

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Trustland Trails ADA and Equestrian Trailhead Parking Lot and Picnic Grounds and ADA Loop Trail Project, Whidbey Island, Washington

Prepared for:

South Whidbey Parks and Recreation District



by:

Mark J. Hovezak, M.A.
Rosario Archaeology, L.L.C.
3754 Greenville Street
Bellingham, WA 98226
360.756.5207

15 October 2009

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Rosario Archaeology conducted a cultural resources survey for the South Whidbey Parks and Recreation District (SWPRD) at the proposed Trustland Trails ADA and Equestrian Trailhead Parking area and for the associated route of the proposed ADA loop trail. The project is located within Island County Tax Parcels # R32916-408-0600 and R32192-089-0640. Funding for the project is expected to be provided in part by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office and SWPRD is complying state requirements in accord with Executive Order 05-05. The Trustland Trails Project is located on Whidbey Island in Township 29 North, Range 3 East, Section 16, in the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of that section, on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Langley, Washington quadrangle map. SWPRD is proposing to meet the needs of the South Whidbey Island community by providing a safe and accessible entrance, parking area, and ADA loop trail for Trustland Trails Park. The trailhead development is proposed to consist of 0.25 acres for trailhead parking and a ½ mile-long, 4 ft wide, loop trail that is ADA compliant. The scope of the project includes the clearing and grading of a parking lot, building a learning shelter and tool storage facility, hitching posts, mounting stations, loading ramps, restrooms, tables, benches, bike rack and the ADA loop trail. Project size totals approximately 0.5 acre,

The primary objective of archaeological survey was to make a determination, through examination of library materials, archived records, and project area soils and environment, whether cultural resources of significance exist within areas proposed for development. Based on background research, expectations for encountering cultural resources in the project area were extremely low. Fieldwork involved intensive examination of the modern ground surface, the excavation of sixteen shovel probe units spaced at 30 m intervals, and the screening of excavated sediments for artifact recovery. The project area occurs in a forested area that appears to have been logged at least twice. Subsurface investigations encountered forest floor duff and glacial till. No pre-contact or historic period cultural resources were observed on the modern ground surface or in any layer of any subsurface test unit. **No Historic Properties were identified as a result of field investigations. Rosario recommends that a Determination of No Historic Properties Affected be presented by SWPRD to the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for the proposed project.** No further archaeological work is, therefore recommended at this time. The proposed project should proceed as planned. Should a substantial change in the project design occur, the new plan should be reviewed by the DAHP and a professional archaeologist in reference to the present study to determine whether additional archaeological assessment is required for the new design.

Archaeological survey work in heavily forested environments should be considered to be a limited view of the potential for a project area to yield evidence of archaeological resources. As such, there is a very slight possibility that archaeological resources will be encountered during the construction phase of the project. The report establishes county, tribal, and state notification protocols for SWPRD to follow in the unlikely circumstance that cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the construction phase of the project.

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INTRODUCTION

Rosario Archaeology, L.L.C. (*Rosario*) was contacted by the South Whidbey Parks and Recreation District (*SWPRD*) in May 2009 concerning the need for cultural resources survey at the proposed Trustland Trails ADA and Equestrian Trailhead Parking and Picnic area and for the associated route of the proposed ADA loop trail. Proposed developments are located within Island County Tax Parcels # R32916-408-0600 and R32192-089-0640. These parcels, comprising 200 acres, were formerly part of the Washington Department of Natural Resources Trust Land Transfer Program and were obtained by *SWPRD* in 2007. Funding for the project is expected to be provided in part by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. As part of the process leading up to actual funding, *SWPRD* is complying with a request from State Archaeologist Robert Whitlam for an archaeological survey of the proposed development. Dr. Whitlam's request is in accord with Executive Order 05-05 (EO 05-05). EO 05-05 requires that all capital construction projects and land acquisitions for the purpose of a capital construction project, not undergoing Section 106 review under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, be reviewed by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and affected Tribes to determine potential impacts to cultural resources.

Project Location and Description

The Trustland Trails Project is located in western Washington, in Island County, on Whidbey Island 11 mi west of Everett and 3 mi south-southwest of Langley. It is located in Township 29 North, Range 3 East, Section 16, in the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of that section, on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Langley, Washington quadrangle map (Figure 1). *SWPRD* is proposing to meet the needs of the South Whidbey Island community by providing a safe and accessible entrance, parking area, and ADA loop trail for Trustland Trails Park. The trailhead development is proposed to consist of 0.25 acres for trailhead parking and a ½ mile-long, 4 ft wide, loop trail that is ADA compliant. One goal is to provide a parking lot accessible by ADA users and equestrians in addition to all other hikers, bikers, fitness or trail enthusiasts. A second goal is to provide an outdoor learning shelter and park amenities for environmental education. The scope of the present phase of the project includes the clearing and grading of a parking lot, building a learning shelter and tool storage facility, hitching posts, mounting stations, loading ramps, restrooms, tables, benches, bike rack (Appendix A), and the ADA loop trail (Appendixes B & C). Project size totals approximately 0.5 acre.

PROJECT CONTEXT

Environmental Setting

The project is located in the northern part of the Puget Trough Province (Franklin and Dyrness 1973) in the northern part of the Puget Lowland (Easterbrook and Rahm 1970) near the south end of Whidbey Island. The project area is in an upland area near the central portion of south Whidbey Island and is situated at elevations between 220 and 235 ft above sea level. It is located 2.0 mi northwest of Useless Bay and 3.2 mi southwest of Saratoga Passage (Figure 2). The project area occurs in a low, forested divide between the community of Bay View, which is located 1 mi to the west, and Midvale Corner, which is located 1 mi east-southeast. Large marshy areas occur to the east and west of the divide. The hilly land surface rises to an elevation of 320 ft at a distance of 320 ft southwest of the project area and to an elevation of 360 ft at a distance of 335 ft west-northwest of the project area. The land surface drops very gradually to the southeast of the project toward Midvale Corner, which occurs at an elevation of 100 ft. To the northeast for several miles, the forested land surface is characterized by a series of low, north-south trending hills and valleys. The land surface elevation in this area ranges in elevation between 140 and 320 ft. The project area itself is nearly flat with slight depressions and hills and is divided by a shallow, southwest-northeast trending swale.

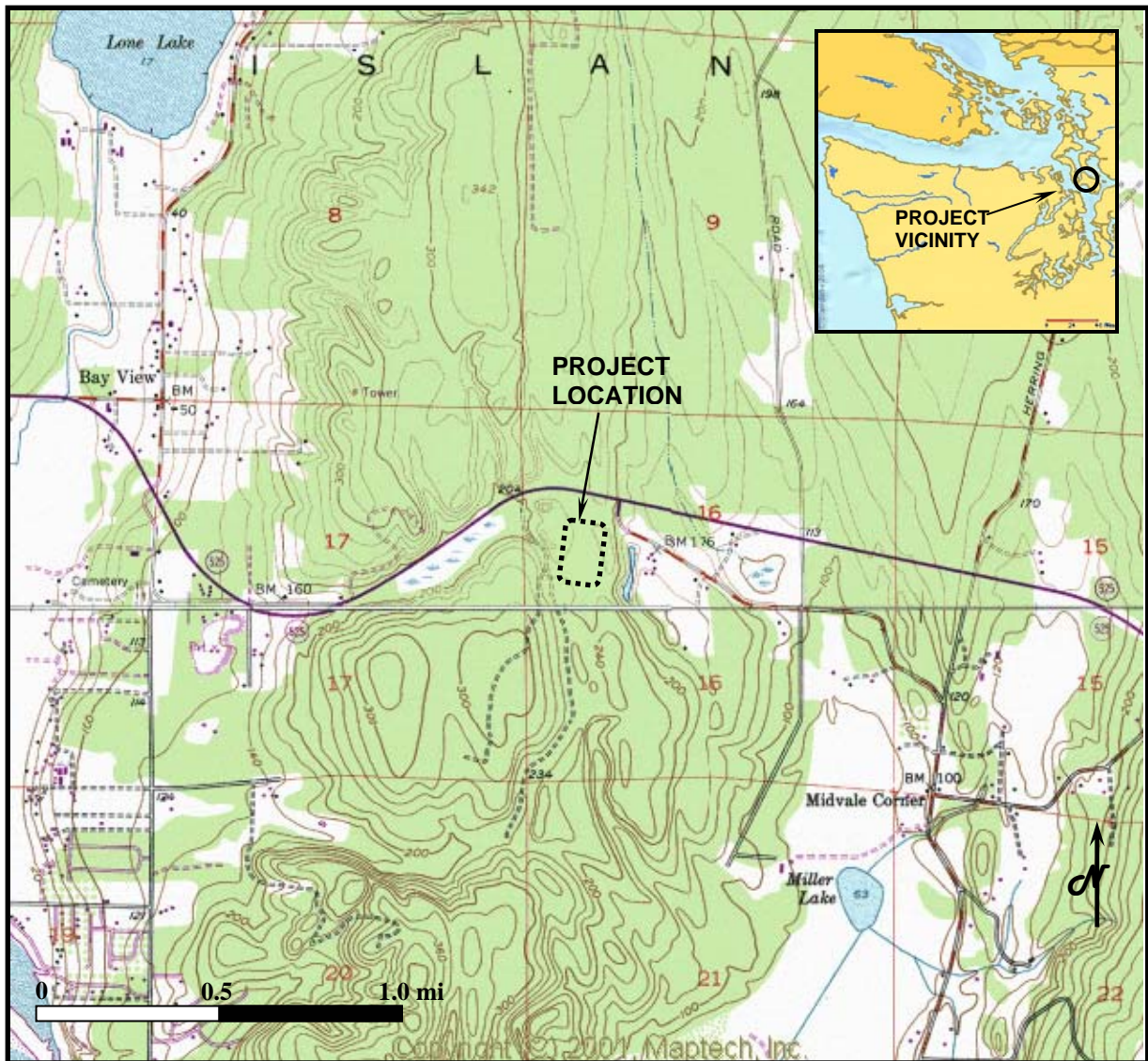


Figure 1. Project location (T29N, R3E, Sec. 16, W ½ of the NW ¼) plotted on a portion of the 1956 U.S.G.S. Langlely 7.5' topographic map (revised 1968) in northwestern Washington State.

