

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Author: Whitney Osiensky Kelina Victor

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Apple Builders Mixed Use Development Project, Arlington, Washington

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TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
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- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Apple Builders Mixed Use Development Project, Arlington, Washington

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Table of Contents

Management Summary	iii
1. Introduction.....	1
Project Description.....	1
DAHP and Tribal Consultation	1
2. Archaeological Context.....	2
Environmental Setting	2
Cultural Setting	3
Prehistoric Context	3
Ethnohistoric Context	4
Historic Context.....	5
Previous Research.....	6
3. Research Design and Field Methods.....	8
Research Design.....	8
Field Methods.....	8
4. Field Results	10
Pedestrian Survey	10
Subsurface Survey	10
5. Conclusions and Management Recommendations.....	14
References Cited.....	15
Appendices	24
Appendix A	Previous Cultural Resource Studies
Appendix B.....	Documented Cultural Resources
Appendix C.....	Subsurface Excavation Results
Appendix D	Snohomish County IDP

List of Figures

Figure 1. Project Location	1
Figure 2. Project Field Results	9
Figure 3. Western Overview of the Project Area with Modern Refuse	11
Figure 4. Test Trench 6 Showing Typical Sediment Profile with Layer of Charcoal.....	12
Figure 5. STP 8 Showing Typical Sediment Profile in STP Excavations	13

Management Summary

Grandview North LLC contracted with ASM Affiliates Inc. (ASM) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Apple Builders Mixed Use Development Project in Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington. Grandview North LLC proposes to develop a 2.5-acre parcel in south Arlington into two multi-use residential buildings with additional commercial use at the ground floor of Building 1. ASM's assessment included archival background research, tribal coordination, field survey, site documentation, and preparation of this technical report, in compliance with the Washington State Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) standards. No cultural resources were encountered during the assessment and therefore ASM proposes no additional archaeological oversight. ASM recommends that work planned be conducted under the Snohomish County Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) in Appendix D in the unlikely event that cultural resources are encountered.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a cultural resources assessment conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) proposed Apple Builders Mixed Use Development Project in Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington. Grandview North LLC proposes to develop a 2.5-acre parcel in south Arlington into two multi-use residential buildings with additional commercial use at the ground floor of Building 1. The project is located within Section 23 of Township 31 North, Range 5 East, Willamette Base and Meridian (Figure 1). ASM's assessment consisted of a literature review of site forms and previous cultural resources reports on file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and pertinent environmental, historic, and ethnographic maps and documentation, a field investigation of the project area, historic property inventory, archaeological site recordation, and preparation of this technical report to fully document the results of the inventory in compliance with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

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

Project Description

Grandview North LLC proposes to develop the parcel into two multi-use residential buildings with associated parking and greenspace. Building 1 is the larger of the two buildings and will contain 12,870 square feet (sq ft) of commercial use on the first floor. All other floors in both buildings will be residential. The total footprint for the project includes just over 30,000 sq ft of building footprint, 47,000 sq ft of hardscape including parking, sidewalks, dumpster pad and sports court as well as over 30,000 sq ft of landscaping and open space.

DAHP and Tribal Consultation

As the permitting agency, the City of Arlington is responsible for conducting government-to-government consultation with DAHP and the affected Native American Tribes. ASM contacted the cultural resources representative of the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians to inquire if the Tribe had any specific concerns regarding the project area and to offer the Tribe an opportunity to accompany ASM during the field inventory. ASM's contacts with tribal representatives were not for, or in place of, lead agency consultation or project review.

