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King County Historical & Ethnohistorical Archaeology Project Report

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King County Cultural Resources Protection Project, Phase 3
2017

King County

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King County Cultural Resources Protection Project, Phase 3 Historical and Ethnohistorical Archaeology Project Report

By

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December 31, 2017

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Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on historical and some of the ethnohistorical archaeological resources in King County as part of Phase 3 of the King County Historic Preservation Program's (KCHPP's) effort to develop tools to improve the protection and understanding of historical archaeological properties in the county. The first two phases of the Cultural Resources Protection Project (CRPP) produced a context statement for Native American archaeological resources and a geographic information system (GIS)-based sensitivity model to assist in site identification and planning (Kopperl et al. 2016; Lewarch and Larson 2003). All three phases were funded in part by the Federal Highway Administration. The Seattle office of SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by King County to complete Phase 3.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

> Historical archaeology studies the archaeological remains that document and symbolize the social and cultural pattern of the modern world (Hardesty and Little 2000:4). The discipline is global in scope, deals with all groups of people, not simply those of European descent, encompasses the disciplines of anthropology, history, geography, and folklore, and includes sites preserved on land and underwater. Historical archaeology differs from the study of precontact or prehistoric archaeology by access to written and oral material that assist in identification, analysis, and interpretation (Veit 2017).

Understanding the history and processes of historical archaeology helps to establish the goals and capabilities of this study. Historical archaeology was not fully recognized in the United States as a subdiscipline of archaeology until the mid-1960s when the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) was organized. The roots of historical archaeology in the Pacific Northwest have been chronicled by Roderick (Rick) Sprague, a practitioner and educator who participated in the formation of SHA (Sprague 1975). He noted that from the early nineteenth into the twentieth century, mention of historical artifacts was usually limited to discussions of Native American burials or as a sidebar to archaeological work that focused on pre-contact sites. Little progress was made in the field in terms of scientific inquiry until well into the twentieth century. Few archaeological projects were directed by professional archaeologists and even fewer had an interest in historical material.

In the Pacific Northwest, this changed after World War II when the National Park Service (NPS) began excavation at Fort Vancouver, the Hudson's Bay Company's principal supply depot from 1829 to 1847. The NPS expanded investigations to historic Fort Clatsop in Oregon and Fort Spokane and Fort Okanogan in eastern Washington. This program attracted academic archaeologists who joined their colleagues in the NPS to specialize in historical archaeology. Soon college-level programs were developed to educate and train undergraduate and graduate students in the methods and theory of this emerging discipline. The first such program in the Pacific Northwest was developed by Sprague at the University of Idaho.

Garbology – A modern application of archaeological methodology to contemporary problems was the study of garbology pioneered by William Rathje in the late 1980s (Rathje and Murphy 2001). Modern-day landfills were sampled to study not only the artifacts but also the ecological dynamism of "waste disposal." The studies changed perceptions of biodegradation and have influenced recycling and bulk disposal.

Over the last 50 years, historical archaeology has moved beyond the study of artifacts as temporal and functional markers to the study of the modern world, which is marked by the emergence of

capitalistic economies, industrialism, urbanism, and globalization (Hardesty and Little 2000:163). Today studies may encompass topics such as race, class, and nationality and their roles in labor and resistance, as well as gender and sexuality. Historical archaeologists now typically work alongside historians, architectural and oral historians, geographers, folklorists, and sociologists to construct a more in-depth story of the past and its influence on the present.

Cultural Resources Protection Project, Phase 3

Phase 3 of the CRPP is divided into three parts: historic context, historical data collection, and procedure and policy recommendations. The objective of the first part, historic context, was to identify, collect, and index existing context statements, identify and prioritize context theme gaps, and prepare one or more context statements to fill critical gaps. The project advisory group chose the theme of settlement for the initial context statement, and Volume 1 incorporates that document and a comprehensive bibliography of cited sources. Discussion of the historic context research and findings as well as the index of existing context statements reviewed during the project are included in this volume.

Historical data collection is also discussed in this volume and includes:

- identifying and prioritizing data sources that may show the location of significant historical and ethnohistorical activity likely to be represented by archaeological deposits;
- scanning, geo-referencing, and digitizing historical maps and other pertinent information; and
- categorizing known historical and ethnohistorical archaeology sites by theme, property type, and general significance.

The final chapter of this volume presents discussions about identifying and evaluating ethnohistorical and historical archaeological sites, consideration of historical archaeological sites and historical buildings, and proposed treatment of historical waste disposal sites. The report concludes with recommendations to improve protection of historical and ethnohistorical archaeological resources.

Location

The geographical bounds of this study include King County and areas immediately adjacent to the county's boundary, including parts of Pierce, Kittitas, Chelan, and Snohomish Counties (Figure 1). King County extends from Vashon and Maury Islands in Puget Sound east to the crest of the Cascade Range and is bounded to the south, for the most part, by the White and Greenwater Rivers and to the north by the boundary between Townships 26 and 27 North, Willamette Meridian. King County covers 2,130 square miles and is the most populous county in the state with 2,050,000 residents. Most of the county's population is concentrated in 39 cities that range in size from 205 residents in Skykomish to 660,000 in Seattle. About 253,000 people, or 12% of county residents, live in unincorporated King County (King County 2016:ES-1, 1–2).

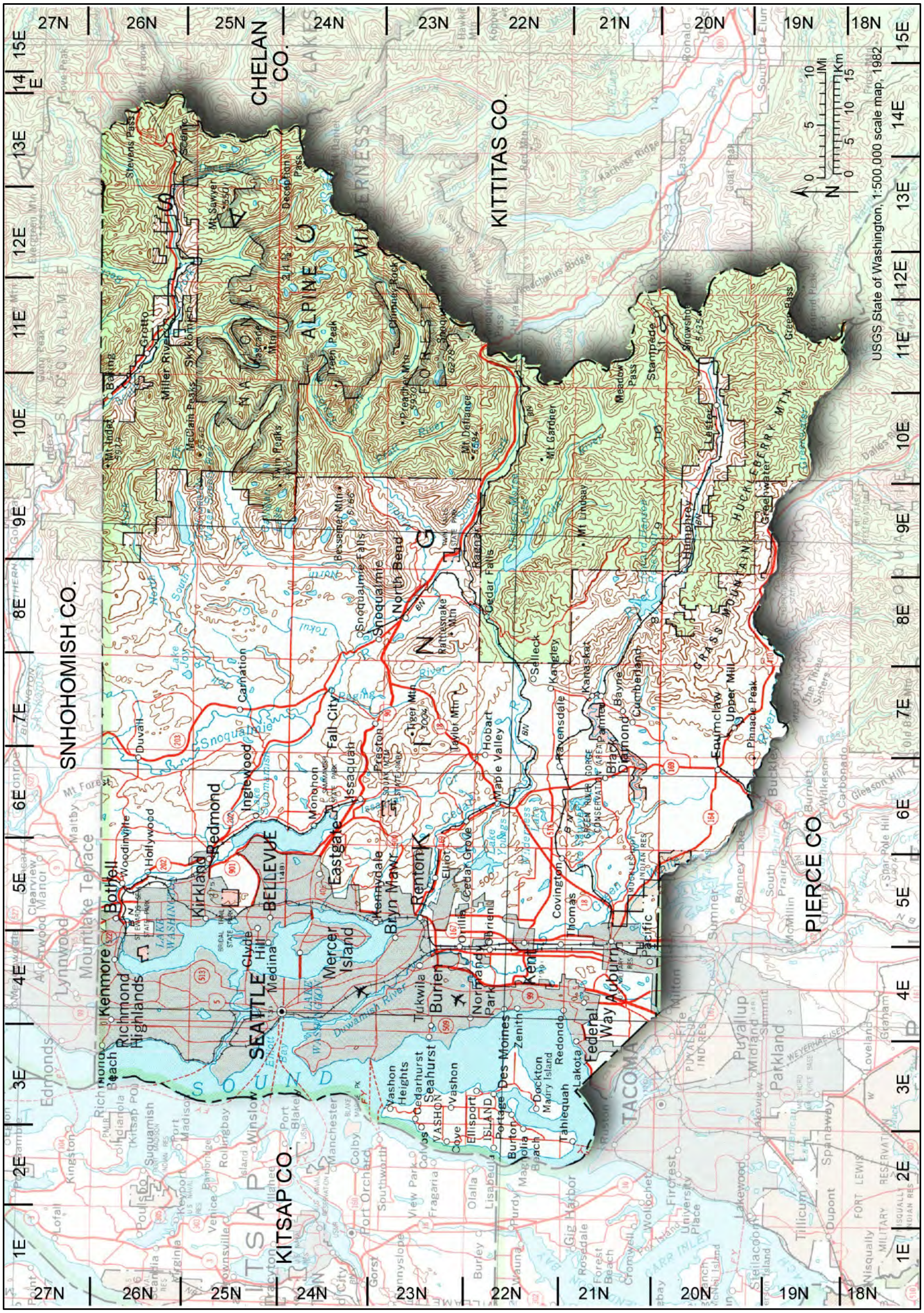

Figure 1-1. King County, Washington.

TIME FRAME

Physical contact by outsiders with local Native American populations began in the seventeenth century; however, Volume 1 of the King County Settlement context covers the time period from 1850 to 1920, when major settlement in the region by non-Natives occurred. Volume 2 examines all of the historical archaeological sites within King County and therefore covers a broader period of time. Theoretically, sites could range from the time the Spanish explored Puget Sound to 1966, the 50-year age requirement to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

NOMENCLATURE

There is confusion in the world of historical archaeology and historic preservation over the use of the words historic and historical. Historic refers to something important, whereas historical alludes to age—something old. Hence, historical archaeology and not historic archaeology. While this may seem straightforward and grammatically correct, nothing could be further from the truth in the more generic popular idiom. The meaning of these words changes depending on context—be cautious. For example, in the Washington State's Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53.030) "historic means peoples and cultures who are known through written documents in their own or other languages." Here historic refers to age rather than significance. In this report, historic and historical will be used primarily as defined at the beginning of this section.

This document also follows the NPS definition of historic property as an archaeological and/or built environment resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. Although this definition also seems fairly straightforward, historic property is commonly used to refer to architectural features such as buildings, bridges, canals, and so on, but not archaeological sites per se. The most recent update of the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP's) standards for cultural resources reporting defines historic property in this way but also accepts the NPS definition within the context of federal regulated projects and the National Register of Historic Places (DAHP 2017:3–4).

In terms of historical archaeology, ethnohistorical in this document refers to the effects of new material culture on Native American populations. In some instances, the "period" predates any direct contact with European Americans. Early interaction resulted in distribution of so-called "trade goods," but the existing trade networks among Native groups distributed these goods to people even before they come in contact with the origins of those goods.

METHODOLOGY

Throughout the 14-month-long project Phil LeTourneau, Jennifer Meisner, and Ivy Freitag of KCHPP; Tom Minichillo of the King County Road Services Division; Charlie Sundberg, retired King County historic preservation planner; Robert Weaver, historical archaeologist at the Environmental History Company; and Sharon Boswell, Johonna Shea, and Lorelea Hudson of SWCA met monthly to discuss the progress of the project and issues pertaining to scope and schedule, and to prioritize and select a theme/historic context for additional development. In addition to selecting the historic context to pursue, this group agreed to focus digitization efforts on maps from the Timber Cruiser's Reports of the King County Assessor which provided wide county coverage and detail not available in other maps or aerial photographs. This resource is discussed at greater length in Chapter 4.

One of the primary discussions during the first six months of the project was identification of data gaps among existing historical contexts and thematic studies. The initial geographical area for investigating previously prepared documents was expanded from King County to the entire state and eventually included a number of other states. Broader contexts are justified because, unlike prehistory, aspects of historical settlements and development of the West have broad similarities due to similar processes and cultural associations of people entering the region.

The KCHPP provided a number of documents collected by staff that included contextual information for built-environment resources. Other contextual and thematic resources were retrieved from the DAHP's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) online database. SWCA downloaded historical archaeological site inventory data from WISAARD in June 2016.

The context studies were entered into a spreadsheet and categorized by theme and location. At the same time, the data from WISAARD for historical sites were classified by theme. After review of the spreadsheet and discussion about who would use the historic context and which theme would be most useful as a management tool, settlement was selected for further development. This theme was treated in a way that touched on many other themes and provides a foundation for future, more particularized context development, as well as a useful introduction to King County history.

Collecting data and conducting research for the historic context also included contacting individuals and groups with knowledge of the history and archaeology of King County and reviewing resources available in local and regional libraries, archives, historical societies, and other research facilities. A list of contacts and facilities visited is in Appendix A. Major repositories, including the University of Washington libraries, the National Archives, King County Archives, Seattle Municipal Archives, Washington State Archives, the Washington State Historical Society, the Washington State Library, and the Museum of History and Industry contained a wealth of information, maps, and photographs. Archivists at these institutions were particularly helpful in suggesting pertinent resources held in their collections. The publications and holdings of small museums and historical societies around the county were also essential sources of information. Archival materials have increasingly become available online, and the websites of many institutions as well as commercial, Internet-based research sources, including Ancestry.com and Google Books, were also sources of primary documents and other useful materials.

The KCHPP has interlocal agreements (ILAs) with a number of cities within its boundaries as part of its Regional Historic Preservation Program. Most of these municipalities have designated staff representatives as well as special commissioners to the King County Landmarks Commission. SWCA wrote to the representatives of each of these cities, apprising them of the cultural resource protection project and soliciting their recommendations for pertinent research opportunities as well as additional local contacts. SWCA received many helpful suggestions and followed up by telephone or email with these recommended information sources.

SWCA also contacted and met with Tribes in the area to discuss the Phase 3 project, answer questions, and solicit suggestions for identification of ethnohistorical and historical archaeological sites. Meetings were held with Steven Mullen-Moses and Adam Osbekoff of the Snoqualmie Tribe, Richard Young and Gene Enick of the Tulalip Tribes, Dennis Lewarch of the Suquamish Tribe, Kerry Lyste and Sara Boyer of the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, and Brandon Reynon of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians. Laura Murphy of the Muckleshoot Tribe and Cecile Hansen of the Duwamish Tribe were contacted by email. Discussion with the Tribes is relevant given the unique experiences of Native Americans during the historical

period. The approach to ethnohistorical sites requires a sensitivity and understanding of tradition and resilience.

DATA COLLECTION

SWCA gathered a variety of maps and other resources from federal, state, and local government sources; university, historical society, and museum collections; as well as a few commercial sites. By far the largest group of maps used for this project was the King County Assessor's Timber Cruise volumes, located at the King County Archives. Greg Lange of the archives initially provided information about this collection and additional discussions were held with King County Archivist Carol Shenk about the appropriate means to access them. Ms. Shenk, with the assistance of SWCA, developed a proposal for the preservation of the Timber Cruise maps that was submitted to the King County Archaeological Mitigation Fund. Funding was provided to scan all of the available volumes to make them more readily accessible to the public without further damage to the originals. A contractor completed the scanning and the digital data was then transferred to SWCA, who georectified and digitized the images. The images and GIS data were submitted to the KCHPP.

All other maps and aerial photographs collected during this project were obtained as digital files, either as existing georectified files (geotiffs), or as standard image files (TIFF, JPG, or PDF). If possible, digital data were provided to King County in their native format, resolution, and color model. In some instances, digital data were cropped to allow for tiled viewing in the GIS framework. Complete copies of all uncropped images were provided to the county in cases where the cropping process deleted data.

All georectified rasters submitted to King County were projected into the Washington State Plane North (feet), NAD 83 coordinate system. Raster data were grouped by source and/or type into folders or geodatabases. In addition, all historical maps and aerial photographs were included in a GIS shapefile index. A number of maps important for their informational value were either not drawn to scale or were otherwise unsuitable for georectification. These maps were provided to King County generally as PDFS. All georectified rasters are in the public domain and may be freely used by the county and all GIS data were processed and produced using ESRI ArcGIS 10.3 software.

REPORT STRUCTURE

The report follows the scope of work: Chapter 1 is this introduction. Chapter 2 presents the basic regulatory framework governing identification of historic properties in general and archaeological sites in particular. Regulations are discussed on the federal, state, and local level. Chapter 3 discusses existing historic contexts, archaeological sites, and property types. Chapter 4 provides a discussion of the data collected and provided to the KCHHP, and Chapter 5 presents procedure and policy recommendations for protection of historical archaeological sites in King County. A series of appendices provide data supporting chapter discussions. Volume 1 presents the settlement context.

Chapter 2. Regulatory Context and Significance

Cultural resources are protected by laws and regulations promulgated on the federal, state, and local level. For the most part, state and local regulations are modeled after their federal counterparts. All attempt to identify and protect the resources with the most meaning. Each provides a process to judge the historic significance of cultural resources by determining their eligibility for national, state, or local heritage registers.

Federal

In the mid-1960s, Congress recognized that properties important to understanding America's past were being lost or substantially altered with increasing frequency, and governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities, such as they existed, were inadequate to ensure future generations would have the opportunity to enjoy the Nation's rich heritage (National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA] Section 1(1-5) 1992). In particular, the destructive effects of urban renewal in the early-1960s where entire "worn out" districts were leveled drove a movement to improve protection of properties with historic value. The need for a better means of identifying and administering historic resources and for the encouragement of their preservation resulted in the NHPA of 1966. The Act authorized the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and required federal agencies to consider the effects of their projects and programs on the properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (King 1998:15–16). Register eligibility determines which districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are worthy of preservation. These properties are judged significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture (Townsend et al. 1999).

Numerous regulations and guidance documents promulgated by the NPS implement the NHPA, most particularly 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 (Section 106), outline a process for the identification of cultural resources, their evaluation for the NRHP, and an assessment of project effects. These and other federal regulations and standards associated with the NHPA have been used as the basis and the model for state and many local regulations.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY

To be considered eligible for the NRHP, historic properties generally must be at least 50 years old, possess integrity of physical characteristics (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association), and meet at least one of four criteria of significance (Section 106 of the NHPA [36 CFR 60.4]).

CRITERIA OF SIGNIFICANCE

A) Association with "events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history";

B) Association with "the lives of persons significant in our past";

C) The property may "*embody* the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values; or

D) The site has "yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in

State

The Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) is intended to ensure that environmental values are considered during decision making by state and local agencies. The Act was modeled after the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and applies to projects with state or local funding or permitting. SEPA provides for identification and mitigation of impacts to cultural resources that are listed in, or eligible for listing in, national, state, or local preservation registers that are on or near the

project. Although the Washington Administrative Code (WAC 197-11) does not specify how this should be accomplished, guidance for completing Question 13 (Historic and Cultural Preservation) of the SEPA Environmental Checklist is provided by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology 2017). This guidance references NHPA, Section 106 (36 CFR 800), and makes clear that a project proponent should incorporate historical research, Tribal consultation, data gathering, and possibly archaeological field investigations to identify pre-contact and historical archaeological sites, as well as other cultural resources. Cultural resources management practitioners (archaeologists, historians, etc.) generally follow the Section 106 process to ensure compliance with SEPA.

Governor's Executive Order 05-05 (GEO 05-05) applies to state capital improvements projects not undergoing Section 106 or SEPA review and requires state agencies to integrate DAHP, the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA), and concerned Tribes into their capital project planning process. While the wording of the Order focuses on coordination with Tribes and consideration of Tribal views and concerns, it also includes consideration of the built environment, as well as historical archaeological sites.

Other state legislation that includes consideration of archaeological resources is the Forest Practices Act (FPA) and the Shoreline Management Act (SMA). The FPA (WAC 222.20) focuses on coordination with affected Tribes when historic sites, pre-contact archaeological resources, or other areas of Tribal interest are within a project boundary. Unfortunately, non-Tribal historical archaeological sites are considered only if listed in, or already identified and determined eligible for listing in, federal and state historic registers. On the other hand, the SMA takes a broader approach by including "buildings, sites, and areas having historic, cultural, scientific, or educational values" (Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 90.58.100). This is interpreted to include pre-contact and historical archaeological resources. However, there have been legal arguments over what constitutes the boundaries of SMA areas, so numerous resources slightly distant from the shoreline under those definitions escape consideration.

Several other state laws address archaeological sites, Native American burials, and cemeteries. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) is concerned with the conservation, preservation, and protection of the state's archaeological resources and therefore prohibits knowingly excavating or disturbing these resources without a permit from DAHP. This law pertains to both pre-contact and historical archaeological resources but to what extent each is protected is unclear. All archaeological sites that are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the Washington Heritage Register or the NRHP are subject to the law. However, RCW 27.53 suggests that pre-contact sites that are not listed and are not eligible for listing are also protected. This is not the case for historical archaeological sites.

The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly destroying American Indian graves, cairns, and glyphs. In addition, to prevent the looting or depredation of sites, any maps, records, or other information identifying the location of archaeological sites, historic sites, artifacts, or the sites of traditional ceremonial or social uses and activities of Indian tribes are exempt from disclosure to the public under Public Records Act – Archaeological Sites (RCW 42.56.300). Unfortunately, under SEPA as applied by cities and counties, most jurisdictions do not have personnel trained in the process to implement the law.

LOCAL

COUNTY

In 1964, two years prior to passage of the NHPA, King County included the preservation of historical and archaeological resources as part of the first county comprehensive plan (King County Planning Department 1964:145). This concern for cultural resources was within the context of providing outdoor recreational opportunities by acquiring or developing preserves with historical, archaeological, or other scientific value. The definition of historical, archaeological, and scientific value is not provided but it is likely that historical archaeological sites were not what the planning department had in mind. However, the county's commitment to these resources evolved and in 1978 the King County Historic Preservation Program was established and two years later a Landmarks Ordinance was adopted. This ordinance and its supporting code (20.62) provide criteria for Landmarks designation, established the King County Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), and required review by the King County Historic Preservation Officer of all development projects on or adjacent to resources listed in the HRI (KCHPP 2013:43). Although built environment resources account for most of the county's Landmark designations, the code clearly included historical archaeological sites (King County Code 20.62.020):

- Historic resource is a district, site, building, structure or object significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, and culture.
- Site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains an historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.

In 2012, the county adopted *Executive Procedures for Treatment of Cultural Resources* (Document Code No. LUD 16-1 AEP) which requires review by the KCHPP of county actions that could affect historic buildings or disturb archaeological deposits—pre-contact and historical (KCHHP 2013:8). Review of transportation related actions is within the purview of the King County Road Services Division (KCRSD) archaeologist, in cooperation with the KCHPP. An important feature of this document was the conclusion that a project had the potential of affect cultural resources if it was in an archaeologically sensitive area. Recommendations by KCHPP staff might include archaeological survey, testing, mitigation, and other appropriate measures. Most previous statewide and county heritage legislation and guidelines are not as clearly stated as this review process. In addition, this document provides protocols for the inadvertent discovery of human remains and the discovery of cultural materials.

The KCHPP mandate to inventory, preserve, and interpret cultural resources is detailed in the 2013–2020 strategic plan (KCHPP 2013). This preservation roadmap outlines goals, objectives, and actions that resulted from the input of stakeholders including a Citizens Advisory Committee and the King County Landmarks Commission. One of the Plan's action items is the CRPP Phase 3 historic context for historical archaeological resources.

CITY

Some cities, most notably Seattle, have their own policies and procedures for establishing landmarks and protecting other historic resources. Although Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.05.675 H recognizes that there are significant archaeological resources within the city, the management and treatment of these is much different than for built environment resources. For example, no consideration, based on a determination provided by counsel to the City Historic Preservation Officer in the 1980s, is given to

archaeological sites under the City's Landmark standards for designation (SMC 25.12.350). However, to clarify SEPA historic preservation policy regarding significant archaeological sites and the requirement for archaeological assessments, the City approved Director's Rule 2-98. The extent of this rule is limited:

> …an assessment of the site's probable archaeological significance will be required for any proposal which includes excavation located within 200 feet of the US Government Meander line or in other areas where information suggests the potential for archeologically significant resources.

Otherwise, the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC 25.05.675) states that "Archaeologically significant sites present a unique problem because protection of their integrity may, in some cases, eliminate any economic opportunity on the site."