Whidbey Island is the largest island in Puget Sound and is characterized by soils deriving largely from drift that was deposited by glaciers which once moved over the Sound area from the north (Ness and Richins 1958:3). The topography of south Whidbey Island consists of a rolling undulated upland, with low ridges and valleys oriented generally north-south and ranging in elevation between 100 and 300 feet. Soils comprising the South Whidbey Island upland in the vicinity of the project have been called Utsalady-Uselessbay complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes in a recent Island County soil survey data upgrade (Soil Survey Staff 2009). Project area soils were previously characterized as Whidbey gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes (Ness and Richins 1958). According to Soil Survey Staff (2009) soils comprising the Utsalady-Uselessbay complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes consist of 55 percent Utsalady and similar soils, 35 percent Uselessbay and similar soils, and 10 percent minor components. They describe a typical Utsalady profile as loamy sand to a depth of 42 inches and the sand interspersed with loamy sand for depths between 42 and 60 inches. They describe a typical Uselessbay profile as gravelly sandy loam to a depth of 8 inches, underlain with gravelly loamy sand

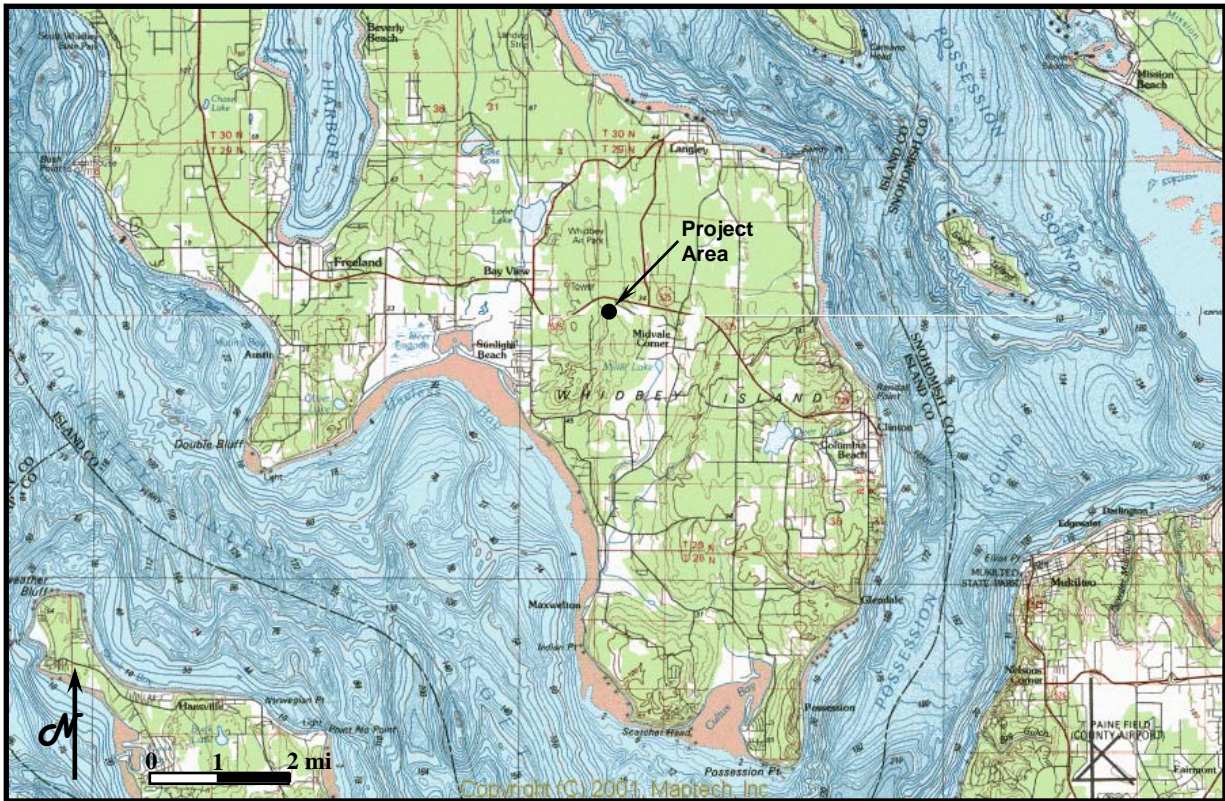


Figure 2. Project vicinity on south Whidbey Island plotted on a portion of the 1992 U.S.G.S. Seattle 1:100,000 topographic map.

to a depth of 15 inches, with gravelly sand occurring between depths of 15 and 37 inches and with gravelly sandy loam between depths of 37 and 60 inches. According to Ness and Richens (1958:33), Whidbey gravelly sandy loam soils developed from cemented gravelly till derived largely from granite, quartzite, schist, basalt, slate, and sandstone. They describe a typical profile in disturbed settings, such as the logged area in which the current project occurs, as follows:

... the surface layer to a depth of 7 inches, is brown friable gravelly sandy loam that contains considerable shot. The gravel in this layer is coated with fine material. When dry the surface soil is pale brown. From 7 to about 22 inches, the material is slightly grayer and lighter in color and is yellowish-brown, olive brown, or grayish-brown friable to nearly loose gravelly sandy loam or gravelly loamy sand. It contains less shot than the surface layer. This material grades to olive-brown or light olive-brown, mottled, firm gravelly sandy loam or gravelly loamy sand that is weakly cemented. It is very hard when dry and is light gray. Below a depth of about 30 inches, the material is strongly cemented dark-gray till composed of gravelly loamy sand.

The dense forests of Island County have all been logged, but were dominated by Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) associated with western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) (Ness and Richens 1958:5; White 1980:24). Other common trees and shrubs are vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium* sp.), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*), and salal (*Gaultheria shallon*). Nettles (*Urtica dioica*) are common in disturbed settings. Brackenfern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) forms a dense cover in open areas; swordfern (*Polystichum*

munitum) is common in shaded areas (Ness and Richins 1958:5). Soil Survey Staff (2009) ecological site data indicate that native vegetation for Utsalady-Uselessbay Complex soils probably consisted of a canopy dominated by Western hemlock and western red cedar with a salal-red huckleberry understory and with sword fern ground cover. Wessen (1988a:8-10) identified nine plant community types in his study of prehistoric cultural resources of Island County and identified the plants most common to each. The project area occurs within what Wessen (1988:9) calls the “Dry Coniferous Forest”. The Dry Coniferous Forest is defined by Wessen as a forest community of exposed north-facing near-shore areas and gently rolling interior settings below approximately 2,000 feet. It is dominated by dense stands of Douglas fir and western red cedar with salal common in the understory (Wessen 1988a:9).

Animals living in or near the project area in historic times likely included a variety of birds and mammals. Whidbey Island wolves were exterminated or driven from the island during the 1850s (White 1980:48). With the loss of wolves, introduced feral pig populations flourished becoming a nuisance to local potato farmers (White 1980:49). Elk (*Cervis canadensis*) populations, extensively utilized by Whidbey Island native people (Bryan 1963:11) were also exterminated by hunters on Whidbey during the 1850s (White 1980:50). Bear (*Euarctes americanus*) populations, also utilized by native peoples (Bryan 1963:11) hung on until the early 20th century when they too were eradicated (White 1980:149-150). Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) remained the only large wild herbivore to sustain populations on the island due to their superb adaptability (White 1980:150). Bryan (1963:11) notes the presence of cougar on Whidbey Island. California quail (*Lophortyx californica*) and pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) were introduced in the nineteenth century and proliferated on Whidbey Island until heavy hunting pressure nearly obliterated them (White 1980:150). Eastern cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus floridanus*) were introduced to Whidbey Island in the 1930s and quickly became a pest before populations stabilized in the late 1940s (White 1980:150). Other mammals common to Whidbey include raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), weasels (*Mustela* spp.), and skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) (White 1980:150). Campaigns by hunters to exterminate predators during the 1930s relegated bald eagles to occasional visitor status (White 1980:151). Ducks remain abundant on the island (White 1980:148), however. Numerous shellfish, fish and marine mammal species live along Whidbey Island shorelines as well. Many of these have been listed by Bryan (1963) and Wessen (1988a:11-12).

Cultural Setting

South Whidbey Island was inhabited by Coast Salish peoples at the time of historic contact (Bryan 1955, 1963; Gibbs 1855, 1877; Smith 1901, 1907; Vancouver 1801; Wilkes 1845). Southern Coast Salish peoples living in the south Whidbey Island area of Northern Puget Sound at that time were part of the Northern Lushootseed linguistic group (Suttles and Lane 1990). The Northern Puget Sound region has been defined by the Skagit River drainage on the north, the Cascade Mountain divide to the east, the Snohomish River-Skykomish drainage on the south and Whidbey Island on the west, (Suttles and Lane 1990).

Broad interactive networks among Northern Lushootseed groups were maintained via shared ceremonial activities, marriage, and exchange (Suttles and Lane 1990; Miss and Campbell 1991). Such networks also existed among members of these groups with Salishan speakers in southern Puget Sound and in the Georgia Straits/Fraser Delta regions (Suttles and Lane 1990; Miss and Campbell 1991). Similar lifestyles, modes of adaptation, site types and material culture remains characterize these groups (Miss and Campbell 1991, Wessen 1988a). Commonalities among Puget Sound Salish included settlement and subsistence systems based on anadromous fish availability and procurement and seasonal rounds focused on augmenting salmon with other plant and animal resources (Boyd 1990:135; Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Miss and Campbell 1991). Bryan (1963:11) states that shellfish likely were the single most important source of food for pre-contact northern Puget Sound

populations and that deer, elk, and duck figured prominently in the diet of Whidbey Island populations as well. Winter villages, with large permanent structures, and temporary seasonal resource exploitation camps defined settlement patterns (Haeberlin and Guenther 1930: Miss and Campbell 1991; Mitchell 1983; Wessen 1988a).

Northern Lushootseed speakers who lived in the vicinity of the lower Snohomish River (Suttles and Lane 1990), Whidbey Island south of the Greenbank area (Young 2007), and most of Camano Island (Cameron et al 1995) at the time of EuroAmerican contact were known as the Snohomish people. United States government documentation compiled in 1849 and presented to the U.S. Congress in 1850 places the location of the Snohomish people at that time along the Snohomish River and on southern Whidbey Island stating that “. . . the Sinahamish (sic) Indians live on a stream of that name, and the southern extremity of Whidly’s (sic) Island; total number about 330 . . .” (Lane 1850 in Tweddell 1953:11). According to Haeberlin and Gunther (1930:7), the Snohomish lived in four principal villages: “Hēbō’lb on the shores of the Sound four miles south of Tulalip; Tc’iL!ā’qs, the largest village, at Priest Point; nEg^uā’sx on the southern point of Whidbey Island; and TcEtc!qs at Sandy Point opposite Tulalip. They note that “tangible evidence of their occupation of the Snohomish River valley exists at Ebey’s Slough on the westernmost branch of the Snohomish River about two miles from Marysville” (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:7). Two Snohomish villages existed in the Snohomish area at locations along the Pilchuck River (Tweddell 1953:167-169). Snohomish summer camps were located nearby along the Snohomish river (Tweddell 1953:146). More in-depth as well as broad-reaching overviews of Southern Coast Salish cultures and lifeways can be found in Haeberlin and Gunther (1930), Suttles and Lane (1990), Miss and Campbell (1991); Tweddell (1953), and Wessen (1988a).

