# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2025-02-00900
(Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact SEPA@dahp.wa.gov to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Arlington Gardens Apartments Project, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: 02/13/2025

County(ies): Snohomish Section: 10 Township: 35 Range: 05 E

Quad: Arlington West Acres: 8.86

PDF of Report uploaded to WISAARD report module (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

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

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

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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FINAL

# Cultural Resources Inventory for the **Arlington Gardens Apartments Project, Snohomish County, Washington**

**FEBRUARY 2025**

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# Acknowledgments

**Primary Report Authors:** This report was prepared primarily by archaeologists Sierra Harding, PhD, RPA, and Jennifer Olander, BA, and by architectural historians Evan Brisentine, MSHP, and Adrienne Donovan-Boyd, MSHP, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for architectural history, and by senior archaeologist Zach Windler, MLitt, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for archaeology (36 Code of Federal Regulations 61).

**Report Contributions:** Senior archaeologist and researcher Chris Knutson, MPhil, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for archaeology, contributed research and writing for Chapter 3, Cultural Setting. The report was reviewed and edited by Mr. Windler and by senior architectural historian Ms. Donovan-Boyd, MSHP.

**Team Support:** Geographic information system (GIS) analyst Stephanie Hanson-McKenzie managed the GIS data and mapping. Lia Kershaw, technical editor, provided editorial support.

**Intended Use:** This report is intended for the exclusive use of Quarterra Multifamily Communities, LLC (the applicant), and its representatives. It contains professional conclusions and recommendations concerning the potential for project-related impacts to cultural resources based on the results of Dudek's investigation. It should not be considered to constitute project clearance with regard to the treatment of cultural resources or permission to proceed with the project described in lieu of review by the appropriate reviewing or permitting agency. This report should be submitted to the appropriate federal, state, and local review agencies for their comments prior to the commencement of the project.

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# Management Summary

Dudek completed a cultural resources inventory for the 8.86-acre Arlington Gardens Apartments Project at the western edge of the City of Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington. The project plans to construct and operate a 216-unit residential community and associated utility lines, parking areas, and other communal facilities within privately owned tax parcel number (TPN) 31051000402700 and is subject to Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) review in compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), which requires the project applicant to identify any places or objects listed in, or eligible for, national, state, or local preservation registers and to identify sites of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance in the vicinity of the project site. The lead agency for SEPA compliance is the City of Arlington. The City Planner initiated SEPA consultation in November 2024 with DAHP and interested Tribes. On December 18, 2025, DAHP and the Stillaguamish Tribe responded to the City's consultation requesting a cultural resources assessment be conducted prior to permit approval. Quarterra then contracted Dudek to assess the project for potential impacts to cultural resources.

Per SEPA requirements, the recommended area of potential impacts (API) includes the 8.86-acre project area (TPN 31051000402700, where the project-related construction and operation activities would occur) and the project area's adjacent tax parcels (where the project has the potential to visually impact historic-era built environment resources), totaling 59.6 acres of privately owned lands.

Dudek's cultural resources inventory included a literature review and archival research of the API, an archaeological pedestrian survey and subsurface testing (16 shovel probes) of the project area, and a built environment survey of the API. The API for the project includes adjacent parcels with historic-era built environment resources that the project could potentially visually impact, encompassing 59.6 acres. No archaeological resources were identified in the API. A total of nine historic built environment resources were identified within the API on parcels adjacent to the project area.

The eight built environment resources identified in the API were evaluated for significance/eligibility for listing in the NRHP, based on the results of the field survey and archival research conducted for this inventory, The Kraetz Farm District (Property IDs 50927, 736128 through 736135) is recommended as eligible for the NRHP Criteria A and C. Two Residential properties, the Thompson Residence (Property ID 736108) and the Elefson Property (Property IDs 736115, 736117, 736118), are recommended to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The remaining five properties with built environment resources within the API are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Project activities are adjacent to these eligible resources. While the project will be visible from these resources, the potentially eligible resources will not be physically impacted by the project. The changes to the setting are not such that they would preclude the eligible resources from being listed in the NRHP.

As proposed, Dudek recommends a finding of no adverse effect to historic properties (significant cultural resources) for the project. If the project area boundary expands or the scope changes significantly, additional cultural resources investigations may be needed prior to project development. Dudek recommends that an inadvertent discovery plan be prepared for the project that describes procedures that Quarterra and its construction contractors will follow should unanticipated archaeological resources or evidence of human burials be encountered during the project's construction and operation.

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| Acronym/Abbreviation | Definition |
|---|---|
| AINW | Archaeological Investigations Northwest |
| amsl | average mean sea level |
| API | area of potential impacts |
| BNSF | Burlington Northern Santa Fe |
| BP | before present |
| c. | circa |
| CCC | Civilian Conservation Corps |
| CCS | cryptocrystalline silicate |
| cm | centimeter(s) |
| cmbs | centimeters below surface |
| CMT | culturally modified tree |
| CWA | Civic Works Administration |
| DAHP | Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation |
| FMR | fire-modified rock |
| GIS | geographic information system |
| GLO | General Land Office |
| HBC | Hudson's Bay Company |
| m | meter |
| NPRR | Northern Pacific Railroad |
| NPS | National Park Service |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| project | Arlington Gardens Apartments Project |
| SEPA | State Environmental Policy Act |
| SLS&E | Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad |
| SP | shovel probe |
| TPN | Tax Parcel Number |
| WISAARD | Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data |
| WPA | Works Progress Administration |

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Description and Regulatory Setting

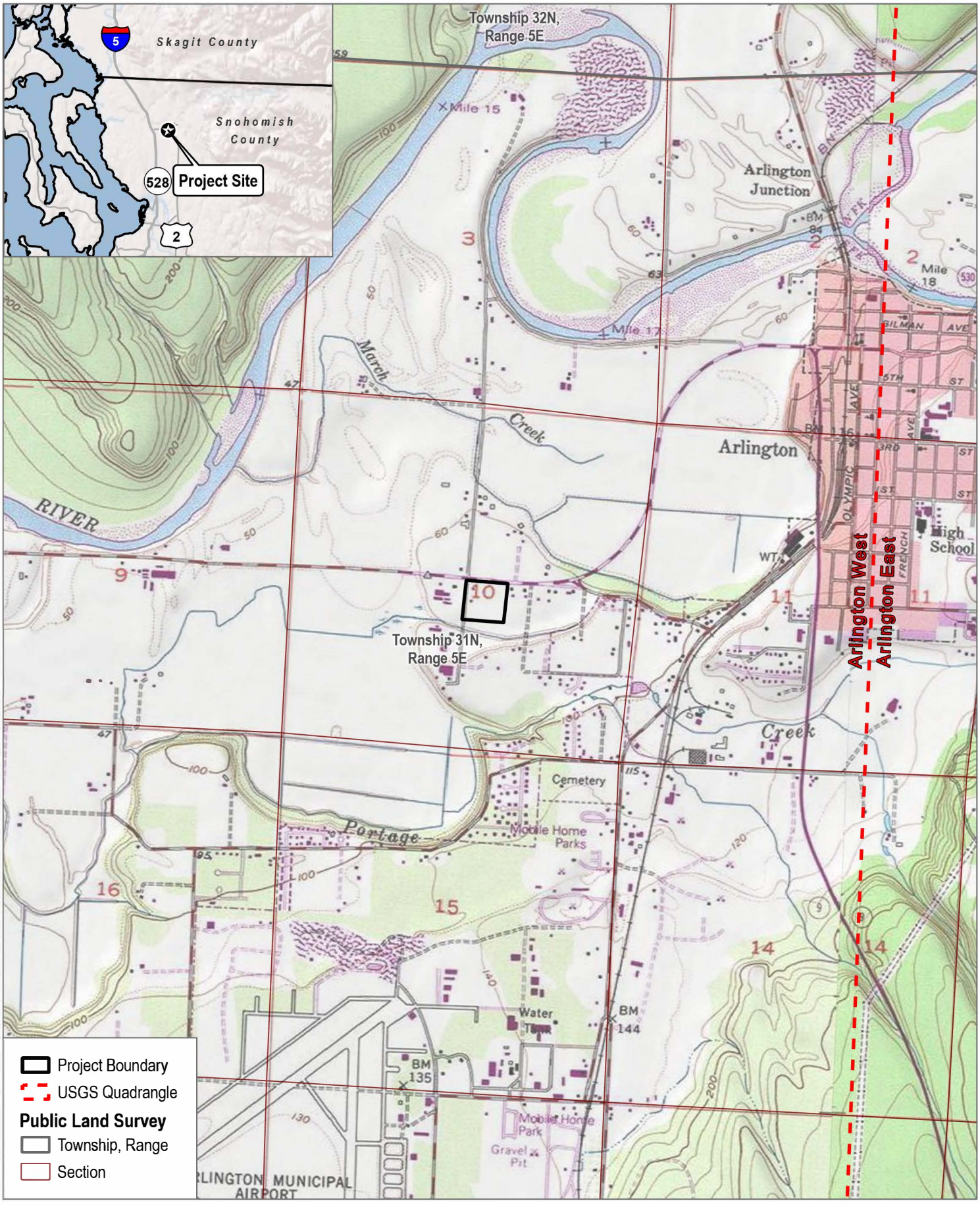
Quarterra Multifamily Communities, LLC (Quarterra), proposes to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Arlington Gardens Apartments Project (project) on private land in Section 10 of Township 31 North, Range 05 East, Willamette Meridian in the City of Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington (Figure 1). Quarterra proposes to construct 216 apartment homes across 9 three-story buildings surrounding a central clubhouse and outdoor pool/spa area. The proposed community would also include approximately 13,500 square feet of retail/commercial space across 3 buildings, paved parking lots, open/recreation space, road extensions and improvements, and utility extensions and services on approximately 8.86 acres of privately owned land.

The project seeks a permit from the City of Arlington to develop tax parcel number (TPN) 31051000402700. As such, the project is subject to Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) review in compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), which requires the project applicant to identify any places or objects listed in, or eligible for national, state, or local preservation registers and to identify sites of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance in the vicinity of the project site. Under SEPA, the DAHP is the sole agency with technical expertise regarding cultural resources and provides formal opinions to local governments and other state agencies on a resource's significance and the impact of proposed projects upon such resources. The City of Arlington is the lead agency for project compliance with SEPA, and the City Planner initiated SEPA consultation in November 2024 with DAHP and interested Tribes. On December 18, 2025, DAHP and the Stillaguamish Tribe responded to the City's consultation requesting a cultural resources assessment be conducted prior to permit approval. Quarterra then contracted Dudek to assess the project for potential impacts to cultural resources.

In support of the project, Dudek conducted background research and a literature review, completed a field survey for archaeological and historic built environment resources, and prepared this report, which summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resources inventory. Dudek's cultural resources investigations are intended to meet current DAHP guidelines (DAHP 2023) and compliance with SEPA. The results detailed in this report can be summarized (removing any confidential data about archaeological resources) and used to answer Question 13 on the SEPA Checklist.

## 1.2 Area of Potential Impacts

Per SEPA requirements, the recommended area of potential impacts (API)—referred to simply as the "API" for the remainder of this report— includes the project area (where the project-related construction and operation activities would occur), consisting of the 8.86-acre tax parcel number (TPN) 31051000402700, and the project area's adjacent TPNs (31051000200600, 31051000100200, 31051000100300, 31051000402400, 31051000404600, 31051000403800, 31051000402600, 31051000300400, 31051000302100, 31051000301700, 31051000301800) where the project has potential to visually impact historic-era built environment resources (Figure 2, Area of Potential Impacts). The API encompasses 59.6 acres of privately owned lands. Dudek's archaeological survey was limited to the 8.86-acre project area, where project-related ground disturbances would occur and, therefore, where there was potential for direct physical impacts to archaeological resources.




SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Series, BLM 2021; County of Snohomish 2025
Arlington West Quadrangle - Township 31N, Range 5E, Section10

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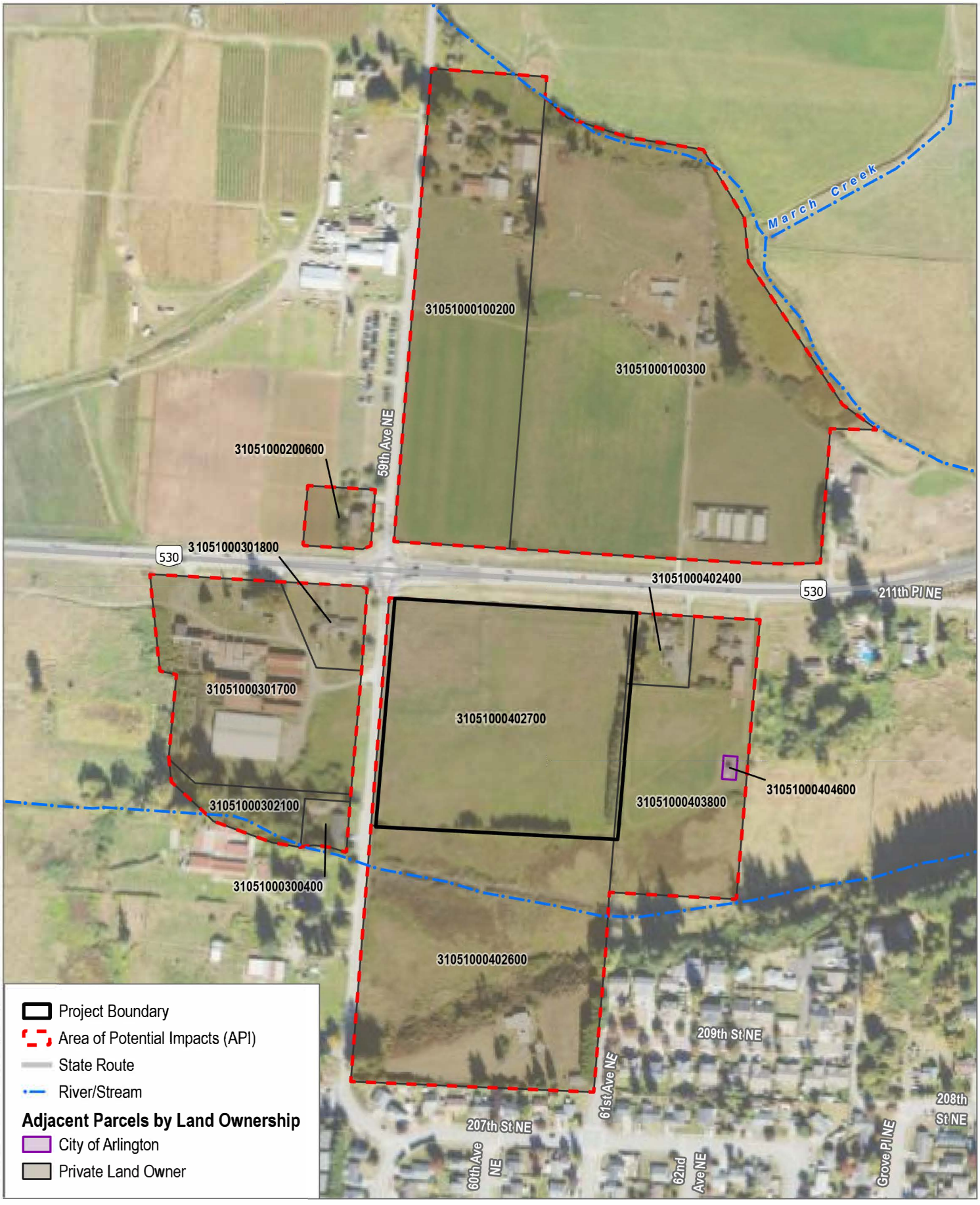
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

**FIGURE 1**
Project Location
Arlington Gardens Apartments Project Cultural Resources Assessment




SOURCE: County of Snohomish 2024; NAIP 2017, USGS 2019

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**FIGURE 2**

Area of Potential Impacts (API)

Arlington Gardens Apartments Project Cultural Resources Assessment

# 2 Environmental Setting

## 2.1 Physiography and Geology

The project area is situated in Snohomish County, Washington, at an average elevation of 53 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The API is situated in the lowlands of western Washington's Puget Trough physiographic province (Franklin and Dyrness 1988: 6). The northern portion of this province is dominated by the Puget Sound (Franklin and Dyrness 1988: 16). The Puget Trough is bordered by the Olympic Mountains on the west, the Portland Basin and Willamette Valley on the south, and the Western Cascades on the east. Much of this province is a depressed glaciated area that is partially submerged (Franklin and Dyrness 1988: 17).

Surficial geology within the Puget Trough is associated with the most recent glacial event, the Fraser Glaciation, which began around 25,000 years ago when the Cordilleran ice sheet moved south from what is now British Columbia (Booth et al. 2003: 28–29). The Puget Lobe advanced to and retreated from the API between 14,500 and 13,600 years ago. Its retreat deposited glacial outwash in the form of pebbles, cobbles, and boulders and formed the Stillaguamish River Valley in the process.

## 2.2 Hydrology, Soils, and Vegetation

The API is situated approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the Arlington Junction, the confluence where the South and North Forks of the Stillaguamish River meet the mainstem. The Stillaguamish originates on the western slopes of the North Cascades and drains westerly into South Skagit Bay of Puget Sound via Port Susan near the city of Stanwood (WDFW 2025). The Stillaguamish Watershed drains approximately 700 square miles of Snohomish and Skagit Counties (PSP n.d.). The river bifurcates around Florence Island at its delta. Hatt Slough is the primary distributary of the Stillaguamish into Skagit Bay since it was diverted in in the early twentieth century (Schiach 1906). The Old Stillaguamish Channel meanders for 8 miles with a northwesterly flow towards Florence and Stanwood. The channel splits near the Camano Island bridge and forms Leque Island; from there the South Pass distributes into Port Susan while the West Pass distributes into the southern end of Skagit Bay (Coffer and Joy 2005).

The soils within the Puget Sound basin are generally formed in glacial materials affected by coniferous forest vegetation and commonly have a gravelly sandy loam texture (Franklin and Dyrness 1988: 17). The soils mapped within the API are Lynwood series (95%) and Terric Medisaprists (5%) (USDA 2024). The Lynwood series consists of deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in glacial outwash parent material (USDA 1988). These loamy sandy soils form on glacial outwash terraces, with slopes from 0–90 percent. The typical profile is composed of an O horizon of vegetal detritus (13–0 cm), a thin lens of grayish brown loamy sand at the E horizon (0–2.5 cm below surface [cmbs]), two strata of dark brown loamy sand B horizons (2.5–38 cmbs), a transitionary BC horizon of dark yellowish brown loamy sand (38–74 cmbs), terminating in a grayish brown sand C horizon (74–152 cmbs). These soils have traditionally been used for woodland, cropland, and pasture (USDA 1988). Terric Medisaprists are very deep, very poorly drained soils located in depressional areas on till plains (USDA 1983). These soils formed in alluvium and organic material on slopes of 0–3 percent and elevations of 25–1,200 feet amsl. The typical profile is comprised of a dark brown to black organic material (0–70 cmbs) and a substratum (70–152 cmbs) which varies widely in texture, ranging from clay to very gravelly loamy sand and appearing dark brown to very dark gray. Traditional use of this soil has been mainly wildlife habitat (USDA 1983).

