

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Project Number: 2023-03-02015

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Title of Report: Cultural Resource Assessment of 4128 Sunnyside Boulevard 23 Lot PRD Subdivision (TPN: 29050300102200), Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington

Date of Report: April 13, 2023

County: Snohomish Section: 3 Township: 29 N Range: 5 E

Quad: Marysville (2020) Acres: 5

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 #:

- **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 4128 Sunnyside Boulevard 23 Lot PRD Subdivision (TPN: 29050300102200), Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington



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Drayton Archaeology Report: 03230

April 13, 2023

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Authors: Garth L. Baldwin, Alex L. Berry, and Shawn L. Dennehy
Date: April 13, 2023
Location: Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington
USGS Quad: Marysville, WA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (2020)
Township, Range, Section: T 29, R 5, S 3

SUMMARY

Drayton Archaeology (Drayton) was retained by Keystone Land LLC to conduct an archaeological assessment of 4128 Sunnyside Boulevard (TPN: 29050300102200), Marysville, Snohomish County for the proposed Olympic Vista PRD project. The project involves the development of a 23-lot subdivision across the property. The purpose of this review is to assess the property for cultural resources that may complicate the proposed work. This archaeological assessment was conducted to satisfy compliance requirements with Washington Code 43.21C, State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) through the City of Marysville (the City), and if archaeological resources are encountered, through RCW 27.53 through Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

Drayton’s cultural resources assessment consisted of a thorough background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review concluded the project is located in an area of moderate probability for cultural resources based primarily on the property’s proximity to known archaeological sites, topography, and ecological context. On-site fieldwork included systematic visual reconnaissance and subsurface investigation of areas of proposed impact. No precontact or historic archaeological deposits were encountered within the project area during Drayton’s field investigation. Drayton recommends the project proceed with no additional archaeological oversight.

Although no archaeological management or mitigation measures are recommended, the project is located within an area of moderate probability for encountering cultural resources. A general inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) for the information of all involved in the project is located at the end of this document. It is the responsibility of all involved to ensure proper consideration for cultural resources and to develop archaeological mitigation strategies, as needed.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The subject project is being reviewed and permitted through the City of Marysville and is subject to 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.

If archaeological resources are located, the project is subject to Washington State laws addressing the protection of archaeological sites and Native American burials. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits the disturbance of known precontact and historic archaeological sites on public or private lands. The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits the disturbance of American Indian graves and requires re-interment under the supervision of the affected Indian tribe if inadvertent disturbance by construction or other activity occurs.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area consists of approximately 5.38 acres located at 4128 Sunnyside Boulevard (TPN: 29050300102200), Marysville, Snohomish County in Township 29 North, Range 5 East, Section 3, of the Willamette Meridian (Figures 1 and 2). The property consists of one (1) single-family residence (SFR), outbuildings, and open pasture. The project, as proposed, involves the development of a 23-lot subdivision, an additional roadway, and a cul-de-sac across the parcel (Figure 3).

