CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2021-06-03257

Author: Garth L. Baldwin and Alex L. Berry

Title of Report: Cultural Resource Assessment of the Hanson Sisters Residential Subdivision at 17406 19th Avenue NE (TPN: 31051900401200), Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: July 15, 2021

County(ies): Snohomish Section: 19 Township: 31N Range: 5E

Quad: Arlington West, WA (1981) Acres: 19

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 #:

_____
_____
_____
_____
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- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

DRAYTON ARCHAEOLOGY

Cultural Resource Assessment of the Hanson Sisters Residential Subdivision at 17406 19th Avenue NE (TPN: 31051900401200), Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington

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Drayton Archaeology Report: 0721B

July 15, 2021

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Cultural Resource Assessment of the Hanson Sisters Residential Subdivision at 17406 19th Avenue NE (TPN: 31051900401200), Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington

Author:	Garth L. Baldwin and Alex L. Berry
Date:	July 15, 2021
Location:	Snohomish County, Washington
USGS Quad:	Arlington West, WA (1981)
Township, Range, Section:	T31N, R5E, S19

SUMMARY

Drayton Archaeology (Drayton) was retained by Merle Ash of Land Technologies, Inc to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Hanson Sisters residential subdivision project located at 17406 19th Avenue NE (TPN: 31051900401200) in Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington. The project proposes to develop approximately 19 acres for future residential development. Regulatory compliance is being administered through the City of Marysville (the City) and all applicable laws of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). In the case of cultural resource management, the state Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and all interested tribal agencies are consulting and commenting parties.

Drayton's cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the project to be in an area of low probability for precontact cultural resources and moderate for historic materials. Fieldwork included pedestrian survey and subsurface investigation. No evidence of precontact or historic archaeological deposits were encountered. As proposed, the project does not appear to have the potential to affect any historic properties, and no further cultural resources oversight is warranted. It is our recommendation that the City approve the project without further cultural resources oversight.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

This project is subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA requires that impacts to cultural resources be considered during the public environmental review process. Under SEPA, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is the sole agency with technical expertise regarding cultural resources and provides formal opinions to local governments and other state agencies on a site's significance and the impact of proposed projects upon such sites.

It should also be recognized that Washington State law provides for the protection of all archaeological resources under RCW Chapter 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources, which prohibits the unauthorized removal, theft, and/or destruction of archaeological resources and sites. This statute also provides for prosecution and financial penalties covering consultation and the recovery of archaeological resources. Additional legal oversight is provided for Indian burials and

grave offerings under RCW Chapter 27.44, Indian Graves and Records. RCW 27.44 states that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian burials constitute a Class C felony. A recent addition to Washington legal code, RCW 68.50.645, Notification, provides a strict process for the notification of law enforcement and other interested parties in the event of the discovery of any human remains regardless of perceived patrimony.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The project is in Section 19 of Township 31 North, Range 5 East, just west of Interstate 5 and north of State Route 531, in Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington (Figure 1). The project area consists of approximately 19 acres (TPN: 31051900401200) (Figure 2). The project proposes to develop the parcel for future residential development (Figure 3).