The API is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* vegetation zone, which extends from British Columbia through the Olympic Peninsula, Coast Ranges, Puget Trough, and both Cascade physiographic provinces in western Washington (Franklin and Dyrness 1988: 45, 70). This zone is characterized as prairie, oak woodland, and pine forests that include Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and grand fir (*Abies grandis*), although in drier portions of the Puget Sound, lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), western white pine (*P. monticola*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), and Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) are also common. Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron occidentale*), oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), white spirea (*Spiraea betulifolia*), shinyleaf spirea (*Spiraea betulifolia* var. *lucida*), Woods' rose (*Rosa woodsii*), Nootka rose (*R. nutkana*), and salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) are common shrubs. Riparian flora such as grasses, black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), and willow (*Salix* sp.) are common along water bodies. Undeveloped patches of land in the vicinity of the API are consistent with this vegetation zone.

# 3 Cultural Setting

The authors of this report acknowledge and respect the traditional cultural knowledge and oral traditions of the indigenous peoples of the Northwest Coast region and intend for the chronology presented here to complement, and not to contradict, the knowledge conveyed in oral traditions.

## 3.1 Archaeological Period

Archaeological evidence indicates that native peoples have lived in western Washington for more than 13,000 years. The earliest time period is defined by Ames and Maschner as the Paleoindian Period, which lasted from the arrival of the first humans in the region up through around 12,500 calibrated years before present (BP) (Ames and Maschner 1999: 64–66). The Manis Mastodon Site (45CA00218), one of the most significant Paleoindian Period sites in North America, is approximately 47 miles southwest of the API on the Olympic Peninsula. The site contained the bones and tusks of multiple mastodons and bison that bore distinctive butchering marks; one mastodon rib was embedded with a bone projectile point that yielded a radiocarbon date of 13,800 BP. This site demonstrated that the region was already used by humans during that time and provided the first definitive evidence that Paleoindian people overlapped with—and indeed hunted—mastodons in North America (Daugherty 1977; Gustafson and Gilbow 1978; Gustafson and Manis 2003; Swaminathan 2014).

Across much of the rest of North America, the Paleoindian Period has frequently been associated with distinctive fluted projectile points belonging to the Clovis tradition. The Clovis point is a large, bifacially flaked stone tool containing a prominent "flute" or flake scar at its base, with lateral and basal edge grinding. Clovis points have been found at sites across North America and into Central America, and it is thought that the people who made the points were highly mobile and would cover large areas in search of big game mammals (Aikens et al. 2011: 28; Kirk and Daugherty 2007: 13). Individual Clovis points have been recovered as isolated finds in the Puget Sound area, including at locations on Whidbey Island (located approximately 17 miles southwest of the API) and the Kitsap Peninsula (located approximately 33 miles southwest of the API) (Ames and Maschner 1999: 65; Carlson 1990: 60; Croes et al. 2008: 108). While these finds are not associated with radiocarbon dates, evidence of Clovis cultures across North America has been tightly dated to between 13,250 and 12,800 BP (Waters and Stafford 2007).

The Archaic Period occurred between 12,500 and 6400 BP (Ames and Maschner 1999: 67). This period is characterized by evidence that people were using an increasing variety and quantity of food resources, including both terrestrial mammals and fish (Ames and Maschner 1999: 72, 83; Carlson 1990: 65–66; Kirk and Daugherty 2007: 84). This period is expressed through multiple technological/cultural traditions that were present in the greater region during this time; the tradition that was present on the Olympic Peninsula and in other parts of western Washington during this time was the Olcott complex (Carlson 1990: 60, 62–63). The most distinctive artifacts that appear in Olcott assemblages are leaf-shaped projectile points (also known as Cascade points); other lithic tools associated with this tradition include choppers and scrapers that were made through percussion flaking and are indicative of various processing activities (Bergland 1983; Carlson 1990: 62–63; Croes et al. 2008: 108; Kirk and Daugherty 2007: 84–85). Most notably, this period is represented within western Washington at the Manis Mastodon Site, which contained an Olcott component overlying the Paleoindian material that included an Olcott-type projectile point, as well as spall tools that all dated from the period (Bergland 1983; Carlson 1990: 63; Kirk and Daugherty 2007: 86).

The Early Pacific Period occurred between 6400 and 3700 BP (Ames and Maschner 1999: 88). During this period, the warmer and drier conditions of the early Holocene gave way to a cool and wet climate, and oceans rose to approximately modern levels. These changes produced environments similar to those known today in the Pacific Northwest, and the people adapted to utilization of the resources associated with temperate rain forests and productive fisheries (Ames and Maschner 1999: 88–91, 93). Early Pacific Period technological adaptations reflect a broadening of overall subsistence strategies. While subsistence during the previous periods appeared to have focused mainly on terrestrial mammals and to a lesser degree fish, during this period marine resources, including marine mammals, fish, and shellfish, became increasingly important in the diets of native peoples of the region. Evidence of marine resource subsistence includes not only the bones and shells that survive at shell midden sites—the most common site type along the coast of the Olympic Peninsula—but also a diversity of bone and antler tools, including barbed points for harpoons that have also been preserved at such sites (Ames and Maschner 1999: 88–92; Bergland 1983; Wessen 1990: 414). Ground slate projectile points also appear during this period and may have been used to dispatch harpooned sea mammals (Ames and Maschner 1999: 92). There is also evidence of woodworking during this period in the form of tools such as ground stone celts and mauls, which continued to be used for woodworking up through the time of contact with Europeans (Ames and Maschner 1999: 92–93).

The Middle Pacific Period occurred between 3800 and 1800 BP (Ames and Maschner 1999: 93). This period is marked by the introduction of large plankhouses and villages consisting of one or more plankhouses—these and the use of storage pits show that people by this time had relatively permanent habitation sites where they spent most of the year (Ames and Maschner 1999: 93–94). There is also increasing evidence during this period for social inequality, long-distance trade, and warfare (Ames and Maschner 1999: 93; Kirk and Daugherty 2007: 98). There was an increased emphasis on marine and riverine resources during this period, particularly salmon; these resources became easier to harvest through technological developments that included toggling harpoons, nets with girdled and perforated sinkers, and fish weirs (Ames and Maschner 1999: 93–94). These cultural features were present up through the historic period, and the Northwest Coast region's distinctive art style also appears to have its origins in this period (Ames and Maschner 1999, 93–94; Kirk and Daugherty 2007, 98).

The Late Pacific Period occurred between 1800 and 200 BP (Ames and Maschner 1999: 94). The region's climate had stabilized shortly before the beginning of this period, resulting in environmental conditions that have largely continued up to the present (Ames and Maschner 1999: 94). Most of the key cultural characteristics that had appeared during the Middle Pacific Period—plankhouse villages, marine and riverine fishing, hunting implements and infrastructure, art, and clear distinctions in social status—continued to develop and flourish during the Late Pacific Period. On the whole, there appears to be a high degree of cultural continuity among the peoples of the region for most of this period and up through the time of initial contact with Europeans in the eighteenth century (Ames and Maschner 1999: 95; Wessen 1990: 418, 420–421). Some of the changes that are evident in the archaeological record during this period include a marked shift away from the manufacture and use of chipped stone tools, the adoption of larger and sturdier woodworking tools, and a corresponding increase in the size of plankhouses that were constructed during this time (Ames and Maschner 1999: 95-96; Wessen 1990: 421).

## 3.2 Ethnographic Period

The API is situated within the traditional territory of the Southern Coast Salish peoples (Ruby and Brown 1992), including, but not limited to, the *stuləgʷabš* (Stoluck-absh, now known as Stillaguamish), *swədəbš* (Swinomish), *saʔqʷəbixʷ-suyaƛ̓bixʷ* (Sauk-Suiattle or Sah-Ku-Me-Hu), and Tulalip Tribes, made up of the *sduhúbš* (Snohomish), *sdukʷalbixʷ* (Snoqualmie), sqaǰət (Skagit), and Samish, in addition to the Stillaguamish and Suiattle (STI 2025). The Southern Coast Salish peoples are divided into two main language groups: Lushootseed and Twana.

Lushootseed is further divided into North and South dialects. Northern Lushootseed was spoken by the Skagit, Swinomish, Sauk-Suiattle, Stillaguamish, and neighboring peoples (Tulalip Tribes 2025a).

In Northern Lushootseed, *Stulekʷ* means 'river' and *stulәgʷabš* translates to 'river people'; the Stillaguamish are the People of the River (STI 2025). Since the end of the last ice age, this indigenous population inhabited the area surrounding the north and south forks and main stem of the Stillaguamish River, as well as the saltwater bays near present day Arlington and Stanwood (STI 2025). The Swinomish descended from four major groups and their allied bands, including the Aboriginal Swinomish, Lower Skagit, Kikiallus, and Aboriginal Samish Tribes (SITC 2025). For thousands of years, these indigenous peoples occupied the Skagit and Samish River Valley, coastal areas around Skagit, Padilla, and Fidalgo Bays, Saratoga Passage, and numerous nearby islands including Fidalgo, Camano, Whidbey, and the San Juans (SITC 2025). The original homeland of the Sauk-Suiattle or Sah-Ku-Me-Hu covered the entire drainage of the Sauk, Suiattle, and Cascade Rivers in the western foothills of the North Cascades (EPS 2012).

Several traditional place names near the API were reported by James Dorsey (Quil-Que-Kadam) in 1926, a man who had lived on the Stillaguamish river his entire life (Lane 1973 in Larsen and Gouette 2023: Table 3). The village known as Skabalko was situated at the Arlington Junction, 1.5 miles northeast of the API. It was a village of several hundred people, with two large cedar houses and a cemetery. A mile and a half east of the API, Ba Quab, now called Kent's Prairie, was known as a meeting place for socializing, trading, resource gathering and processing by the Stillaguamish and neighboring groups (Oakley 2007; Bush and Wilmoth 2020).

The Southern Coast Salish land use pattern and subsistence strategy traditionally has been based on seasonal availability and included fishing, hunting, and gathering activities (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Kelly 2013). Settlement patterns included semi-permanent to permanent villages during the winter and smaller seasonal campsites throughout the spring, summer, and fall (SITC 2025). The many rivers, creeks, and saltwater bays in the region facilitated travel between camps and villages by canoe (STI 2025). Canoes were carved from cedar logs, some as long as 60 feet (STI 2025). A variety of canoe styles were employed for different purposes: a Trolling Canoe was a light and swift vessel designed for an individual to fish and hunt ducks; a large West Coast Canoe could carry six to fifteen passengers and was primarily used for traveling longer distances; a shovel-nose canoe was constructed with a flat bottom and slanted bow and stern, which was ideal for fishing and traveling in rivers (Tulalip Tribes 2025b).

Winter houses were constructed of cedar planks, most often the single-pitch, shed-roof style that was common in the Puget Sound area (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Suttles and Lane 1990). Features of the cedar houses included central fire pits, sleeping and storage bunks along the walls, and cattail mat wall coverings; smoked salmon and other dried foods were hung from the rafters or stored on shelves (STI 2025). Most houses sheltered extended families; wealthy families often supported larger households that included enslaved people. Puget Sound Salish society contained visible strata, including both higher and lower classes and those enslaved (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Suttles and Lane 1990). Summer camps usually consisted of small, temporary mat structures occupied by a single family, although several families might work together to build a larger mat house. Strong houses were used to store valuables such as furs and skins; Tsahlbilt was the keep of the strong house and traps were placed outside along the perimeter to deter potential thieves (STI 2025).

Saltwater salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) can be caught year-round; the Southern Coast Salish people have traditionally fished saltwater salmon with several methods including by trolling and with seines (Suttles and Lane 1990: 489). Other fish and game of interest to the Southern Coast Salish include saltwater herring (*Clupeidae*), smelt (*Osmeridae*), flounder (*Paralichthys* spp.), lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), rockfishes (*Sebastidae*), sculpin

(*Cottoidea*), halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*), shellfish, and seasonal freshwater runs of salmon and sturgeon (*Acipenser* spp.) (SITC 2025). Freshwater fish included cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*), Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*), and suckers (*Catostomus* spp.). To catch salmon in freshwater, fisherman speared them from their canoes as they poled upriver (STI 2025). Additional fishing methods included traps, weirs, gaff hooks, and nets (NPAIHB 2025; STI 2025). Fowl, aquatic mammals, and terrestrial mammals including blacktail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), bear (*Ursus* spp.), and mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*) were hunted with snares and traps for their meat, hides, and furs (Belcher 1985; Suttles and Lane 1990: 489; SITC 2025; STI 2025).

The Stillaguamish and other Southern Coast Salish people exploited diverse plant resources for subsistence, domestic, ceremonial, and medicinal purposes (STI 2025). Prior to contact with Europeans, Southern Coast Salish people practiced the cultivation of first foods such as camas (*Camassia* spp.), a bulb that grows in meadows and prairies (Barsh and Murphy 2016). Landscape management also incorporated controlled burning to increase the productivity of cultivated areas (Walsh et al. 2010, 2017); however, fire was used carefully and under control to protect the timberline around managed prairies because it was game habitat (Braun 1951). The prairies surrounding Arlington were abundant with edible wild plants such as roots, bulbs, and tubers. Some plant foods were gathered seasonally, including several types of berries, nuts, and roots and tubers, such as wapato (*Sagittaria latifolia*) and camas (Gunther 1945; Suttles and Lane 1990: 489; NPAIHB 2025; SITC 2025). Berries included huckleberry, blackberry, and elderberry (Braun 1951); these were gathered and dried into bricks for later consumption (STI 2025). Grasses, sedges, and reeds such as cattails (*Typha* spp.) and tules (*Schoenoplectus acutus*) were gathered and twined together for use as house, sleeping, and canoe mats (STI 2025). Cedar (*Cedrus* spp.) was incredibly valuable to the Stillaguamish; not only used for constructing homes and canoes, its bark was also used to make clothing, hats, sleeping mats, rope and baskets (Suttles and Lane 1990: 491; STI 2025). Baskets were made with coiled, twined, wrapped twining, and checker weaving plant materials. Baskets made with a coiling technique were watertight and could be used for stone boiling (Suttles and Lane 1990: 490). Cedar was also used in ceremonies and for medicinal purposes (STI 2025).

Material used to make Southern Coast Salish blankets and clothing also included wool from mountain goats and the very special Coast Salish woolly dog (STI 2025). Coast Salish woolly dogs were small with fluffy white fur, distinct from hunting and village dogs (STI 2025). Dog-wool blankets were often blended with mountain goat wool, waterfowl down, fibers from reeds such as cattail fluff (Lin et al. 2023). Coast Salish woolly dogs were closely guarded and exclusively managed by women to maintain the purity of their wool; they were highly valued animals and treated as beloved extended family members (Lin et al. 2023). The decline in woolly dog husbandry and eventual extinction during the nineteenth century is not fully understood, but historical evidence suggests that the encroachment of settler colonialism, epidemic disease, the disenfranchisement and criminalization of indigenous lifeways, and the intentional upheaval of Native American society via Indian boarding schools likely all played a role in interrupting this important tradition in Coast Salish territory (Lin et al. 2023).

Following Euro-American contact, Southern Coast Salish peoples continued to hunt and fish and incorporated introduced plants into their cultivation practices (Suttles and Lane 1990). The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) quickly spread north, probably through native trade networks, and according to Baenen (1981: 419) became a staple part of the Native American diet. Boyd (1990: 146) contributes the early adoption of the potato as a factor in the relative demographic stability of the Central and Southern Coast Salish compared to surrounding native groups. The Southern Coast Salish way of life was dramatically altered by diseases that infected the population prior to and following the arrival of Euro-Americans to the Salish Sea region. Successive epidemics of smallpox, measles, malaria, and dysentery that spread along the Pacific Coast from the first contacts with Euro-Americans in the late

1700s and early 1800s resulted in a demographic collapse (Boyd s, 1990). Euro-American settlement in the region increased during the mid-1800s. Some surviving Southern Coast Salish peoples were employed as skilled laborers by the Hudson's Bay Company through the early to mid-1800s (Suttles and Lane 1990: 500).

In 1854 and 1855, the Southern Coast Salish were signatories on several treaties with the newly established Washington Territory, including the Treaties of Medicine Creek, Point Elliott, and Point No Point (Suttles and Lane 1990: 500). The treaties ceded the tribes indigenous homelands and established seven Southern Coast Salish reservations. In exchange, the tribes were promised reservations within their traditional homelands and the right of access to traditional hunting and fishing grounds. The Treaty of Medicine Creek was the first in this series of treaties, affecting members of the Nisqually, Puyallup, and Squaxin Island Tribes as well as several other tribes. The Treaty of Point Elliott was negotiated in 1855 with the Duwamish, Suquamish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Lummi, Swinomish and 81 other tribes gathered at Múckl-te-óh (now known as the city of Mukilteo) (Governor's Office of Indian Affairs n.d.; SITC 2025). The Stillaguamish were party to the Treaty of Point Elliott under the spelling 'Stoluck-wa-mish'; however, they were not granted a distinct reservation area (STI 2025). These treaties called for indigenous people to be removed from their homes and consolidated into reservations, although many native people did not move onto a reservation (Marino 1990: 169–170; Suttles and Lane 1990: 500). Some Stillaguamish relocated to the Tulalip Reservation, but the majority opted to remain in their aboriginal area along the Stillaguamish River (STI). The Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, a reservation negotiated in the Treat of Point Elliott is located on the southeast peninsula of Fidalgo Island and is home to descendants of the four aboriginal bands, Swinomish, Samish, Lower Skagit, and Kikiallus (SITC 2025). The Sauk-Suiattle Reservation was also created by the Treat of Point Elliott, although a sub-chief signed the treaty after the chief refused to cede traditional territory to the Euro-Americans (NPAIHB 2025). The Tulalip Reservation was also created by the Treaty of Point Elliott and was created for the use and benefit of Indian tribes and bands that were signatory to the treaty, including the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skagit, Suiattle, Samish, and Stillaguamish Tribes and allied bands in the region (Tulalip Tribes 2025b).

The unfair terms of the treaties and delays in ratification, the poor reservation locations, the continued epidemics, and the constant encroachment of Euro-American settlers onto tribal lands led to an extreme sense of desolation among the indigenous populations due to the loss of their traditional lands and culture. The territorial government issued orders for the local tribal leaders who voiced their discontent to be taken into "protective custody." This action, along with many other actions taken by the territorial and federal governments, spurred the resistance of the local tribes, leading to the conflicts known as the "Indian Wars" of 1855–1856. The series of small-scale battles between the local tribes and the military and settlers led to the internment and relocation of many tribal people and the eventual hanging in 1858 of Nisqually Chief Leschi for his involvement in the uprising (Carpenter 2002: 170–171; HistoryLink Staff 2003; Marino 1990: 170–171). However, the indigenous people in the area around the Tulalip Reservation were not involved in these battles (Tulalip Tribes 2025b).

