Cultural Resources Assessment for the Centennial Park Project, 172nd Street SE and 67th Avenue NE, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington

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Report Prepared For:

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Management Summary

The Centennial Park project area is located on an approximately 8.8-acre undeveloped parcel at the northeast corner of the intersection of 172nd Street SE and 67th Avenue NE in Arlington. The project proponents intend to develop approximately 6.5 acres of the property. The proposed development includes construction of 157 residential units, 2890 square feet of retail space, 197 parking stalls, and associated amenities consisting of mini parks, walking trails, a community building, and utilities infrastructure.

Our field investigation consisted of a visual inspection of the entire project area and excavation of forty shovel probes.

Our investigation of the Centennial Park project area did not result in the identification of any cultural materials. The deposits across the project area appeared to represent thin Holocene soils that had formed at the top of advance outwash deposits and disturbed surface sediments overlying terminal Pleistocene or very early Holocene alluvial deposits. The firm sand encountered at the base of several probes may be the top of recessional outwash deposits or may be a facies within the alluvium.

No cultural materials or anthropogenic soils were observed during our investigation. Caldera Archaeology recommends that the proposed development be permitted to proceed without any further archaeological oversight. A copy of the Snohomish County Standard Inadvertent Archaeological and Historic Resources Discovery Plan should be included with all permits.

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Centennial Park Project, 172nd Street SE and 67th Avenue NE, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington

Project Location and Description

Location:	Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington
USGS Quad:	Arlington West (1994)
Township, Range, Sec.:	T. 31 N, R. 5 E, Sec. 23, Willamette Meridian

The Centennial Park project area is located on an approximately 8.8-acre undeveloped parcel at the northeast corner of the intersection of 172nd Street SE and 67th Avenue NE on an extensive outwash plain in the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 31 North, Range 5 East (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The parcel number is 31052300300800.

The project proponents intend to develop approximately 6.5 acres of the property. The proposed development includes construction of 157 residential units, 2890 square feet of retail space, 197 parking stalls, and associated amenities consisting of mini parks, walking trails, a community building, and utilities infrastructure. A copy of the site plan is provided as Appendix A at the end of this report. During SEPA review the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians requested that a cultural resources survey be conducted. The result of our investigation of the project area is the subject of this report.

Figure 1. Overview of the Centennial Park project area; view to east from 172nd Street SE.

