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits the disturbance of American Indian graves and requires re-interment under the supervision of the affected Indian tribe if inadvertent disturbance by construction or other activity occurs.

## **AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE) AND DESCRIPTION**

The APE consists of approximately 250 acres located in the city of Bellingham, and is bounded to the south along E. Illinois St., to the north along E. Sunset Drive/Vining Street, to the west behind Regal IMAX cinemas, and to the east by Sussex Drive in Township 38 North, Range 3 East, Sections 16, 20, and 21 of the Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). The APE is composed of 153 individual tax parcels (Appendix A). The proposal involves the development of open spaces (parks and trails), new road construction, and commercial, retail, and residential structures.

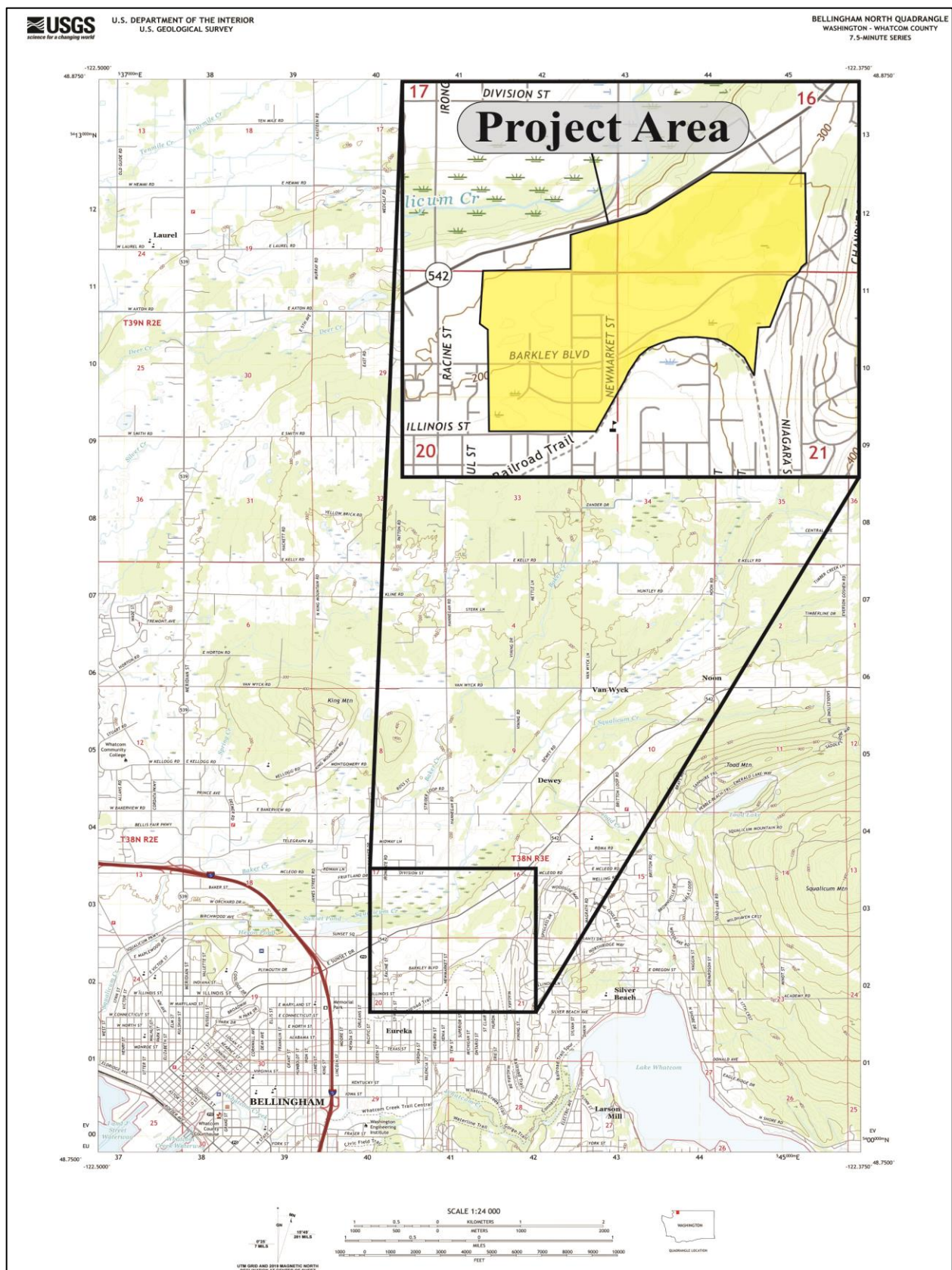


Figure 1. A portion of the Bellingham North (1990), WA 7.5' USGS quad map of the APE.



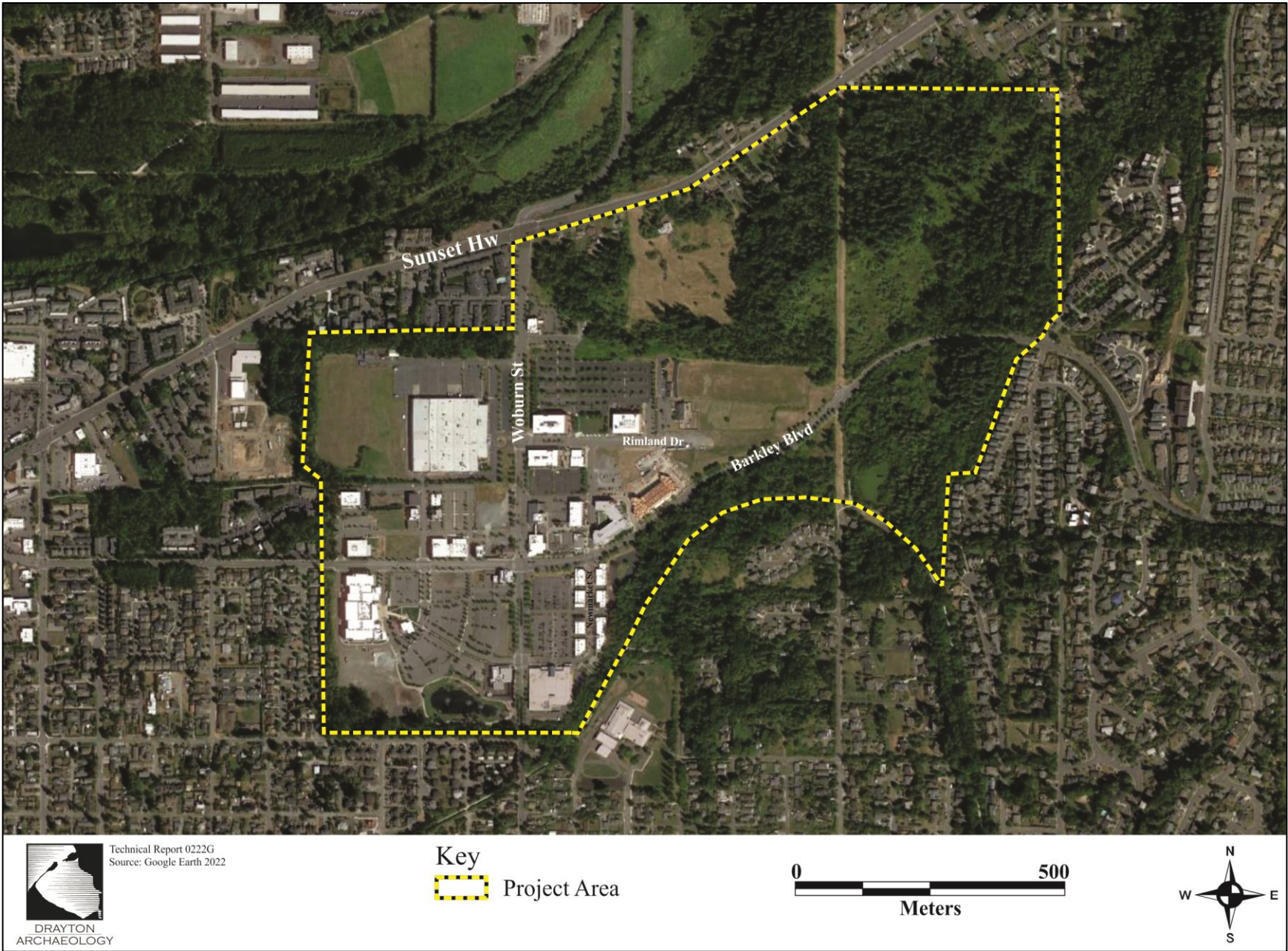


Figure 2. An aerial image illustrating the APE.



Figure 3. Site master plan, courtesy of the client.



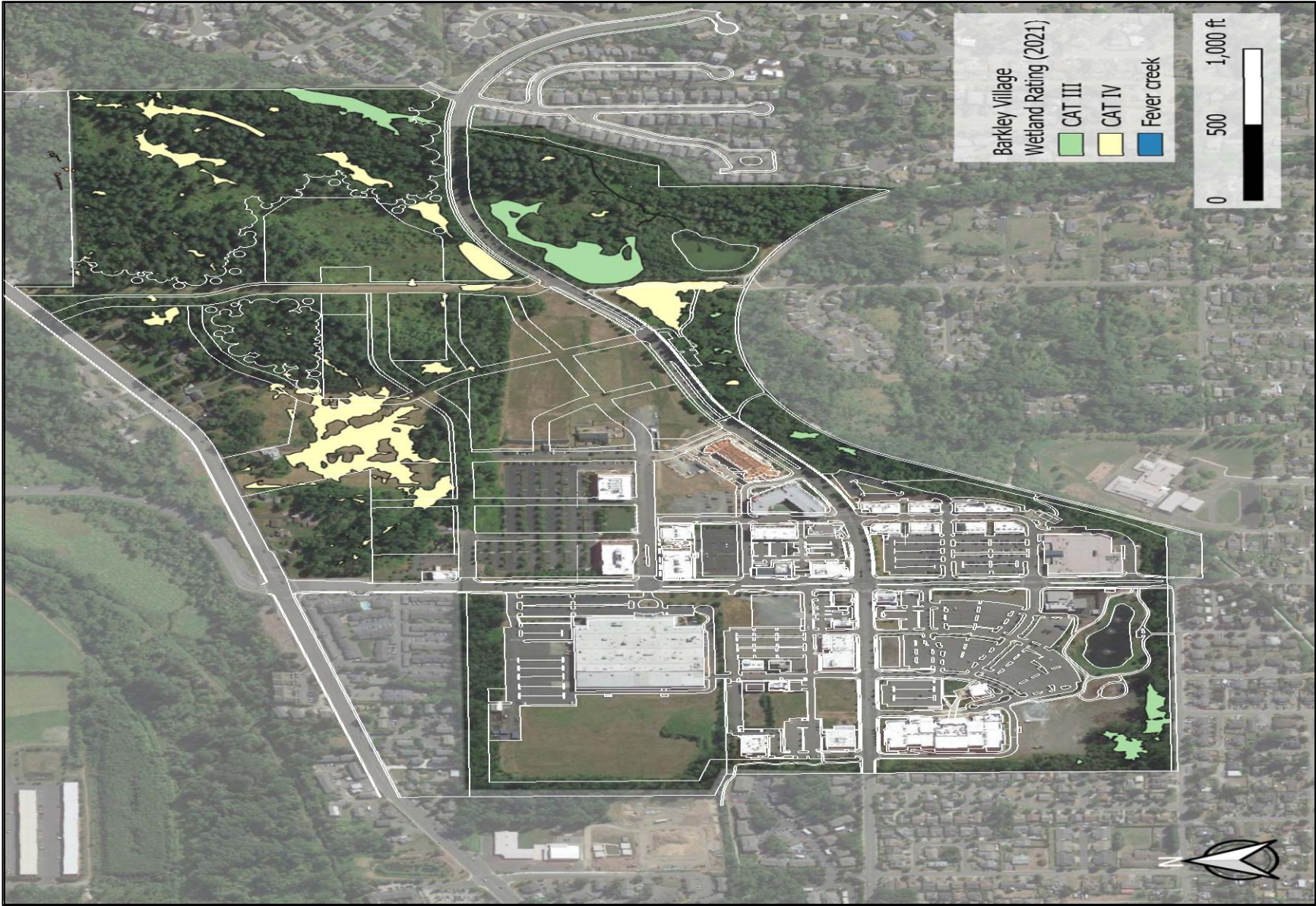


Figure 4. Barkley Village wetland overlay, courtesy of the client.

## **BACKGROUND REVIEW**

An investigation of archival research informs of the potential for encountering cultural resources within project areas. Drayton's consulted archives include documents related to precontact and historic environmental and cultural contexts, previously recorded cultural resources studies and site records, and selected published local historic accounts. Archaeological records are obtained from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD). WISAARD is a restricted-access searchable geographic information system containing locations of previously recorded cultural resources surveys conducted post-1995, archaeological sites, historic sites, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites, and cemeteries and burials. For this project, Drayton reviewed cultural resource archives documented within an approximate half mile radius of the project area.

The following sections detail the environmental, cultural, and archaeological circumstances that inform Drayton's archaeological assessment of the APE.

### ***Natural Environmental Setting***

The environmental setting of the region is presented here to appreciate the unique geologic conditions responsible for the landscape formations that affected the life ways of early inhabitants. Natural geologic conditions also provide baseline context for the cultural resources assessment to better understand how the landscape has been culturally modified by various human activities.

### **Geology and Topography**

The APE is located within the Nooksack River valley in western Whatcom County at the northern end of the Puget Lowland. The Puget Lowland is a physiographic province that was shaped by at least four periods of extensive glaciation during the Pleistocene (Easterbrook 2003; Lasmanis 1991). The bedrock was depressed and deeply scoured by glaciers and sediments were deposited and often reworked as the glaciers advanced and retreated. A thick mantle of glacial drift and outwash deposits were left across much of Whatcom County at the end of the last of these glacial periods: the Fraser Glaciation (Easterbrook 2003).

The Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation began around 18,000 Before Present (BP) with an advance of the Cordilleran ice sheet into the lowlands (Porter and Swanson 1998). The Puget Lobe of the ice sheet flowed down into the Puget Lowland and reached its terminus just south of Olympia between 14,500 and 14,000 BP (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003; Waitt and Thorson 1983). The Puget Lobe was thicker towards the north and thinned towards its terminus. The depth of the ice near Ferndale is estimated to have been between 1,800 and 2,000 meters thick (Easterbrook 2003).

The Puget Lobe began to retreat shortly after reaching its terminus. Marine waters entered the lowlands carved out by the glacier filling Puget Sound. The remaining ice was floated and wasted away rapidly. Everson glaciomarine drift deposits dating between 12,500 and 11,500 BP were

released from the melting glacial ice and deposited on the sea floor across the northern and central Puget Lowland (Easterbrook 2003). The enormous weight of the ice depressed the land, but as the crust rebounded relative sea levels fell exposing drift deposits (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003). The Cordilleran ice sheet advanced once again during the Sumas Stade of the Fraser Glaciation from ca. 11,600 to 10,000 BP, leaving glacial till and outwash deposits in northwestern Washington (Kovanen and Easterbrook 2002).

Surficial geology of the APE has been mapped as continental glacial deposits associated with marine outwash, Everson Interstade (WDGER 2005).

## **Soils**

According to the USDA-NRCS soils in the APE are composed of Whatcom silt loam, (3 to 8 percent slopes and 8 to 15 percent slopes). Whatcom series soils are described as "deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loess and volcanic ash over glaciomarine drift (USDA NRCS 2014)." Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent. A typical pedon consists of an Ap horizon of dark brown silt loam from 0 to 9 inches (0 to 23 cm); a Bs1 horizon of dark brown silt loam from 9 to 13 inches (23 to 33 cm); a Bs2 horizon of dark brown silt loam from 13 to 16 inches (33 to 41 cm); a 2Bt1 horizon of light olive brown loam from 16 to 20 inches (41 to 51 cm); a 2Bt2 horizon of mottled light olive brown loam from 20 to 26 inches (51 to 66 cm); a 2C1 horizon of light olive gray loam from 26 to 35 inches (66 to 89 cm); and a 2C2 horizon of dark gray loam from 35 to 60 inches (89 to 152 cm) (UCDavis SoilWeb n.d.).

## **Flora and Fauna**

The APE is located within the *Tsuga Heterophylla* Vegetation Zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:44-5). This zone is characterized by several native flora species and, prior to contact, contained an abundance of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and vine maple (*Acer circinatum*). Other plant species included bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), blackcap (*Rubus occidentalis*), currants (*Ribes spp.*), deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*), devil's club (*Oplopanax horridus*), gooseberries (*Ribes spp.*), huckleberries (*Vaccinium spp.*), Indian Plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*) and trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:44-5; Pojar and MacKinnon 1994). In addition to these, thickets of Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) were identified during the field pedestrian survey of the APE.

Precontact fauna included black tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), beavers (*Castor canadensis*), numerous species of small game, and many species of waterfowl. Fish, especially salmon, were a primary food source for native inhabitants (Suttles 1990) and close proximity to the Puget Sound shoreline provided an abundance of marine resources. Herring (*Clupea pallasii*), smelt (or eulachon) (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*), flatfish (*Pleuronectiforms*) and rockfish (*Sebastes*) were plentiful.



Shellfish including littleneck clams (*Protothaca staminea*), butter clams (*Saxidomus giganteus*), horse clams (*Tresus capax*), bay mussels (*Mytilus edulis*), cockles (*Clinocardium nuttallii*), native oysters (*Ostrea lurida*) and crab (*Crustacea*) were harvested.

### ***Cultural Context***

A broad discussion regional land use in the vicinity of the APE provides contextual information regarding past inhabitants and the activities in which they engaged. It is important to note that many of the name designations applied to past peoples (particularly during contact and early historic periods), are those given by European explorers, Euro-American settlers, and others compiling information for treaty purposes.

Human occupation of the Puget Lowland is well documented in a number of archaeological, ethnographic, and oral historic records (e.g., Ames and Maschner 1999; Greengo and Houston 1970; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Moss 2011; Nelson 1990; Suttles 1974). British Columbia Northwest Coast Culture traditions are closely related and can be viewed in Borden (1950, 1975); Carlson and Dalla Bona (1996); Fladmark (1982); and Matson and Coupland (1995).

### **Precontact**

Puget Lowland archaeology can be subdivided into three time periods: the early (10,500 to 5,000 years BP), middle (5,000 to 1,000 BP) and late periods (1,000 to 250 BP).

The early period is characterized by activities to support habitation within camps along river terraces or outwash channels. Tool technology is primarily characterized by the use of flaked stone tools including fluted projectile points, leaf-shaped points, and cobble-derived tools. These artifacts are often attributed to the “Olcott” phase, named after the site-type near Arlington and Granite Falls (Baldwin 2008; Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). Suggested by Mattson (1985:83) and Kidd (1964:26), Olcott sites are generally located away from modern shorelines, where occupation took place along terraces of active water courses of the time. Today, these past habitation areas are often found away from modern rivers, as the course of waterways and channels have shifted over time. Besides the lithic assemblage, little faunal or organic evidence dates to this period - likely a result of poor preservation due to the soil composition and elapsed time. The lack of organic evidence and the abundance of lithic materials unintentionally skew the archaeological record to suggest a specialization of terrestrial hunting practices.

The middle period coincides with a stabilization of the physical environment and climate to modern conditions. The middle period is noted for its increased artifact and trait diversity including a full woodworking toolkit comprised of bone and antler implements, art and ornamental objects, status differentiation in burials, and extremely specialized fishing and sea-mammal hunting technologies (Ames and Maschner 1999; Matson and Coupland 1995; Moss 2011; Wessen 1990). Lithic technology becomes specialized to include smaller notched points and ground stone (Moss 2011; Nelson 1990; Wessen 1990). Shell midden sites first appear during this period, indicating a transition to a predominantly maritime-based subsistence pattern (Matson and Coupland 1995;

Nelson 1990; Thompson 1978). Although structural elements such as post molds have been identified (Moss 2011; Nelson 1990), habitation structures have not been excavated.

The late period is dominated by a settlement pattern along the coastline, streams, and rivers that show evidence of increased fortification (Ames and Maschner 1999; Matson and Coupland 1995; Moss 2011). Rising sea levels and riparian environments supporting large salmon runs allowed salmon to become a predominant food source (Moss 2011; Wessen 1990). The late period is generally recognized by an apparent decrease in artifact diversity. Stone carving and chipped stone technologies nearly disappear, while trade goods (indicating extensive trade networks along the coast and with inland plateau peoples), increase (Moss 2011; Nelson 1990; Thompson 1978).

### **Ethnographic**

The APE is located within the traditional territory of the Nooksack and the Lummi (Suttles 1990:454-456). Today, the Nooksack Tribe represents an amalgamation of several groups that occupied the interior of northern Whatcom County and southern British Columbia (Reid 1987; Spear 1977; Suttles 1990; Tremaine 1975). Numerous cultural resource studies provide a more detailed background applicable to the project area (Montgomery 1979; Reid 1987; Spear 1977; Suttles 1990; Tremaine 1975).

The name Nooksack likely originated from the indigenous word for the bracken fern and was a name that Euro-Americans assigned to those living in the Nooksack River Valley (Ruby and Brown 1992:152-153). However, the origin of the name ‘Nooksack’, as presently spelled and applied, has been presented in many forms and as having a multitude of origins (Amos 1972:13; Hawley 1945:35; Jeffcott 1949:25, 54; Suttles 1990:474).

The Nooksack lived a semi-sedentary lifestyle within the larger Fraser River Valley interior, including the Nooksack River watershed. The late-period (ca 300-100 years BP) precontact Nooksack were associated with at least three (and as many as nine) reported village locations where they relied on riverine resources, root gathering, hunting, and fishing (Jeffcott 1949:11-15; Suttles 1990:454-455; Tremaine 1975:43-71). According to Tremaine (1975:54-55), early settlers of the Nooksack Valley (1860s-1870s) reported having witnessed the occupation of pit houses by the Native inhabitants. He states that there may have been as many as 50 individual pit house villages of 10-15 houses at each site. Pit houses differ from the traditional large wooden structures of their coastal neighbors and the later house forms adopted after contact with Euro-Americans. The home dwellings and language of the Nooksack clearly distinguish them from other Coast Salish groups.

Additionally, there were numerous Nooksack villages in the north interior of Whatcom County. A large smokehouse (or longhouse) was located at the confluence of Anderson Creek and the Nooksack River (Jeffcott 1949:12; Tremaine 1975:46-47). This location is a short distance north of present-day Goshen and approximately 10 miles east of the APE. According to Jeffcott, this village was the “chief center of [the] native population, from which the others seemed to radiate”

(Jeffcott 1949:12). Jeffcott (1949:14) reports the name of Everson as “*Qu-an-ish*.” stated that the longhouse at this location was partially standing in the 1940s (Jeffcott 1949:12-13). David Johnson (Jeffcott’s Nooksack contact) told him that the longhouse was at one time 500 feet long and located on the east bank of the river. When the river changed course, the longhouse was then located on the west bank (Jeffcott 1949:13). Jeffcott reproduces photos of this structure in *Nooksack Tales and Trails* (1949:12-14). The former longhouse site is likely the same location on file with the DAHP as site 45WH03 from the 1950s (Emmons 1951, 1952).

Richardson and Galloway (2011) compiled a compressive list of recorded Nooksack place names. Place names located nearest the APE include; *Nuxwkw’ól7exwem* for Squalicum Creek, (always-dog salmon-place to get), *Xwó7qwem*, (sound of water splashing or dripping fast and hard) for Whatcom Creek and a camp at the same location, *Tl’aqatinus*, or long bluff for the prairie and bluff at Fort Bellingham, and *Xw7élhgoqem*, the *SKəE’xən* name for a camp at Lummi (place where there’s always snakes).

Like all Native groups in the Pacific Northwest, salmon was a primary food source for the Nooksack. Terrestrial mammals such as wapiti (*Cervus elaphus*), deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*) supplemented their diet. Plant foods were gathered and cultivated including root crops such as camas (*Camassia quamash*), Sagittaria (*Sagittaria latifolia*), and later the white potato (*wapato*) and various ‘wild onions’ (Amos 1972: 12-13; Hawley 1945:35; Suttles 1987:142; Tremaine 1975:51-52). A variety of locally available berries including blackberries (*Rubus vitifolia*), blackcaps (*Rubus leucodermis*), elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens*), huckleberries (*Vaccinium spp.*), salal (*Gautheria shallon*), salmon berries (*Rubus spectabilis*), and Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*) were enjoyed (Amos 1972:12-13; Pojar and MacKinnon 1994; Suttles 1951:63).

The arrival of Euro-American settlers was met with uncertainty and discontent by the Nooksack who recognized they would have to make a place or make way (Amos 1972:38; Suttles 1990:474). As a result, the Nooksack are one of the few Native groups that homesteaded alongside Euro-Americans, establishing homesteads around what today are the towns of Lynden, Everson, Nooksack, Lawrence, Deming, and Van Zandt (Royer 1982:14-15). Prominent members acquired land under the 1875 Homestead Act; however, Euro-Americans eventually purchased many of those properties. Later in 1884, the Indian Homestead Act allowed Nooksack acquisition of land beginning in 1891, and much of that land has since remained in Native control (Amos 1972:38; Royer 1982:14-15; Suttles 1990:472). Federal recognition of the Nooksack was delayed when the Nooksack were reportedly unable to attend the winter signing of the Point Elliot Treaty of 1855 due to poor weather conditions preventing travel on the river. Their absence resulted in the United States Government denying them status as a federally recognized Indian Nation (Amos 1972:38; Suttles 1990:474). The Bureau of Indian Affairs finally recognized the sovereignty of the Nooksack Tribe in 1971 (Amos 1972:38).

The Lummi, or *Lhaq'temish*, are a Central Coast Salish group that speaks a dialect of Northern Straits. Specifically, *Xwlemi Chosen* is the language of the Lummi. The oral tradition detailing their origin may also relate their ancestry the Saanich and Songish (Suttles 1974). Traditionally the Lummi, Songhees, Saanich, and Samish lived in winter villages within the southern Gulf and San Juan Islands (Suttles 1990). However, it is estimated that the Lummi later moved to the mainland around 1725 (Suttles 1974). The Lummi arrival to the mainland is reflected in the story of *Skalaxt* / *Sxəla'qst*, who nearly eradicated the *Skalakin* / *SKəLE'xən* living along Lummi and Bellingham Bays to avenge his brother's death. Two conflicts ensued resulting in the Lummi gaining control of the mainland shore and a significant fishing site. The *Skalakin* / *SKəLE'xən* who survived the conflicts intermarried with the Lummi or moved upriver (Suttles 1974; Stern 1934). Following the Lummi move to the mainland, survivors within the Klalakamish and Swallah groups (also residing on the San Juan Islands) joined the Lummi (Suttles 1990).

At the time of European contact, Lummi territory included a few miles of mainland shoreline in northwest Washington and about half the area of the San Juan Islands (Suttles 1974). This includes the northern and eastern shores of San Juan Island, the western shores of Lopez Island, all of Shaw and Orcas Islands, the smaller islands northeast of Orcas and Lummi Islands, and possibly Waldron and Blakely Islands. On the mainland, the Lummi territory included the shoreline from near Birch Bay south to Chuckanut Bay, inland as far as Lake Terrell in the northeast, and up the Nooksack River to near the present town of Ferndale. When Euro-American settlers arrived on Bellingham Bay in 1852, three major Lummi winter villages were located on the mainland at *T'Emx<sup>w</sup>eəqsən*, Gooseberry Point, and Portage (Suttles 1974).