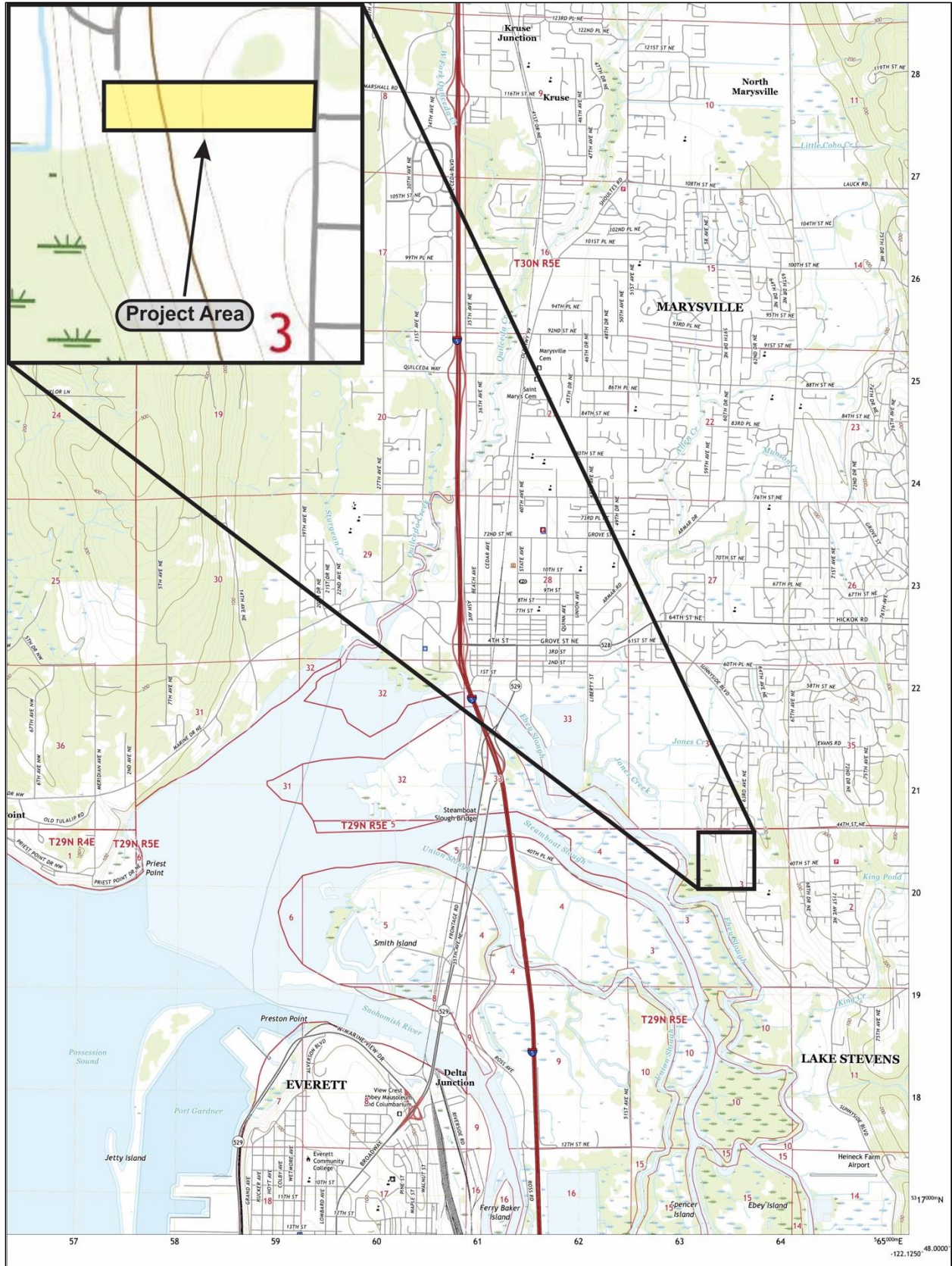


Figure 1. A portion of the Marysville (2020), WA 7.5' USGS quad map of the project area.

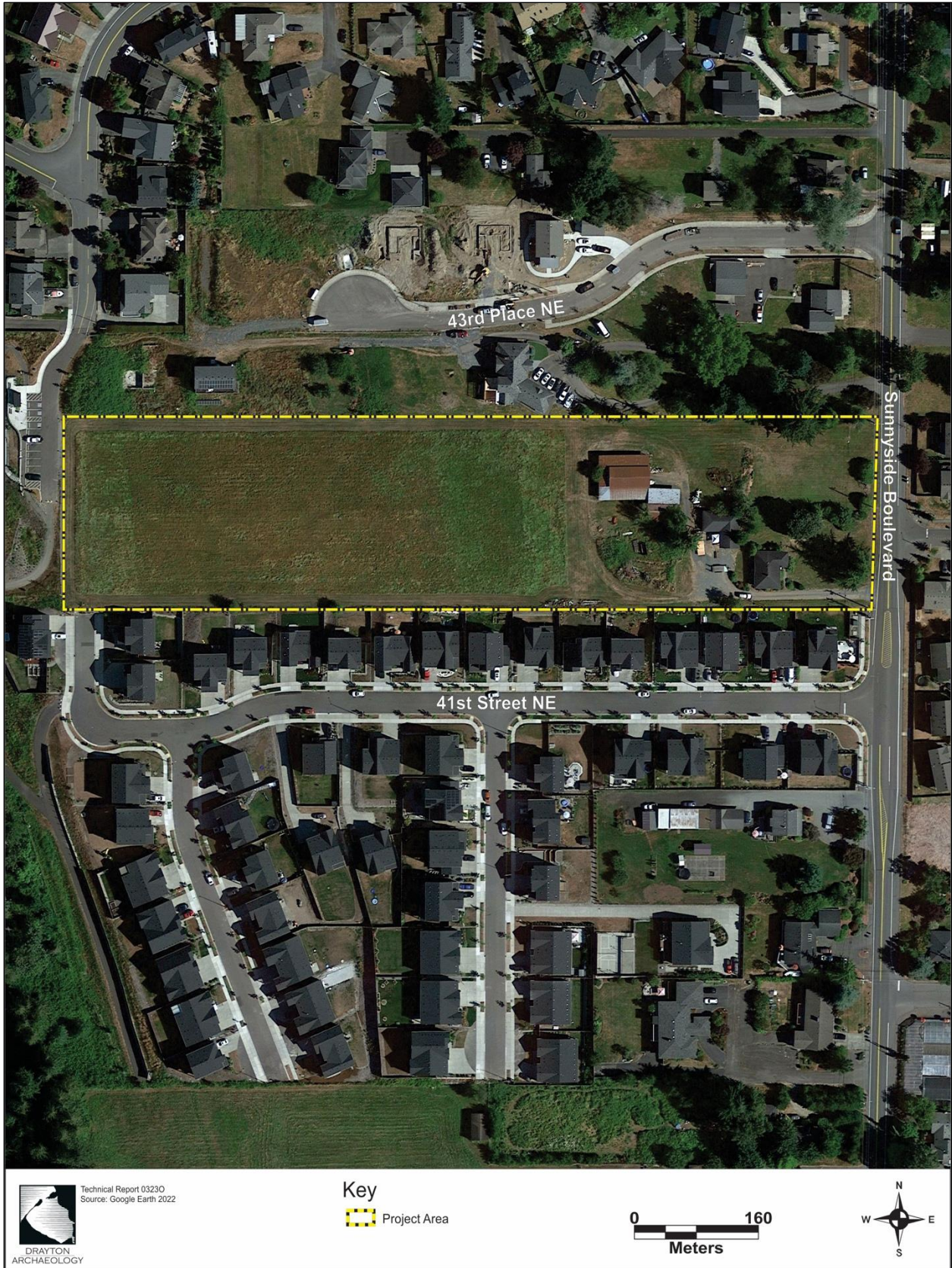


Figure 2. An aerial image illustrating the project area.