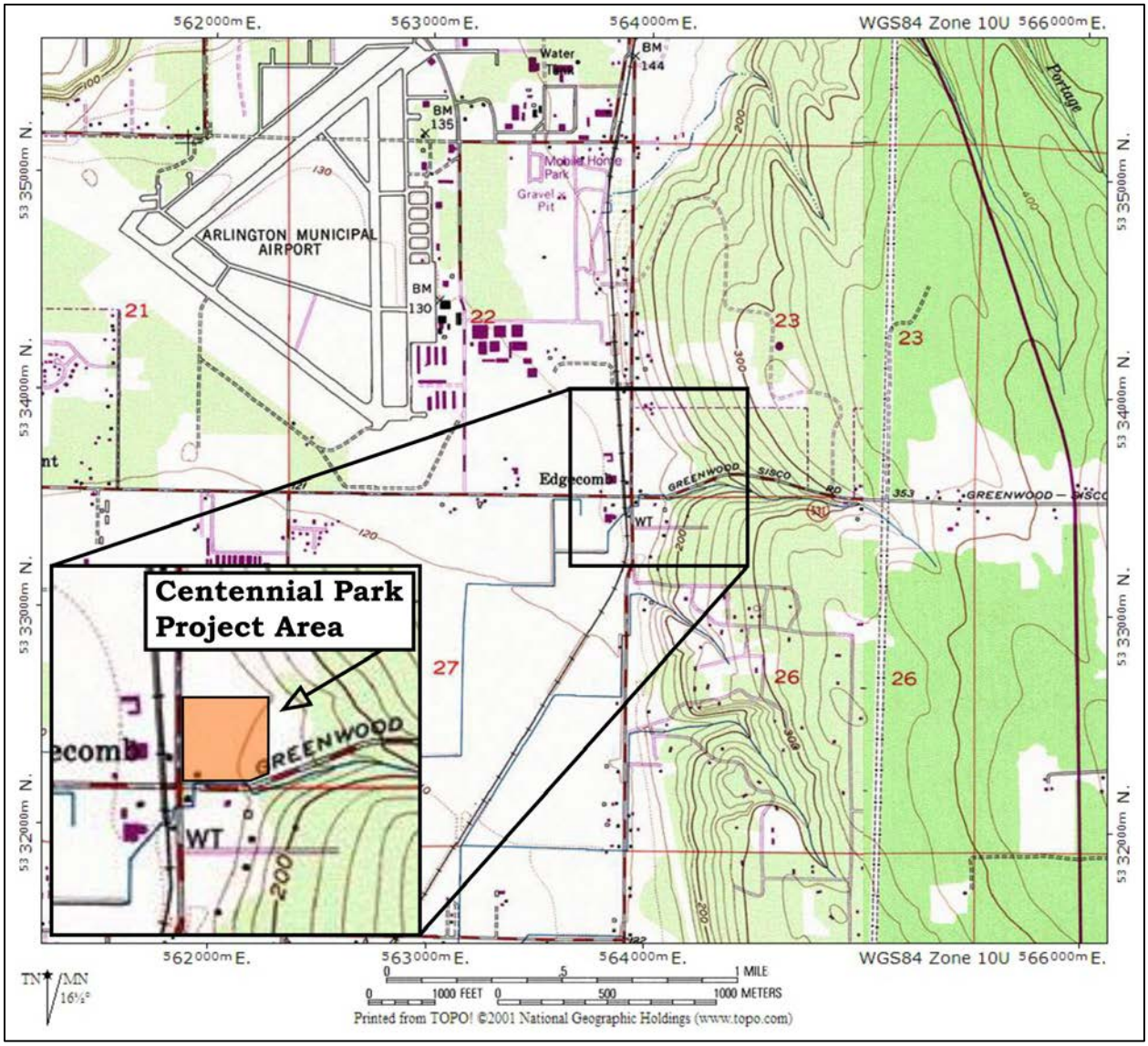

Figure 2. Location of the Centennial Park project indicated on a portion of the Arlington West and Arlington East 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle maps.

Geomorphologic Background

Pleistocene glaciation of the region was a significant factor in shaping the present day Western Washington landscape. The Fraser Glaciation was the last major phase of glacier growth in western Washington and was marked by three separate stades occurring from 18,000 to 10,000 ^{14}C yr B.P. (Easterbrook 2010). The oldest and most extensive of these was the Vashon Stade, which began around 18,000 years ago. Continental ice flowed south into the Puget lowland from source areas in Canada. The ice sheet split into two lobes in the vicinity of the San Juan Islands and continued to flow south and west. The Juan de Fuca lobe terminated in tidewater west of Vancouver Island and north of the Olympic Peninsula while the Puget lobe continued south, reaching its maximum extent approximately 140 miles south of the Canadian

border (Easterbrook 2010). The ice sheet was approximately 4000 ft. thick over Arlington 17,000 years ago and reached its maximum size between 14,500 and 15,000 years ago (Easterbrook 2010:165-167). As the ice advanced during this Stade, melt-water transported sediment in braided streams that built a broad outwash plain in front of the glacier. Sediment was also deposited in ponds and lakes that formed when ice blocked existing drainages. These outwash sediments may be as thick as 100 meters in the areas surrounding Arlington (Minard 1980).

As the glacier advanced over the outwash deposits it picked up, mixed, and redeposited the overridden materials, producing a jumbled mass of clay, silt and gravel. The weight of thousands of feet of overriding ice pressed this mixture into compact concrete-like sediment, forming lodgement till that covers the advance outwash throughout Snohomish County, much of which is now covered with younger recessional outwash deposits (Minard 1980).

Collapse of the ice-sheet across the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet at the start of the Everson Interstade allowed sea water to enter ice-free areas that were below relative paleo-sea levels. The weight of the ice had depressed the land and it took time for isostatic rebound to catch up to the rising sea levels caused by melting ice (Clague and James 2002). The Everson Interstade ended when post-glacial rebound exceeded the rate of global sea-level rise, causing the land to be sub-aerially exposed. The ice collapse across Admiralty Inlet that marks the start of the Everson Interstade appears to have occurred before 13,650±350 14C yr B.P. (Dethier et al. 1995). As the Puget lobe receded northward, melt-water deposited stratified sediments at the margin of the retreating glacier and ablation left other sediments irregularly mantling the ground surface.

The majority of the project area lies on an expansive plain composed of sand, referred to as the "Marysville Sand Member", which was deposited as recessional outwash by the retreating Puget lobe (Minard 1985). Marysville sand consists of stratified to massive outwash sand with areas of silt and clay. Locally areas of the recessional outwash have been covered by sandy / gravelly alluvium deposited by creeks and streams as they downcut through glacial deposits on the uplands to the east of the project area shortly after retreat of the ice sheet. The eastern margin of the project area is located on a slightly elevated bench (~ 10 feet higher than the western portion of the project area) composed of sand and gravels deposited as advance outwash by the advancing Puget lobe.

Paleoenvironmental Background

Pollen data recovered from sediment cores in lakes and wetlands throughout the Puget Sound exhibit marked shifts in the composition and distribution of regional vegetation since the end of the Pleistocene (Whitlock 1992). Retreat of the Puget and Juan de

Fuca lobes left a large volume of sand and gravels that was rapidly colonized by lodgepole pine, the major tree species between approximately 14,000 to 12,000 years ago (Whitlock 1992). Between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago lodgepole pine was joined by Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, western hemlock, and red alder forming a more closed forest environment. As the climate continued to warm during the early Holocene, periods of summer drought intensified and a higher frequency of fires appears to have increased the ranges of prairies in the Puget Lowland. Forests throughout the Puget Trough contained abundant Douglas fir, red alder, and bracken fern between approximately 10,000 and 8,000-6,000 years ago (Whitlock 1992). After approximately 6,000 years ago temperatures lowered and precipitation increased. Pollen data suggests that forest communities very similar to those of the historic period have probably been present since the mid-Holocene (~ 5,000 yr B.P.) with the widespread appearance of cedar and an increase in Sitka spruce and western hemlock (Whitlock 1992).

Cultural Background

Prehistoric Summary

Settlement of the region appears to have begun sometime during the late Pleistocene. People living along the Northwest Coast at that time are believed to have been highly mobile foragers whose economy focused on exploiting a wide variety of terrestrial and littoral resources including megafauna, such as mammoth, mastodons and bison that became extinct soon after the end of the last glaciation. Artifact assemblages are dominated by foliate bifaces and bone and antler tools.

