

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Northsound Logistics Center, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: December 10, 2024

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Quad: Arlington West Acres: 9

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

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

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Northsound Logistics Center, Snohomish County, Washington

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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Disclosure of the locations of historic properties to the public may be in violation of both federal and state laws. Applicable United States laws include, but may not be limited to, Section 304 (54 U.S.C. §307103) of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. §470hh). Archaeological sites are protected under Washington State law (RCW 27.53) and their locations are exempt from public disclosure (RCW 42.56.300).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WestLand Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. (WestLand), was contracted by Rockefeller Group to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Northsound Logistics Center Project (the project), located in Section 28 of Township 31 North, Range 5 East, Willamette Meridian (WM). Rockefeller Group, in coordination with the City of Arlington Community and Economic Development Department (City), is planning to construct a 159,200-square-foot office/warehouse building with associated parking, driveways, and landscaping on a mostly undeveloped parcel totaling 9 acres at 16512 51st Avenue NE, located approximately 0.6 km (0.4 miles) south of the City of Arlington Airport. Construction activities involve importing approximately 75,000 cubic yards (i.e., roughly 5 feet) of fill over the property, which will greatly reduce the depth of excavation on the property.

The project will not involve state or federal funding; however, the project is subject to compliance with the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and statutes regarding the protection of cultural resources (Washington Administrative Code 197-11, Revised Code of Washington 27.44 and 27.53). The project has been through the SEPA process but also requires a Special Use Permit from the City, including a cultural resources assessment as a condition of the Permit. In coordination with Rockefeller Group and the City, WestLand is recommending that the project's Area of Potential Impacts (API) be defined as the 9-acre parcel surrounding the footprint of the construction items listed above. This API is intended to address the areas that will receive subsurface impacts from any proposed ground disturbance. No built environment resources 50 years old or older are located on immediately adjacent parcels; as such, no indirect (visual, noise, and so forth) effects are anticipated.

WestLand conducted pedestrian and subsurface field survey, excavating 41 surface test probes (STP) to depths ranging from 30 to 130 cm below surface (cmbs), and did not identify any archaeological materials. Based on these results, WestLand anticipates that the API has a low probability for precontact, Ethnographic period, or historic archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

One built environment resource was recorded during pedestrian survey and consists of a former agricultural ancillary building, associated structure, and cistern that appears to have functioned historically as a horse barn or shed(s). The resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Washington Historic Register (WHR) due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

No further cultural resources study is recommended for this project. WestLand recommends that all ground-disturbing activities be carried out under the inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) for cultural resources and human remains, provided in **Appendix E**. If project plans change in other ways that would cause ground disturbance in areas not surveyed for this report, additional cultural resources investigation would be recommended.

INTRODUCTION

WestLand Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. (WestLand), was contracted by Rockefeller Group to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Northsound Logistics Center Project (the project), located in Section 28 of Township 31 North, Range 5 East, Willamette Meridian (WM), as depicted on the Arlington West, Washington, 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (**Figures 1 and 2**). Rockefeller Group, in coordination with the City of Arlington Community and Economic Development Department (City), is planning to construct a 159,200-square-foot office/warehouse building with associated parking, driveways, and landscaping on a mostly undeveloped parcel totaling 9 acres at 16512 51st Avenue NE, located approximately 0.6 km (0.4 miles) south of the City of Arlington Airport (**Figure 3**; project design plan provided in **Appendix A**). Construction activities involve importing approximately 75,000 cubic yards (i.e., roughly 5 feet) of fill over the property, which will greatly reduce the depth of excavation on the property.

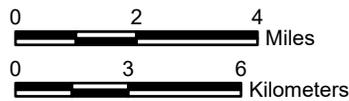
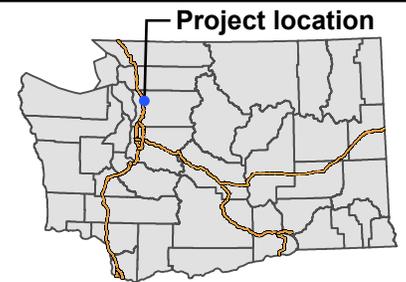
Regulatory Context and Area of Potential Impacts

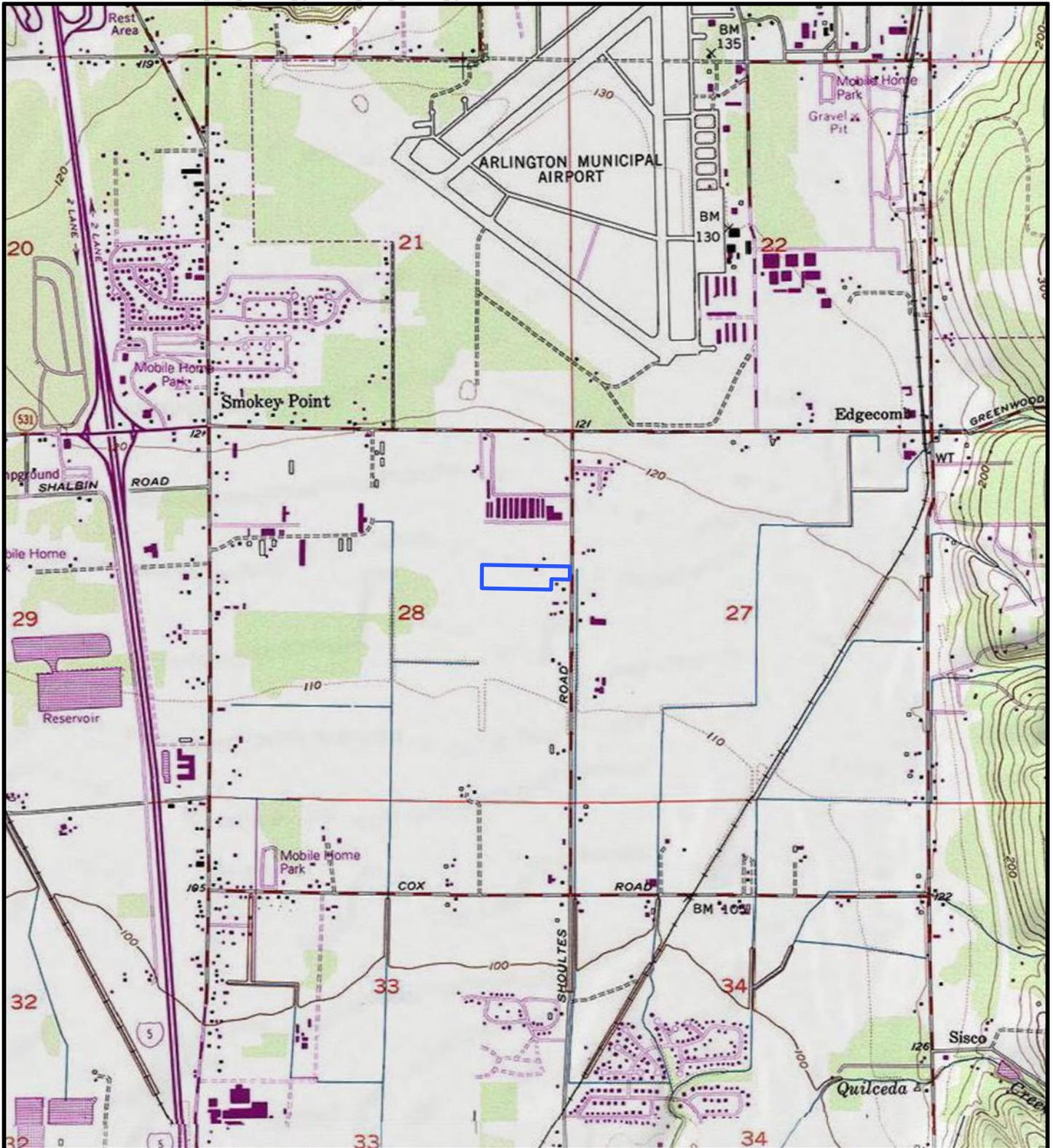
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T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
 Snohomish County, Washington,
 Data Source: ArcGIS Online, World Street Map
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

 API





T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
Snohomish County, Washington,
Arlington West USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend

 API

 Engineering &
Environmental
Services



0 1,000 2,000
Feet

0 300 600
Meters

Figure 2. Project location map



T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
Snohomish County, Washington,
Image source: Maxar (May 20, 2023)
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend
[Blue Outline] API

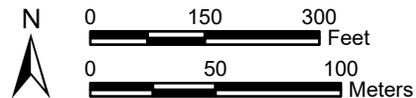


Figure 3. Area of Potential Impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Changing environmental conditions affect the kinds of resources available to people, the distribution of those resources, and the suitability of particular landforms for human occupation. This section presents information about conditions that influence the likelihood of intact archaeological deposits being present in the API and discusses features of the natural environment that would have encouraged or discouraged settlement of the API by human populations in the past. Literature reviewed for this project includes environmental data from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Department of Agricultural online soil survey and resources in WestLand's library related to the geology and landform formation processes and natural resources available in and around the API.

Topography and Geology

The API is located approximately 4.7 km (2.9 miles) south of the Stillaguamish River, between 34.5 and 36.3 m (113.0 and 119.0 feet) above mean sea level (amsl), at the eastern edge of the Puget Trough physiographic province (Franklin and Dyrness 1988:70–90). The Puget Trough, also referred to as the Puget Lowland, occupies a north–south depression between the Olympic Mountains and the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains extending from the Canadian border to the lower Columbia River along the Oregon border. The south Cascades are composed primarily of tertiary andesite and basalt flows with associated breccias and tuffs, and only minor amounts of igneous intrusive, sedimentary, or metamorphic rocks (McKee 1972:292). Dating to roughly 50 million years ago, limestone deposits in the vicinity of Snoqualmie Pass (approximately 98 km [61 miles] southeast of the API) are remnants of the western coast of North America. From the Pass north along the Snoqualmie River, the Olney Pass terrane is a coarse mixture of enormous sandstone blocks set in a shaley matrix. The major Cascade Range building period that included activities such as volcanism, folding, faulting, and uplift slowed by the end of the mid-Pleistocene (Orr and Orr 1996:95).

The Puget Lowland was shaped by at least four periods of extensive glaciation during the Pleistocene (Easterbrook 2003; Lasmanis 1991). The bedrock was depressed and deeply scoured by glacial ice, and glacial outwash from retreating glaciers mantled areas above the valley floors, forming moraines that are today expressed as ridges. A thick mantle of glacial drift and outwash deposits were left across much of Snohomish County at the end of the last of these glacial periods, the Fraser Glaciation (Easterbrook 2003). The Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation began around 18,000 B.P. with an advance of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet into the lowlands (Porter and Swanson 1998). The Puget Lobe of the ice sheet flowed down into the Puget Lowland and reached its terminus just south of Olympia between 14,500–14,000 B.P. (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003). The depth of the ice near the current API is estimated to have been about 1,800–2,000 m (5,905–6,560 feet; Easterbrook 2003).

The Puget Lobe began to retreat shortly after reaching its terminus. Marine waters entered the lowlands that had been carved out by the glacier and filled Puget Sound. Everson glaciomarine drift deposits dating between 12,500–11,500 B.P. were released from the melting glacial ice and deposited on the sea floor across the northern and central Puget Lowland (Easterbrook 2003). The enormous weight of the ice had depressed the land, but as the crust rebounded, relative sea levels fell and exposed some of the drift deposits (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003). The Cordilleran Ice Sheet advanced once again during the Sumas Stage of the Fraser Glaciation from ca. 11,600–10,000 B.P., leaving glacial till and outwash deposits in northwestern Washington (Kovanen and Easterbrook 2002).

The sediments currently mapped in the API are predominantly fine sandy loams of the Custer series. Usually found on terraces and outwash plains at elevations of 15.2–152.4 m (50.0–500.0 feet) amsl, these very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial outwash. The typical soil profile consists of grayish brown loamy sand to a depth of about 3 cm below ground surface (cmbs), overlying an upper subsoil layer of dark brown loamy sand to 38 cmbs, overlying a lower subsoil layer of dark yellowish brown loamy sand and very fine sandy loam to a depth of 74 cmbs, overlying a substratum of grayish brown sand to a depth of at least 152 cmbs (Debose and Klungland 1983; Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2024).

Approximately 16 percent (in the northeast portion of the API is Norma loam. This very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil also formed in glacial outwash and is found on terraces and outwash plains at similar elevations (9–274 m [30–900 feet] amsl). The typical soil profile consists of dark brown gravelly sandy loam to a depth of about 15 cmbs, overlying a dark brown very gravelly sandy loam subsoil to 46 cmbs, overlying an upper substratum layer of brown very gravelly sandy loam to a depth of 58 cmbs, overlying a lower substratum layer of dark brown extremely gravelly sand to a depth of at least 152 cmbs (Debose and Klungland 1983; NRCS 2024).

Ecological Setting

The API lies within the western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) vegetation zone, the primary vegetative zone west of the Cascade Range (Franklin and Dyrness 1988:70–89). Prior to historic-era clearing, the forest overstory in lowland western Washington would have included, but not have been limited to, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock, and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). The understory would have consisted of shrubs and herbaceous species including bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*), rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*), and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Along waterways and wetter areas, the understory

included skunk cabbage (*Lysichitum americanum*), deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*), water parsley (*Oenathe sarmentosa*), coast willow (*Salix hookeriana*), and various sedges (*Carex* spp.). Inland prairies featured camas (*Camassia quamash*) and a host of edible tubers, berries, fruits, and nuts (Franklin and Dyrness 1988; Pojar and MacKinnon 1994).

The physical and floral diversity of the region in the precontact and historic periods provided foraging and breeding habitats for a wide range of terrestrial and aquatic mammals, including black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*), mountain goat (*Creomus americanus*), mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), moose (*Alces alces*), cougar (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Felis rufus*), lynx (*Lynx lynx*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), fisher (*Mustela* sp.), marten (*Mustela* sp.), and muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*). Wetland habitats along the rivers and marshes supported a specialized and diverse array of fauna that included raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and a variety of migratory waterfowl (Larrison and Sonnenberg 1968).