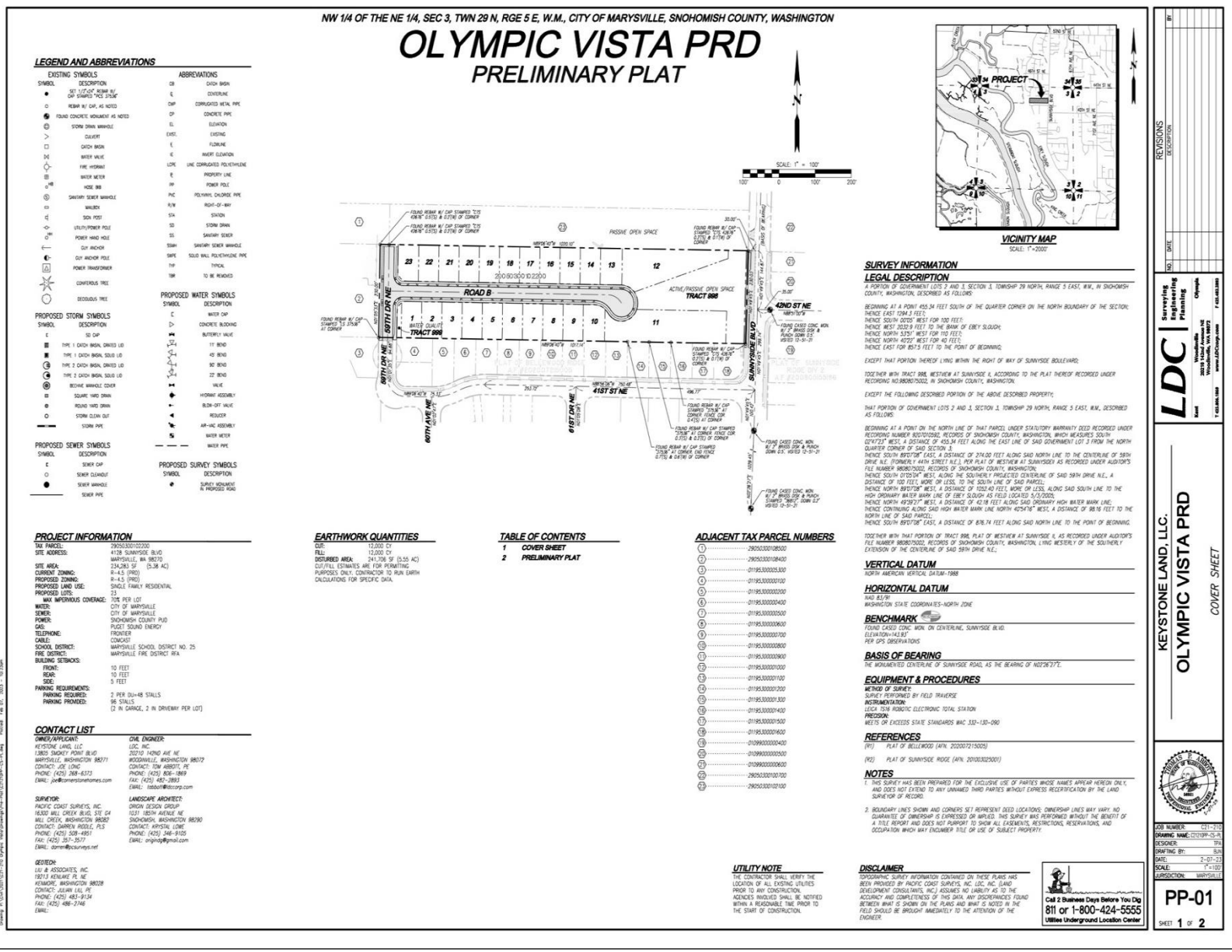


Figure 3. Site plan (courtesy of the client).

BACKGROUND REVIEW

An investigation of available archives informs an investigation of the potential for encountering cultural resources within project areas. Drayton's consulted archives include documents related to precontact and historic environmental and cultural contexts, previously recorded cultural resources studies and site records, and selected published local historic accounts. Archaeological records are obtained from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD). WISAARD is a restricted-access searchable geographic information system containing locations of previously recorded cultural resources surveys conducted post-1995, archaeological sites, historic sites, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites, and cemeteries and burials. For this project, Drayton reviewed cultural resource archives documented within an approximate 1.6 km (one [1] mile) radius of the project area.

The following sections detail the environmental, cultural, and archaeological circumstances that inform Drayton's archaeological assessment of the project area.

Natural Environmental Setting

The environmental setting of the region is presented here to appreciate the unique geologic conditions responsible for the landscape formations that affected the lifeways of early inhabitants. Natural geologic conditions also provide baseline context for the cultural resources assessment to better understand how the landscape has been culturally modified by various human activities.

Geology and Topography

The project lies within the Puget Lowland physiographic province. The Puget Lowland is a physiographic province shaped by at least four periods of extensive glaciation during the Pleistocene (Easterbrook 2003, Waitt and Thorson 1983). Periodic glaciation depressed and deeply scoured bedrock depositing sediments that were continually reworked as glaciers advanced and retreated. These events resulted in the deposition of glacial till and outwash across much of the region at the end of the last glacial period, the Fraser Glaciation (Easterbrook 2003). The Vashon stade of the Frasier Glaciation began approximately 18,000 years ago. This ice sheet advanced from British Columbia to just south of Olympia, enveloping the entire Puget Lowland (Porter and Swanson 1998). In western Whatcom County, glacial ice reached a thickness greater than 5,500 feet (Easterbrook 2003). This tremendous volume of ice scoured underlying bedrock and helped shape the present-day landscape. The ice retreated to present-day Seattle approximately 13,500 years ago, and large areas south of Seattle were covered by recessional outwash sands and gravels.

As the ice retreated, marine waters entered the lowlands carved out by the glacier, filling the Puget Sound. Seawater lifted the ice causing it to fracture into berg ice. Everson glaciomarine drift deposits dating between 12,500 and 11,500 years before present (BP) 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 depressed the land and as the crust rebounded, relative sea levels fell, exposing drift deposits (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003). The Cordilleran ice sheet advanced during the Sumas Stade of the Fraser Glaciation, ca. 11,600 to 10,000 BP, depositing glacial till and outwash sediments in northwestern Washington.

The Cordilleran ice sheet disappeared approximately 10,000 years ago, bringing an end to the Ice Age in this region. The melted ice resulted in the transport and deposit of rocks, sand, soils, and debris along the regions scoured by the glacier. These deposited materials came to be called, “great lowland fill” (Booth and Goldstein 1994). Rivers and streams altered the landscape by downcutting through this glacial till and outwash for the next 10,000 years. The thousands of rivers and streams within the Puget Lowland carved out valleys, created deltas, filled in bays, and buried low-lying shorelines, creating the modern landscape. The underlying geology in the area consists of Tertiary sedimentary rocks (Lapen 2000). The bedrock is the Padden member of the Chuckanut Formation. The Padden Member consists of sandstone and conglomerate alternating with mudstone and minor amounts of coal dating to the late Eocene (Lapen 2000). These sedimentary rocks formed in a broad river floodplain prior to the formation of the Cascade Mountains (Mustoe et al. 2007).