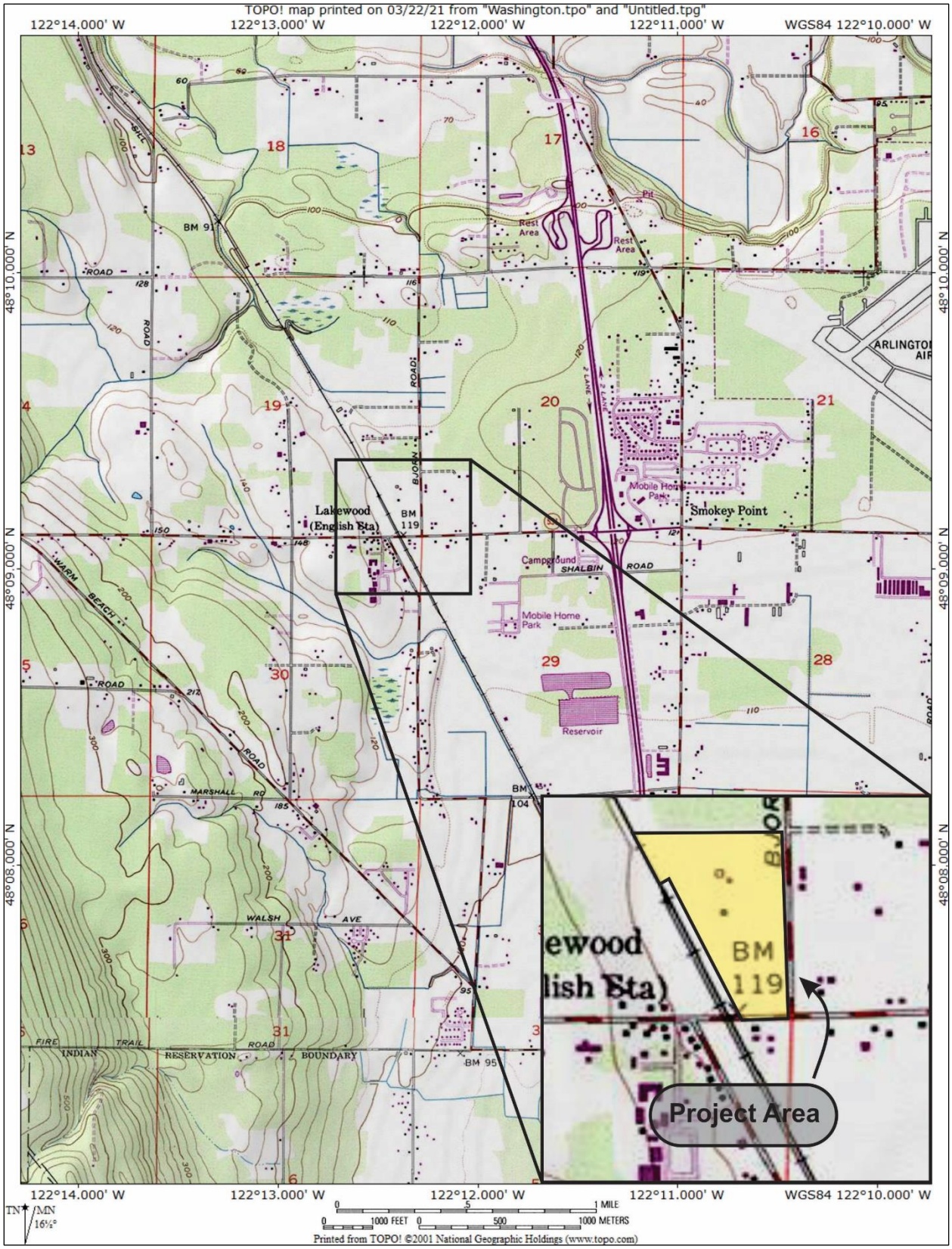

Figure 1. The project area illustrated on a portion of the Arlington West (1981) USGS 7.5-minute quad map.

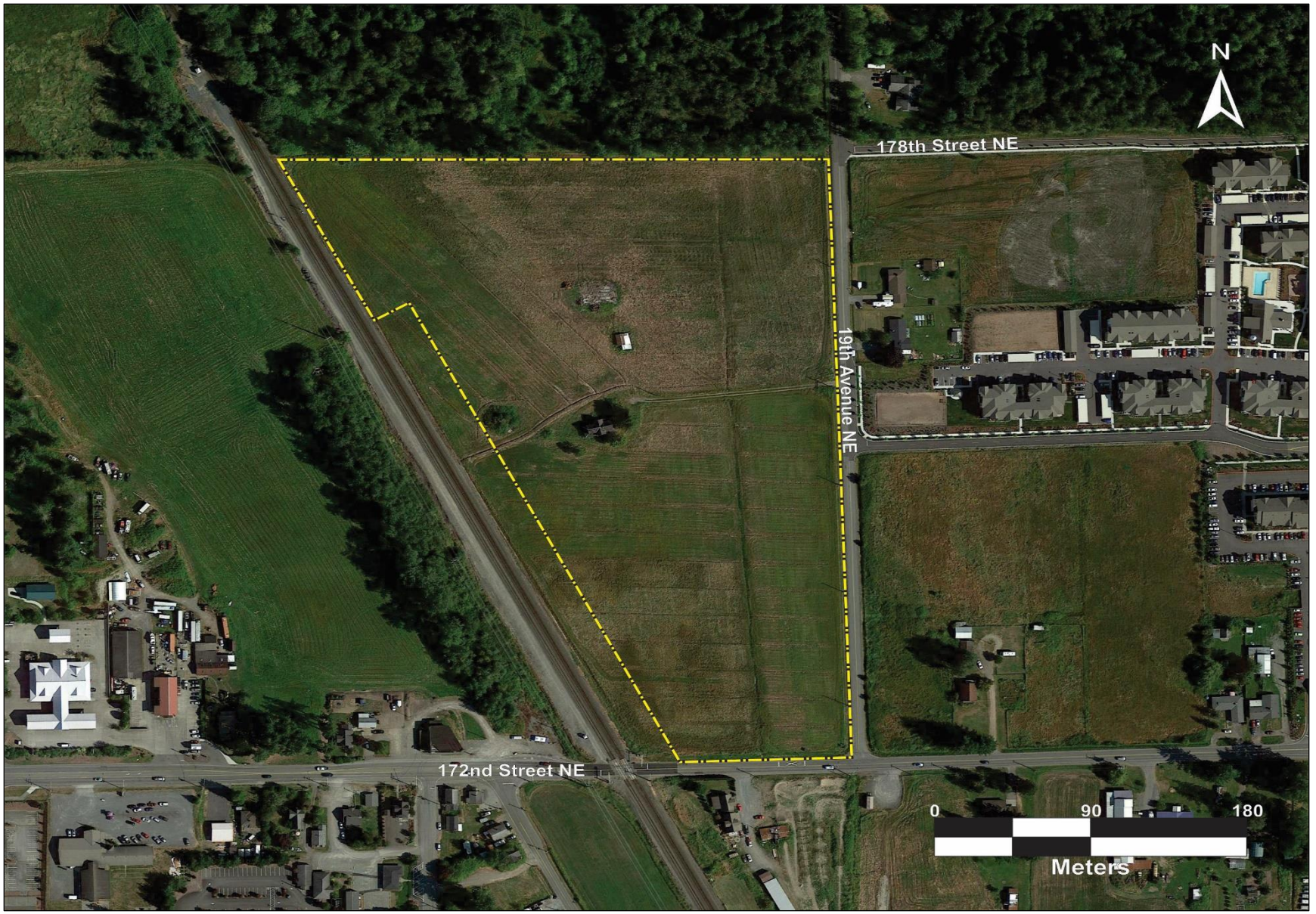

Figure 2. A Google Earth aerial image illustrating the project area, adapted by Drayton.