The Stillaguamish River watershed has historically supported large populations of resident and anadromous fish species, including chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*), and steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). The watershed also supports a number of other fish species, including bull trout (*Salvelinus confluendus*), sea-run cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki clarki*), and pygmy whitefish (*Prosopium coulteri*) (Snohomish Conservation District 2017; Washington State Department of Ecology 1995).

CULTURE HISTORY

Archaeological studies, ethnographic accounts, and historical records provide a framework in which to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the API. Archaeological studies documenting successive occupation episodes in the region provide general information about settlement patterns, resource use, and subsistence economies. Ethnographic and historical sources contain accounts of Native American occupation and land use after Euroamerican settlement. Historical documents, maps, and aerial photographs contain information about settlement, transportation, agricultural activities. All of these types of sources were consulted for this review.

Precontact Period

Human occupation and utilization of the Stillaguamish River drainage has been continuous from approximately 16,000 years ago, based on archaeological evidence from the areas south of the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet in western Washington and from sites in eastern Washington. Archaeological, ethnographic, and historical investigations over the past several decades have provided regional contexts for evaluating potential archaeological finds within the API (Blukis Onat 1987; Carlson 1990; Greengo 1983; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Matson and Coupland 1995; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987; Nelson 1990). A summary of hypothesized regional precontact-era settlement patterns can be found in **Table 1**.

Archaeological evidence in this region suggests that soon after the land emerged from the last glacial retreat, Native populations moved into the tundra-like environment in pursuit of now-extinct megafauna, while also opportunistically hunting small game and gathering plant resources (Kopperl et al. 2016; Waters et al. 2011). Until recently, the evidence for human settlement of the Puget Lowlands prior to 10,000 years ago was primarily the presence of a small number of isolated fluted projectile points (Avey n.d.; Carlson 1990; Kopperl et al. 2016; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987).

Archaeological investigations conducted at the Bear Creek Site (45KI839) confirmed Native American settlement of the Puget Lowlands by at least 10,000 years ago. At this site, lithic artifacts were found on top of glacial deposits and below a peat deposit with radiocarbon and luminescence dates between approximately 12,500 and 10,000 cal. B.P. (Kopperl et al. 2016). Human hunting of extinct fauna has been corroborated by finds at the Manis mastodon site (Gustafson et al. 1979). The presence of a bone projectile point embedded in a mastodon rib has been substantiated, and combined DNA testing and accelerator mass spectrometry dates indicate the animal was hunted and killed ca. 13,860 to 13,763 B.P. (Lawler 2011; Waters et al. 2011). Archaeological evidence for these early sites (prior to about 8000 years ago) typically include isolated artifacts and lithic scatters representing field camps and procurement/processing sites (Kopperl et al. 2016).

**Table 1. Summary of Regional Precontact-Era Settlement Patterns
(adapted from Chatters et al. 2011, Kopperl et al. 2016, and Cooper et al. 2014)**

Period	Tool Types	Location Preferences	Associated Data
<i>Paleoindian</i> 16,000–10,000 B.P.	large, concave-based, triangular spear points (Clovis points)	isolated sites in or near lakes and bogs; artifacts would be located on or in glacial soils	Pleistocene mammal bone with butchery marks
<i>Early Holocene Foragers</i> 10,000–7000 B.P.	the Olcott Phase (part of the Old Cordilleran Culture); tool types include leaf-shaped spear points and knives, scraping tools, and cobble tools known as “choppers”	upland environments near the base of the Cascade foothills and on raised terraces along major rivers; few isolated Olcott spear points have been found in bogs; isolates more common on steep slopes along major river valleys; artifacts are located on or in glacial soils	post-glacial period; small number of rock-like cooking pits have been found that were used to process starchy plant foods (camas roots, acorns); appears to represent a foraging society
<i>Middle Holocene Foragers</i> 7000–3500 B.P.	early tools similar to those seen in the early Holocene; later sites add microblades, side-notched projectile points, and large, stemmed projectile points; post 6000 B.P., ground-slate knives, adzes, and whetstones have been documented	after 5000 B.P., shell middens increase in marine sites; bone tools and ornaments found in middens; upland sites often located in valley bottoms of high terraces and consist of stone tools and fire-broken rocks	as forests became denser and less useful for human food procurement (7000 B.P.), marine environments stabilized and became more productive; people increasingly concentrated food-gathering activities on the riverbanks and marine shoreline
<i>Developmental Northwest Coast Culture</i> 3500–2500 B.P.	similar to tools used in the latter part of the Middle Holocene but seasonally specific; tools in seasonal prairie habitation areas consist of large, stemmed projectile points, flake tools, and concentrations of cooking rock	seasonal camps have been found in the prairies of south King and northern Pierce Counties; people moved to locations that allowed for mass-harvest of food (salmon, deer, clams, and/or roots); larger, year-round habitations also were used as well; small, rectangular dwellings are associated with these areas north of Puget Sound	from 3500 to 4000 B.P., the cultures of the Northwest Coast shifted subsistence strategies from immediate consumption of foodstuffs to amassing, processing, and storing food for later consumption
<i>Northwest Coast Culture</i> 2500–250 B.P.	arrow points replaced large atlatl dart points, toolkit is otherwise similar to previous period	large villages of long, split-plank houses created on rivers and along saltwater shores and maintained year-round; upland seasonal-use habitation areas used, leaving dense scatters of stone tools and fire-modified rock; similar habitation areas made along rivers for fishing; these are commonly found on the floodplains of river basins in the Puget Sound and Cascade foothills, often well preserved due to deposition of flood sediments	seasonal habitation areas established up to 3500 B.P. continued to be used and new ones were established; same sites were used seasonally for harvesting resources; large, thick shell middens formed at clamming and fishing locations and at many other localities along the shoreline where fresh water enters Puget Sound
<i>Euroamerican Contact Period</i> 250–100 B.P.	at turn of nineteenth century, use of metal points and stone points, iron harpoon tips along with bone, and copper hooks bent from ships' copper; otherwise similar to previous period; as the century progressed, European/Euroamerican tools and technologies were adopted	by 1850, many longhouses replaced by smaller, less elaborate houses; in the 1850s, Native people forced to sign treaties; most were relocated to reservations	people traded with Europeans/Euroamericans for iron, copper, mirrors, and beads, incorporating the new materials into their existing technologies

Early residential base camp sites dating to between 8000 and 5000 B.P. are commonly found on inland and upland glacial outwash surfaces in the Puget Lowland, northwest Washington, and inland western Washington foothill valleys (Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). Regionally, these sites are referred to as “Olcott,” named after the type site (45SN14; Kidd 1964) located 7.3 km (4.5 miles) east-northeast of the API, and as “Cascade” to the east of the Cascade Mountain range. These assemblages are typified by lanceolate-shaped projectile points and a generalist assemblage characteristic of the Archaic period (ca. 8000–4000 B.P.) across the Americas. Olcott lithic assemblages typically include opportunistic tools derived from local cobbles; large, leaf-shaped and stemmed points; scrapers; flaked cobbles; and waste flakes. Sites during this time frame have been interpreted as evidence of an early, mobile hunting and gathering adaptation.

Age estimates of Olcott sites have been inferred from the similarity of the assemblages to older (ca. 10,000–6000 B.P.) dated components from British Columbia and eastern Washington (Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996). Sites with Olcott-type assemblages are often located in elevated areas some distance inland from modern shorelines (e.g., Chatters et al. 2011). This pattern may have persisted for over 6,000 years, with the end of this time period marked by an increased reliance on marine and riverine resources. Marine resource use may extend back farther in time, but evidence that might exist on early shorelines has been inundated by rising sea levels, which reached near-modern elevations only by about 5000 B.P. (Kopperl et al. 2016).

As the climate and sea level stabilized after about 5000 B.P., local populations increased and utilized a diverse array of landforms and resources. Native populations became more reliant on marine resources and anadromous fish, gradually shifting to semisedentary subsistence patterns marked by the seasonal round (Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996; Kopperl et al. 2016; Matson and Coupland 1995). Development of marine-oriented cultures is apparent around 2500 B.P. Archaeological sites from this later period (post 2500 B.P.) include village sites, residential base camps, field camps, and special-use sites. Residential village sites represent the winter village described by early ethnographers. These sites are often recognized by large shell middens located near the modern shoreline or inland at river confluences. Base camps and field camps represent the exploitation of specific plant and animal resources by task groups travelling out from the winter village. Base camps may include hearth features, evidence of shelters, and features and artifacts indicative of processing, preservation, or preparation of plant and animal resources. Field camps reflect short duration use by small task groups and may include hunting and plant processing sites represented by lithic debris scatters, formed tools such as projectile points and scrapers, and fire-modified rock (FMR) features (Kopperl et al. 2016). Special-use sites include lithic and mineral quarries, peeled cedars, or spiritual sites.

Ethnographic Period

The API lies within the traditional territory of the Lushootseed-speaking Stillaguamish, originally called the Stoluck-wa-mish River Tribe, and part of the Southern Coast Salish regional group. The name Stillaguamish (under various spellings) has been used since about 1850 to describe those people who lived along the Stillaguamish River and its tributaries (Lane 1973; Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians 2020; Suttles and Lane 1990). Like other Southern Coast Salish Tribes, the Stillaguamish followed a seasonal round, occupying primary villages along the river during the winter and temporary campsites during the spring, summer, and fall while traveling to seasonal-use areas for procuring game (including marine and freshwater fish/shellfish) and plants for food, medicine, and utilitarian purposes (Baenen 1981; Suttles and Lane 1990). This movement across the landscape to resource areas located in varying environmental zones created high levels of interaction between groups of people, and many resource areas were shared between groups based on mutual friendship, marriage, or special permission. In his 1927 testimony before the Indian Claims Commission, Stillaguamish Tribal Member James Dorsey (Quil-Que-Kadam), who was born in 1850 and grew up along the Stillaguamish River, stated that both the Sauk-Suiattle and Skagit peoples were permitted into the Stillaguamish territory to visit or to join hunting parties (Lane 1973).

Smith (1941:209) documented two Stillaguamish villages in the current project vicinity: one near present-day Trafton (*Chuck-Kol-Che*), approximately 12.0 km (7.5 miles) northeast of the API, and a larger village known as Skabalko (*sq^wú?alq^wú?*, meaning to gather, or unite fresh water) near the confluence of the North Fork and South Fork of the Stillaguamish River in present-day Arlington, approximately 6.8 km (4.2 miles) north-northeast of the API. Skabalko was a massive village complex that was widely known as a gathering place and/or trading location for people traveling the Stillaguamish River (Tracey Boser, personal communication 2020; Lane 1973; Larsen et al. 2016). According to Bruseth (1926), the village “was known far and wide. Sauks travelling to the Sound and back, Snohobish coming down the South Fork, parties coming upriver to dig for roots, spaykoolist, and leek at Kent’s Prairie (*x^wba’q^wab*) nearly always stopped there and camped.”

Permanent villages such as Skabalko were made up of large wooden plank-houses that housed multigenerational extended families. Information on the village location was originally documented in 1850 and 1851, when coal was discovered along the Stillaguamish River. At the time, the Euroamerican men who located the coal were likely some of the first non-Native people to travel to this location (Lane 1973). This village is also described in Mr. Dorsey’s 1927 testimony before the Indian Claims Commission; he notes its location in Section 2, Township 31 North, Range 5 East, WM, and that it was comprised of two large plank houses, a cemetery, and several hundred people near the river. Fish traps were also noted at this location by Mr. Dorsey (Lane 1973:26), and three families continued to live there until as late as 1890 (Tracey Boser, personal communication 2020).

Subsistence for the Stillaguamish and other Pacific Northwest indigenous groups depended heavily on salmon. Living upriver, however, the majority of Stillaguamish had smaller catches and supplemented their salmon stores with a greater amount of game meat than did their coastal neighbors (Baenen 1981:418). The prairies and wetlands surrounding Skabalko and the North Fork/South Fork confluence were a readily accessible and plentiful source of game and wild plant crops. These included wild onion and edible roots, bulbs, and tubers as well as various grass, sedge, and reed species that were utilized in basket making (Larsen et al. 2016).

Deer and elk were commonly hunted throughout the Stillaguamish River drainage and particularly on the flats north of Arlington, in the Sultan Basin, in the Lake Cavanaugh area, along Jim Creek, and near Barlow Pass (Baenen 1981). Present-day Arlington lies in an area historically known as *stiqáyu?*, meaning wolf, due to a high population of wolves in the area, and neighboring prairies to the south were known as *báqʷab* (Tracey Boser, personal communication 2020). Kent Prairie, located approximately 2.1 km (1.3 miles) south of the river confluence and 4.0 km (2.5 miles) northeast of the current API, was a particularly prolific traditional plant-gathering area that was frequented by the Stillaguamish, Sauk, and Snohomish (Baenen 1981). The area is depicted on the 1875 General Land Office (GLO) map along a marshy area/small creek.

The history of the mid-nineteenth century in the Pacific Northwest is dominated by the U.S. government's attempts to establish treaties with Tribal groups to solidify its claim on what is now Washington State over that of British-held Canada. The Stillaguamish, along with representatives from the Snohomish, Sauk-Suiattle, Skagit, Snoqualmie, Suquamish, Lummi, Skopamish (Muckleshoot), Kikiallus, and Duwamish Tribes gathered in 1855 to sign the Treaty of Point Elliott, which proposed to give all the signing Tribes monetary payment, hunting and fishing rights, and other services in return for surrendering their ancestral lands (Lane 1973). After the signing of the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott, the Stillaguamish were directed to relocate to the Tulalip Reservation. Many did not relocate to the reservation and instead stayed near their ancestral lands. Individuals of Native American descent living off-reservation in the Puget Sound region often purchased land privately or occasionally received an off-reservation allotment within their ancestral lands. As with all Native Americans in the post-treaty era, they augmented their traditional subsistence practices with Euroamerican pursuits such as agriculture, logging, industrial labor, and other work (Huggins 1984; Ruby et al. 2010:72–23, 140).

