



# THE WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGIST

WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

c/o SEATTLE CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
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King County Requirements Affect Cultural Resources . . . . .	.1
UW to Establish Historic Preservation Program . . . . .	.1
Anthropology Series "Odyssey" Coming . . . . .	.1
Work on 45SN100 Materials . . . . .	.2
WAS 1979 Annual Dinner . . . . .	.2
Archaeological Reconnaissance and Monitoring at East Arlington County Park by A.R. Blukis Onat . . . . .	.3
Northwest Archaeology Course . . . . .	15

## NEW KING COUNTY REQUIREMENTS AFFECT CULTURAL RESOURCES

King County departments are now required to evaluate the effects which public construction will have on historic and archaeological sites. The new requirements are especially felt in parks and public work projects. The effect of these latest regulations, of course, is to give historic and archaeological resources an important priority in the county planning process.

An environmental assesement is now required for any project which would demolish or alter any structure more than 30 years old, excavate in sensitive areas where archaeological resources are known, or excavate more than 100 cubic yards.

According to a news item reported in Washington Landmarks, King County is the first local government in the state to implement formal historic/archaeological preservation procedures for public projects. If you desire further information, contact Mr. Jake Thomas, Preservation Planner for the county.

### UW TO ESTABLISH HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

The College of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of Washington has received a \$3,500 grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The grant will be used to help finance the establishment of a core curriculum in historic preservation.

The four courses tentatively planned are history and theory of preservation, architecture and urbanism in the Pacific Northwest, and two field courses or laboratories. Graduates of the program will earn a certificate in historic preservation and a master's degree.

### ANTHROPOLOGY SERIES "ODYSSEY" COMING

The first American-produced series on anthropology and archaeology is being prepared by Michael Ambrosino (creator of NOVA) for airing on PBS in March. The thirteen-week series, called ODYSSEY, will feature a few of the fascinating stories about people living throughout the world today and people who preceded us hundreds of years ago.

Funding for the program has been through the National Endowment for the Humanities, Corporation for Public Broadcasting and Polaroid Corporation.

Among some of the scheduled video journeys are the Arctic Circle, Indonesian jungles, a sunken Spanish galleon off the coast of Ireland, a review of 26 years in the life of a !Kung Bushwoman, plus tracing the advance of humans into the New World.

## WORK ON 45SN100 MATERIALS

Members of the Society have continued their excavation at 45SN100 near Duvall, Washington, although with less persistence than in past summers. Those who have shown themselves to be dedicated to our work there include, but are not limited to, Bob Beattie, Charles Kelley, Millie Thorsen, Ann Trynasty, and Lola Settles.

Least you assume that the Society has all but stopped working at 45SN100 you should be aware that significant work with the excavated materials has been made by our members in the laboratory at Seattle Central Community College. Our entire artifact collection is cataloged and work has begun in earnest on the preparation of an occasional paper dealing with the Society's many years work at the site. The occasional paper is being guided by John Putnam.

During the year the excavations at 45SN100 have provided a group of teachers a first-hand view of archaeological techniques. The group was from the Pacific Science Center and were enrolled in a course on archaeology taught by Nan Munsell. They visited the site as part of their coursework.

The site has also been entertaining other members of the public. Unfortunately these people are not among those who have learned to respect our nation's archaeological resources, for they have dug a gigantic hole at one end of the site, nearly devastating that entire area. An inspection of the pothunters' labors was made by Bob Beattie, Astrida Blukis Onat and Lee Bennett at various times during the year and included checking through the backdirt piles. It is apparent from the backdirt that the pothunters were using screens and took only the "prettiest" or "best" artifacts which they found; they left behind some of the artifacts which they apparently thought "ugly" or "crude". At the present time we do not know the identity of the pothunters but the local Sheriff has been notified as has the Game Warden for the area. In case you're wondering, unlawful excavation of a known archaeological resource brings Federal and State sanctions.