The earliest known contact between Europeans and the Southern Coast Salish occurred with the British expedition under George Vancouver in 1792 (Vancouver 1798, Menzies 1923 and Anderson 1939 in Suttles and Lane 1990:499). Based on their research, Suttles and Lane (1990:499) note that “At this time, the Southern Coast Salish showed evidence of having experienced a smallpox epidemic and they possessed some metal, but they appeared not to have encountered Europeans before”. Boswell (1999:17) places the dates of major smallpox outbreaks affecting Puget Sound populations as occurring in the 1770s and again about 1801, with subsequent outbreaks in 1836, 1838, 1853, and 1862 having less impact on Puget Sound populations. A Hudson’s Bay Company party passed through the region in 1824 and the company founded Fort Langley on the Fraser River in 1827 (Elliot 1912 in Suttles and Lane 1990:499). The company founded Fort Nisqually as a trading post in 1833 and Snohomish interactions with individuals at both the northern and southern facilities brought further changes (Tolmie 1963 in Suttles and Lane 1990:499). Interactions with traders brought the Snohomish people into contact with members of many different ethnic groups, lifeways, philosophies, ideas, and material culture items (Suttles 1951 and Tolmie 1963 in Suttles and Lane 1990:499). Roman Catholic missionaries brought further changes in 1839 and 1840 when Fathers Francis Norbert Blanchet and Modeste Demers traveled through Puget Sound teaching Christian doctrine (Whitehead 1981 in Suttles and Lane 1990:499). Father Blanchet ministered to the people who were led by Tslalakum in the vicinity of what became Ebey’s Landing during the late spring of 1940 (Kellogg 1934:10-11). According to an account cited by Kellogg (1934:13), Marcel Bernier came to Whidbey Island with Father Blanchet in 1842 and supervised the building of the first church to be constructed in that vicinity.

On the first of June, 1841, Captain Wilkes of the U.S. Exploring Expedition arrived at Penn Cove (Kellogg 1934:14). The expedition consisted of seven vessels, which were to be used in exploring and reporting on the Pacific Islands and the Pacific Coast of North America. At this time, Oregon was still under the Joint Occupancy Agreement with Great Britain. Excerpts from Kellogg’s

(1934:14) account describe observations of the native peoples of the Penn Cove area made by the Wilkes party, as follows:

The Expedition reported that the sachet (Skagit) Indians at this location lived in large, well-built lodges of timber and planks similar to those noted on the Columbia River. Wilkes noted that the leader, Netlam and his people seemed to have much reverence and affection for their religious instructors. They were in the process of building a large log church, near which already stood a very large wooden cross (Kellogg 1934:14). Wilkes also noted the presence of cultivated potato plots and several large enclosures, "four hundred or more feet in length, made of wooden timbers placed upright in the ground to a height of thirty feet" (Kellogg 1934:14). These provided protection against Haida slave hunters.

Archaeological Setting

Archaeological research on Whidbey Island began with visits to and descriptions of shell middens and rock cairns in the Penn Cove and Deception Pass area by the Jesup North Pacific Expedition in 1899 (Smith 1907; Smith and Fowke 1901). A survey of Whidbey Island shorelines by University of Washington (UW) researchers began 50 years later, as part of a larger project which culminated in a master's thesis and a regional survey report (Bryan 1955, 1963). This survey recorded many sites on northern Whidbey Island shorelines and 14 on southern Whidbey Island. For purposes of this discussion and for the remainder of this report, "southern Whidbey Island" will be taken to mean that portion of Whidbey Island south of Greenbank. Very little archaeological work was done between the mid-1950s and the mid-1970s (Wessen 1988a:23), when small cultural resource management surveys began to be conducted in areas planned for development.

No archaeological sites were recorded on southern Whidbey Island after the UW surveys of the mid-1950s until an extensive site survey project was conducted during 1987-88 (Wessen 1988a). The survey in the late 1980s was conducted in part to relocate and assess the condition of previously recorded sites, most of which were located along Island County marine shorelines, and in part to sample inland areas where previous survey efforts were minimal (Wessen 1988a). Two new archaeological sites were recorded on southern Whidbey Island during that project, although one of these is actually located slightly offshore on Hackney Island. Of the sixteen pre-contact sites recorded on southern Whidbey Island through 1988, 12 were identified as shell middens and 4 were earthworks (Wessen 1988:34). All were recorded on marine or marine estuary shorelines. Of the 12 southern Whidbey Island sites recorded by UW researchers during the 1950s, only 3 could be relocated during the 1988 survey (Wessen 1988a:63). Wessen (1988a:36-37) identified several disturbance mechanisms affecting Island County archaeological sites, including shoreline erosion, agricultural activities, and development-related disturbance. He observed that, while shoreline erosion is probably underrated as a disturbance mechanism, development-related disturbance appears to be the cause of most disturbances to archaeological resources. Agriculture appears to have little impact on the majority of Island County archaeological sites due to their locations on marine shorelines where agricultural activities do not generally occur. Along with his observation that a high rate of loss and disturbance of archaeological resources is ongoing, Wessen (1988a:66) noted that no detailed investigation of the contents and structure of any Island County prehistoric site resulting in the publication of a thorough research report had yet to taken place.

Prehistoric cultural reconstructions based upon archaeological research in Island County have been limited and those that exist were done by Bryan (1953, 1963) based on research completed in the mid-1950s (Wessen 1988a:67). Bryan proposed two cultural phases for Island County, which characterize a shift from an early terrestrial-oriented cultural stage to a later maritime-oriented adaptation (Wessen 1988a:67). Wessen (1988a:67) noted that Bryan's early stage, the Deception Pass Phase, is based on only one site and is not well defined or dated. The Deception Pass Phase is characterized by leaf-shaped basalt points, large stemmed points, and flaked cobbles and occurs in

North Whidbey Island prairie settings and in shell-free strata underlying shell midden deposits at Deception Pass (Wessen 1988a:27). In a later study of Deception Pass Phase materials, Nelson (1962) suggests that there may be some indication of increased wood working and fishing during this phase (cited in Wessen 1988a:28). The later Penn Cove Phase, bears close resemblance to the Gulf of Georgia Culture Type of Mitchell (1990), which is similar to or continuous with ethnographically documented early historic Coast Salish cultures (Wessen 1988a:67).

On a larger scale, Onat (1987:17-19) has proposed a developmental sequence to characterize pre-contact through contact-period human adaptations in the northern Puget Sound region. The sequence consists of four broad resource-based time periods (Onat 1987:17). The first of these is termed the “Generalized Resource Development—Post-Glacial Settlement” period and dates to the 13,000-6,000 years before present (BP) time frame. Sites dating to this time period are located more than 100 ft above present sea levels and/or considerably inland from modern shorelines. Onat (1987:17) notes that these sites are often found on former river terraces. Artifacts characteristic of this time period are leaf-shaped projectile points and knives, many of basalt, and a variety of pebble and heavy spall tools (Onat 1987:18). Sites are thought to represent food procurement and processing camps. The second period of cultural development is the “Specialized Resource Development—Developmental Salish” dating to 6,000-2,500 years BP (Onat 1987:18). The artifact assemblage for this period includes numerous ground stone implements, medium-sized projectile points of basalt, microblades and microblade cores, knives, adzes, celts, bone and antler tools, ground shell implements, and toggling harpoons. Shell middens occur after 4,000 years BP. These sites appear to have been temporary food procurement camps, but some sites may have been villages containing permanent structures (Onat 1987:18). Onat (1987:18) called the well-documented third cultural period the “Specialized Resource Management—Established Coast Salish” and places it within a date range of 2,500-250 years BP. Onat (1987:18) noted that “manufactured objects and other artifacts in coastal sites from this period show a full-scale development of the maritime oriented cultures known from the ethnographic record” and that “inland sites reflect the fully developed land mammal hunting and upriver fishing traditions of the Cascade foothills.” Onat’s (1987:19) final cultural period, the “Cultural Conflict—Euro-American Contact period dates to the 250-150 BP time frame and is poorly documented. Onat observed that contact with Euro-American diseases during this period changed the population and composition of Native American communities and contact with Euro-Americans caused pervasive alterations in traditional life ways.

Five of the six archaeological survey projects that were located within two miles of the present project area have resulted in no finds of pre-contact or historical sites or isolates. Bryan’s archaeological survey of Northern Puget Sound shorelines resulted in the discovery of a Native American site on the northeast shore of Useless Bay. The site was recorded as a “50’ square of dense shell” that had been “destroyed by white occupation” after being “filled” for a garden plot (Bryan 1953). A Smithsonian trinomial designation of 45IS23 was assigned, but subsequent efforts to re-date the site have failed (Wessen 1988a-b, 2005). The site is located at a distance of 1.7 miles from the present project. Three of the six archaeological projects that have been conducted within two miles of the present project were situated away from marine shorelines. Two of these were located in forested uplands, similar to the present project. No sites were located during these projects. A list of projects within two miles of the project is presented in Table 1.

Two additional surveys have been conducted in forested uplands within 3 miles of the current project, also without locating pre-contact or historic cultural resources. One of these was a small survey just to the south of Langley (Landreau & Geffen 2003) and the other was a 5 acre survey on the shore of Deer Lake 3 miles to the southeast of the project (Wessen 1988a).