Twenty-two cities and towns in the county have entered into an interlocal agreement with the KCHPP to assist them in landmarks designation and preservation. As noted above, the local agreements follow the landmarks designation criteria for King County Landmarks and include archaeological sites.

SUMMARY

Section 106 of the NHPA prompts much of the identification and evaluation of archaeological sites in King County. This federal process and the related significance criteria of the NRHP were developed to protect a wide range of cultural resources for the entire nation. Section 106 regulations also include consultation with affected Native American tribes and other cultural, ethnic, or interested groups. The federal undertakings, however, are restricted to federally funded, licensed, or permitted actions. State and local agencies have attempted to extend this protection to cultural resources within their purview by adopting similar heritage related laws and regulations and creating heritage registers. Washington State and King County clearly include archaeological resources although the professional treatment of historical archaeological sites is not equal to that of pre-contact sites. In addition, the level of consideration in preservation laws of non–Native American descendant groups or persons with interest in historical archaeological resources falls well below that of Native American tribes. There are some exceptions, but in the main little effort is put forth to identify and include these groups.

Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) for major federal and state regulations discussed above are provided in Appendix B as is the full text of King County Code (20.62) and policy (AEP LUD 16-1) that apply to archaeological resources.

HERITAGE REGISTERS

As stated in the beginning of this chapter, federal preservation laws and guidelines were used as models for state and local preservation programs. Eligibility criteria for the NRHP are clearly apparent in the Washington Heritage Register, King County Landmarks, and City of Seattle Landmark criteria of designation, although each of these registers has expanded the number of criteria. The state and county, as well as those communities with interlocal agreements with the KCHPP, clearly include historical archaeological resources as properties for consideration. Again, the City of Seattle Landmarks criteria do not include archaeological resources.

How Significance is Determined

Most archaeological sites in King County are identified as the result of undertakings conducted or regulated by federal, state, or local agencies. It is within this milieu of cultural resources management (CRM) that the significance and eligibility of archaeological sites is discussed. As noted above, regulations include the consideration of impacts or effects to significant cultural resources. While these regulatory contexts vary, significance is typically discussed in terms of eligibility for the NRHP, which sets standards for state and local heritage registers. Evaluating an historical property following NRHP guidelines is relatively straightforward, although development of a research design enhances the process (see NRHP Bulletins 15 and 36). Other guidance has been developed by cultural resources practitioners, agencies, and scholars (Hardesty and Little 2000; King 2004; Townsend et al. 1999).

There are four general steps in evaluating eligibility of a property under the NRHP.

1. Categorize the property.

Properties are categorized as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts. An important distinction in site recording is the difference between a building and a structure. A *building* is designed to shelter any form of human activity (e.g., house, barn, church, jail), while a *structure* refers to all other constructs made for purposes other than human shelter. *Object* refers to constructions that are relatively small in scale, sometimes movable and associated with a specific setting or environment. A *site* is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historical occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value. A d*istrict* represents concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (NPS 1997).

2. Identify the historic context.

Properties are evaluated relative to major trends of history in their community, state, or the nation. Information about historic properties and trends is organized by theme, place, and time. A historic context groups information about historic properties that share a common theme, geographical area, and time period. The historic context presented in Volume 1 provides a foundation for understanding archaeological sites associated with the settlement of King County between 1850 and 1920. To evaluate a property, however, site-specific research must be conducted to place the site within the appropriate context. For example, under settlement, it is important to determine how real property left the public domain (land laws) and who was the land claimant. Archival research into primary sources such as government homestead or other land documents can provide this information and confirm settlement as the appropriate theme within which to evaluate the site. Historical research also helps define a site's period of significance.

3. Evaluate significance under NRHP Criteria A–D.

For this study, properties are historical archaeological sites which are evaluated minimally under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important to the study of history, although other criteria may also apply. For example, archaeological deposits from Yesler's mill along Seattle's waterfront could be significant under Criterion A for the site's association with the development of Seattle and local, regional, and national economies, and under Criterion B for the association with Henry Yesler, a leader in the settlement and growth of Seattle. Archaeological properties should be considered under all four criteria.

Research questions and the data to answer them provide a measure of the importance of the information the site contains. Research questions should be based on current scholarship in multiple disciplines including archaeology, anthropology, geography, folklore, and history.

4. Determine the integrity of the site.

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP an archaeological site must be able to convey its significance to those for whom it has value. In the case of Criterion D, these are scholars and others who may seek to use the information the site contains. The ability of a property to convey this information is measured by assessing its integrity in terms of physical characteristics. Table 2-1 summaries the seven aspects of integrity in the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation.

Table 2-1. NRHP Aspects of Integrity (NPS 1997)

Aspect	Description
Location	The place where the property was constructed or the where the historic event took place.
Design	The composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. But properties can change through time.
Setting	The physical environment of a property.
Materials	The physical elements combined or deposited during a particular period of time or particular pattern or configuration to form the property.
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history.
Feeling	A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time.
Association	The direct link between a property and the event or person for which the property is significant.

It should be noted that archaeological sites can be significant but not eligible for the NRHP or other heritage registers given lack of integrity. For example, if a site has been so disturbed or damaged that the stratigraphy is mixed or removed, and no part of the site is left intact, it might be significant because it played an important role in history but would likely not be eligible under Criterion D because it lacks integrity. It is also typically not appropriate to conduct extensive historical research when a site is unlikely to possess sufficient integrity to either convey its significance under Criterion A, B, or C, or yield important information in history under Criterion D.

Determining Research Potential

The evaluation of an archaeological property under Criterion D requires that the property's research potential be established. A five-step process to determine this is outlined in NPS Bulletin 36 and explained below (Little et al. 2000). This discussion is derived from HARD Work Camps Team and Caltrans Staff (2013). Some of the points are similar to those discussed above to determine the significance of a property.

1. Determine the property's structure, content, and classes of data.

   This is done through field assessment and preliminary historical research. Important concepts to apply are those of focus and visibility as developed by Deetz (1996). Focus means the level of clarity with which the site represents a particular historical activity. A site that lacks focus effectively lacks integrity. Visibility is the prominence or abundance of surviving physical remains. Archaeological features with identifiable functions and artifacts with identifiable

functions and manufacture dates are needed to establish focus and visibility. Historical data are usually needed to link the remains to events, processes, and individuals.

Step 1 addresses the basics of a site by answering the following questions:

> What is the age of the site?
>
> What is the site function?
>
> What are the sites' physical features, including horizontal and vertical extent?
>
> What material classes would contribute data for future analyses?
>
> Who created the site?
>
> Does the site have physical integrity?

In most cases, properties that lack archaeological focus and integrity of association do not require further study.

2. Identify the appropriate historic context.

   To evaluate a particular property requires development of a more focused, site-specific historic context that consists of three elements: theme, place, and time. The theme implies the principal activity from which the site developed, its function, and cultural constituents, such as ethnicity, race, gender. Place is the geographical location where the activity was carried out and may be identified at a local, state, national, or even international scale. Time is the period when the site was occupied or made its contribution to history. Useful questions include:

   > What was the site's role in local, regional, national, or international history?
   >
   > What activities are known to have been carried out at the site?
   >
   > Who occupied the site?
   >
   > How well does the site represent important events identified in the historic context?
   >
   > Is this site representative or unique in comparison to other sites where similar activities occurred?

3. Identify important research domains and questions.

   Research questions developed under this step should address scholarly issues at various scales of analysis. Information gained in Steps 1 and 2 regarding the structure and content of the site and its appropriate historic context are used to assess whether archaeological data can make a useful contribution to important research domains. Questions to consider include the following:

   > What research domains are relevant to this site?
   >
   > What research questions can be developed from these domains?
   >
   > What types and quantity of archaeological data must be present to address these questions?
   >
   > Does the site contain these data?

4. Assess the quality of the data.

   Assessment of the relationship between a site's physical characteristics and its contribution to research uses the concept of integrity. As stated in the previous section, integrity is the ability of

a property to convey its significance. The NRHP criteria of evaluation identifies seven aspects of integrity (see Table 2-1). In general, an archaeological site should retain integrity of location, design, materials, and association to be important under Criterion D (Hardesty and Little 2009).

5. Identify the important information that a property contains.

   The final step requires a statement that makes clear what important information the property is likely to contain. This statement will typically include a discussion regarding the relationship between the documentary and archaeological data. These two sources are used in at least five ways: contradictory, complementary, as sources for hypothesis, to reinterpret documentary myths, and for context (Little 1992).

STATEMENT OF ELIGIBILITY

Statements regarding NRHP eligibility should:

- Clearly describe the archaeological property being evaluated
- Address each criterion
- State the historic context within which the property was evaluated
- Discuss how or why the property is or is not significant within the context, presenting archaeological data, documentary evidence, and oral testimony as justification
- Address integrity, with evidence that justifies the NRHP statement

Themes, contexts, feature systems, and property types useful for evaluating King County historical archaeological sites are explored in the next chapter. Full evaluation of an individual site or grouping of sites in King County is not attempted, rather a broad-brush treatment is undertaken.

Chapter 3. Historic Contexts and Property Types

Historic contexts differ from other types of narrative histories in that they are meant to identify important themes in history and then relate those themes to extant historical resources or associated property types. Contexts provide an analytical framework within which an archaeological property's importance can be understood (Little et al. 2000:1). Guidance for context development and identification of themes and property types is provided by the NPS as part of the NRHP (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997; Townsend et al. 1999). Historic contexts can address themes on a national level or on a single property level. Themes are not mutually exclusive categories. Historical archaeological sites can represent more than one theme. For example, a railroad would typically be assigned to the theme of transportation but could also be part of industry if constructed and used by a logging or mining company to extract or convey natural resources. This chapter discusses available thematic studies and themes selected for evaluating sites in King County. Property types for each theme were also developed based on analysis of feature systems for each theme (Hardesty 1988). Individual sites listed in WISAARD were then assigned property types. The chapter concludes with review of the archaeological characteristics of these properties.

NRHP THEMES
(NRHP Bulletin 15)

Agriculture
Architecture
Archeology
Prehistoric
Historic– Aboriginal
Historic- – Non-Aboriginal
Art
Commerce
Communications
Community Planning and Development
Conservation
Economics
Education
Engineering
Entertainment/Recreation
Ethnic Heritage
Asian
Black
European
Hispanic
Native American
Pacific Islander
Other
Exploration/Settlement
Health/Medicine
Industry
Invention
Landscape Architecture
Law
Literature
Maritime History
Military
Performing Arts
Philosophy
Politics/Government
Religion
Science
Social History
Transportation
Other

Available National Thematic Studies

Themes identified on the national level range from agriculture to transportation. Some thematic studies are mandated by Congress, while others are determined by the NPS. They are generally prepared under cooperative agreements or contracts with other governmental entities or private organizations. In the development of theme studies, partnerships with the academic community, independent scholars, and others knowledgeable about the subject at hand are encouraged. The studies provide a context from which the most appropriate properties within that theme are identified. They also assist in the evaluation of historic properties at all levels and can be used to educate the public about the nation's heritage.

Nationwide contexts developed by the NPS can be found online (NPS 2017). Many of these studies deal with historical events remote from the Pacific Northwest. Others, however, address topics of nationwide interest, including World War II and the American Home Front, or have applicability to regional historic trends and events, such as American Labor History. Federal agencies with heritage management responsibilities have also prepared nationwide studies including the United States Postal Service (USPS) *Context Study for Postal Facilities built between 1940-1971*, and the Department of Defense's *Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on DoD Installations*. These contexts can be found by searching within agency websites.

State Contexts

From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (now DAHP) pursued a program, funded in part by the U.S. Department of the Interior, that resulted in the development of historic context statements for archaeological and built environment properties. As part of this Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3), state-wide historic resource study unit contexts were prepared to better identify, evaluate, and protect heritage resources throughout Washington State. The King County Office of Historic Preservation (KCOHP; predecessor of the KCHPP) participated in the RP3 and produced a heritage resource protection plan (KCOHP 1985).

These early state and county RP3 documents were concerned with prehistoric archaeology and historic themes, but none addressed historical archaeology in a meaningful way. The Black Heritage Survey study unit, which examines the role of African-Americans in Washington State, included a mention of where historical archaeological sites were likely to be identified based on work and residential patterns (Mumford 1985:74–77). The Transportation and Agriculture Study Units (Harvey 1989; Lindeman and Williams 1985) discussed themes, resource types, and evaluation criteria, and identified data gaps and future inventory survey priorities. Although each study stated that historical archaeological resources were not considered, each addressed resources that are considered archaeological properties. The final RP3 was a historic context for Asian/Pacific American resources which explicitly considered historical archaeological resources (Dubrow et al. 1993).

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Agriculture
Asian/Pacific American
Black Heritage
Island County Prehistory
Eastern Washington Protohistoric
Lower Columbia River Prehistory
Paleoindians
Politics/Government/Law
San Juan County Prehistory
Scablands Prehistory
Snohomish County Prehistory
Southern Cascades Prehistory
Southern Puget Sound Prehistory
Transportation

Current Study

Nearly 300 documents representing themes and contexts of potential use were reviewed for this study (Appendix C). These resources include independent histories and academic and government studies completed before passage of the NHPA in 1966. The earliest is a *History of Progress of King County* (Hutchinson 1916). Other pre-1966 studies describe the history of roads and bridges in Washington Territory (Parkings 1941), industrial geography in Seattle (Mathieson 1954), the coal industry (Thorndale 1965), and roads and highways in the state. Since 1966, the number of studies has increased each decade, especially after 1990 (Figure 3-1). Several studies completed since the RP3s provide state and county historic contexts on specific resource types, e.g., roads (Artifacts and SRIF 2014), roadside properties (Lentz 1995), state highway bridges (Bruce et al. 1991), and state bridges and tunnels (Oscar and Holstine 2001). Other contexts accompany multiple property documentation forms, NRHP registration/nomination forms, and King County Landmark nomination forms. Reviewed studies addressed 11 themes and elements of the built environment (Table 3-1); however, few fold archaeological data into their assessments.

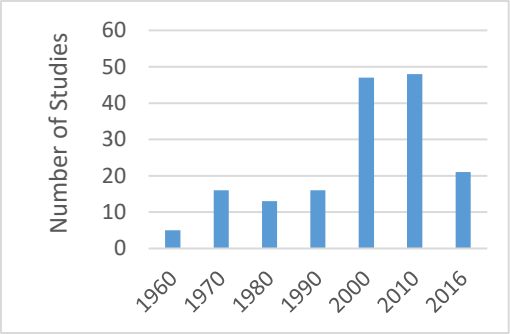

Figure 3-1. Studies by decade.

Table 3-1. Themes Addressed in Studies Reviewed

Theme	Number of Studies
Agriculture	24
Commerce	27
Community Development	86
Ethnic Heritage	27
Industry	28
Maritime	4
Military	10
Settlement	19
Social and Political Development	19
Transmission and Generation	10
Transportation	39
Total	293

Finally, consideration of archaeological issues was found in reports from several relatively recent large transportation projects in King County State Route (SR) 520 bridge expansion, the Alaska Way Viaduct replacement, and Sound Transit route developments), which affected areas with the potential for deeply buried archaeological evidence of Native American and early historical lifeways. In the end, formal contexts from the states of California (Agriculture, Mining, Townsites, Work Camps) and Colorado (Mining, Historical Archaeology) provided the best examples of useful contexts focused on historical archaeology (Caltrans 2007, 2008, 2010 Church et al. 2007; HARD and Caltrans 2013).

Themes, Feature Systems, and Property Types

A historic context is linked to an individual property by property types—groupings of individual properties that have shared physical characteristics or associations with human activities. Historic property types are groupings of individual properties determined by physical or associative attributes: "Physical characteristics may relate to structural forms, architectural styles, building materials, or site type. Associative characteristic may relate to the nature of events or activities, to associations with a specific individual or group of individuals, or to the category of information about which a property may yield information. A property type may include a variety of buildings and structures with diverse physical characteristics or may be based on distinguishable structural types or functions" (NPS 1997). In short, property types are generated by historic contexts.

In the present study most of the themes of the previous section provide surrogate contexts for property type development in King County in the sense that they are applied to a specific geographic area and a specified time span, 1850 to ca. 1968. The later date is the "rule of thumb" 50-year age threshold for historic properties at the time this report was prepared. Feature system analysis was applied to each theme. A feature system is a cluster of archaeological features or elements that are the products of identifiable processes or activities (Hardesty 1988). Feature systems are particularly useful for finite processes with definable beginnings and ends, and less useful for ad hoc developments or processes like community development. Industrial processes are particularly amenable to this sort of analysis. Preliminary identification of processes and elements is a first step in developing more fully defined property types.

The property types developed range from general to relatively specific depending on historical information presented in the Settlement Context prepared for the KCHPP (Volume 1), other historical sources, and by the database of recorded historical archaeological sites available from DAHP. Each property type may require development of register requirements, but overall they represent the trends that have generated historical archaeological deposits in King County. Property types can also be associated geographically or linked to represent subsystems of industrial processes. Researchers are encouraged to think in broader terms, combining related property types and properties into larger subsystems to add meaning to site assemblages.

The review of existing contexts, the scale of the present study, and preliminary review of recorded historical archaeological sites in King County led to the decision to craft themes that vary somewhat from those in Table 3-1. We have added Federal Administration as a theme to include activities of federal agencies other than the military, Community Development and Ethnic Heritage are subsumed under other themes, and Social and Political Development are minimally represented (Table 3-2). We would expect future researchers to develop themes, contexts, and property types suitable for their own inquiries.

Table 3-2. Potential Historical Archaeological Sites in King County Classified by Theme

Theme	Number of Sites
Agriculture	24
Commerce	14
Federal Administration	45
Industry	136
Maritime	36
Military	12
Native American	31
Settlement	141
Social and Cultural	80
Transmission and Generation	13
Transportation	91
Indeterminate	2
Total	625

A total of 625 potential historical archaeological sites was extracted from WISAARD in 2016 (see Table 3-2). Each property was assigned to a theme and to a feature system, as listed in the database included in Appendix D, based on information supplied by the site forms and sometimes supplemented by information from associated reports. The database also includes information on site name, recorder and date recorded, age, and eligibility for the NRHP, if available. Several of the linear sites were recorded in adjacent counties and extend into King County. Their designations derive from those counties, Pierce and Kittitas.

The data provided by site forms are of variable quality, although more recent forms in general show definite improvement over older ones, particularly in mapping, but also in artifact description and site interpretation. The data also have origins that bias their representativeness for the entire County. The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, which contributes nearly a third of the properties in the database, has been subject to earlier more extensive survey than much of King County and occupies

most of the county's higher elevation land (Figure 3-2). Other projects within Seattle, the Cedar River Watershed, and on the Green River behind Howard Hansen Dam have also been subject to NHPA regulation because of federal participation or funding and provide blocks of sites in similar settings. King County properties, i.e., properties on private or county-managed lands, make up only 26 percent of the database.

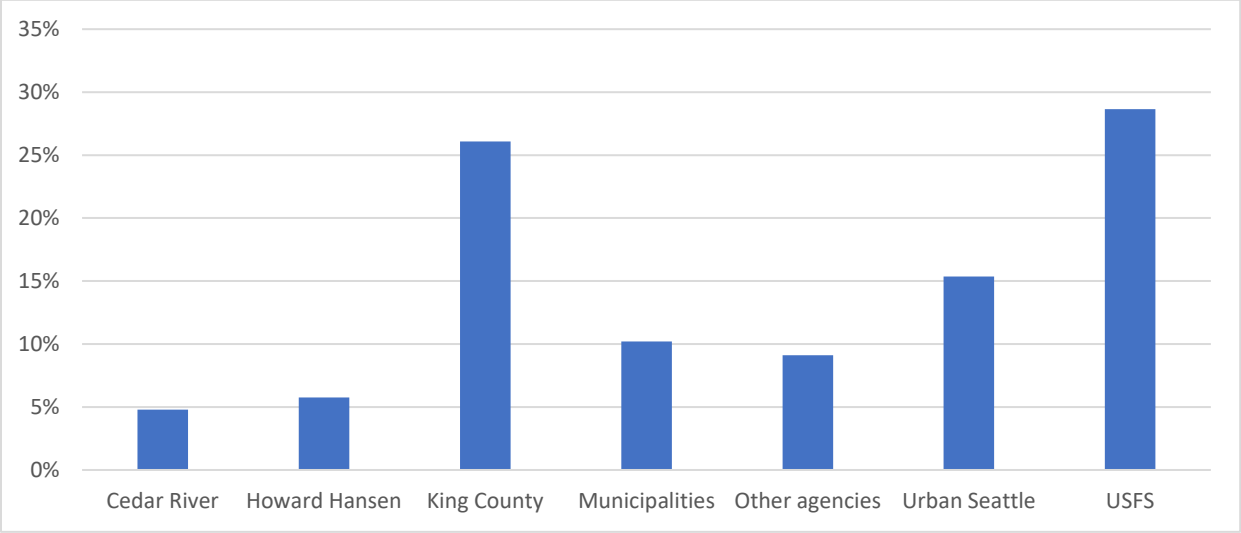

Figure 3-2. Ownership or management responsibility for King County properties (other agencies include state [DNR, DFW, Parks] and federal [BLM, BPA], as well as Puget Sound Energy).

Each theme and its associated features and elements (property types) are discussed below. The brief history associated with each one is derived from Volume 1, from the KCOHP Heritage Resource Protection Plan of 1985, and from other sources as cited. We were unable to assign themes to two sites, 45KI1123 and 45KI937. The first may be a portable saw mill based on the site form's written description and photographs, and the second consists of two ceramic fragments and a square nail found in shovel probes along with modern debris and possibly disturbed sediments.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock. The earliest agriculture in the county consisted of subsistence farms cleared from the forest and managed by human effort and horse-powered equipment. These early farms were on the most desirable level lands along the major rivers and streams and the few prairies in the county. As early as the 1850s farmers were able to produce surplus poultry, eggs, potatoes, and wheat to sell in Seattle. Railroads opened new markets and increased demand for foodstuff from miners and loggers and their new communities. In the late 1880s hop farming caused an agricultural boom in the main valleys. Farms employed a large work force, including Indian hops pickers, to plant, harvest, and dry this crop for export to Germany and England. Unfortunately, insect infestation and other economic and supply factors led to a decline in hops production after the 1890s.

King County agriculture and other industries improved when the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897 caused the population to increase along with demand for agricultural commodities. Drainage districts were organized to build and manage ditches, channels, and levees in the White, Green, and Sammamish River

Valleys for improvement of farm lands. Production grew increasingly specialized to serve consumer markets beginning with hops and transitioning to berries, poultry, dairy products, and orchards in the twentieth century. Family farms generally included a modest dwelling with clustered outbuildings surrounded by fields and pasture. Japanese and Italian farmers were among major producers for the newly formed Pike Place Public Market in 1907. Other farmers of British, Filipino, and Scandinavian backgrounds also contributed to the agricultural success of the county. In the early decades of the twentieth century processing of milk, fruits, and vegetables to preserve them for market became important industries with national corporations like Borden, Stokely Van Camp, and Libby taking part. Local companies like Carnation and Nalley also gained national reach.

Agriculture was more successful than many industries during the Great Depression. The number, output, and resident population of farms increased into the 1930s, while the average farm size and value decreased. By 1940 King County led state vegetable production and poultry was the second most important agricultural product in the county. After World War II, Japanese American farmers returning from internment often started greenhouses and nurseries. Large-scale open field and row crop farming decreased in the 1950s until produce ceased to be primarily local. In 1962 the Howard Hansen dam was completed to control flooding in the Green River Valley and improve agriculture. Instead, industry and housing filled the valley as farmers found themselves unable to keep up with taxes on increased land values. By the 1970s the county was operating programs to purchase property and development rights to preserve open space and farmlands.

Many farms in King County began on land acquired through homestead or cash entry patent beginning in the 1850s and continuing through the 1890s. These properties are considered in the Settlement discussion in another part of this chapter. Later agriculture included under this theme is represented by farms, some of them specialized dairy farms, and by horticultural production dependent on greenhouses. Primary functions of production, storage/support, and domestic locations have been developed for these properties (Table 3-3).