In 1974, *United States v. Washington* (Boldt Decision) held that treaty-protected fishing rights were to be protected and entitled to equal opportunity with others to fish outside of the reservations (Suttles and Lane 1990: 501; Tulalip Tribes 2025b). The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (1975) and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978) allowed Tribes to assume responsibilities formerly reserved for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the right to practice traditional religious rites and ceremonies, respectively. In 1979, the Tulalip Tribes revived the First Salmon Ceremony, which continues to be held annually. In 1985, the Pacific Salmon Treaty was signed by the United States and Canada and the Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan was adopted by the Washington Department of Fisheries and the Indian Tribes within the Puget Sound Region, in order to protect Southern Coast Salish lifeways in perpetuity (Tulalip Tribes 2025b).

## 3.3 Historic Period

The historic period in the Pacific Northwest began with the arrival of Russian and other European explorers and traders in the late eighteenth century. By the 1770s, Spanish and English expeditions had reached the west coast of Vancouver Island (Arima and Dewhirst 1990: 407; Bunting 1997: 22). The earliest recorded interactions between the Southern Coast Salish peoples and Europeans occurred along the Pacific Coast at the Quinault River in 1775. Sea otter furs were in high demand in China, and the Europeans traded copper and iron, firearms and ammunition, and other European goods to the native peoples in exchange for furs (Arima and Dewhirst 1990: 407; Bunting 1997: 22; Cole and Darling 1990: 119–120).

Spanish explorer Juan Francisco de Eliza charted the Rosario Strait in 1791, and named it Canal de Fidalgo (Oakley 2004). In 1792, British Royal Navy Captain George Vancouver led an expedition tasked with determining if the Strait of Juan de Fuca was the western end of a northwest passage that connected the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; his expedition demonstrated that this was not the case, and in the process mapped the coastline of virtually the entire Salish Sea (the body of water that includes Puget Sound, the Strait of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca) (Bunting 1997: 23; Hult 1954: 20–23).

Increasing competition between European powers and the recently established United States over trade and territorial claims led to the establishment of a series of forts and settlements by the Spanish, British, and Americans to safeguard their interests in the region (Archer 1978: 40–41; Arima and Dewhirst 1990: 407; Hult 1954: 13). The Spanish briefly established a settlement at Neah Bay at the Olympic Peninsula's northwest corner. However, the Spanish settlement at Neah Bay lasted little more than a month, and by the mid-1790s the Spanish had given up their interests in the Pacific Northwest (Archer 1978: 50, 52; Hult 1954: 16–17).

In the first few decades of the nineteenth century, the British and the United States competed for economic and political control of the Pacific Northwest (Bunting 1997: 23; Hult 1954: 31, 37–38). The fur trade continued to be the main economic focus of the British and Euro-Americans operating in the Pacific Northwest. However, the sea otter was becoming increasingly scarce due to overhunting, and the traders were instead turning their attention to beaver, which were more plentiful throughout the region and whose pelts were in high demand in Europe and elsewhere as material for making fashionable hats (Bunting 1997; Cole and Darling 1990: 130–131). Astoria was founded in 1811 as Fort Astoria, the headquarters of the American Pacific Fur Company. Fort Astoria was established to lay an American claim over the contested lands of the Pacific Northwest and dominance over the Montreal-based North West Company. In 1812, war broke out between the United States and Britain, and in 1813, under the impression that the lands surrounding Astoria would soon be under British control, the company investors stationed at Fort Astoria sold their assets to employees of the North West Company. Astoria was renamed Fort George and was under complete British control until 1818, when joint U.S. and Cultural British jurisdiction was established in the region (Stark 2015; Watters et al. 2009).

In 1821, the North West Company merged with the HBC, which had established several posts in the Pacific Northwest, beginning with the occupation of Fort George. From 1824 to 1825, HBC operation headquarters were moved to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, which became the hub of trading in the region. John Work of the HBC traveled north from Fort Vancouver through Skagit Bay and navigated the Swinomish Channel in 1824, located 23 miles northwest of the API (Oakley 2004).

Fort Langley was built in 1827 along the banks of the Fraser River (near present-day Vancouver, British Columbia). HBC employees began to travel extensively between Fort Vancouver and Fort Langley, trading with and interacting

with the local native peoples. Fort Nisqually was established in 1833 as "Nisqually House" near Sequalitchew Creek near the southern end of Puget Sound, acting as a link between the trading hubs of Fort Vancouver and Fort Langley. The establishment of Fort Nisqually and its agricultural subsidiary, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, began a period of continuous contact between Euro-Americans and the indigenous people of the region (Galbraith 1957; Williams 2020).

In 1846, the Oregon Treaty drew the British–U.S. line at the 49th parallel, and the Pacific Northwest south of the parallel was established under American control (Bunting 1997: 36–37; Cole and Darling 1990: 125; Hult 1954: 34; Stark 2015; Watters et al. 2009).

### 3.3.1 Non-Native Exploration and Settlement

In 1841, an expedition led by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes reached Fort Nisqually, where they made their headquarters for exploration and charting of the Puget Sound Area. The Wilkes expedition went through the Rosario Strait and landed on Perry's Island (the present-day Fidalgo Island), 27 miles northwest of the API (Crowley 2003; Oakley 2004).

In 1853, the U.S. Congress created the Washington Territory out of the portion of the Oregon Territory lying north of the Columbia River, an act that reflected the growing Euro-American population in the Puget Sound area (Marino 1990: 169). In 1851, prospectors looking for ore in the region's rivers were the first Euro-American settlers to arrive in present-day Arlington (Oakley 2007). The United States Army cut a trail from the area now known as Snohomish to just below the forks at *Skabalko* (present-day Arlington Junction). In 1870, railroad men from Bellingham came to survey the area (Braun 1951). They hired Indians to haul their supplies upriver from Skagit into the Sauk River. From there, several Sauk men led the survey party up the Sauk River as far as canoes could travel, then procured horses from the east side of the Cascades in Wenatchee. One Sauk man, Jim Braun, continued on the rest of the survey with the railroad men throughout the state, which included a meeting with Chief Moses and travel down the Columbia River (Braun 1951).

Beginning in the 1860s, many Norwegian and Scandinavian settlers settled in the lower Stillaguamish Valley in present-day Snohomish County, where community leaders recruited other settlers from the Midwest to expand the farming practices in the area (Howard and Taylor 2011: E-8). Although impeded by the heavily forested landscape surrounding the Stillaguamish watershed, settlers advanced up the valley from Marysville in the mid-1880s; some came by a rough wagon road and others by canoe (Oakley 2007). In 1887, the first Euro-American business, a storefront, was established at the forks by Nels K. Tvete and Nils C. Johnson (Oakley 2007). Not long after, a hotel was built near the store, and lodging and meals were offered to loggers working in the burgeoning timber industry in the region (Oakley 2007). The railroad arrived in 1890, and the Seattle, Lakeshore, & Eastern Line constructed a depot up away from the forks on higher ground at a settlement called Arlington. The placement of the depot Soon after, a newspaper, an express office, a warehouse, a post office, and a hotel were founded. By 1903, the settlement and its nearby rival, Haller City, were officially incorporated into one city named Arlington (Oakley 2007).

### 3.3.2 Railroad Development

In 1864, President Abraham Lincoln signed an act to create the Northern Pacific Railroad (NPRR) Company. A U.S. federal land grant was given to construct a railroad from Lake Superior, Minnesota, to the Puget Sound of Washington. The original plan was for the line to pass over the Cascade Mountain Range, but plans would later change to connect the line along the Columbia River to Portland, Oregon, and then head north toward Puget Sound.

In 1872, Tacoma was chosen as the terminus of the NPRR. With financial troubles in the mid-1870s looming over the completion of the NPRR railroad to Tacoma, Henry Villard of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. would take over operations in 1881 (Drury 2021). The NPRR was already using Villard's Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's tracks from Wallowa, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, but the mission to build their line would continue. By 1887, the Pasco–Tacoma line would be complete over the Cascade Range, and the NPRR would have an independent line over the Cascade Range. Shortly afterward, the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. was incorporated into the Union Pacific Railroad Company (BNSF 2015: 31–33).

When Seattle was not chosen for the western terminus of the NPRR, the City of Seattle, with the help of East Coast investors, created the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad and began construction in 1874. Henry Villard bought the company in 1880, reorganized it as the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad, and built a spur-of-the-line connecting Tacoma to Seattle. In 1885, the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad (SLS&E) was created to connect Seattle to Walla Walla via Snoqualmie Pass and eventually toward the Canadian Pacific Railroad located at Sumas (Lewis 1912: 192; MacIntosh and Crowley 1999; NRM 2025).

The northern spur of the SLS&E diverged from the main east-west line at Woodinville Junction and ran north through Snohomish (NRM 2025). The line reached Arlington in June 1890 and Sumas at the Canadian Border by April 1891. A year later, in 1892, the NPRR acquired the tracks that were built by the SLS&E. The Great Northern Railroad, built largely in part by James J. Hill, was completed in 1893, connecting St. Paul, Minnesota, over the cascades to Seattle through Sedro (present-day Sedro-Woolley). Unfortunately, due to mismanagement and fraud, as well as the economic depression in 1893, the SLS&E was driven to bankruptcy and folded in 1896 (NRM 2025). Although it didn't stand the test of time, the SLS&E accomplished the founders' goal of putting Seattle on the map and connecting it with important transcontinental transportation networks at the dawn of the twentieth century.

### 3.3.3 Arlington in the Early and Mid-Twentieth Century

The primary industries in Arlington and Snohomish County after the implementation of railroads were logging and agriculture (Oakley 2007). The timber industry was revolutionized by the Blackman brothers, siblings from an east coast logging family who migrated to the Pacific Northwest from Maine in the late 1870s (Ford 2008; Winkler 2025). They settled along Stillaguamish Lake (now known as Blackman's Lake) in Snohomish County and established their logging business. Within a few years, the Blackman brothers had established a lucrative lumber mill and employed ten men. Elhanan Blackman invented the tripper shingle machine, which streamlined the production of lumber to a surplus that was exported nationwide as soon as the railroad arrived in Snohomish (Winkler 2025). The brothers had logging camps in Mukilteo, Marysville, Cathcart, Pilchuck, and Blackman's Lake. As was traditional, they used oxen and mules to haul timber on skid roads to the river dump (Ford 2008; Winkler 2025). That is, until they started use railroad cars to haul the logs in 1880; their logging locomotive, whose "engine was like a modern donkey", was patented in 1883 (Ford 2008). This innovation was a first in the country and modernized the speed and efficiency of getting timber to mills and then to market (Winkler 2025). The Blackman brothers were foundational to the logging and milling industries in turn-of-the-century Snohomish County.

Logging in in the lowlands of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Stillaguamish river valleys of Snohomish County coincided with the agricultural industry when settlers known as "stump farmers" would buy land from the logging companies after they had cleared the land (Halgren et al. 2011; Sapp 2007). The rich soil of the valleys and abundant water from the rivers and creeks were conducive to the cultivation of crops and dairying cattle (Riddle 2022). By 1889, twenty thousand acres were being utilized for agriculture in Snohomish County—second only to the robust logging industry in northwestern Washington State. In the early twentieth century, dairy farms became a

prominent feature of the local economy, to such an extent that Carnation built a milk-condensary in Monroe in the early 1920s (Riddle 2022).

In Arlington, agriculture, dairying, and shingle mills continued to be the backbone of the local economy after World War I. In 1926, Arlington was bustling with mechanical shops, stores, factories, two banks, and a post office (Oakley 2007). However, even with all these resources, Arlington was not immune to the downturn of the Great Depression. When shingle mills shut down and unemployment rose, Arlington men aged 18–25 could find work at the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in nearby Darrington (Oakley 2008). The Works Progress Administration (WPA) also provided employment through civic projects in Arlington, including the construction of a high school, sidewalks, and latrine outhouses on farms (Oakley 2007). In this same period, the Civil Works Authority (CWA) provided funding for the construction of new airports around the country. One such airport was built in Arlington and was later leased by the Navy to supplement training facilities in Seattle. The Arlington Airport was also used as an Auxiliary Air Station during World War II, with two Navy Squadrons stationed there (Oakley 2007).

Arlington was a typical American country town after World War II and leading up to the mid-twentieth century. Residents were employed in dairying, farming, logging, lumber, and paper mills (Cameron n.d.; Oakley 2007). In the 1960s, the Boeing Company constructed a 747 airplane production facility at the Paine Field airstrip in nearby Everett. The growth of Boeing and the construction of the US Naval Station Everett industrialized the previously rural economy and workforce of Snohomish County (Cameron n.d.). Development of the high-technology industry in subsequent decades in the Puget Sound area relegated Arlington and similar nearby cities to becoming bedroom communities for the commuting urban workforces of Seattle and Redmond (Cameron n.d.).

### 3.3.4 Development of the Project Area in the late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The first historic map available for the API is the 1875 GLO map. No development is mapped in the project area. The Stillaguamish River is shown on the same general course as today, and the general area is shown with creeks and marshes throughout (GLO 1875).

A land patent was granted via cash sale on the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, where the project area is located, to Fredrick Funk in 1891 (BLM 1891). Adjacent parcels were granted, also via cash sale, in the following years to Peter Funk and Martin Funk, presumably Fredrick Funk's family members (BLM 1894, 1895).

U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps document the API between 1911 and the present. In 1911, both modern Highway 30 and 59th Avenue Northeast are mapped in their current alignments. The streets are well developed with numerous structures mapped just to the east of the parcel along Highway 30 and along the west side of 59th Ave Northeast. A structure is mapped in the northwest portion of the project area. The downtown portion of Arlington is platted and well developed. A "Tram Road" rail line is mapped approximately 0.15 miles west of the project area and the SLS&E Railway is mapped 0.63 miles to the east. The next map that shows any significant change is from 1941, when 59th Avenue Northeast, which was originally mapped as a through street crossing South Portage Creek is shown terminating south of the project area, north of South Portage Creek. This alignment is more in concert with the current alignment of the road as it enters the housing development south of the project area. In addition to the street changes, the "Tram Road" to the west is no longer mapped although the alignment of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway continued into modern times as the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF). The structure mapped in the project area is not mapped on the 1956 map, but a 1969 revision shows a structure in the same location

with an additional structure mapped. These structures are shown on maps through 1995, but the post-1995 maps are at a scale that does not depict structures (USGS 2025).

Historic county atlas maps of Snohomish County from 1910 through 1992 reveal specific property ownership information. In 1910, the project area was owned by Thomas A Fish. The parcels to the east are shown as subdivided lots, but the lots to the south and southeast were not subdivided into smaller lots. The structure shown on the topographic maps is mapped in the northwest corner of the parcel. Both the "Tram Road" and the SLS&E Railway are mapped nearby (Anderson 1910). In 1927, additional subdivisions are shown of the lots to the east and those to the southeast (Metsker Maps 1927). In 1934, the Fish property had changed hands and was owned by the Everett Trust and Savings Bank (Everett TR & Sav.Br.). The "Tram Road" is no longer shown on the maps (Metsker Maps 1934). The 1952 revision of the 1943 Kroll's map shows the project parcel formerly owned by the bank under the ownership of Elmer H. Tait (Kroll 1943 [1952]). In 1960, the parcel had again changed hands and was owned by J.R Gray, who retained ownership through the 1980s and at least 1992, the last available map period (Metsker Maps 1960, 1975, 198X, 1992).

The earliest available aerial imagery for the project area is from 1954. The parcel appears in agriculture, but the imagery is very poor. The structures are not visible in the 1954 image but are clear in the next image from 1969. The 1969 image shows two structures with a driveway and trees in the northwest of the parcel. The structures and landscaping stayed in the same configuration until circa 2009, when it appears the buildings were razed. The 2009 image is poor, but the buildings are no longer extant in the 2011 image. No development has occurred since the razing of the buildings.

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# 4 Previous Research and Expectations

Records from the DAHP's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) were reviewed to determine whether any cultural resources investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of the API and whether cultural resources have been previously recorded in or near the API (DAHP 2025). Historic maps (e.g., General Land Office [GLO] maps, Metsker Maps, historical U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps) were also examined to determine the likelihood of encountering cultural resources in the Project Area.

## 4.1 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

Twelve cultural resources surveys have been conducted within 1 mile of the API; none have been conducted in the API (Table 1). Surveys identified archaeological sites 45SN00766 and 45SN00879 within 1 mile of the API. Four of the surveys were conducted in association with residential and commercial development in the area. Three of the surveys were conducted in association with transportation related road improvements. Three of the surveys were conducted in association with stormwater management related to habitat improvement and culvert replacements. One survey was conducted in association with improvements to a natural gas pipeline, and one survey was conducted in association with flood control along the banks of the Stillaguamish River. All previous cultural resource investigations are described in further detail below in Table 1.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations within 1 Mile of the API**

| DAHP Report No. | Year | Authors | Report Title | Work Conducted | Distance and Direction from the API | Associated Resources within 1 Mile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1698242 | 2024 | Gouette, Nicholas and Susan Larsen, Legacy Anthropology | Addendum to the Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Arlington 211th PL NE - 67th Ave NE to SR 530 Project, Arlington, Snohomish County | Pedestrian survey and shovel probes | 0.22 mi E | None |
| 1346406 | 2005 | Ozbun, Terry, Judith Chapman and Jason Allen, Archaeological Investigations Northwest | Cultural Resource Survey of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington Addendum Seven: Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Spur at the Arlington 3 Pipe yard | Pedestrian Survey | 0.53 mi E | Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway |
| 1697912 | 2023 | Gouette, Nicholas and Susan Larsen, Legacy Anthropology | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Wisemark Commons Development Project, Arlington, Snohomish County | Pedestrian survey and shovel probes | 0.55 mi SE | None |
| 1680166 | 2010 | Chambers, Jennifer, | Archaeological Assessment for the 67th Avenue Phase III Improvement Project | Pedestrian survey and examination | 0.58 mi E | Seattle, Lake Shore |

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations within 1 Mile of the API**

| DAHP Report No. | Year | Authors | Report Title | Work Conducted | Distance and Direction from the API | Associated Resources within 1 Mile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Drayton Archaeological Research | Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington | of spoils piles | | & Eastern Railway |
| 1685034 | 2014 | Iversen, Dave ASM Affiliates | Addendum to the Archaeological Assessment for the 67th Avenue Phase III Improvement Project, Arlington | Site Recordation | 0.6 mi E | Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway |
| 1682454 | 2012 | Kanaby, Kara and Katherine Kelly, US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle | Cultural Resources Survey for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Stillaguamish River Flood Control Project | Pedestrian survey, shovel probes, auger probes | 0.7 mi north and 0.78 mi NW | None |
| 1685105 | 2014 | Wilson, Katherine, Chris Lockwood, and Bryan Hoyt, Environmental Science. Associates | Prairie Creek Drainage Improvements Project - Phase 2 Construction Resources Assessment, Arlington | Pedestrian survey and shovel probes | 0.74 mi SE | None |
| 1685732 | 2014 | Iversen, Dave. ASM Affiliates | Archaeological Monitoring for the Prairie Creek Drainage Improvements Project - Phase 2 Construction, City of Arlington | Archaeological Monitoring | 0.74 mi SE | None |
| 1694059 | 2020 | Bush, Kelly and Jacob Wilmoth, Equinox Research and Consulting | Archaeological Investigation Report: Pilchuck Village Project (Parcels 00769800000600 and 00793300002801), Arlington, Snohomish County Washington | Pedestrian survey and shovel probes | 0.75 mi SE | None |
| 1698777 | 2019 | Hawthorne. Paige and Sarah Humphries, Equinox Research and Consulting | Archaeological Investigation Report: Parcels 31051100304000; 31051100400700, near 204th Avenue, Arlington, Snohomish County Washington. | Pedestrian survey and shovel probes | 0.85 mi SE | None |
| 1351524 | 2008 | Smith, Ross, Eileen Heideman, and Don Tatum, Northwest | Cultural Resources Assessment for the Arlington Constructed Stormwater Wetland, Arlington, Parcel 31050200300200 | Pedestrian survey, shovel probes, | 0.94 mi NE | None |

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations within 1 Mile of the API**

| DAHP Report No. | Year | Authors | Report Title | Work Conducted | Distance and Direction from the API | Associated Resources within 1 Mile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Archaeological Associates, Inc | | mechanical excavation | | |
| 1694591 | 2020 | Iversen, Dave and Whitney Osiensky, ASM Affiliates | Archaeological Assessment for the Lux Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington | Pedestrian survey and shovel probes | 1 mi SE | 45SN00766 |

**Notes:** DAHP = Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; NW = northwest; S = south; N = north; NE = northeast.
All reports are on file at DAHP.