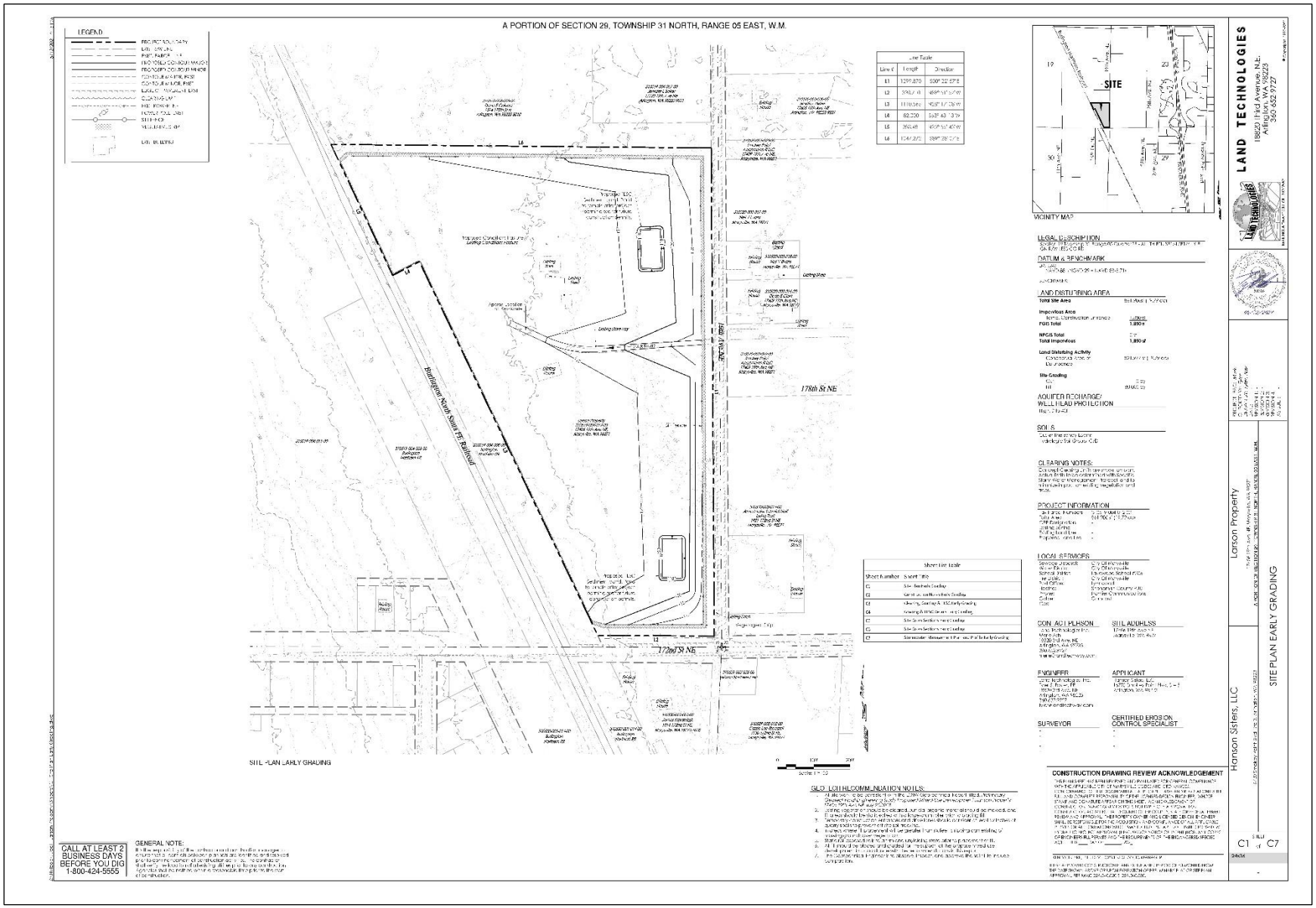

Figure 3. Plan of the proposed development, courtesy of the client.

BACKGROUND REVIEW

Determining the probability for archaeological sites within the project area was based largely upon review and analysis of past environmental and cultural contexts, including reviews of previous cultural resource studies and sites recorded within an approximate one-mile radius of the project area. Consulted sources included reviewing local geologic data to better understand the depositional environment; archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records on file on the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database; and selected published local historic records.

Environmental Context

Topography and Geology

The project area is located within the central Puget Lowland. The Puget Lowland is a physiographic province that 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 glaciers. Sediments were deposited and often reworked as the glaciers advanced and retreated. A thick mantle of glacial till, drift and outwash deposits were left across much of the region at the end of the Fraser Glaciation, the last of these glacial periods (Easterbrook 2003).

The Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation began around 18,000 BP 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 and 14,000 BP (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003; Waitt and Thorson 1983). The Puget Lobe was thicker towards the north and thinned towards its terminus. The depth of the ice near Marysville is estimated to have been approximately 1200 meters (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. The remaining ice was floated and wasted away rapidly. Glacial drift dating between 12,500 and 11,500 BP was 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).

Soils

The University of California Davis Agriculture and Natural Resources (UC Davis), in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation District (USDA-NRCS) developed an interactive soil survey application. According to the UC Davis SoilWeb database (n.d.), soils within the project area have been mapped as Custer fine sandy loam and Norma ashy loam.

The Custer series consists of deep, poorly drained soils that formed in sandy glacial outwash. Custer soils are in basins and have slopes of 0 to 2 percent. A typical pedon consists of an Ap horizon from 0 to 9 inches of very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam, a B21ir horizon from 9 to 16 inches of 60 percent dark reddish brown and dark brown ortstein concretions ranging from 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter and 40 percent olive and light olive brown loamy fine sand, a B22ir horizon from 16 to 35 inches of gray and olive medium sand, a C1g horizon from 35 to 49 inches of gray fine and medium sand, and a IIC2g horizon from 49 to 60 inches of mottled dark gray and dark brown gravelly coarse sand (UC Davis SoilWeb n.d.).

The Norma series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in old alluvium in depressions on glacial till plains and drainageways and have slopes of 0 to 3 percent. A typical pedon consists of an Ap horizon from 0 to 9 inches of very dark gray ashy loam, a 2Bg horizon from 9 to 28 inches of dark grayish brown sandy loam, and a 2Cg horizon from 28 to 60 inches of dark gray sandy loam (UC Davis SoilWeb n.d.).

