

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Haller Park Splash Pad Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: February 2018

County: Snohomish Section: 2 Township: 31 Range: 5E

Quad: Arlington West Acres: 2.5

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 #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
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Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Haller Park Splash Pad Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington

Prepared for:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) contracted with the City of Arlington (the City) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Haller Park Splash Pad Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington. The project consists of constructing an addition to Haller Park that includes a splash pad with pump-house and piping, new paved walkways, park lighting, and improved parking with ADA accessible parking spaces. The project includes funding through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and RCO is the lead government agency for the project. The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the project for the potential effects on archaeological or historic resources, meeting all requirements of the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and Executive Order 05-05.

ASM's assessment included archival and literature background research, tribal coordination, cultural resources field survey, and preparation of this technical report. No cultural resources were identified within the project area of potential effects (APE) as a result of the assessment. Based on the results of the assessment, ASM recommends that the proposed Haller Park Splash Pad Project will have no effect on historic properties. Therefore, ASM makes no further recommendations for additional cultural resources work associated with the proposed project.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a cultural resources assessment conducted by ASM for the proposed Haller Park Splash Pad Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington. The proposed project is encompassed by Haller Park in Section 2 of Township 31 North, Range 5 East, Willamette Base and Meridian (Figure 1). ASM's archaeological assessment consisted of a literature review of site forms and previous cultural resources reports on file at DAHP and pertinent historic and ethnographic maps and documentation, tribal coordination, a field survey of the entire project area, and preparation of this technical report to fully document the results of the assessment in accordance with DAHP regulations and EO 05-05.

After the introductory chapter, this report includes chapters on the archaeological context, briefly describing the environment, culture history, and previous research; on research design and field methods; on field results; and on recommendations for further archaeological work associated with the proposed project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City is planning construction of an addition to Haller Park that includes a splash pad with pump-house and piping, new paved walkways, park lighting, and improved parking with ADA accessible parking spaces. The spraydeck for the splash pad would be constructed immediately north of the existing park play areas north of West Cox Avenue, with an associated pumphouse and reservoir tank located east of the splash pad. A stage/plaza would be built northeast of the splash pad. New paved paths would connect to existing park paths, and a new paved trail/access road would be constructed along the east end of the park components west of and below the Centennial Trail. Additional landscaping and lighting would be installed across the park. Improvements to the current gravel parking area on the west side of the park include the installation of raingardens as well as additional parking spaces.

DAHP AND TRIBAL CONSULTATION

RCO is the lead government agency for the project and is conducting government-to-government consultation with DAHP and the affected Native American Tribes per EO 05-05. ASM contacted the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) Kerry Lyste to inquire if the Tribe had any specific concerns regarding the project area and to offer the Tribe an opportunity to accompany ASM during the field survey, as well as to discuss the results of fieldwork subsequent to the survey. ASM's contacts with the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians THPO were not for the purpose of, or in place of, lead agency consultation or project review.