Table 1: Archaeological Investigation Projects within 2 Miles of Trustland Trust Project

Project Type	Project Size (ac)	Project Location	Project Setting	Project Findings	Report Author/Date	Dist/Dir From Proj
Surface survey	< 1	SR 525 - Bayview Road intersection	previously disturbed interior upland	No pre-contact or historic cultural resources	Robinson 1998	1.2 mi W
Surface survey with 17 shovel probes	1.84	T29N, R3E, Sections 3 & 10 south of Langley	interior upland	No pre-contact or historic cultural resources	Robinson 2004	1.3 mi ENE to 2.5 mi NE
Surface survey	10	T29N, R3E, Sec 5 on N shore of Lone Lake	forested lake shore	No pre-contact or historic cultural resources	Wessen 1988a	1.6 mi NW
Archaeological Survey		T29N, R3E, Section 19 at Useless Bay	protected saltwater shoreline	Shell midden site 45IS23	Bryan 1953, 1955, 1963	1.7 mi SW
Archaeological Survey		T29N, R3E, Section 19 at Useless Bay	protected saltwater shoreline	No pre-contact or historic cultural resources	Wessen 1988a-b, 2005	1.7 mi SW
Surface survey		Sun Vista/Sunlight Beach on Useless Bay, T29N, R3E		report not located during archival research	Wessen 1994, 2005	c. 1.7 mi SW

Historical Setting

Several previous accounts provide details of the historic exploration of Whidbey Island (Cahail, n.d; Vancouver 1801) and the occupation and development of the south Whidbey Island vicinity by historic immigrants (Kellogg 1934; White 1980). Historic Euro-American settlement in Snohomish territories began during the mid-nineteenth century. In 1845, the first American settlers arrived at the head of Puget Sound (Suttles and Lane 1990:500). In 1846, the Treaty of Washington gave the region to the United States, and significant numbers of settlers began arriving soon after the 1850 the Oregon Donation Land Act allowed settlers to take land (J. Cook 1972; Suttles and Lane 1990:500). Early settlement of Whidbey Island by white immigrants focused on the Coupeville area, with the Oak Harbor area becoming central at a later date. Isaac Ebey filed a claim at what became known as Ebey’s Prairie in same year that the Donation Land Act was passed and others followed during the next several years (Kellogg 1934:18-19; White 1980:37). On south Whidbey Island, Robert Bailey settled at Bailey Bay in 1852 (Kellogg 1934:90) and R. Brunn staked out a claim on Mutiny Bay, five miles west of the project area, late in 1853 (Kellogg 1943:26, 90). Settlement of Whidbey Island remained focused, for the most part, on the central part of the island during the 1850-1880 period, however (Kellogg 1934:90).

Washington Territory was established in 1853 and Territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens began the task of making treaties with the Indians. This process resulted in three treaties, including the January 22, 1855 Treaty of Point Elliot, which involved the Snohomish peoples and many other Northern Puget Sound native groups. Accounts of early pioneer settlement were collected through the years by Snohomish County Pioneer Committees. The following are excerpts and paraphrases of accounts taken from publication of these accounts in book form:

White settlement in the Snohomish area began when John Gould built a sawmill at Tulalip Bay in 1853. The mill transferred to Native American ownership with the founding of the Tulalip Indian Reservation when the Point Elliot Treaty was signed in 1855. Fort Ebey was built at the head of Ebey Slough in 1855 and abandoned in 1856. A ferry operation was established in 1859, at what would become the Snohomish town site, to facilitate construction and operation of a proposed military road between Fort Steilacoom and Fort Bellingham, but the road was never finished. Snohomish County was created in 1861 and a census of non-Indian inhabitants taken by the county sheriff counted 44 men, no women, and no children. Early settlers lived by hunting with some farming of potatoes, which were transported to Port Gamble in canoes, sail boats, and scows. Timber resources were exploited by more than individual operators beginning in 1863 (Snohomish County Pioneer Committee 1906:253-264 and 346).

By the year 1872, five residences and a wagon road appear on the U.S. Surveyor General's map (Figure 3) of Township 29 North, Range 3 East, W.M. (Hall 1872). The Chris Anderson cabin was

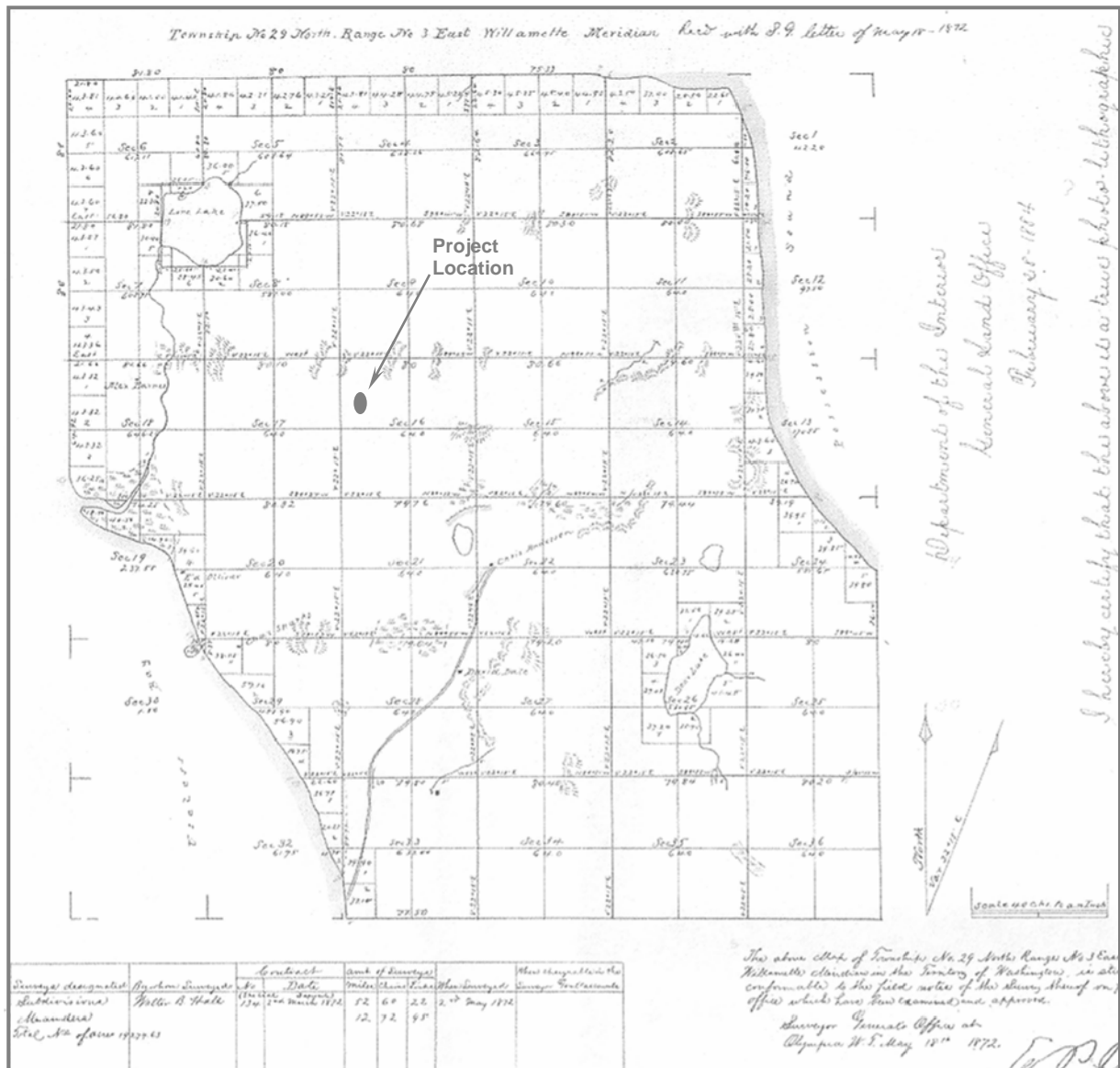


Figure 3. Project location plotted on the 1872 Survey Map of Township 29 North, Range 3 East, W.M. (Hall 1872).

located 1.6 mi southeast of the project area in the northwest quarter of Section 22 and a quarter mile southeast of Miller Lake. It was situated at the northeast end of a 3 mi long, NNE-SSW trending, wagon road that connected his settlement to the Admiralty Inlet shoreline near the southwestern corner of Section 33 a mile north of what would later become the community of Maxwelton. Anderson's residence was an early development in a shallow valley, near the east-west center of the island, where the community of Midvale Corner would later develop. David Dale's cabin, located 2.2 mi southeast of the project area in the northeast quarter of Section 28, was situated along the east side of the wagon road. The Chas Sparks cabin, located 2.1 mi southwest of the project area in the northwest quarter of Section 29, was situated a quarter-mile northeast of the Useless Bay shoreline. The Ed Oliver cabin, located 1.9 mi southwest of the project area in the southeast quarter of Section 19, was situated on the northeast shoreline of Useless Bay. The Alex Barnes cabin, located 1.8 mi west of the project area in the northwest quarter of Section 18, was situated in the low, broad valley between Lone Lake and Useless Bay.

By 1880, a small cluster of settlers had established land claims in south Whidbey Island in the vicinity of what would become the community of Maxwelton and more isolated claims were established at Mutiny Bay, Double Bluff, and Brown's Point, now known as Sandy Beach (Kellogg 1934:90). Kellogg notes that George Finn, Chris Anderson, F. George, G. Johnson, Thomas Johns and Edward Oliver lived in the Maxwelton vicinity, John G. Phinney and Joseph F. Brown at Brown's Point, N.E. Porter at Mutiny Bay, and a man named Johnson at Double Bluff. According to Kellogg (1934:90), four logging camps existed on the southern part of Whidbey Island by around 1880 and he describes them as follows:

The Stetson-Post Camp at Useless Bay was managed by Chris Anderson. The L. McLean Camp at Saratoga, a mile west, the Eaton-Forrester Camp and at the head of Holmes Harbor, the Billie-Fryer Camp all gave seasonal occupation to considerable numbers of men.

A summary discussion of the early development of south Whidbey Island has been gleaned from Kellogg (1934:90-91) and follows. In 1881, Jacob Anthes purchased 120 acres of south Whidbey Island land from John G. Phinney for a hundred dollars, and provided cord wood for steam ships for the next 20 years. Edward Hinman opened a store at the location of present-day Clinton in 1884. In the latter part of the 1880's, Anthes purchased 160 acres adjacent to the present site of Langley. When the Great Northern Railway reached the coast in 1890-91, Anthes convinced Seattle Judge J.W. Langley to purchase land and provide financial resources to develop a town site. The Langley Land and Improvement Company was incorporated by J.W. Langley, C.W. Sheafe, James Satterlee, A.P. Kirk, and Jacob Anthes and, together with corporation secretary Howard B. Slauson, they controlled approximately 700 acres of land with a mile of waterfront facing Saratoga Passage. The townsite was surveyed and named Langley in honor of the judge. A dock, store and houses were built. Anthes tended the store, was made postmaster and was able to sell his cordwood off the dock. The Langley dock was destroyed by a storm in the spring of 1894, however, and later the same year the Great Northern Railway was completed to Bellingham and steamboat traffic ceased. Even though the dock was rebuilt by 1895, Langley was no longer visited even by mail steamer. The mail arrived from Tulalip or Mukilteo by gasoline launch only once or twice a week. With the termination of steam ship service, cord wood production ended and, with it, the primary source of community revenue dissipated. Most of the population of Langley relocated to other areas. The Alaskan gold rush of 1898 brought new life to the town, however, when men were employed building docks at Elliott Bay. Steam ship traffic resumed and Langley began to slowly recover. A county school district was organized in 1898 and Langley celebrated with a new schoolhouse and library. Church services were held in the schoolhouse. The south Whidbey Island economy soon began a long dependence on the development of summer homes for city dwellers.