In western Washington, the regional archaeological manifestation of early to mid-Holocene populations has been termed the Olcott Phase (Kidd 1964). The Olcott Phase is characterized by sites that are generally in upland settings containing a distinctive lithic artifact assemblage dominated by scrapers, cobble tools, and stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points (Matson and Coupland 1995; Nelson 1990).

The Olcott artifact assemblages are usually interpreted as evidence of an early, highly mobile hunting and gathering adaptation. Indisputable radiocarbon dates from Olcott components are rare; age estimates of Olcott sites have generally been inferred from the similarity of the assemblages to dated components from British Columbia sites (Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996). Thermoluminescence dating of fire-modified rock from three Olcott Phase sites near Granite Falls has produced dates ranging between approximately 9690 and 7130 years ago: 45SN303, Locus D – approximately 9690 to 7810 years ago; 45SN28 – approximately 8520 to 7660 years ago; 45SN303, Locus B – approximately 8390 to 7130 years ago (Chatters et al. 2011:242); and 45SN417 – approximately 9314 to 7884 years ago ([7300±430 B.C. and 5870±430 B.C.] Baldwin and Chambers 2014:32).

The period between approximately 9,000 B.P. and 4,000 B.P. marks an emergence of economies centered on the utilization of resources from a broadening range of environments (Matson and Coupland 1995). By the end of this period, an increasing reliance on marine and riverine resources becomes apparent.

Full-scale development of marine and riverine-oriented cultures, essentially identical to those described in the ethnographic record, are apparent after approximately 2,500 B.P. (Ames and Maschner 1999). A change to a semi-sedentary settlement pattern focused on movement between a central village and dispersed highly specialized seasonal camps appears to have occurred by approximately 2,500 B.P. The period between approximately 2,500 B.P. and 250 B.P. is marked by an increasingly sophisticated use of storage technology and facilities, population increase and marked seasonal aggregation, and the emergence of ranked societies (Matson and Coupland 1995; Ames and Maschner 1999).

Ethnohistoric Summary

The Centennial Park project area is located within the traditional area of the Stillaguamish Indian Tribe. The Stillaguamish reside along the Stillaguamish River and its tributaries. Within the Stillaguamish watershed, lie numerous Olcott sites that are approximately 5000-8000 years old (the original Olcott site is within this area). At least 26 Stillaguamish villages and campsites have been identified from historic records, including a permanent village at the North Fork and South Fork confluence near present day Arlington (Bruseth 1926; Blukis Onat 1981). The majority of Stillaguamish villages were located at the mouths of the river at Warm Beach and Stanwood due to abundant resources and access to mashland and tidal flats (Dorsey 1926; Suttles 1990).

Permanent villages contained wooden plank-houses which hosted extended families with several generations. Villages along the Stillaguamish were in use until the 1870s (Bruseth 1926). While thriving during periglacial times, very few settlements existed on the South Fork past the confluence of Jim Creek after white settlers arrived. Up-river from Jim Creek, the use of the South Fork Stillaguamish was shared with the Snohomish Indians (Bruseth 1926). The Stillaguamish and their neighbors all lived in permanent villages of cedar planks during the winter, and traveled to seasonal camps in the spring, summer and fall to gather various resources. *Skabalko*, mentioned by pioneer historian Nels Bruseth (1926), refers to a massive village complex at the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish River. *Skabalko* was widely known as a popular meeting and trading location for people traveling the Stillaguamish and to Sauk and Snohomish (Bruseth 1926).

Similar to other nearby tribal groups, the Stillaguamish people's subsistence base was focused on harvesting seasonally available plant and animal resources that were present across the various environmental zones within their territory and the areas

shared with neighboring groups, moving from temporary camp to temporary camp until winter when they returned to permanent winter villages. Resource gathering locations were frequently used in common with neighboring groups based on alignments of friendship or marriage, or by special permission. The rivers, creeks, and saltwater bays allowed for easy travel by canoe between camps as the Stillaguamish followed the seasonally available plant and animal resources until winter when they returned to their permanent winter villages.

The prairies surrounding Arlington were a plentiful source of wild plant crops such as wild onion, edible roots, bulbs and tubers, as well as various grass, sedge, and reed species utilized in basket making. In ethnographic times, some Stillaguamish Indians traded roots for fish and venison (Bruseth 1926). Deer and elk were often hunted in the area now known as Arlington Heights.

The name Stillaguamish, under various spellings, has been used since around 1850 to refer to those Indians who lived along the Stillaguamish River and saltwater and camped along its tributaries. The Stillaguamish were assigned to the Tulalip Indian Reservation during the signing of the treaty of Point Elliot in 1855. The Snoqualmie Indian chief Patkanim signed in the name of the Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie Indians. Several members of the Stillaguamish tribe were present to witness the Point Elliot Treaty, but none were asked to sign the document. After the treaty was signed, most of the Stillaguamish did not move to the reservation. Initially, European settlement to the area was concentrated along the coastline. Some Stillaguamish were forced away from their villages at the mouth of the river up toward Trafton, but those already up the river tended to remain where they were. Settlement pressures did not reach far inland until near the turn of the century (Blukis Onat 1981).

River transportation was the initial mode of travel up and down the Stillaguamish River. Dense forests made the interior inaccessible for most homesteaders before the construction of railroads and roads. Therefore, the first settlers to the valley brought all the goods they would need by canoe, most often manned by the Stillaguamish, who would transport people and goods for a fee (Whitfield 1926). The Stillaguamish also worked at the logging and mining operations that sprang up in the late-1800s as European settlement increased.