Soils

The University of California Davis Agriculture and Natural Resources, in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS n.d.), developed an interactive soil survey database. According to UC Davis SoilWeb data, soils within the project area are mapped as the Tokul series. The Tokul series is found on the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains in northwestern Washington with over one million acres located along the Puget Trough. It is the legislatively established official state soil of Washington.

The Tokul series are moderately well-drained soils described as gravelly medial loam found on plains and hills with slopes of 0 to 90 percent. The series has an organic layer at the surface from decomposing forest debris overlaying an organic-rich, gravelly loam of volcanic ash in a parent material of dense glacial till. This soil is very productive creating a fertile and well-drained environment for vegetation roots fostering the growth of conifers such as Douglas-firs, maples, huckleberry, and Washington’s state tree, the western hemlock.

A typical profile consists of an Oi horizon (top of the soil structure) from zero (0) to three (3) centimeters (cm) or zero (0) to one (1) inch (in) of forest floor litter consisting of leaves and twigs, an Oa horizon from three (3) to five (5) cm (one [1] to two [2] in) of decomposed litter, an A horizon from five (5) to 15 cm (two [2] to six [6] in) of yellowish brown gravelly medial loam, a Bs1 horizon from 15 to 23 cm (six [6] to nine [9] in) of light brown gravelly medial loam, a Bs2 horizon from 23 to 43 cm (nine [9] to 16 in) of light yellowish brown gravelly medial loam, a Bs3 horizon from 43 to 61 cm (16 to 24 in) of very pale brown gravelly medial loam, a BC horizon

from 61 to 84 cm (24 to 33 in) of pale yellow gravelly medial fine sandy loam, and a Bsm horizon from 84 to 157 cm (33 to 62 in) of light gray very gravelly sandy loam (UC Davis SoilWeb n.d.).

Flora and Fauna

The project area is located within the Western Hemlock or *Tsuga heterophylla* vegetation zone. The Western Hemlock Zone extends from the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska, along the coast and inland western slopes of the Cascade Range of Washington and Oregon states, to Sonoma County in California. Dominating the mild and humid regions along the coast, the Western Hemlock Zone is influenced by maritime climatic zones (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Native vegetation includes Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and vine maple (*Acer circinatum*). Native Understory vegetation includes bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), black raspberry or blackcap (*Rubus occidentalis*), currants and gooseberries (*Ribes* spp.), deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*), devil's club (*Oplopanax horridus*), huckleberries (*Vaccinium* spp.), Indian plum or Oso berry (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*) and trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Pojar and MacKinnon 1994). Large areas of prairie, oak woodland, and pine forest are distributed throughout the southern Puget Sound basin (Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

A variety of fauna are abundant and essential to the Puget Lowland and surrounding waters. Marine mammals include orca (*Orcinus orca*), gray (*Eschrichtius robustus*), and humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) whales, sea lions (*Otariidae* spp.), sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*), Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*), and harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*). Over 300 species of seasonal and permanent birds are present. Raptors such as bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), northern harriers (*Circus hudsonius*), and Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) frequent the inland and shoreline habitats. Shorebirds and waterfowl including snow geese (*Anser caerulescens*), trumpeter (*Cygnus buccinator*) and tundra (*Cygnus columbianus*) swans, great blue heron (*Ardea erodias*), goose (*Branta canadensis*), wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), northern pintail (*Anas acuta*), gadwall (*Anas strepera*), American wigeon (*Anas americana*), and red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) often find refuge in the salt and freshwater marshes.

Fish, such as cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*), dolly varden (*Salvelinus malma*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), and chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) are diversely available within the Puget Sound River valleys. Shellfish, including littleneck clam (*Leukoma staminea*), butter clams (*Saxidomus giganteus*), horse clams (*Tresus capax*), cockles (*Clinocardium nuttallii*), geoducks (*Panopea generosa*), bay mussels (*Mytilus edulis*), and native oysters (*Ostrea lurida*) are also widely found within saltwater sources.

The region sustains a variety of large and small terrestrial mammals. Large mammal species include elk /wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*), blacktail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*). Small mammals include rabbits (*Leporidae* spp.), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), northern flying squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), Townsend's chipmunk (*Tamias townsendii*), and Douglas' squirrel (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*).

Cultural Context

A broad discussion of regional land use in the vicinity of the project area provides contextual information regarding past inhabitants and the activities in which they engaged. It is important to note that many of the name designations applied to Native inhabitants (particularly during contact and early historic periods) are those given by European explorers, Euro-American settlers, and others compiling information for treaty purposes.

Human occupation of the Puget Lowland is well documented in several archaeological, ethnographic, and oral historic records (e.g., Ames and Maschner 1999; Greengo and Houston 1970; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Moss 2011; Nelson 1990; Suttles 1974). British Columbia Northwest Coast Culture traditions are closely related and can be viewed in Borden (1950; 1975), Carlson and Dalla Bona (1996), Fladmark (1982), and Matson and Coupland (1995).

Precontact

Puget Lowland archaeology has traditionally been subdivided into (3) time periods: the early (approximately 12,000 to 5,000 years BP), middle (approximately 5,000 to 1,000 BP), and late periods (approximately 1,000 to 250 BP) (Carlson 1983). However, calibrated radiocarbon dates from the Bear Creek site (45KI839) located in Redmond, Washington date to 12,420 -12,690 years BP (Kopperl et al. 2015). The date ranges associated with the archaeological time periods of this region are fluid and subject to change when new sites are located and dated.