Table 3-3. Agriculture Property Types and Potential Contributing Properties

Property Type	Property
Production	
Animal-related properties	Barn, corral, loafing shed, small animal sheds and pens (e.g., chicken house, milking barn, loafing shed, chinchilla cages), animal waste disposal (e.g., manure)
Grazing properties	Pasture, salting area, holding pens & chutes, fence
Crop-related properties	Fields, orchards, gardens, fence, equipment, greenhouse
Processing properties	Smokehouse, milk house, cheese house, still, hop shed
Irrigation/drainage	Dam, reservoir, pond, pumphouse, ditch, conveyance (canal, flume, pipe)
Storage	Barn, hay shed, silo, granary, milk house
Support	Garage, machine shop, pumphouse, other outbuildings, roads and bridges
Domestic	Dwelling, privy, sauna, root cellar, shed, garage, water source, waste disposal

All 24 farms in Table 3-4 were likely wholly or partially commercial enterprises, including five dairy farms, two greenhouses (horticulture), and a tree farm. Most operated in the twentieth century with only four, the Keller Farm (1871), 45KI466; Mary Olson Farm (1879), 45KI655; the North/Fenster Farmstead (1895), 45KI826; and the Ray Carrossino Farmstead (1882), 45KI703, established before 1900.

The two earliest farms have yielded little evidence to date of their earliest occupation. Information about the Keller Farm comes from very limited shovel probes that yielded glass fragments and remains of a bridge. The Mary Olson Farm was acquired by purchase and may have hosted a small sawmill and log cabin, barn, and assorted outbuildings at that time. Buildings that remain today on the NRHP-listed farm date to the early twentieth century. The other agricultural properties were probably very like Mary Olson Farm, and currently consist of the remains of residences, often accompanied by evidence of storage and other support facilities. Production is difficult to discern for the most part in these sites. These types of sites are highly variable, but often include evidence of a building, or multiple buildings, and various kinds of debris. Other features recorded include roads, yard midden, dumps, and wells.

Table 3 4. Agricultural Properties Recorded in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Dairy Farm		
Domestic	Waste disposal site (dump)	1
Domestic, storage	Residence, silo, well, vegetation	1
Indeterminate	Isolate: subsurface glass fragments	1
Production	Barn, well	1
	Milk bottle dump	1
Farm		
Domestic	Domestic debris	1
	Residence, outbuildings, dump, or cistern	4
	Waste disposal site (dump)	1
	Yard midden	1
Domestic, storage	Residence, barn, shed, fence	1
Domestic, production	Residence or outbuilding, orchard	2
Indeterminate	Debris scatter, foundation	2
Storage	Silo, barn remnants	1
Support	Road, bridge, domestic debris	1
Support, storage	Pumphouse, barn, shed	1
Horticulture		
Domestic, production	Residence, greenhouse, architectural and domestic debris	2
Indeterminate	Isolate: trough	1
Tree Farm		
Production	Fence	1
	Total	24

COMMERCE

Commerce is the interchange or business of trading goods, commodities, or services. This context is more likely to be found represented within urban settings where properties intermingle with those of transportation and industry. Commerce, rather than agriculture, was a primary impetus for settlement in King County. Exploitation of timber and coal beginning in the 1850s supported the development of West Coast trade focused on San Francisco and soon linked to other ports on the Pacific Rim. Timber communities like Port Gamble, Port Blakely on Bainbridge Island, and Utsalady on Camano Island,

among the oldest settlements in the region, were supplied from Seattle with locally produced and imported commodities and products distributed around the region by the mosquito fleet. The confluence of transportation (maritime, railroads) and events (Great Seattle Fire, Klondike Gold Rush, wars) linked Seattle to national commodity networks and transformed the city into the commercial center for the region and the entrepôt for far north and circum-Pacific trade.

Select property types representing commerce are applicable to King County properties. Functions involve sales of various commodities, merchandise, and services. Support functions are also represented, including on-site or nearby residency by practitioners or representatives, e.g., owners, sales force, and night watchman (Table 3-5).

Table 3-4. Commerce Property Types and Potential Properties

Property Type	Property
Food and lodging	Hotel, restaurant
Retail	Store: grocery, butcher, dry goods, florist, etc.
Services	Shoe repair, barber, blacksmith, stables, livery, service station, etc.
Entertainment	Theater, saloon, pool hall, tavern, race track, etc.
Wholesale	Warehouse, yard, loading dock
Support	Dwelling, privy, domestic waste, parking lot, advertising, road, grade

Except for a set of warehouse foundations in Kent (45KI966), the remains of a service station in Federal Way (45KI1021), and a Pepsi-Cola sign recorded near the small town of Cumberland (45KI1134), all the Commerce sites are in Seattle (Table 3-6). Most of these urban properties are deeply buried by regrade or dredge spoils placed for landmaking and have been identified by a combination of map research and subsurface exposure conducted as part of the Alaskan Way Viaduct replacement project or other downtown development. These sites date from the 1880s to the 1920s with the Municipal Market Building (45KI1161) still standing in the 1970s.

Table 3-5. Commercial Properties Recorded in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Food and lodging	Boarding house waste disposal site	1
	Hotel mosaic floor	1
	Hotel staircase	1
Food and lodging, support	Shell refuse, domestic debris	1
Food and lodging, services, entertainment, support	Commercial building remnants, domestic debris (45KI1233)	1
Entertainment	Clusters of glass and ceramics, pier remnants	1
Food and lodging, entertainment, services, manufacturing, wholesale, retail	Hotel kitchen debris, vault, machine shop remnants, warehouses remnants (45KI294)	1
Retail	Municipal Market Building	1
	Retail venue staircase	1
Support	Advertising sign and debris scatter	1
Services	Service Station	1
Wholesale	Warehouse foundations	2
Wholesale, retail, services, support	Railroad, streets, commercial buildings, blacksmith shop, domestic debris (45KI943)	1
	Total	14

The underground context and ruined nature of foundations and architectural features encourages their recording as archaeological sites. Two of the sites, the Dearborn South Tideland Site (45KI924), and the Dearborn North Tideland Site (45KI943) represent complex deposits of building remains and artifacts covering several city blocks on the Seattle waterfront. A third, 45KI1233, encompasses half a block in the Pioneer Square Historic District.

The Dearborn South Tideland Site is a portion of the historic commercial and industrial district built in Seattle south of King Street on tidelands filled with dredge spoils from the bay and spoils from straightening the Duwamish River. The site underwent rapid development, with buildings constructed and demolished over a 15-year period between 1895 and 1910, until it was cleared and transformed into a railroad freight yard in 1912. The site encompasses saloons, restaurants, hotels, sawmills, machine shops, an ice company, boiler works, and warehouses. Data recovery was limited to a trench bisecting the area and the remains encountered were recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Schneyder et al. 2011). This judgement of eligibility is not necessarily appropriate for the rest of the property. Additional development within the boundaries of this site should be preceded by thorough, feature-specific investigations guided by appropriate research questions and keyed to existing Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The Dearborn North Tideland Site has a similar formation history but is smaller, hosted railroads and fewer businesses, and was found to be much more disturbed.

Site 45KI1233 at 200 Occidental Avenue was developed in the 1880s and originally hosted Chinese worker housing. These buildings were replaced around the time of the Great Seattle Fire by establishments that were part of the infamous red-light district of the day. Businesses included female boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, saloons, a coffee house, a barber shop, and theaters. This site underwent data recovery during monitoring; however, results are pending.

In addition to the warehouses documented in Kent, the historic Winn & Russell Warehouse foundations were documented east of Pier 37 in Seattle (45KI1188). The pier and warehouses hosted storage for a stone quarrying company, a pipe company, and machinery and general storage. The remaining properties in Table 3-6 are mostly architectural remnants of various hotels and businesses.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Actions of federal agencies and the effect of laws and land management policies on the landscape are represented by this theme. Most prominent in King County is the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) which manages thousands of acres of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Land began to be withdrawn from the unreserved public domain in Washington in 1891 under the General Land Law Revision Act, including 2.5 million acres set aside for the Pacific Forest Reserve in 1893. In 1897, new forest reserves were established, excluding 8 million acres in Washington from timber harvest, mining, farming, and grazing. In 1905 the newly formed USFS began to administer the lands with the goal of “long-term managed use.” Early duties included examining unpatented land claims to determine if they were legitimate. Fraudulent land claims were a common way for investors and timber companies to increase their holdings. Fire suppression was a primary function of the USFS, resulting in the construction of systems of guard stations, lookouts, trails, and roads, many of them built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. Other functions were recreation, watershed protection, and management of the forest for the greatest good of the greatest number of people over the long run (Hollenbeck 1987). Other agencies contributing properties are the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey (USCGS). Property types are limited and not all potential operations are listed for all the agencies (Table 3-7). Properties were constructed by the agencies or under permit from the agencies, and all are on federally managed land (Hollenbeck 1987).

Table 3-6. Federal Administration Property Types and Potential Properties in King County

Property Type	Properties
Operation	
Fire suppression	Fire lookout, living quarters, telephone lines
Land survey	Monument, marker
Recreation	Developed campground, water supply, privy, cabin, campsite, waste disposal, fence, trail, footbridge turn-out, scenic overlook
Commodity extraction	Special equipment, modified tree, marker, cabin, campsite, water supply
Research	Scientific equipment, marker
Support	
Administration	Dwelling, office, fence, sign post, garage, bunkhouse, shop, stable, corral, privy, water system, power supply
Maintenance and work facilities	Semipermanent camps: barracks, mess hall, kitchen, storehouse, office, dispensary, educational building, lavatory and bath house, latrine, pump house, generator, garage, shop, water and power supply Temporary camp: tent platform, privy, water supply, waste disposal Campsite: hearth, debris scatter, water supply
Transportation	Trails, roads, bridges

Recorded properties represent almost entirely either activities of the USFS or activities regulated by the agency, including water supply, stock raising, fur trapping, and timber harvest (Table 3-8). Administrative sites include the Maloney Creek Corral (45KI993); the Skykomish (MB6), Christoff (MB101), and Taylor River Ranger (MB254) Stations; and the Rock Creek Guard Station (MB256). Most of these properties are represented by building remnants or architectural debris. Other historical administrative sites may not appear here because they are historic properties composed of buildings recorded for their architectural characteristics, and some may still be in use.

Fire suppression properties are somewhat underrepresented although some of the maintenance and work facilities represent efforts to curtail causes of fires. In addition, many lookouts, including the Beckler Peak Lookout (FS1725), were removed or destroyed in the 1950s and 1960s as fire detection shifted to aerial surveillance. In other instances, some of these facilities were retained, like the Kelly Butte Lookout (45KI469). Recreation properties include remains of cabins (e.g., Denny Creek Recreational Residence, 45KI691) and campgrounds, a campground water system, shelter, trail, and remains of the Granite Mountain Lodge (MB350). The plaque (45KI683) commemorates legislation that established cooperation in forestry and fire control among the federal government and the states, private organizations, and individuals.

Sites representing the CCC are limited to Camp Joy and its water system (45KI517) and two sections of CCC-constructed road. The buildings of Camp Joy were destroyed in the 1970s. The brass cap of the Maloney Triangulation Station (MB360) was placed by the USCGS in 1936 and a cabin (MB75), which was built in the 1940s to support USGS research, was burned in the 1970s. The indeterminate properties are described on their site forms, but no origin or function is ascribed to them.

Table 3-7. Properties Associated with Federal Administration of Land in King County

Property Type	Property	Civilian Conservation Corps	U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey	U.S. Geological Survey	U.S. Forest Service	Total
Administration	Guard station	–	–	–	1	1
	Ranger station	–	–	–	5	5
	Marker posts	–	–	–	1	1
Commodity extraction						
Water	Dam, spillway	–	–	–	1	1
Fur trapping	Cabin	–	–	–	3	3
Stock raising	Sheep camp	–	–	–	1	1
Timber cruise	Campsite	–	–	–	1	1
Fire Suppression	Commemorative plaque	–	–	–	1	1
	Lookout	–	–	–	2	2
	Cabin	–	–	–	1	1
Indeterminate	Cabin	–	–	–	3	3
	Foundation	–	–	–	1	1
Land Survey	Brass survey cap	–	1	–	–	1
Maintenance and work facilities	Cabin/campsite	–	–	1	1	2
	Cabin	–	–	–	4	4
	Water system	1	–	–	–	1
Recreation	Campground	–	–	–	3	3
	Shelter	–	–	–	1	1
	Trail	–	–	–	1	1
	Lodge	–	–	–	1	1
	Log bridge	–	–	–	1	1
Transportation	Road	2	–	–	–	2
	Trail	–	–	–	8	8
	Total	3	1	1	40	45

INDUSTRY

Industry includes the primary processes and technology of location, extraction, processing, and fabrication (manufacturing) accompanied by support communities and activities. The industries most important to King County are timber and mining. These extractive activities are linked to the theme of manufacturing, which used raw materials for fabrication, although both coal and timber were originally important exports. Coal was also important to the development of industries and for energy production in the steam-driven world of the late nineteenth century. Each industry is treated separately in the following text.

Timber

The earliest timber harvest was along the shoreline or slopes above Puget Sound and on islands or next to rivers and lakes, so that felled trees could be secured in rafts and transported by water to local mills or exported to San Francisco. Hand tools (axes, saws, wedges) were used to fell and buck the timber and draft animals (oxen, mules, horses) skidded it to chutes or directly to water. As demand increased and when the easy timber was gone, inland logging with similar methods took place, especially for local use and for mining timbers and railroad ties. Use of the county's rivers for log drives began early and continued into the 1970s to deliver timber to mills. Lumber was produced both by hand and with water- or steam-driven engines. Two loggers could cut rough lumber using a two-person saw and a saw pit. Yesler's mill on the Seattle waterfront, at work in 1853, was the earliest steam-driven plant in the region. Major changes in scale came with completion of transcontinental railroads and soon after when large lumber companies originally from the Midwest moved into the region and acquired vast tracts of timber lands. Extensive logging systems developed, including harvest and milling elements oriented to the new railroads. Cutting and bucking were still done with the same hand tools, but steam donkey and cable systems and mechanized loaders were used to yard and load logs and narrow-gauge railways delivered them to mills. Lumber was loaded on to transcontinental railroads and sent around the nation.

Logging camps were impermanent. Initially companies operated only stationary camps used for a season or two and abandoned or burned with doors and windows taken to the next location. Mobile camps made up of railcars or loadable or collapsible buildings that were moved from site to site also became common. After about 1930, timber harvest became increasingly based on gasoline-driven heavy equipment like caterpillar tractors or large trucks, and haul roads often replaced railroads. Loggers transitioned to chain saws beginning in the 1940s and tended, with some exceptions, to commute to work from nearby towns.

Timber extraction can be identified by physical features, hand tools, and the traces they leave. Processing and support properties are marked by distinctive buildings, structures, and other features (Table 3-9). Transportation properties related to railroads and roads are like those found in other industrial, maritime, and transportation settings. The common use of narrow-gauge track; highly geared engines; often poorly constructed, temporary grades; and trestles, culverts, and bridges constructed of logs distinguish logging from mainline systems. Specialized features like inclines, chutes, and flumes were alternate ways of moving logs in steep topography. Mills are often characterized by little more than foundations, engine mounts, wood waste, and a cleared area used for lumber storage. Small mills may be marked by wood waste and possibly temporary tent platforms or rough cabins. Support properties include residential, maintenance, and utilities property types like those for other work in remote places, especially mining. A range of residential accommodations were employed at various times and places with more elaborate maintenance and utilities associated with more permanent facilities.

Table 3-8. Timber Industry Property Types and Potential Contributing Properties

Property Type	Property
Extraction	
Harvest	Axe/saw cut stumps, springboard stumps, chainsaw cut stumps, hand tools, machinery, markers
Log collection	Cable systems, skid trails, skidways, ramps, roads, chutes, flumes, inclines; equipment: hand tools, machinery (e.g. donkey engines, skidders, loaders), hot/cold decks, inclines, chutes, flumes
Processing	
Small-scale mill	Saw pit, portable mill, small lumber mill, shingle mill, pole mill, water-driven mill
Mill	Milling equipment and buildings, kiln, conveyors, yard, mill pond, pumphouse, wood waste, burner, ramp
Support	
Residential	Campsite, camp (bunkhouse, office, outhouse, cookhouse/mess, commissary, horse barn, corral, root cellar, blacksmith shop, filing shed), mobile camp, portable camp, laundry, bunkhouse, cookhouse, residence, privy, waste disposal, privy, townsite
Maintenance	Filer house, blacksmith shop, store house, stable
Utilities	Conveyance: pipe, powerline, generation facility, dam, reservoir, improved spring
Transportation	Haul road, railroad grade, spur, siding, wye, trestle, bridge, signal, culvert, thru-cut, cribbing, sand house, water tank, sand storage, river/stream modifications (pilings, booms, channelization, splash dam)

Railroad grades are the most common logging property type, and are often associated with cable systems, machinery, a road, and telephone line as well as engineered elements like trestles, sidings, and a spur. The remains of camps and evidence of cable systems, ranging from a clearly defined logged area with a spar tree to anchor stumps and bits of cable, were the next most common properties recorded (Table 3-10). Recorded townsites include Garibaldi (45KI283), Nippon-Alpine (45KI400), Selleck (45KI447), Monohon (45KI488), and Kerriston (45KI965) of which three (Garibaldi, Nippon-Alpine, and Kerriston) also contained mills. The record for Garibaldi is the most expansive with the site consisting of the townsite, a Page-Buffelen Lumber Company mill, a logging camp, and the remains of a homestead, all next to a railroad siding of the Northern Pacific. Mills were owned by Page-Buffelen, the North Bend Lumber Company, Gauthier, and the Campbell Lumber Company. The townsites and mills were all established in the first decade of the twentieth century except for Monohon (1880s) and the Gauthier Sawmill which operated in the 1940s.

Logging camps, perhaps because of their temporary nature, tend to have been established a decade or two earlier than the townsites and mills, in the 1920s and 1930s. Several were semipermanent like Camp Brown (1928–1959) (45KI727) and Bloedel Donovan Camp 8 (1920–1945) (MB339) with well-defined occupation dates. Others are more ephemeral, marked by debris scatters, dumps, and building remains. Road bridges and bridge remnants (timber trestles) and a puncheon road represent later transportation systems and sometimes follow grades originally constructed for railroads. Interestingly, the puncheon road (45KI744), a construction method historically associated with early logging with oxen or other draft animals, is attributed to the 1950s. Three trestles listed separately are associated with grades possibly converted to haul roads from rail; however, it is unclear whether they are part of a railway system.

Table 3-9. Properties Related to the Timber Industry in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Extraction		
Harvest	Cable system	10
	Chute	1
Log Collection	Hand tools	2
	Log boom, vessel	1
	Machinery: drag saw, boiler tank, steam donkey	4
	Markers	1
	Spiked tree	1
Processing	Mill	4
	Pumphouse	1
Support	Borrow pit, waste disposal	1
	Camp	13
	Dam and conveyance	1
	Dwelling	2
	Industrial and domestic debris	5
	Townsite	5
	Waste disposal site (dump)	2
	Water system	1
Transportation	Railroad grade (11), trestle (5), siding (2), spur (1)	19
	Road bridges	2
	Road, puncheon	1
	Trestle	3
	Water tower	1
	Total	83

Mining

Mining involves the procurement of minerals and metals from the earth. Gold seekers using placer methods were the first prospectors to enter the region, but most had little success. Attention turned to lode mining of other metals (silver, copper, zinc, lead, iron) and the extraction of coal as well as limestone, granite, and gravel. Hard rock mining required capital, equipment, labor, and competent management to be successful. Railroads were needed to move metallic ore of high enough grade to smelters in sufficient quantity to be profitable. Beneficiation to improve the value of ores by removing gangue and waste rock was often carried out near the mine before shipping the concentrate to smelters. Metal lode mining, which was most active from about 1890 to 1920, was concentrated in the Cascade Range of the eastern half of King County.

Processes were similar for coal, as waste rock was sorted from coal and the coal was sized with crushers housed in a breaker for transport via rail. Coal mining was carried out at lower elevations along the western edge of the mountain system and in bedrock outcrops above the glacial drift plain of the rest of the county. The coal industry began in the 1860s with product shipped to California. Coal mining supported the communities of Coal Creek, Newcastle, Renton, Issaquah, and Black Diamond among

others. The last underground coal mine in Washington and King County closed in 1974, yet in 2017 proposals to reactivate a mine near Black Diamond were under consideration.

The feature system for mining is much the same as for logging, with the addition of exploration to find geological deposits suitable for extraction. Support properties are also similar for the two industries, while transportation adds specialized tramways and short ore-car tracks to rail and haul road systems (Table 3-11).

Table 3-10. Mining Property Types and Potential Properties

Property Type	Property
Exploration	Pits, prospects, trenches, drill holes, claim markers, discovery shaft/cut
Extraction	
Placer	Water system: splash dam, ditch, flume Equipment: rocker, long tom, hand tools Waste rock
Lode/coal	Pit, portal, shaft, adit, headframe, hoist works, ventilation system, compressor, drainage system, bunker, tipple, tailings
Processing (Beneficiation)	
Small scale	Arrastra, stamp mill, ball mill, waste rock
Mill	Milling equipment and buildings, sorting house, wash house, crusher, concentrator, conveyors, bunker, ovens (coke), power system, water system, ore bins, waste rock, smelter
Support	
Residential	Townsite, cabin, camp, campsite, tent platform, bunkhouse, cookhouse/dining hall, shower house, privy, waste disposal
Administrative	Office, assay office
Maintenance	Tool house, lamp house, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, machine shop, store house, sawmill, sheds, stable
Power and water supply	Engine house, boiler house, hoisting engines, generator, conveyance: pipe, powerline, dam, reservoir, improved spring
Transportation	Railroad system, flume, tipple, haul roads, ore cars and rails, tramways

Recorded properties represent 32 lode mines, 12 coal mines, a cinnabar mine, and a gravel pit (Table 3-12). Exploration properties are few, although they may be underreported and often occur within the boundaries of other mining properties. Larger lode mines are marked by adits and associated processing, transportation, and support features. The Money Creek District is an example of larger, more complex operations. The district was located on tributaries of the South Fork of the Skykomish River close to the Great Northern Railroad and produced gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead. The remains of the district's mines, hydroelectric system, worker's housing, tramway, and transportation system have been recorded in five sites: the Apex Mine Adit #4 and Upper Tram Terminal (45KI711); the Damon Mine (45KI712); Apex Adits 1, 2, and 3 (45KI713); Puncheon Roads, Waterline, Power Plant for the Apex Mine (45KI714); and Money Creek Mine to Market Road and Apex Stamp Mill (FS1424). Smaller operations often consisted of a single or several claims with a cabin and outbuildings as in the case of the Porter Cabin Site (MB255), which included a blacksmith shop and powder house in addition to the residential building. Adits were often nearby. Sites listed as camps, a commissary, and four of the cabins appear on historical maps but were never re-located by USFS archaeologists. No stand-alone transportation features related to lode mining are recorded, reflecting the self-contained nature of lode mining districts.

Table 3-11. Mining Properties Recorded in King County

Property Type	Number
Mining (Metal)	
Exploration	
Discovery cut, adit	1
Extraction	
Mine: adit portals	3
Mine: adits, cabin	1
Mine: adits, structures, bridge	1
Mine: adit, ball mill, tramway, railroad trestle, road	1
Mine: adit, roads, machinery, mill, camp, tram	1
Mine: adit, stamp mill, road, tram	1
Mine: adit, dam and pipe, trail	1
Processing, Support, Transportation	
Stamp mill, water supply system, road, tram	1
Support	
Blacksmith shop, powder house, cabin	1
Cabin	12
Camp	3
Commissary	1
Dam, power plant, conveyance, puncheon roads	1
Mining (Cinnabar)	
Extraction	
Mine: foundations, shaft, tailings	1
Mining (Coal)	
Exploration	
Prospect, trail	1
Extraction	
Mine: hoist houses, waste rock, portal	1
Mine: building, grade, pond, waste rock	1
Mine: shaft	2
Mine: waste rock	1
Mine: hoist, machinery	1
Mine: shed, machinery	1
Mine: headworks, shaft, quarry, grade, waterline	1
Support	
Townsite	3
Transportation	
Flume, cribbed wall	1
Railroad grade	2
Mining (Gravel)	
Extraction	
Gravel pit, road	1
Grand Total	45

Ore from the Royal Reward Cinnabar Mine (45KI1230), located above the Green River, was used for production of mercury. The mine was worked for a short period from 1957 to 1961. All on-site buildings were removed in the 1960s and only the collar of a mine shaft remains. According to the site record, processing also took place there, and features included a retort furnace, distillation plant, hoist, ore tram and tracks, and sheds.