James Dorsey, who grew up on the North Fork and Main Stem Stillaguamish River, testified to tribal use and settlement on the river. His testimony laid the groundwork for the Indian Land Area, which was awarded in 1976. Dorsey's testimony was utilized in the Indian Court of Claims (ICC) 1926 suit, and subsequently, there was another ICC case in 1954. Tribal Chair Esther Ross aggressively lobbied legislators for several decades until she was able to see the tribe federally recognized in 1976 (after two more court cases).

Historic Settlement

The majority of the first European settlers to come to Snohomish County were people with interests in the timber and logging industry. John Gould and Peter Goutre settled and built a saw mill at the mouth of the Stillaguamish River in 1853 (Whitfield 1926). The Fraser River gold rush brought many European settlers through Washington in 1858, and destitute prospectors came back to the area looking for logging work after the bust in September of 1858. Samuel Hancock, a Virginian working for the Hudson's Bay Company, was the first European to ascend the Stillaguamish River. His objective was to discover if coal existed in the area. In 1854, he made his way up-river and reported the discovery of coal to Alexander Spithill, a businessman who started the first logging mill in Marysville in 1861. Shortly after the mill was established at the mouth of the Stillaguamish, Father E.C. Chirouse established a Catholic mission, farm, and school at Priest Point in 1855, and later at Tulalip. He was the first teacher, farmer and clergyman in Snohomish County (Whitfield 1926).

Logging activities developed relatively quickly along the Stillaguamish River and by 1874 the establishment of communities along the river began to appear. Nearly every new homestead in the valley also contained a shingle factory. The hand-drawn shingle was a primary source for trade down river before machinery was introduced to the area. Shingles became a medium of exchange between settlers, as there was little currency available. Nearly all supplies needed by early pioneers were paid for with shingles, and when farms began to yield crops, produce was traded to logging camps for shingles (Whitfield 1926). Logging, road and rail construction, telegraph line corridors, agriculture, and community development grew alongside of each other in the first years of European settlement. Until the early 1880s, the areas of the upper river valley were occupied by only a few European homesteaders, who built small shingle-clad shacks, logged what they could, and returned down river for more supplies. Some never returned, and their abandoned claims were taken over by other newcomers to the valley (Whitfield 1926).

River transportation was the initial mode of travel up and down the Stillaguamish River. Dense forests made the interior inaccessible for most homesteaders before the construction of railroads and roads. Therefore, the first settlers to the valley brought all the goods they would need by canoe, most often manned by Stillaguamish Indians, who would transport people and goods for a fee. The route up and down the river was hazardous and it was common for canoes packed full of goods and/ or people to capsize (Whitfield 1926). Several log jams, some over a quarter mile in length, blocked parts of the river and portage was required, adding to the difficulty of transport. The need for roads grew as more and more settlers moved up river.

As settlers moved inland from the coast, the area around the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish was considered an ideal town site. In the late 1880s, there was much talk of the construction of the Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern

Railroad. The rumor was that the railroad was to pass right by The Forks on its way north. This was the impetus for much of the early development in the Arlington area. In May 1888, Nels Tvete and Nils Johnson established the first store at The Forks. Other than the store, the only settlers in The Forks at that time were three Indian families (Whitfield 1926). Maurice G. Haller, a wealthy real estate speculator, bought the land south of The Forks with the plan on platting a town, near the proposed line of the railway. Maurice Haller died tragically in a canoe accident off of Whidbey Island in December of 1889, but the project of building a town at The Forks was carried out by his brother Theodore. The town of Haller City was platted in April 1890 (Whitfield 1926). Haller was not the only businessman interested in the growth and development of the Arlington area. By 1888 the Seattle, Lakeshore and Eastern (SLS&E) had sent surveyors to the Stillaguamish River valley and established a railroad route running north-south across the Stillaguamish River. J.W. McLeod, a railroad contractor for SLS&E, purchased a parcel of land south of Haller City and platted the new town of Arlington in January 1890. A post office, newspaper, general store and saloon were opened within months of the town's initiation (Whitfield 1926). A rivalry developed between the two towns, but the proximity of the rail to Arlington forced Haller City to merge with Arlington in 1896 (Whitfield 1926).

The town of Arlington grew quickly, and by 1900 the population was over 800. Additional roads and road improvements promoted growth. With the completion of the bridges over the Stillaguamish in 1894 settlement quickly expand to the lands north of Arlington. In June of 1894, work began on wagon roads from Arlington to Oso, as well as a road along the North Fork to the Sauk Portage (Darrington). Lumber and agriculture supported the town through the first half of the twentieth century. By 1905, three shingle mills had been established along the banks of the Stillaguamish (Whitfield 1926).

Archaeological Background

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites near the Centennial Park project area.

Site #	Site Type	Location	Reference
45SN26	Lithic scatter	South of 188th Street NE along west side of 67th Avenue NE	Myrick and Kidd (1961); Obermayr (1991)
45SN709	Historic structural remains / debris	59th Avenue NE and 188th Street NE	Iversen and Osiensky (2019)

Table 1 lists the only previously recorded archaeological sites near the Centennial Park project area. Site 45SN26 consists of a lithic scatter that extends over several acres from 188th St. NE to 18110 67th Ave. NE (Myrick and Kidd 1961; Obermayr 1991), northeast of the project area. Archaeological site 45SN709 represents the structural

remains of a historic residence and associated domestic debris (Iversen and Osiensky 2019).

Previous Archaeological Investigations near the Centennial Park Project Area

Table 2. Previous Archaeological Investigations.