The life ways of the Coast Salish are characterized by seasonal subsistence patterns utilizing a variety of resources on the Straits' protected saltwater channels (Suttles 1974). The most significant resources included the diverse fresh and saltwater fish populations, marine mammals, and inter-tidal shellfish species (Patterson-Griffin 1984). The Lummi were seasonally mobile, occupying community-centered villages located near fresh water during the late fall and early winter months. Winter villages were composed of multi-family cedar plank longhouses (Patterson-Griffin 1984). Temporary camps located at specific fishing, hunting, and gathering locations in the San Juan Islands (Suttles 1974) were occupied during the optimal resource gathering months. These spring and summer seasonal camps were comprised of portable structures constructed with reed mats and poles. Large structures capable of housing groups of people to process large quantities of fish were constructed at summer and fall fishing villages (Patterson-Griffin 1984).

Stern (1934) references additional resource and village sites including seven reef-net fishing locations owned and managed by Lummi individuals or families. These sites are recorded as *Tceltenem* on Point Roberts, *Sqalekwca* (Village Point) on Lummi Island, *Xwtcixom* north of Sandy Point, *Tlqwoloqs* (Point Doughty) on Orcas Island, *Xoxolos* on Orcas Island south of Freeman Island, *Xwitosang* in Upright Channel south of Shaw Island, and *Sxoletc*, on Lopez Island.

The arrival of Euro-American settlers had drastic effects on indigenous groups. In the case of the Samish, overcrowding of villages and encroachment by Euro-Americans forced the abandonment of some village locations and the creation of others. Settlement continued to change for the Lummi with the installment of Fort Bellingham in 1856, as a “military necessity,” after settlers petitioned the government for protection in response to increased hostilities with local indigenous tribes from the north (Schneider 1969). In 1861, Father Eugene Casimir Chirouse constructed the St. Joachim Mission at *X<sup>w</sup>’ə’tqayəm*, (a *SkaLE’Xan* village) following Euro-American settlement in the area. Chirouse convinced the Lummi to settle around the church and it became known as Old Lummi Town (Suttles 1974). This area remained a prominent village site until it washed out by the river changing its course (Suttles 1974). In 1885, the Allotment Act was passed by Congress and the government ordered indigenous groups to eliminate longhouse residence patterns (Grabert and Griffin 1983).

### **Historic Period**

Non-native settlement of Whatcom County was initially restricted to the coastal areas, as dense stands of old growth timber inhibited inland expansion until the early 1840s. As logging technology became more sophisticated and the number of immigrants to the area increased, land was cleared further inland from the coastline. Early settlement in the Nooksack River valley was tightly linked to the logging and mining industries. The Bellingham Bay Coal Company Roeder sawmill offered support for those whose luck had failed in the Fraser gold fields (Jeffcott 1995; Koert and Biery 2003; Moles 2014). The Sehome mine operated from 1855 to 1878, but had frequently caught fire and flooded out (Koert and Biery 2003:254). In 1873, Roeder’s sawmill burned and five years later the Bellingham Bay Coal Company closed its doors. These events forced numerous men to leave the area entirely or set out along the Nooksack Valley to try farming (Koert and Biery 2003; Moles 2014).

Native trails running throughout the county had a direct effect on trade and settlement in the area. With the establishment of Fort Langley in 1872, many of these trails operated as highways between native settlements and trading posts (Tremaine 1975). One trail ran from Fort Langley to Semiahmoo, then southward to Ferndale past Lost Lake, and on to Bellingham. Another trail connected the fort to Bertrand Prairie, though present-day Lynden, and connected to the Whatcom Trail at the Crossing (Everson). A trail from Lynden led to the clam beds at Birch Bay and another trail ran from Fort Langley to Sumas. Many of these trails also served as the skeletons of the first roads throughout the county. One of the most important early trails was the Nooksack Trail, later named the Whatcom Trail, and eventually Telegraph Road.

The discovery of gold in the Fraser and Thompson rivers was reported as early as March 5 and the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) shipped 800 ounces of gold dust to San Francisco via steam ship. In a month, the gold rush attracted an estimated 20,000 – 25,000 people to the shores of Sehome and Victoria, British Columbia (Jeffcott 1995). The route to the gold fields along the Fraser River was dangerous and many fortune seekers lost their lives. A shortcut from Bellingham Bay to the

gold fields diverted people and supplies from Victoria to Whatcom resulting in a population increase of 10,000 people by summer (Jeffcott 1995).

The overland shortcut to the gold fields was along the Nooksack Trail, later named the Whatcom Trail. In 1857, a portion of the trail was improved from Bellingham to the Crossing before funding ran out. In the spring of 1858, a trail committee was established and civil engineer, Captain W.W. DeLacy, was appointed to cut the trail (Jeffcott 1995). The trail began at Captain Roeder's place, continued to the northeast across Squalicum Creek at the falls in Cornwall Park, crossed Baker Creek, headed for the pass between King's Mountain, crossed Five-Mile Prairie, northward to Twelve Mile Prairie (also Ten Mile Prairie), crossed Ten Mile Creek, and continued northeast for approximately five miles to the Crossing. From here, the trail continued to Sumas and entered British Columbia at Sumas Prairie and Sumas Lake. From this junction, the trail turned eastward to follow part of the boundary survey trail, and connected to a portion of the HBC Brigade Trail (Jeffcott 1995).

Following many delays, news of the completed Whatcom trail came on August 19, 1858 (Jeffcott 1995). The trail covered 273 miles from Whatcom to Fort Thompson and it was said to take fifteen to twenty days to travel. Unfortunately, its completion was a failure and the boom in Whatcom burst quickly. Travel to the gold fields shifted to Victoria and successful steamers and sternwheelers transported miners near the Fraser or Thompson ten days faster as compared to the trail. Other factors leading to the trail's failure included the construction of the Harrison River Trail in August of 1858. This route led miners to the forks of the Fraser and Lillooet River (an alternate route from the Whatcom Trail was found near Chilliwack) providing miners ferry service instead traversing difficult mountain passes. Miners also improved the HBC Brigade Trail and other native paths providing shorter routes than the Whatcom Trail (Jeffcott 1995). Except for the roadhouse at Five-Mile Prairie, the HBC trading post at Ten-Mile Creek, and the Crossing, there were no places along the Whatcom trail to replenish supplies. Governor Douglas, head of the HBC at Fort Victoria, imposed licensing and head taxes on miners entering the goldfields, effectively shifting access to Victoria (Jeffcott 1995). With the exception of the original settlers and various miners settling the county, many left. The population on the bay fell from approximately 5,000 to 200. Many of the newly constructed houses and businesses were dismantled and shipped by barge to Victoria or Friday Harbor (Gannaway and Holsather 2004).

However, the Whatcom Trail did provide access for various use over time. In 1862 and 1864 Captain Henry Roeder and Ed Warbass drove a herd of cattle over the trail to the Cariboo goldfields. Increased use of the trail by area settlers prompted a petition to the county to construct a road to the crossing. When this road was completed, Samuel Caldwell (the mail carrier at the Crossing), operated a stage from the Crossing to Sehome (Jeffcott 1995). The biggest improvement occurred in the late 1860s when Western Union Telegraph Company laid cable along the trail reaching as far as Chilliwack. A large ship was built to lay cable across the Atlantic to Europe, but

when the mission failed, Western Union built a telegraph wire up the Pacific Coast through Canada, Alaska, across the Bering Strait, into Siberia, and on to Europe. The Whatcom Trail was improved to reach Telegraph Road to bring construction supplies to crews (Siegel 1948). When it was discovered that the Atlantic line had been successfully completed, Western Union immediately stopped work approximately 400 miles into the British Columbia interior.

The Telegraph Road was the only road to and from Whatcom until the 1880s. Continued settlement in the county required better transportation methods and, in 1886 the Guide Meridian opened. Northwest Diagonal to Blaine and the Northeast Diagonal to Nugent's Corner (Siegel 1948) soon followed. Lateral roads including Smith, Axton, Laurel, Hemmi, and Ten-Mile Roads were established. The construction of Hannegan Road put most of the Telegraph Road out of service. Railroads including the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railway (BB&BCR), the Seattle Lakeshore and Eastern Railway, and the Great Northern were constructed in the early 1890s. These railroads opened markets for agricultural products, timber, and shingles, increasing the demand for more shingle mills in the county (Siegel 1948).

The APE is largely linked to the history of the Ten-Mile Township. In 1885, a post office was established at Ten-Mile under the name Yager (Siegel 1948). Emery S. Prouty served as the postmaster and managed a general store. E.S. Whittier operated a store opposite the creek. The opening of a store at Laurel, the opening of the Guide, and the BB&BCR's stop at Goshen put Yager out of business and placed Laurel as the hub of the Ten-Mile Valley. The school district at Victor was established in 1891, and the current structure was built in 1927 (Buss n.d.).

Another early homesteader named Thomas Wynn, a blacksmith from Philadelphia, arrived in Sehome to work for Henry Roeder, who operated the sawmill at the mouth of Whatcom Creek (Roth 1926). Wynn later established a claim on Whidbey Island before moving to Utsalady where he was active in the logging business (Jeffcott 1995:138). Following this venture, Wynn returned to Sehome where he worked in the mines until the Fraser River gold boom when he started selling canoes to miners. After the gold mines dried up, Wynn returned to coalmines until 1863 when he moved to the Ferndale area. There he married a Lummi woman and took up 240 acres of land near John Tennant. Wynn was active in public affairs, serving as assessor, sheriff, and sat on numerous committees (Jeffcott 1995).

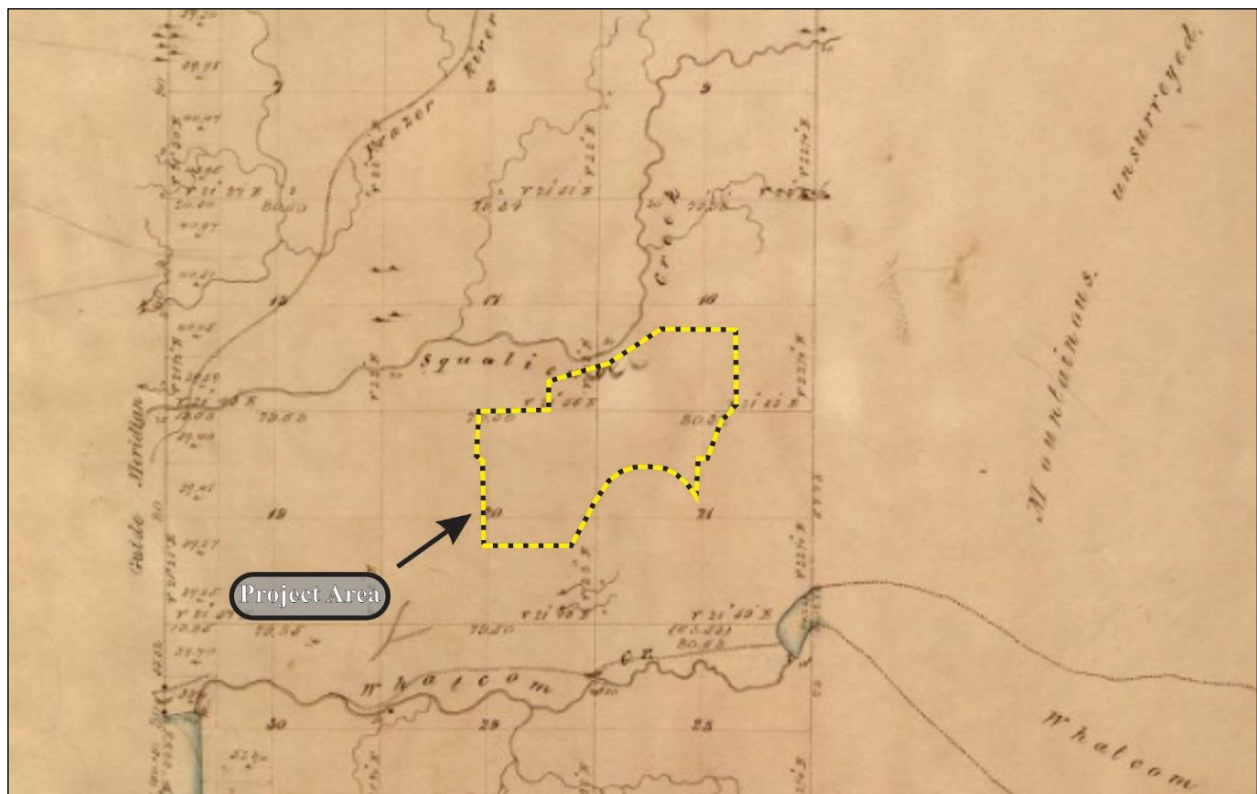
There were no other recorded settlers until 1870 when John Plaster (returning from the Fraser River gold fields), and M.T. Tawes (who had been working on the Western Union Telegraph), settled outside Ferndale after they were stranded by bad weather at the confluence of the Red and Nooksack Rivers (Jeffcott 1995:139). Later, Plaster became instrumental in removing the Big Jam, served as probate judge, and worked on his farm. Following the closure of the coalmine, settlers including prominent community members such as George Slater, Reuben Bizer, Thomas Barrett, Darius and Ambrose Rogers, William Clark, John Evens, Hohn Hope, and William Jarman

(Jeffcott 1996:136) arrived. A list of early settlers in the Ten Mile Township (1870s - 1880s) can be viewed in Siegel (1948).

### Previous Land Use

County Assessor's records, historical aerial images, and maps including historical topographic, t-sheets, plats, and General Land Office (GLO) surveys, were accessed to ascertain recent land use within and surrounding the project area. These documents and images can also determine whether landforms or properties remain intact, or if significant changes have occurred through time.

The earliest map obtained is the GLO survey from 1864. The project area lies adjacent to the boundaries of a forest; no landowner is listed at that time (Figure 5). A 1983 aerial image shows that the majority of the project area remained undisturbed with minimal disturbance and residential development along the northern boundary of the project area (Figure 6). By 1998, the land had been cleared and undergone significant ground disturbances throughout the entirety of the project area (Figure 7), which can also be viewed from LiDAR data (Figure 8).