There were also few exploration properties for coal mining. Most properties are related to extraction, with mines often marked by a variety of ancillary facilities, old machinery, and waste rock. Residential areas are separate from the mine as are some transportation systems; however, two of the three townsites include colliery remains. The earliest recorded mines are the Coal Creek (45KI758) on the east side of Lake Washington, which began producing in the 1860s, and the Renton Coal Mine (45KI211) which followed in 1873. Most of the recorded mines were established in the 1880s, although several properties represent later initial use between 1936 and 1955 (Spring Brook Mines No. 2 and No. 3 [45KI265, 45KI1126], and Macks Mine Shed [45KI780]). All recorded mines were underground, although open pit mining was another technique for coal extraction.

Coal supported numerous communities in south central King County and three abandoned townsites have been recorded. Franklin (45KI401), Durham (45KI1215) and the Lawson Mining Community (45KI781) all were company towns. Franklin was the largest of the three towns, housing 1,200 people and hosting a post office. Durham consisted of a hotel with dining room, a small store for bachelors, and a cluster of houses for miners with families. The town was dismantled in the late 1950s. The Lawson Mining Community consisted of four rows of housing, a store, meeting hall, school, and shop built near the mine. The Lawson Mine gained notoriety in 1910 when a below-ground explosion killed 11 miners, and the operation was forced to close.

Three transportation features related to coal mining are separately recorded. They include the remains of a flume and cribbed wall associated with the Coal Creek Mine (45KI758) and the Bruce Spur of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad (45KI779), a narrow gauge line that ran from Black Diamond to Franklin and the Lawson Mine. The third property is a segment of the Superior Coal & Improvement Company railroad near Issaquah (45KI1199), which served a similar purpose.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the process of converting raw materials, components, or parts into finished goods. Manufacturing activity in King County focused on the Seattle waterfront until the Boeing Company transformed land along the Duwamish River with its World War II aircraft manufacturing facilities. Waterfront lumber and shingle mills, fish canneries, and boat building works and dry docks flourished along with the timber industry in the decades before and after 1900. Wood products like boxes, sashes, doors, moldings, furniture, and heavy ship timbers were manufactured in addition to lumber. Foundries, and boiler and machine-works manufactured equipment for the logging and mining industries as well as the railroad. The waterfront also hosted shipyards, a tannery, breweries, and a soda bottling factory. Clothing, soap, leather, shoes, harnesses, candy, and ironware were also manufactured in the area by the early twentieth century (Miss et al. 2007).

Railroad transportation prompted manufacturing to expand to other communities. Renton, for example, boasted a cigar factory, a glass-making factory, and brick and tile plants along with the obligatory lumber mills. The Pacific Car and Foundry moved from the waterfront to Renton and became the truck manufacturer PACCAR. Steel manufacturing was attempted at Kirkland in the late nineteenth century, but failed because of the economic downturn of 1893 and the difficulty of procuring sufficient quantities

of iron ore, coal, and limestone to feed a steel mill. In the early twentieth century, the shipyards and a woolen mill sustained the community. Each World War brought a boom in shipbuilding and manufacturing to the region and prompted and sustained development of Boeing's aircraft business. Construction of Howard Hansen Dam in the 1960s controlled flooding and changed the use of the lower Green River Valley from agricultural to industrial.

The manufacturing property types are primarily related to fabrication and assembly. Support properties are similar to those for other feature systems, like commerce (Table 3-13).

Table 3-12. Manufacturing Property Types and Potential Contributing Properties

Property Type	Property
Fabrication	Raw material for making parts, forge, foundry, pattern shop, machine shop, specialized tools and machinery, yard
Assembly	Erecting shop, fitting shop, parts for assembly, yard
Support	Watchman's shelter, fire suppression, boiler house or power supply, railroad, road

Also, like properties associated with commerce, the early manufacturing sites are identified in urban settings and often deeply buried. The three recorded manufacturing properties include a glass factory, machine shop, and meatpacker. The glass factory was in Renton, while the W.L. McCabe's Machine Shop is on the Seattle waterfront and the Hammond Packing Company (45KI1016) is beneath the current King Street Station. The latter two sites are deeply buried by fill. Other manufacturing properties are included within the boundaries of the Dearborn South Tideland site (45KI924) and discussed under commerce. Possible manufacturing properties within this site boundary include a chewing gum factory, machine shops, boiler works, ice company, and a metal works. Numerous other industries were also on the Seattle waterfront.

MARITIME

Maritime activities are associated with both salt and fresh water bodies and adjacent shorelines. The earliest explorers, traders, and military personnel arrived in the region on sailing vessels, and encountered a Native culture focused on the sea and rivers. For many years canoes remained the preferred method of everyday transportation on Puget Sound as well as most of the navigable rivers and streams throughout King County. The Hudson's Bay Company's side-wheeler, the *Beaver*, was the first steamboat to ply local waters, but steam-powered vessels became common in the 1860s, carrying American settlers and goods on Puget Sound as well as inland lakes and rivers. As the lumber industry was established in the region, with as many as 19 sawmills operating around the Sound by 1860, Seattle soon served as a commercial center for the small outlying mill communities as well as coal mines. The city became the source of household goods, machinery, and foodstuffs which were transported by boat to farmers, as well as mill and mining camp residents. Any suitable type of vessel was used to haul goods and commodities over Puget Sound, across area lakes, and along navigable rivers. This mosquito fleet was locally built and generally made up of small, wooden-hulled steamers. Wooden ship building thrived in Seattle shipyards in the 1870s and by the 1880s the city was a ship building center that supported the Klondike Gold Rush. Other shipyards and dry docks were on Vashon Island and on Lake Washington after the Lake Washington Ship Canal opened in 1917. County shipyards produced military vessels during both World Wars.

King County took over regular transport of passengers and vehicles on Lake Washington in 1899 from numerous independent operators. The county operated ferry boats to and from regular landings on Lake

Washington and to Vashon Island until the late 1940s. Passenger-only ferries regularly plied Puget Sound. The Puget Sound Navigation Company, later the Black Ball Line, was established in 1899 and served Seattle, Vashon Island, and numerous other ports. By 1935 Black Ball controlled ferry service on Puget Sound. In the late 1930s Black Ball began investing in car ferries as use of the automobile increased. In 1951 Washington State purchased the Black Ball line and has provided ferry service since that time (Marine Transportation Association of Kitsap 2017).

Within the maritime theme, engineering property types are land-based structures designed to improve ports, direct river flow, or allow loading and unloading of vessels. A wharf is a structure where vessels land and cargo and passengers can be loaded and unloaded. It may be parallel to or project from the shore and is formed by a retaining wall of timber, concrete, masonry or steel, and fill. By the twentieth century retaining walls of concrete or creosoted piles had replaced untreated timbers because the latter were subject to destruction by decay, marine borers, and fire. A pier is a wharf projecting from shore so that both sides of the structure may be used as vessel landings. Pile platforms are the most common type of pier, but piers may also be constructed of masonry (a quay) (McVarish 2008). Operational properties support the movement of people and cargo on land and vessels at sea. Commercial, industrial, and manufacturing properties are likely to be found adjacent to and on wharves and piers of a waterfront, especially one like Seattle's, where landmaking expanded usable space into the bay. Maintenance is focused on the vessels (Table 3-14).

Table 3-13. Maritime Property Types and Potential Contributing Properties

Property Type	Property
Engineering	
Port improvements	Revetment, quay, jetty, sea walls, dredge and dredge spoils
River management	Erosion control structure
Vessel service structures	Pier, wharf, quay, pilings
Operation	
Land	Terminal, shed, roads, railroads, lighthouse
Sea	Vessel, buoys, light ship
Maintenance	
Shipyard	Marine railway, dry dock, crane, shipway; shipyard buildings: rope walk, sale loft, storehouse, mold or pattern loft, shipfitters shop, anglesmith shop, plate shop, sheet metal shop, blacksmith/forge, foundry, machine shop, joiner shop, pattern shop, shipwright shop, carpenter shop, electrical shop, pipe shop, paint shop, outfitting pier
Support	Watchman's shelter, fire suppression, power supply and utilities, railroad, road

Engineering and operation properties are most commonly recorded (Table 3-15). River management properties include a levee/revetment on the Snoqualmie River designed to protect the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (45KI1049), and piling alignments paralleling the shorelines of the Duwamish Waterway, Black River, and Snoqualmie River. Other potential purposes for these features may be as pilings for platform wharfs or for log management, although one of them is 1,500 feet long (45KI1149). Most of the piers and wharfs are found on the salt water shoreline. Remains of Yesler's Wharf, which in its latest iteration was a pier that extended 1,000 feet from the original shoreline, are thought to be submerged and buried beneath today's Pier 51 (45KI1012). Architectural and other debris from Piers 62/63 (45KI1099) have also been recorded on the Seattle waterfront. Remains of a concrete dock on Maury Island (45KI1207) and a platform pier on Vashon Island (45KI1203) are both associated

with gravel mining. Remnants of the Lake Union Steam Plant Pier (45KI1182) represents the only pier recorded on fresh water. Wharf remains indicate the former location of the Reilley Tar & Chemical Company wharf (45KI1107), and landings on Indian Point (45KI1204), and Vashon Island (45KI1205) were used from the 1880s to the 1940s. Ballast Island (45KI1189) was formed on the Seattle waterfront from ballast dumped by incoming ships. This artificial landform extended nearly 400 feet waterward from the shoreline near the bottom of Main and Washington Streets and was used by Indians headed for work in the hop fields as a landing and temporary camp. Today it is deeply buried. The remaining recorded properties are submerged vessels many of which were found in the Duwamish River and Elliott Bay by a sonar study conducted for a dredge disposal analysis, and others located by a diving inspection in Lake Washington for the Washington State Department of Transportation's (WSDOT's) State Route (SR) 520 floating bridge replacement project. The steamer tug *Chehalis* and her barge loaded with 18 coal cars owned by the Seattle Coal Company sank in Lake Washington just south of the floating bridge. The tug was recovered but the coal cars are still on the bottom of the lake. Numerous other vessels sunk in the region's water bodies have yet to be recorded, including numerous submerged vessels that have been identified and mapped on Lake Union, but not recorded in the state inventory (Raymond 2012).

Table 3-14. Maritime Properties Recorded in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Engineering		
River management	Levee	1
	Piling alignment	3
Vessel Service	Pier: Yesler's Wharf, platforms, pilings	5
	Wharf: Ballast Island, ferry landing, pilings, road, bulkhead	5
Maintenance		
Shipyard	Submerged dry dock	1
Operation		
Sea	Barge	5
	Clipper ship	1
	Indeterminate vessel	7
	Sailing vessel	2
	Small boat	1
	Steamship	2
	Stern wheeler	2
	Tugboat	2
	Total	37

MILITARY

Military presence in the region began with nineteenth century naval exploration and defense. Very soon after European American settlement on Elliott Bay, the Treaty Wars (1855–1856) caused a militia to be raised and forts to be built across the county. A series of blockhouses and palisades was built in Seattle (Fort Decatur, Fort Duwamish), near the Duwamish River (Fort Lander, unnamed blockhouse), near Tukwila (Fort Dent), at Fall City (Fort Henderson, Fort Tilton), Snoqualmie (Fort Alden), North Bend (Fort Smalley), Kent (Fort Thomas), and on the Muckleshoot Prairie (Fort Slaughter). The wars also prompted

the early construction of military roads to improve communication and movement of militias and troops. These roads are treated under the theme of transportation.

In 1890 the War Department began to plan for the protection of Puget Sound and the West Coast. The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard was established at Bremerton in 1892. Coastal defense locations were placed at Forts Worden, Flagler, Ward, and Casey. The City of Seattle pushed for the establishment of Fort Lawton, built in 1898, hoping to cash in on the military build-up of this period. The fort never included a coastal battery like the other forts, but supported temporary shore batteries in 1898, became an assembly camp in 1900 for the Boxer Rebellion, and then housed a small number of infantry troops to protect the region from civil unrest. Detachments of horse artillery, small contingents of engineers, and CCC battalions occupied the fort over the interwar years.

During World War II Fort Lawton served as a transit hub for thousands of troops sent to and from the Pacific Theater. German and Italian prisoners of war were held at the fort and African-American soldiers were based there. After the war it was used as a training facility and most of the land was later transferred back to Seattle for use as a park.

Sand Point Naval Air Station, now Magnuson Park, has similar origins in the efforts of King County to attract a military installation for economic reasons after World War I. The county purchased small farms to assemble the property, worked on improvements, and transferred their holdings to the Navy in 1922. The air base, aviation training center, and aircraft repair depot operated for the next 50 years with a peak in activity during World War II. The Navy also operated supply depots in ports around Puget Sound during World War II as well as shipyards and air stations, including the Naval Supply Depot, on Piers 90 and 91 in Seattle on Smith Cove. The depot included large warehouses, barracks, and shops in addition to the piers. The Port of Seattle also was the location of the Army's Port of Embarkation to ship troops and supplies around the Pacific throughout World War II. Both the Navy's depot and Army's shipping facilities operated in support of the Korean War. The Seattle Army Terminal at Pier 36 closed in 1957 with operations shifted to the Navy's depot at Smith Cove.

Other defenses were also deployed during World War II. Artillery was placed in Highland Park in West Seattle, in Jefferson Park on Beacon Hill, and on top of the Sears Building (now the headquarters for Starbucks on First Avenue S) in Seattle. Search light batteries were installed in Woodland Park, Fort Lawton, Jefferson Park, Laurelhurst Playground, Froula Playground, and the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery near Volunteer Park. Barrage balloons were based at the Delridge Playground in West Seattle and an army ordinance and repair depot was on south Lake Union. Boeing Field was used as an aircraft delivery facility and by the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II. Nike missile installations were later built in King County as a response to the nuclear attack threats of the Cold War. They were preceded by Army anti-aircraft artillery emplacements and support buildings at Fort Lawton, Bellevue, and Seattle. Nike facilities were constructed in the county at Kenmore, Redmond, on Cougar Mountain, near Kent and Renton, and on Vashon Island. They were manned by the Army and then the Washington Guard from the mid-1950s into the early 1970s. Most of these facilities have been repurposed, removed, or buried with some recorded as archaeological sites or historic architectural properties in other counties (Denfeld 2011; Payette and Payette 2016).

Military property types have been categorized by location of operation (Table 3-16). Support property types are expected to be similar for each branch of the service.

Table 3-15. Military Property Types and Potential Properties

Property Type	Property
Operation	
Land	Fort, battlefield, fortifications, guard post, gun mount, specialized debris (e.g., weapons-related, munitions),
Sea	Ship, pier, buoy
Air	Airplane, control tower, runway, landing strip, apron, taxiway, landing aids and lighting, navigation lighting, Nike missile facilities
Support	
Residential	Encampment, post: barracks, commissary, mess hall, officers housing, medical facility, privy, stables, parade ground
Services	Waste disposal, stormwater management, cemetery, power supply, water supply, recreational facilities, other town functions and services; generation facility, fueling facility
Maintenance	Maintenance pier, wharf, dry dock (see maritime), garage, engine repair shop, hanger, storage facilities, specialized weapons practice area, maintenance and supply facilities

Recorded properties are primarily submerged air craft based at Sand Point and lost in Lake Washington (Table 3-17). A location recorded as Fort Smalley (45KI455) failed, when tested, to yield artifacts or other remains of the proper age to represent the fort. Several other locations have been mentioned as possible locations of Fort Slaughter and Fort Muckleshoot when the remains associated with Indian allotments were recorded (see settlement section). Munitions lost during loading of World War II naval vessels at Piers 90 and 91 were recovered on the seafloor and recorded as archaeological site 45KI1033. A sewer maintenance shaft (45KI1133) is associated with Married Officer's quarters on the Sand Point Naval Air Station, now Magnuson Park. The dump and the foundation were recorded on Fort Lawton property.

Table 3-16. Military Properties Recorded in King County

Property Type	Property	Army	Navy	Number
Operation				
Land	Fort	(2)*		1
Sea	Discarded munitions	–	1	1
Aviation	Submerged aircraft	–	7	7
Support				
Residential	Foundation	1	–	1
Services	Brick sewer conveyance access	–	1	1
	Waste disposal site (dump)	1	–	1
	Total	3	9	12

*Fort Muckleshoot, locations not verified.

NATIVE AMERICAN

Native American properties represent traditional use as well as the great changes caused by European American settlement and development in the Pacific Northwest. From earliest contact in the late eighteenth century, explorers, fur traders, and settlers were, for the most part, accommodated by Native peoples who at first traded with the newcomers and then provided important food and labor to

support settlement. The Medicine Creek Treaty in 1854 and the Point Elliott Treaty of 1855 called for Indian people to abandon lands and traditional locations and move to specific areas set aside for them. The treaties promised protection of traditional subsistence resources, and after the initial resistance of the Treaty Wars, Indian people continued to hunt, fish, and gather from an ever-narrowing landscape. Homesteads, farms, and towns were often established in places long used by Native peoples as campsites and villages. Land was continuously privatized by settlement, or later, made public by establishment of the national forests. On the reservations, a greatly reduced Native population once focused on mountains, rivers, and the sea, was encouraged in the late nineteenth century to follow the agrarian model of homestead and allotment that emphasized individual ownership of property. At that time many Indians in King County resided on lands they had homesteaded or purchased or in settlements linked to the industries in which they worked. Many were wage workers in logging camps, railroad yards, sawmills, canneries, and on steamers and ships.

Property types are based on a model for pre-contact late-period land use for King County (Table 3-18). The model describes a well-established settlement and subsistence pattern based on a seasonal round (Kopperl et al. 2016). The round was anchored by central winter villages with substantial structures and used base camps, field camps, and resource acquisition sites for seasonal hunting, fishing, shellfish harvest and plant gathering (Kopperl et al. 2016:100–108). Processed resources were returned to the villages where they sustained the largest groups. In winter families and communities turned their attention to spiritual and social matters. One of the biggest changes to this way of life in post-treaty times, in addition to exclusion from resources, was the settlement of families on individual, widely separated parcels.

Table 3-17. Native American Property Types and Potential Properties

Property Type	Properties
Residential	Traditional: Village, base camp, field camp Individual: allotment, homestead, homesite
Non-Residential	
Resource-related	Resource specific procurement/processing site: butchering site, shellfish processing location, plant processing location, lithic procurement and reduction location, culturally modified tree
Other	Cairn/earthworks, burial, rock art, transportation, ancestral remains, school

Appendix D of the Native American archaeological context for King County lists archaeological sites with historical Native American components, e.g., the *Sbabadid* Site (45KI51); sites with historical artifacts unrelated to the Native American occupation, e.g., the Pedersen Site (45KI4); and other sites that may have historical age associations (Kopperl et al. 2016). Neither that study, nor this one, uses information from local Tribes or critically reviews ethnographic and historical sources for locations sensitive for late period/historical archaeological remains.

Native American lithic material is associated with 55 historical archaeological sites listed in Appendix D of this report. For most of the sites, this co-occurrence of material culture does not represent continued Native American use into the historical period. Properties included in this section are locations resulting from historical Native American use. Some trails and a few sites in the high Cascades with glass, ceramics, and other artifacts mixed with lithic debris have been attributed to continued Native American use of a location into modern times for traditional purposes because of historical information documenting this kind of activity.

Table 3-18. Historical Native American Properties Recorded in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Residential		
Winter Village	Village	2
Field Camp	Field Camp: Huckleberry Camp	3
	Field Camp: traditional fishing location	1
	Indeterminate	1
Individual	Allotment	5
	Homestead	1
	Homesite	1
Non-residential		
Transportation	Trail	4
	Canoe	1
Ancestral remains	Cemetery	7
	Burial	4
Non-residential Resource-Related		
Procurement site	Culturally modified trees	1
	Total	31

Native American ancestral remains are collectively the most common property type recorded, associated with cemeteries and individual burials. Two cemeteries were established on the Muckleshoot Reservation in the 1880s and two others are family cemeteries elsewhere in King County. St. George's cemetery (45KI867) was associated with an Indian boarding school operated by the Catholic Church but may also contain the burials of early settlers. The Archdiocese of Seattle later developed Gethsemane Cemetery (45KI866). Several other pioneer cemeteries discussed in the social and cultural context included Native American individuals (the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, 45KI901; Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery, 45KI923; Lake View Cemetery, 45KI908) or were established at the same location as an Indian burial ground (the Renton Pioneer Cemetery, 45KI888). Historical burials are generally inadvertent discoveries in widely separated locations and often include early-period artifacts like beads common in the fur trade era. Individual burials have been removed and repatriated or securely reburied at or near the place of discovery.

Two sites were identified as villages by ethnographic sources, *Baba´kʷob* (45KI456) and a Duwamish Winter Village, (45KI52), but only the former has been field verified. Only one non-burial site, Jeffs Farm (45KI680), has physical evidence in the form of trade beads of historic-period Native American use and is called out by the recorders as having a post-contact Native American component. This site is classified as a field camp of indeterminate purpose or length of occupancy. Three other field camps were used to collect huckleberries and are high in the Cascades.

Five individual properties have pre-contact lithics and small amounts of historical material and are located on Indian allotment lands as well as a homestead on the Muckleshoot Reservation. Two of these sites (Fort Muckleshoot, 45KI62, and the Hubers Site, 45KI264) yielded square nails along with other material leading to the identification of Fort Muckleshoot at locations that do not quite agree with historical maps. The Moses Homestead (45KI1009) is on property in Renton deeded to the James Moses

family and represents continued occupation of traditional land even after the land had been claimed by a white settler.

Non-residential transportation properties include a canoe and several trails. The canoe (45KI41) found in an embankment of the Green River shows use of a metal adze and square nails. Four trails, all in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, were attributed to Native American origins as routes to upland resource camps. The three huckleberry camps also represent the continued use of the high Cascade Range with trails like these for access. The only non-residential resource procurement property consists of culturally modified trees (45KI987) in the Tiger Mountain State Forest.

Two sites, Mule Springs (45KI435) and the Allentown Midden (45KI1431), have also been identified as traditional cultural properties. These two properties have strong enough historic associations with cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, and lifeways of living communities to qualify them for listing on the NRHP (Celmer 1995; Larson 1993).

SETTLEMENT – DEVELOPMENT

Settlement was defined in Volume 1 of this study as the process of finding and establishing a place to live. This process included claiming land and defining how it would be used. Settlement began as an individual effort and required collective effort for communities to be sustained. The theme of settlement overlaps with most other themes in Western history: transportation, agriculture, industry, commerce, and social and civic development. The earliest arrivals to Elliott Bay used the Donation Land Claims Act to claim land for a future urban settlement. From 1851 through the 1870s, settlers sought open prairies at Muckleshoot, Squak, and Snoqualmie and bottom lands along the Duwamish, Green, White, and Black rivers to stake claims for farms under early land laws designed to settle the American West. Speculators and lumbermen soon also began acquiring land for its valuable timber through purchase and cash entry. Timberland acquisition, primarily by corporations, received its greatest boost from the sale of railroad land grant lands by the Northern Pacific.

Initially, forests were cleared and stump ranches and subsistence farms created. Dwellings of the first settlers were log shelters and cabins. Sawmills began producing dimensional lumber by mid-1850s and into the 1860s, so that framed farmhouses and outbuildings were soon common on farms and in the small communities springing up across the county. Towns began to form, organized around timber, coal, and maritime resources in addition to agriculture. Rail lines and county roads prompted housing construction and community development as their routes were extended. The Seattle–Walla Walla Railroad reached Newcastle in 1878 and the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad ran through the Sammamish Valley, Squak Prairie, and the Snoqualmie Valley, which spurred development of Bothell, Redmond, Preston, and North Bend in the 1880s. County roads also extended to Kirkland, Squak, Renton, Maple Valley, and Snoqualmie, and were built on Vashon Island by the 1880s.