The early period is characterized by activities to support habitation within camps along river terraces or outwash channels. Tool technology is primarily characterized by the use of flaked stone tools including fluted projectile points, leaf-shaped points, and cobble-derived tools. 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). As suggested by Mattson (1985) and Kidd (1964), Olcott sites are generally located away from modern shorelines, where occupation took place along terraces of active water courses of the time. Today, these past habitation areas are often found away from modern rivers, as the course of waterways and channels have shifted over time. Besides the lithic assemblage, little faunal or organic evidence dates to this period - likely a result of poor preservation due to soil composition and elapsed time. The lack of organic evidence and the abundance of lithic materials unintentionally skew the archaeological record to suggest a specialization of terrestrial hunting practices.

The middle period coincides with a stabilization of the physical environment and climate to modern conditions. The middle period is noted for its increased artifact and trait diversity including a full woodworking toolkit comprised of bone and antler implements, art and ornamental objects, status differentiation in burials, and extremely specialized fishing and sea-mammal hunting technologies (Ames and Maschner 1999; Matson and Coupland 1995; Moss 2011; Wessen 1990). Lithic technology becomes specialized to include smaller notched points and ground stone (Moss 2011; Nelson 1990; Wessen 1990). Shell midden sites first appear during this period, indicating a transition to a predominantly maritime-based subsistence pattern (Matson and Coupland 1995; Nelson 1990; Thompson 1978). Although structural elements such as post molds have been identified (Moss 2011; Nelson 1990), habitation structures have not been excavated.

The late period is dominated by a settlement pattern along the coastline, streams, and rivers that show evidence of increased fortification (Ames and Maschner 1999; Matson and Coupland 1995; Moss 2011). Rising sea levels and riparian environments supporting large salmon runs allowed salmon to become a predominant food source (Moss 2011; Wessen 1990). The late period is generally recognized by an apparent decrease in artifact diversity. Stone carving and chipped stone technologies nearly disappear, while trade goods (indicating extensive trade networks along the coast and with inland plateau peoples), increase (Moss 2011; Nelson 1990; Thompson 1978).

Ethnographic

Native inhabitants in this area practiced a semi-sedentary land use system based on seasonal hunting, fishing, and gathering of resources. Resources acquired during the summer months were stored for winter use. Small spring and summer temporary camping sites and larger, multi-family winter villages characterize the occupational setting supporting these subsistence activities. Temporary shelters were often constructed of poles covered with cattail mats. Large winter houses were constructed from cedar posts, poles, and planks. Salmon was a staple food source, but local inhabitants consumed a wide variety of food including fish, shellfish, waterfowl, land mammals, roots, and berries (Sampson 1972; Suttles and Lane 1990).

According to ethnohistoric data, the project is located within the traditional use area of 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 groups were likely engaged in some use of the region, and even possibly passing through the project, the Snohomish Tribe and Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians have the most established claims to the location. According to the Indian Claims Commission, the areas of tribal concern based on their own testimonies are 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 the 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 the 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 nearby 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, some sources identify their use extended to the southern portions of Camano and Whidbey Islands as well (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 (Figures 4 and 5). Place names along waterways include *StE'xugwIL*, “plowing through with canoe”, *La'La*, or “dragging something through, touching the sides of the passage” for Steamboat Slough, *Os3a'sItc*, “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 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’wu?alqwu?* (Arlington), *kʷəblqwu?* (Jim Creek) inland to the east, and *Hak chlosid/Chuck-Kol-Che* at Trafton. However, the wider area included other named occupation and use locations (Bruseth 1926, 1950; Dorsey 1927; Tweddell 1974).

Groups outside the Snohomish and Stillaguamish have also used the area including the location of the present project. 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. It was common for more than one (1) group to commonly utilize prairies and marshes. For example, Kent’s Prairie (*xʷba’qʷab*), just south of Stillaguamish village at *sq’wu?alqwu?* (Arlington), was a digging place for crops used by the Stillaguamish, Sauk, and Snohomish. Additionally, a trail-between Kent Prairie and the head of Quilceda Creek was traveled by Snohomish and Stillaguamish (ICC 1974). Kellogg Marsh was also a known berry gathering and beaver hunting area used by Snohomish and Stillaguamish (Tweddell 1974).



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), Tweddell² (1974), and Smith³ (1941).



Figure 5. 1869 General Land Office Map illustrating the location of the project area Snohomish place names discussed in Hilbert et al.¹ (2001), and Tweddell² (1974). Note Indian Camp location circled in red, no ethnographic name was encountered.

Euro-American settlement of traditional lands served to displace many Native inhabitants. The Samish, Swinomish, and many bands of the Skagit signed the Treaty of Point Elliot of 1855, effectively dissolving Indian title to their traditional lands. Federally recognized tribes were permitted to fish at all usual and accustomed areas and were allowed to hunt and gather on uninhabited and unclaimed lands. The treaty set aside several temporary reservations of land including the Swinomish Reservation, which was made permanent in 1873. Four (4) separate organized groups moved on the Swinomish Reservation: Swinomish, Samish, Lower Skagit, and Kikiallus (Sampson 1972).

Historic Period

The first American to explore the coastline of Washington State was Robert Gray in 1788–89; however, Captain George Vancouver of Britain claimed the entire Puget Sound territory for the British government in 1792. The American government largely ignored Vancouver’s claim of the

territory for Britain (Ritter 2003) and in 1803, the 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 including 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 and at Fort Nisqually, established in 1833 serving as a trading location with the Snohomish (Kirk and Alexander 1990; Ruby and Brown 1992 [1986]).