## WAS 1979 ANNUAL DINNER

A strong showing of members and guests was made at the Society's annual dinner meeting. The dinner was held again this year at Ivar's Salmon House on Lake Union in Seattle. A drawing for door prizes was held with the prizes including a box of chocolates, champagne, and canned salmon.

The Society presented Dr. Alex Krieger with a certificate of appreciation for his many years of involvement with amateur archaeological groups. He was active in Texas during his early years in archaeology and was instrumental in establishing the credibility of amateurs in the field.

It was also announced at the dinner that Lee Bennett would be resigning her position as editor for the WAS publications effective December 31, 1979. She will be moving to McCall, Idaho to assume the position of Forest Archaeologist for the Payette National Forest in February 1980. Del Nordquist, former editor

for the Society, will take over as interim editor until someone else can be found to be editor. Del, by the way, was responsible for the first Washington Archaeologist issues and was one of the founders of the Society. We welcome him back to the editor's job and look forward to helping him with publications.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND MONITORING  
AT EAST ARLINGTON COUNTY PARK

by Astrida R. Blukis Onat

On September 25, 1978, the author was contacted by William T. Belshaw, Assistant Director of Snohomish County Parks and Recreation concerning Archaeological Reconnaissance of the East Arlington County Park site. Archaeological Reconnaissance of the site was conducted October 6, 1978. Monitoring of construction activities was conducted by the author on February 26, 1979 and again on March 16, 1979. The following is a report of the archaeological investigations<sup>1</sup>.

Archaeological Field Reconnaissance

Property Description

The East Arlington County Park site is located in the UTM Zone 10, 686366 at 122°04'30" longitude, 48°11' latitude, elevation 150 feet above sea level (Map 1). The site is situated three miles southeast of Arlington between the south fork of the Stillaguamish River and Jordan Road, where Jim Creek flows into the river. The site was formerly two farmsteads.

Literature Search

When first informed of the location of the County Park the author concluded that the park site could be part of archaeological site 45SN14, the original Olcott site for which an entire early archaeological complex has been named. The Olcott complex is thought to be 6000 years old and older.

Field notes by Robert S. Kidd from January 1960 through December of 1961 were consulted. Additional information about the site was located in three publications:

Butler, B.R.

1961 The Old Cordilleran Culture in the Pacific Northwest. Occasional Papers of the Idaho State Museum, Number 5.



Map I  
East Arlington County Park

Arlington

Edgecomb

Sisco

Sisco Heights

Jordan

Olson

LANDING FIELD

NORTH

SOUTH

Skouites Sch

Fork

FORK

Porte

Bea

Fork

FORK

Fork

Fork

Kidd, R.S.

1964 A Synthesis of Western Washington Prehistory from the Perspective of Three Occupational Sites. M.A. thesis, University of Washington, Seattle.

Thomson, Jack

1961 Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the Pilchuck River and South Fork of the Stillaguamish River. The Washington Archaeologist 5(3).

Artifacts collected at 45SN14 included: chipped points, many of basalt; an assortment of cobble tools; and chipping detritus. All artifacts were heavily weathered. Weathering on the artifacts indicated they came from the contact zone between the surface soil (A horizon, reddish-brown) and an older soil (B horizon, yellowish). Some artifacts are colored by one soil, some the other, but there does not appear to be any typological distinction between the artifacts of the two weathering colors. A possible hearth was located in an undisturbed portion of the site. However, most of the site has been disturbed several times by logging and plowing. Most of the artifacts collected by the Olcotts, their friends and neighbors, and the R.S. Kidd field crew were found on plowed surfaces.

On a lower terrace (150') on both sides of the 200' bench (above Jim Creek and above the Stillaguamish River) a few artifacts also were discovered. There is some question as to whether the artifacts on this lower terrace consist of a primary deposit or were secondarily deposited as a result of erosion of the upper terrace, scatter due to logging and subsequent erosion, or were thrown there by berry pickers. This question needs further consideration.