Vegetation and Fauna

The Puget Sound basin, as part of the Puget Trough, is part of the *Tsuga heterophylla* zone. Precontact vegetation would have included an overstory of Western Red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Lowland areas would have had a canopy dominated by, but not limited to, red alder (*Alnus rubra*), Oregon maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and Willow (*Salix* sp.) and a thick undergrowth of stinging nettles (*Urtica diocia*), bracken fern (*Pteridum aquilinum*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*) and Nootka rose (*Rosa nutakana*) (Pojar and MacKinnon 1994). Most of the accessible, unaltered portions of the project area are dominated by grasses and Himalayan blackberry bushes *(Rubus armeniacus).*

The primary game sources would have likely been terrestrial animals including black tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), beavers (*Castor canadensis*), as well as other small game and species of waterfowl.

Cultural Context

Puget Lowland archaeology can be subdivided into three phases that include early (end of the last ice age to 5,000 years Before Present), middle (5,000 to 1,000 BP) and late stages of development (1,000 to 250 BP). The early period is characterized by an emphasis on the use of flaked stone tools including fluted projectile points, leaf-shaped points, and cobble-derived tools. In the regional area, these artifacts are often attributed to the "Olcott" phase, named after the site type near Arlington and Granite Falls (Baldwin 2008; Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). Olcott sites are generally found some distance from modern shorelines and on terraces of major river valleys. Besides the lithic assemblage, little faunal or organic evidence remains that date to this period. While the scarcity of evidence beyond a lithic assemblage suggests a specialization of generalized terrestrial hunting, it is likely that coastal evidence from this period is not as extensive and does

not preclude some exploitation of marine resources. During this phase, camps were frequently established along river terraces or outwash channels.

The middle period coincides with a stabilization of the environment to something similar to today. The broad cultural patterns include a larger suite of specialized tools including smaller notched points and groundstone, and bone or antler implements used for working with wood. Although lithic manufacture of stemmed bifaces and cobble tools is maintained in this period, ground stone tools are less common. Shell midden sites first appear during this period indicating a transition to a more maritime-based subsistence pattern. Although structural elements such as post molds have been identified, habitation structures have not yet been excavated. The middle period is noted for its increased artifact and trait diversity including a full woodworking toolkit, art and ornamental objects, status differentiation in burials, and extremely specialized fishing and sea-mammal hunting technologies.

The late period defines the establishment of settlement patterns along the coastline and along streams and rivers. Trade goods also appear indicating extensive trade networks up and down the coast as well as with inland Plateau peoples. Salmon became a primary food source at this time as sea levels had risen and riparian environments supported large runs of salmon and provided plentiful food for native populations. The late period is recognized by an apparent decrease in artifact diversity. Stone carving and chipped stone technologies nearly disappear, while increased habitation and fortifications are common.

Precontact and Ethnographic History

The precontact and ethnographic inhabitants of the area practiced a semi-sedentary land use system based on hunting, fishing, and gathering resources in the summer months to stockpile them for winter use. As with most of Puget Sound peoples, this settlement economy was centered on dispersed temporary camping sites in the spring and summer and larger, multi-family villages in the winter. Transportation was mostly on water in large dugout canoes, which allowed for much faster movement than did overland routes. During spring, summer, and fall people focused primarily on resource acquisition moving to different temporary camps to hunt, fish, and gather food. Temporary shelters were often constructed of poles covered with cattail mats. Much of the food gathered during the summer was stored for winter when people congregated in permanent villages. Large winter houses were constructed from cedar posts, poles, and planks. They relied on salmon as a staple but ate a wide variety of other food as well including fish, shellfish, waterfowl, land mammals, roots, and berries (Sampson 1972; Suttles and Lane 1990).

According to ethnohistoric data, the project area is in the traditional use area of the numerous tribal groups. Of note are the Snohomish Tribe (Suttles and Lane 1990; Tweddell 1974) and Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians (Spier 1936; Silva and Allen 1952; Scott and DeLorme 1988). Although others were likely engaged in some use of the region, and even possibly passing through the project area, these two have the most established claims to the location. According to the

documentation provided by the Indian Claims Commission the areas of tribal concern, based on their own testimonies is as follows.

The traditional-use areas of the Snohomish Tribe of Indians, according to the ICC report (1974:395-396, Snohomish Docket No. 207 Defendant's Exhibit C) was defined as all lands:

> "Commencing at the Town of Richmond Beach; thence north-eastward to Crescent Lake; thence eastward to High Rock Mountain; thence north to Lake Champlain; thence northeastward to Echo Lake; thence southeastward to Public Camp; thence northeastward to Gilbert Creek; thence northwestward to Pilchuck Mountain; thence to Granite Falls; thence along the Granite Falls-Arlington Highway to its intersection with the Seattle Skagit Power Line; thence to Lakewood; thence northwestward to the shore of Puget Sound one mile north of Birmingham; thence northwestward to Point Demock; thence down the center of Saratoga Passage to Greenbank Experimental Farm; thence south along the west shore of Whidbey [sic] Island to Richmond Beach, the place of beginning."

According to the Indian Claims Commission proceedings, the traditional occupation and use areas defined by the Stillaguamish Tribe in proceedings included the following; however, reference to use of Camano Island (or others) is made in the same document but not given in the below (ICC 1974:579, Stillaguamish Docket No. 207 Defendant's Exhibit A). It is believed that this delineation of the Stillaguamish area of concern is a general area regarding mainland occupation only and does not take into consideration use of the islands:

> "Beginning at Warm Beach about 5 miles south of Stanwood; thence east to the city of Granite Falls; thence eastward on a line ten miles south of the South Fork of Monte Cristo; thence north to Darrington; thence north to a point 10 miles north of Darrington; thence west to the northernmost point on Lake Cavanaugh; thence southwestward to Bryant; thence west to East Stanwood."