To meet the transportation needs to and from the island and among the various communities on Whidbey, the Island Transportation Company began boat service in 1911 (Riddle 2007). With the introduction of motorized vehicles into rural areas of the northwest coast the need for ferries was soon realized. Car ferries between Mukilteo and Clinton began operating in 1919 with the *Whidbey I* and the *Central I* making regular runs (Riddle 2007). For the next three decades ferry service was maintained by ships of the Puget Sound Navigation Company (the Black Ball Line) until 1951 when the company was purchased by Washington State Ferries (Riddle 2007).

The Land Ordinance of 1785 established the official U.S. Government method for recording of land surveys in the western territories of the new republic by dividing the land into square township and range units, each with 36 square mile lots or sections comprised of 640 acres (Fitzpatrick 1785:375 in Mabry 2008). The ordinance was developed to generate funds to repay debts accumulated during the Revolutionary War (Jonas 1998) and specified that “there shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the said township” (Fitzpatrick 1785:375 in Mabry 2008). Section 16 of Township 29 North, Range 3 East, W.M. was assigned for automation, under the June 5, 1872 Enabling Act (17 Stat. 226), to the State of Washington on November 11, 1889 (GLO 2009). Section 16 was designated as a School Section Patent on July 2, 1970, under authority of the June 21, 1934 State Grant – School Section Patent (48 Stat. 1185). According to a 1949 map of Island County, though, only the quarter-mile wide strip along the west edge of Section 16 and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the section are labeled as “School Land” (Metskers 1949). Nevertheless, the present project area occurs entirely within the designated school land territory. Island County Assessor records indicate that the 80-acre Trustland Trails Park property was purchased from the state by *SWPRD* in June 2007. The only development within the project parcel that is indicated on the 1949 map consists of logging roads connecting the school land and an adjacent property owned by Waterman Logging Company to a road that became SR 525 in 1964 (Metskers 1949). No documentation was located suggesting that any domicile or other structure previously existed within the project area. Several historic properties were previously identified by Cora Cook within 2 miles of the present project as part of Washington State University’s Washington State Historic Preservation Inventory Project in 1974. These are listed in Table 2 along with the distance and direction of each from the project area.

Table 2. Historic Structures and Features in the general vicinity of Trustland Trails Project

Feature Name, Type, Date	Reference	Author & Date	Distance/Dir. From Project
Anderson (Chris) Logging Camp Site, 1874	HPI Form	Cora Cook 1974a	1.3 mi SE
Bayview Schoolhouse (American Legion Hall), 1903	HPI Form	Cora Cook 1974b	1.0 mi W
Callighan (G.M. ["Finn"]) Tramroad & Logging Camp Site, 1889	HPI Form	Cora Cook 1974c	1.9 mi S
Lone Lake Grange Hall (Lone Lake Lutheran Church), 1908	HPI Form	Cora Cook 1974d	1.2 mi NW
Lone Lake Sawmill, 1880s-1890s	HPI Form	Cora Cook 1974e	1.2 mi NW
Sunlight Beach Dike, 1914	HPI Form	Cora Cook 1974f	1.9 mi WSW
Woodland Hall, 1905	HPI Form	Cora Cook 1974g	1.6 mi SE

HPI = State of Washington Historic Property Inventory Form

RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary objective of the present project was to make a determination, through examination of library materials, archived records, and project area soils and environment, whether cultural resources of significance exist within areas proposed for development. Previous documentation of project vicinity environmental, cultural, historical, and archaeological contexts was first investigated during archival research at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) in order to establish project expectations, to develop appropriate field methods, and determine evaluation criteria necessary for interpreting field results. Cultural resource survey and reporting guidelines have been adapted primarily from the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register, Vol. 90, No. 140:44716).

The primary objective of archival research and field work was to identify, map, describe, and otherwise document any archaeological or historical resource that can contribute to our knowledge of local and regional prehistory or history, or is important to local native peoples as a traditional cultural property. Secondary objectives were to delineate and describe temporal and spatial contexts for any such resource, if practical, evaluate the resource for its integrity and significance according to National Register of Historic Places criteria, and formulate management recommendations appropriate for the resource and project.

Project Expectations

Two expectations for the project were realized prior to fieldwork. First, it was expected, based on a distance of approximately 1.7 miles to the nearest marine shoreline and to the nearest previously recorded pre-contact archaeological resource, that pre-contact archaeological deposits would not be encountered. Second, it was expected, based on a distance of 1 mile to the nearest previously recorded historic resource, upon the absence of any evidence of historic resources in the project vicinity indicated on archival records, and upon evidence that the subject property was designated as Washington State school land until the recent sale to *SWPRD*, that historic resources would not be encountered either.

While these expectations seem well-supported and sound, exceptions were not ruled out. Even though the topographic and distance observations served as indicators that pre-contact archaeological resources would not likely be located within the project area, it was recognized that the expectations based upon them were established in a normative framework and, as such, might not prevail once field investigations were underway. In support of this caveat, archaeological isolates of significance are known to exist in some locations at distances somewhat remote from presumably associated shoreline shell midden sites in the greater Northern Puget Sound and Georgia Straits region. In addition, lithic sites, some of which likely pre-date coastal shell middens, are known to exist in interior settings on northern Whidbey Island. The presence of others, as of yet undiscovered, is likely. Also to be considered, since early site distributional research focused on shoreline settings, is an unknown distribution of limited activity sites in interior and upland settings. Finally, the distribution of homestead period historic limited activity sites away from population centers may, as of yet, be poorly understood in some cases.

Field Methods

The modern ground surface within the project area was inspected for the presence of historic and pre-contact artifacts and for any evidence that surface or subsurface features, structures, or other remains might be present. Photographs were taken of the project area vegetation and environment. The modern ground surface in the proposed parking area and trailhead was examined in linear transects spaced approximately 10-15 m apart, although due to thick growth of trees, shrubs and ferns, transects were somewhat sinuous in layout (Figure 4). The proposed ADA trail (Figure 5) was

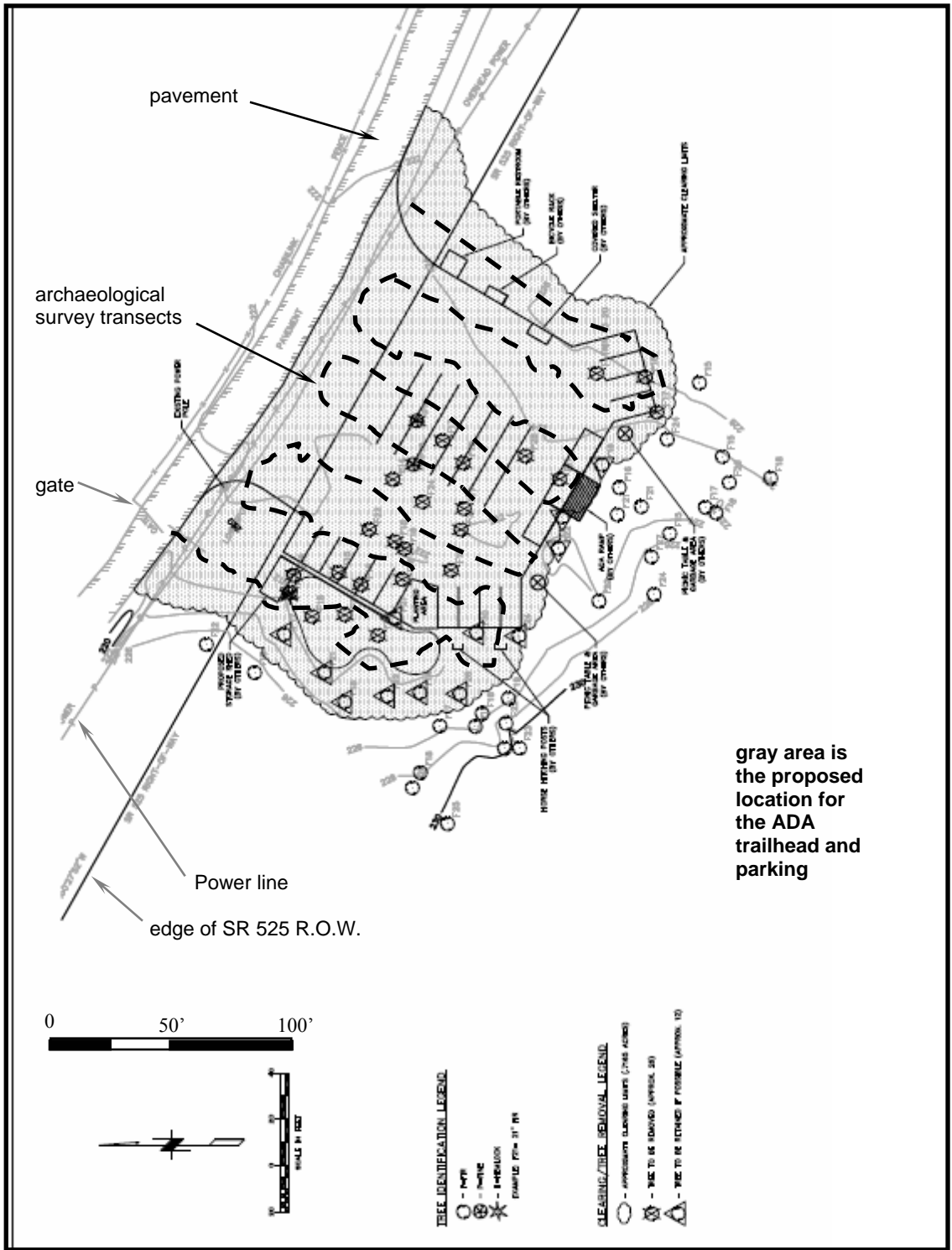


Figure 4. Archaeological survey transect locations plotted on a plan map of the Trustland Trails ADA trailhead and parking area.