#### Reconnaissance Procedure

At this time only the immediate area of the farm on the 150' terrace (the Ranger's residence) is to be altered in any manner. The house is to be rehabilitated, the barn restored, restrooms and related utilities are to be constructed, and there are to be improvements of the entry, circulation and parking of visitor vehicles.

The reconnaissance of October 6, 1978 was conducted in the following manner:

1. All areas of the farm showing evidence of recent soil disturbance were examined. These included: areas of flower beds around the house; a newly cut track from the farm terrace (150') to a lower terrace (125') immediately to the west of the house and work shed; earth from post holes in the area to the west of the barn where a new corral had been constructed; and an area to the southeast of the barn where ground disturbance was apparent. One artifact was recovered in the corral area, another in the area southeast of the barn, and a waste flake was discovered in a flower bed to the east of the house.

2. Shovel test holes (30 x 30 x 50 cm) were placed to the east of the farm house, in the corral, and in the area to the

southeast of the barn to determine stratigraphy. From the test and surface observations it was apparent that the entire farmstead, from the northern entry of the park to the walnut trees behind the barn, has been greatly disturbed. Although artifacts may be found they would not be in situ. No further artifacts were found in these areas.

3. The area south of the walnut trees, an old orchard, was tested with the aid of four CETA workers assigned to the park. Nine shovel tests were made in this location. Four of the tests yielded artifacts (Map 2). Stratigraphy of the tests indicates that some undisturbed areas of the site may be found from the 160' contour line to the 150' contour. All areas above the 160' contour appear disturbed by an old road bed. The artifacts were found within the upper 25 cm of the site. The area to the south of the orchard, a "cedar forest" may also contain archaeological materials. It was not tested at this time as it is not to be immediately impacted.

4. Since a trail is to be constructed from the farm to the mouth of Jim Creek (from directly west of the house, leading north, along two lower terraces) this area was also inspected. Both terraces (at 125' and 100') are remnants of earlier floodplains. The current floodplain of the Stillaguamish River is about 80' in elevation at this location. Shovel tests were placed at 30 meter intervals along the proposed trail but no evidence of prehistoric cultural material was seen. However, to the south of the inspected area the badly deteriorated remains of an older farm were apparent. They consisted of collapsed structures, old machinery, and an overgrown orchard. The old farm is located on the 100' terrace.