In the late 1830s, many American migrants moved into the northwest from the east due to 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 18 years to claim 320 acres of land if it was cultivated for a period of at least four (4) 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 drastically affected Indian people and their traditions. In 1855, following negotiations between 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 titles to their traditional lands, and from 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's promise of education and religion to the Tulalip Reservation. The Mission St. Francois-Xavier of Snohomish was established by Chirouse and Father Durieu. The first building consisted of a log house, which served as living quarters, a church, and a school (Gaeng 2001). In 1859, M.J. Simmons, a Washington Territory Indian Agent, granted permission to Chirouse to move to Priest Point to establish a new home, chapel, schoolhouse, and other necessary buildings. With the help of government funding, a new mission, the Catholic Mission of Saint Anne, and other facilities were later constructed at Mission Beach. By 1869, the Tulalip Reservation Educational and Industrial Boarding School was opened as the first contract school in

the nation (Gaeng 2001). The newly constructed mission was located on the eastern bank of Tulalip Bay but was destroyed by fire in 1902. A new mission was constructed between the Indian Agency and the old Mission Site in 1904 (Potter 1975).

Chirouse also served as Indian Agent from 1871 to 1876. He established 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 through the logging and railroad industries of the late nineteenth century. By 1893, Marysville was linked to larger economic hubs by the Great Northern Railroad. Following the diking of the mouth of the Snohomish River in the late 1800s, the area became known as a major agricultural hub. The nearby levees surrounding the historic Biringer Farm are a testament to this event. Viktoria and Michael Biringer were coaxed by relatives to move to this area from Pennsylvania in 1948 and soon became well-known for the strawberries they grew. The family still owns the farm today.

Cultural Resource Management Inventories and Documented Resources

Previous cultural resources studies and projects conducted in the vicinity of the project area inform the archaeological context for this assessment and assist in the construction of Drayton’s cultural resource expectations.

Previous Cultural Resources and Sites

The DAHP’s WISAARD database was reviewed on March 24, 2023. According to the available data on WISAARD, eight (8) cultural resources studies are recorded within a 1.6-kilometer (km) or one (1) mile (mi) radius of the project area (Table 1). These studies were largely conducted to satisfy regulatory compliance related to infrastructure and development projects. Four (4) archaeological sites are also located within the same search radius and are listed below (Table 2).

Table 1. Cultural resource studies recorded within a 1.6 km (one [1] mile) radius of the project area.

Author(s)	Report Title	Results
Iversen and Shong 2021	Brookside Trails Project Cultural Resources Assessment, Marysville Snohomish County, Washington	Negative
Yeates and Stevenson 2019	Cultural Resources Survey for the Olympic View Park Development Project, City of Marysville, WA	Negative
Baldwin et al. 2017	Cultural Resources Review of the Proposed Sunnyside Residential Development, Marysville	45SN686
Munsell 2017	NRCS Cultural Resources Survey for the Thomas Lynn King - 2017 EQIP Project, Contract No. 740546170TL	Negative
Iversen et al. 2015	Mid-Spencer Island Breach Enlargement Project - Cultural Resources Assessment	45SN482
Mather and Arthur 2014	Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the Proposed Development of Parcel 29050200300900, 35th Street Northeast and 71st Avenue Northeast, Marysville	Negative
Rooke 2008	Archaeological Resource Assessment, Qwuloolt Habitat Restoration Project, Marysville	Negative

Author(s)	Report Title	Results
Bush et al. 2007	Archaeological Investigation Report - Blue Heron Slough Conservation Bank, Marysville	Negative

Table 2. Recorded archaeological sites within a 1.6 km (one [1] mile) radius of the project area.

Smithsonian Number	Site Type(s) and Description	Year Recorded	Most Recent Update
45SN686	Precontact isolate, Precontact lithic material- Unifacial cobble tool- fine-grained volcanic (FGV) 14 cm x 11 cm x 6 cm.	2017	Patton 2017
45SN482	Precontact shell midden- Shell, faunal bone, and fire-cracked rock	2009	Rollins 2009
45SN36	Historic earthen feature- man-made levee	1974	Fuller 1974a
45SN35	Precontact shell midden- Shell, faunal bone, charcoal, fire-cracked rock, and hearth feature.	1974	Fuller 1974b

There are no previously recorded sites within the project area. The nearest previously recorded site is 45SN486 (Smithsonian Number), located approximately 370 meters (m) or 0.23 mi south of the project area. Recorded by Drayton in 2017, the site is described as a precontact isolate consisting of a fine-grained volcanic, unifacially worked cobble tool. The next closest site is 45SN482, located approximately .95 km (.59 mi) southwest of the project area. This site is a historic, man-made earthen levee bordering Steamboat Slough to the north and Union Slough to the south. The levee measures approximately two (2) km (1.3 mi) in length (northwest to southwest), five (5) to ten (10) m in width, and two (2) m in height.

National Registered Historic Places (NRHP)

There are no NRHP-eligible properties within the 1.6 km (one [1] mile) search radius of the project area. The nearest NRHP-eligible structure to the project area is the Steamboat Slough Bridge, built in 1953, and is located approximately 2.6 km (1.6 mi) to the west of the project area.

Recorded Cemeteries

There are no cemeteries recorded within a 1.6-km (one [1] mile) search radius to the project area. The closest cemetery to the project area is the View Crest Abbey Cemetery, located approximately 4.2 km (2.65 mi) to the southwest.

CULTURAL RESOURCE EXPECTATIONS

Based on the preceding background review, Drayton concludes that the project is located within an area of moderate probability for historic-era or precontact cultural deposits, structures, or isolated items.

This determination is based largely on the results of previous cultural resource assessments conducted in the vicinity and nearby sites. Development of the area since the early to mid-1970s

decreases the probability of encountering historic structures. The topography of the project area precludes the existence of any precontact occupation sites since the settlement of lowland landscapes closer to water resources is 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 the bluff would be in close proximity to these resources while being high enough to evade lowland flooding, etc.