## 4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

According to WISAARD, two previously recorded archaeological resources are located within 1 mile of the project area.

Site 45SN00879 was recorded 0.47 miles east of the project area as part of a City of Arlington Road improvement project. The site was initially identified as three pre-contact, fine-grained volcanic, lithic debitage flakes identified in three shovel probes on either side of 211th Place NE. The depth of discovery was only given for one artifact, that from Shovel Probe 4, on the south side of the road. That artifact was found at 50 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Additional sub-surface excavations undertaken as part of Phase II work identified additional lithic material and a sparse historic component to the site, at least two 1950s–1960s glass bottles were identified (Larsen 2023). The site is unevaluated for the NRHP.

While Site 45SN00879 was identified during work completed for road improvements associated with the City of Arlington 211th Place Northeast to 67th Avenue Northeast to SR 530 Project, no report was located on WISAARD for this phase of the project. Report NADB 1698242 (Gouette and Larsen 2024) is associated with a different phase of the same project. As the project report was not available, the site information was gleaned from the maps and photos in the site form, which did not contain a narrative of the Phase II work.

Site 45SN00766 was recorded 1 mile southeast of the project area during work associated with the development of residential housing. A total of 14 artifacts were recovered from eight shovel probes. Five of the probes contained only fire-modified rock (FMR). Three probes each contained one flaked lithic each: one volcanic material flake, one cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) projectile point base, and one fine-grained volcanic material bifacially flaked artifact consistent with an Olcott Phase artifact. Several of the artifacts were identified in disturbed sediments. In addition to the flake and FMR in Shovel Probe 7 all being identified in disturbed topsoil, plastic was found in association with the FMR in Shovel Probe 34, and a modern metal bolt was identified above the Olcott Phase artifact, identified between 40 and 60 cmbs in Shovel Probe 13. Artifacts were identified from just below the surface to 60 cmbs (Iversen and Osiensky 2020). The site is unevaluated for the NRHP.

The segment of the SLS&E is located 0.62 miles east of the API, bordering the western edge of downtown Arlington. The resource was first recorded as site AINW-MTV-15 by Archaeological Investigations Northwest (AINW) during a gas line project survey in 2004 (Ozbun et al. 2005). While the original report was not located (Cultural Resource Survey of Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Capacity Replacement Project, Western Washington. Addendum Five: Supplemental Surveys of Extra Workspaces, Access Roads, Dewatering Areas, and Pipe yards; AINW. Report No. 1478 [*Smits et al. 2005 cited in* Ozbun et al. 2005]), the Addendum Seven report of the same project outlined some of the original report information and presented new information. AINW recorded both the main branch of the railroad and a spur branch to the east. At the time of recordation, the main line was a single standard-gauge track on a raised, rock-ballast berm operating as BNSF. As part of the pipeline project, the spur branch, which was not in use, was proposed to be reconstructed in its historic alignment.

## 4.3 Previously Identified Historic Built Environment Resources

Dudek reviewed the WISAARD records to determine whether the proposed Project's implementation would potentially impact any known built environment resources. The results presented below only discuss previously conducted cultural resource studies that include historic built environment resources and previously recorded historic built environment resources. Details on these resources are provided in Table 2 below (Table 2).

According to WISAARD, one built environment resource has been previously recorded within the API. The Kraetz Farm (Resource ID 40941), documented in 2005, was recorded during a Snohomish County Cultural Resource Inventory and recommended as eligible and significant as a centennial farm. However, no formal determination has been made by DAHP (DAHP 2025).

Within one mile of the API, 21 built environment historic resources have been previously recorded. Two of the previously recorded resources were determined eligible for the NRHP; both are segments of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway (SLS&E): the Burlington North Santa Fe Segment (DAHP Resource ID 66992) and the Sumas to Seattle Segment (DAHP Resource ID 707373). The SLS&E has been found eligible for the NRHP. The segments near the project area were recommended as eligible for their importance in Arlington's development and its role as a significant regional line. While the design, materials, and workmanship have changed through maintenance and upgrades, the line has retained the integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as the alignment has not changed and continues to operate as a railroad (Allen 2005).

The SLS&E was constructed between 1890 and 1891 between Seattle and Sumas at the Canadian border. The line reached Arlington in June 1890 (see Section 3.3.2). The spur was constructed by 1910 and is visible on that year's Anderson land ownership map (Anderson 1910). The southern segment of the spur line was removed circa 1990, and the northern segment underwent modifications and a new portion of track. AINW recommended that the railroad be eligible for the NRHP. The resource was revisited in 2010 (Chambers 2010), recording a previously unrecorded section of the railroad at the intersection of 67th Avenue and Lebanon Street, 0.9 miles east of the project area. In 2014, an inadvertent discovery during construction identified segments of the spur branch located below the asphalt at 67th Avenue (Iversen 2014).

Fourteen previously recorded resources within one mile of the API have been determined not eligible and five have no formal determination (DAHP 2025).

## Table 2. Previously Recorded Historic Built Environment Resources within 1 Mile of the API

| DAHP Resource ID | Build Date | Address | Name | Distance and Direction from the API | NRHP Eligibility Determination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Within the API | | | | | |
| 40941 | c. 1900 | 21511 59th Ave NE | Kraetz Farm | within APE | No Determination |
| Within one Mile of the API | | | | | |
| 66992 | 1890 | N/A | Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway/ Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad | 0.90 miles NE | Determined Eligible |
| 707373 | 1888 | Kenmore, Washington | Seattle, Lake Shore, & Eastern Railway - Sumas to Seattle/ Burke-Gilman Trail | 0.60 miles E | Determined Eligible |
| 699104 | c. 1898 | 4715 State Route 530 NE | Residence | 0.71 miles NW | Determined Not Eligible |
| 769547 | 1970 | 6516 211th Place NE | Newsome House | 0.31 miles E | Determined Not Eligible |
| 618364 | 1890 | 21100 67th Ave NE | Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Spur/ Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad | 0.62 miles E | Determined Not Eligible |
| 66999 | 1908 | 6924 211th Place NE | J.J. Meyer House | NE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 67001 | 1928/ 1953 | 210 S West Avenue | Twin City Foods, Inc. Warehouses | 0.83 miles NE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 176798 | c. 1906 | 238 3rd Street | Residence | 0.94 miles NE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 66997 | 1904 | 20802 67th Ave NE | N/A | 0.50 miles SE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 66996 | c. 1909 | 20722 67th | Kraetz Stump House/ Stillguamish Pioneer Park Stump House | 0.50 miles SE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 40939 | 1924 | 20722 67th NE | Stillaguamish Pioneer Hall | 0.48 miles SE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 713564 | N/A | 20701 64th Dr NE | Residence | 0.32 miles SE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 12904 | 1916/ 1924 | 20722 Armar Rd | Stillaguamish Pioneer Hall | 0.72 miles SE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 53243 | 1922 | 15524 Smokey Point Blvd, Marysville, WA 98271 | Bruce and Becky's Interiors | 1 mile SE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 53242 | 1926 | 3308 156th St NE, Marysville, WA 98271 | Fidelity Grange Hall No. 206 | 1 mile SE | Determined Not Eligible |

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Historic Built Environment Resources within 1 Mile of the API**

| DAHP Resource ID | Build Date | Address | Name | Distance and Direction from the API | NRHP Eligibility Determination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Within the API | | | | | |
| 778141 | c. 1970 | 20102 67th Ave NE, Spc 2, Arlington, Washington, 98223 | Residence | 0.68 miles SE | Determined Not Eligible |
| 161889 | c. 1904 | 21524 59th Ave NE | Residence | 0.4 miles NW | No Determination |
| 169568 | c. 1932 | 230 3rd Street | Residence | 0.95 miles NE | No Determination |
| 176844 | c. 1913 | 232 3rd Street | Residence | 0.95 miles NE | No Determination |
| 67000 | 1909 | 21108 67th Avenue NE | N/A | 0.85 miles NE | No Determination |
| 12908 | 1908 | Arlington, WA 98223 | J.J. Meyer Home/ Anna Mathew Home | 0.66 miles NE | No Determination |

**Notes:** API = area of potential impacts; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; N/A = not applicable; c. = circa; W = west; NW = northwest; NE = northeast; E = east; SW = southwest.

## 4.4 Historical Map, Document, and Aerial Imagery Research

Dudek examined historical maps and documents, including GLO survey maps, USGS topographic maps, and aerial imagery, to determine the likelihood of encountering cultural resources in the project area. The proposed project area is Township 31 North, Range 5 East, Section 10. These documents provide insight into land use and development within the Project Area in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The information from these documents was used to prepare Section 3.3.4 and Section 4.5.

General Land Office Maps and Patents: Dudek staff reviewed historical GLO maps and land patents as part of the archival research effort to reveal information about the built environment. Maps obtained from the BLM GLO online database included one map from the year 1875. The land patent was located for the Project Area from 1891.

Snohomish County Historical Maps: A review of Snohomish County maps from 1910, 1927, 1934, 1936, 1943 (revision year 1952), 1960, 1975, 198X, 1992 were available through an online database, which revealed land ownership information in the project area.

Historical Topographical Map Review: Dudek reviewed historical USGS maps from 1911 to the present to identify changes in topographic features and to better understand the development of the area during the twentieth century. Years reviewed include: 1911; (revision years 1920 and 1937); 1941 (revision year 1959); 1943 (revision year 1957); 1956 (revision years 1957, 1966, 1969,1976, 1982, and 1995); 1957 (revision years 1960, 1966, and 1976); 1975 (revision year 1977); 1993, 1995, 2014, 2017, 2020.

Historical Aerial Photographs: A review of historical aerial imagery was conducted as part of the archival research effort for the proposed project. Imagery available from the National Environmental Title Research Company (NETR

2025a) include imagery from 1954, 1969, 1980, 1981, 1990, 2006, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021

It is important to note that while maps and aerial photography are informative, they do not show the minute changes to a landscape over time and, at times, are inconsistent with what is depicted year to year. Nevertheless, the information gathered contributes to the understanding of the chronological development of the region

## 4.5 Archaeological Expectations

Prior to fieldwork, Dudek formulated expectations for the archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area. Dudek based these expectations on a review of the background information presented above, including the geomorphology and hydrology; the precontact and historic-period context of the vicinity, with information on the types, ages, and contents of previously recorded sites; and consideration of more recent disturbances that may have impacted cultural resources (e.g., residential development and agricultural use). The DAHP predictive model shows the API falling within the "high risk" probability category, indicating that the area has a high-risk probability of prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project Area.

Precontact archaeological resources could include camp or village locations, fishing, and other resource processing locales, and isolated finds of debitage or sparse lithic scatters representing temporary use of that area. The known historic development of the Project Area suggests a high probability of encountering historic-period archaeological resources. These resources may include scatters of historic-structural debris, domestic refuse scatters, and isolated finds of cans or bottles that represent a single episode of loss or discard.

## 4.6 Built Environment Expectations

Prior to fieldwork, Dudek formulated expectations for any historic built environment resources in the API. Dudek based these expectations on a review of the background information presented above and the historic-period context of the vicinity, with information on the types, ages, and contents of previously recorded resources within 1 mile of the API (see Table 2). Given the location adjacent to residential development in Arlington, it seems likely that any built environment resources located in the API would be related to early agriculture or residential development to the west of Arlington.

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# 5 Methods

## 5.1 Archaeological Investigations

Dudek archaeologists Sierra Harding, PhD, RPA, and Brady Berger, BS, conducted the archaeological field survey on February 6–7, 2025. Archaeological field survey—the pedestrian survey and subsurface testing—followed DAHP guidelines and was designed to determine whether previously unrecorded archaeological resources were present within the project area (where the ground-disturbing activities during construction and operation of the residential complex would occur). A pedestrian survey was conducted by the two archaeologists walking transects spaced up to 20 meters apart across the entire project area, where possible, or as meandering transects around areas of heavy blackberry bramble growth on the property. All soil exposures and disturbances such as rodent back dirt piles were examined for cultural materials. Observations about topography, vegetation (including culturally significant vegetation), ground surface visibility, and disturbances were recorded in the project field notebook. Overview and close-up photographs were taken, and each photograph was recorded on a standardized photograph log. The survey crew was equipped with a GPS unit (an iPad tablet using Esri ArcGIS Field Maps and connected to a Trimble R2 with submeter accuracy) containing geographic information system (GIS) shapefiles of the project area.

Shovel probes were excavated in areas of low ground visibility in the project area, prioritizing the southern half of the parcel, which is closer to the creek channel located outside of the project area in that direction and therefore was determined to be more likely to contain precontact archaeological resources. Shovel probes were also excavated in the northern half of the project area, east of a highly disturbed area where, until the early 2000s, a residential house and outbuildings were located. Shovel probes were excavated at 30–40-meter intervals in the southern half of the project area nearer to a perennial source of water, and at 40- to 50-meter intervals in the northern half of the project area further from the stream channel.

Shovel probes were cylindrical, measured a minimum of 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter, and were excavated by hand with a shovel to a minimum of 50 cm below surface (cmbs) and two consecutive culturally sterile 10-cm levels. Where the project plans to excavate deeper than 50 cmbs, a sample of the SPs were extended in depth with a hand-auger at these locations, if shoveling was no longer feasible. Soils from shovel probes were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth. Texture, color, and structure of soil horizons observed in each probe were recorded, and the probes were backfilled. The locations of shovel probes were marked on project field maps and recorded using a GPS unit. Overview and plan view photographs were taken of shovel probes.

## 5.2 Built Environment Investigations

A reconnaissance-level survey was completed on February 3, 2025, by Evan Brisentine, MSHP, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History. During the field surveys, photographs and notes were taken of any built environment components within the API that appeared to be more than 45 years old. Notes and photographs were taken digitally in the ArcGIS Field Maps app, providing visuals of the API and the surrounding area. Details for these resources can be found in Section 6.3, Built Environment Resources Documented in the API. Built resources were evaluated in accordance with DAHP Washington State Standards for Cultural Resources Reporting (DAHP 2023).

## 5.3 Resource Evaluation

Since the project will be subject to DAHP review under SEPA, the project proponent must identify any places or objects listed on, or *eligible for*, national, state, or local preservation registers to identify sites of historical, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance in the vicinity of the project site. Under SEPA, resources on the subject or adjacent property should be evaluated for eligibility.

DAHP uses guidelines established by the National Park Service (NPS) to evaluate NRHP eligibility for a district, site, building, structure, or object (NPS 1995). To be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant within a historic context and retain the integrity of those features that convey significance. The significance of a resource within its historic context must relate to one or more of the following criteria (Criteria A–D):

A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (i.e., persons whose activities are demonstrably important within a national, state, or local context).
C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the works of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., are part of a district). Discrete features, a building for example, may best be documented under this criterion, although collections of resources may also have significance under Criterion C for architecture or engineering association.
D. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in history. To be eligible under Criterion D, the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and that information must be considered "important." Most often applied to archaeological sites; buildings, structures, and objects may be eligible under Criterion D if they are the principal source of information (NPS 1995: 21).

In addition to these basic evaluation criteria, the NRHP outlines further criteria considerations for significance. Moved properties; birthplaces; cemeteries; reconstructed buildings, structures, or objects; commemorative properties; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are generally not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The criteria considerations are exceptions to these rules, and they allow for the following types of resources to be NRHP eligible (NPS 1995: 2):

A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
B. A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, from association with historic events; or
E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Once the significance of a resource has been determined, the resource then must be judged on its retention of integrity. Integrity is (1) the ability of a property to illustrate history and (2) possession of the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of history with which it is associated (NPS 1995: 44). The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to the property's significance. Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. To retain integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity (NPS 1995: 44–45):

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property.
4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

### Local

Under SEPA, DAHP will only review eligibility determinations for State and National Register listing. Eligibility for local listing is done through a city or county preservation program. These local register guidelines are provided below, but properties were not evaluated under these criteria, given the regulatory setting of the project.

Snohomish County Historic Preservation Commission assists with its Community Heritage Program, which intends to assist in the collection, preservation, and interpretation of Snohomish County's heritage. Snohomish County Register of Historic Places must include property identification, descriptive information, integrity statement, and ordinance criteria eligibility. Property integrity consists of the following four aspects: Location, Materials, Design, and Worksmanship. These four aspects of integrity follow the NPS guidelines. Ordinance Criteria is identified in the Snohomish County Register of Historic Places Register Application (Snohomish County Historic Preservation Commission 2025).

Ordinance Criteria for eligibility include the following:

A. Property is associated with events that made an important contribution to national, state, or local history.
B. Property embodies architectural characteristics of a distinctive and defined type, period, style, or method of design or construction.
C. Property is an outstanding work of a recognized designer, builder, or architect.
D. Property exemplifies or reflects elements of Snohomish County's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history.
E. Property has an association with the life of a person of documented importance in national, state, or local history.