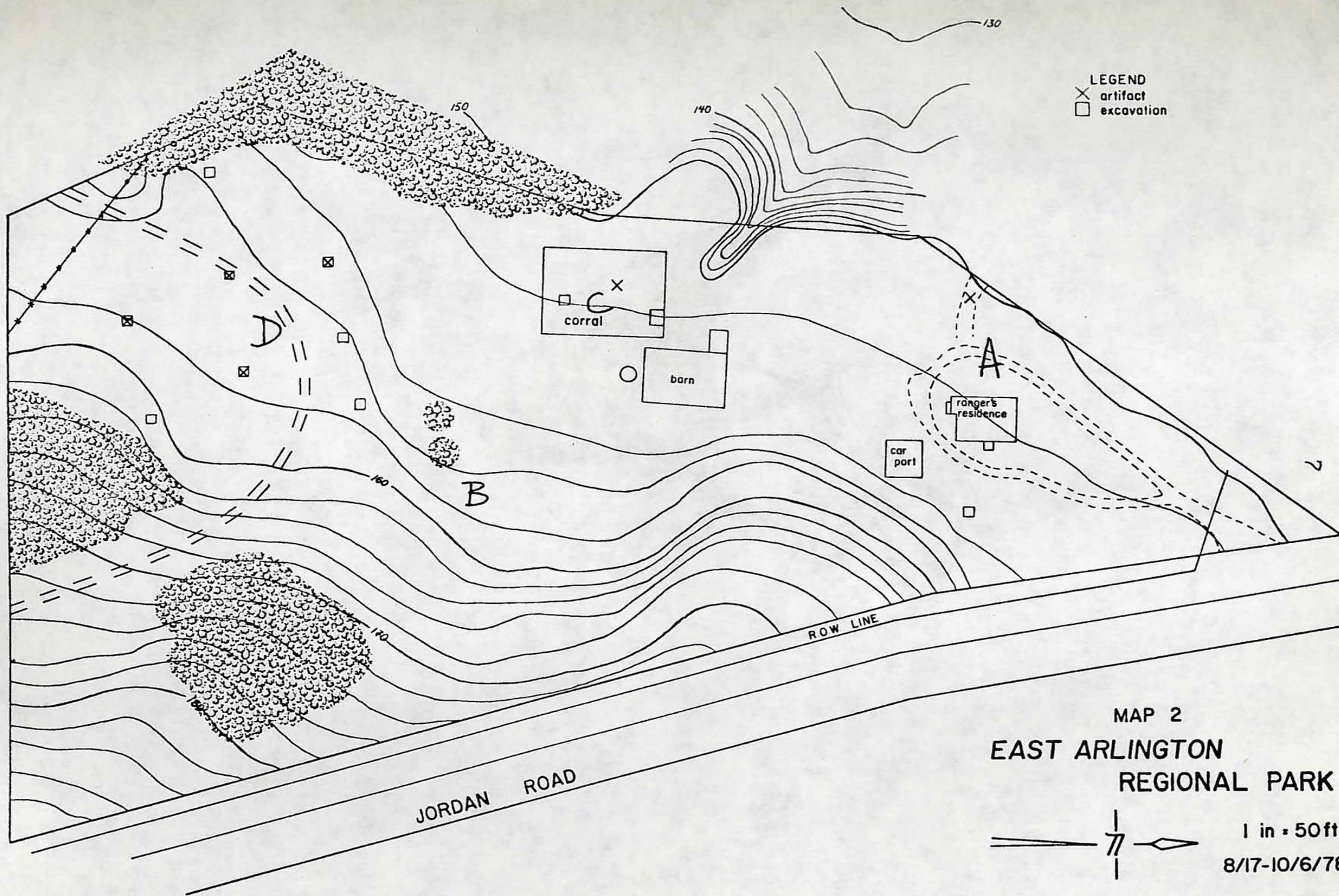
All prehistoric artifacts collected during the reconnaissance are of the Olcott variety. All displayed weathering. Three of the objects are illustrated (Figures 1-3).

From information gathered in field notes, published reports, and present reconnaissance, it appears that 45SN14 was located immediately southeast of the East Arlington County Park property, on the 200' terrace and possibly on lower terraces on both the Stillaguamish River and Jim Creek sides. Although some question exists as to how artifacts found on the lower terraces relate to those on the higher terrace, they are at this time considered as part of the 45SN14 area.

Due to the typological similarity of artifacts and the proximity of the Park site to the Olcott location (45SN14) the 150' terrace at the Park was considered at part of 45SN14 during the reconnaissance work. It was later changed to 45SN63 as discussed below.

#### Archaeological Monitoring

On February 26, 1979 the author monitored excavation for repair of the residence, and an associated drainfield, as well as excavation for construction of restrooms at East Arlington County Park. On March 16, 1979 the excavation of the drainfield associated with the restrooms was also monitored. The monitoring was conducted according to an agreement between the Blukis