1. Introduction

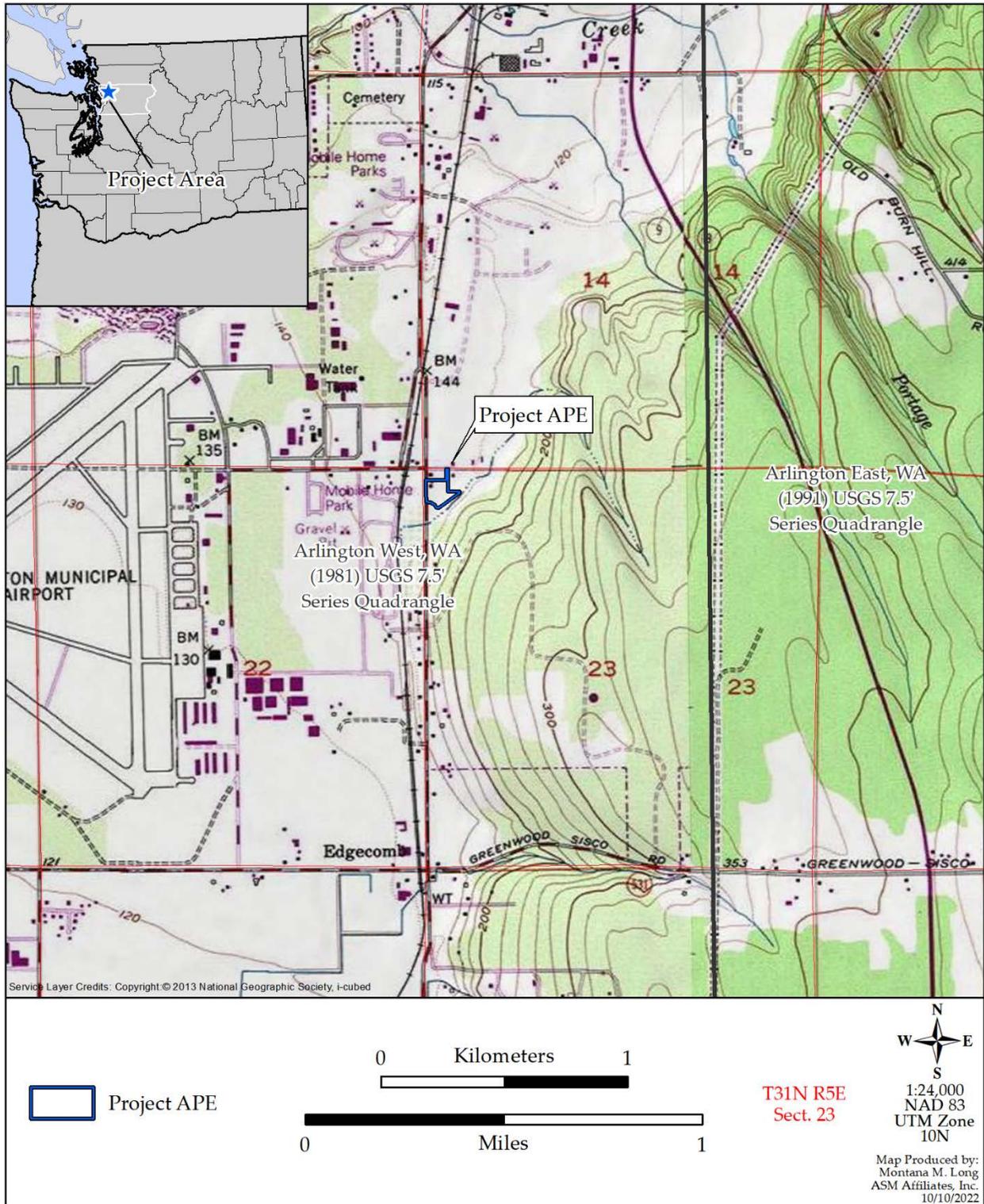


Figure 1. Project Location

2. Archaeological Context

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

Environmental Setting

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

Vegetation patterns in western Washington shifted at least three times in the past 14,000 years due to regional climate changes in the Pacific Northwest. The northern Puget Sound was characterized by a cool, dry climate between approximately 13,000 and 12,000 B.P. Vegetation at this time included grasslands within open forests of sparse lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), sedges (Cyperaceae), sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.), and an assortment of herbs (Barnosky et al. 1987; Brubaker 1991; Whitlock 1992). Regional climate warmed by approximately 12,000 B.P., and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) became integrated with the existing forest (Whitlock 1992). From approximately 12,000 to 7000 B.P., regional climate became much drier, characterized by higher summer temperatures and an increase in severity and frequency of summer droughts (Barnosky et al. 1987; Brubaker 1991; Whitlock 1992). The regional environment changed to a cooler, moist marine climate after 6000 B.P. An increase in summer precipitation and a decrease in summer temperatures accompanied an increase in the relative abundance of western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and western hemlock, culminating in a western hemlock-Douglas fir-dominated forest (Brubaker 1991; Whitlock 1992). An early Government Land Office (GLO) survey noted stands of hemlock, cedar, fir, and spruce with an understory of crab apple, salal, devil's club, and vine maple in the project vicinity (United States Surveyor General 1875a, 1875b).

The project area is situated on a level landform at the western base of the Sisco Highlands. The project area is located approximately one mile south of Portage Creek and 2.5 miles south of the Stillaguamish River Valley. The early GLO survey documented a large swamp ½-mile south of the project area and an approximately 120-acre grass prairie one-mile to the northeast (United States Surveyor General 1875a, 1875b). Soils documented in the project area consist of Lynwood loamy sand and Everett very gravelly sandy loam derived from glacial outwash. Lynwood loamy sand formed on terraces and outwash plains while Everett gravelly sandy loam forms on eskers, moraines and kames (Soil Survey Staff 2017).

Cultural Setting

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

Prehistoric Context

The antiquity of human occupation in North America has been the subject of considerable debate over the last few decades, and several sites have been suggested to represent very early occupation of the Americas (Dillehay and Collins 1988; Fariña 2015; Guidon and Delibrias 1986; Taylor 1991). The most widely accepted current model is that humans first entered the western hemisphere between approximately 16,000-15,000 BP, with a second migration of proto-Clovis peoples occurring between 1,000-2,000 years later (e.g., Pitblado 2011; Waters and Stafford 2014). Humans probably migrated into the Puget Sound region as glaciers retreated during the Late Pleistocene. Limited archaeological evidence, characterized by lithic artifacts, including the distinctive Clovis-type fluted projectile points and Western Stemmed Tradition stemmed and foliate bifaces, exists for these early populations in the Pacific Northwest region (Ames and Maschner 1999; Beck and Jones 2014; Carlson 1990; Kopperl 2016). Cultural deposits dating between ca. Cal BP 12,000-10,000 from the Bear Creek Site (45KI839) north of Lake Sammamish represent an example of the Late Pleistocene-Holocene transition in Western Washington. Artifacts recovered from the site include projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, and retouched flakes comparable to those identified in Western Stemmed Tradition lithic assemblages. Evaluation of the Bear Creek Site lithic assemblage indicates a cultural continuity between the Late Pleistocene and Holocene populations in the region (Kopperl 2016).