**Figure 5. A portion of the 1860 GLO plat map illustrating the location of the project area.**



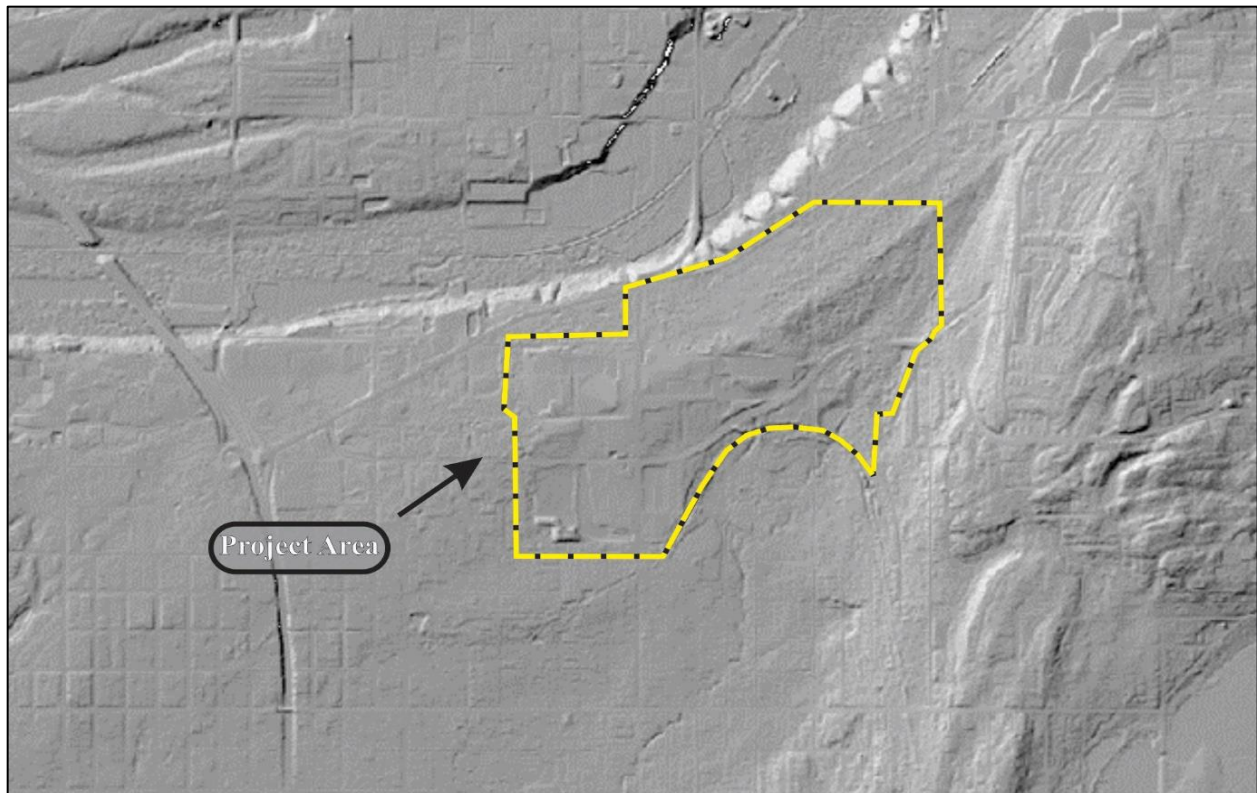


Figure 6. 1983 aerial image of the project area.



Figure 7. 1998 aerial image of the project area.





**Figure 8. Lidar image of the project area provided by Puget Sound LiDAR Consortium.**

### ***Cultural Resource Management Inventories and Documented Resources***

Previous cultural resources studies and projects conducted in the vicinity of the APE informs the archaeological context for this assessment and assists in the construction of Drayton’s cultural resource expectations.

### **Previous Cultural Resources and Sites**

A review of the DAHP’s WISAARD database was conducted on March 1, 2022. According to the available data on WISAARD, ten (10) cultural resources studies are recorded within a 0.50-mile (0.8 km) radius of the APE (Table 1). These studies were largely conducted to satisfy regulatory compliance related to infrastructure and development projects. One archaeological site is also located within the same search radius (45WH925, Sparks and Cascella 2011). Site 45WH925 is located in Whatcom County from James Street to the I-5 Overpass and is approximately 0.50 miles southwest of the Barkley Village APE. Intact features include a railroad grade, railroad tracks and wood ties, and two ditches.

**Table 1. Cultural resource studies recorded within an approximate 0.50-mile radius of the APE.**

<b>Citation</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Results</b>
Macrae and Williams 2019	A Survey for the Port of Bellingham Fiberoptic Project–Areas of Proposed Ground Disturbance between Bellingham and Glacier, Whatcom County, Washington	Negative

Citation	Report Title	Results
Baldwin and Berry 2019	A Cultural Resources Review of Bellingham Christian School Residential Subdivision and Wetland Mitigation Site, Bellingham, Washington.	Negative
Baldwin 2018	Cultural Resources Review for the Bellingham Mental Health Voluntary Triage Facility at 2030 Division Street (TPN: 380317398225), Bellingham, Washington	Negative
Trost and Boersema 2014	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Bay to Baker Trail and East Orchard Drive Extension, City of Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington	Negative
Baldwin 2009	RE: Archaeological Assessment of the Airport Way Business Park Off-site Wetland Mitigation Area (TPN 380317453065), Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington.	Negative
Stipe 2009	BEL Barkley Village Cellular Tower Alt. #4	Negative
Reid et al. 2008	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Sunset Drive (SR-542) Improvement Project (Woburn Street to McLeod Road), City of Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington	Negative
Schwab 2008	Cultural Resources Survey Washington State Department of Transportation Highway 542 (Sunset Drive) Improvements Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington	Negative
Hovezak 2007	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Woburn Street – Alabama Street Intersection Improvement and Storm Water Facility Location, Bellingham, Whatcom County, Washington	Negative
Robinson 1997	An Archaeological Survey of Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 542: Orleans Street to Britton Road Project, Whatcom County, Washington	Negative
Baldwin and Baldwin 2022	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Van Wyck (TPNs: 380308528502, 380308526483, 380308483480, & 380308477420) Mitigation Sites, Whatcom County, Washington	Negative

### **National Registered Historic Places (NRHP)**

There are no NRHP eligible properties within a 0.50-mile radius of the project. Additionally, there are 514 Historic Property Inventories (HPI) within a 0.50-mile radius of the property.

Additionally, there is one historic aged building within the project Area of Potential Effect. Known as the KPUG Radio Station, the property was inventoried at the intensive level by Drayton's Architectural Historian, Stephen Austin. An Historic Property Inventory forms (HPI) was generated for this property and uploaded to DAHP's WISAARD online system. A review of the build is included in this report, under the header Historic Property Survey on page

### **Recorded Cemeteries**

There are no cemeteries recorded within a half mile radius of the project.

## CULTURAL RESOURCE EXPECTATIONS

Based on the preceding background review, Drayton concludes that the project is located within an area of low probability for historic-era or precontact cultural deposits, structures, or isolated items. If precontact materials are present, they may include remnants associated with habitation, subsistence practices, or ceremonial activities. Shell midden, vestiges of temporary camps and dwellings, lithic scatters, trails, hearths, fire modified rock, faunal remains, and other materials associated with precontact life may be represented. Historic-era remnants of early Euro-American settlement and subsequent occupation are also considered.

## FIELD INVESTIGATION

Drayton employs standard archaeological field methods to assess the potential for cultural resources within the APE. Field methods include a thorough visual reconnaissance of the property and subsurface examination of soils. Visual reconnaissance includes a detailed surface survey of the areas proposed for ground alteration (or other impact) to examine existing ground disturbances and locate surficial cultural materials or structures with historic or archaeological importance or cultural concern. Subsurface examination through the excavation of shovel probes or large-scale mechanical excavation provides a detailed sample of soil conditions to assess potential for, or presence/absence of, buried archaeological deposits. Subsurface excavation is typically dependent upon considerations of the landform, topography, project proposal, and geologic conditions.

Drayton's archaeological assessment was conducted on March 3 and 4 and March 7 and 8, 2022 by Field director Ryan W. Schmidt, archaeologist Simon Schultheis, and field technicians Jackson Baldwin and Megan Matson. Weather conditions were partly cloudy to clear with temperatures ranging from the low 40s to mid-50s Fahrenheit. A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted to examine the terrain, observe existing ground disturbances, and locate surficial cultural materials (Figure 9). Given the size of the APE, the survey was separated into sub-sections labeled A – L (Figure 10). A pedestrian survey was carried out to the extent possible in each labeled area and varied from highly disturbed fields (Areas A, H, and I) to dense undergrowth with impassable thorny bushes (Areas C, E, J and K) to wetlands (Areas G, J, and K) and forested areas (Areas J and L). In addition, some areas were on a slope, had visible standing water, or were not testable through subsurface investigation due to temporary shelters erected by the homeless (Photos 1 – 8). No cultural materials were observed during the pedestrian survey.





Figure 9. An aerial image illustrating the pedestrian survey routes.





Figure 10. Field map illustrating labeled Areas A – L in APE. DIST = Disturbed soils; Intact = intact soils.





**Photo 1. Overview from the northwest section of Area A showing built up, disturbed field, view to the southeast.**



**Photo 2. Overview showing walking path and blackberry thicket on both sides of Area C, view to the north. (Area not shovel tested due to thickets).**





**Photo 3. Artificial built ridge with eastern slope behind IMAX theater of Area D, view to the north.**



**Photo 4. Area H showing drainage pipe leading to new housing construction section with existing golf driving range structure on left, view to the northwest.**





**Photo 5. Sloped southern section of Area H looking toward Area I. New gravel road is extension of Rimland Drive, view to the southeast.**



**Photo 6. Typical view of wetland and standing water in APE, in Area J, view to the south.**





**Photo 7. Standing water and wetland in Area G next to the radio towers, view to the northwest.**



**Photo 8. View of the radio towers located in Area G, view to the northeast.**

One hundred eighty (180) shovel probes were subsequently excavated throughout the APE. Due to inaccessible conditions (standing water, Himalayan Blackberry, wetlands, homeless camps, and sloped terrain), Areas B, C, E, I, and K were not shovel tested. (Figures 11 – 14). Standard shovel probes consist of cylindrical pits measuring approximately 40 cm in diameter. No predetermined target depth is set for probing, as depths are based upon geologic conditions, water table, degree of disturbance, and professional judgment. Ideally, shovel probes are considered complete when at least 20 cm of sterile soils are observed or an intact stratum of glacial deposits is encountered. Soils excavated from probes were screened through a shaker screen with quarter-inch hardware cloth. The shovel probes were completely backfilled and the locations marked with a GPS to compose a site sketch map.

Soil profiles were generally consistent with the previously described soils mapped for the area, although, in general, the B-horizon was shallower (20-40 cm; 8-16 inches), as was the C-horizon glacial till. Soil profiles varied depending on the area within the APE. For example, Areas A, part of Area G, and Area H were cleared fields that had previous construction activity and were highly disturbed (Photos 9 – 11). Large sections of Areas G and J contained wetlands (Photos 11 – 14). Intact soils were observed in Areas G, J, and L (Photos 15 – 18). Overall, soils were highly disturbed, were inundated with standing groundwater, or were within an existing wetland. Soils within Area J were more intact and therefore should be more closely monitored during ground disturbing activity. A description of the soil sequence and composition of each shovel probe is described fully in Appendix B. No cultural materials were encountered during field investigation.





Figure 11. An aerial image illustrating shovel probe locations for Area A.



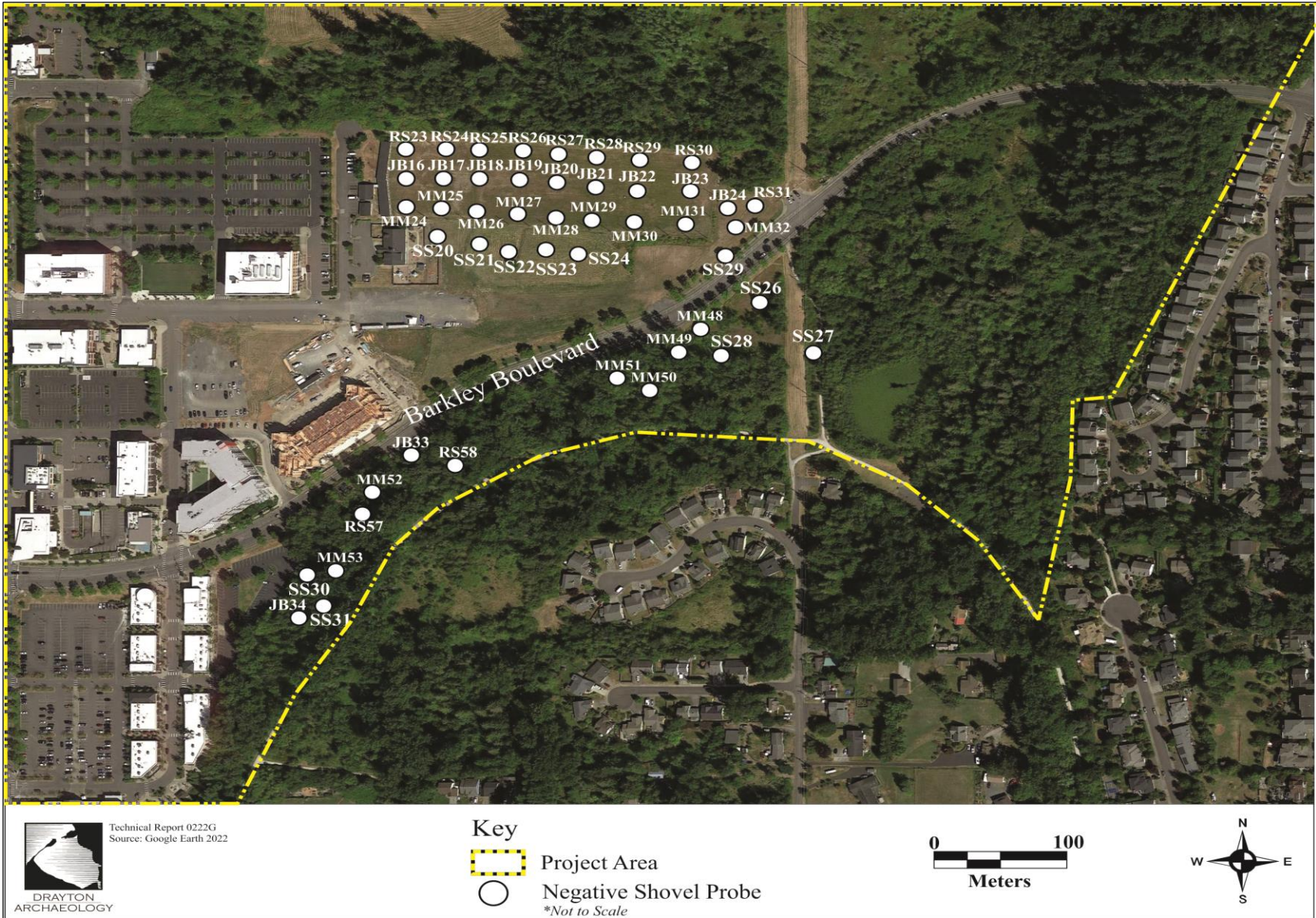


Figure 12. An aerial image illustrating shovel probe locations for Areas H, I, and L.