MAP 2  
 EAST ARLINGTON  
 REGIONAL PARK

1 in = 50 ft  
 8/17-10/6/78

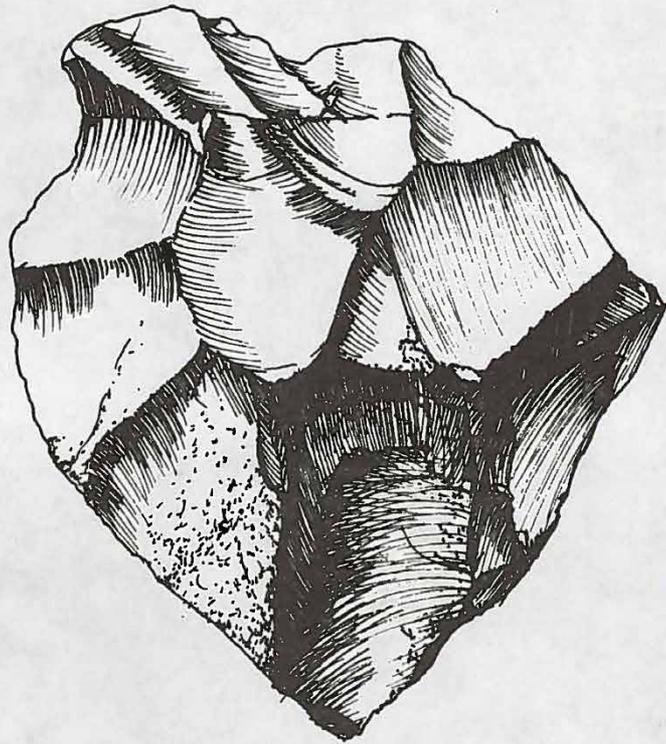


figure 1

scale 1:1

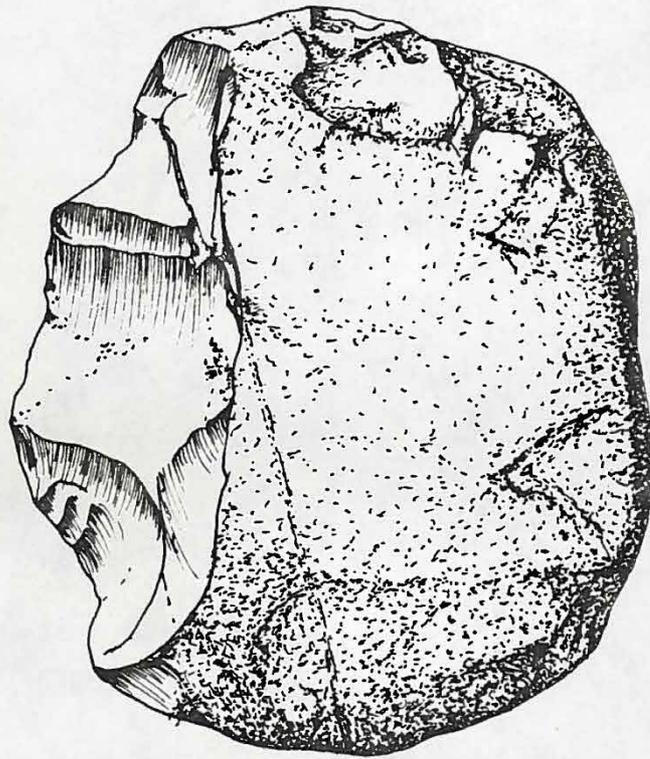


figure 2

scale 1:1

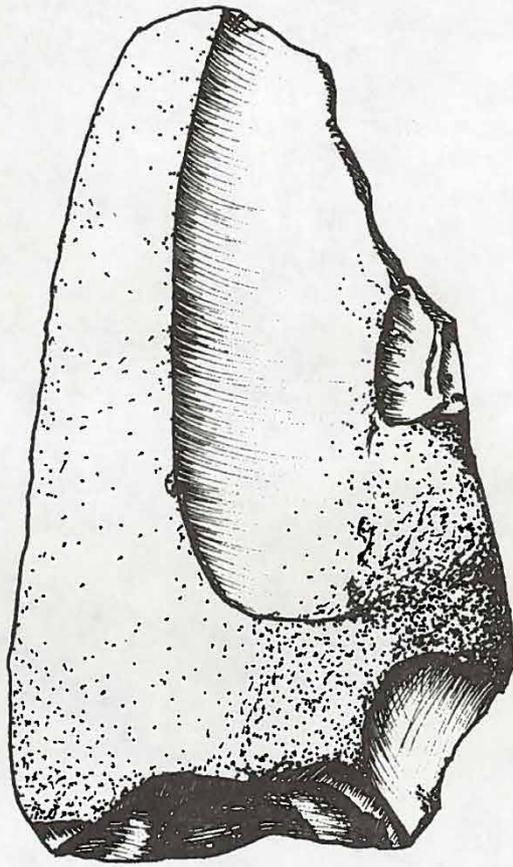


figure 3

scale 1:1

Archaeological Consulting Service and Snohomish County Parks and Recreation. The studies described below indicated that excavation of a well and renovation of a barn did not need monitoring.