Reference	Type of Investigation	Location Relative to Project	Resources Identified
Stutzman (1995)	Archaeological survey	Adjacent to west at intersection of 172nd Street SE and 67th Avenue NE	None
Robinson (1999)	Archaeological survey	Adjacent to west, linear corridor along 172nd Street SE	None
Bush et al. (2008)	Archaeological survey	Linear corridor extending south along 67th Avenue NE from intersection with 172nd Street SE	None
Gilpin and Silverman (2009)	Archaeological survey	Linear corridor between 57th Avenue E and 67th Avenue NE south of 172nd Street SE	None
Piper and Smith (2009)	Archaeological survey	Linear corridor along 79th Avenue NE	None near project area
Shantry (2010)	Archaeological survey	Linear corridor along Airport Blvd.	None
Kassa (2016)	Archaeological survey	17601 59th Avenue NE	None
Emerson (2016)	Archaeological survey	Adjacent to south along 172nd Street SE	None
Larsen et al. (2016)	Archaeological survey	5702 172nd Street NE	None

There are nine cultural resource reports on file with the DAHP for investigations conducted in the vicinity of the Centennial Park project area; they are listed in Table 2.

The investigations have been carried out prior to power infrastructure upgrades (Piper and Simth 2009; Gilpin and Silverman 2009; Kassa 2016), road infrastructure upgrades (Stutzman 1995; Robinson 1999), Centennial Trial extension (Bush et al. 2008), a fish passage project (Emerson 2016), and construction of a health and counseling center (Larsen et al. 2016). None of the investigations have resulted in the discovery of archaeological deposits.

Research Design

Objectives and Practical Expectations

The objective of our investigation was to identify any cultural resources that may be located within the project area, to document them if present, and to provide recommendations regarding potential impacts that may occur during the development project.

The project area is primarily located on an extensive recessional outwash plain composed of sand that was deposited during the late Pleistocene. Locally the recessional outwash has been covered by alluvium deposited by creeks and streams as they downcut through glacial deposits on the upland to the east during the terminal Pleistocene / early Holocene. The western edge of the project area is located on a low bench composed of advance outwash.

Given the complex depositional history within the project area and historic landform modifications that have occurred (such as excavation of a drainage ditch through the east central portion of the project area) we expect that the subsurface profiles exposed within the shovel probes to be somewhat variable. Any cultural materials potentially present are expected to be located near the current ground surface.

Methods

Our field investigation consisted of a surface inspection of the entire project area and excavation of 40 shovel probes at a testing interval of approximately 25 meters between probes (Figure 3).

All sediment excavated from the shovel probes was passed through ¼" hardware screen. Excavation was terminated when deposits predating human occupation of the area were encountered. Details regarding the location, depth, and sediments encountered were recorded for all subsurface units. Photographs were taken of representative profiles. All excavations were completely backfilled after examination and their locations were plotted on an aerial image of the project area.

Results

The field investigation of the Centennial Park project area was conducted by Caldera Archaeology field archaeologist Paul Howard on August 8, 9, and 12, 2019 and by the author on August 9 and 12, 2019. Kerry Lyste and Sam Barr from the Stillaguamish Tribe Cultural Resources Department provided assistance with the fieldwork on August 12, 2019.

The majority of the project area is located on a gently northwest sloping plain. The eastern margin of the site is located on a bench that lies approximately 10 feet higher than the plain. The project area is covered by grasses and blackberry thickets with wooded sections along the eastern and southern perimeters. Previously built construction entrances (quarry spalls atop geotextile fabric) are present at the southwest corner of the project area and centrally along the western margin. A previously excavated drainage ditch which runs northwest through the east-central section of the property was encountered during our visual inspection. Areas of spoils around backfilled geotechnical trenches were visible throughout the project area.

The sequence of deposits encountered in the shovel probes is summarized in Appendix B. The deposits on the bench at the eastern margin of the project area were generally uniform and consisted of a 20 cm to 35 cm surface layer of brown fine sandy loam to gravelly fine sandy loam over yellowish brown gravelly fine sand that transitioned to grayish brown gravelly coarse sand or brownish yellow gravelly silt between 40 cm and 55 cm below surface. The profiles appeared to represent thin Holocene soils that had formed at the top of advance outwash deposits.

The sequence of deposits encountered within the lower lying portion of the project area were more variable and generally consisted of a 25 cm to 45 cm thick surface layer of grayish brown fine sandy loam to gravelly fine sandy loam overlying gray silt or laminated layers of gray silt and brown fine sand. The basal deposits in most probes consisted of either medium slightly gravelly sand or small to medium pebble sized sand supported gravels over somewhat firm pale brown fine to medium sand. The profiles are interpreted to represent mid to late-Holocene age surface sediments that have been disturbed by grading or agricultural use overlying terminal Pleistocene or very early Holocene alluvial deposits. The firm sand encountered at the base of several probes may be the top of the recessional outwash deposits or may be a facies within the alluvium.

Charcoal fragments / lenses were relatively common within the upper portion of several probes; the charcoal was not associated with any fire-cracked rock or potential fire-cracked rock and appeared to be derived from natural burns or historic land clearing.

No cultural materials were observed on the ground surface, none were recovered from the shovel probes, and no anthropogenic soils were observed in any of the profiles that we examined.