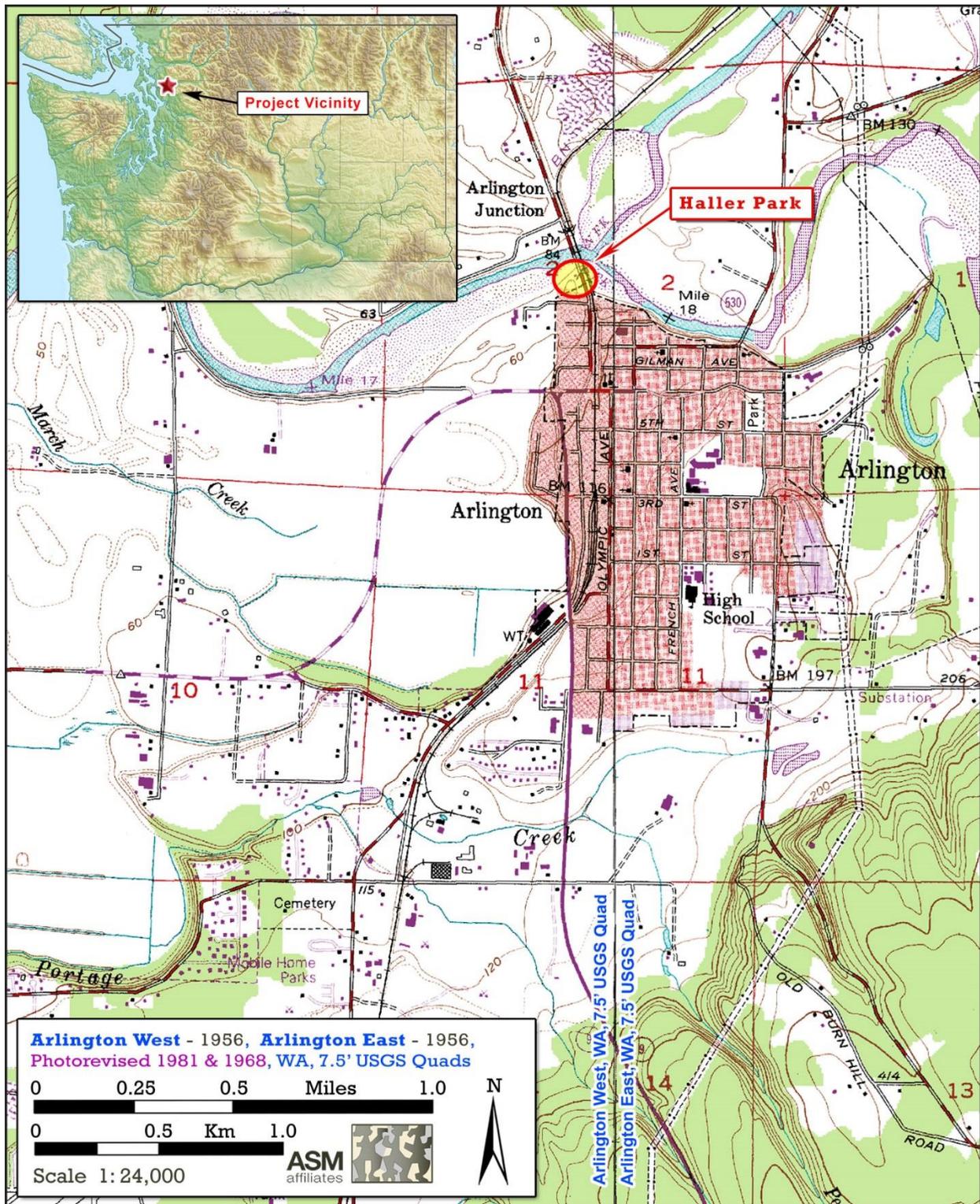


Figure 1. Haller Park Splash Pad Project location.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This chapter reviews the environmental setting and the precontact, ethnographic, and historic cultural sequences of the project vicinity and summarizes how pertinent investigations in the general region have contributed to the current constructions of past cultural history.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental factors affecting human land-use patterns in the current project vicinity include Pleistocene glaciation and Holocene climate change. The Cordilleran Ice Sheet began moving south from the coastal mountains of British Columbia approximately 20,000 years ago, representing the last advance of a continental glacier through the Puget Lowland. The Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet progressed south through the Puget Sound Basin from Canada, reaching its southern limit approximately 17,000 years ago (Porter and Swanson 1998). The advancing front of the glacier blocked drainage channels that previously flowed to the north into Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, forming lakes south of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet. Glacial outwash and ancestral channels of contemporary river systems in the Puget Lowland drained south through the Chehalis River Valley. Puget Sound embayments formed as the advancing glacier cut deep troughs through bedrock and previous glacial deposits. As the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet reached its maximum southern extent approximately 30 km south of Olympia by around 17,000 years ago, the southern edge of the ice sheet remained stationary and stagnated for a short period (Porter and Swanson 1998:210). At around 16,950 years ago, the Puget Lobe receded rapidly northward (Porter and Swanson 1998:210; Thorson 1981). After the retreat of the glacier, sea level of Puget Sound and much of the world was still lower than it is today. Sea level was rising relative to ground surfaces approximately 9,000 years ago, and the surface elevation of Puget Sound was probably within 5 to 9 m (16 to 30 ft.) of its present elevation by around 5,000 years ago (Beale 1991; Eronen et al. 1987).

Vegetation patterns in western Washington shifted at least three times in the past 14,000 years due to regional climate changes in the Pacific Northwest. The northern Puget Sound was characterized by a cool, dry climate between approximately 13,000 and 12,000 B.P. Vegetation at this time included grasslands within open forests of sparse lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), sedges (Cyperaceae), sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.), and an assortment of herbs (Barnosky et al. 1987; Brubaker 1991; Whitlock 1992). Regional climate warmed by approximately 12,000 B.P., and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) became integrated with the existing forest (Whitlock 1992). From approximately 12,000 to 7000 B.P., regional climate became much drier, characterized by higher summer temperatures and an increase in severity and frequency of summer droughts (Barnosky et al. 1987; Brubaker 1991; Whitlock 1992). The regional environment changed to a cooler, moist marine climate after 6000 B.P. An increase in summer precipitation and a decrease in summer temperatures accompanied an increase in the relative abundance of western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and western hemlock, culminating in a western hemlock-Douglas fir-dominated forest (Brubaker 1991; Whitlock 1992).

Haller Park is located on the southern bank of the Stillaguamish River at the confluence of the North and South forks of the river. An early Government Land Office (GLO) survey described extensive log jams downstream from the forks in the mid-1870s (United States Surveyor General 1875a, 1875b). Soils mapped in Haller Park consist primarily of Puget silty clay loam, but also include Puyallup fine sandy loam to the west and Alderwood-Everett gravelly sandy loams to the east. Puget and Puyallup series soils formed from alluvium on floodplains and terraces, respectively. Alderwood series soils formed on till plains from basal till, while Everett soils formed from glacial outwash on terraces and plains (Soil Survey Staff 2017).

CULTURAL SETTING

This section briefly reviews the precontact, ethnographic, and historic cultural sequence of the Haller Park vicinity. This is a summary of how pertinent investigations in the general region have contributed to the understanding of past utilization of the current project area. It is not intended to be an exhaustive account of all research conducted in the area.