Land speculation followed the route of the Interurban Railroad as it was extended to Tacoma and Everett by 1910, prompting growth south to Auburn and north to Shoreline. The Great Depression of the 1930s slowed county growth. The jobless created shanties of scrap materials scattered around the county and also formed larger communities like the Hooverville in Seattle. World War II increased prosperity once again as defense industry jobs proliferated. After the war another economic downturn ensued, yet by the late 1940s suburban areas around Seattle grew, including Shoreline, White Center, Burien, Kirkland, Bellevue, Kent, and Auburn. In the 1950s more cities and towns incorporated in the county to shape community development and provide services including Bellevue, Medina, Yarrow Point, Hunts Point, Clyde Hill, Beaux Arts, Black Diamond, Normandy Park, and Des Moines.

Property types discussed here are related to this history of non-urban and urban development (Table 3-20). Non-urban pertains to early settlement and subsequent non-agrarian development outside the limits of towns and cities. Urban development characterizes Seattle, but also applies to smaller communities arranged around population nodes and incorporated to provide services to their citizens, like clean water and garbage disposal. Facilities that serve urban areas may be constructed in rural settings. Historically, King County was actively involved in the construction, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure that served both suburban and urban communities, including water, solid waste, and wastewater management, and it continues that involvement today.

Table 3-19. Settlement – Development Property Types and Potential Properties in King County

Property Type	Property
Non-urban Development	
Land withdrawal	Homestead: dwelling, barn, privy, pens, waste disposal site (dump); timber claim: cabin, privy, clearing
Natural resource management	Re-forestation, species conservation
Residential	Non-agricultural residential: dwelling, garage; waste disposal site (dump), opportunistic waste disposal
Urban Development	
Landmaking	Regrade, fill, waste disposal
Residential	High-density single-family homes, apartment, waste disposal
Solid waste management	Landfills, waste disposal site (dump)
Storm- and wastewater management	Treatment plant, sanitary sewers, wastewater pumping stations, storm drain system
Transportation	Trolley, road, stairway, walkway
Water Management	Dam, reservoir, levees
Water supply and treatment	Towers, standpipes, elevated tanks, well, conveyance (spillway, aqueduct, pipeline, flume, siphon, tunnel, pumps and pumping stations), treatment plant

More recorded properties are non-urban (88) than urban (53), with the most frequent non-urban recorded properties consisting of land withdrawals of various sorts (Table 3-21). Most are homesteads and timber claims recorded on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. At least two homesteads are recorded within the reservoirs of Chester Morse Lake (45KI26, Damburat Homestead) or Howard Hansen Dam (45KI282, Koss Homestead). Only the Downey Homestead (45KI208) near Kent, the Fares Homestead (45KI455), near North Bend, and the Lysanias B. Johnson Homestead (45KI1148), are not on federally managed land.

The Downey Homestead hosted one of the few remaining hop barns in the county until it was razed along with other homestead and farm buildings in 1975. The most recent iteration of the property's site form includes consideration of the archaeological component, representing the use of the homestead parcel for agriculture: first for hops, then for dairy, and finally as a leased truck farm. The land was purchased by King County and the City of Kent in the early 2000s.

Table 3-20. Properties Related to Settlement – Development in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Non-urban		
Land withdrawal	Cash entry	**1**
	Homestead	8
	Timber Claim	17
Natural resource management	Fish Hatchery	**1**
Residential	Architectural and domestic debris	4
	Cabin	2
	Cesspit	1
	Collapsed wood frame building	1
	Foundation	8
	Pumphouse, domestic debris	1
	Waste disposal	6
Solid waste management	Waste disposal site (dump)	2
Water management	Dam, retaining walls, industrial debris	1
	Diversion ditch	1
Water supply and treatment	Water line	1
Indeterminate	Various	33
Urban Development		
Landmaking	Fill including domestic debris	2
	Fill including ships' ballast	1
	Waste disposal	5
Residential	Architectural and domestic debris	1
	Boarding house	1
	Cellar foundation	2
	Domestic debris	1
	Neighborhood	1
	Waste disposal	4
Residential, Commercial	Building remains	1
Residential, transportation, storm- and wastewater management	Domestic debris, puncheon road, drain	1
Solid waste management	Landfill	6
Transportation	Retaining wall, staircases, building footings	1
	Trolley grade	2
Storm and wastewater management	Brick sewer conveyance	1
	Tanks, coffer dam, landscaping	1
	Wood stave pipe	2
Water supply and treatment	Water supply system: dams, flumes, pipes	3
	Waste disposal site (dump)	2
	Work camp	2
Indeterminate	Isolate, miscellaneous, unattributed	10
	Total	142

The Fares Homestead is better known as the Tollgate Farm, a former dairy farm now operated as a park by the City of North Bend and King County. Buildings still standing on the parcel date to the twentieth century. Fort Smalley (1856), the Fares Homestead (1867–1880), the burial of a woman who died of diphtheria, a segment of the Snoqualmie Pass Toll Road and toll house, a possible hotel or stage stop, and the Borst/Fisk House (1880–1905) are all thought to have been within the homestead boundaries, but none has been relocated.

The Johnson Homestead next to the Raging River was patented in 1895 and is represented by a house site and the remains of a cellar. The property is also transected by a pre-1911 logging railroad grade.

The timber claims represent cabin locations identified on historic Bloedel Donovan logging maps and recorded on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Only seven of them were relocated; the other 10 are described as probably destroyed by fire and logging in the 1920s. The single cash-entry property, the Jeffs Farm (45KI680), was purchased in 1874 and discussed earlier for its Native American artifacts. The property also includes an orchard, late nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts found in shovel probes, as well as the possible remains of a privy.

The Lake Dorothy Fish Hatchery site (FS1728) is also in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The site form was completed to document a disturbed lithic scatter, and the fish hatchery is only mentioned in passing as having begun operation in the 1920s, when a dam was built at the outlet of the lake and the lithic scatter was disturbed by the hatchery. An addition to the site form notes the location of several bricks near the lake.

Most of the remaining non-urban sites represent non-agricultural settlement of the county along roads and highways. Residential properties are characterized by foundations, building remnants, or architectural and domestic debris, and waste disposal sites. All but one of the properties date to the twentieth century. The buildings or their remains are attributed to a variety of non-agricultural uses. For example, a cabin (45KI57) is thought to have been used by a moonshiner to supply liquor to logging camps during Prohibition. Another, 45KI569, was a residence later converted to a nursing home. The indeterminate properties are unassociated isolates including bottles, cans, poorly described debris scatters, or small amounts of material found in shovel probes or as surface scatters. One site form (MB315) represents a soda spring noted on a map, but never found.

Other non-urban properties include dumps and water management features. The two non-urban dumps are the Osceola Community Dump (45KI689) associated with an unincorporated agricultural community, and the Lester Bone Bed (45KI721), a dense accumulation of butchered cow bones eroding near a railroad grade and possibly related to logging or the operation of the railroad itself. The water management properties were parts of efforts to prevent flooding and erosion or to protect water supply. The Talbot Road Dam (45KI767) is a check dam of unknown origin and twentieth century age. The Walsh Lake Outlet Diversion and Ditch (45KI995), were constructed in 1931 and were intended to divert potentially polluted water away from the Cedar River, Seattle's water supply.

Urban properties are related to city building and fragments of infrastructure and to various manifestations of residential development and have mainly been found in buried contexts in Seattle. Landmaking was important in Seattle, as dredge and regrade spoils were placed to create new land along the waterfront that would accommodate railroads and industry. Archaeological interest is piqued when discarded domestic, industrial, or other debris is encountered within these deposits, although the fill deposits are of interest independent of other cultural content as historical evidence of major civic undertakings and as stratigraphic and temporal markers. Fills are made of spoils from dredging Elliot Bay

(1895), and from Eugene Semples' attempt to dig a canal from Elliott Bay to Lake Washington through Beacon Hill (1901). Fill is also composed of spoils from straightening the Duwamish (1913), excavating the Lake Washington Ship Canal (1911–1916), and the regrading of much of Seattle (1907–1930) by City Engineer R.H. Thomson and his successors (Kingle 2007). Fills from these excavated deposits are part of Seattle's stratigraphic record and important to understanding archaeological context. Recorded fill properties have been identified as containing domestic debris (45KI1160, 45KI1235) or ships' ballast made up of British flint nodules and chalk and conglomerate stone(45KI1020). Layers of solid waste intentionally placed beneath piers and elevated roadways on the Seattle waterfront (for example 45KI529, 45KI688) are part of the waterfront fill sequence.

Residential properties range from cellars of single family homes (45KI1186) to brick footings that may represent an 1893 dwelling and later service station (45KI946). Residential waste disposal consists of discrete small areas often associated with a residential lot or neighborhood. The neighborhood listed contains the remnants of a 1920s to 1940s low-income, multi-ethnic community found on filled Smith Cove tideflats (45KI1200). One deeply buried property (45KI737) was a portion of Pine Street dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and marked by a puncheon road, planked sidewalk, cribbed timber retaining walls, a storm and sewer drain, gas and water pipes, and domestic and other debris. The site was encountered during excavation for Sound Transit's light rail system.

The remaining properties are primarily related to infrastructure. Transportation is represented by two trolley grades, the Queen Anne Counterbalance Track (45SK1185) and a segment of Seattle's Broadway Avenue Grade (45KI1243), as well as the of the Harrison Street Regrade Retaining Wall (45KI1146). Storm and wastewater management properties consist of wood pipe and brick conveyances and the remnants of a treatment plant (45KI1194) in South Seattle built in 1925, partially dismantled in 1971, and still in use as a pump station. Water supply properties include work camps and an associated dump used when the Masonry Dam on the Cedar River was built (45KI287, 45KI288, 45KI289). Parts of the Gilman and Skykomish water supply systems and a dump containing water quality testing debris at the Green River Water Facility (45KI1144) are also in this category. Indeterminate properties include isolated bottles; poorly described debris; small pieces of cultural material from shovel probes, geotechnical cores, or vactored deposits; and also waste disposal and architectural remains unattributed to a particular feature system.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

This section is a catch-all for several community-based contexts, each of which deserves more thorough development beyond the scope of this report. Potential contexts include the development of educational, social, religious, recreational, and medical facilities. Lives of the earliest settlers were characterized by isolation and limited social and cultural activities, often no more than family celebrations or church-sponsored meetings. Early communities were often marked by the establishment of a saloon, school, fraternal organizations, and churches which hosted larger social gatherings. Churches frequently became community centers, while public meeting halls were often privately built or incorporated into the same space as organizations like the Grange or local unions. In the nineteenth century entertainment options varied from traveling chautauquas and circuses to county fairs, while civic organizations sponsored musical and cultural events and raised money to support libraries, gardens, and other civic improvements. In the early 1900s local governments began to develop public amenities like parks, playgrounds, and other recreational and social facilities. This mix of private and public responsibility for social needs also extended to healthcare, where physicians developed practices and even small infirmaries in their homes until public facilities, including hospitals, sanitariums, and orphanages, were established.

The social and cultural property types were developed to capture recorded properties and to address expectations for what might exist in King County. The property types in Table 3-22 represent threads of activities that create and maintain communities.

Table 3-21. Social and Cultural Themes

Property Type	Property
Funerary	Cemetery, columbarium, mausoleum, isolate
Commemoration	Memorial, statue, marker
Education	School building, playground, library
Medical	Hospital, clinic, pharmacy
Recreation	Park, swimming pool, tennis court
Religion	Building (church, mosque, temple, etc.)
Social	Fraternal organization buildings, grange, union hall

Only education, recreation and funerary property types are represented by recorded properties in the county (Table 3-23). Educational properties include roadways and an orchard associated with the Martha Washington School (45KI1092), a girls' school established for wards of the Juvenile Court of King County in 1920, the Skykomish School Toilet Foundation (45KI1157), and subsurface education-related artifacts associated with the Vincent School near Carnation (45KI1197). Recreational properties are associated with O.O. Denny Park where a camp was set up for boys in the 1920s and operated until the 1960s (45KI1093, 45KI1094) and remains of a stairway probably once part of a tennis court complex on the University of Washington campus (45KI1030).

The remaining 74 properties are cemeteries or funerary related. While the oldest of these was established in 1853 at the future site of the Denny Hotel (45KI896), most were founded in the period from 1880 to 1900. Civic cemeteries are most common (30), followed in frequency by religious (15), and then fraternal organization properties (12). Fourteen cemeteries have been wholly or partially removed because of local development. The civic cemeteries were often established when an individual donated land for a community plot. Examples include the Old Redmond Cemetery (45KI886) started in the 1880s by the Perrigo and Tosh families and the Paradise Lake/Old Maltby Cemetery (45KI922) on land donated from the homestead of Henry Davis in 1891. Civic cemeteries in Slaughter (45KI851), Bellevue (45KI854), Duvall (45KI851), and Renton (45KI888) are, or were at one time, called "pioneer" cemeteries, while others in Auburn (45KI850), Meridian (45KI870), and Seattle (45KI909), as well as the Suise Creek Cemetery (45KI874) also contain interments of early settlers. Several cemeteries were preceded by Native American burial grounds (e.g., Fall City, 45KI144, or Mt. Olivet, 45KI888) or host interment of well-known Native American families or individuals. For example, a nephew of Chief Seattle was originally buried in the Mess Family Cemetery (45KI871) and later moved to the Mt. Olivet Cemetery/Renton Pioneer Cemetery which includes many other Duwamish Indians and early settlers.

The non-cemetery properties include isolated, unidentified interments removed by King County (45KI786, 45KI1155) and a Japanese headstone marker with no associated remains (45KI1256). A memorial consisting of the ashes of Jacob and Samuel Maple embedded in concrete and placed on their donation land claim in 1950 by their descendants (45KI910) is now the entry to the Boeing Plant Administration Building.

Table 3-22. Properties Related to Social and Cultural Themes in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Education		
Facilities	School remnants	4
Recreation	Boys' camp caretaker's privy, debris	2
	Tennis court stairway	1
Funerary		
Civic	Cemetery	24
	Cemetery (partially relocated)	1
	Cemetery (removed)	4
Civic, Native American	Cemetery	1
Commercial	Cemetery	3
	Cemetery (removed)	2
Family	Cemetery, interment	5
Family, Native American	Cemetery	1
Fraternal Organization	Cemetery	10
	Cemetery (partially removed)	1
Fraternal, Native American	Cemetery	3
Isolate	Burial (removed)	2
	Headstone	1
	Memorial	1
Military	Cemetery	1
Religious	Cemetery	10
	Cemetery (partially removed)	1
	Cemetery (removed)	3
	Memorial garden	1
	Total	81

TRANSMISSION AND GENERATION

This theme represents the process of producing or distributing forms of power and communications. Coal deposits in King County fueled steam generation for industry, transportation, and trade. Coal gas also provided the first illumination system in Seattle beginning in the 1870s when Arthur Denny and Dexter Horton established the Seattle Gas Light Company. Their first gas plant was built on the tideflats near Union Station and was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1889. An additional plant, now Gas Works Park, was built on the north side of Lake Union in 1906 and operated until replaced by natural gas in 1956. The plant provided gas for lighting, heat, and energy production to communities as far north as Mukilteo and as far south as Kent well into the 1930s when hydroelectric power began to supplant it (Raymond 2008).

The Seattle Gas Light Company was a precursor to today's Puget Sound Energy (PSE), formed from the merger and acquisition of dozens of small utility companies. In 1886 the Seattle Electric Light Company, another PSE ancestor, launched the first incandescent lighting system west of the Rocky Mountains. A

steam generator powered the system and was soon used to run streetcars and trains as well as light city streets. Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Company (Puget Power), founded in 1887, also operated streetcars and trains in Seattle. The Snoqualmie Falls Power Company, yet another ancestor of PSE, completed the region's first large hydroelectric plant in 1899 at Snoqualmie Falls, including the first completely underground power plant. This plant provided electricity to Seattle and Tacoma, where it powered street railway systems and a variety of industries such as flour mills, car shops, iron works, elevators, machine shops, and a smelter and coal mine (Hansen 1975; PSE 2017).

While private companies like those that amalgamated to become PSE were active in King County, public utility ownership developed in Seattle, although not without public-private friction. In 1902 Seattle residents approved a bond issue to develop a hydroelectric facility on the Cedar River. Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power, which was controlled by the national utility cartel, Stone & Webster, opposed the project and eventually left the Seattle market. Seattle established a municipal watershed and a masonry dam on the Cedar River, with managers living in the new community of Cedar Falls. Generation began in 1905 under control of the City Water Department. In 1910 the city's separate lighting department became Seattle City Light (SCL). The utility expanded its hydroelectric capacity by building three dams on the upper Skagit River, the first completed in 1924, and sending the power to Seattle by a system of transmission lines. Today SCL provides electrical power to Seattle, Burien, Lake Forest and Normandy Parks, Renton, SeaTac, Shoreline, and Tukwila. PSE provides power to the remainder of King County except for the Tanner Electrical Cooperative, which is served by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). PSE is also a customer of BPA, whose transmission lines cross the county. BPA was founded in 1938 and distributes power from dams on the Columbia River.

Western Union Telegraph reached Seattle in 1864 and extended to rural communities by the turn of the nineteenth to twentieth century. The Sunset Telegraph Company operated a telephone exchange in Seattle by 1890. Small local exchanges existed in nearly every rural town by 1910. In 1913, Sunset Telegraph merged with competitors, eventually becomes Pacific Telephone and Telegraph.

Energy generation is the focus of this theme with communications represented by pole and wire conveyances like those used to transmit electricity. Although the Washington Natural Gas Company brought the first natural gas to the Puget Sound region in 1956, only hydroelectric, coal gasification, and steam generated electricity is under consideration here (Table 3-24). Hydroelectric development leaves evidence of construction because of the sheer size of the initial undertaking to build a dam. Administration and operation of these remote facilities was supported by residential communities. Work camps are expected to be like those for other industries. The other two power generation methods, coal gasification and steam production, which is represented by the Georgetown Steam Plant, are found in urban settings and rely on the proper machinery to utilize raw materials to produce light or electricity. Each has a characteristic generating facility and equipment.

Table 3-23. Property Types and Potential Contributing Properties for Transmission and Generation in King County

Property Type	Property		
	Hydroelectric	Manufactured Gas	Steam-Generated Electricity
Construction			
Residential	Long-term work camp, laundry, bunkhouse, cookhouse, residence, waste disposal, privy		
Power and water supply	Pipe, power line		
Engineering	Dam, spillway, intake, headrace, headworks, penstock, gate, valve, tailrace, powerhouse, superstructure, turbine-generator unit, road, grade	Carbureted water gas plant: steam boiler, feedwater pipe, super heater, generator, carburetor, oil sprayer, relief holder	Steam plant: steam generator (boiler, turbine, associated tanks and machinery)
Operation			
Equipment	Transformer, switch gear, controls, conduit and grounding	Coal handling and storage facilities (bunkers, coal conveyances, railroad)	Coal handling and storage facilities (bunkers, coal conveyances, railroad); electrical equipment (transformer, switch gear, controls, conduit and grounding)
Conveyance	Tower, pole, wire, insulator, substation	Gas holder, tank, compressor, governor, pipeline	Tower, pole, wire, insulator, substation
Administration	Permanent housing, office, maintenance facility, utilities, storage	Maintenance/monitoring facilities	Maintenance/monitoring facilities

Four recorded properties are related to engineering, operation, and administration at Cedar Falls. Two are locations of structural debris associated with an earlier penstock later replaced, while the third is the town of Cedar Falls (45KI1045) built by SCL and now abandoned. Another recorded site contained a single insulator identified in the municipal watershed (Table 3-25). All the other insulators and poles were recorded during a drawdown of the pool behind Howard Hanson Dam and represent telegraph or telephone lines paralleling the abandoned Northern Pacific Railroad line or communication with remote logging camps.

Energy conveyance is represented for electricity and manufactured gas. Concrete boxes and pylons removed from a BPA substation yard (45KI1250) were used to armor a nearby creek bank. Gas holder tanks of the first coal gasification plant of the Seattle Gas Light Company were found deeply buried (45KI1223).

Administration and operation of the Cedar Falls masonry dam prompted the development of the townsite of Cedar Falls (45KI1045). The town began as a work camp supporting the construction of Seattle's first hydroelectric dam in the early 1900s and contained a vital community until the 1940s when increasing automation of the dam made fewer employees necessary. The town was abandoned by 1961.

Table 3-24. Properties Representing Transmission and Generation Recorded in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Engineering		
Penstock	Retaining wall remnant	1
	Rubble, structural debris, spoils pile	1
Operation		
Conveyance	Concrete forms and pylons	1
	Isolate: pole with insulator	1
	Insulator, cable	1
	Insulator	4
	Poles and guylines	1
	Gas holder (tank)	1
Administration	Townsite	1
	Waste disposal site	1
	Total	13

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is the process and technology of moving goods and people via land and air. Water transportation is treated under the maritime theme. Transportation systems were the primary determinant of expansion throughout the Pacific Northwest. Road construction and the advent of railroads significantly affected settlement patterns, changed land use in the region, and supported the growth of industries and commercial endeavors that encouraged new immigration.

The earliest roadways in King County were Indian trails connecting villages or important resource acquisition sites. These same paths were later used by explorers, traders, travelers, and settlers. Many trails evolved into mud wagon roads, puncheon or corduroy roads, and were eventually surfaced with gravel and macadam. Counties took responsibility for most road construction while Washington Territory initially played only a minimal role. Washington Territory's earliest road building was the Military Road to link Seattle to Steilacoom where it then joined a military route to Fort Walla Walla. The Naches Pass and Snoqualmie Pass roads were built in the 1850s and 1860s to enable emigration and to support trans-Cascade travel and commerce.

The automobile era began in the 1900s and created demand for a better, more extensive system of roads. The Pacific Highway/SR 99 was built from Blaine to Vancouver by 1915 and became SR 99 in 1926. This highway was originally a patchwork of trails and roads including parts of the old Military Road. The route through King County from Milton to Everett through Bothell had several iterations (Washington's Historic Pacific Highway 2017). Other roadways were extended south and east throughout the county, providing opportunities for motor-freight businesses, truck gardeners, public passenger transport companies, as well as private automobiles. Bus and motor coach lines connected Lake Washington ferry docks with surrounding communities. Federal relief programs of the 1930s and 1940s added to and improved the county's highways. The Lake Washington bridges (1940 and 1963) and Interstates 5, 90, and 405 (1960s) completed county-wide, state, and national linkages.

The county's first railroad was the Seattle and Walla Walla, built to the coalfields of Newcastle in 1878. The Northern Pacific and its subsidiaries arrived in the 1880s, followed by the Great Northern in 1888,

and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in 1910. The Interurban, an electric trolley connecting Seattle to Tacoma and Everett and to other King County communities was in operation between 1902 and 1939. The Great Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul electrified their lines in the 1910s and 1920s.

The first airplane flight in Washington state was as an exhibition at the Meadows Race Track in 1910, future site of Sea-Tac International Airport. World War I and initiation of the U.S Post Office's air mail service in 1918 encouraged the commercial aircraft industry and the construction of air fields. Airports were established along Air Mail Service routes through 1925, when privatization of delivery led to the development of new routes and a boom in airport construction. During the 1920s and 1930s general aviation became more accessible as airplanes designed for private and sports pilots entered the market and commercial fields offered flying lessons. An example is the original Kent Airfield established in 1920. Modern airliners with fixed low-wing and all-metal construction were developed in the 1930s and the designs were adapted for bombers in World War II. After the war, general aviation increased as military-trained pilots returned home and the GI Bill made flying lessons inexpensive. New airfields were built while others were upgraded, including Sky Ranch (Issaquah), North Seattle Air Park (Kirkland), and Valley Airport (Kent). Lake Washington has also provided important sea plane landing with shore facilities like Kenmore Air. Air fields, including Bandera, Lester, and Skykomish, have also been built within the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and are used for firefighting (Freeman 2017; Milbrooke et al. 1998; WSDOT 2017).