Like other parts of the Puget Sound area, groups traveled between the islands and mainland as part of their seasonal migration. Suttles and Lane (1990) indicate that Northern Lushootseed was the primary language spoken by the groups in this region. The Stillaguamish reportedly occupied and participated in seasonal subsistence food cycles on both the northern and southern parts of Camano Island (Tweddell 1974). Wessen (1988) notes that the Snohomish occupied the southern portion of Whidbey and Camano Islands; the Lower Skagit occupied the upper portions of Whidbey Island, while the Kikiallus traditionally resided in the northern part of Camano Island.

The Snohomish concentrated their occupations along the Snohomish River between present-day Marysville and Monroe; however, there are sources that identify their use extended to the southern portions of Camano and Whidbey Islands as well (Ruby and Brown 1992:212; Tweddell 1974; Wessen 1988; Scott and DeLorme 1988). Several recorded traditional Snohomish and Lushootseed

place names are located near and around the project area, mostly along the waterways (Figure 4). The project area is in present-day Marysville, approximately two miles northeast of a bend in Ebey's Slough, also known as *Kw1lsi'da*, meaning emptying through the elbow (Hilbert el al. 2001:335). Other place names along waterways include *StE'xugw1L,* "plowing through with canoe", *La'La*, or "dragging something through, touching the sides of the passage" for Steamboat Slough, *Os3a's1tc*, "chasing fish here and there" for the estuary where Steamboat and Ebey's Slough meet, *StL!a'hadup*, "full of things growing on the ground" for Union Slough, and *PE'ls1b* "boiling" for a place at the mouth of the main channel of the Snohomish River (Hilbert et al. 2001:335). *Hibu'l3ub*, a major village site means "place where water boils out of the ground" located on the south side of the mouth of the Snohomish River. A variety of spellings for this location are given in Hilbert et al. (2001) and Tweddell (1974). *TL'o'hwaL* refers to "a cold spring" located on the riverbank opposite of Everett, *xwədsəlegwad,* or Bayside Everett, while *SEqwsu'3ub*, refers to a tiny promontory with a slough behind it and *Slu'luw1L* "little perforation for a canoe" refers to a narrow channel passing behind an island (Hilbert et al. 2001; Tweddell 1974).

The Stillaguamish maintained permanent and seasonal sites and villages throughout the general Stillaguamish River drainage and beyond to parts of the islands in the Salish Sea. Major villages were located at *Lutchidup*/*Sel-ta-ch* (Stanwood), a series of villages near Florence, *cubial* and *lo-al-ko*, an unnamed location near Silvana, *sq'ʷuʔalqʷuʔ* (Arlington), *kʷəbłqʷuʔ* (Jim Creek) inland to the east, and *Hak chlosid*/*Chuck-Kol-Che* at Trafton. However, the wider area included, but not was necessarily limited to, other named occupation and use locations (Boser personal communication; Bruseth 1926, 1950; Dorsey 1927; Tweddell 1974).

The location of the present project may have also seen use by groups outside of the Snohomish and Stillaguamish. The area is presumed to be the territory of the Snohomish; however, it was likely within a blurred marginal use zone of many groups and territory borders. Prairies and marshes were commonly utilized by more than one group, for example, Kent's Prairie (*xʷba'qʷab*) (Boser personal communication), just south of Stillaguamish village at *sq'ʷuʔalqʷuʔ* (Arlington) (Boser personal communication), and northeast of the project area, was used as a digging place for crops by Stillaguamish, Sauk, and Snohomish, and a trail-between Kent Prairie and the head of Quilceda Creek was traveled by Snohomish and Stillaguamish (ICC 1974:595). Kellogg Marsh, southeast of the project area, was also a known berry gathering and beaver hunting area used by Snohomish and Stillaguamish (Miss and Campbell 1991; Tweddell 1974:623).

Figure 4. A portion of the 1911 (revised 1937) Mt. Vernon topographic map illustrating the location of the project area and major Snohomish villages and settlements discussed in Hilbert et al.[1] (2001), Tweddell[2] (1974), and Smith[3](1941).

Diseases had swept through the Puget Sound region decimating most of the native population before settlers arrived (Suttles and Lane 1990). The Native occupants who signed the Treaty of Point Elliot of 1855, were relegated to several temporary reservations of land. The Swinomish Reservation in Skagit County and the Tulalip Reservation in Snohomish County were two of these that were made permanent in 1873. Other native groups in these areas, including but not limited to the Snohomish, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, and Stillaguamish were expected to move to the reservations and share them; some of these groups did relocate to the reservations, but many did not.

Historic

Robert Gray was the first American to explore the coastline of Washington State in 1788–89. Captain George Vancouver of Britain explored the Puget Sound region extensively and claimed the entire territory for the British government in 1792. The Americans and their government largely ignored Vancouver's claim of the territory for Britain (Ritter 2003). The 1803 Louisiana Purchase extended American territory into the Northwest with undetermined boundaries. The Lewis and Clark expedition began the formal effort by the United States to explore and eventually settle the northwest. From 1818 until the early 1840s, the United States and Britain agreed to coexist in the Oregon Territory, which extended from the northern border of California to the southern border of Alaska and included all land west of the Rocky Mountains.

Following closely on the heels of explorers were those in search of profits from the land's abundant resources. Loggers and trappers could easily collect these resources and transport them over water to larger ports. To gain control of the northwest, the British established a northwest branch of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) consisting of French-Canadian and British fur traders. The HBC became Britain's legal extension in the territory. They operated from their base at Fort Vancouver near present-day Vancouver in Clark County, as well as at Fort Nisqually, established in 1833 and serving as a trading location with the Snohomish (Kirk and Alexander 1990; Ruby and Brown 1992 [1986]).

The late 1830s brought with it many American migrants into the northwest from areas in the east because of economic depression and poor farming conditions. In 1850, the Donation Land Claim Act (DLC) was enacted by Congress to increase the migrant population in the region. The land act allowed any man over the age of eighteen years to claim 320 acres of land, if it was cultivated for a period of at least four years. If the man were married, he could claim an additional 320 acres. In the period of just a few years, the northwest experienced a relative increase in population (Avery 1965).