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

Native groups living in the Puget Sound region at the time of contact generally spoke one of two Lushootseed dialects, Northern and Southern. All of these groups spoke languages assigned by linguists to the Coast Salish language family (Suttles and Lane 1990:485-486). Although there were distinct differences in the practices of speakers of various dialects, and even within groups speaking the same dialect, the people living in the Puget Sound region shared many cultural traits, including a dependence on marine resources as their primary basis of subsistence, as well as extensive woodworking and basketry technologies. Gill and dip nets, basket traps, weirs, harpoons, and gaff hooks were utilized to catch fish, while shellfish were collected by hand or with digging sticks. Wooden implements, including boxes, water containers, and other domestic items, were crafted using adzes, mauls, and wedges made of stone, antler, and wood. Cedar bark was utilized extensively for several purposes, including clothing, basketry, bedding, and cordage. People often occupied winter residences consisting of cedar plank longhouses, although some people lived in similar villages year-round. They also utilized seasonal resource procurement systems, using cedar dugout canoes, trail networks, and portable shelters when traveling to fishing, hunting, shellfish-collecting, and berry-gathering areas in the spring, summer, and early fall. Numerous types of roots, berries, nuts and other plants were gathered for subsistence as well as medicinal purposes. Animals hunted include deer, elk, bear, mountain goat, beaver, seal, and waterfowl; they were taken with bows and arrows, clubs, harpoons, pitfalls, deadfalls, and nets. In addition to food, animal resources also provided clothing, bedding, and tools (Gibbs 1877; Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Smith 1941; Suttles and Lane 1990; Waterman 1973; Waterman and Greiner 1921). A breed of woolly dog was domesticated and used for its wool and companionship (Tweddell 1953:49-52). Native populations in the region encouraged the growth of roots and berries, as well as grasses to attract grazing animals, through controlled burning of prairies (Boyd 1999). Puget Sound groups maintained expansive trading networks within the region, as well as south to the Columbia River, north into present-day Canada, west to the Pacific Coast, and eastward across the Cascade Mountain Range, and they established complex religious, economic, and social structures that were made possible by a surplus of stored marine resources (Holm 1990; Hymes 1990; Suttles and Lane 1990).

The project area is within the ethnographic territory of the Northern Lushootseed speaking Stillaguamish, who lived in the areas on and around the waters of the Stillaguamish River and its tributaries. The Stillaguamish people occupied numerous villages within their territory. Each village

operated fish traps, with its occupants smoking and drying salmon for winter surplus. The Stillaguamish travelled upriver from their villages in the spring to hunt, fish, and gather plant resources along the upper Stillaguamish River and its tributaries (Baenen 1981; Bruseth 1972; Gibbs 1877; Lane 1973; Smith 1941; Spier 1936; Suttles and Lane 1990; Swanton 1979). The prominent village of *Skabalko* was located at the confluence of the North and South forks of the Stillaguamish River near present day Arlington. This village location was also reportedly frequented by the Sauk and Snohomish (Bruseth 1972:11; Smith 1941:209-210; Swanton 1979:45). The large prairie northwest of the project area was known as *Ba Quab*, translating to “open dry land”. The Stillaguamish, as well as the Sauk and Snohomish, gathered roots and berries here and maintained the prairie through regular burning. Some Stillaguamish reportedly occupied the prairie permanently, exchanging roots for fish and deer meat (Baenen 1981:418; Bruseth 1972:34).

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

Historic Context

Nonnatives began arriving in Puget Sound in the late 1700s. The first nonnatives to travel south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca were explorers, followed by fur traders and missionaries. British explorer George Vancouver explored and charted the shores of Puget Sound in the 1790s, and the Wilkes expedition, sponsored by the United States, conducted further explorations in 1841 (Meany 1907, 1926; Wilkes 1845). The United States took sole possession of the southern half of the Oregon Country, including what is now Washington State, in 1846, and by the early 1850s, Euro-Americans began streaming into Puget Sound, first seeking timber and then lands to establish homes and farms. The United States Congress established Washington Territory in 1853, and Washington gained statehood in 1889. The late nineteenth century saw the proliferation of logging camps and lumber mills throughout the Puget Sound region (Bagley 1929; Whitfield 1926).