F. Property yields, or is likely to yield, important archaeological information related to history or prehistory.
G. Property has been removed from its original location, but has significant and documented architectural value, or is the only surviving building or structure associated with a historic person or event.
H. Property is the birthplace or grave of a historical figure of documented importance.
I. Property is a cemetery that derives historical significance from age, design features, or association with historic events or possesses cultural relevance.
J. Property is a building that has been reconstructed in a historically accurate manner on the original site.
K. Property is an example of folk architecture and design which is creative and unique but which does not fit into formal historical or architectural categories.

Additionally, the Snohomish County Centennial Farms program was implemented as part of the County's Heritage 2000 Program with Snohomish County's Agricultural Office. The Snohomish County Centennial Farms program is an annual recognition program for qualifying farms with the same family ownership for 100 years or more. Resources within the project API may be subject to this county program (Snohomish County Agriculture 2025).

# 6 Results

## 6.1 Archaeological Survey Results

### 6.1.1 Pedestrian Survey

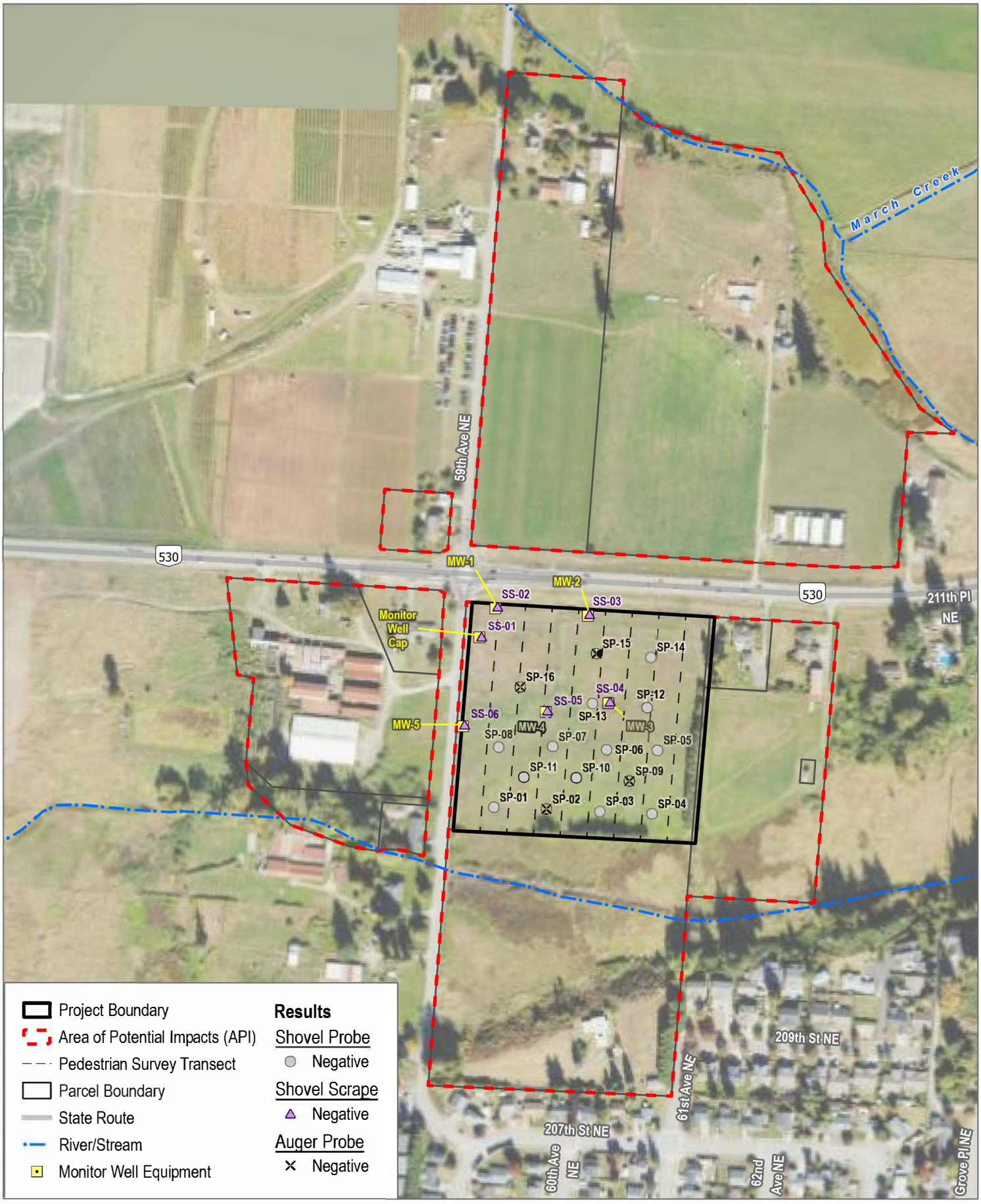
The project area is a rectangular parcel (TPN 31051000402700) bordered on the north by WA-530, a two laned state highway, on the west by Kraetz Road/59th Avenue NE, a two-lane paved road, on the south by an undeveloped open parcel mostly occupied by wetlands, and on the east by rural residential houses and an open field (Figure 3, Archaeological Survey Results; Exhibit 1). The archaeological survey took place on February 6 and 7, 2025. Weather conditions were cold (35–40°F) with partly sunny skies. A light snow had fallen (0-1 inch) earlier in the week, accumulating in patches in the project area. By the afternoon of the 7th, the snow had melted, and the crew was able to visually observe the ground surface during the pedestrian survey. The archaeologists walked north–south transects across the project area at approximately 20-meter intervals. The project area's landform is relatively flat and open, with a slight dip in elevation at an east-west oriented natural drainage located at the north-south midway point of the parcel. The project area is heavily vegetated by native shrubs and forbs, e.g., meadowsweet (Rosaceae) and buttercup (*Ranunculus occidentalis*), as well as invasive, noxious weeds, e.g., bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), and other weeds and grasses. Blackberry brambles dominated the center of the project area, as well as the western and southern fence lines (Exhibit 2). A tree line of birch had been planted along the eastern and southern perimeter (Exhibit 3). Due to vegetative coverage of the ground surface, mineral soil visibility in the project area was poor, 0–5%.

The northwest corner of the project area was visibly disturbed on the surface (Exhibits 4 and 5). Historic aerials show a residence with outbuildings and a driveway there built circa 1968 and demolished recently between 2006 and 2009 (NETR 2025a, 2025b). Other modern disturbances to the project area include two deposits of imported gravel abutting the western boundary fence (Exhibits 6 and 7), as well as remnants of fencing (Exhibit 8), a possible septic tank cap (Exhibit 9), and a large stump and downed tree in the northwest quadrant (Figure 10). A monitor well cap and five test well pipes inserted into the ground were observed in the project area, ostensibly installed in the recent past (see Figure 3; Exhibits 11 and 12). Exposed soils were visible on the ground surface from the installation of the monitor well and test pipes, which were inspected for archaeology by shovel scrapes and documented (Appendix A). No archaeological materials were identified on the surface during the pedestrian survey.

### 6.1.2 Subsurface Survey

A total of 16 shovel probes (SPs) were excavated across the project area to test for buried archaeological resources (see Figure 3, Archaeological Survey Results; Appendix B). Methods for subsurface testing are described above in Chapter 5, Methods. Shovel probes were concentrated in the southern portion of the project area (SP-01–11), as its vicinity to a natural creek 45 meters to the south increased the probability for the presence of archaeology (Exhibit 13). Shovel probe coverage in the northern portion of the project area was less dense, particularly in the northwest quadrant, due to the known previous disturbance of the demolition of the aforementioned residence. Probes were excavated to a minimum depth of 50 cmbs (Exhibits 14 and 15). A 25% sample of the SPs (SP-02, 09,

15, 16) was extended to 150 cmbs with a hand auger (Exhibit 16) to test for more deeply buried archaeological materials where deeper ground-disturbances are likely, according to the engineering plans referenced by Dudek prior to the survey. No cultural resources were identified.




SOURCE: County of Snohomish 2024; NAIP 2017, USGS 2019

DUDEK

0 165 330 Feet

**FIGURE 3**

Archaeological Survey Results

Arlington Gardens Apartments Project Cultural Resources Assessment

**Exhibit 1.** Overview of project area. View to the east.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0119

**Exhibit 2.** Blackberry brambles dominate the center of the project area. View to the south.

**Source:** Dudek Image 14-27-28

**Exhibit 3.** Birch tree line along eastern perimeter. View to the north.

**Source:** Dudek Image 14-11-39

**Exhibit 4.** Northwest corner of the project area, view to the east.

**Source:** Dudek Image 14-01-21

**Exhibit 5.** Northwest corner of the project area, view to the south.

**Source:** Dudek Image 14-01-27

**Exhibit 6.** Imported gravel fill deposit on western boundary of the project area. View to the west.

**Source:** Dudek Image 15-04-01

**Exhibit 7.** Imported gravel fill deposit on western boundary of the project area. Plan view.

**Source:** Dudek Image 15-04-34

**Exhibit 8.** Remnant fencing in northwest quadrant of the project area.

**Source:** Dudek Image 15-33-53IMG_

**Exhibit 9.** Possible septic tank cap in the northwest quadrant of the project area, view to the northeast.

**Source:** Dudek Image 14-55-09

**Exhibit 10.** Large stump and downed tree in the northwest quadrant of the project area, with a view to the northeast.

**Source:** Dudek Image 14-33-02IMG_

**Exhibit 11.** Monitor well cap near western boundary of the project area, plan view.

**Source:** Dudek Image 15-10-11

**Exhibit 12.** Well test pipe MW-1 near the northern boundary of the project area, plan view.


**Source:** Dudek Image 15-10-11

**Exhibit 13.** Wetland to the south of the project area, view to the southwest.

**Source:** Dudek Image 14-12-08

**Exhibit 14.** Overview of SP-12, view to the north.

**Source:** Dudek Image 12-02-08

**Exhibit 15.** Plan view of SP-12.

**Source:** Dudek Image 12-03-14

**Exhibit 16.** Plan view of auger probe at SP-15.

**Source:** Dudek Image 13-22-00

Excavated soils were consistent with the Lynwood series mapped across most of the project area (USDA 1988) (see Section 2.2, Hydrology, Soils, and Vegetation). The typical soil profile of the shovel probes included an upper stratum of light- to dark-yellowish brown silty/sandy loam superseding a stratum of very silty/clayey grayish-brown loam. These strata featured infrequent charcoal and burnt earth inclusions, occasional organic material, and very few pebbles. In the probes that were hand-augered, the water table was encountered around 100 cmbs along with a stratum of wet, coarse dark gray sand with subangular pebbles. Weathered basalt and granite cobbles were observed in this lower stratum. Reddish-brown ferric oxide staining was observed in the soil profiles throughout the project area.

Additional details about the shovel probe results are provided in Appendix A, Table A2.

## 6.2 Built Environment Survey Results

Dudek architectural historian Evan Brisentine conducted the built environment field survey on February 3, 2025, to determine whether built environment resources were present within the API. During the survey, Dudek documented nine built environment resources within the API (Table 3) (see Figure 5, Built Environment Survey Results). Following the built environment survey, The Kraetz Farm District was found to be eligible under criteria A and C at a local level of significance. The associated buildings on the property were also recommended to be contributing to a historic district at the local level (Property IDs 50927, 736128 through 736135). Two Residential properties, the Thompson Residence (Property ID 736108) and the Elefson Property (Property IDs 736115, 736117, and 736118) are recommended eligible under Criterion C. The remaining five properties, The Thomsen Residence (Property ID 736111), the Ruckert Residence and Garage (Property IDs 736111 and 736112), 61100 State Route 530 NE(Property ID 736113 and 736114), 21008 59th Avenue NE (Property ID 736119), and the Foster/Kraetz Farm Property (Property ID 736120 through 736127) with built environment resources within the API are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Table 3. Built Environment Resources Documented in the API**

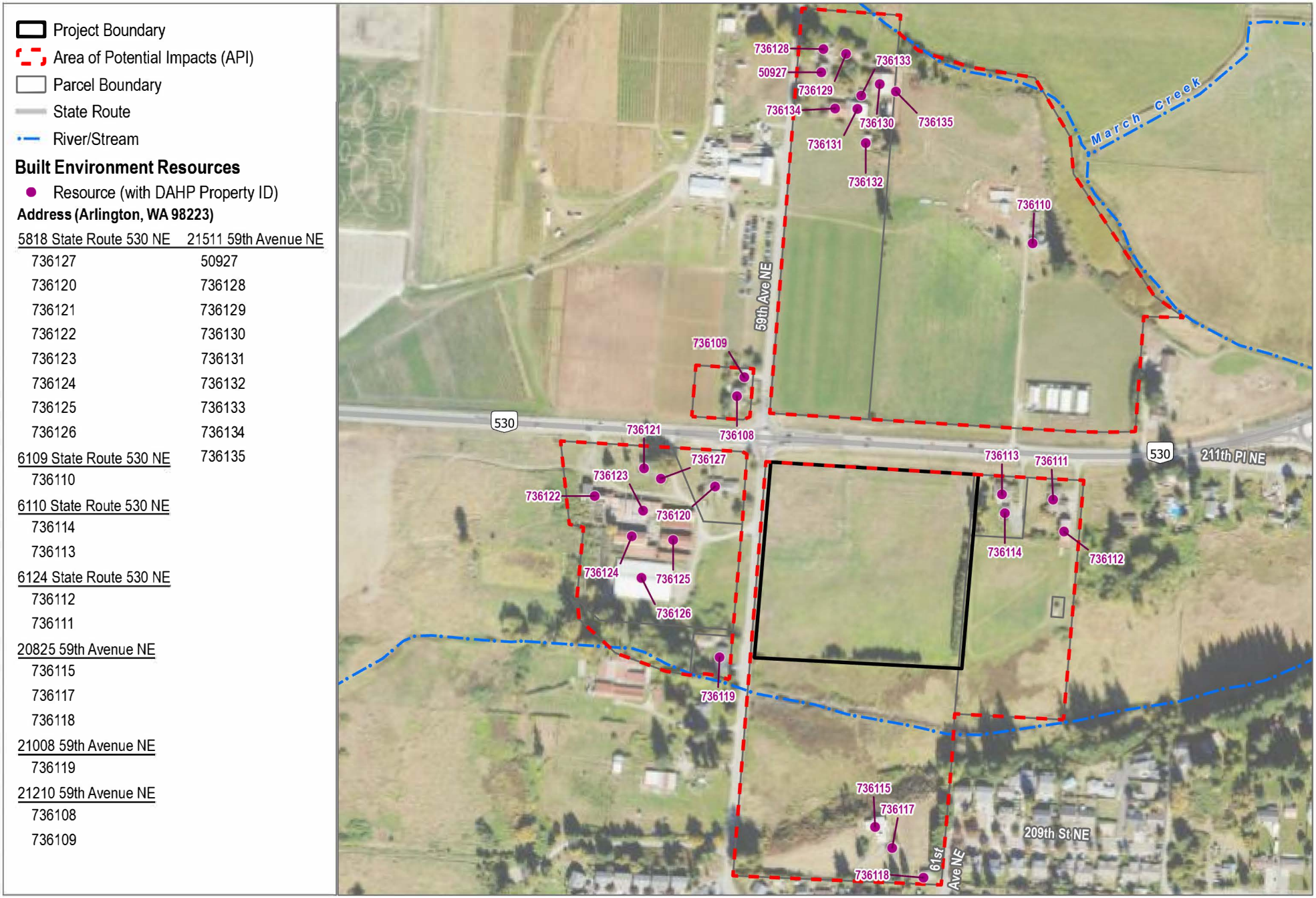
| Dudek Field #/DAHP Property ID* | Tax Parcel # | Address, Vicinity of Arlington, Snohomish County, WA 98223/Resource Type | Year Built | NRHP Eligibility Recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kraetz Farm District | | | | |
| 17786-01/ 50927 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/Kraetz Farm District | 1905 | Eligible Criterion A and C |
| 17786-01/ 50927 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/Kraetz Farm Main Residence | 1905 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 17786-01A/ 736128 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/ Kraetz Farm Secondary Residence | 1928 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 17786-01B/ 736129 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/ Kraetz Farm Shed 1 | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 17786-01C/ 736130 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/ Kraetz Farm Barn 1 | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Table 3. Built Environment Resources Documented in the API**

| Dudek Field #/DAHP Property ID* | Tax Parcel # | Address, Vicinity of Arlington, Snohomish County, WA 98223/Resource Type | Year Built | NRHP Eligibility Recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17786-01D/ 736131 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/ Kraetz Farm Barn 2 | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 17786-01E/ 736132 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/ Kraetz Farm Shed 2 | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 17786-01F/ 736133 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/ Kraetz Farm Shed 3 | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 17786-01G/ 736134 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/ Kraetz Farm Barn 3 | c.1960 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 17786-01H/ 736135 | 31051000100200 | 21511 59th Avenue NE/ Kraetz Farm Long Shed | c.1960 | Eligible/Contributing |
| Thompson Residence and Garage | | | | |
| 17786-02/ 736108 | 31051000200600 | 21210 59th Avenue NE/ Thompson Residence | 1918 | Eligible Criterion C |
| 17786-02A/ 736109 | 31051000200600 | 21210 59th Avenue NE/ Thompson Garage | c.1920 | Not Eligible |
| Thomsen Residence | | | | |
| 17786-03/ 736110 | 31051000100300 | 6109 State Route 530 NE/ Thomsen Residence | c.1970 | Not Eligible |
| Ruckert Residence and Garage | | | | |
| 17786-04/ 736111 | 31051000403800 | 6124 State Route 530 NE/ Ruckert Residence | 1953 | Not Eligible for NRHP |
| 17786-04A/ 736112 | 31051000403800 | 6124 State Route 530 NE/ Ruckert Garage | c.1975 | Not Eligible for NRHP |
| 6110 State Route 530 | | | | |
| 17786-05/ 736113 | 31051000402400 | 6110 State Route 530 NE/ Residence | c.1960 | Not Eligible for NRHP |
| 17786-05A/ 736114 | 31051000402400 | 6110 State Route 530 NE/ Garage | c.1960 | Not Eligible for NRHP |
| Elefson Property | | | | |
| 17786-06/ 736115 | 31051000402600 | 20825 59th Avenue NE/ Elefson Residence | 1960 | Eligible Criterion C |
| 17786-06A /736117 | 31051000402600 | 20825 59th Avenue NE/ Elefson Garage | 1960 | Unevaluated/ Not visible from right of way |
| 17786-06B/ 736118 | 31051000402600 | 20825 59th Avenue NE/ Elefson Shed | 1960 | Eligible/Contributing |

## Table 3. Built Environment Resources Documented in the API

| Dudek Field #/DAHP Property ID* | Tax Parcel # | Address, Vicinity of Arlington, Snohomish County, WA 98223/Resource Type | Year Built | NRHP Eligibility Recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21008 59th Avenue NE | | | | |
| 17786-07/ 736119 | 31051000300400 | 21008 59th Avenue NE/ Residence | 1968 | Not Eligible |
| Foster/Kraetz Farm | | | | |
| 17786-08/ 736120 | 31051000301800 | 5818 State Route 530 NE/ Foster Residence (1958) | 1958 | Not Eligible |
| 17786-09/ 736121 | 31051000301700 | No Situs Address/ Kraetz Residence (ca. 1890) | c.1890 | Not Eligible |
| 17786-09A/ 736122 | 31051000301700 | No Situs Address/Barn 1 | c.1900 | Not Eligible |
| 17786-09B/ 736123 | 31051000301700 | No Situs Address/ Goat Pen | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 17786-09C/ 736124 | 31051000301700 | No Situs Address/ Barn 2 | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 17786-09D/ 736125 | 31051000301700 | No Situs Address/ Barn 3 | c.1970 | Not Eligible |
| 17786-09E/ 736126 | 31051000301700 | No Situs Address/ Monitor Barn | c.1970 | Not Eligible |
| 17786-09F/ 736127 | 31051000301700 | No Situs Address/ Storage Shed | c.1960 | Not Eligible |




SOURCE: County of Snohomish 2024; NAIP 2017, USGS 2019

**FIGURE 4**

Built Environment Results

Arlington Gardens Apartments Project Cultural Resources Assessment

DUDEK

## 6.2.1 Kraetz Farm District, 21511 59th Avenue NE (50927, 736128-736135)

### Property Description

During the built environment field survey, Dudek surveyed the residence at 21511 59th Avenue, known as the Kraetz Farm. The residence on Parcel ID 31051000100200 was previously recorded in 2005 and recommended as eligible for the NRHP as a potential "small rural historic district that would include the historic Residence and barn across the street and associated farmland." Since the remaining eight resources associated with the Kraetz Farm were not included in this previous evaluation, they are documented below. The buildings that make up the Kraetz Farm District are not significant individually and, as such, are evaluated as a district.