Figure 13. An aerial image illustrating shovel probe locations for Areas D, E, and F.





Figure 14. An aerial image illustrating shovel probe locations for Areas G and J.





**Photo 9. RS2 shovel probe showing disturbed soils typical of Area A.**



**Photo 10. RS8 shovel probe showing disturbed soils north of parking lot in Area G.**





**Photo 11. RS23 shovel probe showing disturbed soils typical of Area H near old golf driving range.**



**Photo 12. SS8 shovel probe showing wetland soils in Area G.**





**Photo 13. MM13 shovel probe showing wetland area in Area G.**



**Photo 14. RS46 shovel probe showing wetland soils in Area J.**





**Photo 15. RS17 shovel probe showing intact soils within forest section of Area J, north of proposed residential development.**



**Photo 16. RS19 shovel probe showing intact soils in Area J.**





**Photo 17. RS42 shovel probe showing intact soils in Area J.**



**Photo 18. RS58 shovel probe showing intact soils in the central western section of Area L.**



## HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY

The building located at 2340 E. Sunset Drive in Northeast Bellingham, Washington possesses characteristics of late Art Moderne or streamline modernistic commercial design with some design elements attributed to the Ranch-style. Constructed in 1948, the building originally housed KPUG Bellingham, a radio broadcasting company transmitting at Khz AM 1170 kc using a 1 Kilowatt powered transmitter and Western Electric equipment. The station was founded and owned by Mrs. Jessica Longston and operated by Executive Vice President and Longston's partner and companion, Vicki Zaser (Whyte 1997). The building housed the KPUG studios until it was mothballed around 2010.



**Photo 19. North (primary) façade, view taken from south elevation.**

The building is oriented on a north-south axis—trees and vegetation obscure the building from E. Sunset Drive. A chain-link fence across the single gravel driveway blocks vehicle entry to the property. The entire building is constructed of brick and is asymmetrical in massing. Its multiple roofs are all flat with an off-center rectangular chimney, similar to those seen in Ranch-style architecture. The majority of the windows are currently boarded over to prevent damage and unlawful access. Apparent alterations include an aluminum porch and awning over its primary entrance.



**Photo 20. South (rear) façade, photo taken from north elevation.**

Jessica Longston was born in 1907 in Independence, Kansas. In 1912, she and her family emigrated to Wenatchee before settling on Lake Chelan. Longston returned to Wenatchee as a reporter for the *Wenatchee Sun* after graduating from the University of Berkeley in 1928. At age 22, she purchased a struggling paper in St. Helens, Oregon. After making the paper profitable, she bought another newspaper in Burley, Idaho. Ms. Longston established Burley's first radio station and began to grow her interest in the radio industry.

By the late 1940s, Longston owned radio stations in Harve, Montana, Bellingham, and Moses Lake, Washington. When she established KPUG Bellingham in 1948, it was uncommon for a station to have both a female owner and senior management. In 1952, she purchased a radio station from Seattle radio and television investor, Elroy McCaw, and built it into "one of the top-earning radio stations in the region for decades to follow." Even after her retirement, Longston stayed involved in her existing holdings and continued to expand into new markets. In 1981, she purchased two television stations in Alaska. She continued to attend stockholders' meetings until her death at age 90 (Whyte 1997).



**Photo 21.** Photo taken circa 1948. Original source unknown. Source: Mike Cherry, *Puget Sound Media*, October 3, 2018.



**Photo 22.** Taken circa 1999, source Whatcom County Tax Assessor & Treasurer's Office.

The structure retains the basic character-defining features of the Streamline Moderne style including its flat roof with coping, asymmetrical façade, and glass block windows. Comparison of photos taken in 1948, 1999, and 2015 report that its windows were significantly modified since its construction. Additionally, the building does not possess other key elements of the design such as a smooth wall surface, horizontal grooves in the wall, and curved or wrapped windows and corners. While the build retains integrity of design, location, and setting, alteration to its original windows detract from its integrity of materials and feeling.



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drayton's cultural resources assessment consisted of a thorough background examination, field investigation, and production of this report. A professional archaeologist who meets or exceeds the criteria set forth in RCW: 27.53 conducted this review and subsequently concluded that the project is located in an area of low probability for cultural resources. This assessment is based primarily on the property's proximity to known archaeological sites. No cultural materials were located during the field investigation. Based on the results of this review; Drayton recommends that the project proceed without further archaeological oversight.

Drayton's assessment of the KPUG Radio Station by a professional historian and architectural historian who meets or exceeds the criteria set forth in RCW: 27.53 concluded that the building be recommended not eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under all applicable criterion. The KPUG Radio Station building is not NRHP-eligible per Criterion A as it does not possess an important association with the communication media industry. The building does not possess an important association or represent a significant contribution to the context of women-owned businesses in Washington. While Jessica Longston is a person of historical significance, the station is not a quality representation of her important achievements or significant contributions to her profession. Changes to its windows preclude it from to NRHP-eligibility under Criterion C. These alterations have degraded its integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling

Shovel testing is employed as a cost-effective means to evaluate subsurface conditions and locate buried cultural resources; however, it is not exhaustive. Therefore, no shovel testing regiment is 100% accurate in recovering or locating buried cultural resources. Regardless, Washington State law provides for the protection of all archaeological resources under Washington State Revised Codes of Washington (RCW) Chapter 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources. Be advised that the unauthorized removal, theft, and/or destruction of archaeological resources and sites are strictly prohibited. Further, this statute provides for prosecution and financial penalties, including consultation and the recovery of archaeological resources, for those found in violation. Additional legal oversight is provided for Indian burials and grave offerings under RCW Chapter 27.44, Indian Graves and Records. RCW 27.44 states that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian burials constitute a Class C felony. Washington legal code, RCW 68.50.645 - Duty to Notify, provides a strict protocol for the notification of law enforcement and other interested parties if any human remains, regardless of perceived patrimony, are encountered.

The following suggested, "Inadvertent Discovery Protocols," outline procedures that property owners, project managers, construction crews, and others responsible for work must follow if cultural materials are encountered during project activities.



## **INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS**

### ***Archaeological Resources***

If archaeological resources (e.g., shell midden, faunal remains (bones), stone tools, historic glass, metal, or other materials) are observed during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity must stop and the area secured. The project archaeologist must be contacted immediately to inspect the materials and contact relevant parties. An assessment of the materials and consultation with government and tribal cultural resources staff is a requirement of Washington law. Once the situation has been assessed, steps to proceed can be determined.

### ***Human Burials, Remains, or Unidentified Bone(s)***

If human remains or indeterminate bones are encountered, work must stop immediately. The area surrounding the remains must be secured and of adequate size to protect them from further disturbance until the State provides a notice to proceed. The discovery of any human skeletal remains must be reported to the Bellingham Police Department immediately. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains to make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, the State Physical Anthropologist at the DAHP will assume jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the disturbed remains. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Native or Non-Native origin and report that finding to appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes. The DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and deposition of the remains and authorize a timeline for the continuation of work.

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## APPENDIX A: A LISTING OF ALL 153 PARCELS COMPOSING THE APE

### Exhibit A Barkley Village - UV Property Listing

NUMBER	PARCEL NUMBER	FULL LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AUDITOR'S NUMBER
1	380316006002	THE WEST 100 FEET OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER, LYING SOUTH OF SUNSET DRIVE, OR NORTHEAST DIAGONAL ROAD, LOCATED IN SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST OF WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	202-0405411
2	380316006038	THE WEST 100 FEET OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER, LYING SOUTH OF SUNSET DRIVE, OR NORTHEAST DIAGONAL ROAD, LOCATED IN SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST OF WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	202-0405411
3	380316027023	CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPL LOTS 1-2-29 THRU 33-EXC PTN TO CITY OF BELLINGHAM FOR STREET DESC AF 2061200004	
4	380316040069	LOTS 3, 4, AND 5, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, SUPPLEMENTAL, "A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AS PER THE MAP THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, IN THE AUDITOR'S OF SAID COUNTY AND STATE.	201-0901616
5	380316057073	LOT 6, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: BUILDING RESTRICTION AFFECTING LOT 6 AS FOLLOWS: NO BUILDING TO BE ERECTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF SOUTHERLY LINE OF SUNSET DRIVE.	
6	380316064079	LOT 7, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, SUPPLEMENTAL, "A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AS PER THE MAP THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, IN THE AUDITOR'S OF SAID COUNTY AND STATE.	198-0801875
7	380316069024	CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPL S 448.18 FT OF LOTS 27-28	
8	380316071083	CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPL LOT 8-EXC PTN TO CITY OF BELLINGHAM FOR STREET DESC AF 2061101237	
9	380316074054	TRACTS 27 AND 28 "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL" NOW PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AS PER THE MAP THEREOF, RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF SAID COUNTY AND STATE, EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE SOUTHERLY 448.18 FEET OF SAID TRACTS 27 AND 28.	198-0401823
10	380316077088	CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPL LOT 9-EXC PTN TO CITY OF BELLINGHAM FOR STREET DESC AF 2061004258	
11	380316083093	LOT 10, OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL, WHATCOM COUNTY WASHINGTON, AS PER THE MAP THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79 IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF SAID COUNTY AND STATE.	199-0802352
12	380316090098	LOT 11, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, SUPPLEMENTAL, "A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AS PER THE MAP THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, IN THE AUDITOR'S OF SAID COUNTY AND STATE.	199-0102618
13	380316097102	LOT 12, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL" ACCORDING TO THE PLAT, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON	197-0600705
14	380316104106	LOT 13, PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, SUPPLEMENTAL" WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AS PER THE MAP THEREOF, RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF SAID COUNTY AND STATE.	199-0102032
15	380316107006	LOT 26, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: BUILDING RESTRICTION AFFECTING LOT 6 AS FOLLOWS: NO BUILDING TO BE ERECTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF SOUTHERLY LINE OF SUNSET DRIVE.	
16	380316107015	LOT 25, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: BUILDING RESTRICTION AFFECTING LOT 6 AS FOLLOWS: NO BUILDING TO BE ERECTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF SOUTHERLY LINE OF SUNSET DRIVE.	



17	380316109030	LOT 23, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: BUILDING RESTRICTION AFFECTING LOT 6 AS FOLLOWS: NO BUILDING TO BE ERECTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF SOUTHERLY LINE OF SUNSET DRIVE.	
18	380316109039	LOT 22, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: BUILDING RESTRICTION AFFECTING LOT 6 AS FOLLOWS: NO BUILDING TO BE ERECTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF SOUTHERLY LINE OF SUNSET DRIVE.	
19	380316109055	LOT 20, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: BUILDING RESTRICTION AFFECTING LOT 6 AS FOLLOWS: NO BUILDING TO BE ERECTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF SOUTHERLY LINE OF SUNSET DRIVE.	
20	380316110047	LOT 21, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79 RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON	
21	380316110063	LOT 19, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79 RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON	
22	380316111073	LOT 18, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79 RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON	
23	380316111111	LOT 14, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79 RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON	
24	380316115023	LOT 24, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79 RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON	
25	380316117116	CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPL LOT 15-EXC PTN TO CITY OF BELLINGHAM FOR STREET DESC AF 2060703301	
26	380316119085	LOT 17, "PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPLEMENTAL", A PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 79 RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON	
27	380316125120	CHARLIND GARDENS SUPPL LOT 16	
28	380316209070	THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 3 E.W.M.; EXCEPTING THE WESTERLY 30 FEET THEREOF; LESS ROADS. EXCEPT THAT PORTION THEREOF CONVEYED TO THE CITY OF BELLINGHAM FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR BARKLEY BOULEVARD UNDER DEED RECORDING NO. 940728078. AND EXCEPT THAT PORTION THEREOF CONVEYED TO THE CITY OF BELLINGHAM UNDER DEED RECORDING NO. 930212164. SITUATE IN WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO AN EASEMENT FOR A TRANSMISSION POWER LINE GRANTED TO PUGET SOUND POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY UNDER WHATCOM COUNTY RECORDING NO. 348221; AND SUBJECT FURTHER TO RESERVATION OF ALL MINERAL RIGHTS IN THE FOREGOING PROPERTY.	