The first Euro-American settlers arrived in the Arlington area in the 1880s, establishing saw mills and transporting timber along the Stillaguamish River (Interstate Publishing 1906:359–362; Whitfield 1926:525–529). The *Ba Quab* prairie was renamed Kent Prairie or Kent’s Prairie after James L. Kent, an early settler in the area, and the first school house in Arlington was built on the prairie in 1884 (Interstate Publishing 1906:462; Oakley 2007; Whitfield 1926:528). The towns of Arlington and nearby Haller City were platted in 1890 and incorporated as the City of Arlington in 1903. The Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern (SLS&E) Railway arrived at Arlington in 1890, leading to the town’s economic growth

and ultimate supremacy in the competition between the two communities (Cameron et al. 2005:106, 130; Interstate Publishing 1906:359–360; Whitfield 1926:526–537). The town of Edgecomb was established ½-mile southeast of the current project area as a railroad station on the SLS&E Railway in 1890. John Edgecomb, the namesake of the town, operated a logging camp in the area during the early 1890s (Eisenberg and Taylor 2007; Hitchman 1985:79; Meany 1923:76). The Edgcomb post office opened in 1899, and by the turn of the twentieth century the town boasted a population of 300 with a shingle mill, school, store, and saloon (Anderson Map Company 1910; Interstate Publishing 1906:375; Jim Forte Postal History 2018). The Stimpson Logging Company established the Marysville & Northern Railway Company in 1906, operating a logging railroad from Ebey Slough into the hills north of Arlington (Interstate Publishing 1906:318). By the 1920s, the primary economic industries of Arlington and Edgecomb began transitioning from logging operations to agricultural activities (Whitfield 1926:537, 612).

The Project area is within a 160-acre property parcel purchased by James Hall in 1891 (Bureau of Land Management 2019). Hall did not maintain ownership of the property for long. By 1910 the project parcel was part of a larger property owned by Brickenmier who owned property both north and east of the current parcel. The road built directly west of the property was originally named after Brickenmier, prior to its current name, 67th Ave NE (aka. Stillaguamish Hwy). Historic maps indicate that Brickenmier never developed the property. Between 1952-1956 Brickenmier sold the property, and it was subsequently developed into three small lots in the northwest corner. The remainder of the property has remained undeveloped since (Andersen 1910; Kroll Map Company 1943, 1952, 1960; Metsker 1926, 1936; United States Geological Survey 1941, 1956, 1968).

Previous Research

At least 21 previous cultural resource studies have been carried out within 1 mile of the Project (Appendix A). ASM recently conducted a cultural resources assessment of a property just west of the project area. Subsurface sediment observed during fieldwork associated with the assessment consisted of thick layer of topsoil above a reddish-brown B-horizon which overlaid coarse sand and gravel that was interpreted by the archaeologists as glacial outwash. Natural burn episodes consisting of thin ash layers were encountered in two subsurface excavations on the property. Additionally, ASM encountered cultural material associated with the Campbell/Hanson/Badgely Residence (45SN709) including a house foundation, well, cellar and modern culturally modified trees (Osieny and Iversen 2019). An additional historic site is located southwest of the Project (45SN720) and includes one buried foundation and historic refuse dated ca 1930's-1950s (Macrae 2019).

Additional cultural resources documented within 1-mile of the Project include pre-contact lithic artifacts, a historic district, and four historic structures (Appendix B). The Myrick-Anderson Site (45SN26) is recorded on the west side of 67th Avenue at the base of Sisco Heights immediately west of the current project area. The site was originally documented as an extensive lithic scatter containing bifaces, choppers, scrapers, and debitage encompassing several acres, representing an Olcott complex campsite or activity area (Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). A subsequent surface survey of the documented site location failed to identify any cultural resources and noted that the majority of the area was graded and/or covered with fill material (Miss and Campbell 1991).

2. Archaeological Context

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Arlington (45SN350) is a historic district located immediately west of the current project area. This historic district consists of a World War II-era airfield and associated infrastructure currently utilized as a municipal airport; it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) (Boswell and Heideman 2011). The Edgecomb General Store, constructed ca. 1910, is documented on the corner of 172nd Street and 67th Avenue approximately ½-mile southeast of the SCG project area (Goetz Stutzman 1995). Two later historic period residential structures (the Kaiser Property and Crandall House) are recorded on the south side of 172nd Street east of the Edgecomb General Store (Emerson 2016). The Ekroth Barn is documented approximately 500 meters southeast of the current project area. The barn was built in the late 1930s-early 1940s in association with the Ekroth residence and farmstead. A limited amount of historic debris, including nails, ceramics, and glass was identified in subsurface contexts on the property, and is likely associated with the Ekroth residence/farmstead (Kassa 2016).

ThermoRetec Consulting Corporation previously conducted an environmental assessment that included the subject property (Arms 1999). Although cultural resources were not directly addressed in this assessment, the study included an examination of Snohomish County Assessors Records and historic aerial photographs that identified the 1934 residence and associated outbuildings on the property.

3. Research Design and Field Methods

This chapter discusses the research design, including expectations for identifying cultural resources within the project area, as well as field methods employed in the cultural resource assessment conducted for the current project.

Research Design

Several factors contribute to expectations concerning the likelihood of locating cultural resources within the project area. Recorded cultural resources, landform characteristics, documented land use, and previous archaeological work discussed in the preceding chapter all contributed to those expectations. The Myrick-Anderson Site (45SN26) is recorded directly west of current project area and represents an extensive Olcott complex lithic scatter. Similar lithic scatters could also be present in the current project area. Additionally, ethnographic documentation indicates utilization of Kent Prairie (*Ba Quab*), located north of the project area for gathering plant resources, while extensive villages are reported along the Stillaguamish River. Portage Creek to the north and the large swamp to the south were likely also utilized by Native populations during hunting and/or gathering forays. Temporary campsites and/or activity areas associated with overland travel between these areas could exist within the Project area. Artifacts associated with these types of sites could include flaked tools, bifaces, projectile points, spalls, hand mauls, adzes, cores, ground stone implements, and debitage, potentially heavily weathered in the case of Olcott sites, in addition to fire-modified rock (FMR) and/or hearth features.