Precontact

The antiquity of human occupation in North America has been the subject of considerable debate over the last few decades, and a number of sites have been suggested to represent very early occupation of the Americas (Dillehay and Collins 1988; Fariña 2015; Guidon and Delibrias 1986; Owen 1984; Taylor 1991). The most widely accepted current model is that humans first entered the western hemisphere between approximately 16,000–15,000 B.P., with a second migration of proto-Clovis peoples occurring between 1,000–2,000 years later (e.g., Pitblado 2011; Waters and Stafford 2014). Humans probably migrated into the Puget Sound region by approximately 12,500 B.P. as glaciers retreated during the Late Pleistocene. Limited archaeological evidence, characterized by lithic artifacts, including the distinctive Clovis-type fluted projectile points, exists for these early populations in the Pacific Northwest region (Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990).

The earliest archaeological evidence of Holocene exploitation in the Puget Sound region is commonly classified as the Olcott complex. The Olcott complex began around 10,000 B.P. and continued to as late as 4000 B.P., although the chronology of this complex is poorly understood, with various classifications, terminologies, and subdivisions utilized within the literature. Large cobble tools and leaf-shaped projectile points, often heavily weathered, typically characterize Olcott sites. These sites are generally recorded on river and streams terraces, with the Olcott type site recorded on the South Fork of the Stillaguamish River. The Olcott artifacts indicate a subsistence strategy concentrating on large game hunting and plant food gathering, while the location of Olcott sites on river and stream terraces infer a fishing element (Carlson 1990; Chatters et al. 2011; Mattson 1985; Nelson 1990).

As the regional climate shifted to a drier pattern and sea levels stabilized by 5000 B.P., people living in the Pacific Northwest Coast region increasingly relied on marine intertidal resources for subsistence (Ames and Maschner 1999:88-89), although sedentary seasonal winter settlements based on the storage of marine resources may have appeared on the Northwest Coast as early as 7000 B.P. (Cannon and Yang 2006). The specialized fishing industry characteristic of the Puget Sound region and the Northwest Coast in general solidified in the region after 2500 B.P. (Ames and Maschner 1999). Plank houses and specialized fishing implements, including toggled harpoons, appear in the archaeological record of the Puget Sound region during this time, and likely accompanied an increased reliance on and surplus storage of salmon and harvested shellfish (Ames and Maschner 1999; Nelson 1990). Large shell midden sites also appear in the archaeological record at this time and continue into the ethnohistoric period (Ames and Maschner 1999:89), as do small notched projectile points potentially indicative of bow-and-arrow technology (Ames and Maschner 1999:200; Nelson 1990).

Ethnographic

Native groups living in the Puget Sound region at the time of contact generally spoke one of two Lushootseed dialects, Northern and Southern. Both groups spoke languages assigned by linguists to the Coast Salish language family (Suttles and Lane 1990:485–486). Although there were distinct differences in the practices of speakers of various dialects, and even within groups speaking the same dialect, the people living in the Puget Sound region shared many cultural traits, including a dependence on marine resources—particularly salmon and shellfish—as their primary basis of subsistence, as well as extensive woodworking

and basketry technologies. Gill and dip nets, basket traps, weirs, harpoons, and gaff hooks were utilized to catch fish, while shellfish were collected by hand or with digging sticks. Wooden implements, including boxes, water containers, and other domestic items, were crafted using adzes, mauls, and wedges made of stone, antler, and wood. Cedar bark was utilized extensively for several purposes, including clothing, basketry, bedding, and cordage. People often occupied winter residences consisting of cedar plank longhouses, although some people lived in similar villages year-round. They also utilized seasonal resource procurement systems, using cedar dugout canoes, trail networks, and portable shelters when traveling to fishing, hunting, shellfish-collecting, and berry-gathering areas in the spring, summer, and early fall. Animals hunted include deer, elk, bear, mountain goat, beaver, seal, and waterfowl; they were taken with bows and arrows, clubs, harpoons, pitfalls, deadfalls, and nets. In addition to food, animal resources also provided clothing, bedding, and tools. Dogs were domesticated and, in some instances, used to assist in hunting activities. Numerous types of roots, berries, nuts and other plants were gathered for subsistence as well as medicinal purposes (Gibbs 1877; Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Smith 1941; Suttles and Lane 1990; Waterman 1973; Waterman and Greiner 1921). Native populations in the region encouraged the growth of roots and berries, as well as grasses to attract grazing animals, through controlled burning of prairies (Boyd 1999). Puget Sound groups maintained expansive trading networks within the region, as well as south to the Columbia River, north into present-day Canada, west to the Pacific Coast, and eastward across the Cascade Mountain Range, and they established complex religious, economic, and social structures that were made possible by a surplus of stored marine resources (Holm 1990; Hymes 1990; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Haller Park is within the ethnographic territory of the Northern Lushootseed speaking Stillaguamish, who occupied numerous villages along the Stillaguamish River ranging from its mouth to the current community of Trafton. Each village maintained fish traps, with its occupants smoking and drying salmon for winter surplus. The Stillaguamish travelled upriver from their villages in the spring to hunt, fish, and gather plant resources along the upper Stillaguamish River and its tributaries (Baenen 1981; Bruseth 1972; Gibbs 1877; Lane 1973; Smith 1941; Spier 1936; Suttles and Lane 1990; Swanton 1979). The prominent village of *Skabalko* was located at the confluence of the North and South forks of the Stillaguamish River near present day Arlington. This village location was also reportedly frequented by the Sauk and Snohomish (Bruseth 1972:11; Smith 1941:209-210; Swanton 1979:45).