By the mid-1850s, non-native settlement had drastically affected Indian people and their traditions. In 1855, following negotiations between the several tribes including the Snohomish and the United States government, the Treaty of Point Elliott led to the abandonment of most southern Puget Sound villages and compelled Indian peoples to relocate to the Tulalip Reservation (Ruby and Brown 1992 [1986]). The treaty dissolved Indian title to their traditional lands, and by 1855-1856, the federal government used military force to contain many of those dissatisfied with the poor quality of reservation lands. Those in and around the Tulalip Reservation, however, were not involved (Tulalip Tribes n.d.).

The arrival of Father Eugene Casimir Chirouse, O.M.I. (Oblates of Mary Immaculate) at Tulalip in 1857 brought the treaty promise of education and religion to the Tulalip Reservation. The Mission St. Francois-Xavier of Snohomish was established by Chirouse and Father Durieu, with its first building consisting of a log house which served as living quarters, church, and school (Gaeng 2001). In 1859 M.J. Simmons, Washington Territory Indian Agent, granted permission to Chirouse to move to Priest Point to establish a new home, chapel, schoolhouse, and other necessary buildings. A new mission, the Catholic Mission of Saint Anne, and other facilities were later built at Mission Beach with help from government funding. The mission was located on the eastern bank of Tulalip Bay and burned in 1902. In 1904 a new mission was built between the Indian Agency and the old Mission Site (Potter 1975). By 1869 the Tulalip Reservation Educational and Industrial Boarding School was opened as the first contract school in the nation (Gaeng 2001).

Chirouse also served as Indian Agent from 1871 to 1876. He began a trading post on the Tulalip Reservation and hired James P. Comeford to manage it. Comeford went on to become the founder

of Marysville. The town grew due to the logging and railroad industries of the late nineteenth century. By 1893, Marysville was linked to larger economic hubs by the Great Northern Railroad. The area became known as an agricultural hub after the mouth of the Snohomish River was diked in the late 1800s. The nearby levees surrounding the historic Biringer Farm is testament to this event. Viktoria and Michael Biringer were coaxed by relatives to move to the area from Pennsylvania in 1948 and soon became well known for the strawberries that they grew. The family still owns the farm today.

Previous Cultural Resource Studies and Archaeological Sites

A search of the DAHP database to identify all cultural resources and reviews recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area was conducted to aid in determining the probability for additional resources in the area. According to files held at DAHP, seven surveys have been conducted within approximately one-mile of the project (Table 1). A more recent review by Baldwin and Hillstrom (2021) was conducted less than a mile south of the present review, nothing was located. Most of these surveys are related to road improvements and transit (Baldwin 2011; Hart Crowser and NWAA 2003; Gill et al. 2009; Reed et al. 2010; Schwab 2006). There have been several historic, built environment, properties recorded all of which were determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP).

Table 1. Previous cultural resource surveys conducted within approximately one mile of the project.

Reference	Report Title	Results
Baldwin and Hillstrom 2021	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sather Farm Residential Development Project, Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington. Prepared for Huseby Homes, Woodinville, WA	Negative
Stipe 2012	Smokey Point Commercial Cultural Resource Survey	Negative
Baldwin 2011	RE: Additional Testing for Expanding the APE at the Lakewood Access/156th Street Overcrossing Project, Snohomish County, Washington	Negative
Reed et al. 2010	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Smokey Point Transit Center Project, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington	Negative
Gill et al. 2009	Archaeological Investigation of the Lakewood Access/156th Street Overcrossing Project	Negative
Chidley 2008	Letter to Allyson Brooks RE: Request for Determination of Effects Concurrence I-5 Marysville to Stillaguamish River Vic. Project	Negative
Schwab 2006	Letter Re: Cultural Resources Survey of the SR 531 Lakewood Schools Sidewalk Project	Negative
Hart Crowser and NWAA 2003	Cultural Resources Clearance Survey 172nd Street NE and 1-5 Interchange Smokey Point, Snohomish County	Negative

No archaeological sites have been recorded within the same one-mile search radius. Historic archaeological site 45SN695 is approximately two miles south, and the closest site, to the current project. The Lark Farmstead (45SN695) consists of remnants from the house, outbuilding, workshop, and a burned barn foundation; associated artifacts and two historic vehicles. Since 1927,

the land was used for agricultural and dairy purposes. A milk house, outhouse, and outbuilding are the last standing structures and date to 1930 (Middleton 2018).

Sites 45SN773, 45SN774, 45SN775, 45SN776, 45SN777, 45SN778, 45SN779, 45SN780, and 45SN463 are all located within approximately two miles of the current project. Archaeological sites 45SN776, 45SN778, 45SN779, and 45SN780 are all historic agricultural sites consisting of agricultural debris and concrete slabs. Site 45SN775 is the 59th Ave/Marysville Northern Railroad berm and is associated with the previous Marysville and North Railroad Grade. Historic site 45SN463 was observed as an isolate and consisted of a porcelain rim sherd. Archaeological sites 45SN773, 45SN774, and 45SN777 were recorded as precontact isolates. An isolated biface was recovered at 45SN773. Site 45SN774 consisted of an isolated flake, and 45SN777 consisted of an isolated reduction flake.

EXPECTATIONS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

Based on the background review of previously conducted investigations, and proximity to previously recorded sites, Drayton estimates the area to have low to moderate probability for discovery of additional historic-era or precontact cultural deposits. The topography of the project area precludes the existence of any precontact occupation sites since settlement of lowland landscapes closer to water resources are the modus operandi for the region. However, such landscapes were often used for short-term hunting and resource exploitation. The Snohomish estuary provides an abundance of natural resources such as water, vegetation, and wildlife. It must be taken into consideration that this area was likely used or at least crossed during seasonal trips for resources.