Historic-period cultural resources associated with logging, agriculture, early settlement, military, and transportation-related activities could also be present within the project area. Historic documentation and previous archaeological research demonstrate relatively extensive land use in the project area vicinity, however, the parcel itself was not developed until the mid-20th century. Artifacts associated with land clearing activities on the parcel could include logging tools or refuse piles. Additionally, any agricultural use of the project area could result in the identification of agricultural artifacts.

Field Methods

ASM Archaeologist, Kelina Victor conducted fieldwork for this project September 19-20, 2022. The weather was clear and sunny with good visibility for survey work. Fieldwork consisted of both a pedestrian survey at 20-meter intervals over the project area, eight (8) subsurface machine-dug test trenches, and nine (9) subsurface shovel test probes (STPs) (Figure 2). Test trenches measured 3-5 meters in length and were excavated to a depth of 190 centimeters below surface (cmbs). STP excavations were between 45 and 50 centimeters in diameter and were excavated up to 73 cmbs. Sediments from STP excavations were screened through a ¼ inch hardware mesh while sediments from trench excavations were observed as they were removed. Excavation results were documented on ASM forms, which include provenience, cultural material descriptions, information on sediment type and color, termination depth, and general observations. These results are available in tabular form in Appendix C of this report. The locations of STPs were documented using a project map. Digital photographs recorded the general condition of the survey area and the character of sediment deposits observed in subsurface investigations.