Historic Period

Following the arrival of non-Native settlers in the Pacific Northwest (by the mid-1850s), many Native village/habitation sites were subsequently homesteaded or platted as towns; most areas that were previously inhabited by Native Americans were generally as desirable to non-Native settlers as they were

to the areas' original inhabitants. This was especially true for locations near water, at river confluences, or along traditionally utilized travel corridors/trails, many of which continued to be in use into the historic period if not the modern era.

Snohomish County was originally part of Island County. In 1861, Snohomish County was formed by the territorial legislature. The first county seat was Mukilteo, but it was moved to Snohomish six months later. After the formation of the new county, settlements began at Lowell, Monroe, Stanwood, and Edmonds. Settlers were drawn to the fertile soil and easy access to water in these areas. Extensive logging and mining activity has taken place throughout the region from the mid-1800s to the present, and the construction and expansion of transportation corridors associated with railroads and roadways had a profound effect on the landscape in this area (Riddle 2006).

The project vicinity has transformed drastically over the past 150 years. It has changed from old-growth forest and agricultural lands to a mix of residential and industrial development.

History of Arlington

The first non-Native settler in the Arlington area was J.L. "Frank" Kent, who arrived in 1877. Many other settlers began inhabiting the area in the 1880s. A road had been cut by the Army in 1856 from Snohomish to just below the forks in the Stillaguamish River (City of Arlington 2020).

The City of Arlington began as two distinct Towns separated by a 40-acre parcel, the ownership of which was contested. The claimants for the parcel were named McMann and Stephens, until McMann bought Stephens out in order to end the dispute during the depression of the 1890s. In 1897, the two towns, known as Haller City and Arlington, joined together (Interstate Publishing Company 1906). In 1880, a road was cut roughly following the original U.S. Army trail between the forks of the Stillaguamish River (on which Haller City was located) and Stanwood in order to facilitate the movement of loggers and goods through the area without having to rely upon canoe freighting (City of Arlington 2020; Interstate Publishing Company 1906).

Haller City started with the construction of its first general store in 1888 by the confluence of the North Fork and South Fork of the Stillaguamish River. The store was run by N.K. Tvette and N.H. Johnson. In 1889, the White House Hotel was built by Lee Rogers and M. Dinsmore. Haller City was platted by Maurice Haller, the son of a well-known military figure named Granville O. Haller. The land was originally patented to Louis Smith, who later sold the property to John Irving, who sold it to Maurice Haller. Maurice drowned early in the formation of the town, and his interest in the town was passed on to three other men. Haller City grew rapidly at first, housing a sawmill, two saloons, a four-story hotel, a drug store, and a newspaper by 1890 (Interstate Publishing Company 1906).

In 1890, the construction train for the building of the Seattle, Lake Shore, & Eastern Railroad arrived at the site of the original Town of Arlington. The building of the railroad distinguished Arlington from Haller City. Arlington was platted by Earl and McLeod, railroad contractors, who had bought land from Alfred Gifford. In 1890, Arlington started out with a newspaper and an “eating tent,” where people could purchase hot meals. It quickly grew to include a saloon, general store, hardware store, two restaurants, and a three-story hotel (Interstate Publishing Company 1906).

By 1893, the combined population of the two towns was 500. Arlington weathered the depression of the 1890s well, and the population continued to increase. In 1903, when the Towns came together and incorporated, the population within the corporate limits was 800; by 1905, the population was up to 1,700 (Interstate Publishing Company 1906). Arlington has always been a logging town and has been home to multiple logging companies, sawmills, and shingle mills. After areas were cleared, much of the land was used for agriculture and as dairy farms (City of Arlington 2020).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND ARCHIVAL REVIEW

WestLand staff reviewed the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) online Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) for cultural resources survey reports within 0.8 km (0.5 miles) of the API and archaeological site records located within 1.6 km (1.0 miles) of the API. The DAHP's statewide predictive model layer was also reviewed for probability estimates for the presence of cultural resources, and WestLand examined online resources such as the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) GLO survey records database, the USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Historical Map and Chart Collection, and HistoricMapWorks.org.

Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

An online records search of WISAARD revealed that no previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted directly within the API; however, the review documented a total of 13 studies within a 0.8 km (0.5-mile) radius (**Table 2**). The archaeological research completed in the vicinity of the API has been associated with development-oriented projects (included in **Table 2** are examples of road improvement, commercial and industrial construction, telecommunications, and trail development projects), two of which resulted in the identification of cultural resources within the 0.8 km (0.5-mile) search radius (Gardner and Berger 2020, 2021; **Table 3**).

Cultural Resource Consultants (CRC) completed an assessment for the construction of a Class-A industrial and office park immediately east of 51st Avenue NE (Gardner and Berger 2020) and less than 100 feet east of the current API. CRC archaeologists, assisted by members of the Stillaguamish Tribe, conducted pedestrian survey and excavated 162 shovel probes across 76 acres, resulting in the identification of a residence and a complex of farm structures (all situated approximately 700 feet south-southwest of the current API). The single-family residential structure was constructed in 1948; the remaining structures, including two barns, two outbuildings, a garage-like structure, and a shed, date between the late 1940s and late 1960s. Gardner and Berger (2020:35) recommended the structures not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to being in disrepair and/or having been substantially altered since the dates of construction.

CRC completed an assessment for the construction of another industrial park on 360 acres (Gardner and Berger 2021) immediately east and south of the previous project (Gardner and Berger 2020). Field investigations resulted in the identification of eight archaeological resources and two historic structures, including three precontact isolates (45SN773, 45SN774, and 45SN777), one historic berm/roadbed associated with an historic railroad and subsequent unfinished 59th Avenue (45SN775), four historic concrete farm structure foundations (45SN776, 45SN778, 45SN779, and 45SN780), one historic ditch (Property ID #100155), and one historic house with a late addition barn (Property ID #228885; see **Table 3**).

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5 miles of the API

NADB	Report Title	Reference	Results within 1 mile of the API
1343377	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of Washington State Department of Transportation's SR 531: Milepost 6.99 to Milepost 8.59 Widening Project</i>	Robinson 1999	No cultural resources identified
1351552	<i>Cultural Resources Report of the Alexander Land Disposal Project, Parcel 31052800300100</i>	Crespin 2008	No cultural resources identified
1353554	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Snohomish County PUD's Edgecomb Transmission Line Project</i>	Gilpin and Silverman 2009	No cultural resources identified
1690496	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hayho Creek Commerce Center, Marysville, Snohomish County</i>	Mathews and Middleton 2017	No cultural resources identified
1692309	<i>Cultural Resource Review at the East 40 Industrial Development Project, Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Baldwin and Berry 2019a	No cultural resources identified
1693524	<i>Cultural Resource Review for the BYK Development at 16612 51st AVE NE, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Baldwin and Berry 2019b	No cultural resources identified
1693855	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Arlington Airport Business Park Project, Arlington, Washington</i>	Blake 2017	No cultural resources identified
1694999	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the 172nd Street Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Payne et al. 2020a	No cultural resources identified
1695000	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the 172nd Street Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington – Amendment 1</i>	Payne et al. 2020b	No cultural resources identified
1696127	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Northsound Corporate Park Project, Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Gardner and Berger 2020	7 historic structures (Property ID #228837, 722499, 722500, 722501, 722502, 722503, 722504)
1696128	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the NorthPoint Cascade Industrial Center Project, Arlington and Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Gardner and Berger 2021	8 archaeological resources (45SN773, 45SN774, 45SN775, 45SN776, 45SN777, 45SN778, 45SN779, 45SN780); 2 historic structures (Property ID #100155, 228885)
1698064	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the 51st Avenue NE Industrial Development Project, Arlington and Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington</i>	Arthur 2021	No cultural resources identified
1698345	<i>State Route 531 - 43rd Ave NE to 67th Ave NE Widening Project, Snohomish County, Washington - Cultural Resources Assessment</i>	Schneider et al. 2024	No cultural resources identified

Table 3. Previously recorded archaeological resources within 1 mile of the API

Site Number	Site Type	Site Description	Distance and Direction from API	NRHP Eligibility
45SN773	Precontact Isolate	Fine-grained volcanic biface	0.52 miles east	Not Eligible
45SN774	Precontact Isolate	Fine-grained volcanic broken tertiary/reduction flake	0.60 miles east	Not Eligible
45SN775	Historic Road; Historic Railroad Property	Compacted berm likely associated with platted 59th Avenue and the Marysville and North Railroad Grade	0.50 miles east	Not Eligible
45SN776	Historic Structures Not Specified	Concrete pad/foundation and associated debris	0.53 miles east-southeast	Not Eligible
45SN777	Precontact Isolate	Fine-grained volcanic tertiary/reduction flake	0.59 miles south-southeast	Not Eligible

Site Number	Site Type	Site Description	Distance and Direction from API	NRHP Eligibility
45SN778	Historic Residential Structures	Concrete pad/foundation and associated debris	0.73 miles south-southeast	Not Eligible
45SN779	Historic Agriculture	Concrete foundational slabs and sills associated with a mid- to late-twentieth century barn	0.82 miles south-southeast	Not Eligible
45SN780	Historic Agriculture	Concrete pads and foundational slabs and sills associated with outbuildings	0.91 miles south-southeast	Not Eligible

All three precontact isolates are made of fine-grained volcanic rock. Isolate 45SN773 was identified in a shovel probe within 10 cmbs and consists of a mid-form biface measuring less than 4 cm in length with evidence of pressure flaking on the edges and a sharp break in the body. Isolate 45SN774, observed on the ground surface of an active agricultural field, is a broken tertiary/reduction flake with several flake scars on the dorsal side. Isolate 45SN777 consists of another tertiary/reduction flake of similar size but exhibits a quartz seam within the volcanic rock and was identified in a shovel probe approximately 15 cmbs (Gardner and Berger 2021).

Cemeteries

No cemeteries have been documented within a 0.8 km (0.5-mile) radius. The closest is Arlington Municipal Cemetery, located 3.7 km (2.3 miles) north-northeast of the API.

Historic Map Research

As mentioned above, the 1875 GLO survey plat for Township 31 North, Range 5 East, WM (USSG 1875), depicts no cultural features in or near the API; however, the API is situated at the west edge of a large swamp or marsh (**Figure B.1** [Appendix B]). According to the Master Title Plat and GLO survey records, Thomas D. Davis obtained a patent (#WASAA 068968) for the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ in Section 28, totaling 160 acres (BLM 1891).

By 1910, Davis' 160-acre homesteading claim was divided into several smaller parcels, ranging from 10 to 40 acres, with the current API within a 10-acre parcel identified with owner J.B. Buckingham (Anderson Map Company [Anderson] 1910; **Figure B.2** [Appendix B]). Anderson Map Company's 1910 Plat Book of Snohomish County and the 1911 USGS quadrangle also depict a network of roads and railways throughout the area as more homesteaders claimed more public land, including a north–south running railway (or tram line) passing along the west edge of the API and an unnamed road along the east edge and present-day 51st Avenue NE (Anderson 1910; USGS 1911; **Figure B.3** [Appendix B]).

The 1927 Metsker atlas for the county shows R. Borgand as the owner of the 10-acre parcel and the tram line immediately west of the property operated by the M & A Railroad (Anderson 1910; USGS 1911; **Figure B.4** [Appendix B]). Research of historical occupancy data failed to identify an R. Borgard; however, an R. Burgdorf residing in Arlington, Snohomish County contemporaneously was identified, indicating Borgard was likely a misspelling of Burgdorf (Ancestry 2024).

The 1934 Kroll atlas lists R. Burgdord as the owner of the same parcel (Kroll 1934; **Figure B.5** [Appendix B]); Burgdord appears to be a misspelling of Burgdorf. The 1930 and 1940 censuses recorded the family of William Burgdorf, a farmer, in Arlington, Snohomish County. William and his wife, Josephine, resided with their son Ralph S. Burgdorf (1901–1963), whose occupation was listed as a public school teacher (Ancestry 2024). Research into Ralph Burgdorf's career found that he attended Western Washington University (at that time, a state teacher's school) and appears to have graduated in 1925.

Historic aerial photography shows the growth of agricultural (e.g., farming, ranching, and logging) activity with more and more residential and business development in the vicinity of the API (EarthExplorer Aerials 1941; **Figure B.6** [Appendix B];). The 1941 aerial photograph also shows a small structure in the southeast portion of the current API, to the west of a farmstead fronted to present-day 51st Avenue North, indicating that the structure was present during Burgdorf's ownership by 1941 (Ramboll Americas Engineering Solutions, Inc. [Ramboll] 2024).

By 1952, the property was under the ownership of J. Dergone and appeared to retain its roughly 10-acre size (Kroll 1952; **Figure B.7** [Appendix B]). By that year, the tram line that ran along the west property boundary appears to have been replaced by a dirt road. Additional roads had been constructed to the northwest of the Dergone property, connecting agricultural lands that were owned by the Washington Co-op Chicken Association to the main roads that had circulated north–south and east–west through the area in decades prior (League of Snohomish County Heritage Organizations [LOSCHO] 2024). Aerial photography from 1954 shows the barn building was one of approximately 5 ancillary buildings within the property it supported. One additional ancillary building was located to the south, and three others were located to the east, with the residence on the property located closest to present-day 51st Avenue (Ramboll 2024).

Similar conditions were present until approximately 1975 (Ramboll 2024). By that year, the 10-acre property owned by Dergone was subdivided into the current L-shaped dimension and Julia Hofenschler was listed as the owner (LOSCHO 2024). Subsequent aerial photography from 1990 and 2006 indicates land use of the parcel transitioned from some agricultural (row crops near the west end) to being an open field without any apparent cultivation. Similar conditions have persisted to the present (Ramboll 2024).

DAHP Predictive model

The DAHP has developed a predictive model for the probability of encountering Precontact and Historic period cultural resources in a given location. The probabilities are calculated using information from two general sources: (1) data derived from ethnographic studies and archaeological investigations conducted prior to model development; and (2) a consideration of the relationship between these recorded sites and various environmental factors such as proximity to water and slope (Kauhi 2009). The DAHP's model uses five categories for predictions: Low Risk, Moderately Low Risk, Moderate Risk, High Risk, and Very High Risk. The DAHP's model indicates that the majority of the API (approximately 94 percent) lies within an area of Moderate Risk for encountering archaeological features or deposits; the remaining 6 percent, located at the east edge of the API, lies within an area of High Risk.