29	380317507043	LOT 1, BLOCK 2, PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, AN ADDITION TO BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON AS RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 18, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON; EXCEPT THAT PORTION DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID LOT 1 AND RUNNING THENCE SOUTH 80 FEET; THENCE EAST AT RIGHT ANGLES 120 FEET TO THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE NORTH 113 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE NORTH LINE TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.	
30	380317507058	THAT PART OF LOT 1, BLOCK 2, PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, AN ADDITION TO BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, AS RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 18, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID LOT 1 AND RUNNING THENCE SOUTH 80 FEET; THENCE EAST, AT RIGHT ANGLES, 120 FEET TO THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE NORTH 113 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY, ALONG THE NORTH LINE, TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.	
31	380317515023	LOT 1, BURNS STREET LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 2010504804, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	202-0904449
32	380317519040	LOT 2, JANDON SHORT PLAT, ACCORDING TO THE SHORT PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 9 OF SHORT PLATS, PAGE(S) 44, UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 1457800, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	203-0306524
33	380317521055	LOT 1, JANDON SHORT PLAT, ACCORDING TO THE SHORT PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 9 OF SHORT PLATS, PAGE(S) 44, UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 1457800, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	203-0306524
34	380317527050	THE WEST 75 FEET OF LOT 3, BLOCK 2, PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, AN ADDITION TO BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON AS RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 18, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: EASEMENT AND CONDITION CREATED AS DISCLOSED IN INSTRUMENT RECORDED NOVEMBER 8, 1967 UNDER RECORDING NO. 1036184.	
35	380317532017	LOTS 9 AND 10, BLOCK 2, PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, AN ADDITION TO BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON AS RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 18, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF OIL AND GAS LEASE DATED APRIL 10, 1952 UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 797604.	
36	380317534052	THE EASTERLY 25 FEET OF LOT 3, AND THE WESTERLY 50 FEET OF LOT 4, BLOCK 2, PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, AN ADDITION TO BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON AS RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 18, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	
37	380317547066	LOT A SEGAL SHORT PLAT AS REC BOOK 10 SHORT PLATS PG 81-EXC PTN TO CITY OF BELLINGHAM FOR STREET DESC AF 2020100430 2061000853	
38	380317548017	LOT 8, BLOCK 2, PLAT OF CHARLIND GARDENS, AN ADDITION TO BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON AS RECORDED IN BOOK 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 18, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON. SUBJECT TO: TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF OIL AND GAS LEASE DATED APRIL 10, 1952 UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 797604.	
39	380317551052	LOT B SEGEL SHORT PLAT AS REC BOOK 10 SHORT PLATS PG 81-EXC PTN TO CITY OF BELLINGHAM FOR STREET DESC AF 2061000853	
40	380317558017	LOT 7, BLOCK 2, CHARLIND GARDENS, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7 OF PLATS, PAGE(S) 18A, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	202-0905059
41	380317558054	LOT 6, BLOCK 2, "CHARLIND GARDENS, AN ADDITION TO BELLINGHAM", WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AS PER THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 18A, IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF SAID COUNTY AND STATE.	198-091267
42	380320376445	TRACT A BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 6 AS REC AF 2081000168	
43	380320395435	LOT 10 AM BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 6 OF BARKLEY GENERAL BINDING SITE PLAN NO 1 AS REC AF 2019-0602367	
44	380320386517	LOT A HEATH TECNA LLA AS REC AF 2110601376	

45	380320392460	LOT 7 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 5 AS REC 2080304177	
46	380320395435	LOT 10 AM BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 6 OF BARKLEY GENERAL BINDING SITE PLAN NO 1 AS REC AF 2019-0602367	
47	380320417448	LOT 9 AM TO BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 6 OF BARKLEY GENERAL BINDING SITE PLAN NO 1 AS REC AF 2019-0602367	
48	380320431448	BARKLEY DENTAL BUILDING CONDOMINIUM LOT 6 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 4 AS REC AF 2060804062	
49	380320431464	LOT 8 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 6 AS REC AF 2081000168	
50	380320434318	LOT 1, TALBOT SOUTHWEST LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT SITUATE IN A PORTION OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 & THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4, SEC. 20, T 38 N, R3E, W.M., CITY OF BELLINGHAM, COUNTY OF WHATCOM, STATE OF WASHINGTON.	2110802425
51	380320443463	LOT 5 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 3 OF BARKLEY GENERAL BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 1, AS RECORDED UNDER AF#2060100183	
52	380320459447	LOT 1 (AMENDED), BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 2, AND AMENDMENT TO BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 1 OF BARKLEY GENERAL BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 1, AS RECORDED UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 2021104585, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	202-1200978
53	380320438375	LOT 2, TALBOT SOUTHWEST LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT SITUATE IN A PORTION OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 & THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4, SEC. 20, T 38 N, R3E, W.M., CITY OF BELLINGHAM, COUNTY OF WHATCOM, STATE OF WASHINGTON.	2110802425
54	380320443447	LOT 2 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 3 OF BARKLEY GENERAL BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 1, AS RECORDED UNDER AF#2060100183	
55	380320459515	LOT B HEATH TECNA LLA AS REC AF 2110601376	
56	380320472431	LOT 1, INTERWEST SHORT PLAT, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 2000500785, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	205-0803287
57	380320453405	LOT 3, TALBOT SOUTHWEST LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT SITUATE IN A PORTION OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 & THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4, SEC. 20, T 38 N, R3E, W.M., CITY OF BELLINGHAM, COUNTY OF WHATCOM, STATE OF WASHINGTON.	2110802425
58	380320470404	LOT 1 TALBOT LLA/SHORT PLAT NO 3 AS REC AF 1980601748	
59	380320481456	LOT 3 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE AS REC AF 2021104585	
60	380320485348	LOT D, TALBOT SOUTHWEST LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT SITUATE IN A PORTION OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 & THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4, SEC. 20, T 38 N, R3E, W.M., CITY OF BELLINGHAM, COUNTY OF WHATCOM, STATE OF WASHINGTON.	2100600553
61	380320484404	LOTS 1 AND 2, AS DELINEATED ON "TALBOT LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT/SHORT PLAT 3", AS PER THE MAP THEREOF RECORDED JUNE 10, 1998 UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 1980601748, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON; TOGETHER WITH JOINT ACCESS EASEMENTS AS DELINEATED ON THE FACE OF SAID "TALBOT LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT/SHORT PLAT 3".	198-0603088
62	380320485431	INTERWEST SHORT PLAT PORTION OF NE 1/4 OF NE 1/4 OF SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 38 N., RANGE 3E., W.M. CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	200-0500785
63	380320507401	LOTS 1, 2 AND 9, AS DELINEATED ON THE FACE OF RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4, ACCORDING TO THE PLATS THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 31 OF PLATS, PAGE 10, UNDER WHATCOM COUNTY AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 940914018.	194-1027207
64	380320507413	LOTS 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8, RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4 AS RECORDED IN BOOK 31 OF SHORT PLATS PAGE 10, AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 940914018 IN WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON	196-0404023
65	380320514489	LOTS 1 AND 2, "BARKLEY GENERAL AND SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 2," ACCORDING TO THE BINDING SITE PLAN RECORDED JUNE 30TH, 2000 UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 2000603902.	200-0800608
66	380320515444	PARCELS 3-4 THIRD AM BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 AS REC AF 208110054-SUBJ TO COVENANT TO BIND PROPERTIES AF 2120600807	
67	380320517386	LOTS 1, 2 AND 9, AS DELINEATED ON THE FACE OF RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4, ACCORDING TO THE PLATS THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 31 OF PLATS, PAGE 10, UNDER WHATCOM COUNTY AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 940914018.	194-1027207



68	380320517472	LOTS 1 AND 2, "BARKLEY GENERAL AND SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 2," ACCORDING TO THE BINDING SITE PLAN RECORDED JUNE 30TH, 2000 UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 2000603902.	200-0800608
69	380320520415	LOTS 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8, RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4 AS RECORDED IN BOOK 31 OF SHORT PLATS PAGE 10, AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 940914018 IN WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON	940-914018
70	380320532534	LOTS 1 AND 2, RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NUMBER 1, AS RECORDED IN BOOK 22 OF SHORT PLATS AT PAGES 32 AND 33, AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 901019063 BEING A PORTION OF A PORTION OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER, NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST, W.M. IN THE CITY OF BELLINGHAM, WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON	192-0902107
71	380320533338	LOTS 1, 2 AND 9, AS DELINEATED ON THE FACE OF RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4, ACCORDING TO THE PLATS THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 31 OF PLATS, PAGE 10, UNDER WHATCOM COUNTY AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 940914018.	194-1027207
72	380320533416	LOTS 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8, RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4 AS RECORDED IN BOOK 31 OF SHORT PLATS PAGE 10, AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 940914018 IN WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON	940-914018
73	380320535434	AM PARCEL 5 BARKLEY SBSP NO. 3 OF BARKLEY GSBSP NO. 2 AS REC AF 2060805152	
74	380320533454	DRAKE BUILDING CONDOMINIUM PARCEL 6 THIRD AM BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 AS REC AF 2081100541	
75	380320533487	SPECIFIC PARCEL 12 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 1 OF 3RD AM TO BARKLEY GENERAL-SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 AS REC AF 2121000255	
76	380320535472	SPECIFIC PARCEL 13 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 1 OF 3RD AM TO BARKLEY GENERAL-SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 AS REC AF 2121000255	
77	380320536385	LOTS 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8, RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4 AS RECORDED IN BOOK 31 OF SHORT PLATS PAGE 10, AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 940914018 IN WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON	940-914018
78	380320543512	LOT 3 AND LOT 4 RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 1 AS RECORDED IN BOOK 22 OF SHORT PLATS PAGE 32, AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 901019063 IN WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	901-019063
79	380320550447	SPECIFIC PARCEL 15 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 1 OF 3RD AM TO BARKLEY GENERAL-SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 AS REC AF 2121000255	
80	380320553383	LOTS 3, RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4 AS RECORDED IN BOOK 33 OF SHORT PLATS PAGE 14, AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 2040102247 IN WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON	196-0404023
81	380320554417	LOTS 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8, RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK SHORT PLAT NO. 4 AS RECORDED IN BOOK 31 OF SHORT PLATS PAGE 10, AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 940914018 IN WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON	196-0404023
82	380321001478	AM SPECIFIC PARCEL 14 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 OF 3RD AM TO BARKLEY GENERAL-SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 AS REC AF 2019-1101390	
83	380321010530	LOT A, AD DELINEATED ON "AMENDED RIMLAND PACIFIC BUSINESS PARK NO. 1 LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT SHORT PLAT" AS PER THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED SEPTEMBER 3, 1997, UNDER AUDITOR'S FILE NO. 1970800387, RECORDS OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON.	205-0401376
84	380321016462	SPECIFIC PARCEL 16 BARKLEY SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 OF 3RD AM TO BARKLEY GENERAL-SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 2 AS REC AF 2019-1101390	
85	380321029509	LOT A, BARKLEY GENERAL AND SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO. 3, AS RECORDED UNDER AUDITOR'S NO. 2000901007	200-091007
86	380321044459	ALL OF BLOCKS 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, AND 15, VACATED HOME ADDITION LYING SOUTHERLY OF BARKLEY BOULEVARD WESTERLY OF ST. CLAIR AND NORTHERLY OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AND CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD	
87	380321070463	GENERAL LOT 1, BARKLEY GENERAL AND SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN #3, AS RECORDED UNDER AUDITOR'S NO. 2000901007	200-0901007
88	380321072520	AM GENERAL LOT 1 BARKLEY GENERAL-SPECIFIC BINDING SITE PLAN NO 3 AS REC AF 2081100536	
89	380321143550	LOT 3, ALLIANCE-TALBOT SHORT PLAT AS RECORDED UNDER AUDITOR'S NO. 960925048	960-925048
90	380321167522	LOT 2, ALLIANCE-TALBOT SHORT PLAT AS RECORDED UNDER AUDITOR'S NO. 960925048	960-925018
91	380321203445	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 37	

92	380321204451	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 38	
93	380321204457	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 39	
94	380321204462	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 40	
95	380321204467	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 41	
96	380321210440	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 36	
97	380321211530	LOT 2 ALLIANCE-TALBOT SHORT PLAT BOOK 35 SHORT PLATS PG 47	
98	380321213467	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 42	
99	380321216440	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 35	
100	380321219470	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 43	
101	380321220507	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 TRACTS A-B-F	
102	380321221476	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 44	
103	380321222440	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 34	
104	380321222481	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 45	
105	380321223486	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 46	
106	380321224491	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 47	
107	380321227495	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 48	
108	380321229441	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 33	
109	380321229448	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 32	
110	380321229453	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 31	
111	380321229459	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 30	
112	380321229500	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 49	
113	380321230504	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 50	
114	380321232469	BRANDYWINE PHASE 2 LOT 29	
115	380321233509	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 51	
116	380321235515	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 52	

117	380321239519	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 53	
118	380321240481	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 25	
119	380321240523	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 54	
120	380321241447	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 19	
121	380321241454	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 20	
122	380321241459	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 21	
123	380321241465	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 22	
124	380321241470	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 23	
125	380321241476	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 24	
126	380321241487	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 26	
127	380321241528	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 55	
128	380321242533	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 56	
129	380321243440	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 18	
130	380321243493	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 27	
131	380321243500	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 28	
132	380321244538	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 57	
133	380321245506	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 TRACT D	
134	380321246543	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 58	
135	380321247549	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 59	
136	380321250440	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 OPEN SPACE TRACT F	
137	380321256442	LOT A 3100/04 BRANDYWINE LLA AS REC AF 2011204694	
138	380321259447	LOT B 3100/04 BRANDYWINE LLA AS REC AF 2011204694	
139	380321259452	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 15	
140	380321259458	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 14	
141	380321259463	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 13	



142	380321259469	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 12	
143	380321259474	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 11	
144	380321259480	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 10	
145	380321259486	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 9	
146	380321259491	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 8	
147	380321259496	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 7	
148	380321259502	BRANDYWINE PHASE 3 LOT 6	
149	380321259507	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 5	
150	380321259513	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 4	
151	380321259524	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 3	
152	380321259538	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 2	
153	380321262542	BRANDYWINE PHASE 1 LOT 1-TRACT E	

## APPENDIX B: SHOVEL PROBE INDEX

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>RS1</b>		
0-32	Dark brown silty loam mixed with gravel fill, low compaction, no roots	Negative
32-45	Glacial till	Negative
<b>RS2</b>		
0-32	Dark grayish brown silt loam, wet, very low compaction, no roots, gravel fill	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table.		
<b>RS3</b>		
0-42	Dark grayish brown silt loam, wet, very low compaction, no roots, gravel fill	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table.		
<b>RS4</b>		
0-38	Dark grayish brown silt loam, wet, very low compaction, no roots, gravel fill	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table.		
<b>RS5</b>		
0-30	Dark grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, gravel and cobble fill	Negative
15-45	Mottled dark/light brown with gravel and cobble fill	Negative
<b>RS6</b>		
0-30	Light brown silt loam, high gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, very low compaction, fine roots	Negative
30-51	Yellow-brown silt, high compaction	Negative
<b>RS7</b>		
0-38	Dark brown silt loam, wet, cobble and gravel fill	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table.		
<b>RS8</b>		
0-38	Dark brown silt loam, low compaction, some roots, gravel fill	Negative
28-40	Light brown silt loam, small to medium cobbles, gravel fill	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table.		
<b>RS9</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS10</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS11</b>		
0-30	Dark to light brown silt loam, low compaction, cobbles	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table.		
<b>RS12</b>		
0-13	Dark brown silt loam, gravel fill, A/p	Negative
13-23	Dark brown silt loam, medium compaction, small cobbles	Negative
23-38	Light brown silt loam, some cobbles	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to standing water at 38cm.		



DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>RS13</b>		
0-8	Dark brown to black A/E	Negative
8-36	Dark brown silt loam, small cobbles, low compaction	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to standing water at 36cm.		
<b>RS14</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS15</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS16</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS17</b>		
0-10	Dark to light brown silt loam, low moisture, some roots	Negative
10-35	Light brown silt loam, fine roots, no cobbles (intact)	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to root impasse.		
<b>RS18</b>		
0-20	Dark brown silt loam, very low compaction, fine roots	Negative
20-25	Olive brown silt	Negative
25-40	Orange brown to orange sandy loam, low compaction, roots, small cobbles	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to standing water at 35cm.		
<b>RS19</b>		
0-14	Dark grayish brown silt loam, very low compaction, fine roots, small cobbles	Negative
14-26	Light brown silt loam, some roots, small to medium sized cobbles	Negative
26-54	Glacial till	Negative
<b>RS20</b>		
0-20	A/E loamy silt dark brown	Negative
20-40	Light brown silt loam, small cobbles	Negative
<b>RS21</b>		
0-34	Silt clay, high moisture content	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to standing water at 34cm.		
<b>RS22</b>		
0-46	Silt clay, high moisture content	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to standing water at 46cm.		
<b>RS23</b>		
0-10	Dark brown sandy loam	Negative
10-20	Black sandy loam (fill)	Negative
20-25	Light brown silt loam, medium compaction	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to standing water at 25cm.		
<b>RS24</b>		
0-35	Mottled gray brown/orange silty loam, high compaction, few cobbles	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>RS25</b>		
0-28	Mottled brown/orange silt loam with gravel fill and asphalt	Negative
<b>RS26</b>		
0-20	Dark brown silt loam, low gravel content with few rounded to angular pebbles	Negative
20-40	Mottled tan / dark brown loam with gravel fill	Negative
<b>RS27</b>		
0-35	Mottled orange / brown / grey sandy loam, high compaction, fill	Negative
<b>RS28</b>		
0-20	Dark brown sandy loam, medium gravel content with few rounded to angular pebbles	Negative
20-38	Glacial till	Negative
<b>RS29</b>		
0-18	Dark brown silt loam with gravel fill, medium moisture content	Negative
18-38	Glacial till	Negative
<b>RS30</b>		
0-10	Dark brown silt loam A/p	Negative
10-14	Dark brown to black sandy loam, greasy	Negative
14-36	Mottled orange/brown/grey high compaction silt	Negative
Notes: probe terminated at water table		
<b>RS31</b>		
0-32	Dark brown silt loam, high gravel content with few rounded to angular pebbles	Negative
Note: probe terminated at water table		
<b>RS32</b>		
0-17	Dark to light brown silt loam, medium compaction, moisture, no cobbles	Negative
17-36	Grey ashy hydric soils	Negative
<b>RS33</b>		
0-20	Dark brown silt loam, medium compaction, no gravel (intact)	Negative
20-32	Glacial till	Negative
<b>RS34</b>		
0-17	Dark brown silt loam, low compaction, no cobbles (intact)	Negative
17-27	Light brown silt loam, medium compaction, no cobbles, low moisture	Negative
27-36	Glacial till	Negative
<b>RS35</b>		
0-15	Dark brown silt loam, low cobble content with few rounded pebbles (intact)	Negative
15-25	Light brown silt loam, medium cobble, low moisture	Negative
25-35	Olive brown to ashy grey glacial sediment	Negative
<b>RS36</b>		
0-25	Dark to light brown silt loam with mixed small to medium sized cobbles	Negative
25-35	Olive brown to grey glacial till	Negative
<b>RS37</b>		
0-40	Dark to light brown silt clay (intact)	Negative
Note: probe terminated at water table		

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>RS38</b>		
0-30	Dark to light brown silt clay (intact wetland)	Negative
Notes: probe terminated at water table		
<b>RS39</b>		
0-32	Dark to light brown silt clay (intact wetland)	Negative
Note: probe terminated at water table		
<b>RS40</b>		
0-40	Dark brown silt loam, no cobbles, medium compaction	Negative
Note: probe terminated at water table		
<b>RS41</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS42</b>		
0-15	Dark brown silt loam, few cobbles, fine roots	Negative
15-21	Orange brown mottled silt loam, low moisture	Negative
21-36	Glacial till	Negative
<b>RS43</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS44</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS45</b>		
0-28	Dark to light brown silt clay (intact)	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 28 cm		
<b>RS46</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS47</b>		
0-8	Thin A, dark brown sandy loam	Negative
8-38	Dark to light brown silt loam, a few small cobbles (intact)	Negative
<b>RS48</b>		
0-40	Mottled brown orange mixed with tannish glacial till, small cobbles	Negative
<b>RS49</b>		
0-18	Dark to light brown clay silt loam, low moisture, few cobbles (intact)	Negative
18-37	Mottled orange/grey glacial till	Negative
<b>RS50</b>		
0-10	Wetland	Negative
<b>RS51</b>		
0-17	Dark to light brown silty clay (intact)	Negative
17-32	Mottled brown orange glacial till	Negative
<b>RS52</b>		
0-22	Dark brown, clay silt loam, few cobbles, low compaction	Negative
22-35	Light brown silt loam, low moisture	Negative
Note: Root impasse at 35 cm		



DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>RS53</b>		
0-12	Dark brown, clay silt loam, few cobbles, low moisture, fine roots	Negative
12-35	Light brown silt loam	Negative
<b>RS54</b>		
0-5	Shallow A, sandy loam	Negative
5-42	Mottled orange brown silty loam, fine roots, small to medium cobbles	Negative
42-50	Ashy grey hydric soils	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 50 cm		
<b>RS55</b>		
0-22	Very dark brown, clay silt loam, moderately saturated, few small roots	Negative
22-37	Glacial till	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 46 cm		
<b>RS56</b>		
0-38	Dark to light silt loam, few roots, small cobbles	Negative
<b>RS57</b>		
0-10	Dark brown silt loam, fine roots, small cobbles	Negative
10-31	Light brown silt loam, low to no moisture content	Negative
31-35	Glacial till	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 42 cm		
<b>RS58</b>		
0-17	Dark brown silt loam, some fine roots, small cobbles	Negative
17-36	Light brown silt loam, small cobbles	Negative
36-42	Glacial till	
Note: Hit water table at 40 cm		
<b>RS59</b>		
0-29	Dark to black sandy loam	Negative
29-40	Glacial till	Negative
<b>SS1</b>		
0-32	Dark grayish brown silt loam, no gravel, some small roots	Negative
32-42	Dark grayish brown silt loam, patches of mottled olive loam throughout	Negative
42-51	Olive gray loam, mottled, compacted, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>SS2</b>		
0-38	Dark grayish brown silt loam, some gravel, some small roots	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS3</b>		
0-35	Dark grayish brown silt loam, some gravel, some small roots	Negative
35-44	Dark grayish brown silt loam mixed with olive gray loam, compacted	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>SS4</b>		
0-35	Dark grayish brown silt loam, some gravel, some small roots	Negative
35-39	Dark grayish brown silt loam mixed with olive gray loam, compacted	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS5</b>		
0-51	Dark grayish brown to grayish brown silt loam, patches of dark brown silt loam throughout, small gravels and roots present	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS6</b>		
0-37	Very dark grayish brown loam, little to no gravel, highly saturated	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS7</b>		
0-33	Dark brown loam, no gravel, some small roots	Negative
33-45	Dark yellowish brown loam, no gravel	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS8</b>		
0-37	Very dark grayish brown loam, little to no gravel, highly saturated	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS9</b>		
0-30	Very dark grayish brown loam, little to no gravel, highly saturated	Negative
30-39	Dark brown loam, no gravel, some small roots	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS10</b>		
0-39	Very dark grayish brown loam, little to no gravel, highly saturated	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS11</b>		
0-30	Very dark grayish brown loam, little to no gravel, highly saturated	Negative
<b>SS12</b>		
0-38	Very dark grayish brown loam, little to no gravel, highly saturated, many roots	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS13</b>		
0-40	Very dark brown loam, very saturated, some gravels present	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS14</b>		
0-30	Very dark grayish brown loam, little to no gravel, highly saturated	Negative
30-42	Olive gray loam, mottled, highly compacted, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>SS15</b>		
0-31	Very dark grayish brown loam, little to no gravel, highly saturated	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>SS16</b>		
0-33	Very dark brown loam, decomposing organics, no gravels, many large roots	Negative
33-44	Olive gray loam, mottled, glacial sediment, moderately compacted	Negative
<b>SS17</b>		
0-30	Very dark brown loam, some gravels, many roots, very saturated	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS18</b>		
0-23	Dark brown loam, little to no gravels	Negative
23-40	Grayish brown to olive brown loam, reddish brown loam surrounding burnt root in E wall	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS19</b>		
0-29	Dark brown clay loam, some gravels	Negative
29-35	Grayish brown loam, mottled, highly compacted, glacial sediments	Negative
<b>SS20</b>		
0-28	Dark grayish brown clay loam, no gravels	Negative
28-31	Olive gray loam, mottled glacial sediments, saturated	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS21</b>		
0-30	Dark grayish brown clay loam, no gravels	Negative
30-40	Olive gray loam, mottled glacial sediments	Negative
<b>SS22</b>		
0-13	Dark grayish brown clay loam, no gravels	Negative
13-41	Dark grayish brown clay loam mixed with olive gray mottled glacial sediments	Negative
41-50	Olive gray loam, mottled glacial sediments, compacted	Negative
<b>SS23</b>		
0-57	Dark grayish brown clay loam, some gravels	Negative
57-68	Olive gray loam, mottled glacial sediments, compacted	Negative
<b>SS24</b>		
0-22	Dark grayish brown clay loam, some gravels	Negative
22-39	Olive gray loam, mottled glacial sediments, compacted	Negative
<b>SS25</b>		
0-23	Very dark brown loam, roots, decomposing organics	Negative
23-50	Dark brown loam, some gravels, many roots, saturated	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS26</b>		
0-14	Dark brown to dark grayish brown silt loam, little to no gravel	Negative
14-33	Gray mottled silt clay, glacial sediments, highly mottled, very compacted	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		



DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>SS27</b>		
0-39	Very dark grayish brown silt loam, some gravels, some gravels	Negative
Note: Plastic pipe (likely drain) impasse		
<b>SS28</b>		
0-15	Dark brown to dark grayish brown silt loam, little to no gravel	Negative
15-40	Gray mottled silt clay, glacial sediments, highly mottled, very compacted	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS29</b>		
0-14	Very dark grayish brown silt loam, no gravels, many roots	Negative
14-21	Dark gray clay loam	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS30</b>		
0-49	Very dark grayish brown silt loam, patches of grayish brown mottled clay throughout	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS31</b>		
0-21	Dark grayish brown to dark yellowish brown loam, highly saturated	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>SS32</b>		
0-30	Very dark brown loam, highly saturated, many large roots and decomposing organics	Negative
Note: Groundwater encountered		
<b>MM1</b>		
0-42	Grey-brown, clay-silt loam, blocky, chunks of grey clay deposits throughout strat, oxidation modeling, few fine grassroots, saturated, subrounded and subangular medium-sized cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 42 cm		
<b>MM2</b>		
0-41	Grey-brown, clay-silt loam, blocky, chunks of grey clay deposits throughout strat, oxidation modeling, few fine grassroots, saturated, subrounded and subangular medium-sized cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 41 cm		
<b>MM3</b>		
0-34	Grey-brown, clay-silt loam, blocky, chunks of grey clay deposits throughout strat, oxidation modeling, few fine grassroots, saturated, high quantity of subrounded and subangular medium to large-sized cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 34 cm, found a black plastic shard- disturbed		
<b>MM4</b>		
0-39	Grey-brown, clay-silt loam, blocky, chunks of grey clay deposits throughout strat, oxidation modeling, few fine grassroots, saturated, subrounded and subangular medium-sized cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 39 cm		
<b>MM5</b>		
0-31	Grey-brown, clay-silt loam, blocky, chunks of grey clay deposits throughout strat, oxidation modeling, few fine grassroots, one medium-sized root in the middle of the probe, saturated, subrounded and subangular small-sized cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 31 cm		