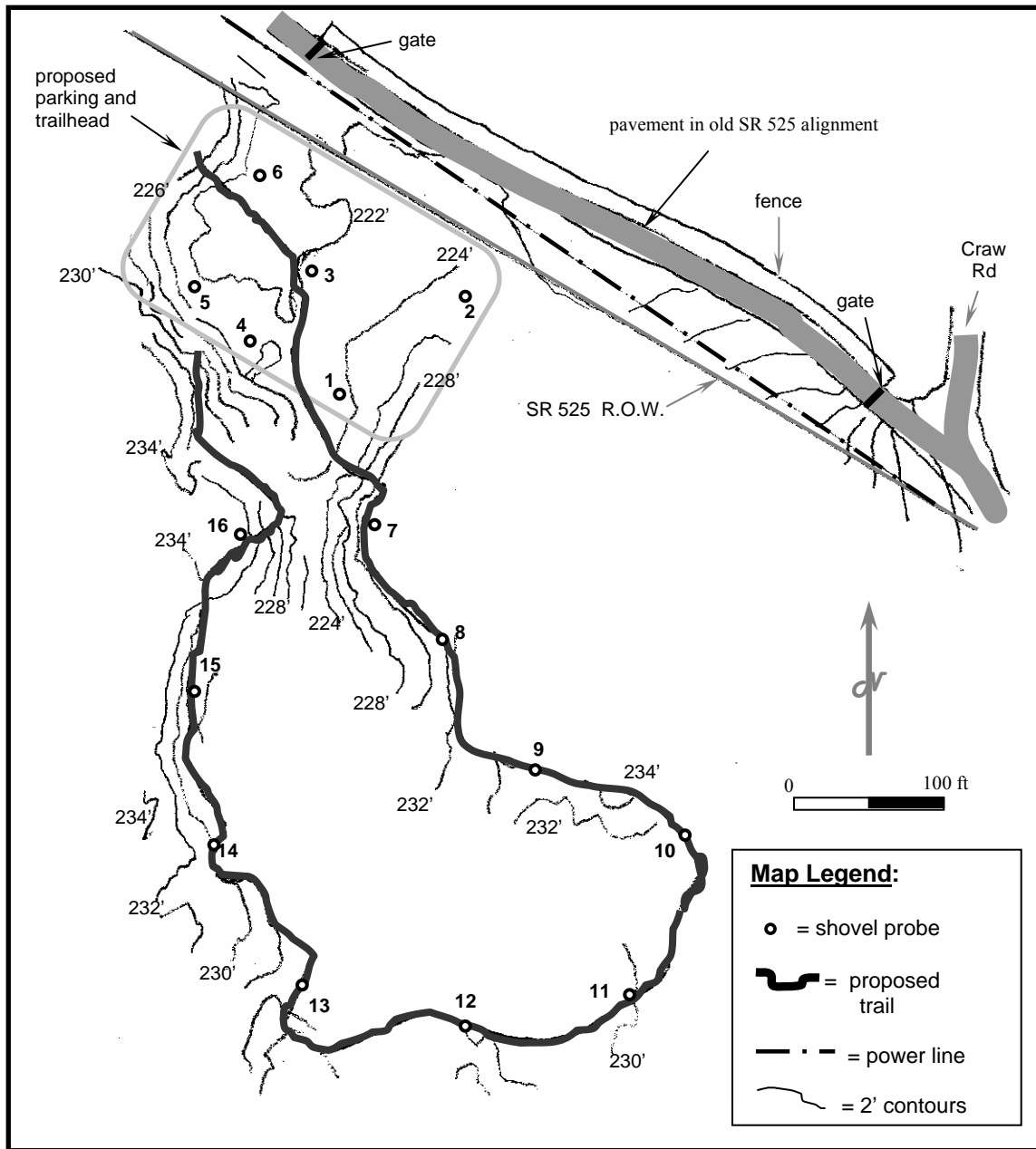


Figure 5. Approximate locations of archaeological shovel probe units in the proposed Trustland Trails trailhead and parking area and along the proposed ADA trail.

walked, following survey flagging. Sediments that were visible in wind throw root wads, in the back dirt of animal burrows, and in exposed erosional cuts were examined for artifacts along the path and to either side of it. Six shovel probe (SP) test unit locations, spaced approximately 30 m apart, were selected in the proposed parking and trailhead area. Their approximate locations are plotted in Figure 5. All excavated sediments were screened through a ¼ inch mesh screen to search for artifacts. Pit strata and inclusions were described and photographs were taken of each SP unit after excavation. SP units were then backfilled with the excavated sediments. Ten additional SP units were selected along the ADA trail, again spaced approximately 30 m apart. Approximate locations of trail SPs are plotted

on Figure 5. Sediments from the first two trail SP units were screened, again through the ¼ inch mesh screen. As traversing the proposed path of the trail with screen and tools became extremely difficult, due to layers of fallen timber and huckleberry thickets, screening was replaced by shovel and trowel cutting of excavated sediments to search for cultural materials.

RESULTS

Archival Research

Primary results of archival research are presented above in the ‘Project Context’ section of this report. One pre-contact site of concern within 2 mi. of the project area is recorded as a coastal shell midden 1.7 mi southwest of the project area along the northeast shore of Useless Bay, though the presence of the site could not be verified during attempts to relocate it during the last 21 years. More detailed accounts of the area’s culture history can be found in some of the reports and publications cited in the Project Context chapter. In addition, Matson and Coupland (1995) have written a northwest coast prehistory with an analysis of the history of research in the region and Matson et al. (2003) offer a collection of modern studies in northwest coast culture history.

Field

Vegetation along the northeastern edge of the trailhead and parking area close to overhead power lines consisted of young red alder, Himalayan blackberry, snowberry and weeds. The ground surface in this portion of the project area appears to have been smoothed and flattened. Several linear ridges were evident, 4-9 inches in height, which appear to be remnants of bulldozer modification of the ground surface over much of the northeastern corner of the project area. These disturbances of the land surface appear to have been related to road right-of-way (R.O.W.) clearing and clearing and maintenance beneath the location where power lines cross the parcel on the southwest side of the R.O.W. Native vegetation farther toward the west and southwest in the proposed trailhead part of the project area was dominated by 14-28” diameter-at-breast height (dbh) Douglas fir with evergreen huckleberry, red huckleberry, salal, bracken fern and sword fern in the understory (Figure 6a-b). Vegetation along the proposed ADA trail consisted of a young Douglas fir forest with little understory in the northeast central part of the trail and a stand of Douglas fir measuring 8-20” dbh with lush salal, evergreen huckleberry, and red huckleberry over the remainder of the trail route (Figure 7a-b). The forest appears to have been cut over several times. No old growth or old growth stumps were present within or immediately adjacent to the project area. No historic or pre-contact artifacts, features or structures were observed on the modern ground surface within or adjacent to the project area.

Subsurface SP units were excavated in sunny weather on September 14 and 15, 2009 by the report author. Sixteen SP units were excavated to an average diameter of 35 cm and an average depth of 54 cm (21 in). All SPs were excavated into undisturbed native substratum soils, which appear to consist primarily of glacial till. Upper soil profiles, to a depth of approximately 25 cm, were slightly to moderately disturbed in many SP locations, primarily by tree roots and animal burrows, although some disturbance of uppermost soils likely occurred during logging. Disturbances below 25 cm were limited to root molds, occasional animal burrows, and more rarely, locations where previous tree growth or upturns caused a significant amount of wood and organic materials to occur lower than usual in the soil profile. No historic or pre-contact artifacts, features, or deposits were observed in sediments or in sediment profiles within any survey area SP unit. Some scattered modern trash exists in the proposed parking area, primarily along the northeast edge closest to the road. SP sediments and soil profiles are similar to local soils described by Soil Survey Staff (2009). SP data are presented in Appendix D. Photographs of representative soil profiles are presented in Figure 8. No faunal materials were observed in SP unit sediments.



Figure 6. Two views of the current vegetation at the proposed Trustland Trails parking lot and trailhead location.



Figure 7. Current vegetation along the proposed Trustland Trails ADA loop trail in the northeast-central portion (7a) and the west-central portion (7b).



Figure 8. Representative soil profiles in SP2 (left) and SP15 (right).

Original field records and digital photograph files are currently stored at Rosario Archaeology, 3754 Greenville Street, Bellingham, Washington, 98226. Inquiries concerning them can be sent to that address. Agency and landowner contact data are provided below in Appendix D.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No pre-contact or historic period cultural resources were observed on the modern ground surface or in any layer of any subsurface test unit. **No *Historic Properties* were identified as a result of field investigations. Rosario recommends that a *Determination of No Historic Properties Affected* be presented by SWPRD to the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for the proposed project.** No further archaeological work is, therefore recommended at this time. The proposed project should proceed as planned. Should a substantial change in the project design occur, the new plan should be reviewed by the DAHP and a professional archaeologist in reference to the present study to determine whether additional archaeological assessment is required for the new design.

Although no further archaeological work is recommended in the project area at this time, the following cautions should be noted in the unlikely event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during the project construction phase:

- 1) Project activities could result in unexpected discovery of previously unidentified archaeological remains such as faunal materials, stone tools, mollusk shells, or other remains. In the unlikely event that any of these are discovered during site preparation, all

work in the immediate vicinity (30 ft) shall cease immediately and Matt Kukuk of Island County Planning & Community Development (360-678-7816), Richard Young of the Tulalip Tribes (360-651-4495), and Robert Whitlam at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (360-586-3080) shall be notified and the discovery shall be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist before any decisions about further disturbance are made.

2) In the unlikely event of the discovery of a burial or isolated bones thought to be human remains, all work within the immediate vicinity (30 ft minimum) shall cease immediately and Island County Sheriff Mark Brown (360-678-4422) and Coroner (360-679-7358) will be contacted immediately to determine, with the assistance of a professional archaeologist qualified to identify human remains, whether remains are recent, a historic grave, or an archaeological burial. If remains are thought or confirmed to be Native American, Richard Young of the Tulalip Tribes (360-651-4495), and Robert Whitlam at the DAHP (360-586-3080) shall be notified within 24 hours of discovery and the discovery shall be evaluated by a professional archaeologist before any decisions about further disturbance are made. In the case that the discovery appears to represent Euro-American remains from the pioneer period, the DAHP will take the lead in formulating management protocols.

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Young, R.