The older modes of transportation, railroads and roads, include a construction feature system (Table 3-26). Each transportation mode also has support needs. For example, small airports may host a restaurant or small store and very rural airstrips may provide facilities for camping. The railroad caused the development of towns without the support of additional industry like mining and logging, especially at division points and station houses where maintenance took place and crews were housed. Users of roads need facilities like rest areas, turn-outs, motels, and service stations.

Table 3-25. Property Types and Potential Properties for Aviation, Railroads, Roads, and Trails

Property Type	Properties			
	Trail	Railroad	Roads	Aviation
Construction	Campsite	Construction camp, laundry, tent platforms, bunkhouse, cookhouse, residence, staging areas, animal care facilities, stone oven, special equipment and materials, waste disposal	Temporary camp, staging areas, special equipment and materials, waste disposal, animal care special equipment and materials	Land modification: fill, ditch; special equipment and materials
Engineering	Tread, cut, fill, crossing	Grade, spur, siding, wye, trestle, bridge, culvert, signal, cribbing, thru-cut, tunnel	Road bed, cut, fill, grade, bridge, culvert, tunnel, borrow pit	Runway, landing strip, taxiway, apron
Operation	Campsite, marker	Engine and rolling stock, signal, signage, depot, water tank, switch, switch house, sand house, repair tools and materials, section house, depot, roundhouse, yard, specialized waste (e.g., bunker oil, coal)	Sand house, maintenance facilities, equipment (e.g., grader, snowplow), material (e.g., stockpiled gravel), signage, vehicle, signals, fueling facilities	Aircraft, control tower, hangar, landing aids and lighting, navigation lighting, administrative facilities, fueling facilities, storage facilities
Support		Townsite, residential, boarding house, restaurant	Motel, rest area, turn-out, service station	Restaurant, services, camping

No properties related to aviation have been recorded and one grade listed as indeterminate is not described well enough to determine if it is a road or railroad grade (Table 3-27). The only trail engineering properties recorded consist of treads of five segments of trails on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. One appears on maps as early as 1917, while the three others postdate 1947. Recorded segments of the Naches Trail in King County are west of Naches Pass. The Naches Trail was a foot path used by Indians and developed into a primitive wagon road during the pioneer settlement of Washington. The well-known trail linked Indian people resident on each side of the Cascade Range, allowing them to trade and socialize as well as use the uplands for hunting and huckleberry harvest. Hudson's Bay Company fur traders used the route to reach interior posts like Fort Walla Walla from Fort Nisqually. Members of the Wilkes Expedition followed the trail in 1841, and it was surveyed as part of a military and wagon road between Fort Steilacoom and Fort Walla Walla in 1853. That same year the emigrant Longmire party crossed the Cascades on their way to Puget Sound. By the 1860s, the road was primarily a stock driveway. In 1909 the area was logged, and the route was used as a foot and pack trail by the U.S. Forest Service. In addition to the trail/wagon road, the Naches Trail Historic District includes Government Meadows Camp where the early Longmire party rested in 1853, and several pre-contact Native American campsites.

Most transportation properties are related to railroads. Railroad construction is represented by remnants of work camps in the Cascades that temporarily housed builders of the Great Northern Railway across Stevens Pass (45KI421) and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad over Snoqualmie Pass and along the Cedar River (45KI541, MB249). Railroad Camp or Moncton (45KI451) is one of three settlements on Rattlesnake Lake that were combined to form the Cedar Falls community. Moncton was established in 1907 to support railroad construction and continued to house railroad workers. Ovens like one recorded in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (FS1498), often attributed to Italian workers, are found elsewhere along the route of the Great Northern and were used to bake bread for construction crews (Wegars 1991). The oven in the Stevens Pass Historic District was destroyed by an avalanche in the early 1990s.

The Stevens Pass Historic District is listed in the NRHP and encompasses the Great Northern Railroad's original route over the Cascades at Stevens Pass completed by 1893 and the tunnels, snowsheds, and grades later built to bypass that route's numerous switchbacks and to cope with the heavy snows of the Cascades. Portions of the District are in King County. Site FS1439 records grades, tunnels, bridges, sheds, snowsheds, a sawmill, and construction camp associated with tunnel construction in the District. Site 45KI233 is the Great Northern right-of-way through Stevens Pass and includes tunnels, snowsheds, and grade. Sites FS2269 and FS2270 are segments of the original 1892 Tote Road used to haul supplies to construction workers on the railroad, while FS1497 is a diversion dam built to deflect a stream from the railroad grade.

Table 3-26. Properties Related to Transportation in King County

Property Type	Property	Number
Trail		
Engineering	Footbridge	1
	Road/trail tread, campsite	1
	Tread	5
	Naches Trail Historic District	1
Railroad		
Construction	Isolate: bucket of railroad spikes	1
	Oven	1
	Waste disposal site (dump)	**1**
	Work camp	3
Indeterminate	Isolate: bottle	1
	Waste disposal site	1
Engineering	Bridge	4
	Dam, footings	1
	Grade fill	1
	Grade plus bridge, signal, telephone/telegraph wire, loading dock, or ditch	21
	Road	1
	Spur	2
	Trestle	1
	Tunnel, grade, bridge or snowshed	3
Operation	Building remnants	2
	Depot remnants	**3**
	Coal bunkers, building debris, pre-station building remnants	1
	Submerged coal cars	1
	Waste disposal site (dump)	1
	Water supply system remnants	1
Support	Stacked creosoted timbers	1
	Town waste disposal site (dump, sheet midden)	4
	Townsite	4
	Water supply: dam, flumes	1
Road		
Construction	Trail, wagon road, and campsite	**1**
Engineering	Bridge	**4**
	Cedar box culvert	1
	Isolate: gravity anchor	1
	Road (5), corduroy (2), wagon (1), Sunset Highway (2)	10
Operation	Isolate: road marker	1
	Isolate: automobile, wagon wheel, wagon	3
	Isolate: water fill trough	**1**
	Vehicles: automobile, wagon, wagon wheel	**3**
Indeterminate		
	Grade	1
	Total	90

Railroad engineering properties are dominated by grades with a variety of associated features. The grades include portions of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern built in the 1880s (45KI451, 45KI1213); the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad in Renton (45KI285) constructed in 1874; the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad reincorporated from the Seattle & Walla Walla in 1880 (45KI538, 45KI722, and 45KI811); the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (45KI532, 45KI1048, 45KI1170; 45KT2950); and the Northern Pacific (45749, 45KI1072, 45KI1274) on the upper Green River, around Lake Washington, and near Stampede Pass (45KT1271). The last property consists of temporary switchbacks built and used by the Northern Pacific while their Stampede Tunnel was under construction. Most of the property is in Kittitas County. An early local railroad, the Everett and Cherry Valley Traction Company, which operated between Monroe and Carnation (45KI764), became part of the Northern Pacific system. The Puget Sound Electric Railway Grade is the only interurban alignment in the inventory (45PI1408) and was recorded both in Pierce and King Counties.

Railroad operational properties include remnants of depots marking small towns including Embro and Corea on the Great Northern (FS1437, FS1438), the Eagle Gorge Depot (45KI1083) on the Northern Pacific, and other architectural and industrial remains and waste disposal sites possibly representing similar locations. A supply system to deliver water trackside (MB359) and coal bunkers (45KI244) beneath the King Street Station are directly related to operating rolling stock.

Railroad support properties include the town of Skykomish (45KI831) on the Great Northern; the towns of Moncton (45KI451) and Garcia (45KI418), associated with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul route through the Cascades; and Humphrey (45KI284), on the Northern Pacific. The town of Skykomish (45KI831) began as a rail siding in 1892, developed to serve Great Northern railway workers, and later became a division point with important locomotive maintenance and fueling facilities. In 2008 remediation of petroleum-contaminated sediments required removal of deposits from beneath much of the old town center, prompting a monitoring and data recovery program (Hudson et al. 2015) and resulting in the recording of five properties in addition to the town, four associated dump/disposal areas, and the town's water supply system.

The single property representing road construction is a historical campsite, trail, and wagon road (MB245) found within the Stevens Pass Historic District. The site is dated from 1897 to 1942 with its most recent use as a camp by workers living in tents and employed on the construction of U.S. Highway 2. The wagon road and earlier occupation are related to railroad construction.

Roadways and bridges make up most of the road engineering properties. Roads include unimproved and abandoned grades, urban streets, bits of old rural alignments, two corduroy roads, and two sections of the Sunset Highway near the summit of Snoqualmie Pass (FS2028, MB351). The Sunset Highway, part of the Yellowstone Trail, was the first cross-state highway and the first automobile road over the Cascade Range. The highway followed the route of a former Indian trail later used by settlers, farmers, and ranchers bringing products west to Seattle, and by miners following the news of gold east to Idaho and Montana. A wagon road (45KI205) replaced the trail in the 1880s. Improvements for automobiles began in 1907 and the Sunset Highway and its route over Snoqualmie Pass was opened in 1915. Another segment of the Yellowstone Trail, the Old Red Brick Road (196th Avenue NE) east of Redmond is listed in the NRHP and is a King County Landmark (Gemperle 1972; Polk 1974). Recently, a segment of brick road was identified under Union Hill Road, just west of the Old Red Brick Road, and recorded as archaeological site 45KI196, the trinomial assigned to the Old Red Brick Road in 1972 (Valentino 2016). Neither property is included in the site tally for this project.

The road over Stevens Pass evolved in a similar manner to the Sunset Highway. The Old Cascade Highway (45KI715) across Stevens Pass improved upon a wagon road built to supply railroad construction in 1893. Additional work from 1913 to 1925 made the road passable for automobiles. Three remnant sections of the route make up King County's Old Cascade Scenic Highway Heritage Corridor between Stevens Pass Ski Area and the Money Creek Bridge (U.S. Highway 2).

Operational properties include remains of wagons and an automobile. Other features are a trough for replenishing vehicle radiators on the steep grades of Snoqualmie Pass (MB349) and the distinctive Yellowstone Trail arrow (MB348) painted on a rock surface near the Denny Creek Campground. The original signs date to between 1915 and 1929 and were part of national effort by the Yellowstone Trail Association to promote auto tourism.

Ethnic Heritage

Ethnic heritage was not called out as a separate theme because of the relatively small numbers of explicitly associated properties. The theme of ethnic heritage, excluding Native American–related sites, includes 34 properties, most of which are linked directly to other themes (Table 3-28). Of these, 23 are cemeteries, listed under the social and cultural section and associated with a variety of ethnic and religious groups. The impetus for many of these groups to come to the Northwest came from international events that affected immigration to the United States and from economic opportunity offered by this country's territorial and economic expansion.

Immigrants from throughout Europe and Asia were used to fill labor demands in railroad construction across the American West in the nineteenth century. The Chinese were the first of the Asian workforce to have a significant presence in Washington, and their numbers continued to grow substantially between 1860 and 1890. The greatest number worked during the early years of railroad construction in King County. Anti-Chinese labor laws in the 1880s ended immigration of Chinese workers, bringing Japanese workers to the region. The Japanese had the biggest gains by the beginning of the twentieth century, and Filipino immigration became important on the West Coast after 1920. Laborers from China imported by labor contractors worked in a variety of local industries logging camps, sawmills, and canneries. European and American settlers entered the Pacific Northwest with the fur trade, gold rushes, and the great migration on the Oregon Trail. Later workers and land seekers came from the upper Midwest in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries following the timber industry as it moved to harvest the region's forests.

Japanese, Italian, and Swedish farmers are specifically called out by site forms based on archival research or the appearance of identifying artifacts like glass vessels and ceramics. Counts for Japanese ethnicity reflect involvement in the timber industry, while mixed neighborhoods of Asians and others are listed under settlement because of the association of various archaeological materials with urban development.

Table 3-27. Representation of Ethnic Groups and Religions Among Themes

Ethnicity/Religion	Agriculture	Commerce	Industry	Settlement	Social and Cultural	Total
Asian				1		1
Austro-Slavonian					1	1
Chinese					2	2
Chinese, African Americans					2	2
Chinese, Japanese		1		1		2
Chinese, Muslim, Native American (?)					1	1
Finnish					1	1
German, Jewish, Asian				1		1
Irish, German, Belgian					1	1
Italian	1					1
Japanese	1		5		5	11
Japanese, Jewish					1	1
Jewish					5	5
Polish					2	2
Russian, Greek, other ethnic groups					1	1
Swedish	1				1	1
Grand Total	3	1	5	3	23	34

NATIVE AMERICAN

As discussed in earlier sections, Native American pre-contact material is associated with 55 sites (Table 3-29). Native American ancestral remains are associated with traditional cemeteries as well as other historic pioneer, religious, and commercial cemeteries. Isolated burials have been removed to Tribal cemeteries and reburied or reburied in place. In some cases, like sites and trails in the high Cascade Range with glass, ceramics and other artifacts mixed with lithic debris, it difficult to determine if the site represents continued Native American use into modern times, or chronologically distinct occupations. Only one site has physical evidence, in the form of trade beads, of historical-period Native American use and is called out by the recorders as having a post-contact Native American component. Another has claimed a piece of chipped glass is a Native American artifact (45KI1200), however, the context of the site in tidally re-worked fill and its singularity argues against this. The propensity for creation of similar edge damage on glassy materials through trampling has long been recognized by lithic experts (e.g., Flenniken and Haggarty 1977; Knudson 1979; Pryor 1988). Several others have pre-contact lithics and small amounts of historical materials and are located on Indian Allotment lands. Two sites, Mule Springs (45KI435) and the Allentown Midden (45KI431), have been identified as traditional cultural properties and culturally modified trees were identified at a third. Three sites, Ballast Island, a midden identified as *Baba´kʷob* on the Seattle waterfront, and the Allentown midden, important to the Muckleshoot, have historic associations (Celmer 1995; Larson 1993; Miss et al. 2007).

Table 3-28. Properties with Associated Native American Materials

Property Description	Number
Architectural or domestic debris	3
Ballast Island	1

Property Description	Number
Building	1
Campsite	1
Cemetery	13
Culturally modified trees	1
Dairy farm; toll gate complex	1
Domestic debris, wagon road, possible bridge footings	1
Hearth, domestic debris, tent platform	1
Isolate: burial (reburied)	1
Isolate: burial (removed)	4
Isolate: canoe	1
Isolate: pre-contact flake	1
Isolated ceramic or glass fragments	3
Subsurface architectural and domestic debris	11
Subsurface architectural debris, domestic debris, privy and orchard; post-contact Native American component	1
Subsurface midden	1
Traditional cultural property, domestic debris and spring box	1
Traditional cultural property, shell midden	1
Trail	4
Village	1
Wagon remnants, well, debris	1
Yard midden	1
TOTAL	**55**

A Duwamish village was recorded based on its appearance on early maps, but physical remains of the site have yet to be identified (Hanley 1979). One ethnographic location of a village near Fall City that is important to the Snoqualmie Tribe has been extensively excavated but failed to yield any historical cultural material. More recent archaeological remains may be nearby, or this site may not have been used historically (Schumacher and Burns 2005).

Archaeological Characteristics

Historical archaeological sites may be significant for a variety of reasons, most often judged in relation to established criteria like those of national, state, or local registers. To be important for archaeological reasons means the property will inform about the past based on the information the site can convey. This information comes from the collection of data, i.e., facts or figures, processed, interpreted, organized, structured, or presented to make them meaningful. Research questions are the means of transforming data into meaningful information. Thus, developing questions and the data needed to answer them is the means of judging significance. Both the quality and quantity of the data are important in evaluating its usefulness. This section addresses the existing sites, research domains, and their qualitative data potential as archaeological sites.

Each King County historical archaeological site was classified as simple or complex based on the number of descriptive elements describing it. Simple sites had only one element, while the most complex sites had seven. Elements include:

- Debris:
  Architectural – nails, boards, window glass, brick, mortar, etc.
  Domestic – ceramic, glass vessels and vessel fragments, cans, food remains, midden
  Industrial – gears, cables, bolts, spikes, machine parts, hand tools
  Specialized – e.g., laboratory equipment, greenhouse potting refuse, military munitions
  Solid waste – waste disposal site (dump)
- Building/building remnants – includes foundation, pad, sill logs, and other remains of construction intended for human or animal shelter
- Structure/Structure remnants – remains of all other constructs, e.g., trestle, pier, pilings, bulkhead, dam, culvert, bridge, fence, etc.
- Grade – includes road, railroad, trail
- Architectural feature – retaining walls, stairway, walkways
- Domestic feature – cistern, privy, root cellar, well, hearth, fire pit
- Industrial feature – machine mounts, adit, discovery cut, hoist, headworks, portal, pit, prospect, shaft, tailings, etc.
- Landscape feature – fill, mounds, depression, pond, pasture/field, quarry, trench, spoils pile, vegetation
- Object – automobile, wagon, aircraft, vessel, marker/memorial, cairn, machine, brass cap, bottle, can, etc.
- Conveyance – linear feature, e.g., pipe, flume, transmission/communication line
- Funerary – cemetery, burial

Simple sites consisting of one element make up over half (57%) of the 675 recorded properties. Most common among these are funerary locations and isolated objects, including submerged ships and aircraft (Figure 3-3). Solid waste, i.e., substantial waste accumulations other than landfills; grades; and building/building remnants also occur with relatively high frequency unaccompanied by any other material or feature. Among the isolated debris scatters, domestic debris (25) was the most common and architectural debris (6) the least with industrial (11) and unidentified debris (4) making up the remainder.

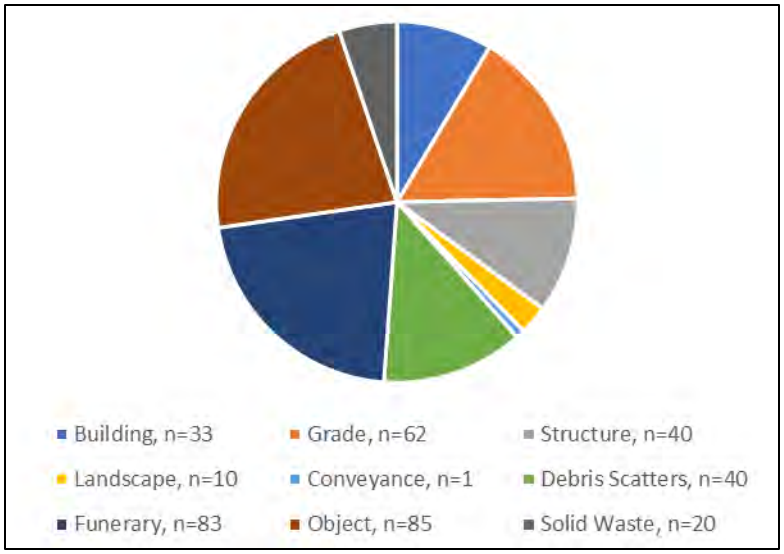

Figure 3-3. Relative frequency of simple sites.

Complex sites consist of multiple elements with slightly over half consisting of two elements (Figure 3-4). The single elements included are landfills which have complexity built into them in terms of volume of material and diversity, which was not separately tabulated.

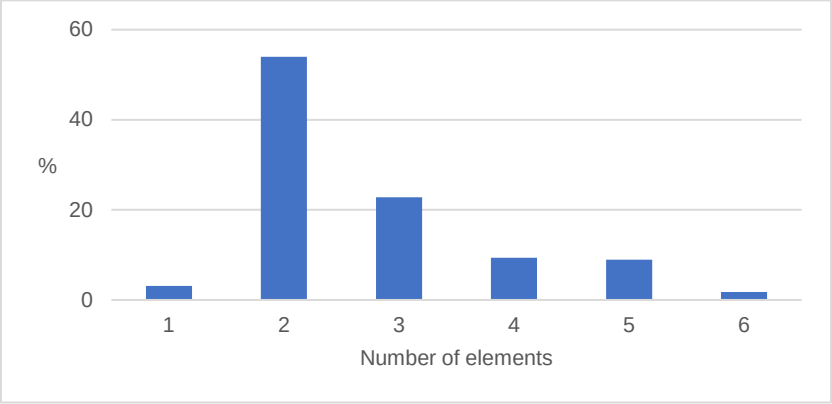

Figure 3-4. Relative frequency of elements.

Associations among elements vary. In Figure 3-5, the associations of the most common elements are shown. Building/building remnants are most often associated with domestic or architectural features/debris. Grades are most often recorded with structures and industrial debris. Structures are found with conveyances and architectural debris. Additional elements may co-occur beyond these couplets, however, the primary categories (building, grade, structure) would likely be the feature representing the central activity at a site, the reason for the additional elements to occur.

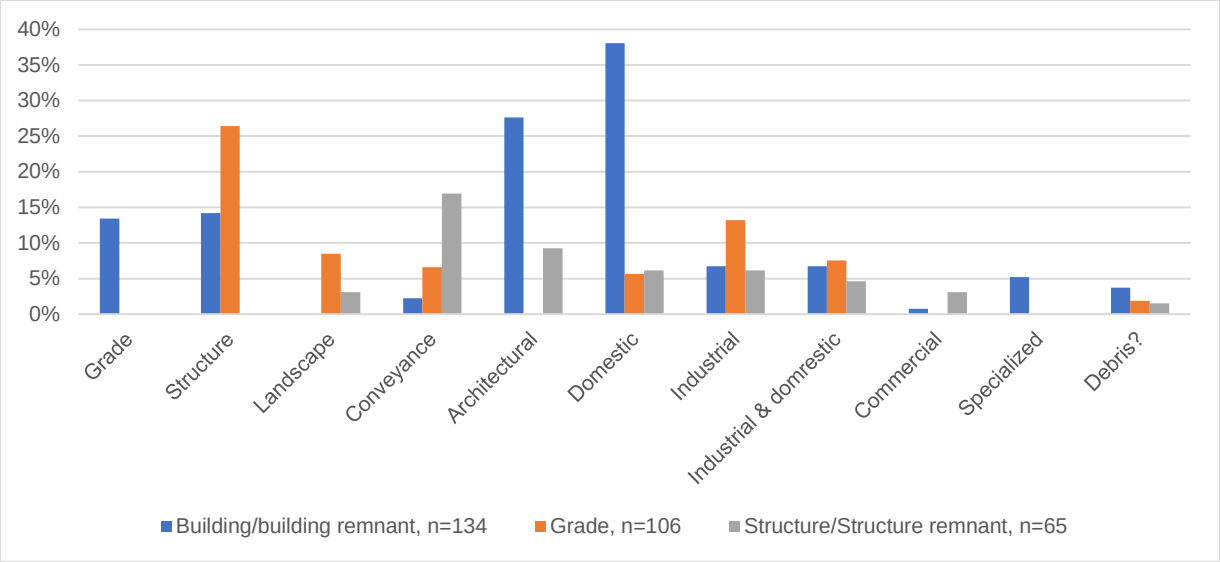

Figure 3-5. Co-occurrence of elements, derived from Table 3-30 (note, percentage is based on total occurrences of each element).

The potential for these elements to contribute important information varies. All sites by their landscape location and physical parameters provide some information about historical land use. Buildings, structures, grades, landscape features, and conveyances can provide additional information from their materials and construction about raw materials, technology, engineering, and processes. The association with additional kinds of debris provides other and often divergent kinds of information. These latter material remains may inform on a variety of subtopics and themes from labor organization to foodways and ethnicity. Significance evaluations require that a property be identifiable, i.e., assignable to a theme and context and that its material culture convey meaning. The latter means that features and artifacts must be identifiable.