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>MM6</b>		
0-25	Grey-brown, clay-silt loam, blocky, chunks of grey clay deposits throughout strat, oxidation modeling, few fine grassroots, very saturated, subrounded and subangular medium-sized cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 25 cm		
<b>MM7</b>		
0-60	Grey-brown, silt-clay loam, sticky, mild oxidation modeling, few fine grassroots, subrounded and subangular medium-sized cobbles	Negative
Note: Rocky impasse at 60 cm		
<b>MM8</b>		
0-65	Brown-grey, silt-clay loam, blocky, very sticky, mild oxidation modeling, few fine grassroots, saturated, subrounded and subangular medium-sized cobbles	Negative
Note:		
<b>MM9</b>		
0-52	Brown, silt-clay loam, soft, blocky, moderately saturated, sticky, few small roots, subrounded and rounded small-medium cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 52 cm, two charcoal deposits at 30 cm		
<b>MM10</b>		
0-30	Brown, silt-clay loam, lightly saturated, small pockets of grey clay, some gravel, small subrounded cobbles	Negative
30-46	Grey, clay-silt loam, oxidation modeling, glacial outwash	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 46 cm		
<b>MM11</b>		
0-35	Brown, silt-clay loam, moderately saturated, some gravel, medium-large sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 35 cm		
<b>MM12</b>		
0-37	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, soft	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 37 cm		
<b>MM13</b>		
0-30	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, soft	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 30 cm		
<b>MM14</b>		
0-20	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, soft	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 20 cm, ground wire at 15 cm from cell tower		
<b>MM15</b>		
0-37	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, soft	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 37 cm, ground wire at 20 cm from cell tower		
<b>MM16</b>		
0-36	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, soft	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 36 cm		
<b>MM17</b>		
0-25	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, soft, few medium-sized roots, few medium-sized rounded cobbles, one large root on Eastern wall	Negative
25-48	Grey, clay-silt loam, saturated, minor oxidation modeling, medium-sized rounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 48 cm		

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>MM18</b>		
0-25	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, highly saturated, soft, small-medium sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 25 cm, ground wire at 20 cm		
<b>MM19</b>		
0-26	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, soft, one large root, many medium roots, medium-sized subrounded cobbles	Negative
26-43	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, highly saturated, soft	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 43 cm		
<b>MM20</b>		
0-33	Dark brown, clay-silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, soft, one large subangular cobble, medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 33 cm		
<b>MM21</b>		
0-30	Very dark brown, silt-clay loam, soft, sticky, medium-sized roots, highly saturated	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 30 cm		
<b>MM22</b>		
0-30	Dark brown, silt loam, sticky, highly saturated, soft	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 30 cm		
<b>MM23</b>		
0-29	Dark brown, silt-clay loam, sticky, highly saturated, soft, one medium-sized root	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 29 cm		
<b>MM24</b>		
0-9	Brown, sandy-silt loam, medium grain, sticky, highly saturated	Negative
9-35	Grey-brown, sandy-clay loam, saturated, mild oxidation modeling, poorly sorted, some gravel, medium-sized subangular and subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 35 cm		
<b>MM25</b>		
0-38	Grey, sandy-clay loam, multiple lenses of dark grey coarse-grained sand, mild oxidation modeling, subangular cobbles, poorly sorted cobbles in size, some gravel, highly saturated, sticky, few small grassroots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 38 cm		
<b>MM26</b>		
0-30	Brown-grey, sandy-silt loam, medium coarse-grained, poorly sorted, small-medium sized subrounded cobbles, small subangular cobbles, some gravel, sticky, highly saturated, lenses of dark grey coarse-grained sand, few small pockets of grey clay	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 30 cm		
<b>MM27</b>		
0-33	Brown-gray, silt-sandy loam, medium grain, sticky, saturated, small pockets of grey clay with mild oxidation modeling, few small subrounded and subangular cobbles, some gravel	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 33 cm		
<b>MM28</b>		
0-39	Brown-gray, silt-sandy loam, medium grain, sticky, saturated, small pockets of grey clay with mild oxidation modeling, few small subrounded and subangular cobbles, some gravel	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 39 cm		



DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>MM29</b>		
0-30	Brown-gray, silt-sandy loam, medium grain, saturated, small pockets of grey clay with mild oxidation modeling, few small subrounded and subangular cobbles, some gravel	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 30 cm		
<b>MM30</b>		
0-34	Brown, sandy-silt loam, saturated, medium-coarse grained, some gravel, poorly sorted, 1 large subangular cobble, many medium-sized subrounded cobbles, few small grassroots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 34 cm		
<b>MM31</b>		
0-47	Brown, silt-sandy loam, medium-grained, dry, some gravel, poorly sorted, many small-medium-large sized subangular cobbles, grassroots	Negative
Note: Rocky impasse at 47 cm		
<b>MM32</b>		
0-24	Glacial, grey clay, oxidation modeling, subrounded and subangular cobbles	Negative
Note:		
<b>MM33</b>		
0-37	Brown, silt loam, saturated, very minor oxidation modeling, one small charcoal deposit, medium-sized subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 37 cm		
<b>MM34</b>		
0-36	Brown, silt loam, highly saturated, very minor oxidation modeling, one small charcoal deposit, medium-sized subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 36 cm		
<b>MM35</b>		
0-34	Brown, silt loam, highly saturated, very minor oxidation modeling, one small charcoal deposit, medium-sized subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 34 cm		
<b>MM36</b>		
0-28	Brown, silt-clay loam, moderately saturated, friable, sticky	Negative
28-40	Brown-grey, clay-sandy loam, oxidation modeling, very small subangular cobbles, gravelly	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 40 cm		
<b>MM37</b>		
0-57	Brown, silt-clay loam, moderately saturated, sticky, friable, a lot of medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 57 cm		
<b>MM38</b>		
0-34	Brown, silt loam, moderately saturated, friable, slightly sticky, a lot of medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Root impasse at 34 cm		
<b>MM39</b>		
0-52	Brown, silt loam, moderately saturated, friable, very sticky, medium-sized subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Root impasse at 52		
<b>MM40</b>		
0-19	Brown, silt loam, moderately saturated, friable	Negative
19-50	Grey-brown, sandy-clay loam, poorly sorted, oxidation modeling, glacial outwash	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 50 cm		

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>MM41</b>		
0-33	Brown, silt loam, sticky, moderately saturated, friable, a handful of medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 33 cm		
<b>MM42</b>		
0-30	Brown, silt loam, very sticky, highly saturated, friable, subangular cobbles, a handful of medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 30 cm		
<b>MM43</b>		
0-36	Brown, silt loam, very sticky, well saturated, friable, crumbly, some oxidation modeling, medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 36 cm		
<b>MM44</b>		
0-41	Brown, silt loam, dry, medium grain, friable, crumbly, one charcoal deposit, subangular and subrounded small cobbles, a handful of small roots	Negative
Note: Root impasse at 41 cm		
<b>MM45</b>		
0-34	Brown, silt loam, sticky, saturated, medium-sized subangular and subrounded cobbles, medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 34 cm		
<b>MM46</b>		
0-43	Brown, silt loam, friable, crumbly, dry, small and medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Root impasse		
<b>MM47</b>		
0-33	Black-brown, silt loa, medium-grained, sticky, highly saturated, marshy-wetland, medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 33 cm		
<b>MM48</b>		
0-20	Grey-brown, silt-clay loam, some gravel, sticky, saturated	Negative
20-32	Grey-brown, silt-clay loam, more dense, sticky, saturated, some gravel, oxidation modeling	Negative
Note:		
<b>MM49</b>		
0-20	Grey-brown, silt-clay loam, some gravel, sticky, saturated	Negative
20-33	Grey-brown, silt-clay loam, more dense, sticky, saturated, some gravel, oxidation modeling	Negative
Note:		
<b>MM50</b>		
0-18	Brown loam, medium grain, high quantity of small to medium-sized roots	Negative
18-40	Dark yellowish brown, silt loam, saturated, sticky, few small roots	Negative
40-50	Dark greyish brown, silt-clay loam, sticky, saturated	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 50 cm		
<b>MM51</b>		
0-36	Very dark brown, silt loam, very saturated, sticky	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 36 cm		

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>MM52</b>		
0-40	Brown, silt loam, dry, some gravel, medium-sized rounded cobbles, a lot of small and medium-sized roots	Negative
Note: Root impasse		
<b>MM53</b>		
0-32	Very dark brown, silt loam, small and medium-sized roots, highly saturated, sticky	Negative
Note: Hit water table at 32 cm		
<b>MM54</b>		
0-33	Dark grey-brown, silt loam, some gravel, high quantity of small and medium-sized roots	Negative
33-46	Grey-brown, silt-clay loam, oxidation modeling, dense, glacial	Negative
Note:		
<b>JB1</b>		
0-12	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low compaction, few fine roots, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
12-30	Light grayish brown silty clay, moderate compaction, slight mottling, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
30-52	Olive gray fine silty clay, high compaction, no gravel, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>JB2</b>		
0-20	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low compaction, few fine roots, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
20-40	Light grayish brown silty clay, moderate compaction, slight mottling, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 38cm.		
<b>JB3</b>		
0-33	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low compaction, few fine roots, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 26cm.		
<b>JB4</b>		
0-40	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low compaction, few fine roots, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	1x piece of foam, 1x piece of asphalt
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 24cm.		
<b>JB5</b>		
0-40	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, fine to medium roots, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
40-64	Light olive brown silty sand, very fine, wet, no gravel content, mottled throughout, fine to medium roots	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 58cm.		
<b>JB6</b>		
0-44	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, fine to medium roots, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 34cm.		
<b>JB7</b>		
0-35	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, fine to medium roots, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 25cm.		



DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>JB8</b>		
0-30	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, fine to medium roots, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 19cm.		
<b>JB9</b>		
0-28	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, fine to medium roots, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 12cm.		
<b>JB10</b>		
0-40	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, fine to medium roots, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 24cm.		
<b>JB11</b>		
0-26	Dark grayish brown silt loam, no gravel, fine to medium roots, low compaction	Negative
26-36	Light brown silt loam, no gravel, fine to medium roots, low compaction	Negative
36-56	Gray silty sand, fine, moderate compaction, moderate gravel content consisting of small to medium sized rounded and angular pebbles, mottled throughout, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to rock impasse at 56cm.		
<b>JB12</b>		
0-30	Dark grayish brown silt loam, no gravel, fine to medium roots, low compaction	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to root impasse at 30cm.		
<b>JB13</b>		
0-19	Dark grayish brown silt loam, no gravel, fine to medium roots, low compaction	Negative
19-38	Light yellowish brown fine silt, low compaction, wet, no gravel, fine to large roots	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 35cm.		
<b>JB14</b>		
0-25	Dark grayish brown silt loam, no gravel, fine to medium roots, low compaction	Negative
25-45	Gray silty sand, fine, moderate compaction, moderate gravel content consisting of small to medium sized rounded and angular pebbles, mottled throughout, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 43cm.		
<b>JB15</b>		
0-16	Dark grayish brown silt loam, no gravel, fine to medium roots, low compaction	Negative
16-36	Light yellowish brown fine silt, low compaction, wet, no gravel, fine to large roots	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 28cm.		
<b>JB16</b>		
0-20	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine roots, slightly mottled, very low compaction	Negative
20-37	Light gray silt, moderate compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles, mottled throughout, wet, glacial sediment	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>JB17</b>		
0-10	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine roots, slightly mottled, very low compaction	Negative
10-21	Black coarse grained sand fill, very low compaction, very wet, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 15cm.		
<b>JB18</b>		
0-10	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine roots, slightly mottled, very low compaction	Negative
10-15	Black coarse grained sand fill, very low compaction, very wet, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles	Negative
15-25	Light gray silt, moderate compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles, mottled throughout, wet, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 20cm.		
<b>JB19</b>		
0-11	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine roots, slightly mottled, very low compaction	Negative
11-25	Black coarse grained sand fill, very low compaction, very wet, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles	Negative
25-35	Light gray silt, moderate compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles, mottled throughout, wet, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>JB20</b>		
0-20	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine roots, slightly mottled, very low compaction	Negative
20-40	Light gray silt, moderate compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles, mottled throughout, wet, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 34cm.		
<b>JB21</b>		
0-10	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine roots, slightly mottled, very low compaction	Negative
10-20	Black coarse grained sand fill, very low compaction, very wet, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles	Negative
20-30	Light gray silt, moderate compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles, mottled throughout, wet, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>JB22</b>		
0-12	Light grayish brown silt loam, very wet, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine roots, slightly mottled, very low compaction	Negative
12-19	Black coarse grained sand fill, very low compaction, very wet, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles	Negative
19-36	Light gray silt, moderate compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles, mottled throughout, wet, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 34cm.		
<b>JB23</b>		
0-34	Black coarse grained sand fill, very low compaction, very wet, very low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 27cm.		
<b>JB24</b>		
0-20	Very light brown silt loam, very wet, no gravel, fine roots, very low compaction	Negative
20-30	Light gray silt, very fine, heavy mottling throughout, very wet, glacial sediment	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>JB25</b>		
0-20	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, no gravel, very wet, fine roots	Negative
20-30	Gray silt, mottled throughout, low compaction, very wet, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 21cm.		
<b>JB26</b>		
0-41	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, no gravel, very wet, fine roots	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 35cm.		
<b>JB27</b>		
0-19	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine to medium roots	Negative
19-49	Light gray silt, fine, low compaction, no gravel, fine roots, mottling throughout, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>JB28</b>		
0-22	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine to medium roots	Negative
22-47	Light gray silt, fine, low compaction, no gravel, fine roots, mottling throughout, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 45cm.		
<b>JB29</b>		
0-33	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine to medium roots	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 20cm.		
<b>JB30</b>		
0-25	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine to medium roots	Negative
25-55	Light gray silt, fine, low compaction, no gravel, fine roots, mottling throughout, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>JB31</b>		
0-27	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine to medium roots	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to root impasse at 27cm.		
<b>JB32</b>		
0-20	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine to medium roots	Negative
20-37	Yellowish brown silt loam, fine to large roots, low gravel content consisting of small rounded and angular pebbles, low compaction	Negative
37-47	Light gray silt, fine, low compaction, no gravel, fine roots, mottling throughout, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>JB33</b>		
0-33	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine to medium roots	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to root impasse at 33cm.		
<b>JB34</b>		
0-30	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine to medium roots	Negative
30-40	Light gray silt, fine, low compaction, no gravel, fine roots, mottling throughout, glacial sediment	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to standing water at 36cm.		



DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
<b>JB35</b>		
0-25	Grayish brown silt loam, low compaction, low gravel content consisting of small rounded pebbles, fine roots, very wet	Negative
<b>Note:</b> Probe terminated due to 13cm.		