2007 Personal communication

APPENDIX A: PROJECT PLANS

TRUST LAND TRAILS PARKING FACILITY CLEARING, GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN LANGLEY, WA

- CLEARING, GRADING, AND DRAINAGE NOTES:**
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE JURISDICTIONAL AGENCY LOCATED ON THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS AT LEAST 14 DAYS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.
 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL UTILITIES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED, FROM DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES OR PROVISIONS SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 3. LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES AND UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY SHALL BE IDENTIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO OBTAIN NECESSARY PERMITS FOR REMEDIATION OF AS-BUILT DRAINAGE.
 6. ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY SHALL BE RESTORED DAILY.
 7. EROSION SHALL BE SWEEP DAILY OR AS NEEDED.

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN COUNTY STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL AND APPROVED BY THE COUNTY.
9. EROSION ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE, DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PREVENTED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE RESTORED AND MAINTAINED TO PREVENT EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION FROM THE PROJECT SITE.
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
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16. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
17. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
18. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
19. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.
20. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

PROJECT INFORMATION:
 CLIENT: TRUST LAND TRAILS PARKS & RECREATION
 1400 1ST AVENUE
 LANGLEY, WA 98026
 PHONE: 425-794-3941
 FAX: 425-794-3942

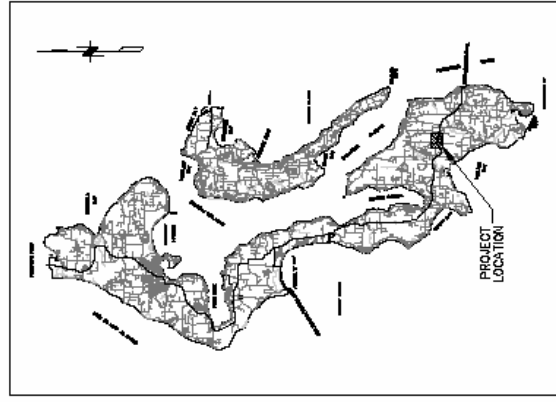
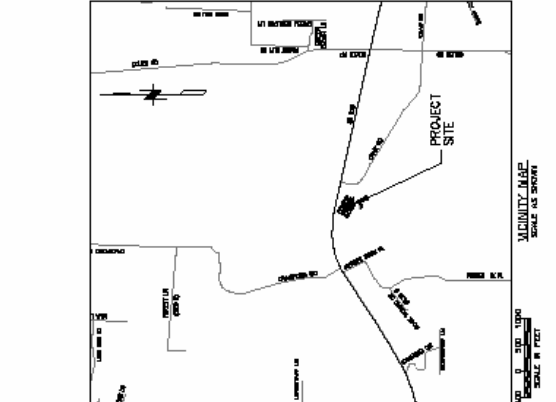
OWNER: SOUTH WHIDDEY PARKS & RECREATION
 1400 1ST AVENUE
 LANGLEY, WA 98026
 PHONE: 425-794-3941
 FAX: 425-794-3942

DESIGNER: DAVIDO CONSULTING GROUP, INC.
 1100 1ST AVENUE, SUITE 100
 LANGLEY, WA 98026
 PHONE: 425-794-3941
 FAX: 425-794-3942

DATE: 10/10/2009

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
 THE WEST HALF OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 36 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST, VEB, LYNN COUNTY, OREGON.

SHEET INDEX:
 SHEET 001 - COVER SHEET & NOTES
 SHEET 002 - TRUST LAND TRAILS PARKING FACILITY
 SHEET 003 - DRAINAGE & GRADING PLAN



CALL 2 DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG
 1-800-424-5555

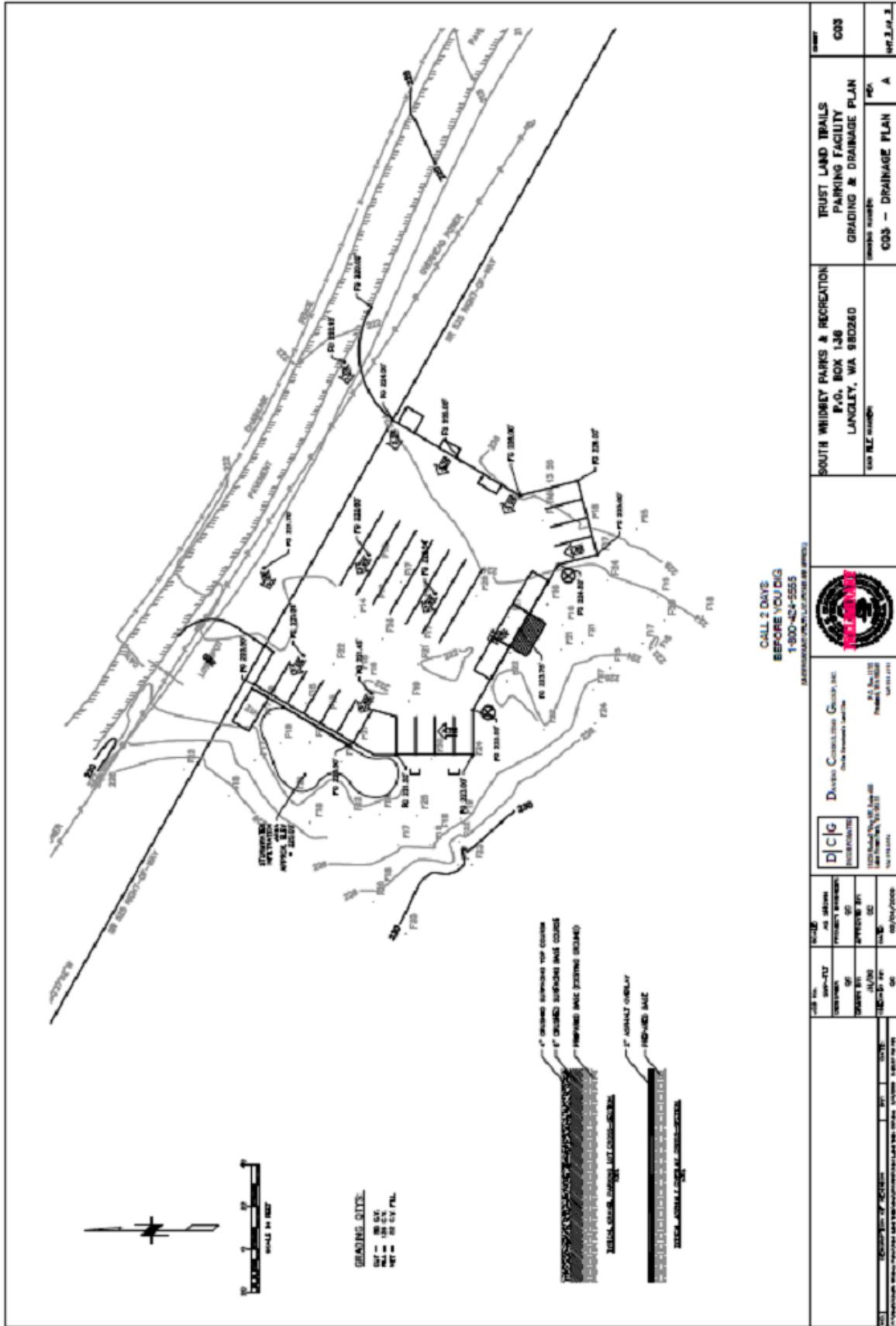


Davido Consulting Group, Inc.
 Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
 1100 1ST AVENUE, SUITE 100
 LANGLEY, WA 98026
 PHONE: 425-794-3941
 FAX: 425-794-3942

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	BY	DATE
10/10/09	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	DAVIDO	10/10/09

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	BY	DATE
10/10/09	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	DAVIDO	10/10/09

PROJECT: TRUST LAND TRAILS PARKS & RECREATION
 SHEET: 001 - COVER SHEET & NOTES



CALL 2 DAYS
BEFORE YOU DIG
1-800-424-5555

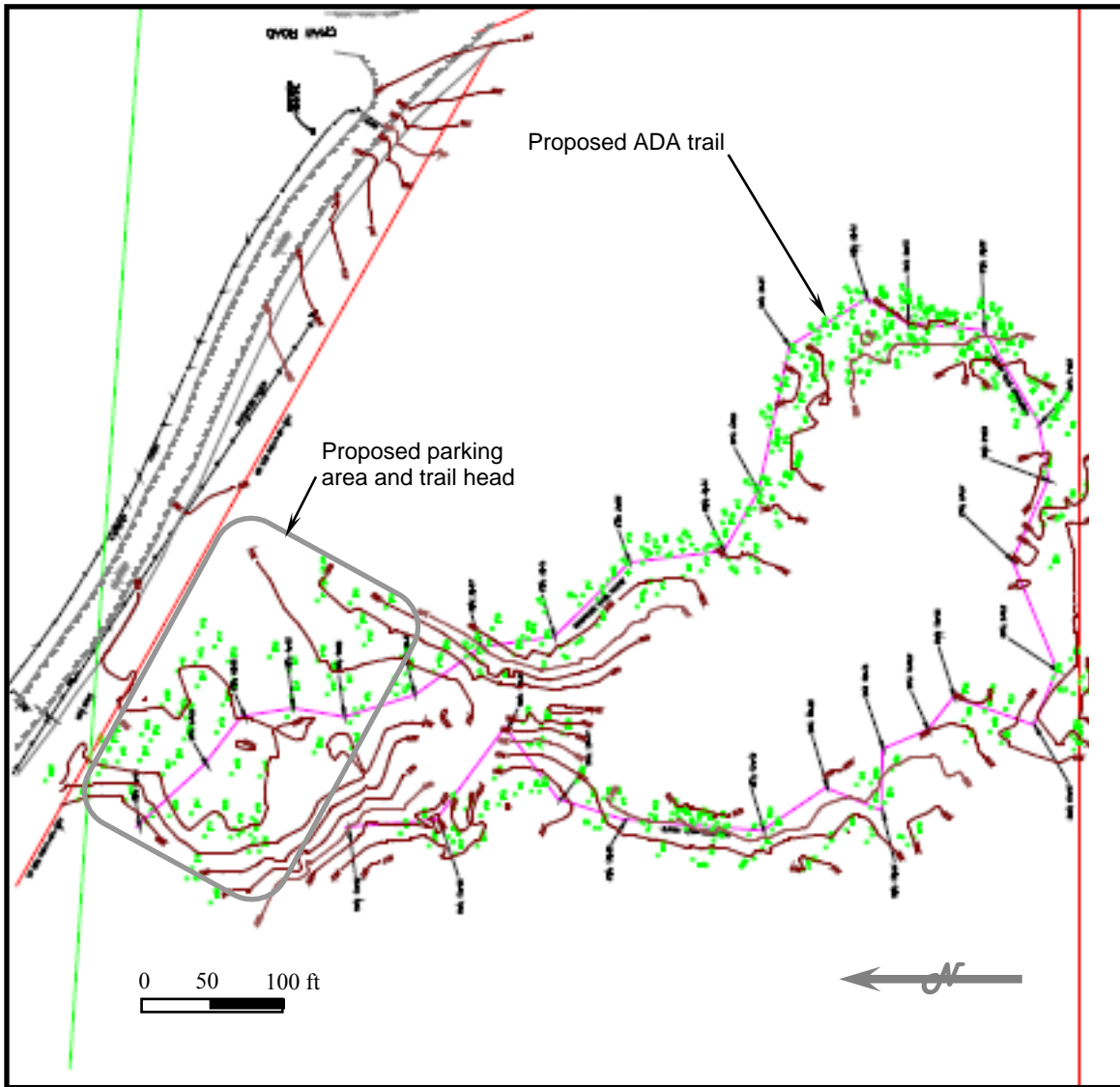


Dixie Construction Group, Inc.
1100 Industrial Blvd. SE
Marietta, GA 30067
404-477-1100
www.dixiegroup.com