If precontact materials are present, they may include remnants associated with habitation, subsistence practices, or ceremonial activities. Shell midden, vestiges of temporary camps and dwellings, lithic scatters, trails, hearths, fire-modified rock, faunal remains, and other materials associated with precontact life may be represented. Historic-era remnants of early Euro-American settlement and subsequent occupation are also considered.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

Drayton employs standard archaeological field methods to assess the potential for cultural resources within the project area. Field methods include a thorough visual reconnaissance of the property and subsurface examination of soils. Visual reconnaissance includes a detailed surface survey of the areas proposed for ground alteration (or other impacts) to examine existing ground disturbances and locate surficial cultural materials or structures with historic or archaeological importance or cultural concern. Subsurface examination through the excavation of shovel probes or large-scale mechanical excavation provides a detailed sample of soil conditions to assess the potential for, or presence/absence of, buried archaeological deposits. Subsurface excavation is typically dependent upon considerations of the landform, topography, project proposal, and geologic conditions.

Drayton's archaeological assessment was conducted on March 28 and 29, 2023 by Senior Archaeologist Alex Berry and Field Director Shawn Dennehy. Weather conditions were warm and sunny with a temperature of 50 degrees. A visual inspection of the project area was conducted to examine the terrain, observe existing ground disturbances, and locate surficial cultural materials. The project area is comprised of approximately 5.32 acres of developed land. A single-family residence and several outbuildings are situated on the eastern portion of the property (Photos 1 – 5). The western section of the project area is an empty field that was once used for agriculture purposes (Photos 6 – 11). Soil exposures were limited with thick grass covering the majority of the project area. No cultural materials were observed during the visual inspection of the project area.



Photo 1. Western view of the residence at 4128 Sunnyside Boulevard.



Photo 2. Southwestern overview of the structures observed on the eastern portion of the project area.



Photo 3. Southern view of the outbuildings located on the property.



Photo 4. Southern view of the barn located on the property.



Photo 5. Southern view of the garage located on the property.



Photo 6. Northern overview of the field located on the western portion of the project area.



Photo 7. Southwestern overview of the field located on the western portion of the project area.



Photo 8. Southern overview of the field located on the western portion of the project area.



Photo 9. Northeastern overview of the field located on the western portion of the project area.



Photo 10. Southeastern overview of the field located on the western portion of the project area.



Photo 11. Western overview of the field located on the western portion of the project area.

18 shovel probes were subsequently excavated throughout the property (Figure 6). Standard shovel probes consist of cylindrical pits measuring approximately 40 cm (15.75 in) in diameter. No predetermined target depth is set for probing, as depths are based on geologic conditions, water table, degree of disturbance, and professional judgment. Ideally, shovel probes are considered complete when at least 20 cm (approx. 8 in) of sterile soils are observed or an intact stratum of glacial deposits is encountered. Soils excavated from probes were screened through a shaker screen with quarter-inch hardware cloth. The shovel probes were completely backfilled, and the locations were marked with a GPS to compose a site sketch map.

Soil profiles were consistent with the previously described soils mapped for the area. All of the probes contained dark brown sandy loam and yellowish brown gravelly medial loam sediments overlying glacial till (Photo 12). A description of the soil sequence and composition of each shovel probe is described fully in Appendix A.



Figure 6. An aerial image illustrating shovel probe locations.



Photo 12. Example of soil profiles observed during subsurface survey of the project area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drayton’s cultural resources assessment consisted of a thorough background examination, field investigation, and production of this report. A professional archaeologist who meets or exceeds the criteria set forth in RCW: 27.53 conducted this review and concluded the project is located in an area of moderate probability for cultural resources. This assessment is based primarily on the property’s proximity to known archaeological sites, topography, and ecological context. No cultural materials were located during the field investigation. Based on the results of this review, Drayton recommends that the project proceed without further archaeological oversight.

Shovel testing is employed as a cost-effective means to evaluate subsurface conditions and locate buried cultural resources; however, it is not exhaustive. Therefore, no shovel testing regiment is 100% accurate in recovering or locating buried cultural resources. Regardless, Washington State law provides for the protection of all archaeological resources under Washington State Revised Codes of Washington (RCW) Chapter 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources. Be advised that the unauthorized removal, theft, and/or destruction of archaeological resources and sites are strictly prohibited. Further, this statute provides for prosecution and financial penalties, including consultation and the recovery of archaeological resources, for those found in violation. 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. Washington legal code, RCW 68.50.645 - Duty to Notify, provides a strict protocol for the notification of law enforcement and other interested parties if any human remains, regardless of perceived patrimony, are encountered.

The following section, Inadvertent Discovery Protocols, outlines the recommended procedures that property owners, project managers, construction crews, and others responsible for work should follow if cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS

Archaeological Resources

If archaeological resources (e.g., shell midden, faunal remains (bones), stone tools, historic glass, metal, or other materials) are observed during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity must stop and the area secured. The project archaeologist must be contacted immediately to inspect the materials and contact relevant parties. An assessment of the materials and consultation with government and tribal cultural resources staff is a requirement of Washington law. Once the situation has been assessed, steps to proceed can be determined.

Human Burials, Remains, or Unidentified Bone(s)

If human remains or indeterminate bones are encountered, work must stop immediately. The area surrounding the remains must be secured and of adequate size to protect them from further disturbance until the DAHP provides notice to proceed. The discovery of any human skeletal remains must be reported to law enforcement immediately. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains to determine whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, the State Physical Anthropologist at the DAHP will assume jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the disturbed remains. The State Physical Anthropologist will determine whether the remains are of Native or Non-Native origin and report that finding to appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes. The DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and deposition of the remains and authorize a timeline for the continuation of work.