#### Residence and Residence Drainfield

Few cultural materials were expected in this area (Map 2) and none were recovered. Although a possible flake was recovered from the residence area during reconnaissance, excavation indicated that the soil around the residence and in the drainfield area is very shallow. Since the soil present is mixed with glacial till it appears that the old surface of this portion of the terrace may have been stripped during some phase of construction of the residence.

#### Restroom, Drainfield, Well and Barn Renovation

Several artifacts were recovered in the restroom drainage area as well as in the drainfield placed in the corral southwest of the barn. Excavation also showed that the area west of the restrooms (on both sides of the barn and corral) is heavily disturbed. It is unlikely that all artifacts disturbed by drainfield excavation were recovered. However, the sample collected is characteristic of the Olcott (45SN14) assemblage described by Butler (1961) and Kidd (1964).

A total of twenty-two stone tools and five waste flakes were recovered during all phases (reconnaissance and monitoring) of study at East Arlington County Park. The general area in which each object was found is shown in Map 2. The tools can be classified into eleven descriptive categories as given in Table I.

Artifacts from the original Olcott site (45SN14) were associated with Lynden sandy loam soils (Kidd 1964). Lynden sandy loam is a brown, dark brown, or dark yellowish brown soil; with a yellowish-brown, loose loamy sand subsoil; and sandy glacial outwash of mixed origin as parent material. East Arlington County Park contains Lynden loam and Lynden sandy loam on the upper terraces (200' and 150'). The lower terraces (125' and 100') contain Puget silt loam and Puget loam and are not known to contain Olcott materials.