Anticipated Finds

Based on a review of the background information presented above, including the considerable distance to water resources, sites previously recorded on similar landforms in the area, and the DAHP's predictive model, WestLand initially anticipated a moderate potential for encountering archaeological resources in the project API. After taking into consideration the more recent disturbances that have impacted the landscape, such as agricultural land use (e.g., farming, ranching, and logging) and proximity to road construction and residential development, WestLand subsequently reduced this expectation to low.

Cultural materials identified at precontact archaeological sites in proximity to the API include chipped stone tools, associated debris, and varying quantities of FMR. Precontact artifacts within the API may include isolated stone or bone tools related to hunting or processing activities; lithic debris associated with the manufacture and maintenance of these tools; processing features, such as hearths, identified by the presence of FMR, charcoal, and/or possibly faunal and floral remains; and larger symbolic features such as rock/boulder cairns. Ethnographic and historic Native American cultural materials could include similar kinds of archaeological materials. Historic Euroamerican cultural materials would likely be related to irrigation and farming practices (including personal items and metal fragments or machinery pieces) or perhaps to early industry in the area (including, again, personal items and metal fragments). Personal items may include objects such as glass or ceramic beads or vessels, clothing (e.g., buttons), or iron tools. Cultural materials could also be deposits and features associated with agriculture or homesteads, including household dumps containing ceramics, glass, and other domestic items.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

WestLand's cultural resources survey considered archaeological and built environment resources. The survey and inventory were accomplished by conducting archival research, reviewing the DAHP's predictive model, and conducting fieldwork. Background research provided the basis for developing a research design, which was subsequently carried out in the field through survey.

Archaeological Survey

WestLand archaeologists conducted fieldwork between November 20 and November 22, 2024, that included a combination of surface and subsurface survey techniques. WestLand Field Director Jamy McLean, MA, and Field Technicians Dalton Bush and Jodi Yoshimi, examined the ground surface for artifacts and other evidence of cultural activity by walking transects spaced at intervals no greater than 20 m (66 feet) across the entire API. Ground exposures (e.g., ditches, root tips) encountered in or outside of transects were examined closely for the presence of subsurface features or cultural materials.

Due to the potential for buried cultural deposits, shovel test probes (STP) measuring approximately 40 cm in diameter were excavated at intervals ranging between 25 m and 30 m (82 feet to 98 feet) in areas exhibiting minimal ground disturbance and vegetation. All STPs were excavated to at least 30 cmbs with hand shovels, and spoils from each were screened through quarter-inch hardware mesh. STP locations were documented and spatially recorded using ArcGIS Collector and a Trimble R1 Global Positioning System receiver, and observations of surface disturbances, topography, vegetation, and soil matrix characteristics (including soil color, which was compared to Munsell charts) were recorded in a standard field notebook. High-resolution digital photographs were taken of each completed STP and throughout the API to record both surface conditions and the surrounding topography. All field notes and photographs are on file at WestLand's Spokane office.

Built Environment Survey

Rincon Architectural Historian, Steven Treffers, M.A., reviewed photographs and field notes of resources over 50 years old within the API to assess their construction, alterations, overall condition and integrity, and to identify any potential character-defining features. Additional archival research was conducted of various online repositories including WISAARD, Ancestry.com (for genealogical and historical records searches), BLM's GLO survey records database, Snohomish County Assessor Records, and Newspapers.com. Information gathered at these repositories was used to develop a historic context for the recorded resources and surrounding API. This information, along with photographs taken in the field, was entered into WISAARD, and a Historic Property Inventory form was prepared (**Appendix C**).

SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological Survey Results

The API is situated in an abandoned field on a glacial outwash plain, bound to the east by 51st Avenue NE and to the west by a gravel parking lot. The field has a hummocky surface covered with thick grass and rises slightly in elevation from east (113 feet amsl in the southeast corner) to west (119 feet amsl in the northwest corner; **Photos 1 and 2**). During fieldwork, WestLand archaeologists observed a variety of vegetation (mostly along the parcel boundary), including Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*), bluebunch wheatgrass, spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), black hawthorne (*Crataegus douglasii*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*), and one domestic cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*). The API has been disturbed by modern and Historic period land use. Disturbances include previous cultivation, road construction to the east and west, residential development on adjacent parcels (an apartment complex to the north and RV park to the south), recent geotechnical borings for soil sampling, and utility installation (**Photo 3**). Patches of standing water were noted in the east portion of the property (**Photo 4**). Ground visibility throughout the API was poor, ranging from 0 to 25 percent.

Archaeologists identified one built environment resource over 50 years old, consisting of a former agricultural ancillary building, associated structure, and cistern that appears to have functioned historically as a horse barn or shed(s) (see **Built Environment Survey Results** below).

WestLand excavated a total of 41 STPs with hand shovels to a maximum depth of 100 cmbs, with 3 STPs augered to a maximum depth of 130 cmbs (**Figures 4.a–4.b**; STP table provided in **Appendix D**). Dense thickets of Himalayan blackberry and standing water limited access for STP excavation in the east portion of the API. Observed sediments generally increased in coarseness and gravel content with depth, with a 30 cm thick Ap-Horizon (plow zone) of very dark brown, silty fine sand overlying a reddish-brown B-Horizon of fine to medium sand above a B/C-Horizon of medium sands and gravels. Gravel content in the upper A- and B-Horizons varies from none to approximately 15 percent subrounded granules and pebbles. Gravel content in the lower horizon ranges from 15 percent to about 60 percent poorly sorted subrounded gravels. Scattered charcoal flecking was observed in the A-Horizon throughout the parcel and several root burns with associated charcoal and oxidation were noted in the B-Horizon (**Photo 5**). Redoximorphic features from repeated seasonal wet/dry conditions were prevalent throughout the API (**Photo 6**). The sediments encountered are consistent with the NRCS soil types mapped for the area (see **Topography and Geology** section above). No archaeological materials were identified during surface and subsurface survey within the API.



Photo 1. Overview from the northeast corner of the API; view west-southwest.



Photo 2. Overview from the northwest corner of the API; view southeast.



Photo 3. Overview from the southwest corner of the API with residential development to the north (left) and south (right); view east-northeast.



Photo 4. Overview of standing water in the southeast portion of the API; view south-southeast.



T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
Snohomish County, Washington,
Image source: Maxar (September 21, 2021)
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend

- Negative STP
- Feature
- API

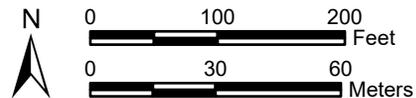


Figure 4. Survey results



Photo 5. Profile of STP 18 showing plow zone boundary at approximately 30 cmbs; note ash, charcoal, and oxidation from a root burn.



Photo 6. Profile of STP 23 showing plow zone and underlying redoximorphic features.

Built Environment Survey

One built environment resource over 50 years old was identified within the API, consisting of a former agricultural ancillary building, associated structure, and cistern that appears to have functioned historically as a horse barn or shed(s). The larger building is rectangular in plan, with a footprint of approximately 4 feet by 20 feet. It appears to have had a dirt floor, as no flooring materials were observed during survey. The partially intact west and north sides of the building's exterior are constructed of vertical wood siding (**Photos 7 and 8**). The building's gable roof is collapsed, with only a portion of one eave visible at the northwest corner of the building. Based on the present features of the building, it featured a gable roof, with gabled ends oriented to the east and west, unadorned and relatively narrow wood fascia along the eaves, and wood shingles. It exhibits a central beam oriented lengthwise (east–west). The west side of the building shows a rectangular opening, cut out of the siding, where a door made of similar vertical planks with Z-shaped bracing was located; the door was visible on the ground.

The adjacent structure to the north is also rectangular in plan, with a footprint of approximately 8 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 10 inches. While the concrete foundation remains, it is fully collapsed and has no standing walls or roof (**Figure 9**). The collapsed roof and wall materials consist of 6-inch-wide wood planks and corrugated metal sheets. Similar to the larger building, the floor construction is unknown and is currently filled with debris. Visual observation suggests the building may have functioned as a pump house given the presence of apparent pumping machinery and a galvanized steel drum. The adjacent cistern lies less than two feet to the north and consists of a circular concrete form measuring approximately 3 feet 6 inches in diameter (**Figure 10**). Aside from a galvanized pipe extending out from the top of the cistern, it features no other discernable features.



Photo 7. North and west elevations of larger barn building; view southwest.



Photo 8. Collapsed portion of larger barn building; view east.



Photo 9. Smaller ancillary structure; view east.



Photo 10. Detail of adjacent cistern.

Eligibility for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

This subject property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Based on archival research, the property does not appear to be significant to patterns of agriculture or community planning and development in Snohomish County. Between the early twentieth century and ca. 1975, the property functioned as a farm spanning 10 acres and consisted of a residence and several ancillary buildings, including the subject building. The subject buildings appear to have functioned as a horse barn or shed and associated infrastructure based on limited available documentation, including Assessor data, and field observations. However, the farm the ancillary building supported does not appear to have been demonstrably significant. It was relatively small compared to the early farms in the vicinity and transitioned through several periods of ownership. The subject buildings appear to have been built ca. 1939–1941, based on available data. Farmer William Bergdorf used the property during this period, while his son, Ralph, a school teacher, was listed as owner. Research did not identify any historical events that occurred at the property the barn was historically associated with. Therefore, the subject property is recommended not eligible under Criterion (a) (Events).

Research of historical newspapers and genealogical information found no evidence that any of the individuals historically associated with the property made significant contributions to history. Therefore, subject property is recommended not eligible under Criterion (b) (Persons).

As an agricultural typology, the subject building does not provide strong evidence of its historic form. The discernable materials, including vertical wood siding, wood shingles, a vertical plank wood door, a partial gable, and framing materials do not represent an individually distinctive example of an agricultural building type. Therefore, this building group is recommended not eligible under Criterion (c) (Architecture).

The building does not possess information that would add to the understanding of construction techniques ca. 1939–1941, or during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, when buildings of similar materials were built. This period is well documented, and the subject building does not exist as the only surviving example of its type. Therefore, this building group is recommended not eligible under Criterion (d) (Information Potential).

Eligibility for Listing in the Washington Heritage Register

As discussed above in the NRHP evaluation, each building within this group lacks documented historical significance at the state, local, and national level. Therefore, the group is recommended ineligible for the Washington Heritage Register (WHR).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

WestLand conducted pedestrian and subsurface field survey, excavating 41 STPs to depths ranging from 30 to 130 cmbs, and did not identify any archaeological materials. Based on these results, WestLand anticipates that the API has a low probability for precontact, Ethnographic period, or historic archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

One built environment resource was recorded during pedestrian survey and consists of a former agricultural ancillary building, associated structure, and cistern that appears to have functioned historically as a horse barn or shed(s). The resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and WHR due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

No further cultural resources study is recommended for this project. WestLand recommends that all ground-disturbing activities be carried out under the inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) for cultural resources and human remains, provided in **Appendix E**. If project plans change in other ways that would cause ground disturbance in areas not surveyed for this report, additional cultural resources investigation would be recommended.

REFERENCES

Ames, K. M., and H. D. G. Maschner

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APPENDIX A

Project Design

ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEY

SURVEY INFORMATION

HORIZONTAL DATUM:

NAD 83/11
PER WSDOT PUBLISHED MONUMENTS. WSDOT CONTROL POINT "FREE" WAS HELD FOR POSITION, AND A LINE BETWEEN SAID POINT "FREE" AND CONTROL POINT "BM31009-8" WAS HELD FOR ROTATION, BEING NORTH 21°57'21" WEST.

VERTICAL DATUM:

NAVD88
VERTICAL CONTROL PUBLISHED BY WSDOT, POINT "FREE" AS HELD FOR ELEVATION.
BENCHMARK ELEVATION = 379.08 USFT

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

ELEMENTS AND FEATURES DEPICTED HEREON SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHED BY W.A.C. 332-130-145 FOR TOPOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS ON MAPS, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

- THE BASIS OF ELEVATIONS FOR THIS MAP IS NAVD 88 PER WSDOT.
 - BENCHMARK UTILIZED: WSDOT CONTROL POINT "FREE".
 - BENCHMARK ELEVATION: 379.08 FEET (NAVD 88).
 - METHOD OF MEASUREMENT: DIFFERENTIAL GPS UTILIZING WASHINGTON STATE REFERENCE NETWORK (WSRN).
- THE PURPOSE OR INTENDED USE OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS SHOWN HEREON IS: CIVIL DESIGN.
- THE SOURCE OF THE CONTOURS SHOWN HEREON: DIRECT FIELD OBSERVATIONS.
- PROJECT BENCHMARK(S) ESTABLISHED: SET MAGNAIL & WASHER ON THE EAST SIDE OF 51ST AVENUE NE NEAR THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, WITH AN OBSERVED ELEVATION OF 119.61 FEET (NAVD 88)
- THE ELEVATIONS AND CONTOUR ACCURACY IS: PER NATIONAL MAPPING STANDARDS, ONE-HALF THE CONTOUR INTERVAL (2').
- LIMITATION OF USE: NONE.
- SOURCE OF BOUNDARY INFORMATION: BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC BOUNDARY SURVEY.
- SOURCE OF UTILITY LOCATION: PRIVATE UTILITY LOCATOR SURFACE MARKINGS SUPPLEMENTED WITH CITY PROVIDED ASBUILT INFORMATION IF NECESSARY.
- ACCURACY OF UTILITY DEPICTION: LOCATIONS OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON FIELD MEASUREMENTS.

UTILITY SCOPE OF WORK AS AGREED WITH PROJECT OWNER: MAP ABOVE GROUND VISIBLE UTILITIES UTILIZING DIRECT FIELD OBSERVATIONS, MAP LOCATIONS OF PRIVATE UTILITY LOCATOR PAINT MARKS, GAS AND ASBUILT INFORMATION MAY BE UTILIZED TO VERIFY OBSERVED INFORMATION AND SUPPLEMENT IF NECESSARY.