Table 3-31 arrays these data categories against possible research domains that cross-cut many of the themes introduced by Volume 1. Volume 1 does not address all the themes listed in Table 3-2, but it does introduce them and includes basic information and resources to initiate evaluation of properties associated with them. The data categories would need to meet minimum standards to be useful. For the archaeological material, particularly debris scatters or concentrations, hollow refuse-filled features with depositional integrity and identifiable associations are most useful. Other configurations may include temporally or functionally discrete refuse dumps or sheet refuse deposits. These sorts of deposits need to have sufficient quantity and variety of materials to support statistically valid analyses. Artifacts should convey information about function, age, gender, technology, ethnicity, or economic status, or be useful for some other interpretive purpose. Features such as foundations, sheet refuse indicative of activity areas, or landscape remnants provide information on a larger scale about the general layout of a

Table 3-29. Co-occurrence of Elements

Element	Grade	Structure	Landscape Feature	Conveyance	Architectural	Domestic	Industrial	Industrial and Domestic	Commercial	Specialized Debris	Total
					Feature/Debris						
Building/building remnant	18	19	–	3	37	51	9	9	1	7	134
Grade	–	28	9	7	–	6	14	8	–	–	106
Structure/structure remnant	–	–	2	11	6	4	4	3	2	–	65
Landscape Feature	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	15
Conveyance	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4
Architectural Feature/Debris	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	1	–	1	19
Total	18	47	11	21	46	80	30	22	3	8	573

Table 3-31. Suggested Research Domains and Potential Data Categories for Settlement in King County, 1850–1920

Data Potentially Derived From:	Research Domains							
	Chronology	Landscape/ Land Use Reconstruction	Technology/ Engineering	Consumerism	Household Composition and Lifeways	Culture, Race, and Ethnicity	Economy, Labor and Class	Culture History
Debris								
Architectural	Stylistic	X	Materials		X	Stylistic	X	X
Domestic	X			X	X	X	X	X
Industrial	X	X	X				X	X
Specialized	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Features								
Building		X	X		X			X
Structure		X	X		X			X
Grade		X	X				X	X
Architectural		X	X			Stylistic		X
Industrial		X	X			Site layout		X
Landscape		X			X	Site layout		X
Object			X		X		X	X
Conveyance		X						X
Funerary						X	X	X
Archival								
Federal								X
State/local								X
Private								X

property and relationships among buildings, structures and the natural landscape. The abundance, type, and manufacture dates of equipment and machinery, and evidence of equipment repair/modification may also be informative (Caltrans 2007, 2008).

Archival information may come from federal and state sources like census records, tax assessments, and probate records. Community newspapers, church, school, and organizational records are another resource. Personal papers, family histories, oral histories, photographs, and financial records may also be important. More general information comes from regional and local histories, technical journals; trade and product specialty journals; and gray literature studies on similar property types (Caltrans 2007). Organic remains are not listed in Table 3-31; however, faunal material may show use of wild versus domestic species, commercial versus home butchering, preference in species or meat cuts representing ethnic preference, economic status or retention of traditional dietary practices. Botanical remains (seeds, pits, pollen) indicative of diet and health may be informative and are also important kinds of data (Caltrans 2007, 2008).

Chapter 4. DATA COLLECTION

Historical data collection included identifying and prioritizing data sources that show the location of potentially significant historical and ethnohistorical activity. Efforts included scanning, georeferencing, and digitizing historical maps and other pertinent information that could be displayed spatially. This chapter summarizes the resources that were georeferenced, digitized, and placed in a GIS framework and discusses issues encountered, including the accuracy of these resources. Maps and aerial photographs not placed in the GIS framework were submitted to KCHPP as PDFs. A complete list of historical maps, aerial photographs, and GIS data collected and submitted to KCHPP is in Appendix E.

HISTORICAL MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Many historical maps and aerial photographs were freely available in digital format and already georeferenced. These required only minimal processing and reprojecting. Other rasters were available digitally and georectified but were low quality relative to non-georectified versions of the same maps available online. In these cases, the low-quality versions were used as a template to georectify the high-quality versions. In instances where no previous georeferenced versions existed, images and aerial photography were hand referenced into the GIS framework using a combination of County-provided spatial data and base imagery, and any available contemporary data. In all cases, at least 10 control points were identified, and images were georeferenced using the spline transformation to maximize local accuracy. Specific processes for each type of raster are listed below, as is a discussion on the digitization process and the GIS shapefiles submitted to the KCHPP.

HISTORICAL RASTER MAPS

A MATTER OF SCALE

The larger the number, the smaller the scale. A small scale map such as 1:1,000,000 shows a large area, but in less detail. A large scale map such as 1:24,000 shows a small area, but it in greater detail.

The purpose of the raster data collected for this project is to help identify areas where a potential exists for historical archaeological sites. This was done largely though comparing the built environment displayed on historical maps and aerial photography to current conditions and noting areas where features existed in the past. Given this, not all historical maps or aerial photography are appropriate for this type of project. Historical rasters must show built environment features and be at such a scale that individual buildings are discernable in order to be useful. Therefore, atlas-level information (e.g., Metsker's County Atlas) was not suitable because they focus primarily on land ownership and do not map the built environment. Instead, only those maps and aerial photographs that were high enough resolution and at a suitable scale where individual structures could be identified were considered for this project.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS

Historical USGS sheets are available digitally and georeferenced directly from USGS online. They are supplied as full sheets, in the UTM Zone 10, NAD27 Coordinate system. All available first-run sheets were collected. Where multiple versions of the same sheet existed, only the earliest version for each sheet was downloaded. All sheets were reprojected into King County's preferred coordinate system, Washington State Plane North (feet), NAD83, HARN. Two sets of these rasters were submitted to King County: one set of complete sheets and the other extracted from the collars to create seamless tiling across the county. While the smaller-scale maps, such as the 30' series, were not suitable for

building-level identification, they did provide strong presence/absence data for larger features such as roads, railroads, and townsites. USGS maps range in accuracy from adequate in the early, smaller-scale maps to excellent in the later 7.5' series.

HISTORICAL CHARTS

Historical charts from the USC&GS are available as georectified grayscale rasters from the Puget Sound River History Project. They provide a number of maps covering the complete saltwater coastline of King County and shoreline of Lake Washington. Unfortunately, these maps are relatively low resolution and fine details can become muddy and confusing. A check of the source location, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Historical Chart Collections, showed that these maps, plus some additional sheets for the Seattle area, are available for download as color, high-resolution JPGs. Only the early T (Terrain) and H (Hydrography) sheets from the USC&GS show the built environment at a scale appropriate for this project. Given this, all of the T-sheets and the relevant H-sheets for the county were downloaded and georectified using the Puget Sound River History maps as a template. These color maps were used, in turn, to help register those sheets not previously collected by the Puget Sound River History Project. For the most part, these maps are excellently drafted and accurately registered. They show a surprising level of detail, down to individual fields and buildings. The one exception is the 1854 draft of the Seattle area (H-432). While the landforms and buildings of Seattle and the West Seattle peninsula appear to be correct, the area north of Denny Island to Smith Cove is more generalized.

DUWAMISH – PUYALLUP SURVEYS, 1907

Sixteen sheets of the Duwamish – Puyallup Survey are available from different collections at the King County Road Services Map Vault. They were downloaded as high-quality grayscale PDF files, then translated into black and white bitmap TIFF files using Adobe Photoshop. The TIFF files were georeferenced by hand using historical aerial photographs, early maps, and existing features such as roads and railroads. These maps were meant to record the river courses and features along its banks, so it is likely that those areas are the most accurate portions of the maps. Given this, features nearest the rivers were used as control points to georeference the maps. Those farther away were not considered if adding them as a control point negatively affected the accuracy of the overlay along the river. Given this caveat, when using these maps in GIS, the built environment along the river banks is the most accurate portion of the maps. Features become more generalized the farther they are from the river banks.

DRAINAGE DISTRICT MAPS

Six maps of drainage districts along the Duwamish, Sammamish, and Snoqualmie Rivers were found at the King County Road Services Map Vault. Other drainage district maps were available from the map vault, but only these six were in color, scanned at a high enough resolution, and drawn to show buildings and structures. These maps were translated into JPG files using Adobe Photoshop, then georectified by hand using a combination of historical maps and imaging, and public land survey data from the county as control points. They show topographic contours, stream and river courses, drainage ditches, buildings, as well as roads, fence lines, and railroads and appear to be accurate across the map.

Other Maps

Two maps were included in the submittal that do not fit into the other categories: Japanese Farms in the White River Valley (Nishinoiri 1926), and Raging River Coal Field, n.d. The first is one of several maps prepared by and accompanying John Isao Nishinoiri's 1926 Master of Arts thesis from the University of Washington. This map was taken from the black and white digital version, so the original color data encoding is difficult to discern. It does, however, still show the larger data category of farms leased by people of Japanese descent. The farms are each labeled with a number, but the key does not explain what they represent. The base map appears to be an Anderson map. The Nishinoiri map was georectified by hand using the spline method. The base map is somewhat stylized, as are the outlines of the fields. The data this map displays could be compared to historical aerial photography to better place the fields depicted.

The second map, Raging River Coal Field, Township (T) 22–23 North (N), Range (R) 7 East (E), is not dated but appears to be ca. 1890. It shows rivers, trails, coal mines, and buildings on a base grid of section lines. The original is in the University of Washington Map Library. This map appears to be hand-drawn and, while the location information appears to be correct, the scale of the coal works and the cabin symbol makes specific placing of these features on a modern map problematic.

Historical Aerial Photography

Historical aerial photographs of river valleys in the county were collected and georectified by the Puget Sound River History Project. These aerial photographs are available for download from their webpage by river system, year, and corresponding USGS quadrangle. All available aerial photographs covering areas in King County were downloaded, re-projected to Washington State Plane North (feet), NAD83, HARN, and then mosaicked by river system and year. The resulting file was named for the river and year and loaded into a geodatabase.

1954 King County Aerial Survey

The 1954 King County Aerial Survey is grayscale, section-level imagery available at King County Road Services Division Map Vault. The dataset covers 12 townships and ranges, between T22N and T26N, and R3E and R5E. Working with Records Management Specialist Sharwain Smith, SWCA obtained 600-dpi TIFFs of the complete dataset from King County. All images were renamed for the township, range, and section. A subset of these images was clipped from their white border and georectified by hand using the spline method. These images tend to show some distortion along the edges. Since most of these overlap to a certain extent, more accurate, clearer coverage of an area may be found on the image for an adjacent section.

1907–1908 Timber Cruiser's Reports, King County Assessor

In 1907–1908, the King County Assessor's Office managed a survey to locate and estimate the quantity and taxable value of timber throughout the county. This survey resulted in at least 44 volumes, arranged by township and range, with maps and descriptions of timber and land improvements. While most of the volumes date from 1907 and 1908, some of the books include sections surveyed as late as 1926. In addition to listing improvements such as buildings, agricultural plantings, and cleared fields, from time to time residents or property owner names and ethnicity were noted. Textual information for each section is accompanied by a small (4 × 4–inch) hand-drawn,

often hand-colored, map. In general, the section maps show topography, natural features, condition of land, transportation infrastructure, and buildings and structures.

Because the Timber Cruiser's Reports provided specific information about the built environment at a useable scale, covered a large part of the county, and provided data for a period not otherwise well represented on other maps, it was decided that the bulk of the GIS effort would go toward georectifying the section maps and digitizing the built environment shown.

GEORECTIFICATION

The Timber Cruise books were obtained from the King County Archives as 600-dpi, full-color, lossless TIFF images, each page scanned separately. A PDF version of each page was also included. The PDFs of each page were compiled by book and saved by township and range for separate submittal. In order to make them easier to use and store, the PDFs were down-sampled slightly from 600 dpi to 300 dpi. The resulting books were then run through Adobe Acrobat's optical character recognition software to aid in future use. The color TIFF images for each page containing a map were opened in Adobe Photoshop and converted to grayscale, managing the color balance to provide maximum contrast and to make sure no lighter-colored features were rendered unreadable. The contrast between black and white was further heightened using the software, to create the whitest possible white background to facilitate tiling and mosaicking later in the process.

Each section was then "clipped," meaning that anything around the section drawing (such as lines from the typed portions of the page or even stray typed words) was deleted. Built environment features (e.g., buildings, roads), watercourses, and their respective labels that extended over the section's outer boundary into the adjoining sections were maintained. This allowed for better overlap and preserved built environment resources in otherwise unmapped adjoining sections. Portions of geographical features (and their labels), such as mountains and timber stands, that extended beyond the section's outer boundary were deleted. The resolution and physical size of the image was maintained from the original scan.

The resulting grayscale TIFFs were georectified by hand using King County's Public Land Survey Quarter Sections shapefile. Control points were added for each quarter-section corner, the center of the section, and at least one additional place so that the spline method could be used. The georectified sections were then mosaicked by township and range. During this process, the white data for each map was dropped out so that overlapping data was not lost and to aid in tiling later. These township and range maps were then used as the base for digitization.

It is important to note that while the images display relatively fine data, they are all hand-drawn, and, as such, some surveys were more accurate than others as some surveyors were better than others. Overall accuracy should be evaluated on a section by section basis. Also, these data are best used in conjunction with the full Timber Cruiser's books and the full-color versions of the maps.

DIGITIZATION

As stated above, it was determined after looking through all the available raster data that the Timber Cruiser's Reports contained data most conducive for digitization. Using the mosaicked 4 × 4–inch timber cruise maps, features representing the built environment were digitized by hand into points, lines, and polygons. In general, points were used for individual buildings and small structures (like dams and bridges), lines for linear features (roads, railroads, ditches), and polygons for area data

(cemeteries, orchards, and townsites), and to outline complex groupings of buildings and structures (such as mines or lumber mills with residential camps). Each point, line, and polygon was categorized by at least one theme and subcategory (referred to as subtheme in the GIS layer). In rare occasions, two themes and subcategories were used. Other recorded attributes are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Attributes Associated with Points, Lines, and Polygons

Attribute	Description
Type	What the object was labeled on the map, such as barn or house, or what the line represented, like skid road or trail.
Theme 1	The main theme the object falls under (see below).
Subtheme*	The subset of the main theme the object falls under.
Theme 2	The secondary theme the object falls under.
Subtheme 2*	The subset of the secondary theme the object falls under.
Ethnicity	Where noted, the ethnicity of the owner or resident. No attempt was made to infer ethnicity based on surnames.
Date	The year the section was cruised. Some features have two dates because they span sections. Other sections were cruised over several days in successive years.
Source	The source of the data. Included in case data from other sources are added at a later date.
Comments	These consist of other labeling or descriptive information not already embedded above. This can be to list of buildings described in the cruise book but not mapped, or to add ownership information for industrial complexes such as lumber mills or coal mines. The names of individual land owners or occupants were not recorded.

*Subtheme and subcategory are used interchangeably in this chapter.

THEMES AND SUBCATEGORIES

Every effort was made to categorize the digitized data into the same themes and subcategories discussed in Chapter 3 and used to classify known historical and ethnohistorical archaeological sites. In some instances, not enough information was available on the Timber Cruiser's map or in the descriptive data to assign a theme or subcategory. The most notable examples of this are mapped buildings with no description or label. These were simply labeled "Building" under type and the theme and subcategory were left blank. In other cases, only theme was used, as in the case of properties simply containing one residential building (such as a house or cabin). These were assigned the theme Settlement with no subtheme. Table 4-2 is a list of theme and subcategories used to classify the types of digitized data.

ISSUES WITH DIGITIZATION

As with any project, certain issues came up during digitization that require further discussion. Most importantly, there is the issue mentioned above that some cruisers were simply more thorough and detail oriented than others. Linear features did not always join across sections. During digitization, every effort was made to map systems, that is, the whole road through the township as a single line, although it may be discontinuous in places. Also, some cruisers were lax when it came to drawing what they referred to as improvements. For instance, in the Issaquah Valley the map shows only one or two buildings although the cruiser notes that the whole valley has been subdivided and is being farmed. Since there was no timber in the bottom land, the cruiser did not include the improvements on the map, nor were they described. In other cases, if a cabin or building was determined to have "no value" it might not have been placed on the map. In such case, a polygon was drawn around the quarter or quarter-quarter section where the building is noted with the type: "Unmapped Building."

Table 4-2. Themes and Subcategories Used with the GIS Shapefiles

Theme	Subcategory*	Examples
Agriculture		
The Washington State RP3 for agriculture defines this theme as the process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops; raising livestock, horticulture.	Dairy	Properties described as a dairy.
	Farmstead	Those properties with at least a house and barn, plus other outbuildings, or described as having more than 25 fruit trees or 10 cows. Represents properties engaging in commercial-scale farming.
	Horticulture	The property is described as having a greenhouse.
	Land Reclamation	Used for agricultural ditches used to drain land not irrigation.
	Ranch	Properties described by cruiser as a ranch.
Commerce		
An interchange or business of trading goods, commodities, or services.	Food and Lodging	Hotels, restaurants, saloons, and bars.
	Retail	Stores.
	Services	Blacksmith.
Government		
This theme includes local, state, and federal agencies and the effect laws and land management policies had on the landscape.	City	Buildings on city property or in water utility construction camps, city water utilities, and construction camps for city water utilities.
	Federal	Survey camps and buildings within them, federal trails.
	State	State roads and buildings on state properties.
Industry		
The process and technology of location, extracting, processing, refining, and manufacturing, primarily of natural resources.	Logging	Buildings associated with logging camps and saw mills, skid roads, logging railroads, company towns.
	Manufacturing	Buildings associated with clay mining and brick and tile production, bottling works.
	Mining	Shafts, prospects, mines, mining camps, buildings associated with mines and mining camps, mining railroads, company towns.
Settlement		
The process of land leaving the Public Domain, continued growth in rural areas, and establishment of new towns or communities.	Company Town	Settlements around single-owner industries. Used only as a secondary Theme and Subtheme in conjunction with Industry / Logging or Mining, or Transportation / Railroad.
	Farmstead	Those properties that has at least a house and barn, and/or less than 25 fruit trees and/or less than 10 cows. Represents largely subsistence-level farming.
	Homestead	Those properties labeled as a homestead.
	Recreation	Summer house or cottage.
	Townsite	The area of a named town.
	Transportation	Halfway houses along trails or roads and associated barns.
Social and Cultural		
Includes the development of educational, social, religious, and medical facilities.	Cemetery	Areas marked graveyard or cemetery.
	Community	Halls, meeting houses, pavilions.
	Education	Schools.
	Health	Mineral springs and soda springs.
	Religious	Churches, parsonages.
Transmission and Generation		
The process of producing, distributing, and forms of power and communications.	Generation	Powerhouses and associated buildings,
	Transmission	Power lines, pole lines, telegraph lines.

Theme	Subcategory*	Examples
Transportation		
The process and technology of moving goods and people via land, water, and air.	Railroad	Railroad lines like the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, buildings associated with those lines, tunnels, bridges, quarries, sidings, depots, and company towns.
	Road	Wagon roads, county roads, private roads, streets, roads, bridges.
	Trail	Trails, bridges,
	Trolley	Interurban lines, stations, car barns.

*The term for this column in the GIS layer is Subtheme.

It is important to note that just because the cruiser did not map an improvement in a given location, it does not mean there were no buildings or structures there. A close reading of the cruiser's description for each section and comparing sections to the complete township index map at the beginning of each book should help tease out areas that were not mapped as opposed to places where there were actually no improvements. The indexes for each township are in Appendix F.

The most common occurrence of unmapped buildings was on farmsteads. Often the cruiser would describe several buildings on the farm, yet only map one or two. In this case, the complete list of buildings mentioned as an improvement was included in the comment section for each building associated with the property. Similarly, some cruisers did not label the buildings on the property, but simply called out the house and barn. In many cases, the cruiser would have other ways of indicating the house: in one book a house and barn were different symbols, in others, the building labeled with the owner's or resident's name was the house. Even so, there were quite a few instances where it was not possible to discern which symbol represented a particular improvement described in the notes. In these cases, the point was simply labeled "Building" and a list of the buildings on the property was included in the comments. Orchards were often not mapped so their presence on the property is usually only listed in the comments. Similarly, any unlabeled buildings associated with industrial complexes, camps, or towns were labeled as "Building" and their associations are in the comments.

Other problems encountered included overlapping data and what appeared to be typos in the description of improvements. In cases where overlapping data at the edge of the section was mapped on multiple sections, the digitized location was drawn from the actual section the feature is in. Even so, the raster maps can sometimes get a bit "muddy" along the section edges in high population areas. Comparing the raster map to the original section map in the Timber Cruiser's Report should help resolve this problem.

Mistyped legal descriptions (quarter-quarter sections) were noted particularly in long lists of improvements. It was presumed some descriptions were mistyped because they did not match the corresponding map. While every effort was made to match the description of the improvements with the mapped buildings, sometimes, due to these errors, it was not possible. As the owner's or resident's names are usually included, it may be that comparing the sections in question to the 1909 Anderson Atlas of King County would help differentiate the mapped properties and link them to the improvements.

Chapter 5. Discussion and Recommendations

> …what can historical archaeology contribute that cannot be achieved by any other field of study? The answer, obviously, lies in historical archaeology's unique capability of gaining simultaneous access to the past through multiple, independent categories of evidence (Deagan 1988:8).

The following chapter is structured to address specific points under Task 500 of the project scope of work (King County Contract P00184P15). Under this task, the KCHPP sought recommendations, procedures, policies, and criteria for identification, evaluation, and treatment of select historical archaeological sites in relatively specific circumstances. In addition, the KCHPP requested recommendations for methods to address historical and ethnohistorical archaeological resources in the county's permit and other environmental review activities.

Evaluating significance and eligibility of historical and ethnohistorical archaeological sites using available context but also addressing omitted but significant resources types and eras

> What is important is that there is direction to our research that goes beyond an individual site and that ties into research questions of broader importance: questions that require a comparative approach to resolve. Our research must be based on careful survey and excavation, and must be followed by an analysis that provides the building blocks for comparative research. In the process we must answer questions of culture-historical interest about a particular site so that we may then address questions of broader anthropological interest using a larger comparative format (Lees 1999:63).

Questions of broader importance, careful survey and excavation, analysis, and comparative research provide the material to evaluate and interpret historical archaeological sites. The KCHPP's CRPP Phase 3 Project's settlement context (Volume 1), collection of historical maps, and discussion of historical archaeological property types and extant archaeological sites are tools that should be used to arrive at thoughtful and justifiable evaluations.

Determining which historic context an archaeological property represents is one of the first steps in evaluating significance. The context provides an analytic framework within which the archaeological property's importance can be understood. In King County, most previous contexts used in the evaluation of ethnohistorical and historical archaeological sites have restricted geographical and temporal ranges resulting from project-focused investigations. This is the nature of CRM projects where the focus is on the project area or area of potential effects. Often, this is no more than a city lot, a small rural parcel, or a short segment of roadway. Others encompass larger areas, for example historic contexts prepared specifically for historical archaeological resources in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests (Burtchard and Miss 1998). Transportation-related projects tend to cross-cut a variety of resource types and may require development of a variety of contexts for evaluation, such as mega projects like the Alaskan Way Viaduct and Seawall Replacement (Miss and Hodges 2007; Miss et al. 2007), the SR 520 Bridge Replacement (Blukis Onat et al. 2007; Elder et al. 2011), and light rail development by Sound Transit

(Courtois et al. 1999; Thompson and Gilpin 2010). These projects focused on the most urban areas of the county, yet they identify broadly applicable themes and historical trends. Other large publicly managed projects or areas, like Howard Hansen Dam and its reservoir, the Cedar River Watershed, and the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest have conducted large-scale investigations to identify cultural resources and have continued management responsibilities.

The Settlement Context for King County, 1850–1920, has been presented in some detail and additional themes were identified in the discussion of recorded King County historical sites. In Chapter 3 four sets of historical themes are presented on federal, state, and county scales. An additional resource is the King County Heritage Resource Protection Plan prepared in 1985 for the evaluation of buildings (Table 5-1). In this plan, themes (called resource groups) and subthemes are arrayed on the same time scale, effectively producing historic contexts. Broad brush trends are provided for each theme, a chronology (Settlement-Development, 1850–1900; Growth-Urbanization, 1900–World War II; and the Modern Era, World War II to the present [1985]) is applied, and resource types are developed for selected groups. Resource types are also presented along with a summary of recorded properties, all buildings, in 1985.