Contact with Euro-American populations resulted in extensive changes to the Native communities. Smallpox and other diseases greatly reduced Native populations in the Puget Sound region, and land claims by Euro-Americans, as well as the establishment of reservations, removed several Native groups from their traditional territories, limiting access to their customary hunting and fishing areas (Suttles and Lane 1990). The United States, under Washington Territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens, established several reservations designed for the forced relocation of Native Americans living in the Puget Sound region in the middle of the 19th century (Marino 1990:169). Representatives of numerous Northern Lushootseed-speaking groups, including the Stillaguamish, Sauk-Suiattle, Skagit, Snohomish, and Swinomish, signed the Treaty of Point Elliott in 1855, resulting in the creation of the Tulalip and Swinomish reservations. The Tulalip Reservation was established in 1873 for members of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skagit, Skykomish, Suiattle, Samish, and Stillaguamish. Although some members of the Stillaguamish relocated to the Tulalip Reservation, the majority did not. The Stillaguamish Tribe gained Federal-recognition in 1976 (Lane 1973; Marino 1990).

Historic

Nonnatives began arriving in Puget Sound in the late 1700s. The first nonnatives to travel south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca were explorers, followed by fur traders and missionaries. British explorer George Vancouver explored and charted the shores of Puget Sound in the 1790s, and the Wilkes expedition, sponsored by the United States, conducted further explorations in 1841 (Meany 1907, 1926; Wilkes 1845). The United States took sole possession of the southern half of the Oregon Country, including what is now

2. Archaeological Context

Washington State, in 1846, and by the early 1850s, Euro-Americans began streaming into Puget Sound, first seeking timber and then lands to establish homes and farms. The United States Congress established Washington Territory in 1853, and Washington gained statehood in 1889 (Bagley 1929; Whitfield 1926). The first Euro-American settlers arrived in the Arlington area in the 1880s, establishing saw mills and transporting timber along the Stillaguamish River (Interstate Publishing 1906:359–362; Whitfield 1926:525–529). The towns of Arlington and nearby Haller City were platted in 1890 and incorporated as the City of Arlington in 1903. The Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern (SLS&E) Railway arrived at Arlington in 1890, leading to the town's economic growth and ultimate supremacy in the competition between the two communities (Cameron et al. 2005:106, 130; Interstate Publishing 1906:359–360; Oakley 2007; Whitfield 1926:526–537). By the 1920s, Arlington's primary economic industry began transitioning from logging operations to agricultural activities (Whitfield 1926:537).

The SLS&E railroad crossed the Stillaguamish River in the eastern end of what is now Haller Park along the current alignment of the Centennial Trail. Haller Park is within the original plat of Haller City. The Arlington Shingle Company operated along the Stillaguamish River in the north end of Haller Park by the early 20th century, while the Brown Kunze Company shingle mill was located immediately west of the park at that time. The Arlington Shingle Company operation included two large industrial buildings and a smaller office. Five to six buildings, likely representing residential dwellings and/or small commercial businesses were also located in the southern end of the park north of West Cox Avenue at the time (Anderson 1910; United States Geological Survey 1911). The By the early 1930s the Arlington Shingle Company was no longer extent within Haller Park (Puget Sound River History Project 2003). Only three buildings were present north of West Cox Avenue by the early 1940s, and by the 1950s no structures remained within the park (United States Geological Survey 1941, 1943, 1956).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

At least 29 previous cultural resource studies have been carried out within one-mile of the Haller Park Splash Pad Project (Table 1). The most recent study (Steingraber 2015) was conducted in the north end of Haller Park and consisted of archeological monitoring during construction of a new boat ramp. The monitoring efforts identified homogenous silty loam sediment deposits up to 10 ft. (3.048 m) deep. Modern debris associated with development of the park in the 1960s was encountered throughout the sediment deposit. No cultural resources were identified during the monitoring project (Steingraber 2015). Two additional studies conducted immediately south (Gillis and Miss 2006) and west (Smith et al. 2008) of Haller Park each resulted in the identification of historic period archaeological sites (see below).

Table 1. Previous Studies within 1-mi. of the Haller Park Splash Pad Project

Title	Author(s)	Date
<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of the Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 530 Junction Arlington Heights Road/Jordan Road Signalization and Channelization Project, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Axton and Komen	2001
<i>Cultural Resource Survey of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington Addendum Sixteen: Arlington Area Access Roads</i>	Baker and Frazier	2006
<i>Cultural Resource Preliminary Survey of the Centennial Trail Phase II, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Blukis Onat and Cowan	2006
<i>Cultural Resource Survey of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington Addendum Twenty-Five: Arlington Area Safety Emergency Access Road</i>	Boynton and Ozbun	2006
<i>An Historic Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Washington State Department of Transportation's Stillaguamish River Bridges Replacement Project, SR 9 & SR 530, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Bruce	1991