3. Research Design and Field Methods

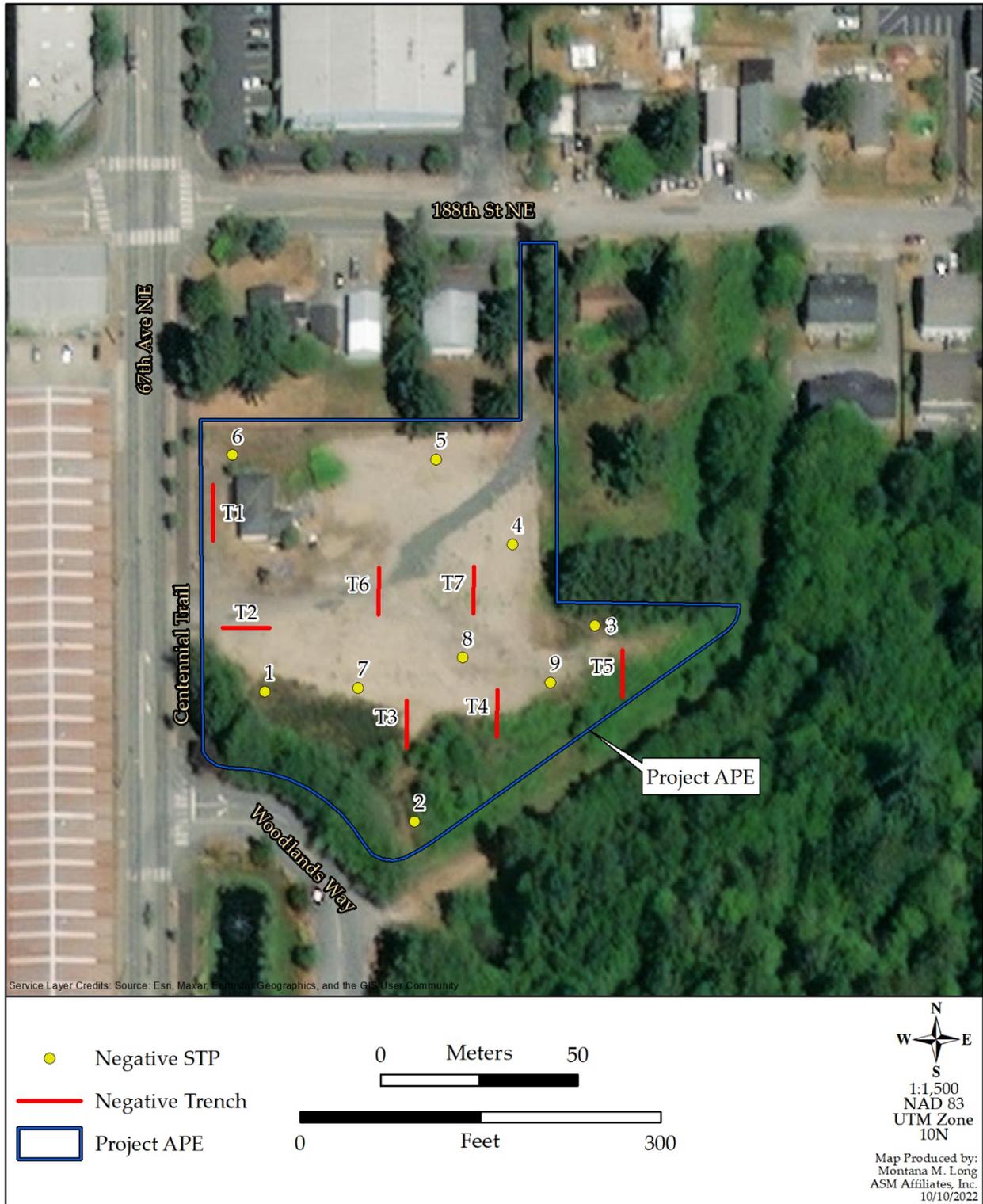


Figure 2. Project Field Results

4. Field Results

The project area is located at the corner of Woodlands Way and 67th Avenue NE in the City of Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington. The project area consists of an uninhabited house on the northwest corner, open gravel spaces with occasional vegetation, and a wooded zone along Woodlands Way (Figure 3). Here, vegetation was primarily Douglas Fir and Alder trees. The remainder of the project area was predominately Himalayan Blackberry, Pacific Blackberry, Scotch Broom, and several varieties of grasses. Surrounding the house was a refuse pile of materials removed from the structure, a burn pile of cans and bottles, and deceased local wildlife. Scattered around the entire project area were isolated items, primarily modern trash, that were either on the surface or partially buried in the gravel. No historic or precontact cultural resources were encountered during the fieldwork.

Pedestrian Survey

ASM walked the project area at 20-meter intervals inspecting the ground surface for evidence of cultural materials. The archaeologist looked for areas of ground disturbances including foundations of former structures, utility work, and grading. Modern furnishing, appliances, and various household items were observed in the vicinity of the house on the northwest corner. Some of these items were also observed in small amounts throughout the project area. However, everything appeared to have been recently dumped and there were no historic or prehistoric materials observed during the pedestrian survey.

Subsurface Survey

The archaeologist directed the excavation of eight (8) test trenches. In addition to observing the exposed walls and floors of the trenches, the archaeologist also watched the sediments as they were removed to ensure that no cultural material was present. Trenches measured 3-5 m long by 80 cm wide and were excavated up to 190 cmbs. Sediments were fairly consistent in all trench excavations. Typically, the archaeologist observed one layer, consisting of compact, light brown silty sand with 45 percent of the soil made up by gravels. Test trench 6 contained a 3 cm thick, 150 cm long strip of charcoal on the northeastern end of the trench (Figure 4). There were no artifacts or additional cultural indicators (shell, bone) associated with the charcoal and the archaeologist determined it was natural. The archaeologist encountered a secondary layer in test trench 8 which consisted of a damp, gray coarse sand.

The archaeologist excavated a total of 9 STPs at regular intervals throughout the project area. The soil was extremely compacted and some cases the archaeologist had to terminate at less than 50 cmbs. All excavations, except STP 5 and STP 8 had the same soil profile that was observed in the trenches; light brown silty sand with 40-50 percent gravels. STP 5 and 8 also showed a light brown silty sand in their profiles (Figure 5).