Regardless of probability, Drayton's field practices investigate for all types of cultural resources. Eventualities include remnants of precontact activities related to lithic resource acquisition and testing (cobble tool scatters; tested cobbles), fire modified rock (suggestive of processing/camping activities), temporary camps or resource processing locations that could represent a range of ephemeral hunting, gathering and/or ceremonial activities. Historic cultural resources may include trash scatters or artifacts associated with logging, farming, or residential settlement.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The physical archaeological assessment of an area is conducted through visual reconnaissance of a project area, examination of existing ground disturbances and subsurface excavation as needed. Surface survey of an area proposed for ground alteration or other impact is employed to locate any surficial cultural materials or structures with any historic or archaeological importance or cultural concern. When utilized, shovel probes or mechanical excavation can assist in providing a wider sample of subsurface soil conditions for determining the potential for, or presence/absence of, buried archaeological deposits. The employment of probes or trenches is most often dependent

upon considerations of the landform, topography, project proposal and subsurface geologic conditions.

Fieldwork was conducted on July 7, 2021 by Drayton archaeologists Oliver Patsch, Jeff Hillstrom, and Alex Berry. Field conditions were warm and sunny. Fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian survey of the project area and manual excavation of shovel probes. The project area consists of approximately 19 acres of undeveloped land. Pedestrian survey was first conducted to determine whether surface materials or features were present, as well as to determine where subsurface testing was feasible. The project area consists of an open field with short to long matted grasses (Photos 1 – 4). Survey began with a visual inspection of the property for cultural materials present on the ground surface (exposed dirt, landscaped areas, etc.). Soil exposures were generally minimal with thick grass covering most of the ground surface. No cultural materials were observed as a result of pedestrian survey.

Photo 1. Northwestern overview of the main project area.

Photo 2. Eastern overview depicting tall grass covering the northern portion of the project area.

Photo 3. Southwestern overview showing thick vegetation.

Photo 4. Piles of refuse and woody debris located in the northern portion of the project area.

Following visual inspection, shovel probes were excavated across the property. In total, 47 shovel probes were dug across the project area (Figure 5). Standard shovel probes consist of cylindrical pits measuring approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter. Depths of shovel probes are ultimately determined by the geological conditions and other factors, such as degree of disturbance, presence of ground water, glacial sediments, etc., present at each location. All sediment excavated from probes was screened through ¼" mesh hardware screen. Details regarding the location, depth, sediments encountered, and material content were recorded for each probe. A detailed description of the sediments observed in the shovel probes can be viewed in Appendix A

While some variation was observed across the project area, the most typical profile observed consisted of two to three strata, including a dark brown to very dark grayish brown sandy loam, occasionally overlying a dark yellowish to yellowish brown sandy loam, and almost always followed by gray glacial deposits, either predominantly sandy or silty with some clay in certain areas (Photo 5). No precontact and/ or historic cultural materials were observed.

Figure 5. Aerial map of the project area showing locations of shovel probes (Google Earth image, adapted by Drayton).

Photo 5. A typical soil profile observed in shovel probes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Drayton's cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the project to be in an area of low probability for precontact cultural resources and moderate for historic materials. Field investigation included pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, and photo documentation. No precontact or historic cultural material was observed during field investigation. Based on the results of the present review, Drayton recommends that the City approve the project to proceed without further cultural resource oversight.

Washington State law provides for the protection of all archaeological resources. It is recommended that proponents be aware of applicable Washington State laws, particularly Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 27.53.060, RCW 27.44.040 and RCW 68.50.645. The statute RCW Chapter 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources, prohibits the unauthorized removal, theft, and/or destruction of archaeological resources and sites Additional legal oversight is provided for Indian burials and grave offerings under RCW Chapter 27.44, Indian Graves and Records. RCW 27.44 states that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian burials constitute a Class C felony. Further, Washington legal code, RCW 68.50.645, Notification, provides a strict process for the notification of law enforcement and other interested parties in the event of the discovery of any human remains regardless of perceived patrimony.

While shovel testing is a cost-effective means to locate subsurface deposits, it is certainly not exhaustive. Therefore, no shovel testing regiment is 100% accurate in recovering or locating buried cultural sites. The assessment of the property has been conducted by a professional archaeologist and meets or exceeds the criteria set forth in RCW: 27.53 for professional archaeological reporting and assessment. In the event any heretofore unknown items of cultural patrimony are encountered, by law all work must cease. It is further recommended the property proponents become familiar with Washington State laws, particularly Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 27.53.060 and RCW 27.44.040.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PROTOCALS

Archaeological Resources:

If archaeological materials (e.g., shell midden, faunal remains (bones), stone tools, historic glass, metal, or other concentrations) are encountered during the development of the property, an archaeologist should immediately be notified, and work halted near the find until the materials can be inspected and assessed. The project archaeologist should be contacted immediately to review the find and contact the relevant parties. An assessment of the discovery and consultation with government and tribal cultural resources staff is a requirement of law. Once the situation has been assessed steps to proceed can be determined.

Human Burials, Remains, or Unidentified Bone(s):

In the event of inadvertently discovered human remains or indeterminate bones, pursuant to RCW 68.50.645, all work must stop immediately, and law enforcement should be contacted. Any remains should be covered and secured against further disturbance, and communication should be immediately established with the Marysville Police and the State Physical Anthropologist at Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) for coordination with the concerned Native Tribe(s).

The area surrounding a discovery should be secured and of adequate size to protect it from further disturbance until the State provides a notice to proceed. <u>The discovery of any human skeletal remains must be reported to law enforcement immediately.</u> The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains to decide whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then the State Physical Anthropologist at DAHP assumes the jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will determine whether the remains are Native or Non-Native origin 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. DAHP will also authorize when work may proceed.