Title	Author(s)	Date
<i>Archaeological Investigation Report Centennial Trail Phase 2 Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Bush et al.	2008
<i>Archaeological Assessment for the 67th Avenue Phase III Improvement Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Chambers	2010
<i>Evaluation of Six Cultural Resources for the Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington</i>	Chapman et al.	2005
<i>Archaeological Monitoring for the Sedro-Woolley Horse Ranch Transmission Line Rebuild Project, Skagit and Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Compas and Dellert	2010
<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Arlington Wastewater Treatment Project, Arlington, Washington</i>	Gillis and Miss	2006
<i>Emergency Archaeological Excavations at Site 45SN392 (Skabalko) on SR530 near Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Juell et al.	2005
<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Stillaguamish River Flood Control Project Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Kanaby and Kelly	2012
<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of the Modified Bypass/Throughpass Alternative of the Stillaguamish River Bridges Replacement Project, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Morgan	1994
<i>Cultural Resource Survey of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington Addendum Twelve: North Fork Stillaguamish River Directional Drill, Additional Temporary Extra Workspace Near Armstrong Lake Road</i>	Ogle	2006
<i>Cultural Resource Monitoring for Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington: North Fork Stillaguamish River Crossing (Snohomish County)</i>	Ozbun	2006
<i>Cultural Resource Survey of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington Addendum One: Supplemental Survey of Workspace, Extra Workspace Access Roads, and Pipeyards</i>	Ozbun et al.	2004
<i>Cultural Resources Clearance Survey SR 9 Schloman Road Vicinity to 256th Street NE and SR 9 Stanwood/Bryant Road Intersection, Snohomish County, Washington, Addendum to TAD AT</i>	Parvey	2005a
<i>Results of Sub-Surface Investigations for the SR 9 Schloman Road Detention Pond 1/Wetland Mitigation Area, Snohomish County, Washington, Addendum to TAD AT and TOO AL</i>	Parvey	2005b
<i>Cultural Resources Clearance Survey SR 9 Schloman Road Vicinity to 256th Street NE and SR-9 Stanwood/Bryant Road Intersection, Snohomish County</i>	Parvey and Shong	2003
<i>Phase 2 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sedro Woolley-Horse Ranch Transmission Line Upgrade, Skagit and Snohomish Counties, Washington</i>	Piper and Smith	2009
<i>SR 9: Haller Bridge Replacement Wetland Area, Station 41 +00.00 to Station 44+00.00, Snohomish County Washington</i>	Robinson	1996
<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring of the Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 9: Haller Bridge Replacement Project, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Robinson	1999
<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of the Stillaguamish River Bridges Replacement Project, SR 9 & SR 530 Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Robinson and Rice	1991
<i>Cultural Resource Survey of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington Addendum Twenty-Nine: Intensive Archaeological Exploration for the Stillaguamish River Horizontal Directional Drill Work Areas</i>	Sharma et al.	2005
<i>Cultural Resource Survey for the 26-Inch Pipeline Integrity Project: Pipeline Modification for Internal Inspection</i>	Smith et al.	2004a
<i>Cultural Resource Overview and Surveys of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington</i>	Smith et al.	2004b
<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Arlington Constructed Stormwater Wetland, Arlington, Washington</i>	Smith et al.	2008
<i>Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Haller Park Boat Launch Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Steingraber	2015
<i>Data Recovery at 4SSN409, the Teager/Weimer Site, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	White III et al.	2008

2. Archaeological Context

Nine archaeological sites are documented within one-mile of the Haller Park Splash Pad Project (Table 2). The nearest of these sites (45SN409 and 45SN444) represent historic debris scatters with associated privy features. The Teager/Weimer Site (45SN409) is located immediately south of Haller Park on the south side of West Cox Avenue. The site consists of an historic debris scatter and privy feature associated with domestic occupations. Artifacts associated with the debris scatter were identified within gravelly fine sand at depths ranging from 0-60 cm below surface (cmbs) and include bottle glass, window glass, earthenware, nails, brick, and mammal bone. Data recovery excavations of the privy feature resulted in the recovery of over 8,000 artifacts, mostly representing household debris, from 0-148 cmbs. Diagnostic artifacts from the debris scatter date from the 1890s-1930s, while historic research and diagnostic artifacts date the privy feature between 1892-1917 (Gillis and Miss 2006; White III et al. 2008). The Teager/Weimer Site has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Table 2. Archaeological Sites within 1-mi. of the Haller Park Splash Pad Project

Trinomial	Name – Type	References (Date)
45SN378	Northern Pacific Railway, Darrington Branch – Historic Railroad Grade	Smith et al. 2004b
45SN381	1920s-1930s Historic Road	Smith et al. 2004b
45SN382	Pre-Contact Lithic Material	Smith et al. 2004b Chapman et al. 2005
45SN392	Skabalko – Native American Burials	Juell et al. 2005
45SN394	Historic Debris Scatter (20 th Century)	Sharma et al. (2005)
45SN401	Historic Debris Scatter (Post-1935)	Ogle (2006)
45SN402	Historic Debris Scatter (Post-1942)	Ogle (2006)
45SN409	Teager/Weimer Site – Historic Debris Scatter (ca. 1890-1930)	Gillis and Miss 2006 White III et al. 2008
45SN444	Historic Debris Scatter (ca. 1887-1961)	Smith et al. 2008

Another historic debris scatter with an associated privy feature (45SN444) is documented west of Haller Park on the west side of State Route (SR) 9. Artifacts identified at the site include structural debris and household refuse. Temporally diagnostic artifacts and historic research indicate the site may have been occupied from the late 19th or early 20th century to 1961. Additionally, an historic property (the Hammer/Butler Farm) is located immediately north of the debris scatter. The Hammer/Butler Farm consists of a complex of agricultural buildings constructed between 1946-1961 (Smith et al. 2008).