BOUNDARY NARRATIVE:

THE SECTION SUBDIVISION SHOWN HEREON WAS BASED ON FIELD TIES TO CONTROLLING MONUMENTS AND WAS SUBDIVIDED ACCORDINGLY. THIS SURVEY PROPORTIONED THE CENTER QUARTER CORNER ALONG THE E-W CENTER LINE OF THE SECTION PER THE RECORD OF SURVEY RECORDED UNDER AFN 201102255002. FOUND CONTROL FOR THIS SURVEY WAS USED FOR COMPARISON WITH POSITIONS OF CONTROLLING CORNERS SHOWN ON SAID SUBDIVISION. PLEASE NOTE, THERE IS A NOTABLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DISTANCES GIVEN IN GRID ON THE SURVEY MENTIONED ABOVE, AND GROUND DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS SURVEY.

SUBDIVISIONAL CALCULATIONS WERE UTILIZED TO ESTABLISH THE PARCEL BOUNDARIES SHOWN HEREON. ALL PROPERTY CORNERS WERE SEARCHED FOR ALONG WITH ALL THE LOT CORNERS ON THE NORTH LINE OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL.

REFERENCE SURVEYS:

- RECORD OF SURVEY - AFN 9006055001
- RECORD OF SURVEY - AFN 201102255002
- BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. BLA-PLN 208 - AFN 201705015001
- BINDING SITE PLAN NO. PLN #633 - AFN 202105055002
- BINDING SITE PLAN NO. PLN #1132 - AFN 202404045004

TAX PARCEL NUMBER / ADDRESS / LOT AREA:

APN: 31052800101700 / NO SITE ADDRESS / 382,975 ± S.F. (8.79 ± ACRES)

PARKING STALLS:

NO STRIPED PARKING STALLS ON SITE.

DATE OF SURVEY:

THIS SURVEY REPRESENTS VISIBLE PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS AND SITE CONDITIONS EXISTING ON OCTOBER 4, 2024. ALL SURVEY CONTROL INDICATED AS "FOUND" WAS RECOVERED FOR THIS PROJECT IN JULY OF 2024.

NARRATIVE:

THIS IS A FIELD TRAVERSE SURVEY. A TRIMBLE S5 ROBOTIC TOTAL STATION, A TRIMBLE TSC-7 DATA COLLECTOR, AND A TRIMBLE GPS WERE USED TO MEASURE THE ANGULAR AND DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE CONTROLLING MONUMENTATION AS SHOWN. CLOSURE RATIOS OF THE TRAVERSE MET OR EXCEEDED THOSE SPECIFIED IN W.A.C. 332-130-090. ALL INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED IN ADJUSTMENT ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURERS' SPECIFICATIONS AND USED BY APPROPRIATELY TRAINED PERSONNEL.

FLOOD INFORMATION:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) INFORMATION: FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) MAP NO. 53061C0395E (NOT PRINTED), DATED NOVEMBER 8, 1999. THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS IN ZONE X (NO SCREEN), AREAS OF MINIMAL FLOOD HAZARD.

SURVEYOR'S NOTES:

- ALL DISTANCES SHOWN HEREON ARE GROUND MEASUREMENTS IN U.S. SURVEY FEET.

THE BOUNDARY CORNERS AND LINES DEPICTED ON THIS MAP REPRESENT DEED LINES ONLY, AND DON'T PURPORT TO SHOW OWNERSHIP LINES THAT MAY OTHERWISE BE DETERMINED BY A COURT OF LAW. NO GUARANTEE OF OWNERSHIP IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND FEATURES DEPICTED HEREON ARE BASED ON FIELD OBSERVATION, MARKINGS, DEVELOPMENT PLANS, AND/OR AVAILABLE RECORD DOCUMENTS ONLY. THE TRUE LOCATION, NATURE AND/OR EXISTENCE OF BELOW GROUND FEATURES, DETECTED OR UNDETECTED, SHOULD BE VERIFIED.

THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE PER THE TITLE REPORT REFERENCED HEREON UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

THIS SURVEY HAS DEPICTED ALL VISIBLE OCCUPANCY INDICATORS (I.E. FENCE LINES, BUILDINGS, WALLS, ETC. - SEE MAP FOR PARTICULARS) PER W.A.C. 332-130. LINES OF OCCUPATION, AS DEPICTED, MAY INDICATE AREAS OF POTENTIAL CLAIMS OF UNWRITTEN OWNERSHIP. THIS SURVEY HAS ONLY DEPICTED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LINES OF OCCUPATION AND DEEDED LINES OF RECORD. NO RESOLUTION OF OWNERSHIP BASED ON UNWRITTEN RIGHTS HAS BEEN MADE BY THIS SURVEY OR BY ANY PERSONNEL OF BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.

THIS SURVEY MEETS OR EXCEEDS THE RELATIVE POSITIONAL PRECISION REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE 2021 MINIMUM STANDARD DETAIL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEYS IN SECTION 3(E).

THE RECORD DESCRIPTION FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY MATHEMATICALLY CLOSES. BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC. SURVEY CREWS DETECTED NO OBSERVABLE EVIDENCE OF RECENT EARTH MOVING WORK, BUILDING CONSTRUCTION OR BUILDING ADDITIONS ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.

BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC. SURVEY CREWS DETECTED NO OBSERVABLE EVIDENCE OF CHANGES IN STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES OR OF RECENT STREET OR SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION OR ADJACENT TO THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, EXCEPT AS SHOWN.

BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC. SURVEY CREWS DETECTED NO OBSERVABLE EVIDENCE OF SITE USE AS A SOLID WASTE DUMP, SUMP OR SANITARY LANDFILL.

THERE IS NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF ANY CEMETERIES OR BURIAL GROUNDS.

TABLE A ITEM 6(A) & 6(B) - A ZONING REPORT OR LETTER WAS NOT PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT PER ALTA REQUIREMENTS.

TITLE INFORMATION

TITLE COMMITMENT:

ALL TITLE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS MAP, INCLUDING APPURTENANT EASEMENTS AND ADJOINING DEEDS FOR UNPLATTED LOTS, IF ANY, HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY ALTA COMMITMENT NO. NCS-1221715-0011, DATED MAY 22, 2024 AT 7:30 AM. IN PREPARING THIS MAP, BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC. HAS CONDUCTED NO INDEPENDENT TITLE SEARCH NOR IS BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC. AWARE OF ANY TITLE ISSUES AFFECTING THE SURVEYED PROPERTY OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN ON THE MAP AND DISCLOSED BY SAID COMMITMENT. BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC. HAS RELIED WHOLLY ON SAID TITLE COMPANY'S REPRESENTATIONS OF THE TITLE'S CONDITION TO PREPARE THIS SURVEY AND THEREFORE BARGHAUSEN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC. QUALIFIES THE MAP'S ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS TO THAT EXTENT.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(PER ABOVE REFERENCED TITLE REPORT)
THE NORTH HALF OF THE SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 31 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST OF THE WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

EXCEPT THE SOUTH 150 FEET OF THE EAST 300 FEET THEREOF.

ALSO EXCEPT THAT PORTION LYING WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF 51ST AVENUE SE.

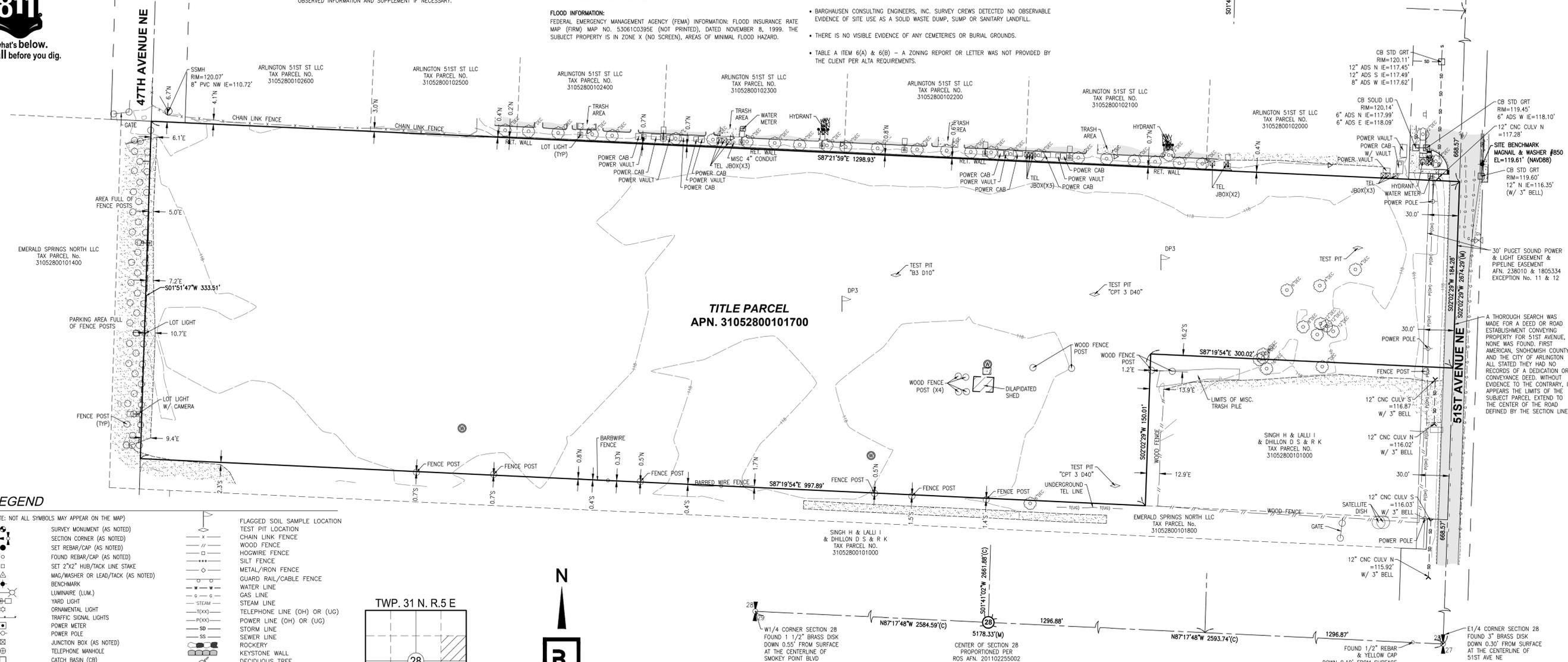
SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS:

- (PER ABOVE REFERENCED TITLE REPORT)
EXCEPTIONS 1 THROUGH 10 ARE GENERAL OR FINANCIAL IN NATURE AND NOT SURVEY RELATED.
- EASEMENT, INCLUDING TERMS AND PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN:
RECORDING INFORMATION: JANUARY 9, 1924 AS RECORDING NO. 328010
IN FAVOR OF: PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
(PLOTTED HEREON)
 - EASEMENT, INCLUDING TERMS AND PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN:
RECORDING INFORMATION: AUGUST 25, 1965 AS RECORDING NO. 1805334
IN FAVOR OF: THE CITY OF MARYSVILLE
FOR: PIPELINE
(PLOTTED HEREON)
- EXCEPTIONS 13 THROUGH 18 ARE GENERAL OR FINANCIAL IN NATURE AND NOT SURVEY RELATED.

VICINITY MAP ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

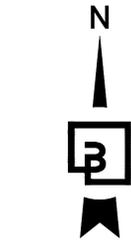
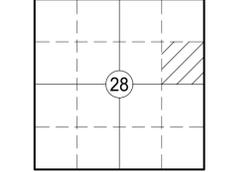


LEGEND

(NOTE: NOT ALL SYMBOLS MAY APPEAR ON THE MAP)

SURVEY MONUMENT (AS NOTED)	FLAGGED SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
SECTION CORNER (AS NOTED)	TEST PIT LOCATION
SET REBAR/CAP (AS NOTED)	CHAIN LINK FENCE
FOUND REBAR/CAP (AS NOTED)	WOOD FENCE
SET 2"x2" HUB/TACK LINE STAKE	HOGWIRE FENCE
MAG/WASHER OR LEAD/TACK (AS NOTED)	SILT FENCE
BENCHMARK	METAL/IRON FENCE
LUMINAIRE (LUM.)	GUARD RAIL/CABLE FENCE
YARD LIGHT	WATER LINE
ORNAMENTAL LIGHT	GAS LINE
TRAFFIC SIGNAL LIGHTS	STEAM LINE
POWER METER	TELEPHONE LINE (OH) OR (UG)
POWER POLE	POWER LINE (OH) OR (UG)
JUNCTION BOX (AS NOTED)	STORM LINE
TELEPHONE MANHOLE	SEWER LINE
CATCH BASIN (CB)	ROCKERY
STORM MANHOLE (SDMH)	KEYSTONE WALL
SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE (SSMH)	DECIDUOUS TREE
CLEANOUT (AS NOTED)	CONIFEROUS TREE
GAS METER	CONCRETE
GAS VALVE	GRAVEL/SAND (AS NOTED)
WATER VALVE (WV)	ASPHALT
FAUCET	BUILDING LINE
FIRE HYDRANT(FH) / CONNECTION(FDC)	
WATER MANHOLE	
WATER METER	
BLOW-OFF / AIRVAC	
MONITOR WELL	
SIGN	
IRRIGATION SPRINKLER	
DIRECTIONAL ARROW	
ADA SYMBOL	

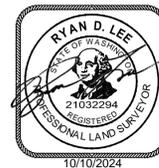
TWP. 31 N. R. 5 E



SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION:

TO:
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP OR PLAT AND THE SURVEY ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2021 MINIMUM STANDARD DETAIL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEYS, JOINTLY ESTABLISHED AND ADOPTED BY ALTA AND NSPS, AND INCLUDES ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 6(A), 6(B), 9, 10, 11(B) 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 AND 19 OF TABLE A THEREOF. THE FIELDWORK WAS COMPLETED AS OF THE DATE OF SURVEY SHOWN HEREON.

DATE OF PLAT OR MAP: OCTOBER 10, 2024.