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL PROBE INDEX

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Shovel probe 1		
0 – 27	Grayish brown silt loam	Negative
27 – 60	Brown silty clay loam	Negative
60 – 66	Light gray silty clay loam with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 2		
0 – 28	Grayish brown silt loam	Negative
28 - 50	Light gray silty clay loam with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 3		
0 – 32	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
32 – 50	Light gray silty clay loam with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 4		
0 – 20	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
20 – 40	Dark reddish brown ortstein concretions	Negative
40 – 52	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 5		
0 - 34	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
34 – 60	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 6		
0 – 26	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
26 – 50	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 7		
0 – 20	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
20 – 51	Dark reddish brown ortstein concretions	Negative
51 – 60	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 8		
0 – 37	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
37 – 71	Dark reddish brown ortstein concretions	Negative
71 – 87	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 9		
0 – 33	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
33 – 50	Dark reddish brown ortstein concretions	Negative
50 – 60	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 10		
0 – 25	Very dark gray ashy loam	Negative
25 – 75	Dark grayish brown sandy loam	Negative
75 – 100	Dark gray sandy loam with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Shovel probe 11		
0 – 20	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
20 – 36	Dark reddish brown ortstein concretions	Negative
36 – 90	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 12		
0 – 34	Very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam	Negative
34 – 63	Dark reddish brown ortstein concretions	Negative
63 – 87	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 13		
0 – 30	Very dark gray ashy loam	Negative
30 – 66	Dark grayish brown sandy loam	Negative
66 – 90	Light gray silty sand with oxidation mottling throughout	Negative
Shovel probe 14		
0 – 24	Brown silt loam	Negative
24 – 43	Gray/Tan compacted silt with orange mottles (glacial drift)	Negative
Shovel probe 15		
0 – 20	Brown silt loam	Negative
20 – 38	Gray/Tan compacted silt with orange mottles (glacial drift)	Negative
Shovel probe 16		
0 – 34	Brown silt loam (with slightly blockier peds, clay content than previous probes)	Negative
34 – 52	Blue, orange, tan mottled clayey silt (glacial drift)	Negative
Shovel probe 17		
0 – 16	Disturbed, brown silt loam with peds of underlying material	Negative
16 – 32	Gray/Tan compacted silt with orange mottles (glacial drift)	Negative
Shovel probe 18		
0 – 30	Dark brown loamy sand	Negative
30 – 57	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 19		
0 – 40	Dark brown loamy sand	Negative
40 – 62	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 20		
0 – 16	Brown silt loam	Negative
16 – 38	Gray/Tan compacted silt with orange mottles (glacial drift)	Negative
Shovel probe 21		
0 – 32	Brown silt loam (with slightly blockier peds, clay content than previous probes)	Negative
32 – 53	Blue, orange, tan mottled clayey silt (glacial drift)	Negative
Shovel probe 22		
0 – 23	Brown silt loam	Negative
23 – 41	Gray/Tan compacted silt with orange mottles (glacial drift)	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Shovel probe 23		
0 – 22	Brown silt loam	Negative
22 – 44	Gray/Tan compacted silt with orange mottles (glacial drift)	Negative
Shovel probe 24		
0 – 27	Brown sandy loam	Negative
27 – 49	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 25		
0 – 22	Brown sandy loam	Negative
22 – 49	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 26		
0 – 32	Brown sandy loam	Negative
32 – 53	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 27		
0 – 25	Brown sandy loam	Negative
25 – 46	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 28		
0 – 20	Brown sandy loam	Negative
20 – 44	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 29		
0 – 18	Brown sandy loam	Negative
18 – 43	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 30		
0 – 45	Brown sandy loam	Negative
45 – 64	Gray and orange mottled glacial sand	Negative
Shovel probe 31		
0 – 51	Yellowish brown silt loam	1 whiteware fragment at 12 cm
51 – 62	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 32		
0 – 34	Grayish brown silt loam	1 rusted wire nail at 10 cm
34 – 42	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 33		
0 – 31	Grayish brown silt loam	Negative
31 – 42	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 34		
0 – 8	Dark yellowish brown fine to medium sand with orangish brown mottles	Negative
8 – 31	Very dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
31 – 75	Dark yellowish brown fine to medium sand with orangish brown mottles	Negative
75 – 102	Dark gray medium to coarse sand	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Shovel probe 35		
0 – 23	Very dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
23 – 27	Lens of very dark brown coarse sand	Negative
27 – 54	Dark yellowish brown medium to coarse sand with orangish brown mottles	Negative
54 – 68	Dark gray coarse sand	Negative
Shovel probe 36		
0 – 22	Dark grayish brown silty clay loam	Negative
22 – 51	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 37		
0 – 23	Brown silt loam	Negative
23 – 44	Yellowish brown silt loam	Negative
44 – 52	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 38		
0 – 26	Brown silt loam	Negative
26 – 43	Yellowish brown silt loam	Negative
43 – 58	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 39		
0 – 33	Brown silt loam	Negative
33 – 49	Yellowish brown silt loam	Negative
49 – 60	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 40		
0 – 26	Very dark grayish brown clayey silt loam	Negative
26 – 44	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 41		
0 – 22	Very dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
22 – 61	Dark yellowish brown fine to coarse sand with orangish brown mottles	Negative
61 – 70	Dark gray coarse sand	Negative
Shovel probe 42		
0 – 18	Very dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
18 – 55	Dark yellowish brown fine to coarse sand with orangish brown mottles	Negative
55 – 63	Dark gray coarse sand	Negative
Shovel probe 43		
0 – 20	Very dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
20 – 31	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 44		
0 – 42	Very dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
42 – 56	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Shovel probe 45		
0 – 18	Dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
18 – 37	Dark gray silty clay loam	Negative
37 – 44	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 46		
0 – 28	Very dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
28 – 40	Light gray silty clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative
Shovel probe 47		
0 – 30	Very dark grayish brown silt loam	Negative
30 – 59	Dark brownish gray coarse sand	Negative
59 – 74	Light bluish gray clay loam with orangish brown mottles – glacial sediments	Negative