The nearest recorded precontact archaeological sites (45SN382 and 45SN392) are located between the North and South forks of the Stillaguamish River northwest of Haller Park. A lithic scatter (45SN382) is documented on a terrace immediately above the north bank of the South Fork of the river. The site consists of three debitage artifacts, two comprised of cryptocrystalline silicate and one of basalt, and two pieces of fire modified rock (FMR) identified in subsurface contexts at 0-20 cmbs (Smith et al. 2004b; Chapman et al. 2005).

The Skabalko Site (45SN392) is located on a former river terrace midway between the North and South forks of the Stillaguamish River. The site consists of primary and secondary Native American burials and associated artifacts. Artifacts documented at the site represent historic period items dating from the mid-late 19th century (Juell et al. 2005).

3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

This chapter discusses the research design, including expectations for identifying cultural resources within the APE, as well as field methods employed in the cultural resource assessment conducted for the Haller Park Splash Pad Project.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Several factors contribute to expectations concerning the likelihood of locating cultural resources within the Haller Park Splash Pad Project's APE. Recorded cultural resources, landform characteristics, documented land use, and previous archaeological work discussed in the preceding chapter all contributed to those expectations. Ethnographic documentation indicates extensive utilization of the project vicinity by the Stillaguamish, including the nearby prominent village of *Skabalko*. Additionally, precontact lithic scatters, including Olcott phase sites, are documented along the Stillaguamish River. Artifacts associated with these types of sites could include flaked tools, bifaces, projectile points, spalls, hand mauls, adzes, cores, ground stone implements, and debitage, potentially heavily weathered in the case of Olcott sites, in addition to fire-modified rock (FMR) and/or hearth features.

Historic-period cultural resources associated with residential, commercial, and/or industrial activities could also be present within the project area. Historic debris scatters with associated privy features are documented immediately south (45SN382) and west (45SN392) of Haller Park, while structures associated with the Arlington Shingle Mill and residential/commercial buildings in the original plat of Haller City are depicted on historic maps within the park. The buildings associated with the Arlington Shingle Mill Company appear to have been removed between 1911-1933, while residential/commercial buildings on the north side of West Cox Avenue were extant into the early 1940s. The removal of the buildings ca. 1920s-1950s as well as development of the park in the 1960s may have displaced/destroyed any evidence of both precontact and historic period land use in the project APE.

SURVEY METHODS

ASM conducted an archaeological survey of the project's APE through surface investigation in combination with subsurface shovel test probe (STP) excavations (Figure 2). ASM archaeologists Whitney Osiensky and Jessica Gardner conducted fieldwork for the Haller Park Splash Pad Project on January 24-25, 2018. The fieldwork consisted of an intensive survey of the project's APE to examine all exposed ground surfaces for archaeological remains. The ASM archaeologist visually examined the entire project area utilizing pedestrian transects spaced at 10-m intervals across the APE. ASM conducted a total of 18 STP excavations in areas proposed for development to investigate the possibility of subsurface cultural resources that would likely be impacted by construction activities. The STP excavations measured 35–40 cm in diameter and were excavated in 20-cm levels to a maximum depth of 100 cmbs. Sediment from all subsurface excavations was screened through ¼-in. mesh. Results of excavations were documented on STP forms, which include locational information, notes on sediment type and color, termination depth, and general observations, and excavation locations were plotted on project maps. All excavation units were backfilled subsequent to documentation. Digital photographs recorded the general condition of the survey area and the character of sediment deposits observed in subsurface investigations. Appendix A of this report presents the results of STP excavations in tabular form.