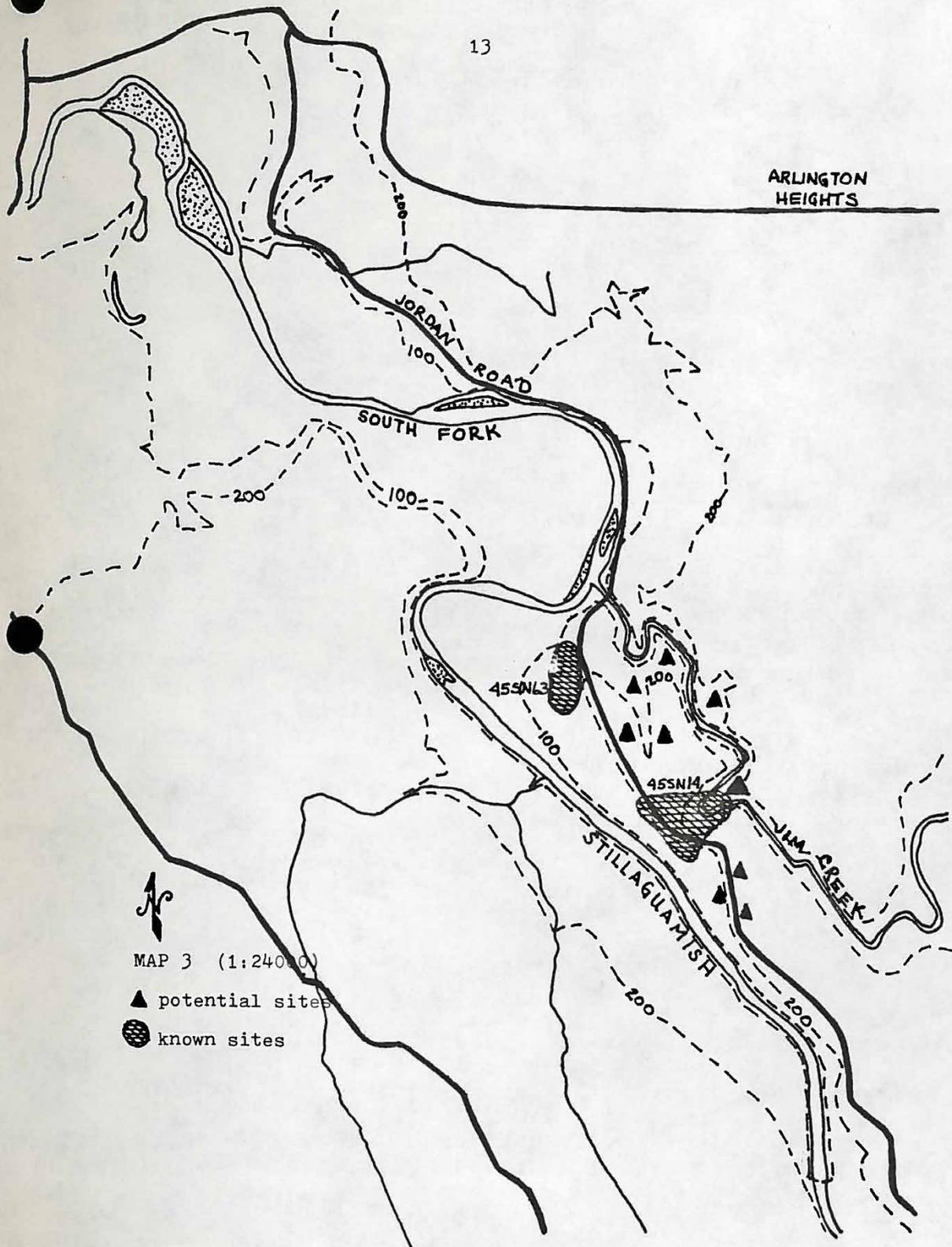
It is possible that both the 150' and 200' terraces between south fork of the Stillaguamish River and Jim Creek contain Olcott materials. However the deposits may be intermittent. The 150' terrace to the south of the Park orchard on the Stillaguamish River side narrows at the 17/18 Section line; then widens again below the Olcott site (45SN14); and finally narrows at gaging station 99 above the river. On the Jim Creek side of the terraces, the 150' terrace is present at gaging station 106 on both sides of the creek and in one short section close to the mouth of the creek. The areas which reportedly contain some Olcott type artifacts are marked on Map 3. Since the deposits appear to be intermittent, each section would warrant a separate site number.

As a result of the monitoring activities, a request for a separate site number for the Arlington Park deposits was made to the Washington Archaeological Research Center. The site

TABLE I - Stone Tools from East Arlington County Park

Type and Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Location	Reference
Cobble Tool-bifacially worked, unifacial retouch (Fig. 1)	10.1	8.6	2.5	B	Butler Fig 6g Mitchell Plate Ia, IIIi
	6.8	6.5	3.7	C	
Cobble Chopper-unifacial edge working (Fig. 2)	6.7	5.5	2.0	A	Mitchell Plate If, IIc,d, Va
	10.1	8.8	2.5	C	
	10.3	6.1	2.5		
Cobble Chopper-edge worked, steep edge	10.3	7.6	5.0	B	Mitchell Plate Ih
	9.7	7.1	5.0	B	
	8.0	6.5	3.7	C	
Cobble Spall-triangular unifacially worked; bifacial edging along short side of triangle (Fig. 3)	11.5	8.9	4.7	C	
	11.5	8.4	4.0	C	
	11.5	7.0	3.4	C	
	9.4	5.4	2.0	C	
Flake Tool-rhomboidal	9.6	6.7	2.5	D	
	19.1	6.8	2.5	B	
Flake Tool-oval butt end and rounded edge	11.0	5.6	3.3	C	
	9.2	6.1	1.6	C	
Used Flake-unifacially worked	11.3	8.1	2.9	D	
Flake Tool-bifacially worked; ovoid	8.0	3.8	1.8	C	
	5.5	4.5	2.2	B	
Spall Tool-bifacially worked; concave edge	9.3	5.9	2.5	C	
Spall Scraper-oval; edge wear	5.8	3.5	0.7	C	
Spall Scraper-round; edge wear	7.1	6.2	0.9	B	

ARLINGTON  
HEIGHTS



MAP 3 (1:24000)

- ▲ potential sites
- known sites

reported herein is now designated 45SN63. A site form was filed with the research center.