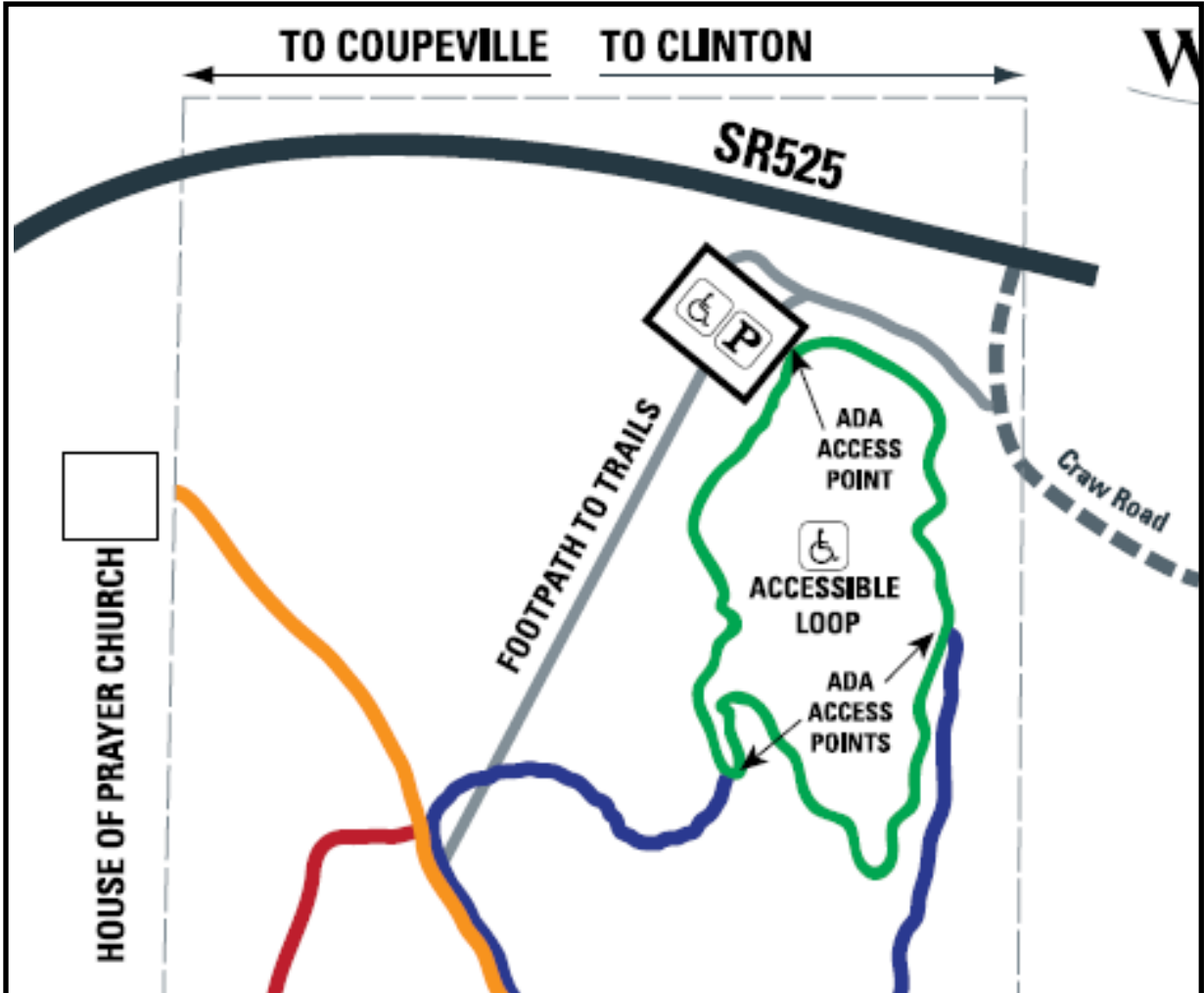
PROJECT NO.	136
DATE	08/13/20
PROJECT NAME	TRUST LAND TRAILS PARKING FACILITY
CLIENT	COB
DESIGNER	COB
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE PLOTTED	08/13/20

PROJECT NO.	136
DATE	08/13/20
PROJECT NAME	TRUST LAND TRAILS PARKING FACILITY
CLIENT	COB
DESIGNER	COB
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE PLOTTED	08/13/20

APPENDIX B: Map of Proposed Trust Land ADA Loop Trail



APPENDIX C: Portion of Trust Land Trails Brochure Showing Approximate Locations of Parking Lot, Trailhead, and ADA Loop Trail Project Areas



Note: This map is intended for general orientation purposes only. Planned ADA trail location, as sketched on the brochure, was adjusted during trail route survey. Actual surveyed location of ADA loop trail is shown in report Figure 5 and Appendix B.

APPENDIX D: Shovel Probe Data

Unit	Depth (cm)	Archaeological Deposits	Quantity artifacts present	Qty. Faunal Items	Qty. FMR*	Unit Location (see map in report)	Dominant Vegetation	Notes
SP1	78	none observed	0	0	0	SE corner proposed parking lot	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-4 cmbs: very dk brown (10YR2/2) forest floor humus; 4-18 cmbs: pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy loam; 18-78+ cmbs: yellowish-brown (10YR5/4-5/6) sandy loam with small subrounded gravels
SP2	88	none observed	0	0	0	NE corner proposed parking lot	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-8 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 8-50 cmbs: yellowish-brown sandy loam with mottling; 50-88+ cmbs: pale brown sandy loam
SP3	34	none observed	0	0	0	center of proposed parking lot	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-10 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 10-24 cmbs: light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam; 24-34+ cmbs: brown (10YR5/3) extremely gravelly sand with abundant small rounded gravels
SP4	43	none observed	0	0	0	south central edge proposed parking area	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-10 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 10-25 cmbs: pale brown sandy loam; 25-43+ cmbs: yellowish-brown sandy loam
SP5	23	none observed	0	0	0	SW corner proposed parking area	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-13 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 13-23 cmbs: yellowish-brown sandy loam; 23+ cmbs: light yellowish brown extremely gravelly sand with abundant small subrounded to subangular gravels and rounded cobbles
SP6	44	none observed	0	0	0	NW corner proposed parking area	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-18 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 18-30 cmbs: pale brown loamy sand with abundant small subrounded to subangular gravels; 30-44+ cmbs: yellowish-brown extremely gravelly coarse-grained sand with abundant small subrounded to subangular gravels and with sparse rounded cobbles

SP7	48	none observed	0	0	0	30 m SE of proposed parking lot	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-12 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 12-30 cmbs: yellowish-brown sandy loam; 30-48+ cmbs: light yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand with abundant small subrounded to subangular gravels
SP8	50	none observed	0	0	0	60 m SE of proposed parking lot	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-13 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 13-27 cmbs: yellowish-brown sandy loam; 27-50+ cmbs: light yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand with abundant small subrounded to subangular gravels
SP9	52	none observed	0	0	0	90 m SE of proposed parking lot	Douglas fir	No cultural material. 0-10 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 10-23 cmbs: pale brown sandy loam; 23-52+ cmbs: light yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand with a moderate amount of abundant small subrounded to subangular gravels and sparse rounded cobbles
SP10	49	none observed	0	0	0	120 m SE of proposed parking lot	Douglas fir	No cultural material. 0-9 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 9-49+ cmbs: light yellowish brown sandy loam
SP11	46	none observed	0	0	0	30 m SSW of SP10	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-10 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 10-46+ cmbs: light yellowish brown sandy loam
SP12	58	none observed	0	0	0	30 m W of SP11	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-8 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 8-58+ cmbs: light yellowish brown sandy loam
SP13	53	none observed	0	0	0	30 m W of SP12	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-15 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 15-33 cmbs: pale brown sandy loam; 33-53+ cmbs: light yellowish brown sandy loam
SP14	62	none observed	0	0	0	30 m NW of SP13	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-14 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 14-36 cmbs: pale brown sandy loam; 36-62+ cmbs: light yellowish brown sandy loam
SP15	52	none observed	0	0	0	30 m N of SP14	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-10 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 10-28 cmbs: pale brown sandy loam; 28-52+ cmbs: light yellowish brown sandy loam

SP16	77	none observed	0	0	0	30 m N of SP15	Douglas fir, sword fern, bracken fern, evergreen huckleberry, salal, red huckleberry	No cultural material. 0-7 cmbs: very dk brown forest floor humus; 7-29 cmbs: pale brown sandy loam; 29-77+ cmbs: light yellowish brown sandy loam
Totals			0	0	0			
Avg	53.6							

Notes: SP# = shovel probe excavation unit
cmbs = cm below modern ground surface

FMR = fire-modified rock
m = meters

APPENDIX E: Contact Information

Park Steward:

Terri Arnold, Director
South Whidbey Parks & Recreation District
Community Park
5495 Maxwellton Road
Langley, WA 98260

Tulalip Tribes:

Richard Young, Cultural Resources
7515 Totem Beach Road
Tulalip, WA 98271-9694
P/ 360-651-4495
F/ 360-651-4032
ryoung@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

Washington State:

Robert Whitlam, Ph.D., State Archaeologist
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 48343
Olympia, WA 98504-8343
360-586-3088

Island County:

Matt Kukuk, Resource Enhancement Program Manager
Island County Planning & Community Development
360-678-7816

Sheriff Mark C. Brown
360-678-4422

Coroner
360-679-7358

Project Archaeologist:

Mark Hovezak
Rosario Archaeology, L.L.C.
3754 Greenville Street
Bellingham, WA 98226
360-756-5207