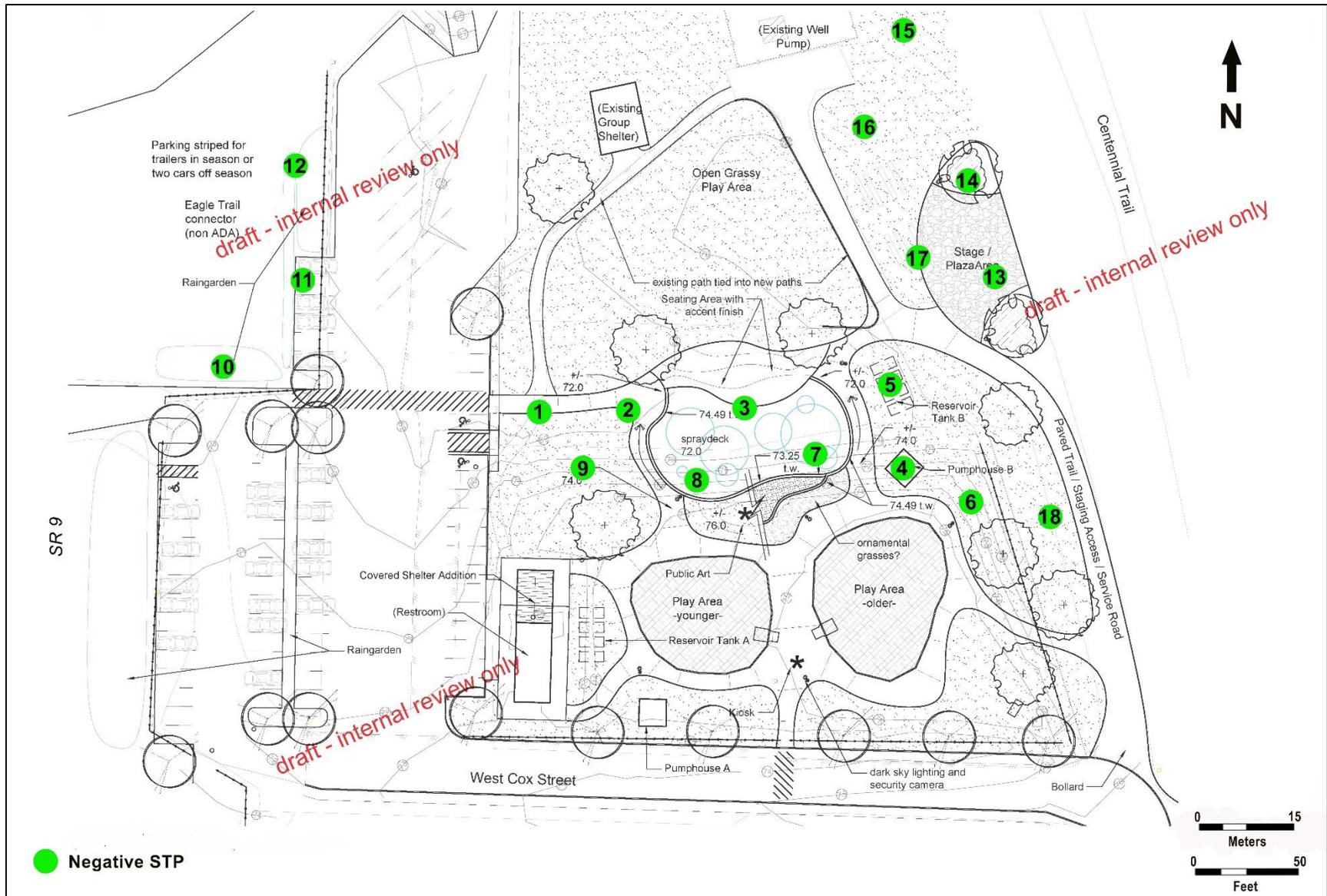


Figure 2. Haller Park Splash Pad Project Preliminary Site Plan showing STP locations.

4. SURVEY RESULTS

Haller Park is located along the south side of the Stillaguamish River near the confluence of the North and South forks of the river. It is relatively flat park consisting of two play structures, a restroom, boat launch, group shelter, well pump, and compact gravel parking lot (Figure 3). The park is bordered to the north by the Stillaguamish River and to the south by West Cox Avenue. The Centennial Trail runs through the east end of the park and SR 9 is to the west. Haller Park is nicely landscaped with manicured lawns and decorative shrubbery. The existing play structures and restroom in the south end of the park are situated on raised fill area immediately north of West Cox Avenue. An asphalt paved access road to the pump station runs through the park and the main parking lot is situated on the western edge. A chain-link fence bounds the western end of the parking lot, with the road grade of SR 9 bordering the south end and the Eagle Trail connector in the north end.



Figure 3. Northeastern overview of the proposed splash pad location.

ASM completed the excavation of 18 STPs at the locations of the proposed splash pad, pumphouse, reservoir tanks, parking lot, rain gardens, access road, and stage area. No subsurface excavations were conducted on the raised landform immediately north of West Cox Avenue as the area consisted of obvious fill material containing existing park components. Heavy rains covered western Washington during the days prior to fieldwork, and as a result subsurface sediment was extremely moist and the water table was high in the location of the proposed splash pad. Sediments on the property were consistent, with both local and

4. Survey Results

imported fill material observed (Figure 4). No intact sediments were encountered. Most of imported material was located around the location of the proposed splash pad, future pumphouse and reservoir tanks. The imported sediments consisted of pea gravel and sand. No archaeological deposits were encountered during the investigation. A silver-plated spoon was identified within fill material in STP 6 at 85 cmbs. The handle of the spoon was decorated with a “Huckleberry Hound” emblem. The spoon was offered as a promotional gift in the mid-1960’s (Cereal Offers 2018). After documentation it was reburied at the base of the test pit. All sediments were disturbed and consisted of either imported fills or local alluvial fill containing modern refuse including cement, asphalt, glass and plastic. Although Haller Park is within the historic plat of Haller City, the likelihood of encountering protected cultural deposits is low for the proposed project. Past activities in this location has left no visible intact sediments and ground disturbance activities for the project are unlikely to exceed the depth of the fill deposits.



Figure 4. Profile of STP 6 showing disturbed alluvium below imported fill deposits.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ASM conducted a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Haller Park Splash Pad Project in Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington under contract to the City. The project consists of constructing an addition to Haller Park that includes a splash pad with pump-house and piping, new paved walkways, park lighting, and improved parking with ADA accessible parking spaces. The City is receiving RCO funding for the project, and RCO is the lead government agency. ASM's assessment included archival background research, tribal coordination, field survey, and preparation of this technical report, in compliance with EO 0-505 and DAHP standards. ASM identified no cultural resources within the project's APE as a result of the assessment. Based on the results of the cultural resources assessment, ASM extends no recommendations for additional cultural resources work associated with the proposed project.