Representative images of the deposits exposed in the sidewalls of shovel probe 29, shovel probe 37, and shovel probe 38 are provided as Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6 respectively.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Our investigation of the Centennial Park project area did not result in the identification of any cultural materials. The deposits across the project area appeared to represent thin Holocene soils that had formed at the top of advance outwash deposits and disturbed surface sediments overlying terminal Pleistocene or very early Holocene alluvial deposits. The firm sand encountered at the base of several probes may be the top of recessional outwash deposits or may be a facies within the alluvium.

No cultural materials or anthropogenic soils were observed during our investigation.

Caldera Archaeology recommends that the proposed development be permitted to proceed without any further archaeological oversight. A copy of the Snohomish County Standard Inadvertent Archaeological and Historic Resources Discovery Plan should be included with all permits.

We also recommend that the property owners be familiar with the provisions of Washington State laws pertaining to cultural resources particularly Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 27.53.060 and RCW 27.44.040.

RCW 27.53.060, Archaeological Sites and Resources, protects known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the state that are located on public and private lands and makes it a crime to intentionally destroy an archaeological site.

RCW Chapter 27.44.040, Indian Graves and Records, protects Native American graves within the state that are located on public or private lands. These laws specifically state that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian burials constitute a Class C felony.

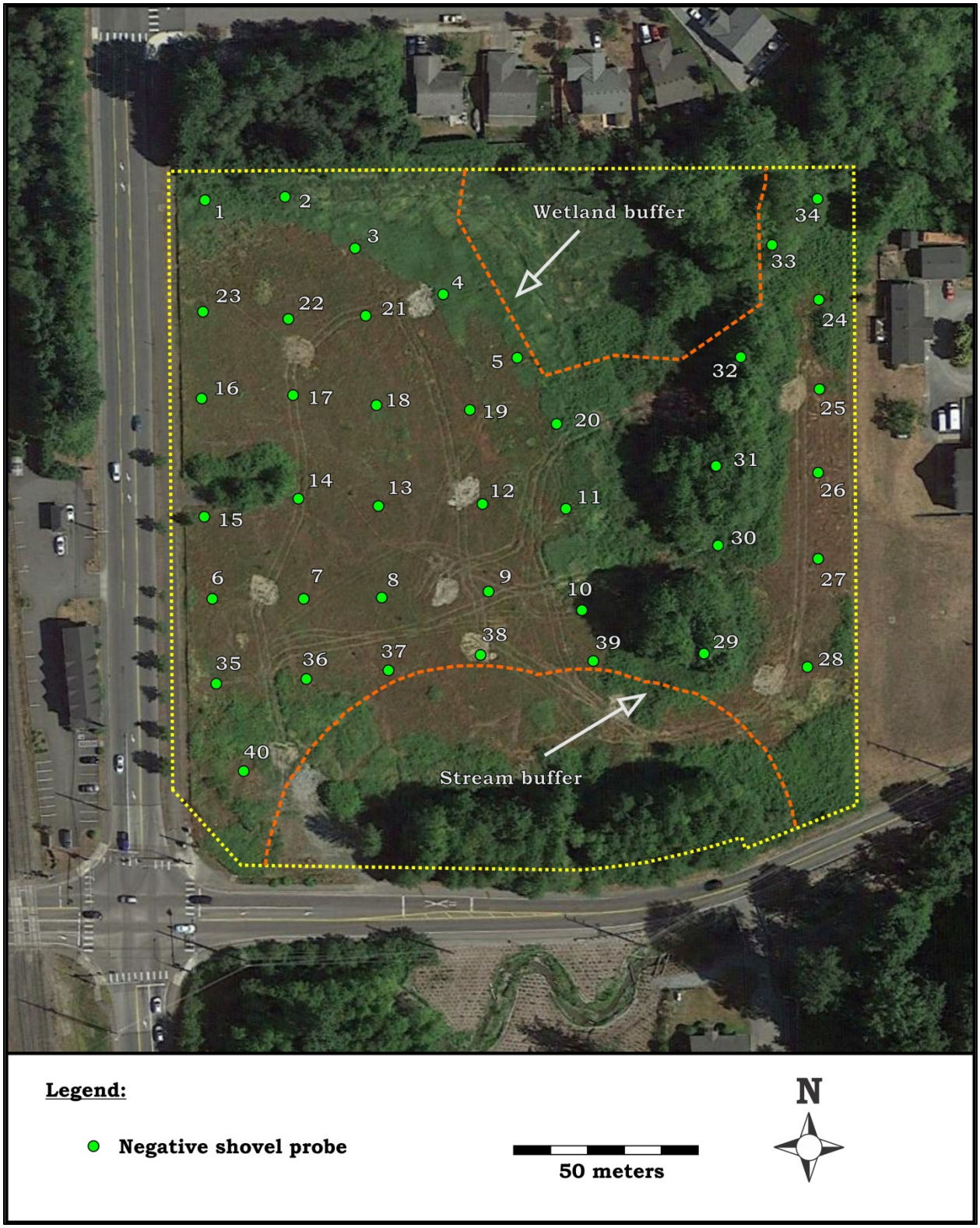

Figure 3. Aerial image of the Centennial Park project area showing the locations of excavated shovel probes. Image adapted from Google Earth.

Figure 4. Typical profile exposed in the sidewall of shovel probe 29. Flash used for photograph.

Figure 5. Typical profile exposed in the sidewall of shovel probe 37. Flash used for photograph.

Figure 6. Typical profile exposed in the sidewall of shovel probe 38. Flash used for photograph.