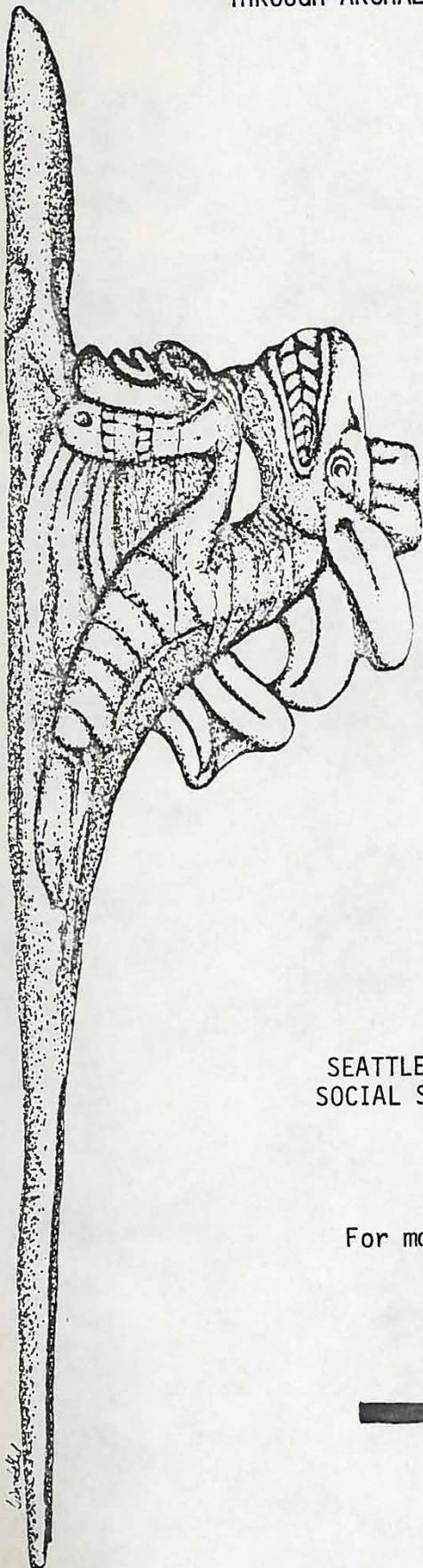
#### Notes

1. The information presented in this report was compiled from two separate reports written by Astrida R. Blukis Onat and submitted to Snohomish County Parks and Recreation. The reports were provided by Blukis Onat for this publication.
2. The illustrations of the Olcott tools were drawn by Mark Rankin.

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EXPLORE THE ANCIENT CULTURES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST  
THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICALLY RECOVERED ARTIFACTS



COURSE: ANT 105 - Northwest Archaeology  
 ITEM NUMBER: D-018  
 CREDITS: 3-5  
 DATE: WINTER QUARTER 1980, beginning Jan. 7  
 and extending through March 21, 1980.  
 TIME: 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. - Saturdays  
 LOCATION: BE 4118  
 DESCRIPTION: The course will focus on the ancient  
 Native American cultures of the  
 Pacific Northwest as interpreted  
 from archaeologically excavated  
 materials.  
 COURSE  
 OBJECTIVES: To give an outline of the environ-  
 mental setting of the Pacific North-  
 west and the place Native American  
 cultures had in the area. To show  
 how environmental and cultural  
 changes interrelated in the past  
 12,000 years.  
 INSTRUCTOR: Astrida R. Onat

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