4. Field Results



Figure 3. Western Overview of the Project Area with Modern Refuse

4. Field Results

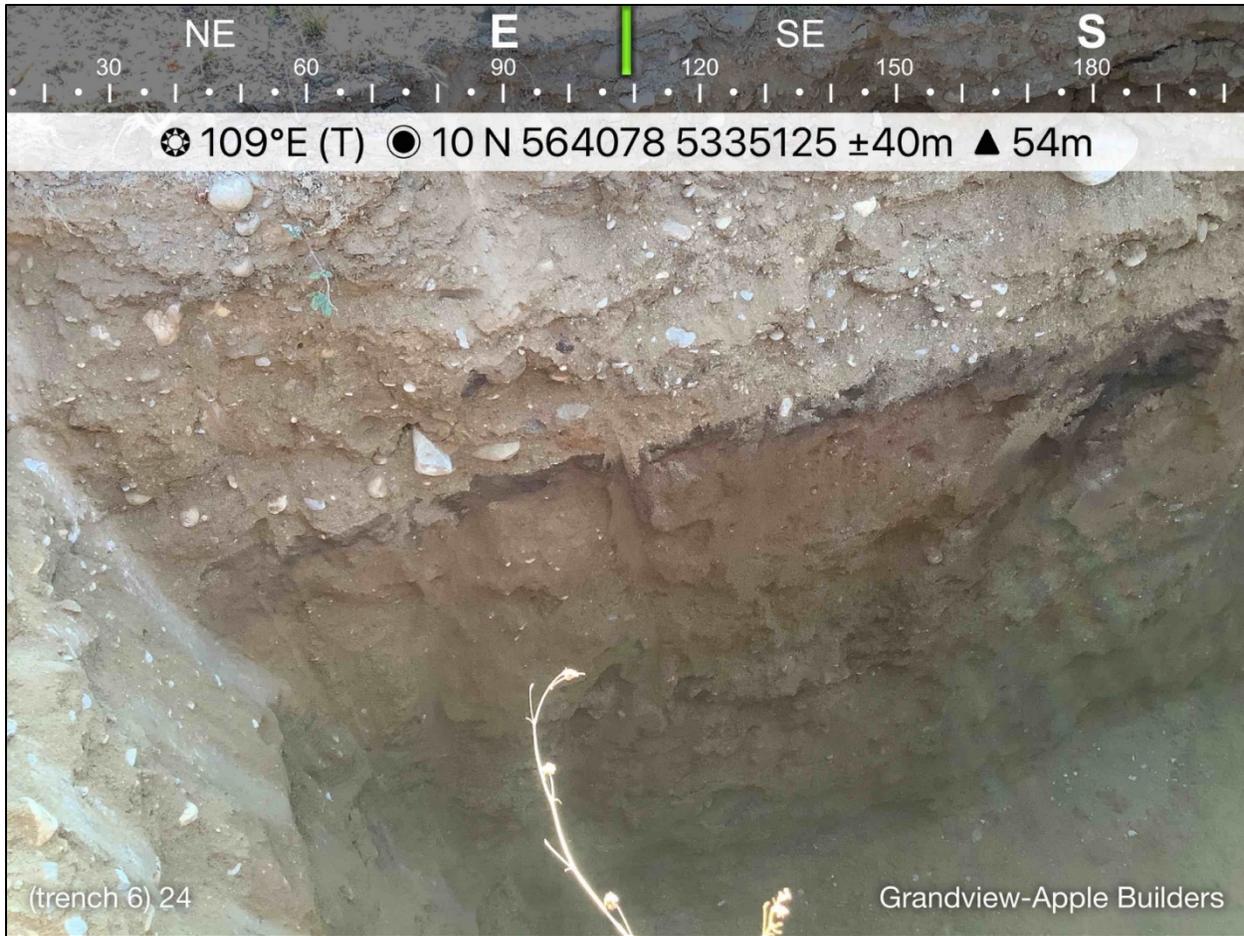


Figure 4. Test Trench 6 Showing Typical Sediment Profile with Layer of Charcoal



Figure 5. STP 8 Showing Typical Sediment Profile in STP Excavations

5. Conclusions and Management Recommendations

Grandview North LLC contracted with ASM Affiliates Inc. (ASM) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Apple Builders Mixed Use Development Project in Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington. Grandview North LLC proposes to develop a 2.5-acre parcel in south Arlington into two multi-use residential buildings with additional commercial use at the ground floor of Building 1. ASM's assessment included archival background research, tribal coordination, field survey, site documentation, and preparation of this technical report, in compliance with the DAHP standards. No cultural resources were encountered during the assessment and therefore ASM proposes no additional archaeological oversight. ASM recommends that work planned be conducted under the Snohomish County IDP in Appendix D in the unlikely event that cultural resources are encountered.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Previous Cultural Resource Studies

Title	Author(s)	Date
<i>A Synthesis of Western Washington Prehistory from the Perspective of Three Occupation Sites</i>	Kidd	1964
<i>Preliminary Archaeological Assessment Snohomish County Parcel (354 Acres)</i>	Robinson	1979
<i>Puget Sound Prehistory: Postglacial Adaptations in the Puget Sound Basin with Archaeological Implications for a Solution to the "Cascade Problem"</i>	Mattson	1985
<i>Class I Historic Properties Inventory of the Proposed AT&T Fiber Optic Cable Route, Blaine to Everett, Washington</i>	Stump et al.	1990
<i>Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed AT&T Fiber Optic Cable Route, Blaine to Everett, Washington</i>	Lindsay et al.	1990
<i>Prehistoric Cultural Resources of Snohomish County</i>	Miss and Campbell	1991
<i>Cultural Resource Testing and Research for the Proposed AT&T Fiber Optic Line, Blaine to Everett, Washington</i>	Lindsay and Stump	1991
<i>An Archaeological Survey of City of Arlington Property at 67th Avenue NE and 188th Street, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Robinson	1993
<i>A Cultural Resources Investigation of a 40 Acre Parcel near Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Nelson	1994
<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the City of Arlington SR 531 and 67th Avenue NE Intersection Improvement Project, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Goetz Stutzman	1995
<i>A Cultural Resource of Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 531: Milepost 6.99 to Milepost 8.59 Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Robinson	1999
<i>Archaeological Investigation Report Centennial Trail - Phase 1 Stage 3, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Bush et al.	2008
<i>Cultural Resources Survey for Mid-Mountain Materials Cell Tower (SE07101A), Arlington, Washington</i>	Schumacher and Hartmann	2009
<i>Phase 2 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sedro Woolley-Horse Ranch Transmission Line Upgrade. Skagit County and Snohomish County. Washington</i>	Piper and Smith	2009
<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Arlington Airport West Side Road, Snohomish County, WA</i>	Shantry	2010
<i>Arlington Food Bank Cultural Resource Survey</i>	Stipe	2011
<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Snohomish County PUD No. 1 Arlington Remote Pole Yard Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Kassa	2016
<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Washington State Department of Transportation's Edgcomb Creek Fish Passage Project, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Emerson	2016
<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Arlington Valley Road Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Iversen	2016
<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Swire Coca-Cola Arlington Distribution Facility, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Iversen and Hurst	2018
<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the SMARTCAP Warehouse Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Iversen and Osiensky	2018
<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the SCG 188th Street Industrial Park Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Osiensky and Iversen	2019