### Historic Overview

Euro-American settlement in the present-day area of Arlington began as early as the 1850s during the exploration of the Stillaguamish River. In 1890, the construction of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad made Arlington a more suitable town for development. In 1903, Arlington and nearby Haller City were incorporated into one another and became important centers for logging and agriculture (Oakley 2007). In 1895, Joseph Kraetz purchased 80 acres of land in the southwest vicinity of Arlington and began clearing the land of timber. He sold portions of the land while constructing two residences in the newly cleared area. In 1902, Joseph's relative, Anton Kraetz, purchased the 2.5 acres of property on which this Kraetz Farm residence is located from Mary and Frank Zikmund for $3000 (IPC 1906:1038-1039; The Daily Herald 1902:3).

In 1910, Anton and Rose Kraetz owned a property resembling this parcel, along with 40 acres directly to the north. Kraetz was a known dairy farmer who, by 1917, was tending to roughly a dozen cows (The Daily Herald 1917: 8). Anton became a member of the Arlington Creamery Association and sold cream until 1922. When the Snohomish County Dairymen organized and opened a milk plant in Arlington, Anton and several Arlington farmers began selling to Dairygold. Anton and Rose had six daughters, all of whom married farmers and farmed within 5 miles of the farm where they grew up. In 1952, John and his wife Olive took over the family farm and continued the dairy operations until their retirement in 1975. John and Olive's children, Loren and Korene, took over the farm and began raising beef, sweet corn, peas, wheat, and hay (Kraetz 2000; The Daily Herald 1953:6; Anderson 1910; Metsker Maps 1927; Kroll 1943 [1952]: 14; Kroll1960:31).

The first available visual of the Kraetz Farm is a 1954 historic aerial of the area. The residence currently has the same footprint and roof structure as it did historically. Five other buildings surround the Kraetz residence, all along what was known as Thompson Road (currently 59th Avenue). By 1969, two more agricultural buildings were constructed south and east of the Kraetz Farm Residence (NETR 2025a, 2025b).

The Kraetz Farm main residence (Property ID 50927/ Resource ID 40941), constructed in 1905, is one of two domestic buildings on the property. According to Snohomish County Assessor Data, the secondary residence (Property ID 736128) was built in 1928 (Snohomish County Assessor 2025). Additional buildings include four shed structures (736129, 736132, 736123, 736135) and three barn buildings (Property ID 736130, 736131, and 736134) situated south and east of the primary and secondary residences. The Kraetz Farm has been a cattle and

dairy farm since its original construction in the early 1900s. Three of the Shed Structures and two Barns (736130 and 736131) were likely constructed ca. 1920, while Barn 3 (736134) and the Long Shed (736135) were constructed ca. 1960 (NETR 2025a, 2025b). No major alterations to any of the buildings on the property were observed (Exhibit 17 through 23).

## Building Descriptions

### Kraetz Farm Residence (50927)

The Kraetz Farm Main Residence is a Victorian farmhouse constructed in 1905. The one-and-a-half-story residence faces south toward State Route 530 NE and has a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The building likely has a post-and-pier foundation and is clad in wood clapboard. The south façade includes a full-length first-story porch supported by decorative wood pillars bordered by horizontal wood board panels. The building has one-over-one, double-hung, wood-framed windows visible on the west and south elevations. There are no known or observed alterations to the building (Exhibits17 and 18).

### Kraetz Farm Secondary Residence (736128)

The Secondary Residence at 21511 59th Avenue NE is directly 50 feet north of the Main Residence (Property ID 50927). The residence, constructed in 1928, is a one-story colonial revival style with a front gabled roof and rectangular in floor plan. An interior chimney is situated on the central peak of the roof towards the southern elevation. The residence has a front gabled roof with composite shingles and vertical wood board siding. The windows on the west and south elevations appear to be one-by-one side sliding windows encased in metal. The north and east elevations were not visible during the survey. Due to set back from the right-of-way, multiple vehicles, and debris on the property, the secondary residence at 21511 59th Avenue NE is minimally visible from the right-of-way (Exhibit 19).

**Exhibit 17.** Photo of the west (left) and south (right), from 59th Avenue, facing northeast.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0705.

**Exhibit 18.** Photo of the west elevation, from 59th Avenue, facing east.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_5125.

**Exhibit 19.** View of Secondary Residence (front), and Kraetz Farm Shed 1 (back), facing east.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0709.

## Kraetz Farm Shed 1 (736129)

Shed 1, built in ca. 1920, is located 40 feet east of the Secondary Residence. Shed 1 is a multi-component structure with a metal roof and wood frame elevations. The west wing of the structure has a cross gabled roof, while the east wing has a front gable roof, both of which are connected by a flat shed roof. Shed 1 has had changes to the floorplan between 1969 and 1980. Materials of the siding and foundation of Shed 1 are unknown due to its distance and minimal visibility from the right-of-way (see Exhibit 19).

## Kraetz Farm Barn 1 (736130)

Barn 1, built in ca. 1920, is located 140 feet east of the Kraetz Farm Main Residence. Barn 1 is a Dutch barn with a front gable roof, oriented north to south. The roof is made of sheet metal, and the siding is likely horizontal wood board with a post and beam foundation. Barn 1 is not clearly visible from the right-of-way due to vegetation and its setback from the main road. Snohomish County Tax Assessor does not have a photo of the building (Snohomish County Assessor 2025) (Exhibit 20).

## Kraetz Farm Barn 2 (736131)

Barn 2, built in ca. 1920, is located 105 feet southeast of the Kraetz Farm Main Residence. Barn 2 is a Monitor Barn with a front gable roof that is oriented north to south. The roof is clad in sheet metal, and the siding is likely a

vertical wood board with a post and beam foundation. Barn 2 is not clearly visible from the right-of-way due to vegetation and its setback from the main road. Snohomish County Tax Assessor does not have a photo of the building (Snohomish County Assessor 2025) (see Exhibit 20).

**Exhibit 20.** Barn 1 (left) is across from Barn 2 (right), view facing east.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0704.

### Kraetz Farm Shed 2 (736132)

Shed 2, built in ca. 1920, is the southernmost building on the property, 210 feet southeast of the Kraetz Farm Main Residence. Shed 2 is a side-gabled roof made of corrugated metal with an open elevation on the west side. Materials of the siding and foundation of Shed 2 are unknown due to its distance and minimal visibility from the right-of-way, however, they are likely made of wood board with a post and beam structure (Exhibit 21).

### Kraetz Farm Shed 3 (736133)

Shed 3, built in ca. 1920, is 110 feet southeast of the Kraetz Farm Main Residence. Shed 3 has a side multi-gable roof-oriented and has a relatively square floor plan. The roof appears clad in sheet metal, and the siding appears to be horizontal wood board. The building likely has a post and beam foundation. Shed 3 is not clearly visible from the right-of-way due to vegetation and its setback from the main road. Snohomish County Tax Assessor does not have a photo of the building (Snohomish County Assessor 2025) (Exhibit 22).

**Exhibit 21.** View of Shed 2 from right-of-way, facing east.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0704.

**Exhibit 22.** View of Shed 3, in front of Barn 1 from the right-of-way, view facing east.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0704.

### Kraetz Farm Barn 3 (736134)

Barn 3, built in ca. 1960, is located 70 feet south and southeast of the Kraetz Farm Main Residence. Barn 3 has a side gable roof-oriented east to west. The gable roof has a low-angle roof truss and is clad in sheet metal, with the extended roof on the south elevation. There are two entrances on the west elevation. The remaining elevations were not visible during the survey. The siding is likely vertical wood board with likely a timber post and beam foundation. Barn 3 is not clearly visible from the right-of-way due to vegetation, debris, and its setback from the main road. Snohomish County Tax Assessor does not have a photo of the building (Snohomish County Assessor 2025) (Exhibit 23).

**Exhibit 23.** View of Barn 3 from right-of-way, facing east.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0704.

### NRHP Statement of Significance

The Kraetz Farm was previously recorded in 2005 and was found eligible as a centennial farm that had been in agricultural use under the same family for 100 years. The farm and surroundings were recommended as significant as part of a potential small rural historic district, including the historic residence and barn across the street and associated farmland (DAHP Project No. 2006-11-00125). DAHP did not make a determination on this evaluation. In 2016, the Kraetz Farm was recognized as a Snohomish County Centennial Farm (Snohomish County 2016).

Arlington was incorporated in 1903, merging two neighboring towns: Arlington and Haller City. The town had two railroads, which provided numerous growth opportunities, and early on, the timber and agriculture industries proved to be lucrative for a time. Dairy farming became one of the largest industries for Arlington in the first decade of the

1900s. Landowners cleared the lands around the Stillaguamish River and then raised cattle as part of a strong network of dairy farmers. Snohomish Dairyman's Association helped farmers throughout the first half of the twentieth century with continuous support for the dairy industry for local farmers (Oakley 2007; Kraetz 2000). The Kraetz Farmhouse, constructed in 1905, is an example of an early twentieth-century dairy farmstead in Arlington and Snohomish County. The residence and most buildings on the property were constructed during the farm's early establishment years. Dudek agrees with the previous evaluation of the Kraetz Farm as eligible as an intact historic homestead. Dudek recommends that the Kraetz Farm is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, for its long association with dairy farming in Arlington.

Archival research found that Anton and Rose Kraetz and their descendants have operated the farm since its establishment. As part of a rural agricultural town, the Kraetz family was part of a group of farmers who established and continually operated dairies throughout the twentieth century. In this case, where a succession of family members has had a demonstrably significant impact on a community, the property has a stronger association under Criterion A for the family's establishment and ongoing operation of a dairy/agrarian business in Arlington for the majority of the twentieth century. Therefore, the building is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

The Kraetz Farm's main residence is a modest example of an early 1900s Victorian farmhouse constructed with a symmetrical cruciform plan. The associated farm buildings were constructed in the early 1900s to support a long-running dairy. This group of structures illustrates the development of a farm through varying economic and technological changes and has retained integrity to their period of construction. The farm as a whole embodies the distinctive characteristics of architectural expressions and methods of construction that represent the period of community development in the Arlington area at the beginning of the twentieth century. Overall, the Kraetz Farm is an intact example of an early twentieth-century western Washington dairy farm and is recommended as eligible for NRHP Criterion C.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a built environment resource, the building is not the principal source of important information.

### Integrity Discussion

The Kraetz Farm retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic association with Arlington and Snohomish County dairy farming. The building retains the integrity of its location as it has not been moved. The Kraetz Farm Residence retains a high level of setting, association, and feeling as a continued dairy farm in a large agricultural community that has seen minimal development in the farming areas of Snohomish County. The Kraetz Farm has a retained integrity of workmanship, and design, and possesses a high level of integrity of materials as the building's historic materials remain intact.

## 6.2.2 Thompson Residence, 21210 59th Avenue NE (Property ID 736108 and 736109)

### Property Description

The Thompson Residence, located at 21210 59th Avenue NE, is situated on the northwest corner of the intersection of State Route 530 NE and 59th Avenue NE on Tax ID Parcel 31051000200600. The Residence (Property ID 736108), constructed in 1918, is a single-story craftsman-style with a multi-gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles, and the siding is of lapped horizontal wood boards and decorative cedar shingles within the gabled end. The residence sits on a concrete foundation with a three-step concrete and porch lined with decorative brick leading to the main entrance on the south elevation and a side entrance on the east elevation. Windows on the main façade and the east elevation include one-over-one double-hung wood windows that appear original and single-pane windows encased in wood. The building has a relatively rectangular floor plan with multi-gabled roof pitches on the south, east, and north elevations. Historic aerials show that the barn building directly north of the residence was altered in ca. 1960 and converted into a garage. The Garage (Property ID 736109) has a front gabled roof with a shed extension on the north elevation supported by square wood beams. The roof is clad of corrugated metal, and the siding is horizontal clapboard with a full horizontal sliding wood barn door on the south elevation (Exhibits 24–26).

### Historic Overview

In 1910, the property was owned by Caroline Thompson, the spouse of Carl L. Thompson, who together owned 120 acres north of the residence. Carolina and Carl L. were married in 1891 in Seattle, Washington, and moved to the property west of Arlington and began clearing the forested land. Carl L. passed away in 1932, and his wife Caroline moved to Everett while still owning the property. She died in 1956 and was noted as an Arlington Pioneer. The Thompson family owned the property into the 1990s when the Klien family purchased the 120-acre property. They continue to own the property today. Between 1954 and 1969, the outbuilding north of the residence was reconstructed and resembles its current form (The Daily Herald 1905:7; IPC 1906:1043; The Daily Herald 1956:16; Metsker Maps 1975, 1992; NETR 2025a).

#### NRHP Statement of Significance for Thompson Residence

Arlington was incorporated in 1903, merging two neighboring towns: Arlington and Haller City. The town had two railroads, which provided numerous growth opportunities, and early on, the timber and agriculture industries proved to be lucrative for a time. Dairy farming became one of the largest industries for Arlington in the first decade of the 1900s. Landowners cleared the lands around the Stillaguamish River and then raised cattle as part of a substantial population of dairy farmers. (Oakley 2007). The Thompson Residence (Property ID 736108) and Garage(Property ID 736109), constructed in 1918, was part of a growing number of rural agricultural homes built along what was known as Route 1, now State Route 530. While this growth was part of a regional trend, this property did not play a significant role in agricultural development or generational farmers in the area. It is also not known to be directly associated with events that have significantly contributed to the history of Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington, or the nation. Therefore, Dudek recommends that the Thompson Residence and Garage are not eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

**Exhibit 24.** The Thompson Residence, 21210 59th Avenue NE. View from State Route 530 NE, facing north.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0690

**Exhibit 25.** The Thompson Residence, 21210 59th Avenue NE. View from the corner of 59th Avenue and State Route 530, facing northwest.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0693

**Exhibit 26.** The Thompson Residence, 21210 59th Avenue NE. View from the corner of 59th Avenue and State Route 530, facing northwest.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0693

Archival research found the following historic period owners and occupants: Caroline and Carl L. Thompson and family members (1910–1990s) and the Klein family (1990s–present). Archival research found that Carl L. Thompson was a farmer in the area until his death in 1932, but he was not known to have gained importance within the dairying industry in the region. Therefore, the building is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

The Thompson Residence, built in 1918, is an excellent example of a craftsman-style residence from the 1910s. It is a well-preserved example of this style and displays distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and construction method. It possesses high artistic values attributed to the craftsman style, including multiple low-pitched gable roofs, wide overhang exposed rafters, tapered square column porch roof supports, and one-and-a-half story height. While the Craftsman style is a common architectural style for the early 1900s, the residence has a high level of detail and retains integrity to its year of construction. Given the Thompson Residence's high level of integrity, it is recommended to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The Garage is recommended as not eligible due to major alterations that no longer convey its architectural style.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a built environment resource, the building is not the principal source of important information.

### Integrity Discussion

The Thompson Residence at 21210 59th Avenue NE property retains the integrity of location as a residence, and the Garage has not been relocated on or off the property. The Residence retains a high level of setting, association, and feeling as a rural residence on a continued dairy farm in a large agricultural community that has seen minimal development in the farming areas of Snohomish County. The Thompson Residence property has a high level of integrity of workmanship, design, and materials as the residence is built with exceptional craftsmanship and intricate design, all while materials remain intact. Upon conclusion, the property retains a high level of integrity for the NRHP.

## 6.2.3 Thomsen Residence, 6109 State Route 530 NE (Property ID 736110)

### Property Description

The Thomsen Residence, located at 6109 State Route 530 NE, is in the northern portion of the parcel bound by a tributary of March Creek designated as TPN 31051000100300. The Residence (Property ID 736110) appears to have been reconstructed in 1960 at the previous residence's location. The residence is a single-story, ranch-style building with a relatively rectangular floor plan, a hipped roof, and wing extensions on the southwest corner and north elevation. The centered gabled roof pitch on the north elevation was not visible from the right-of-way; however, historic aerials show that this addition was constructed in ca. 2000. The primary siding of the building appears to be a horizontal wood board. Windows on the main façade include four one-by-one horizontal sliding windows that appear to be vinyl. The residence's foundation is unknown. The original in this location was constructed ca. 1890. Additional buildings on the property were constructed during the modern period and include a Barn (ca. 2023) and two outbuildings (ca. 1985 and ca. 2015) that are not visible from the right-of-way (Snohomish County Assessor 2025; NETR 2025a, 2025b) (Exhibit 27).

### Historic Overview

The Snohomish County Assessor indicates the residence was built in 1890. The original owner of the property was not uncovered during archival research. By 1910, the property was owned by Lena Christensen, who owned 118 acres surrounding the residence. USGS maps from the 1910s depict one building on the property (USGS 2025). By 1927, the property was owned by Carsten Thomsen. Thomsen was one of the early dairy farmers in the area and was a member of the Stillaguamish Cow Testing Association. His father, Jens Thomsen, homesteaded in Silvana in 1878 and expanded his dairy operations in the early twentieth century (Anderson 1910; The Daily Herald 1917:8; Kraetz 2000; Whitfield 1926: 496).