DATE: 10/10/2024
RYAN D. LEE, PLS
WASHINGTON REGISTRATION NO. 21032294
RLEE@BARGHAUSEN.COM

Job Number: 23642
Sheet: 1 of 1

For: NORTH SOUND LOGISTICS CENTER
KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
1201 THIRD AVENUE, SUITE 2800
SEATTLE, WA 98101

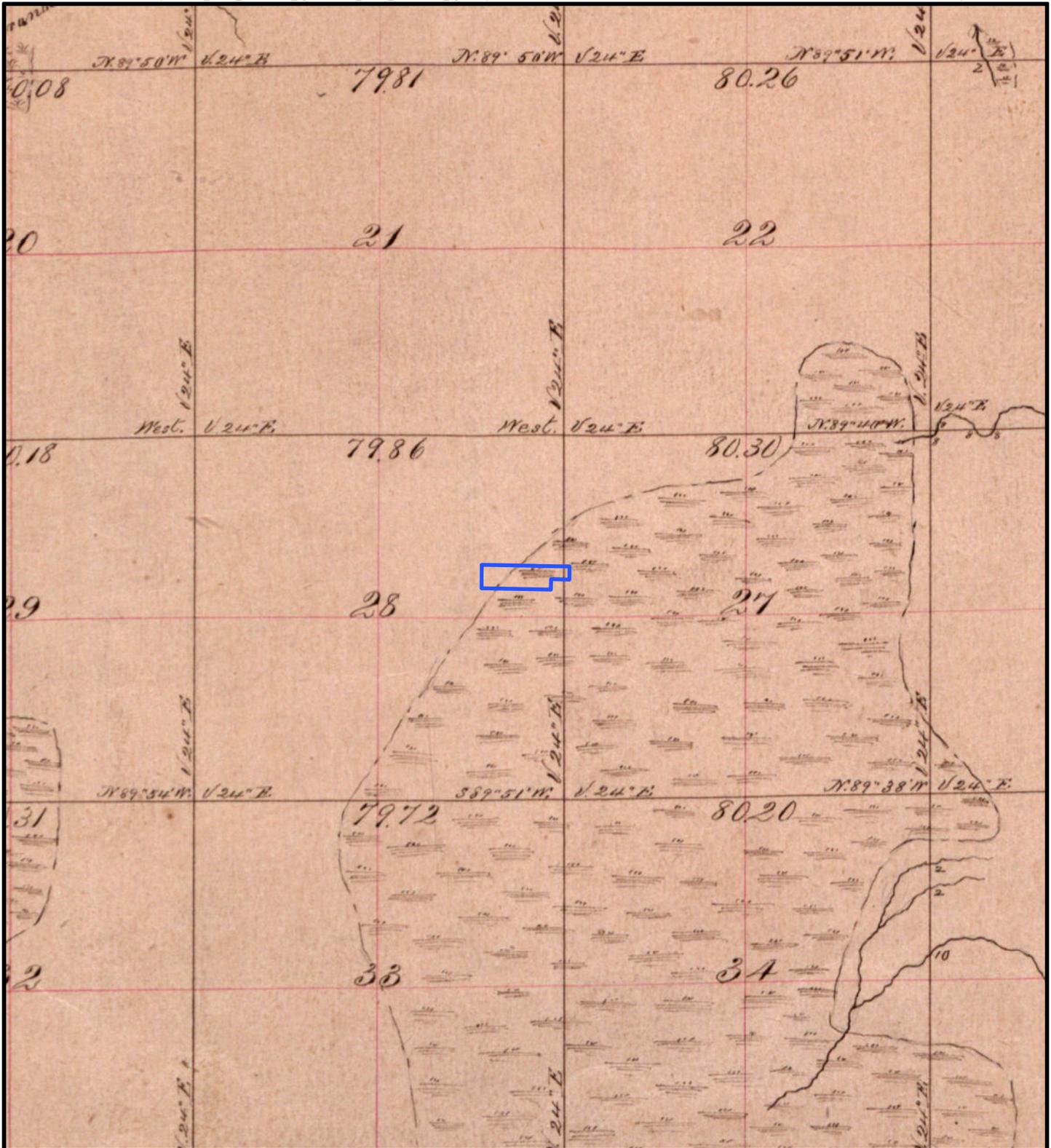
Scale: Horizontal 1"=50', Vertical 1"=20'

Designed: [Signature]
Drawn: [Signature]
Checked: [Signature]
Approved: [Signature]
Date: 10/10/24



Barghausen Consulting Engineers, Inc.
18215 72nd Avenue South
Kent, WA 98032
425.251.6222
barghausen.com

APPENDIX B
Historic Maps of the API



T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
Snohomish County, Washington,
Map source: Survey Plat for T31N, R5E (General Land Office 1875)
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend

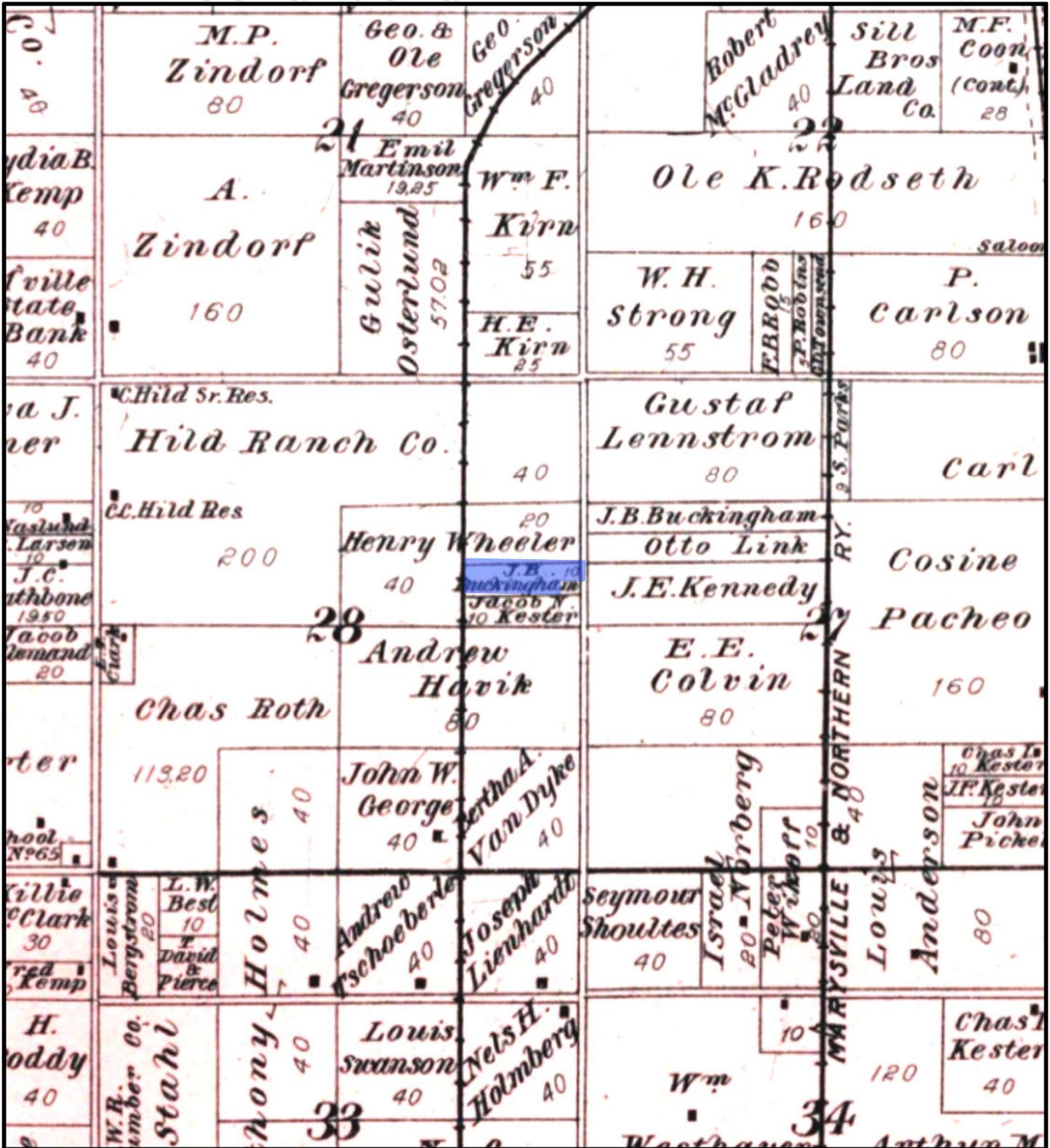
 API



0 1,000 2,000
Feet

0 300 600
Meters

Figure B.1. General Land Office survey plat from 1875



T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
 Snohomish County, Washington,
 Map source: Plat Book of Snohomish County Washington (Anderson Map Company 1910)
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend
 API

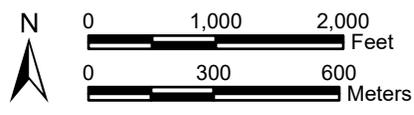
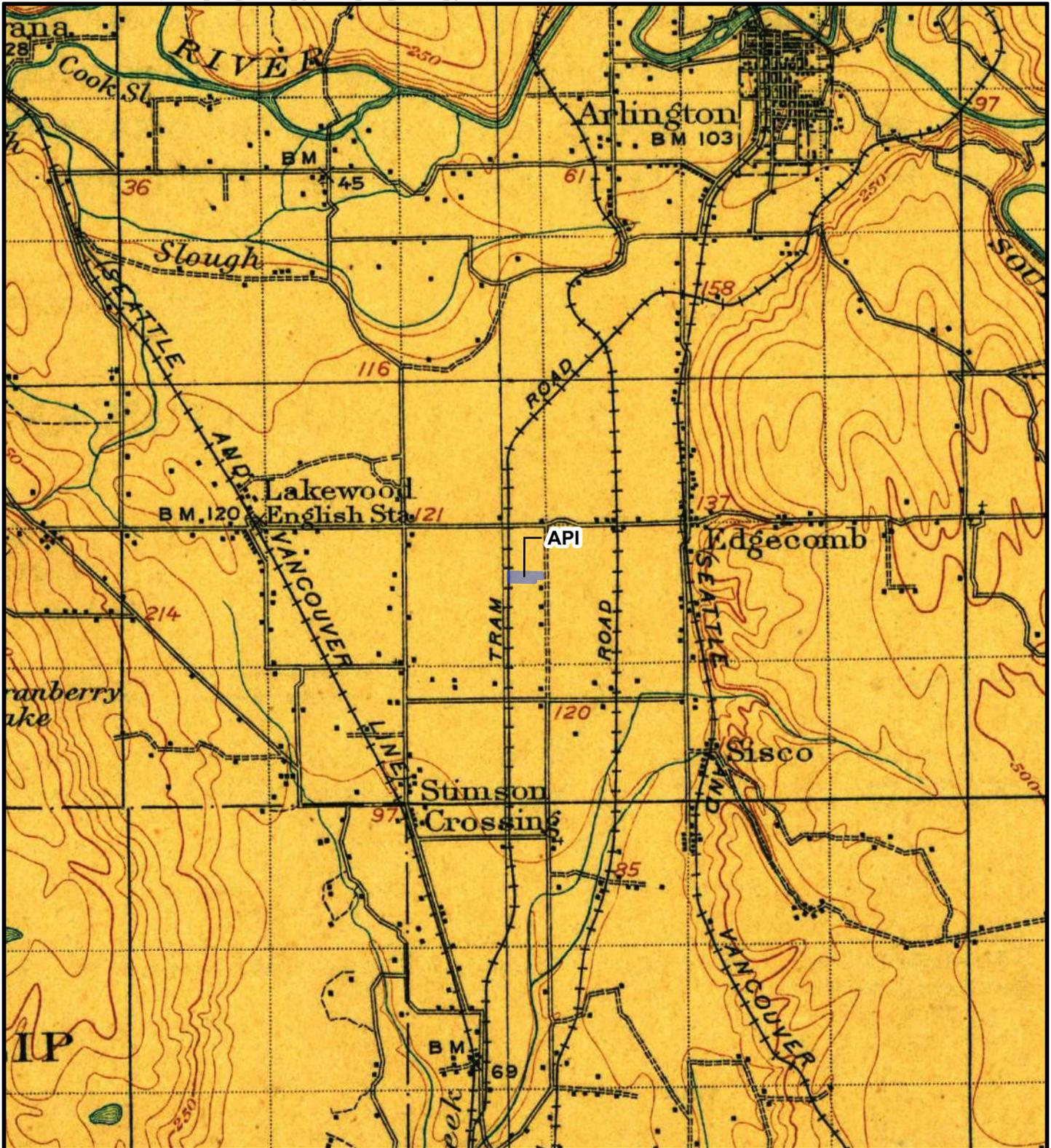


Figure B.2. Land ownership map from 1910



T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
Snohomish County, Washington,
Mount Vernon 30' USGS Quadrangle (1911)
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend