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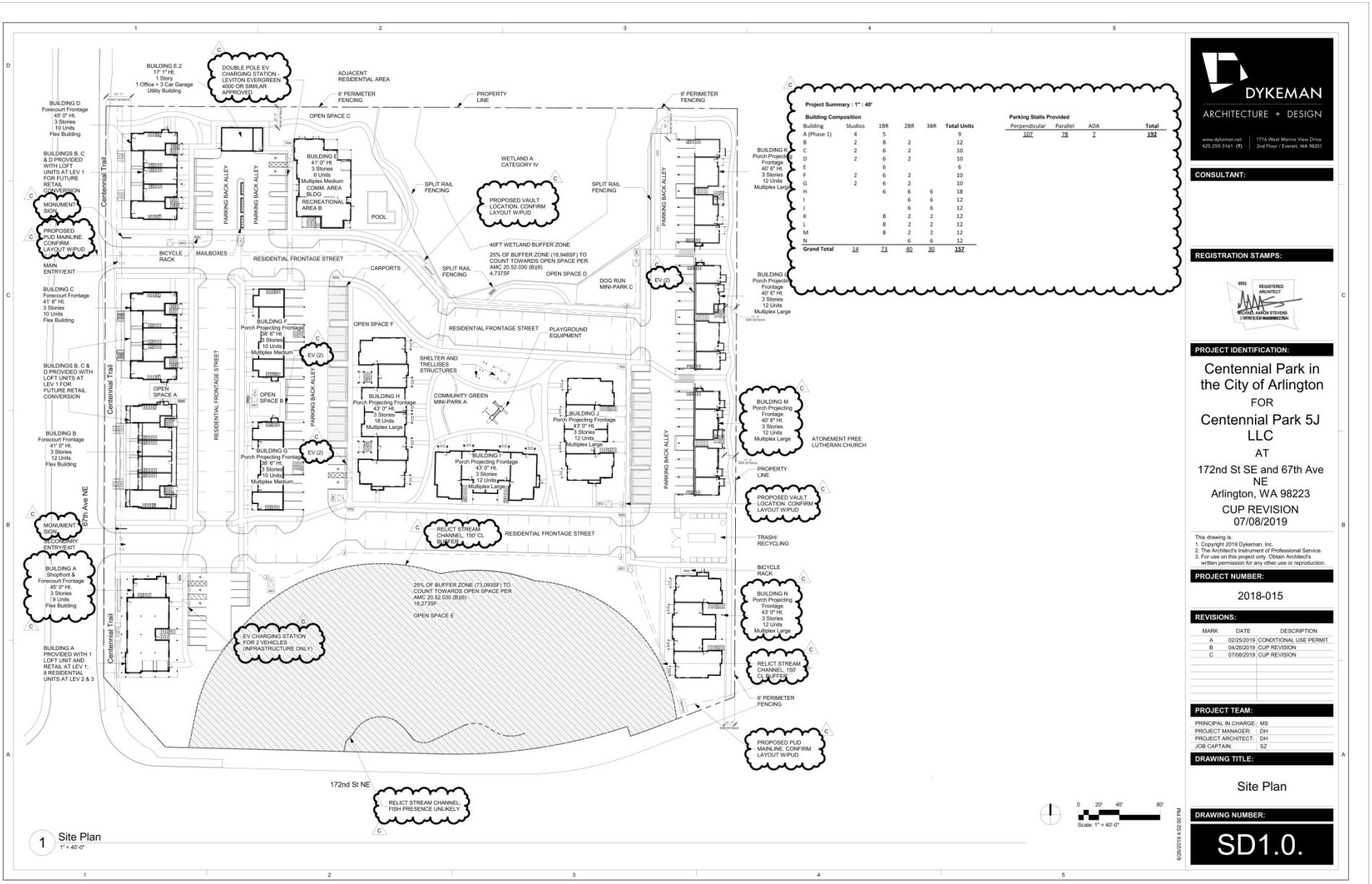
Appendix A: Site Plan for the Centennial Park Development



Appendix B: Subsurface Testing Data

Shovel Probe 1

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-80	Light gray semi compacted silt	No cultural material
80-100	Dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 2

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-30	Light gray fine sandy silt compacted	No cultural material
30-34	Light olive brown coarse sand with orange mottling, some clay	No cultural material
34-100	Light olive brown coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 3

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-30	Light gray fine sandy silt compacted	No cultural material
30-34	Light olive brown coarse sand with orange mottling, some clay	No cultural material
34-100	Light olive brown coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 4

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-40	Gray compacted silt	No cultural material
40-60	Reddish yellow fine compacted silt	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 5

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-40	Dark gray compacted silt	No cultural material
40-45	Charcoal lens	No cultural material
45-90	Reddish yellow clay	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 6

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-40	Light gray sand with gravel inclusions	No cultural material
40-60	Dark grayish brown sand with charcoal lens	No cultural material
60-80	Yellowish brown coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 7

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-35	Compacted dark gray sand with gravel and roots	No cultural material
35-45	Dark yellowish-brown sand with roots	No cultural material
45-88	Light gray sand	No cultural material
88-89	Gray clay	

Shovel Probe 8

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-40	Dark gray gravelly sand	No cultural material
40-90	Light gray silty sand	No cultural material
90-100	Gray clay	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 9

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-45	Dark grayish brown silty sand ashy loam	No cultural material
45-55	Gray clay	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 10

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-30	Grayish brown fine sandy semi compacted silt	No cultural material
30-40	Gray clay	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 11

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-40	Semi compacted grayish brown silt, tree root.	No cultural material
40-51	Gray and reddish yellow clay	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 12