From the 1930s into the 1970s, Rudie Thomsen owned the property and worked as a dairy farmer for Valley Gem Farms. The first visual of the property is from 1954, which shows four buildings on the property, including the residence in its current location and three agricultural buildings to the north and northwest. By 1980, the residence appears in its current form on aerial imagery (NETR 2025). The remaining agricultural buildings on the property were constructed after 1980 (NETR 2025a; Metsker Maps 1927, 1936; 1960, 1975).

**Exhibit 27.** View of the Thomsen Farm Residence, facing north.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0712.

## NRHP Statement of Significance

Arlington was incorporated in 1903, merging two neighboring towns: Arlington and Haller City. The town had two railroads, which provided numerous growth opportunities, and early on, the timber and agriculture industries proved to be lucrative for a time. Dairy farming became one of the largest industries for Arlington in the first decade of the 1900s. Landowners cleared the land around the Stillaguamish River and then raised cattle as part of a strong network of dairy farmers. Snohomish Dairyman's Association helped farmers throughout the first half of the twentieth century with continuous support for the dairy industry for local farmers (Oakley 2007; Kraetz 2000). The Thomsen Farm Residence was initially constructed in 1890 but was significantly altered and/or rebuilt in the mid-twentieth century. The property is an example of early dairy farming in Arlington and Snohomish County. All supporting buildings on the property were built in the modern period, and the only remaining building of age, the Thomsen Residence, represents a mid-twentieth-century construction, no longer representing early 1900s agricultural homestead and development. Dudek recommends that the Thomsen Residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Archival research found that the owners and occupants of the property during the historic period were the Christensen and the Thomsen families and their descendants, who continued to operate the farm throughout the majority of the twentieth century. Archival research did not uncover information that would indicate these owners made significant contributions to our past. As part of a rural agricultural town, the Thomsen family was part of a large group of farmers who continued dairy operations throughout the twentieth century but were not significant in this group. Therefore, the property is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

The Thomsen Farm Residence is a standard, modest, and undistinguished example of a mid to late-century residential Ranch style building, common throughout the nation and region. The property lacks distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or construction method; it does not possess high artistic values when articulating a particular design concept. The original building permits for the property could not be obtained, and research did not identify an architect or builder. Overall, the Thomsen Residence lacks architectural significance and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a built environment resource, the building is not the principal source of important information.

### Integrity Discussion

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation states that the integrity of a property is based upon the historical significance and character-defining features of that property and that "only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity" (NPS 1995: 45). Upon conclusion that the subject property does not meet any of the required criteria for significance, the property's current state of integrity is inconsequential. As such, no assessment of integrity is provided in this evaluation.

## 6.2.4 Ruckert Residence and Garage, 6124 State Route 530 NE (Property IDs 736111 and 736112)

### Property Description

The Ruckert Residence, located at 6124 State Route 530 NE, is set in the northern portion of the parcel designated as parcel 31051000403800. The Residence (Property ID 736111), constructed in 1953, is a two-story building with a rectangular-shaped floor plan, with a gable-on-hip roof. The southeast wing of the roof structure is a later edition garage-type overhang with a single-story gable-on-hip roof to match the main body of the residence. The roof is clad in composite shingles, with two interior chimneys. The siding includes a multicolored Roman brick and horizontal board. The main entrance is on the east elevation and is not visible from the right-of-way. Windows on the west and north elevations facing towards State Route 530 NE include a picture window and a one-by-one sliding window on the first and second story. The Garage (Property ID 736112) (ca. 1975) is rectangular in floor plan with a front gabled roof with minimal eaves. The roof and siding are corrugated metal, and the main elevation (north) has two bays with two vertical sliding garage doors. Three windows are visible on the east elevation, and the southern end of the building appears to have a shed roof. (Exhibits 28 and 29). According to Snohomish County Assessor data, there is no information regarding additions or alterations to the building or the property.

### Historic Overview

A 1910 map shows multiple rectangular 10-acre parcels along what is now State Route 530 NE with multiple property owners. This parcel was owned by Chillan McCoulley. By 1952, Clyde Ruckert owned the property and was likely the owner when the house was constructed a year later. The Snohomish County Assessor indicates the residence was built in 1953 (Snohomish County Assessor 2025). Clyde and Myrtle Ruckert, originally from Marysville, lived in Arlington and were founders and principal builders of the Stillaguamish Senior Center (The Daily

**Exhibit 28.** View of the residence at 6124 State Route 530, facing southwest.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0721.

**Exhibit 29.** View of the Garage at 6124 State Route 530 NE, view facing south.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_4134.

Herald 1986:20). By 1960, Ruckert owned both parcels 31051000403800 and 31051000402400, where the addresses were known as '32A' and 32' respectively (Kroll 1960: 039) Between 1969 and 1980, the associated garage was constructed directly southeast of the residence. During this time, a roof overhang was constructed on the southeast corner of the residence (Snohomish County Assessor 2025; NETR 2025a).

### NRHP Statement of Significance for Ruckert Residence and Garage

Arlington was incorporated in 1903, merging two neighboring towns: Arlington and Haller City. The town had two railroads, which provided numerous growth opportunities, and early on, the timber and agriculture industries proved to be lucrative for a time. Dairy farming became one of the largest industries for Arlington in the first decade of the 1900s. Landowners cleared the lands around the Stillaguamish River and then raised cattle as part of a strong network of dairy farmers. After World War II, Arlington had slow population growth and relied on logging and agriculture until the completion of Interstate 5, which brought access to larger neighboring towns (Oakley 2007; Kraetz 2000). The Ruckert Residence (1953) and Garage (ca. 1975) were constructed as part of ongoing mid-century residential development that happened across the country after World War II. While the subject property was part of this development trend, it was not a significant component. Dudek recommends that the subject property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Archival research found that the Ruckert family owned the property when it was constructed. Archival research did not uncover information that would indicate these owners made significant contributions to our past. The Ruckert family was known for helping open the Stillaguamish Senior Center. While this was an important local contribution, their residence would not be the place where they did their most important work. Therefore, the subject property is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

The Ruckert Residence is an example of a mid-century residential building. The two-story ranch has been altered since its construction. The ranch, likely historically a single-story modest example of the Ranch Style, has had several additions and now has an L-shaped plan and a central second story. Given these alterations, the Ruckert Residence at 6124 State Route 530 NE lacks integrity and is not recommended as eligible for NRHP Criterion C.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a built environment resource, the building is not the principal source of important information.

## Integrity Discussion

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation states that the integrity of a property is based upon the historical significance and character-defining features of that property and that "only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity" (NPS 1995: 45). Upon conclusion that the subject property does not meet any of the required criteria for significance, the property's current state of integrity is inconsequential. As such, no assessment of integrity is provided in this evaluation.

## 6.2.5 6110 State Route 530 NE (Property ID 736113 and 736114)

### Property Description

The Residence, located at 6110 State Route 530 NE, is on the parcel designated as 31051000402400. The Residence (Property ID 736113), constructed ca. 1960, is a one-story ranch with a rectangular-shaped floor plan. The hipped roof is clad in composite shingles, with horizontal board siding and cedar shake shingles. The main entrance is on the south elevation and is not visible from the right-of-way. Windows on the north elevation facing towards State Route 530 NE include one-by-one sliding windows encased in vinyl. Significant alterations to the residence include the removal of the picture window on the north elevation and removing the brick façade ca. 2013 (Google 2025).

The Garage (Property ID 736114) (ca. 1960) is square in floor plan with a hipped roof, a single bay garage entrance, and a roof extension supported by wood beams. The roof is made of composite shingles and has horizontal wood siding. One window is visible from the right-of-way on the north elevation and is a single-paned fixed window. The south, west, and portion of the north elevations of the Garage are not visible from the right-of-way (Exhibits 30 and 31).

### Historic Overview

A 1910 map shows multiple rectangular 10-acre parcels along what is now WA State Route 530 NE with multiple property owners. According to Snohomish County Assessor information, the property was originally constructed in 1915. Alex Holmes was the known property owner during this time (Metsker Maps 1927). By 1952, Clyde Ruckert owned the property and built the residence at 6110 State Route 530 NE. Clyde and Myrtle Ruckert, originally from Marysville, lived in Arlington and were founders and principal builders of the Stillaguamish Senior Center (The Daily Herald 1986:20). According to historic aerials, the previous residence and garage were remodeled ca. 1960 into their current form. By 1960, Ruckert owned both parcels 31051000403800 and 31051000402400, where addresses were labelled as '32A' and 32', respectively (Kroll 1960: 039; Snohomish County Assessor 2025; NETR 2025a).

### NRHP Statement of Significance for 6110 State Route 530 NE Residence

Arlington was incorporated in 1903, merging two neighboring towns: Arlington and Haller City. The town had two railroads, which provided numerous growth opportunities, and early on, the timber and agriculture industries proved to be lucrative for a time. Dairy farming became one of the largest industries for Arlington in the first decade of the 1900s. Landowners cleared the lands around the Stillaguamish River and then raised cattle as part of a strong network of dairy farmers. After World War II, Arlington had slow population growth and still relied on logging and agriculture until the completion of Interstate 5, which brought access to larger neighboring towns (Oakley 2007; Kraetz 2000).

**Exhibit 30.** View of 6110 State Route 530 NE from the right-of-way, facing south.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0715.

**Exhibit 31.** View of 6110 State Route 530 NE Garage from the right-of-way, facing south.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0717.

The Residence and Garage at 6110 State Route 530 were constructed as part of mid-century residential development. The property as a whole is an example of residential development in Arlington and Snohomish County and does not contribute to events that changed residential development at a local, state, or national level. Dudek recommends that the Residence and Garage at 6110 State Route 530 not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Archival research found the historic period owners and occupants as originally the Alex Holmes and the Ruckert family. Archival research did not uncover information that would indicate these owners made significant contributions to our past. The Ruckert family was known for helping open the Stillaguamish Senior Center. While this was an important local contribution, their residence would not be where they did their most important work. Therefore, the Residence and Garage at 6124 State Route 530 are recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

The Residence and Garage at 6110 State Route 530 NE is a standard, modest, and undistinguished example of a mid-century residential ranch building. The building's façade has been altered and lacks distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or construction method from its date of construction. The original building permits for the property could not be obtained, and research did not identify an architect or builder. Overall, the property lacks architectural distinction and integrity and is, therefore, recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a built environment resource, the building is not the principal source of important information.

### Integrity Discussion

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation states that the integrity of a property is based upon the historical significance and character-defining features of that property and that “only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity” (NPS 1995: 45). Upon conclusion that the subject property does not meet any of the required criteria for significance, the property’s current state of integrity is inconsequential. As such, no assessment of integrity is provided in this evaluation.

## 6.2.6 Elefson Property, 20825 59th Avenue NE (736115, 736117, and 736118)

### Property Description

The Elefson Property at 20825 59th Avenue NE (Tax Parcel 31051000402600) consists of a residence with an attached garage and shed building constructed in 1960. The residence is not fully visible from the right-of-way on 59th Avenue NE. However, the distance overview shows a portion of the residence and its north and west elevation, and a relatively current picture was available on the Snohomish County Assessor website. The shed and a portion of the residence are visible from 209th Street NE.

The Elefson residence (Property ID 736115), constructed in 1960, is a one-story rambling ranch with a low-pitched front gabled roof and attached two-bay garage. Features of the rambling ranch include a broad entry porch under the main roof form, open eaves on the front gable pitch of the garage entry, and a multiple-bay garage. The siding

of the residence includes vertical wood board on the main floor plan of the residence and horizontal and diagonal board on the garage side of the floor plan. The garage entrance is open and supported by wood beams. Windows on the main facade (south elevation) include one-by-one windows encased in vinyl. Two interior chimneys are in the floor plan's main body (Snohomish County Assessor 2025) (Exhibit 32).

The Garage (Property ID 736117) is a detached outbuilding 50 feet southeast of the residence and is not visible from the right-of-way on 59th Avenue. There is limited visibility of the south elevation from 209th Street NE. The garage is relatively square in plan and has a side gable roof with a low pitch. The building is clad in vertical wood board on the south elevation. Windows include two side-by-side horizontal sliding windows that appear to be vinyl. Attached to the east elevation is a wooden board fence.

The Shed (Property ID 736118) is rectangular in plan on a concrete foundation and a low-pitched roof made of unknown material. The siding is vertical wood board with a horizontal sliding barn door on the south elevation. The north and west elevations are not visible from the right-of-way (Exhibit 33).

## Historic Overview

A 1910 map shows the property was part of a 39-acre property owned by Otto Wrage (Anderson 1910). The property remained primarily undisturbed until the construction of the Elefson Residence in 1960. By 2000, the property was adjacent to major residential developments to the south along what is now 207th Street NE. Between 2009 and 2011, a concrete pump house appears to be added to the property north of the residence. No major additions or alterations have been made to the buildings (NETR 2025a; Snohomish County Assessor 2025).

### NRHP Statement of Significance for the Elefson Residence, Garage, and Shed at 20825 59th Avenue NE

Arlington was incorporated in 1903, merging two neighboring towns: Arlington and Haller City. The town had two railroads, which provided numerous growth opportunities, and early on, the timber and agriculture industries proved to be lucrative for a time. Dairy farming became one of the largest industries for Arlington in the first decade of the 1900s. Landowners cleared the lands around the Stillaguamish River and then raised cattle as part of a strong network of dairy farmers. After World War II, Arlington had slow population growth and still relied on logging and agriculture until the completion of Interstate 5, which brought access to larger neighboring towns and commuting longer distances became normal in the region (Oakley 2007; Kraetz 2000). The Elefson property at 20825 59th Avenue was constructed as part of a steady mid-century residential development in Arlington and Snohomish County. The property is an example of the ongoing population growth in the area during the mid-century. Dudek recommends that the Elefson Property buildings are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Archival research found that the owners and occupants of the historic period were Otto Wrage and the Elefson family. Archival research did not uncover information that would indicate these owners made significant contributions to our past. As part of a rural agricultural town, the Elefson family was not known for any specific contributions to the community, and it does not appear that they contributed to the community in a way that rose to the level of status to be eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the Elefson Property buildings are recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

**Exhibit 32.** View of 20825 59th Avenue NE from the driveway, facing north.

**Source:** Snohomish County Assessor Data 2025.

**Exhibit 33.** View of Shed (front right) and Garage (back left) from 61st Avenue NE, facing northwest.

**Source:** IMG_0669.

The Elefson Residence is an intact example of a mid-century, contemporary ranch house. The residence has a reserved contemporary design with a low-pitched front gable roof, bands of side-sliding horizontal windows, and a large two-car carport. The original building permits for the property were not found during archival research, and research did not identify the residence's architect or builder, but the house appears to have been architect-designed. While the residence has lost some integrity, with the replacement of some historic windows, parts that can be seen from the right of way appear to retain its modern design and materials. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP as it would contribute to a district under NRHP Criterion C. The Ellefson Garage is not visible from the ROW and, therefore, cannot be evaluated for its architectural significance. For this reason, the resource remains unevaluated. The Ellefson Residence, Garage, and Shed are recommended as potentially eligible for a district based on its period of construction and its potential to have a similar construction type and design for a mid-century residential property.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a built environment resource, the buildings are not the principal source of important information.

### Integrity Discussion

The Ellefson Residence at 21210 59th Avenue NE property retains the integrity of its location as a residence; the garage and the shed have not been moved. The Residence retains a high level of setting, association, and feeling as a rural residence in a large agricultural community that has seen minimal development in the farming areas of Snohomish County. In addition, the property remains visibly distant from the newer residential tract development south and east of the property, retaining the setting, association, and feeling of a rural residence. The Elefson Residence property has a high level of integrity of workmanship, design, and materials as the residence is built with intentional craftsmanship and design, all while maintaining a majority of its historic materials. Upon conclusion, the property retains a high level of integrity for the NRHP.

## 6.2.7 21008 59th Avenue Residence (Property ID 736119)

### Property Description

The Residence at 21008 59th Avenue NE (Parcel ID 31051000300400), constructed in 1968, is a one-story, Ranch style with a cross-gabled roof. The roof is clad of composite shingle material, and the siding is a horizontal wood board with a vertical wood board within the roof pitch on the gabled sides. The entry porch is along the cross-gable side, and the foundation of the building is concrete. Windows on the main façade (east elevation) include one-by-one horizontal sliding windows. Windows on the façade underneath the porch's main roof appear to be wood framed. Windows on the north and south elevations appear to be side sliding vinyl replacements (Snohomish County Assessor 2025) (Exhibit 34).

### Historic Overview

A 1910 map shows the property was owned by Joseph Kraetz. Joseph Kraetz, brother of Anton Kraetz, owned 195 acres of land south of State Route 530 NE and west of 59th Avenue NE (Anderson 1910). Joseph Kraetz passed away in 1942, and shortly after, the parcel was sold to Gilbert Foster. By 1968, a 0.47-acre portion of the Foster property was sold for the residential development that includes this residence. Archival research found no evidence

of the original purchaser of this residence. By 1975, the property owner was Donald Demuynck, a career agricultural industry worker. According to Snohomish Tax Assessor photos, the Residence was re-sided before 2012 (The Daily Herald 1942:6; Kroll [1943] 1952; Metsker Maps 1975; The Daily Herald 2016:20; Snohomish County Assessor 2025).

**Exhibit 34.** View of 21008 59th Avenue Residence, facing southwest.

**Source:** Dudek IMG_0676

## NRHP Statement of Significance

Arlington was incorporated in 1903, merging two neighboring towns: Arlington and Haller City. The town had two railroads, which provided numerous growth opportunities, and early on, the timber and agriculture industries proved to be lucrative for a time. Dairy farming became one of the largest industries for Arlington in the first decade of the 1900s. Landowners cleared the lands around the Stillaguamish River and then raised cattle as part of a strong network of dairy farmers. After World War II, Arlington had slow population growth and relied on logging and agriculture until the completion of Interstate 5, which brought access to larger neighboring towns (Oakley 2007; Kraetz 2000). The Residence at 21008 59th Avenue was constructed as part of a steady late mid-century residential development. The property is an example of a standard mid-century growth in Arlington and Snohomish County and does not contribute to events that changed residential development at a local, state, or national level. Dudek recommends that the Residence at 21008 59th Avenue NE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Archival research found the Demuynck family owned the property when it was constructed. Archival research did not uncover information that would indicate these owners made significant contributions to our past at a local, state, or national level. The Demuynck family was not known for any specific contributions to the community associated with the property, and their accomplishments do not rise to the significance necessary to be eligible for

the NRHP at any level. Therefore, the residence at 21008 59th Avenue NE is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

The Residence at 21008 59th Avenue NE is a standard, modest, and undistinguished example of a mid-century residential ranch building. The Residence lacks any distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or construction method to be considered architecturally significant. The original building permits for the property could not be obtained, and research could not identify an architect or builder. Overall, the 21008 59th Avenue NE residence lacks architectural significance and integrity and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP Criterion C.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a built environment resource, the building is not the principal source of important information.