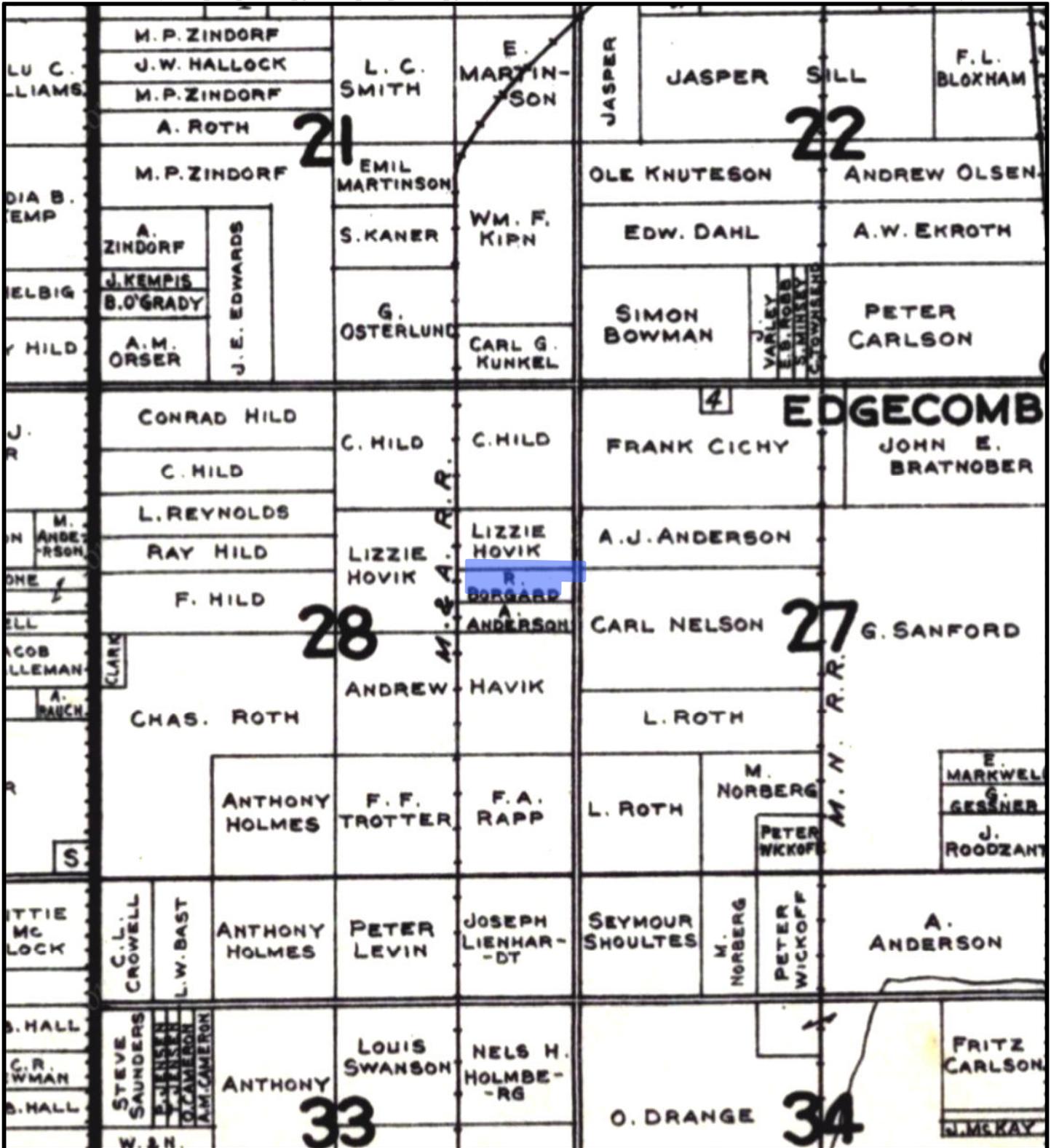
API



0 1 2 Miles

0 1.5 3 Kilometers

Figure B.3. USGS topographic map from 1911



T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
 Snohomish County, Washington,
 Map source: Metsker's Atlas of Snohomish County, Washington (Chas. F. Metsker 1927)
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend
 API

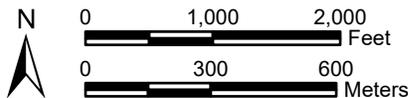
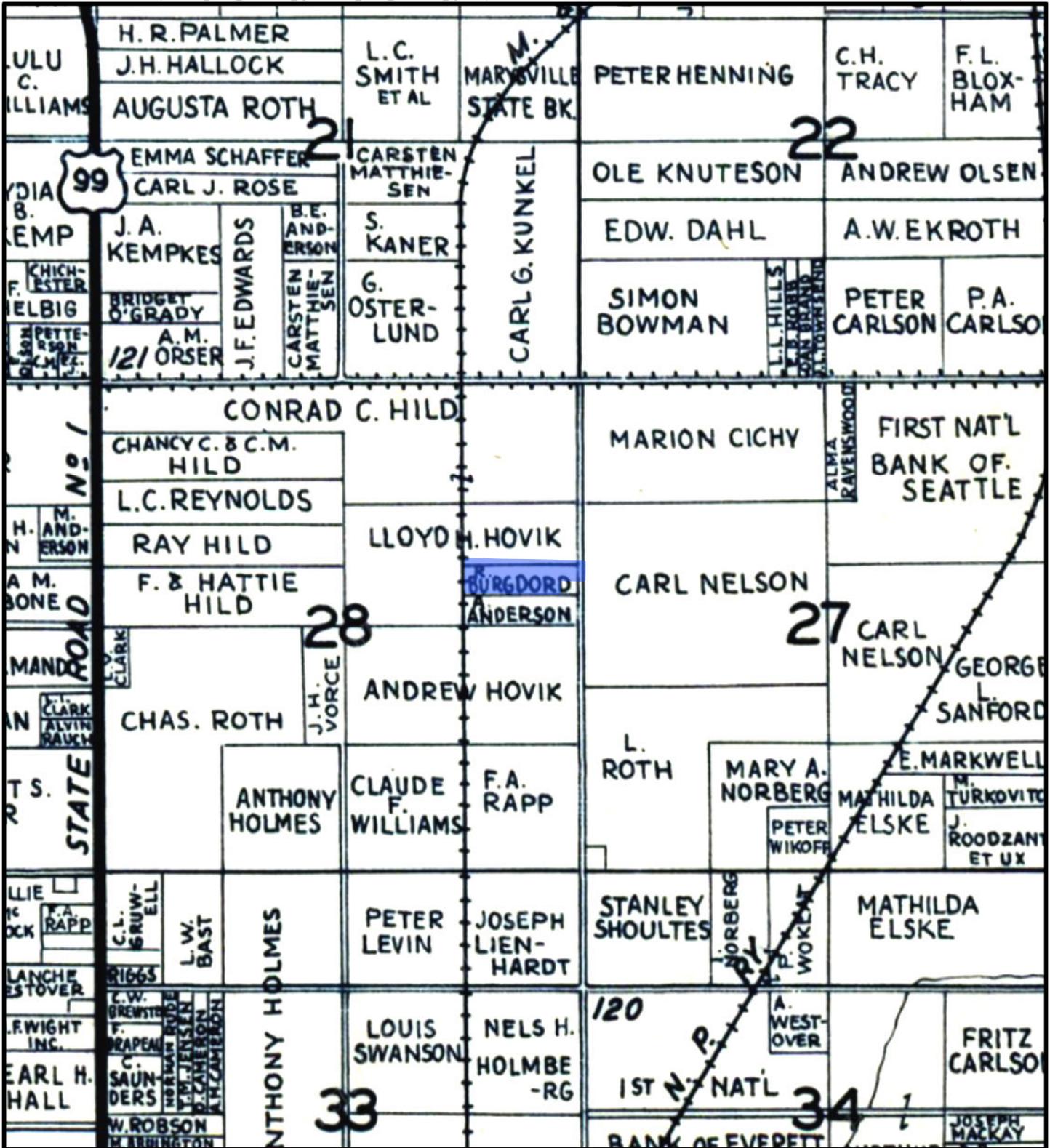


Figure B.4. Land ownership map from 1927



T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
 Snohomish County, Washington,
 Map source: Atlas of Snohomish County (Kroll Map Company 1934)
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend
 API

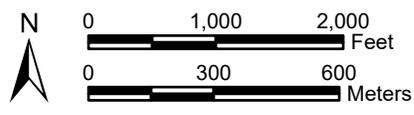


Figure B.5. Land ownership map from 1934



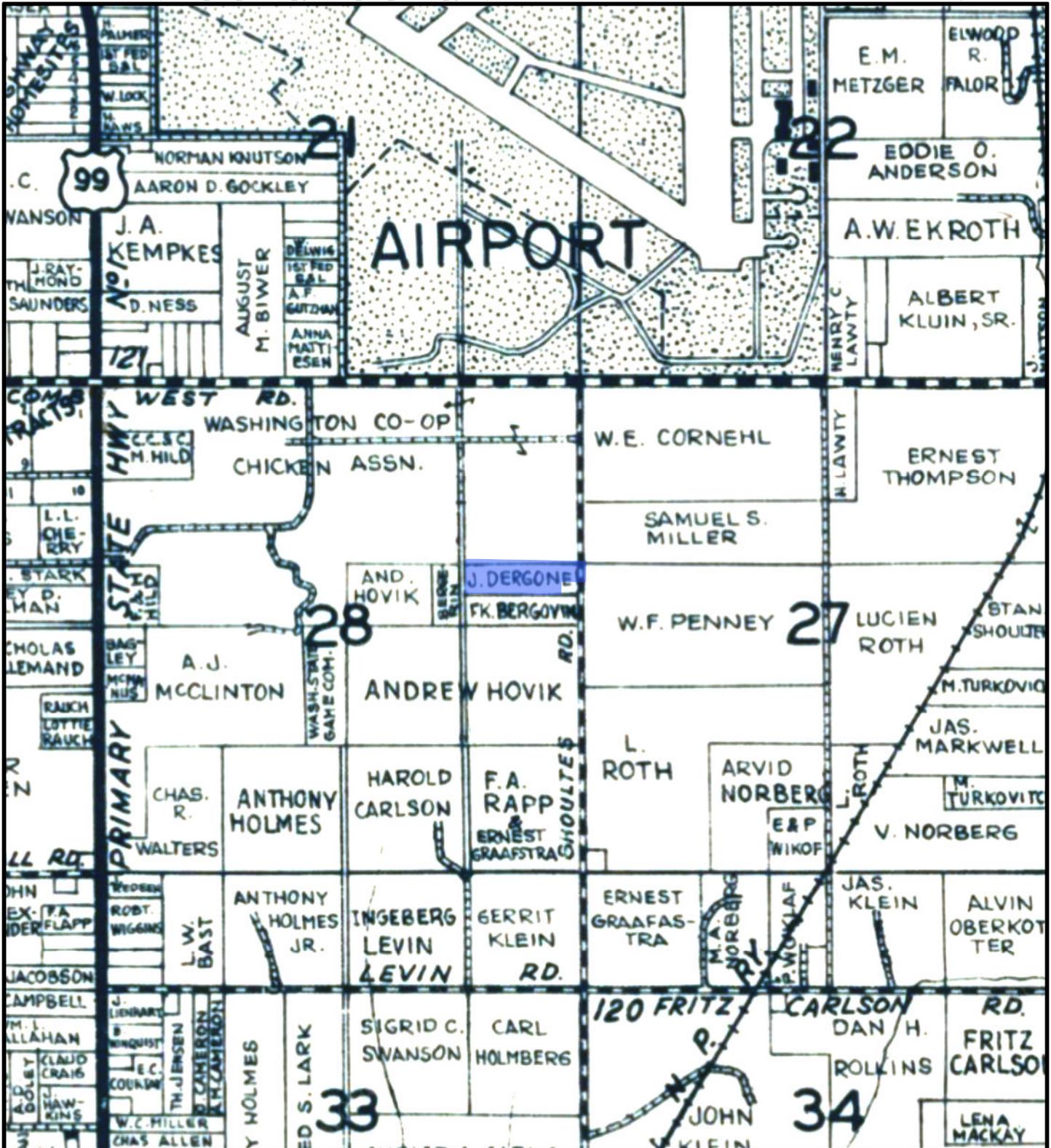
T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
Snohomish County, Washington,
Image source: Aerial Photo Single Frame (USGS Earth Explorer 1941)
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend
[Blue Outline] API



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Figure B.6. Historic aerial photograph from 1941



T31N, R5E, a Portion of Section 28,
 Snohomish County, Washington,
 Map source: Atlas of Snohomish County, Washington (Kroll Map Company 1952)
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Legend
 API

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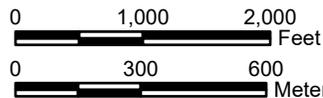


Figure B.7. Land ownership map from 1952

APPENDIX C
State of Washington Historic Property Inventory Form

Historic Property Report

Historic Name: 16512 51st Avenue NE

Property ID: 735760

Location



Address: 16512 51st Ave NE, Arlington, Washington, 98223

Geographic Areas: Snohomish County Certified Local Government, ARLINGTON WEST Quadrangle, T31R05E28, Snohomish County

Information

Number of stories:

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1940	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Agriculture/Subsistence	

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Historic Name: 16512 51st Avenue NE

Property ID: 735760

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2024-12-08719, , Northsound Logistics Center		Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Historic Name: 16512 51st Avenue NE

Property ID: 735760

Photos



IMG_3475.JPG



IMG_3483.JPG



IMG_3484.JPG



IMG_3473.JPG



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: 16512 51st Avenue NE

Property ID: 735760

Inventory Details - 12/12/2024

Common name:

Date recorded: 12/12/2024

Field Recorder: Steven Treffers

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Barn - Shed
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Wood
Cladding	Wood
Structural System	Wood - Braced Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: 16512 51st Avenue NE

Property ID: 735760

Significance narrative:**Eligibility for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places**

This subject property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Based on archival research, the property does not appear to be significant to patterns of agriculture or community planning and development in Snohomish County. Between the early twentieth century and ca. 1975, the property functioned as a farm spanning 10 acres and consisted of a residence and several ancillary buildings, including the subject building. The subject buildings appear to have functioned as a horse barn or shed and associated infrastructure based on limited available documentation, including Assessor data, and field observations. However, the farm the ancillary building supported does not appear to have been demonstrably significant. It was relatively small compared to the early farms in the vicinity and transitioned through several periods of ownership. The subject buildings appear to have been built ca. 1939–1941, based on available data. Farmer William Bergdorf used the property during this period, while his son, Ralph, a school teacher, was listed as owner. Research did not identify any historical events that occurred at the property the barn was historically associated with. Therefore, the subject property is recommended not eligible under Criterion (a) (Events).

Research of historical newspapers and genealogical information found no evidence that any of the individuals historically associated with the property made significant contributions to history. Therefore, is subject property is recommended not eligible under Criterion (b) (Persons).

As an agricultural typology, the subject building does not provide strong evidence of its historic form. The discernable materials, including vertical wood siding, wood shingles, a vertical plank wood door, a partial gable, and framing materials do not represent an individually distinctive example of an agricultural building type. Therefore, this building group is recommended not eligible under Criterion (c) (Architecture).