No cultural resources were encountered within the Haller Park Splash Pad project area on the ground surface or within subsurface excavations during ASM's field investigation, and no previously documented cultural resources were identified within the project's APE through background research. Although the project area was likely utilized by Native populations as well as historic settlers, no evidence of this utilization was present within the project area. Additionally, subsurface investigations encountered fill material and disturbed alluvial deposits likely associated with park construction in the 1960s throughout the project area. Based on the results of the assessment, it is unlikely that unidentified significant cultural resources exist within the project's APE. Therefore, ASM recommends that the proposed Haller Park Splash Pad Project will have no effect on historic properties and that no further archaeological work or monitoring associated with the project is necessary.

However, in the unlikely event that construction activities associated with the Haller Park Splash Pad Project do encounter any cultural materials (e.g., bones, shell, stone tools, beads, ceramics, old bottles, hearths, etc.), including archaeological artifacts, sites, and/or human remains, all work in the immediate vicinity should halt, and the City or its project proponent should contact RCO and DAHP to coordinate the treatment of the materials. RCO, DAHP, the Stillaguamish Tribe, and a professional archaeologist should be contacted immediately in order to help assess the situation and determine how to preserve the resource(s). Work should not proceed in the area of discovery until notification to proceed is granted by DAHP or the lead government agency. Compliance with all applicable laws pertaining to archaeological resources (RCW 27.53, 27.44 and WAC 25-48) is required. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in criminal or civil penalties.

The legal protection of archaeological sites and cultural resources is covered under Washington State law (RCW Chapter 27.53). The legal treatment of Native American human remains, burials, and graves is addressed under Section 106 of the NHPA and Washington State laws governing Indian Graves and Records (RCW 27.44). Additionally, Washington State regulations describe the required legal process for dealing with the inadvertent discovery of any human skeletal remains on Non-Federal and Non-Tribal Land in the State of Washington (RCWs 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055).

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APPENDIX A

STP Results Table for the Haller Park Spraypad Project

STP	Depth (cmbs)	Description
1	0-13	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	13-44	Grayish brown silt with small rounded and sub-rounded gravels and cobbles, moderate moisture, dense compaction, fill.
	44-60	Grayish brown sandy silt with few rounded gravels, high moisture, dense compaction, fill.
2	0-10	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	10-25	Small rounded pea gravel, imported fill. Water table at 8 cmbs.
3	0-10	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	10-25	Small rounded pea gravel, imported fill. Water table at 15 cmbs.
4	0-16	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	16-28	Small rounded pea gravel, imported fill.
	28-56	Grayish brown silt with small rounded and sub-rounded gravels and cobbles, moderate moisture, dense compaction, fill.
	56-65	Dark brown sandy silt with few small gravels, high in moisture, moderate compaction, fill.
	65-85	Blue/gray fine silt with coarse sand and rounded cobbles and gravels, fill (glacial).
5	0-10	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	10-55	Small rounded pea gravel, imported fill. Water table at 45 cmbs.
6	0-12	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	12-18	Light gray coarse angular sand (fines), imported fill.
	18-100	Grayish brown sandy silt with few rounded gravels, high moisture, dense compaction, fill.
7	0-9	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	9-20	Light gray coarse angular sand (fines), imported fill.
	20-50	Grayish brown silt with small rounded and sub-rounded gravels and cobbles, moderate moisture, dense compaction, fill.
8	0-11	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	11-24	Light gray coarse angular sand (fines), imported fill.
	24-45	Grayish brown silt with small rounded and sub-rounded gravels and cobbles, moderate moisture, dense compaction, fill.
	45-50	Grayish brown sandy silt with few rounded gravels, high moisture, dense compaction, fill.
9	0-8	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	8-20	Light gray coarse angular sand (fines), imported fill.
	20-35	Grayish brown silt with small rounded and sub-rounded gravels and cobbles, moderate moisture, dense compaction, fill. Obstruction at 35 cmbs.
10	0-17	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	17-60	Gray coarse sand with rounded pebbles and gravels, imported fill.

STP	Depth (cmbs)	Description
11	0-23	Dark brown silt and sand, many organics, loose compaction, moderate moisture, forest soil.
	23-33	Gray fine sand, imported fill.
	33-60	Grayish brown sandy silt with few rounded gravels, high moisture, dense compaction, fill.
12	0-14	Dark brown silt and sand, many organics, loose compaction, moderate moisture, forest soil.
	14-50	Grayish brown sandy silt with few rounded gravels, high moisture, dense compaction, fill.
13	0-22	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	22-100	Coarse sand, rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, gravels and cobbles all unsorted, moderate moisture, loose compaction, local alluvial fill.
14	0-25	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	25-70	Coarse sand, rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, gravels and cobbles all unsorted, moderate moisture, loose compaction, local alluvial fill.
15	0-12	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	12-48	Coarse sand, rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, gravels and cobbles all unsorted, moderate moisture, loose compaction, local alluvial fill. Water line at base of trench in N/S direction.
16	0-23	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	23-38	Coarse sand, rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, gravels and cobbles all unsorted, moderate moisture, loose compaction, local alluvial fill. Large boulder at base.
17	0-30	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill. Large asphalt obstruction at base.
18	0-13	Medium brown sandy silt with small rounded gravels, some organics, moderate compaction, high moisture, fill.
	13-27	Imported road gravel with fines.
	27-60	Grayish brown silt with small rounded and sub-rounded gravels and cobbles, moderate moisture, dense compaction, fill.