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL PROBE INDEX

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
SP1		
0 - 28	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
28 - 76	Brown gravelly medial loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
76 - 80	Light grayish brown clayey sand with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial till)	Negative
SP2		
0 - 17	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
17 - 46	Light yellowish brown gravelly medial loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to root impasse		
SP3		
0 - 26	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
26 - 60	Brown gravelly medial loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
60 - 80	Light grayish brown clayey sand with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial till)	Negative
SP4		
0 - 6	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
6 - 45	Yellowish brown gravelly medial loam with pedons of glacial till mixed throughout and a moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
45 - 80	Light grayish brown clayey sand with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial till)	Negative
SP5		
0 - 18	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
18 - 41	Brown gravelly medial loam with high content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
41 - 57	Light grayish brown clayey sand with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial till)	Negative
SP6		
0 - 29	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
29 - 55	Brown gravelly medial loam with high content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
55 - 64	Light grayish brown clayey sand with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial till)	Negative
SP7		
0 - 28	Dark brown gravelly medial loam with high content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
28 - 64	Light grayish brown clayey sand with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial till)	Negative
SP8		
0 - 20	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
20 - 32	Brown gravelly medial loam with high content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
32 - 63	Light grayish brown clayey sand with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial till)	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table		
SP9		
0 - 30	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
30 - 60	Brown gravelly medial loam with high content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table		

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
SP10		
0 - 19	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
19 - 38	Brown gravelly medial loam with high content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
38 - 60	Light grayish brown clayey sand with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial till)	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to water table		
SP11		
0 - 25	Dark brown gravelly medial loam	Negative
25 - 60	Brown gravelly medial loam with high content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Probe terminated due to rock impasse		
SP12		
0 - 18	Gravelly silt loam, dark brown, moist; common very fine and fine roots; ten (10) to 15 percent rounded gravel and few small, rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths	Negative
18 - 25	Gravelly silt loam, brown, slightly moist; common very fine, fine, and few medium roots; ten (10) to 15 percent gravel and few rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
25 - 40	Gravelly silt loam, strong brown, moist; moderate very fine and fine roots; less than 5 percent fine and medium rounded concretions; ten (10) to 15 percent gravel and few rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
40 - 70	Gravelly fine sandy loam, olive brown, moist; moderate very fine and fine roots; less than five (5) percent red oximorphic concretions; five (5) to ten (10) percent gravel and few rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
70 – 80+	Gravelly clayey sandy loam, gray, moist; less than five (5) percent redoximorphic concentrations; firm, weakly cemented; ten (10) to 15 percent gravel, rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
Note: probe terminated due to glacial layer indicating soil was deposited before known cultural occupations and unlikely to have cultural materials within or below.		
SP13		
0 - 15	Gravelly silty loam, dark brown, moist; common very fine and fine roots; ten (10) to 15 percent rounded gravel and few small, rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
15 - 25	Gravelly silt loam, brown, slightly moist; common very fine, fine, and few medium roots; less than 5 percent fine and medium rounded concretions; ten (10) to 15 percent gravel and few rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
25 - 85	Gravelly silt loam, strong brown, moist; subangular blocky structure; moderate very fine and fine roots; less than 5 percent fine and medium rounded concretions; ten (10) to 15 percent gravel and few rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
85 – 90+	Gravelly clayey sand loam, gray, moist; less than five (5) percent redoximorphic concentrations; firm, weakly cemented; ten (10) to 15 percent gravel, moderate rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
SP14		
0 - 20	Gravelly silt loam, dark brown, moist; soft; common very fine and fine roots; five (5) percent rounded gravel and few small, rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
20 - 45	Gravelly silt loam, strong brown, moist; moderate very fine and fine roots; less than 5 percent fine and medium rounded concretions; ten (10) to 15 percent gravel and few rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
45 - 55	Gravelly clayey sandy loam, gray-brown, moist; firm; five (5) to ten (10) percent gravel, moderate rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
55 - 60	Gravelly clayey sandy loam, gray, moist; firm; five (5) to ten (10) percent gravel, few rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
Note: probe terminated due to glacial layer indicating soil was deposited before known cultural occupations and unlikely to have cultural materials within or below.		
SP15		
0 - 25	Gravelly silt loam, dark brown, moist; common very fine and fine roots; five (5) percent rounded gravel and few rounded cobbles small to large (up to 20 cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
25 - 50	Gravelly sandy silt loam, strong brown, moist; moderate very fine and fine roots; five (5) percent gravel and few rounded small to large cobbles (average 10cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
50 - 65	Sand loam. Dark yellow and brown. Large cobbles. Terminated at rock impasse. Several large, rounded cobbles (up to 20 cm).	Negative
Note: probe terminated at rock impasse. 20 – 25 cm rounded cobble/small boulder.		
SP16		
0 - 15	Gravelly silt loam, dark brown, moist; common very fine and fine roots; ten (10) percent rounded gravel and several small, rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
15 - 40	Gravelly silt loam, gray-brown, moist; common very fine and fine roots; 15 percent rounded gravel and several small, rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
40 - 50	Gravelly clayey sand loam, gray, very moist; less than five (5) percent redoximorphic concentrations; firm; 15 to 20 percent subangular gravel, moderate subrounded and rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SOIL DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
SP17		
0 - 25	Gravelly silt loam, dark brown, moist; common very fine and fine roots; ten (10) to 15 percent rounded gravel and few small, rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
25 -50	Gravelly silt loam, strong brown, moist; moderate very fine and fine roots; less than 5 percent fine and medium rounded red oximorphic concretions; ten (10) to 15 percent subangular gravel and few subrounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
50 - 60	Gravelly clayey silty sand loam, gray, very moist; less than five (5) percent redoximorphic concentrations; firm; 20 percent subangular gravel, moderate rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
Note: probe terminated at water table		
SP18		
0 - 15	Gravelly silt loam, dark brown, moist; common very fine and fine roots; ten (10) to 15 percent subangular gravel and few small, subrounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter). A small amount of charcoal is present at various depths.	Negative
15 - 48	Gravelly silt loam, strong brown, moist; moderate very fine and fine roots; less than 5 percent fine and medium rounded red oximorphic concretions; ten (10) to 15 percent subangular gravel and few subrounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
48 - 55	Gravelly clayey silty sand loam, gray, very moist; less than five (5) percent redoximorphic concentrations; firm; 20 percent subangular gravel, moderate rounded cobbles (average 5cm diameter).	Negative
Note: probe terminated at water table		