### Integrity Discussion

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation states that the integrity of a property is based upon the historical significance and character-defining features of that property and that "only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity" (NPS 1995: 45). Upon conclusion that the subject property does not meet any of the required criteria for significance, the property's current state of integrity is inconsequential. As such, no assessment of integrity is provided in this evaluation.

## 6.2.8 Foster/Kraetz Farm Property, 5818 State Route 530 NE (Property IDs 736120 through 736127)

### Property Description

The Foster/Kraetz Farm property at 5818 State Route 530 NE (Parcel ID 31051000301800 and 31051000301700) has eight historic-age buildings, including a 1958 residence, a ca. 1890 residence, three barns, a storage shed, a monitor barn, and a Goat Pen building. The first residence on the site was likely built in 1890, while the other buildings were constructed through the twentieth century. Below is a brief description of each historic age building on the property.

#### Foster Residence (1958), 5818 State Route 530 NE (736120)

The Foster Residence (1958) is a one-story, Ranch style building with a cross-hipped roof. The roof is clad in cedar shingles with one stone interior chimney projecting from the ridgeline. The residence is sided in horizontal wood board, and a decorative stone facing is on the bottom fourth of the residence. A stone porch wall surrounds the entry stoop. The entry porch appears to be one step in height, and the foundation of the building is concrete. Windows on the main façade (north elevation) include a combination of vinyl one-by-one horizontal sliding windows, one-over-one windows, and picture windows. All the residence's windows appear vinyl (Snohomish County Assessor 2025) (Exhibit 35).

**Exhibit 35.** View from the right-of-way at 5818 State Route 530 NE, view facing south.

**Source:** IMG_5122.

### Kreatz Residence (ca. 1890), No Situs Address (736121)

The Kraetz Residence is a Victorian farmhouse constructed likely ca. 1890. The two-story residence faces north toward State Route 530 NE and has a cross-gabled roof made of composite shingles with one central interior chimney. The main façade has a hipped roof and a first-story enclosed porch with square supporting columns on the main facade. The building likely has a post-and-pier foundation; however, the residence has likely been moved from its original location. The siding is made of wood clapboard, and the windows on the façade and west elevations appear to have been replaced with vinyl. The south elevation includes a front-facing gabled roof with lean-to secondary roofing on the southwest and southeast first-story wings. The windows on the building include single-pane picture windows on the main façade, one-by-one horizontal sliding, and one-over-one vertical sliding windows encased in vinyl. Observed alterations to the building include reroofing and replacing windows (Exhibit 36).

### Barn 1 (736122)

Kraetz Barn, constructed in ca. 1900 and heavily modified ca. 1985, is a Dutch cross gambrel roof barn with corrugate metal siding and roof. Barn 1's front-facing gambrel roof section was added ca. 1985 and converted into a commercial building. There are two main entrances on the north elevation, both consisting of double door entries with two by five-fixed-paned windows. Windows on the main façade include one-by-one horizontal sliding window encased in metal. The building is set on a concrete foundation (Exhibit 37).

**Exhibit 36.** View from the right-of-way of the original Kraetz Residence, facing southeast.

**Source:** IMG_0687.

**Exhibit 37.** View from the right-of-way of Barn 1, view facing south.

**Source:** IMG_5105.

### Goat Pens (736123)

The Goat Pens consist of a lifted concrete base floor plan with wooden fences and seven corrugated metal roofs over wooden beam structures. The corrugated metal roof structures consist of cross-gabled, front-gabled, and flat metal roofs connected by a combination of wood and metal truss supports. On the north elevation are faux facades depicting decorative barns and farm buildings as a tourist attraction. View of the goat pens is limited by vegetation and other buildings on the property (Exhibit 38).

### Barn 2 (736123)

Barn 2 is a metal gambrel roof high ceiling barn surrounded by all other buildings on the property. The siding and roof are covered in corrugated metal and have an open north elevation supported by metal beams. Limited view of Barn 2 is available from 59th Avenue and State Route 530 NE rights-of-way (Exhibit 39).

### Barn 3 (736125)

Barn 3, constructed ca. 1975, is a structure of two shed roof animal stables facing inwards towards an elevated gabled central overhang for farm equipment. The buildings are connected by metal fencing on the east and west elevations. Animal stables on the north and south sides have metal shed roofs and a wood foundation. The central metal overhang has additional shed-style roofs on the north and south sides of the rectangular roof structure (see Exhibit 39).

### Monitor Barn (736126)

The Monitor Barn, constructed in ca. 1975, is a front-facing gable roof barn oriented east to west with a rectangular floor plan. It consists of five bay openings on the east elevation supported by wood beams. The roof and siding are of metal. Visibility of the Monitor Barn is limited due to vegetation (Exhibit 40).

### Storage Shed (736127)

The Storage Shed, constructed ca. 1960, has a rectangular floor plan with a front gable roof, oriented east to west. The roof is made of cedar wood shingles, and the siding appears to be made of board-formed concrete. There is a wooden door on the east façade. The structure was likely constructed during the move of the Kraetz Residence (Exhibit 41).

**Exhibit 38.** View from State Route 530 NE of the middle section of Goat Pens, facing south.


**Source:** IMG_0688.

**Exhibit 39.** View from 59th Avenue NE of Barn 2 (background) and Barn 3 (foreground), facing west.

**Source:** IMG_5100.

**Exhibit 40.** View from 59th Avenue NE of Monitor Barn, facing west.

**Source:** IMG_0679.

**Exhibit 41.** View from State Route 530 NE of the Storage Shed, facing southwest.


**Source:** IMG_5120.

## Historic Overview

A 1910 map shows Joseph Kraetz owned the property where these buildings are located. Joseph Kraetz, brother of Anton Kraetz, owned 195 acres of land south of State Route 530 NE and west of 59th Avenue NE (Anderson 1910). Snohomish County assessor data states the property was constructed in ca. 1890 (Snohomish County Assessor 2025). The original residence on the property was likely built in 1890 by Joseph Kraetz, while the other agricultural buildings were mid-twentieth-century additions. Joseph Kraetz passed away in 1942, and shortly after, the farm was sold to Gilbert Foster. The first visual of the property in 1954 shows the Kraetz Residence (c.1890) (Property ID 736121) in its original location along with two barns in the current location as Barn 1 (Property ID 736122) and the Goat Pens (Property ID 736123) (The Daily Herald 1942:6; Kroll [1943] 1952:14; NETR 2025a) (Exhibit 42).

**Exhibit 42.** Aerial photos from 1954 (left) and 1969 (right) showing the likely move of the ca. 1890 Kraetz Residence to its current location.


**Source:** NETR 2025a.

In 1957, Gilbert F. Foster obtained a county building permit to construct a $10,000 residence. Based on historic aerials from 1954 and 1969, it was likely that the Kraetz Residence was moved to its current location on parcel 31051000301700 to construct the new residence (The Daily Herald 1957:35; NETR 2025a). The Foster family still owns both parcels, but this parcel does not have an associated situs address. By 1969, Barns 1 (Property ID 736122), Barn 2 (Property ID 736123), the Goat Pens (Property ID 736123), and the Storage Shed (Property ID 736127) were present, and the floor plans resembled the structure to date. Barn 3 (Property ID 736125) and the Monitor Barn (Property ID 736126) were constructed ca. 1975 (NETR 2025a). Today, Barn 1 is the central store for Foster's World Famous Goat Trick, a family-friendly attraction involving feeding goats on the property.

## NRHP Statement of Significance

Arlington was incorporated in 1903, merging two neighboring towns: Arlington and Haller City. The town had two railroads, which provided numerous growth opportunities, and early on, the timber and agriculture industries proved to be lucrative for a time. Dairy farming became one of the largest industries for Arlington in the first decade of the 1900s. Landowners cleared the lands around the Stillaguamish River and then raised cattle as part of a strong network of dairy farmers. After World War II, Arlington had slow population growth and still relied on logging and agriculture until the completion of Interstate 5, which brought access to larger neighboring towns (Oakley 2007; Kraetz 2000). The Foster/Kraetz Farm buildings were constructed between ca.1890 and ca.1975. The original owner, Joseph Kraetz, likely built the earliest developments on the property. This included the original ca. 1980 house (Kraetz Residence) and Barn 1. The remaining components were mid-twentieth-century additions. Following the construction of the new residence on the property in 1958 (Foster Residence), multiple agricultural buildings were constructed and heavily modified throughout the twentieth century. The property is an example of an early agrarian farmstead that has seen major late-twentieth-century additions. The property is an example of standard ongoing development in Arlington and Snohomish County and does not contribute to events that changed local, state, or national residential development. Dudek recommends that the Foster/Kraetz Farm Property at 5818 State Route 530 NE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A at any level.

Archival research found the property owners in the historic period as the Kraetz and Foster families. Joseph Kraetz and his family lived on the property until his death in 1942. Kraetz was a German-born early Arlington resident, unlike his brother was not known as a dairy farmer in the area. The Foster Family purchased the farm during the mid-century property and added numerous buildings, and they continue to own the property today. As part of a rural agricultural town, the Foster family is known for running a local produce and corn maze farm and a family-friendly goat-feeding experience; their work does not appear to rise to the level of significance necessary to be eligible for the NRHP for an association of a person or their important work. Therefore, the Foster Farm Property at 5818 WA State Route 530 NE is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

The Foster/Kraetz Property is a combination of agricultural and residential buildings developed from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The Kraetz Residence (ca.1890) is a modest example of a folk Victorian farmhouse that has been moved from its original location and altered significantly, and overall, it is a simplistic example of a residential design from its period of construction. The Foster Residence (1958) at 5818 State Route 530 NE is a standard example of a mid-century Ranch style residence. The Residence has many aspects of the Ranch style in its low horizontal form, single-story height, cedar shake roof with wide overhanging eaves, large stone chimney, and minimal detailing. However, the residence has diminished integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, as all of the windows have been replaced, some likely in larger or altered openings, and the two-car garage has been converted to living space, making the building unable to represent its association with its historic period. The original building permits for the property could not be obtained, and research could not identify an architect or builder. Overall, the property lacks integrity to its period of significance and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. In addition, The remaining buildings on the property are modest and standard examples of late midcentury agricultural development. Overall, the Foster/Kraetz Farm Property is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a built environment resource, the building is not the principal source of important information.

## Integrity Discussion

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation states that the integrity of a property is based upon the historical significance and character-defining features of that property and that "only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity" (NPS 1995: 45). Upon conclusion that the subject property does not meet any of the required criteria for significance, the property's current state of integrity is inconsequential. As such, no assessment of integrity is provided in this evaluation.

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# 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Dudek completed a cultural resources inventory for the 8.86-acre Arlington Gardens Apartments Project at the western edge of the City of Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington. The project plans to construct and operate a 216-unit residential community and associated utility lines, parking areas, and other communal facilities within privately owned TPN 31051000402700 and is subject to compliance with SEPA. The lead agency for SEPA compliance is the City of Arlington. The City Planner initiated SEPA consultation in November 2024 with DAHP and interested Tribes. On December 18, 2025, DAHP and the Stillaguamish Tribe responded to the City's consultation requesting a cultural resources assessment be conducted before permit approval. Quarterra then contracted Dudek to assess the project for potential impacts on cultural resources.

Dudek's cultural resources inventory included a literature review and archival research of the API, an archaeological pedestrian survey and subsurface testing (16 shovel probes) of the project area, and a built environment survey of the API. The API for the project includes adjacent parcels with historic-era built environment resources that the project could potentially visually impact, encompassing 59.6 acres. No archaeological resources were identified in the project area. Nine parcels with historic built environment resources were identified within the API adjacent to the project area.

The eight built environment resources identified in the API were evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Based on the results of the field survey and archival research conducted for this inventory, The Kraetz Farm District (Property ID Property ID 50927, 736128 through 736135) is recommended to be eligible for the NRHP at a local level for Criteria A and C. Two Residential properties, the Thompson Residence (Property ID 736108) and the Elefson Property (Property IDs 736115, 736117 and 736118) are recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C. The remaining five properties with built environment resources within the API are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Project activities are adjacent to these eligible resources. While the project will be visible from these resources, the potentially eligible resources will not be physically impacted by the project. The visual changes to the project's setting will not affect the eligible properties/resources in a way that would preclude them from being listed in the NRHP.

Dudek recommends a finding of no adverse effect to historic properties (significant cultural resources) for the project. If the project area boundary expands or the scope changes significantly, additional cultural resources investigations may be needed prior to project development. Dudek recommends that an inadvertent discovery plan be prepared for the project that describes procedures that Quarterra and its construction contractors will follow should unanticipated archaeological resources or evidence of human burials be encountered during the project's construction and operation.

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# Appendix A
## Shovel Scrape Results

## Table A1. Detailed Shovel Scrape Results

| SS No. | Associated Monitor Well Equipment | Result | Description/Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| SS-01 | Monitor Well Cap | Negative | Dark brown silty loam, dark gray sandy loam, few subangular and rounded pebble-sized gravels, few subangular weathered basalt fragments and one rounded granite cobble-sized gravel. |
| SS-02 | Well Test Pipe: MW-1 | Negative | Dark yellowish brown silty loam, few rounded pebble- and cobble-sized gravels. |
| SS-03 | Well Test Pipe: MW-2 | Negative | Dark yellowish brown silty loam, frequent rounded pebble- and cobble-sized multicolored gravels. |
| SS-04 | Well Test Pipe: MW-3 | Negative | Dark yellowish brown sandy loam, few rounded pebble- and cobble-sized multicolored gravels. |
| SS-05 | Well Test Pipe: MW-4 | Negative | Dark yellowish brown sandy loam, few rounded pebble- and cobble-sized multicolored gravels. |
| SS-06 | Well Test Pipe: MW-5 | Negative | Dark yellowish brown sandy loam, few rounded pebble- and cobble-sized multicolored gravels. |

**Note**: SS = shovel scrape; MW = monitor well.

# Appendix B
## Shovel Probe Results

## Table B1. Detailed Shovel Probe Results

| SP No. | Depth (cmbs) | Result | UTM Easting | UTM Northing | Description/Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SP-01 | 50 | Negative | 563154 | 5337399 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction, charcoal and burnt earth inclusions.<br>II: 40-50 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact. |
| SP-02* | 145 | Negative | 563197 | 5337398 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction, charcoal and burnt earth inclusions.<br>II: 40–130 cmbs, auger at 50 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact, ferric oxide staining at 90–145 cmbs. Terminated at rock impasse. |
| SP-03 | 50 | Negative | 563240 | 5337398 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction, charcoal and burnt earth inclusions.<br>II: 40-50 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact. |
| SP-04 | 50 | Negative | 563282 | 5337397 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction, charcoal and burnt earth inclusions. Large wood fragments at 20–40 cmbs.<br>II: 40-50 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact. |
| SP-05 | 50 | Negative | 563284 | 5337448 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction.<br>II: 40-50 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact.<br>Ferric oxidation throughout soil profile. |
| SP-06 | 50 | Negative | 563244 | 5337448 | I: 0–35 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction.<br>II: 35-50 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact.<br>Ferric oxidation throughout soil profile. |
| SP-07 | 50 | Negative | 563200 | 5337449 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction.<br>II: 40-50 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact.<br>Ferric oxidation throughout soil profile. |
| SP-08 | 50 | Negative | 563157 | 5337447 | I: 0–35 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction. Frequent charcoal and burnt earth inclusions, few wood fragments.<br>II: 35-50 cmbs, gray sandy clay loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact.<br>Ferric oxidation throughout soil profile. |

## Table B1. Detailed Shovel Probe Results

| SP No. | Depth (cmbs) | Result | UTM Easting | UTM Northing | Description/Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SP-09* | 150 | Negative | 563263 | 5337448 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction.<br>II: 40–110 cmbs, auger at 50 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact.<br>III: 110–150 cmbs, dark gray silty sand, moderately compact. Abrupt transition at 110 cmbs. Well-sorted, rounded pebble- and cobble-sized gravels at 145 cmbs, weathered angular basalt and rounded granite gravels at 150 cmbs. Terminated at cobble impasse. |
| SP-10 | 60 | Negative | 563220 | 5337424 | I: I: 0–30 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction.<br>II: 30-60 cmbs, gray clayey loam, sticky, plastic, no gravels, moderately compact. |
| SP-11 | 50 | Negative | 563178 | 5337424 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction, high organic content, abrupt transition to Stratum II.<br>II: 40–50 cmbs, gray sandy clay, sticky/plastic texture, few moderately well-sorted pebbles.<br>Ferric oxidation throughout soil profile. |
| SP-12 | 60 | Negative | 563275 | 5337483 | I: 0–15 cmbs, dark yellow brown sandy loam, loose/friable, slightly plastic, medium coarse sand, few charcoal inclusions, no gravels.<br>II: 15–60 cmbs, light yellow brown sandy loam, loose, few rounded pebble-sized gravels, few charcoal inclusions. |
| SP-13 | 50 | Negative | 563261 | 5337485 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark yellow brown sandy loam, loose/friable, slightly plastic, medium coarse sand, few charcoal inclusions, no gravels.<br>II: 40–50 cmbs, grayish brown sandy/silty clay loam. |
| SP-14 | 55 | Negative | 563277 | 5337523 | I: 0–15 cmbs, dark yellow brown sandy loam, loose/friable, slightly plastic, medium coarse sand, few charcoal inclusions, no gravels.<br>II: 15–60 cmbs, light yellow brown sandy loam, loose, frequent rounded pebble- and cobble-sized gravels, few charcoal inclusions. |
| SP-15* | 153 | Negative | 563234 | 5337525 | I: 0–40 cmbs, dark yellow brown sandy loam, loose/friable, slightly plastic, medium coarse sand, few charcoal inclusions, no gravels.<br>II: 40–100 cmbs, augured at 50 cmbs, grayish brown sandy/silty clay loam, encountered water table at 100 cmbs, abrupt transition to Stratum III.<br>III: 100–153 cmbs, gray coarse sandy loam, wet, few angular pebble sized-gravels. |

## Table B1. Detailed Shovel Probe Results

| SP No. | Depth (cmbs) | Result | UTM Easting | UTM Northing | Description/Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SP-16* | 160 | Negative | 563173 | 5337496 | I: 0–20 cmbs, dark brown silty loam, no gravels, slightly sticky/plastic, loose compaction.<br>II: 20–110 cmbs, auger at 50 cmbs, reddish brown silty loam, ferric oxidation throughout stratum, few charcoal inclusions and angular pebble-sized gravels.<br>III: 110–160 cmbs, gray, coarse sand, well-sorted subangular pebbles, larger subrounded pebbles at 150 cmbs. |

**Note**: SP = shovel probe; * = hand-augured beyond 50 cmbs; cmbs = centimeters below surface; UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 10.