Appendix B

Documented Cultural Resources

Number	Name (Type)	References (Date)
45SN26	Myrick-Anderson Site (Olcott Lithic Scatter)	Kidd (1964); Mattson (1985); Miss and Campbell (1991)
45SN350	Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Arlington	Boswell and Heideman (2011)
45SN709	Historic Residential Structure, Historic CMTs ca 1937-1970	Osiensky and Iversen (2019)
45SN720	Historic Foundation and Refuse ca 1930s-1950s	Macrae (2019)
18584	Edgecomb General Store	Goetz Stutzman (1995)
700951	Kaiser Property (1932 Residence)	Emerson (2016)
700966	Crandall House (1956 Residence)	Emerson (2016)
706273	Ekroth Barn	Kassa (2016)

Appendix C

Subsurface Excavation Results

Excavation Unit	Depth (cm)	Soil Description
Trench 1	0-190	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
Trench 2	0-190	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
Trench 3	0-190	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
Trench 4	0-190	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
Trench 5	0-190	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
Trench 6	0-190	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
	45-48	120 cm long charcoal strip, north end of eastern wall. No associated artifacts or other cultural indicators (shell, bone).
Trench 7	0-190	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
Trench 8	0-170	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
	170-190	Coarse gray sand. Slightly damp.
STP 1	0-36	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, sizes up to 14 cm. Terminated after 45 mins
STP 2	0-73	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, sizes up to 14 cm. Terminated after 45 mins
STP 3	0-17	Highly compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, sizes up to 14 cm. Terminated after 45 mins
STP 4	0-30	Highly compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, sizes up to 14 cm. Terminated after 45 mins
STP 5	0-29	Compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, all sizes up to 14 cm.
	29-54	Brown silty sand. 40% gravels, rounded, up to 13 cm in size.
STP 6	0-50	Highly compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, sizes up to 14 cm. Terminated after 45 mins
STP 7	0-30	Highly compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, sizes up to 14 cm. Terminated after 45 mins
STP 8	0-47	Highly compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, sizes up to 14 cm. Terminated after 45 mins
	47-53	Brown silty sand. 40% gravels, rounded, up to 13 cm in size.
STP 9	0-30	Highly compact, light brown silty sand. 45% gravels, rounded, sizes up to 14 cm. Terminated after 45 mins

Appendix D
Snohomish County IDP

Snohomish County, Washington Inadvertent Discovery Plan

The project area has a high to moderate probability for containing precontact archaeological resources associated with indigenous use of wetlands, freshwater lakes.

In the event that any ground-disturbing activities or other project activities related to this development or in any future development uncover protected cultural material (e.g., bones, shell, bone or stone tools, patches of burned and/or dark organic earth), the following actions will be taken:

1. When an unanticipated discovery of cultural material (see definitions below) occurs, the property owner or contractor will completely secure the location and contact:
 - a. The property owner and project manager;
 - b. A professional archaeologist;
 - c. The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (Stephanie Jolivet 360-586-3088, 360-628-2755 cell)
 - d. The Tulalip Tribe (Richard Young 360-716-2652; The Swinomish Tribe (Josephine Peters (360-466-7352)
 - e. The Snoqualmie Tribe (Steve Mullen-Moses 425-888-6551);
 - f. The Stillaguamish Tribe (Kerry Lyste, Cultural Resources, 360-572-3072)
 - g. The Samish Tribe (Jackie Ferry, Archaeologist 360-293-6404 ext. 215)
 - h. Snohomish County Planning and Community Development, 425-388-3311.

2. If the discovery is human remains, the property owner or contractor will stop work in and adjacent to the discovery, completely secure the work area by moving the land-altering equipment to a reasonable distance, and will immediately contact:
 - a. The property owner and project manager;

 - b. The Snohomish County Sheriff's Department (non-emergency 425-388-3393) and the Snohomish County Medical Examiner, J. Matthew Lacey (425-388-3411) to determine if the remains are forensic in nature;

 - c. If the remains are not forensic in nature the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (Stephanie Jolivet 360-586-3088 and Guy Tasa 360-586-3534); will take the lead on determining the appropriate method of treatment for the remains and will consult with the affected tribes;

 - d. A professional archaeologist; and

 - e. Snohomish County Planning and Community Development , (425-388-3311).

Cultural material that may be protected by law could include but not be limited to:

- Buried layers of black soil with layers of shell, charcoal, and fish and/or mammal bones. Buried cobbles that may indicate a hearth feature (Figure 1);

- Non-natural sediment or stone deposits that may be related to activity areas of people;
- Stone, bone, shell, horn, or antler tools that may include projectile points (arrowheads) (Figure 2), scrapers, cutting tools, wood working wedges or axes, and grinding stones;

- Stone tools or stone flakes (Figures 2 and 3);
- Perennially damp areas may have preservation conditions that allow for remnants of wood and other plant fibers; in these locations there may be remains including fragments of basketry, weaving, wood tools, or carved pieces; and
- Human remains.

Figure 1: Hearth Feature





Figure 2: Example of stone tools



Figure 3: Examples of modified cobbles, expedient stone tools