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-35	Grayish brown compacted silt	No cultural material
35-55	Grayish brown fine sand	No cultural material
55-72	Dark grayish brown clay	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 13

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-50	Grayish brown silt with roots	No cultural material
50-75	Gray coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 14

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-45	Light gray fine sandy semi compacted sandy silt	No cultural material
45-75	Yellowish brown coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 15

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-28	Quarry spall base with light gray sandy silt.	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 16

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-40	Light gray fine sandy semi compacted silty sand	No cultural material
40-85	Gray sand	No cultural material
85-96	Gray coarse sand with gravel inclusions	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 17

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-50	Light gray compacted silty sand	No cultural material
50-55	Light coarse sand with reddish yellow clay and mottling	No cultural material
55-75	Yellowish brown coarse sand with gravel inclusions.	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 18

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-28	Gray compacted sandy silt	No cultural material
28-40	Gray clay	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 19

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-30	Gray fine sandy semi compacted sandy silt	No cultural material
30-40	Charcoal lens	No cultural material
40-60	Gray coarse sand with gravel inclusions	No cultural material
60-70	Gray clay	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 20

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-25	Gray compacted silty sand	No cultural material
25-55	Compact light gray sand	No cultural material
55-69	Red oxidized clay with gray coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 21

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-70	Extremely mixed clayey sandy silt deposit with brown, gray with light yellowish-brown coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 22

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-45	Dark gray sandy silt with gravel inclusions	No cultural material
45-57	Gray coarse sand.	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 23

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-5	Grass and roots	No cultural material
5-55	Gray semi compacted sandy silt	No cultural material
55-58	Gray coarse sand.	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 24

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-35	Brown fine sandy loam to gravelly fine sandy loam	No cultural material
35-55	Yellowish brown slightly gravelly silty fine sand	No cultural material
55-60	Light brownish yellow fine sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 25

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-35	Brown fine sandy loam to gravelly fine sandy loam	No cultural material
35-50	Yellowish brown slightly gravelly silty fine sand	No cultural material
50-60	Light brownish yellow fine sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 26

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Brown fine sandy loam to gravelly fine sandy loam	No cultural material
30-45	Yellowish brown slightly gravelly silty fine sand	No cultural material
45-55	Light brownish yellow fine sand	No cultural material
55-60	Brownish yellow coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 27

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Brown fine sandy loam to gravelly fine sandy loam	No cultural material
20-30	Yellowish brown slightly gravelly silty fine sand	No cultural material
30-35	Light brownish yellow fine sand	No cultural material
35-50	Brownish yellow coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 28

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-20	Brown fine sandy loam to gravelly fine sandy loam	No cultural material
20-40	Yellowish brown gravelly fine sand	No cultural material
40-50	Brownish yellow coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 29

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Brown loamy fine sand	No cultural material
30-40	Yellowish brown medium sand	No cultural material
40-50	Reddish brown oxidized gravelly coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 30

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Dark brown loam with common organic debris	No cultural material
30-50	Gray gravelly coarse sand	No cultural material
50-55	Very dark grayish brown organic rich fine sand	No cultural material
55-65	Yellowish brown gravelly coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 31

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-40	Dark brown loam with common organic debris	No cultural material
40-70	Gray gravelly coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 32

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-40	Dark brown loam with common organic debris	No cultural material
40-60	Gray gravelly coarse sand	No cultural material
60-65	Very dark grayish brown organic rich fine sand	No cultural material
65-70	Yellowish brown gravelly coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 33

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-40	Brown loamy fine sand	No cultural material
40-55	Yellowish brown medium sand	No cultural material
55-65	Reddish brown oxidized gravelly coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 34

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-40	Very dark brown silt loam, saturated	No cultural material
40-60	Reddish brown coarse sand with large cobbles	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 35

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-25	Grayish brown slightly gravelly silty fine sand, compact	No cultural material, clear glass fragments, rubber gasket
25-50	Alternating layers of gray silt and brownish yellow fine sand	No cultural material
50-70	Brownish yellow gravelly medium sand	No cultural material
70-80	Gravelly coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 36

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-40	Grayish brown gravelly fine sand	No cultural material, one piece of green vessel glass
40-65	Very gravelly reddish brown coarse sand	No cultural material
65-75	Light brownish yellow coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 37

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Grayish brown gravelly fine sand	No cultural material, one piece of white ware
30-50	Very gravelly reddish brown coarse sand	No cultural material
50-60	Brownish yellow medium sand, slightly firm	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 38

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-30	Grayish brown silty fine sand	No cultural material
30-40	Alternating layers of gray silt and yellowish brown fine sand	No cultural material
40-60	Light yellowish brown fine sand	No cultural material
60-65	Very gravelly reddish brown coarse sand	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 39

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-35	Pale brown silty fine sand	No cultural material
35-70	Gray medium to coarse sand and gravels	No cultural material

Shovel Probe 40

CM Depth	Sediments/contents	Comments
0-25	Brown fine sandy loam	No cultural material, white ware fragment, brick fragments, brown vessel glass fragments
25-75	Very gravelly reddish brown coarse sand	No cultural material

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Ed Arthur

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Survey for the Centennial Park Project, 172nd Street SE and 67th Avenue NE, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: August 15, 2019

County: Snohomish Section: 23 Township: 31N Range: 5E

Quad: Arlington West Acres: ~ 6.5 acres

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

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

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

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #: N/A

DAHP Project #: 2019-07-05538