The building does not possess information that would add to the understanding of construction techniques ca. 1939–1941, or during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, when buildings of similar materials were built. This period is well documented, and the subject building does not exist as the only surviving example of its type. Therefore, this building group is recommended not eligible under Criterion (d) (Information Potential).

Eligibility for Listing in the Washington Heritage Register

As discussed above in the NRHP evaluation, each building within this group lacks documented historical significance at the state, local, and national level. Therefore, the group is recommended ineligible for the Washington Heritage Register (WHR).



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: 16512 51st Avenue NE

Property ID: 735760

Physical description:

One built environment resource over 50 years old was identified within the API, consisting of a former agricultural ancillary building, associated structure, and cistern that appears to have functioned historically as a horse barn or shed(s). The larger building is rectangular in plan, with a footprint of approximately 4 feet by 20 feet. It appears to have had a dirt floor, as no flooring materials were observed during survey. The partially intact west and north sides of the building's exterior are constructed of vertical wood siding. The building's gable roof is collapsed, with only a portion of one eave visible at the northwest corner of the building. Based on the present features of the building, it featured a gable roof, with gabled ends oriented to the east and west, unadorned and relatively narrow wood fascia along the eaves, and wood shingles. It exhibits a central beam oriented lengthwise (east-west). The west side of the building shows a rectangular opening, cut out of the siding, where a door made of similar vertical planks with Z shaped bracing was located; the door was visible on the ground. The adjacent structure to the north is also rectangular in plan, with a footprint of approximately 8 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 10 inches. While the concrete foundation remains, it is fully collapsed and has no standing walls or roof. The collapsed roof and wall materials consist of 6-inch-wide wood planks and corrugated metal sheets. Similar to the larger building, the floor construction is unknown and is currently filled with debris. Visual observation suggests the building may have functioned as a pump house given the presence of apparent pumping machinery and a galvanized steel drum. The adjacent cistern lies less than two feet to the north and consists of a circular concrete form measuring approximately 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. Aside from a galvanized pipe extending out from the top of the cistern, it features no other discernable features.

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2024 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. 16512 51st Avenue, NE, Arlington, Washington. August 2024. Ramboll project number 1940109681.
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APPENDIX D
Shovel Test Probe Results

Table D.1: Shovel Test Probe Results

STP Number	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
1	100	<p>0–17 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) very friable silty fine sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary</p> <p>17–54 cmbs: 10YR 3/6 (dark yellowish brown) Friable Medium Sand, <15% subrounded to rounded pebbles, abrupt boundary</p> <p>54–73 cmbs: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) loose medium sand, <15% subrounded to rounded pebbles, water inundation starts at 56 cmbs, clear boundary</p> <p>73–100 cmbs: 10YR 4/1 (dark gray) loose coarse sand, 15–35% subrounded to rounded pebbles</p>	N/A	Oxidization present (40–48 cmbs)
2	55	<p>0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary</p> <p>30–45 cmbs: 7.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown) friable Slightly Silty Fine Sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 30 cmbs, clear boundary</p> <p>45–55 cmbs: 10YR 5/1 (gray) loose fine to medium sand, no gravels</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	N/A
3	80	<p>0–17 cmbs: 10YR 4/3 (brown) friable sandy silt, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary</p> <p>17–39 cmbs: 10YR 4/3 (brown) very friable silty sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, abrupt boundary</p> <p>39–80 cmbs: 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) loose medium sand, <15% subangular to rounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 53 cmbs</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	N/A
4	55	<p>0–20 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets clear boundary</p> <p>20–25 cmbs: 7.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown) friable slightly silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 25 cmbs, clear boundary</p> <p>25–55 cmbs: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	N/A
5	53	<p>0–27 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary</p> <p>27–53 cmbs: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) loose fine to medium sand, no gravels present, groundwater begins at 30 cmbs</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	Trace charcoal present in the A-Horizon.
6	50	<p>0–25 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, groundwater starts at 25 cmbs, clear boundary</p> <p>25–50 cmbs: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	N/A

STP Number	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
7	60	0–20 cmbs 10YR 4/3 (brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 20–60 cmbs: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) loose fine to medium sand, no gravels present, groundwater begins at 33 cmbs, gradual boundary <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
8	60	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, groundwater starts at 15 cmbs, clear boundary 30–60 cmbs: 10YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown) loose fine to medium sand, 15–35% subangular and subrounded pebbles <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
9	89	0–30 cmbs 10YR 4/3 (brown) friable silty fine sand, no gravels present, sparse rootlets, abrupt boundary 30–52 cmbs: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) loose fine to medium sand, no gravels present, groundwater begins at 50 cmbs, gradual boundary 52–89 cmbs: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	Trace charcoal present in the A-Horizon.
10	30	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand with trace amounts of clay, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, groundwater present at surface <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
11	70	0–43 cmbs: 10YR 4/3 (brown) friable silty fine to medium sand, 15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, clear boundary 43–70 cmbs: 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) friable medium to coarse sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 55 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
12	70	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, clear boundary 30–70 cmbs: 10YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 50 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	Trace charcoal fragments in the A-Horizon; oxidization present (35–60 cmbs)
13	59	0–27 cmbs: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) friable fine sandy silt, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, gradual boundary 27–59 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose fine to medium sand, 15–35% angular to subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 38 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
14	100	0–35 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand with trace amounts of clay, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 35–100 cmbs: 7.5YR 4/6 (yellowish red) Friable Silty Fine Sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 68 cmbs	N/A	Trace amounts of charcoal throughout

STP Number	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
15	100	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (Very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, abrupt boundary 41–52 cmbs: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, clear boundary 52–100 cmbs: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 86 cmbs	N/A	N/A
16	75	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand with trace amounts of clay, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–75 cmbs: 10YR 5/2 (brown) loose fine to medium sand, 15–35% subangular and subrounded pebbles and cobbles, groundwater starts at 50 cmbs <i>Terminated due to encountering impenetrable layer of sediment</i>	N/A	Oxidization present (30–40 cmbs)
17	93	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–56 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subrounded and subrounded pebbles, gradual boundary 56–93 cmbs: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded, groundwater starts at 80 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	Trace charcoal flecking present in the A Horizon.
18	85	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable fine sandy silt, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–50 cmbs: 7.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown) friable silty fine sand and a 6 cm thick lens of the same sediment ash stained 10YR 7/1 (light gray), <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, clear boundary 50–85 cmbs: 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 70 cmbs <i>Terminate due to water inundation</i>	N/A	Trace charcoal flecking present throughout the A and B Horizons; oxidization present (50–60 cmbs)
19	100	0–13 cmbs: 7.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown) friable sandy silt, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 13–34: 10YR 5/3 (brown) very friable sandy silt, <15% subrounded pebbles, abrupt boundary 34–46: cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) loose silty sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, abrupt boundary 46–100 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) loose coarse sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 70 cmbs	N/A	Trace charcoal present in the C-Horizon.

STP Number	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
20	100	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty fine sand with trace amounts of clay, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–55 cmbs: 7.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown) friable silty fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, clear boundary 55–100 cmbs: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 70 cmbs	N/A	Oxidization present (55–60 cmbs)
21	130	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–80 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose fine to medium sand, 15–35% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 60 cmbs, augured at 70 cmbs, diffuse boundary 80–130 cmbs (auger): 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) loose medium to coarse sand, 35–60% angular to subrounded pebbles <i>Terminated due to sidewall collapse</i>	N/A	N/A
22	76	0–41 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 41–76 cmbs: 10YR 4/4 (dark yellow brown) loose medium sand, no gravels present, groundwater starts at 64 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
23	90	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–65 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, gradual boundary 65–90 cmbs: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded, groundwater starts at 80 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	Trace charcoal flecking present in the A-Horizon; oxidization present (30–40 cmbs)
24	100	0–8 cmbs: 10YR 6/1 (gray) loose coarse sand, no gravels present, abrupt boundary 8–59 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) friable sandy loam, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, abrupt boundary 59–67 cmbs: 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) friable medium to coarse sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, clear boundary 67–100 cmbs 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) loose coarse sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, water starts at 89 cmbs	N/A	Trace charcoal flecking present in the B-Horizon; oxidization present (64–67 cmbs)

STP Number	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
25	120	<p>0–30 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary</p> <p>30–40 cmbs: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) loose fine to medium sand, no gravels present, clear boundary</p> <p>40–60 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, gradual boundary</p> <p>60–120 cmbs: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) loose medium to coarse sand, 35–60% angular to subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 70 cmbs, Augured beginning at 80 cmbs</p> <p><i>Terminated due to sidewall collapse</i></p>	N/A	Trace charcoal flecking present in the A-Horizon
26	62	<p>0–37 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, 15–30% subangular and subrounded pebble and cobbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary</p> <p>37–62 cmbs: 2.5Y 5/2 (grayish brown) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 45</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	N/A
27	60	<p>0–30 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary</p> <p>30–60 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) loose fine to medium sand and 5 cm thick lens of 10YR 6/1 (gray) fine to medium sand, <15% angular to subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 30 cmbs</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	N/A
28	56	<p>0–28 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary</p> <p>28–56 cmbs: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) loose fine sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 32 cmbs</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	Trace charcoal present in the A-Horizon.
29	50	<p>0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) friable fine sandy silt, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, gradual boundary</p> <p>30–50 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose fine to medium sand, 15–35% angular to subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 30 cmbs</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	N/A
30	30	<p>0–30 cmbs 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) very friable sandy loam, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, Water is present on the surface</p> <p><i>Terminated due to water inundation</i></p>	N/A	N/A

STP Number	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
31	55	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) friable fine to medium silty sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–55 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose fine to medium sand, 15–35% angular to subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 30 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
32	118	0–43 cmbs: 10YR 4/3 (brown) friable silty sand, <15% subangular and rounded pebbles, clear boundary 43–85 cmbs: 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular to rounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 67 cmbs, abrupt boundary 85–118 cmbs: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) loose fine sand, 15–30% subangular to rounded pebbles, augured beginning at 67 cmbs <i>Terminated due to sidewall collapse</i>	N/A	N/A
33	70	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, groundwater starts at 20 cmbs, clear boundary 30–70 cmbs: 2.5Y 5/2 (reddish gray) friable silty very fine sand, no gravels present, groundwater begins at 55 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	Charcoal flecking present throughout; oxidization present (30–45 cmbs)
34	54	0–32 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) very friable silty sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, gradual boundary 32–54 cmbs: 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) loose coarse sand, <15% subangular and subrounded, groundwater starts at 39 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
35	55	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–55 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose fine to medium sand, 15–35% angular to subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 30 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
36	57	0–29 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) friable silty sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, gradual boundary 29–57 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 38 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
37	75	0–30 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 30–50 cmbs: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) loose fine to medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 30 cmbs, clear boundary 50–75 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	Trace charcoal present in the A-Horizon.

STP Number	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Cultural Materials	Notes
38	70	0–31 cmbs: 10YR 4/3 (brown) very friable sandy loam, <15% subangular to rounded pebbles, abrupt boundary 31–70 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 56 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	Trace charcoal present in the A-Horizon.
39	100	0–35 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 35–55 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, clear boundary 55–100 cmbs: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 91 cmbs	N/A	Trace charcoal present in the A-Horizon.
40	90	0–46 cmbs: 10YR 4/3 (brown) very friable sandy loam, <15% subangular to rounded pebbles, clear boundary 46–52 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose medium sand, <15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, abrupt boundary 52–90 cmbs: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) loose fine sand, <15% subrounded and rounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 75 cmbs <i>Terminated due to water inundation</i>	N/A	N/A
41	90	0–20 cmbs: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) friable silty fine sand, 5% subangular and subrounded pebbles, sparse rootlets, clear boundary 20–35 cmbs: 2.5Y 4/4 (reddish brown) loose medium sand, 5–15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, clear boundary 55–90 cmbs: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) loose medium sand, 5–15% subangular and subrounded pebbles, groundwater starts at 78 cmbs	N/A	Trace charcoal present in the A-Horizon.

APPENDIX E
Inadvertent Discovery Plan

Inadvertent Discovery Plan for Cultural Resources

Washington state law protects archaeological resources (RCW 27.53, 27.44, and WAC 25–48) and human remains (RCW 68.50) from disturbance or theft. If artifacts or cultural deposits are discovered inadvertently during ground-disturbing activities in the Area of Potential Impacts (API), construction should be immediately stopped. Artifacts and cultural deposits might include, but are not limited to, evidence for precontact activities such as chipped stone tools, chipped stone tool debris, ground stone tools, bone and shell objects, fire-cracked or discolored rocks, concentrations of charcoal and discolored soil, or shell middens. There may also be evidence of Historic period land use or dumping such as structural debris, mechanical items, or concentration of cans, bottles, or other debris (**see Photos E.1–E.6** for examples of artifacts and cultural deposits).

If there is any question as to whether the finds are cultural, a professional archaeologist may be consulted to verify that the finds are archaeological. The construction supervisor will establish a 20-m (65-foot) buffer area around the discovery to protect the find while it is investigated. The construction supervisor and the landowner will notify the City of Arlington (City). Ground-disturbing work may proceed in other parts of the API, provided it will not affect the cultural discovery. The City, as lead agency for State Environmental Policy Act compliance, will carry out any necessary consultation with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), affected Tribes, and other interested parties.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan for Human Remains

If ground-disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction, then all activity will cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance until the State provides notice to proceed. The finding of human skeletal remains will be reported to the Snohomish County Medical Examiner (425-438-6200) and the City of Arlington Police Department (360-403-3400) in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the medical examiner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to the DAHP, who will then take jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected Tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist, Guy Tasa (360-790-1633), will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected Tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.



Photo E-1. Shell midden and layered stratigraphy of shell and blackened soil



Photo E-2. Examples of stone tools and flaked stone



Photo E-3. Examples of hearth features and unusual accumulations of rocks, possibly with burnt or charcoal-stained soils



Photo E-4. Examples of historic artifacts



Photo E-5. Examples of historic bottles



Photo E-6. Example of a historic building foundation