Ethnohistorical archaeological resources were to be considered in the CRPP Phases 2 and 3 and they have been to the extent that Native American sites with historical components have been identified. Neither phase has systematically reviewed ethnographic and ethnohistorical information nor coordinated with local Tribal governments to identify and assess the status of historical-period properties associated with Native Americans or areas sensitive for their discovery. Such properties may represent continued land use involving traditional locations, practices, and resources; participation in a revised economic system involving homesteads, allotments, and wage labor; Native presence in new historic settings like lumber mills, hops farms, and the fishing industry; or displaced people in small communities on the Seattle waterfront.

Table 5-1. Themes

Federal Themes	Washington State RP3 Topics	Literature Search 2017	King County Buildings, 1985	King County Historical Archaeological Properties 2017
Agriculture Architecture Archeology Historic – Aboriginal Historic – Non-Aboriginal Art Commerce Communications Community Planning and Development Conservation Economics Education Engineering Entertainment/ Recreation Ethnic Heritage Asian Black European Hispanic Native American Pacific Islander Other Exploration/Settlement Health/Medicine Industry Invention Landscape Architecture Law Literature Maritime History Military Performing Arts Philosophy Politics/Government Religion Science Social History Transportation Other	Agriculture Asian/Pacific American Black Heritage Politics/Government/ Law Transportation	Agriculture Commerce Community Development Ethnic Heritage Industry Maritime Military Settlement Social and Political Development Transmission and Generation Transportation	Agriculture Dairy farming Development of the Land Hop farming Machinery & tools Marketing Political Action Processing Specialty faming Truck gardening Commerce/Professional/ Office Defense/Fortified Military Educational/Intellectual Educational Institutions Libraries Entertainment/ Recreational/Cultural Community events Performing arts Outdoor recreation & tourism Amusement Sports Heritage Funerary Government/Public Health Care Industrial/Engineering Water supply/power production Coal mining Manufacturing Timber Communications Maritime Aerospace Fisheries Landscape/Open Space Religious Residential/Domestic Primary housing Seasonal housing Transient housing Social Transportation	Agriculture Commerce Federal Administration Industry Timber Mining Maritime Military Native American Settlement Social and Cultural Transmission and Generation Transportation

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT

The historic contexts in Table 5-1 could be expanded or developed more fully depending on the scale of a project or the properties being evaluated. Rapid development has been and continues to be the major threat to historical archaeological sites and it is practically a given that the oldest sites will be the most threatened and most difficult to detect. We suggest development of detailed, focused contexts for early military forts and facilities and for early settlement. With this project's augmentation of the GIS coverage for the county, it should be possible to narrow the locations of specific types of properties using GLO plats, Timber Cruise maps and notes, and other maps and begin the search for them on county lands as well as ensuring appropriate identification efforts are made by compliance investigations. Using GIS to locate early military forts should increase the

success of their identification. Donation Land Claims and nineteenth-century homesteads and other rural residential locations can be located and with additional archival records, their configurations within larger claim areas can be determined and targeted for investigation. Ideally, the contexts and ground-truthing would not be restricted by imposed project boundaries.

GIS can also assist in the development of more vivid and reliable transportation contexts for roads, railways, and rivers in the county. Transportation is the key to the physical remains of the county's history. An analysis of road development including the history of road building, funding, type of construction techniques, and perhaps a county-wide classification of roads would help to explain development trends. Numerous railroad grades exist in the county in addition to the transcontinental and other rail lines still in use. These range from temporary logging railways to interurban grades to various industrial spurs to industrial sites and towns that may no longer exist. Finally, very little is recorded for early development along the county's rivers. Rivers were the first communication arteries in the county. River valley bottoms were the target for early settlement and river landings and ferry landings on the large lakes were the locations of the first communities. All would benefit from more detailed contexts linked to GIS mapping.

Ethnic history, including Native American tribes (see above), should be more fully explored with the goal of involving more descendent groups in addition to Asian and Scandinavian communities which have been more fully studied. The funerary properties in the county reflect the presence of numerous ethnic and cultural groups who are part of its history. The effects of ethnicity on archaeological elements like landscape and material culture deserve greater exploration as well as input from the descendent communities.

Property types that present issues may also deserve further consideration, perhaps the preparation of white papers or guidance for their identification and treatment. Among these are refuse disposal sites and linear sites. Management of the latter may become more efficient with GIS and reference to archival maps.

Identifying and treating sites associated with historical and ethnohistorical archaeological resources which are likely to be associated with historical buildings

Architectural features relate to a broader category of historical integration; a standing structure or building is an "artifact" which may signal additional archaeological elements from the occupation of the resource and its surrounding area. For example, an 1880s farm house or miner's cabin is just one component of an archaeological complex which may include features like privies, animal pens, barns, orchards, and refuse disposal areas. Standing buildings or building remnants are a marker for other, less obvious site components that add to the interpretation of the people who built and occupied them. Such historical and ethnohistorical archaeological deposits can be identified through documentary research, oral testimony, and archaeological survey that includes subsurface testing. The material gathered during CRPP Phase 3 and detailed in Chapter 4 provides documents that can assist in identifying historical buildings, structures, and others features that may manifest an archaeological signature. Additional research that includes historians and architectural historians will also provide a fuller picture, understanding, and significance of the standing and remnant buildings and structures, landscape, and material cultural of a property, as well as the people who lived and worked there. A pre-field protocol (below) and research guide to land ownership (Appendix G) are provided to assist in these efforts.

Nearly all historical buildings and structures have associated archaeological deposits. Among the recorded King County historical archaeological sites, 37 percent have a building, structure, or architectural debris associated. Several historical archaeological components are associated with King County Landmarks including: Mary Olson Farm (45KI655), Tollgate Farm (45KI455), Vincent Schoolhouse (45KI1197), and the Skykomish Historic Commercial District (45KI831). The archaeological sites noted in parenthesis were identified during environmental compliance field work conducted after the buildings and structures were designated county landmarks.

The date of construction, period of occupation, and function of a building are all indicators of the range of archaeological deposits possible. For example, the Old Reynolds Farm and Indian Agency, a King County Landmark, is located on the Enumclaw Plateau between Auburn and Enumclaw and includes a log "homesteader" cabin built in the 1880s or 1890s, a 1914 farmhouse, a pumphouse, a garage, and a fruit shed and small barn built sometime after 1936 (Cronander 1985). Based on the Landmarks nomination form, the property was occupied by Charles Reynolds, the Office of Indian Affairs farmer-in-charge for the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, or his family, from 1898 until it was sold in 1973. Mr. Reynolds worked with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe from 1898 to 1928 and passed away in 1932 (Cronander 1985). Based on the rural location, the Reynolds family likely disposed of their trash on their property, creating associated archaeological features. Construction of the pumphouse suggests there was electricity and a well on the property by 1914 and possibly a flush toilet. Before construction of the house, there was probably a privy(ies) on the property, which could date to the late nineteenth century when the cabin was built. Construction of a garage suggests Mr. Reynolds had a car or truck. Mr. Reynolds' occupation and the identification of his cabin as an "Indian Agency" suggests that he may have had interactions with Native Americans on this property. Interviews with the current and previous land owners; further documentary research including review of maps and photographs, county assessor and Office/Bureau of Indian Affairs records; research at the local historical societies or museums; and discussions with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe would provide additional data to predict the type and location of archaeological deposits on the Reynolds Farm.

PROPOSED PRE-FIELD PROTOCOL

1. Search databases and other sources for previously recorded sites, cultural resources project reports, historic contexts, and contact knowledgeable sources to assist in understanding the ethnohistorical and historical setting.
   - WISAARD (DAHP)
   - KCHPP
   - Burke Museum – ethnohistorical
   - Land management or regulating agencies, e.g., U.S. Forest Service, Puget Sound Energy
   - Native American tribes
   - Historical or ethnic groups (museums, historical societies, associations)
2. Determine how land parcel left the Public Domain (see Appendix G, land ownership research guide).
   - BLM records (Land patent and status records, GLO Master Title Plat)
   - NARA – original tract books and plat maps
3. Examine other maps for ownership and previous land use and occupation.
   - GLO survey plats and notes
   - Assessor Timber Cruise maps and notes
   - Metsker's, Kroll, Baist maps
   - Sanborn Fire Insurance maps
4. Outline explicit expectations based on an understanding of previous land use, historical trends, and history of nearby communities.
5. Develop a field strategy commensurate with the scale of the project, proposed ground disturbance, and expected property types.

PRE-FIELD PROTOCOL

Historical and ethnohistorical archaeological deposits can be identified through documentary research, oral testimony, and archaeological survey that includes subsurface testing. The extent and intensity of the identification effort depends on the regulatory context within which the

investigation takes place and the scale of the project. Guidelines provided by the National Park Service and DAHP are starting points for the identification of these resources.

A pre-field protocol would help to identify the locations, age, and content of potential archaeological components (see side bar). Posting this protocol on the KCHPP website would make it available to a wide audience. Individuals with training and experience in historical archaeology and an understanding of ethnohistorical resources should be involved with all phases of identification, evaluation, and mitigation. Tribes, other descendant groups, and knowledgeable and interested groups should also be involved. Often, the only way to know if the previous owner or occupant of a property was Native American is to ask local Tribes if they recognize a family name or know if Tribal members owned or occupied the site. Occasionally, map surveyors noted the ethnic origin of property owners or tenants. A particularly useful source for this is the King County Assessor's Timber Cruise Reports (maps and notes) at the King County Archives. The KCHPP has georectified and digitized versions of the maps.

Recording Historical Sites

Recording historical archaeological sites has improved tremendously since the 1970s when it was not uncommon for the historical component to be described solely as "historical artifacts." DAHP provides guidance for completing inventory forms and in the case of historical sites it is particularly important to describe the artifacts in terms of material, color, trade or manufacturing marks, condition (broken, whole, scattered, concentrated), and origin (domestic, industrial, farm, etc.). Field personnel should know if a ceramic artifact is earthenware, porcelain, or stoneware, and the difference between concrete and cement. Knowledge of bottle, jar, and can manufacturing is critical. An understanding of industrial and agricultural processes is also required to adequately identify and record sites associated with, for example, logging, milling, mining, mineral processing, and various types of farming. These demonstrate why it is critical that field personnel be experienced in historical archaeology.

Appropriate treatment for historic collective waste (refuse) disposal (historical middens) from an archaeological perspective

Material disposed of in urban, rural, and industrial settings provides archaeologists with sources of information to address questions about past human behavior. The middens that form as the result of this disposal range from small single source surface scatters to large multi-source urban landfills. Disposal techniques are as widely varied as the size of the middens, from families throwing trash out the back door to regional waste management programs. Middens also form in features that were not originally designed for refuse disposal such as privies, wells, and abandoned basements or cellars.

The terms used for these middens varies with the archaeologist. Table 5-2 provides definitions taken from Rathje and Murphy's work with the Garbage Project (aka Garbology) and the State of Arizona's historic context for historical-period waste management and refuse deposits (Sullivan and Griffith 2005).

Table 5-2. Waste Definitions

Term	Source	
	Rathje and Murphy 2001:9	Sullivan and Griffin 2005:51
Trash	Discards that are technically dry, such as newspapers, boxes, cans, bottles, ceramics	Material considered worthless or offensive that is thrown away. Generally dry waste, but in common usage it is a synonym for garbage, rubbish, or refuse
Garbage	Wet discards such as food remains, yard waste	Animal and plant waste produced by human activity
Refuse	An inclusive term that includes dry and wet discards	
Rubbish	Includes all refuse plus construction and demolition debris	Solid waste, excluding food waste and ashes from homes, institutions, and workplaces

The terms of site types, the authors of this volume prefer opportunistic refuse disposal, refuse disposal, and landfill. Opportunistic refuse disposal represents a single incident that often occurs near a handy transportation route. A refuse disposal site is a repeated intentional disposal, typically not regulated and often related to rural properties. Landfills are highly regulated, high volume, and typically associated with towns and cities. Use of the common term "dump" is discouraged.

Waste management is a complicated process that can also be analyzed using a systems approach.

Sullivan and Griffin (2005) discuss refuse sites in terms of a solid waste management system that includes storage and transfer, final disposition, and treatment. Property types included trash scatters/middens, privies/wells, waste pile dumps, open dumps, landfills, transfer stations, piggeries, and incinerators. Scatters/middens, privies/wells, and pits, were viewed as features of larger sites such as a single-family home or business and not as a "stand-alone" refuse disposal sites.

Sanitary Landfill – Uses principles of engineering to confine refuse to the smallest practical areas, to reduce it to the smallest practical volume, and cover with layer of earth at the conclusion of each day's operation (Melosi 2002).

Reclamation Landfill – Areas where refuse, most typically rubbish and ashes, was deposited to reclaim land considered unusable such as tidelands, swamps, and low-lying areas (Melosi 2002).

LOCAL CHALLENGES

Settlement of the Pacific Northwest was not well established until the mid-nineteenth century. The American Industrial Revolution was well underway by this time and was mass producing goods and rapidly expanding the rail system that moved these goods and people westward. Waste disposal sites filled with the remnants of these goods and their containers document this westward expansion and development. Making sense of this record, based on these artifacts is definitely a challenge. Meaning is generally derived from these assemblages by establishing association with a social group. At the most basic level the material could represent the activities of a household, even an individual. Based on this logic, many of the opportunistic waste disposal sites are typically not judged significant because they lack agency, that is the depositor cannot be determined. Landfills have been dismissed in a similar way because they lack connection to a household.

Often, only refuse disposal sites associated with small social units have been determined to have meaning. Nearly all of the recorded large waste disposal sites or historical landfills in King County are in Seattle and most, according to WISAARD, have been determined not eligible for the NRHP, sometimes despite recommendations of the archaeologists who identified and evaluated them. The negative evaluation of large waste disposal sites is also found outside of Seattle. The Renton Civic Dump (45KI211), Osceola Community Dump (45KI689), and the Pacific City Landfill (45KI1258) were all found not eligible for the NRHP. A variety of reasons bolster these decisions against preservation or mitigation for these kinds of sites including hazardous contents, redundancy of information (which is never demonstrated), and fear of overwhelming, expensive curatorial responsibilities.

The Garbage Project has demonstrated that examination of contemporary garbage beyond the household level can provide insight into human behavior that is markedly different from what people report. The focus on anthropologically defined households ignores the reality that landfills harbor substantial archaeological data to address issues in which individual household assemblages are irrelevant (Bairstow 1991; Charles Hodges personal communication 2017). Topics like resource use, for example changing uses of metals, glass, and plastic; technology; consumer behavior; capitalism; and health could all be addressed on a larger, community scale. In a sanitary landfill in particular, the compartmentalized material allows fine chronological control of samples. Formulating questions to address with the data, creating appropriate units of analysis, and developing reliable sampling methods are among the challenges. Fears of curatorial burdens may also be greatly alleviated by mass production's redundancy. If quantification of artifacts is pursued in a systematic manner, then only representative and unusual objects may need to be retained.

At the other end of the spectrum of discounted waste disposal sites are the opportunistic ones, generally small and by a roadside. Similar arguments can be made about scale in dealing with these kinds of sites. In a way they provide a cloud of data points across the landscape representing the automobile age and the development of extensive road systems. Preservation or mitigation of most of these properties is difficult to justify. Asking appropriate questions of the information they contain on a reasonable scale can increase their importance. Preservation of data through adequate documentation of opportunistic refuse disposal sites is recommended.

Recommend methods for addressing historical and ethnohistorical archaeological resources in the county permit and other environment review activities

One way to ensure that appropriate methods are used to address historical and ethnohistorical archaeological resources is to develop county-level guidance for cultural resources assessments. Although DAHP and Section 106 provide guidelines, there is a need for a protocol that focuses on county-level sources. The individuals who implement the protocol and evaluate historical sites should meet the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for historical archaeology and history. The KCHPP can ensure this moves forward for county projects as part of review under Executive Procedures for Treatment of Cultural Resources No. LUD 16-1 AEP.

Future revisions in county code, rules, and regulations should define archaeological sites as inclusive of pre-contact, ethnohistorical, and historical period resources. The Secretary of the Interior Standards for a historical archaeologist should also be referenced. When historic properties are given Landmark designation, there should be an acknowledgement of archaeological potentials when

privies, or other archaeological resources are likely to be present and associated with the initial occupation of the resource.

Another avenue to pursue is development of a cultural resources management plan specific to a historic property, district, or parcel. For example, within the 640-acre Marymoor Park, which is managed by King County Parks, there is a pre-contact archaeological site (45KI9) and a King County Landmark (James W. and Anna Herr Clise Residence/Willowmoor Farm Historic District). While protection is afforded through the Washington State Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (27.53 RCW) and King County Landmarks code (20.62), ground-disturbing activities require review by the KCHPP under Executive Procedure AEP LUD 16-1. This process should be streamlined with a meaningful management plan based in part on an archaeological survey of the entire park and discussions with area Tribes and interested historical groups.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This section includes a summary of the recommendations discussed in the chapter above, as well as other recommendations that came out of the research for the CRPP Phase 3. The first set of recommendations are discussed in more detail above and are ordered based on these discussions. The second set is in no particular order.

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop historic contexts for:
    - Ethnohistorical (Native American) archaeological resources
    - Military forts and facilities
    - Early settlement sites, i.e. Donation Land Claim properties
    - Transportation – roads and trails, railroads, rivers
    - Other descendant groups
- Prepare white papers on property types – refuse disposal sites, linear sites.
- Include historical archaeologists who meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards for this discipline to identify and evaluate historical archaeological sites.
- Include other professionals, such as historians, architectural historians, and ethnographers, as well as Tribes, descendant groups, and historical societies and museums when exploring the background of a property.
- Provide a pre-field protocol and research guide for property ownership to guide CRM research in the county.
- Develop a context for waste disposal sites using the Arizona context as a guide but tailored for King County.
- Include ethnohistorical and historical period archaeological resources as well as standards for historical archaeologists in revisions to KCHPP code, rules, or regulations.
- Develop cultural resources management plans for King County Parks with historic properties or the potential for pre-contact, ethnohistorical, and historical archaeological resources.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Add a historical archaeologist to the KCHPP staff.
- Rectify and digitize the Timber Cruise Reports volumes that were not included in CRPP Phase 3. These volumes were discovered after the project was completed.
- Continue searching for Timber Cruise Report volumes for areas not previously covered, such as Enumclaw.
- Add owner/tenant/location names from Timber Cruise Reports to the GIS database.
- Obtain (purchase) early (1930s) aerials—these are available in a rectified format.
- Obtain (purchase or download if appropriate) rectified Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.
- Continue collecting historical maps of the county and rectify as appropriate.
- Map, within the GIS, flood control features including levies, dams, and dikes.
- Map, also within the GIS, Mosquito Fleet and other commercial docks and associated structures. Include data on locations, type of feature/structure, dates of use.
- Continue searching for and adding aerial photographs and historical maps of Vashon Island to the GIS. This area is underrepresented in the material collected for the CRPP.
- Consider pursuing grants to conduct archaeological surveys of Landmark properties and other recorded sites on private, county, or state lands. Properties like the Old Reynolds Farm and Indian Agency or remains of Fort Smalley (Tollgate Farm), and Fort Muckleshoot (45KI206 and 45KI162) are likely to yield significant ethnohistorical and historical archaeological resources.
- Use existing data, such as the Timber Cruise Reports, inventory forms, etc., to identify significant historical archaeological sites or areas that are vulnerable to disturbance.
- Encourage the City of Seattle to include archaeological resources within their Landmarks designations and to take a more proactive role in the identification and preservation of archaeological resources.
- Expand the profile of the KCHPP by engaging the public more frequently through Archaeology Month and archaeological field programs.
- Sponsor or organize workshops or sessions at the Northwest Anthropological Conference that focus on issues relating to ethnohistorical and historical archaeology in King County. For example—what is the archaeological signature of an ethnohistorical site? How to evaluate refuse disposal sites.

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APPENDIX A: RESEARCH FACILITIES, SOURCES, AND CONTACTS

Appendix A – Research Facilities, Sources, and Contacts

We deeply appreciate the assistance of many individuals as well as staff members of local historical societies, museums, libraries, archival facilities, and agencies who generously provided assistance during this process. We would like to give particular recognition to the following:

RESEARCH FACILITIES

Libraries:

- University of Washington
  Suzzallo and Allen Libraries, Built Environments Library, Business Library, Special Collections, Map Library, and Government Documents
  Archivists: Gary Lundell (retired); Nicolette Bromberg
- Seattle Public Library
- King County Library System
- Washington State Library

Archives:

- National Archives and Records Administration
  Archivists: Patty McNamee; Sue Karran; Ken House (retired)
- King County Archives
  Archivists: Carol Shenk; Greg Lange; Jill Anderson; Rebecca Pixler
- Seattle Municipal Archives
  Archivist: Anne Frantilla
- Catholic Archdiocese of Seattle Archives
  Archivist: Seth Dalby
- Washington State Archives, Bellevue and Olympia
  Archivists: Phil Stairs; Midori Okazaki; Tracy Rebstock
- Museum of History and Industry
  Historian: Lorraine McConaghy (retired)

HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM PERSONNEL; INDIVIDUAL HISTORIANS

- Dave Battey
  Snoqualmie, Washington

- Patricia Cosgrove
  White River Valley Museum, Auburn, Washington

- Morgan Hicks
  Des Moines, Washington

- Tom Hitzroth
  Kirkland, Washington; Redmond Landmarks Commission

- Cristy Lake
  Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum, North Bend, Washington

- Pam Lee
  Newcastle Historical Society, Newcastle, Washington

- Erica Maniez
  Issaquah History Museums, Issaquah, Washington

INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

Tribes:

Cecile A. Hansen, Chair
Duwamish Tribe

Laura Murphy
Archaeologist
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe

Brandon Reynon
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Puyallup Tribe of Indians

Kerry Lyste
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

Sara Boyer
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

Dennis Lewarch
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Suquamish Tribe

Richard Young
Cultural Resources Manager
Tulalip Tribes

Gene Enick
Tulalip Tribes

Steven Mullen-Moses
Director of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Snoqualmie Tribe

Adam Osbekoff
Snoqualmie Tribe

Agencies:

J. Todd Scott
Preservation Architect
King County Historic Preservation Program

Greg Griffith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Lance Wollwage
Assistant State Archaeologist
Washington Department of Archaeology and

Paul Alford, Forest Archaeologist
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

Virginia L. Butler, Professor
Portland State University

Rich Bailey, Spokane District Archaeologist
Bureau of Land Management

Historic Preservation

DIGITAL RESOURCES

- Ancestry.com: https://www.ancestry.com/?s_kwcid=ancestry.com&o_xid=57492&o_lid=57492&o_sch=Paid+Search+Brand
- Archives West: http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/
- Chronicling America, Library of Congress Historic Newspapers: https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/
- Digital Sanborn Maps, ProQuest: http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.spl.org/splash.html
- Google Books: https://books.google.com/
- King County Department of Transportation, Roads Services Map Vault: http://info.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kcdot/roads/mapandrecordscenter/mapvault/
- King County Recorder, Online Land Records: http://146.129.54.93:8193/search.asp?cabinet=map
- Library of Congress Digital Collections: https://www.loc.gov/collections/
- NOAA Office of Coast Survey Historical Map and Chart Collection: https://historicalcharts.noaa.gov/about.html
- Puget Sound River Historic Project: http://gis.ess.washington.edu/rhp_website/index.html
- Seattle Municipal Archives: http://www.seattle.gov/cityarchives/search-collections
- Seattle Times Digital Newspaper, Seattle Public Library http://infoweb.newsbank.com.ezproxy.spl.org/resources/search/nb?p=AMNEWS&t=state%3AWA%21USA%2B-%2BWashington
- TopoView USGS Historical Map Viewer: https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/
- University of Washington Digital Collections: http://content.lib.washington.edu/
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records: https://glorecords.blm.gov/default.aspx and https://www.blm.gov/or/landrecords/survey/ySrvy1.php
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources Coal Mine Map Collections: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/programs-and-services/geology/energy-mining-and-minerals/coal-metallic-and-mineral-resources/coal
- Washington State Library Historic Newspapers: https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/newspapers/newspapers.aspx

OTHER RESOURCES

- Kroll Map Company, Seattle, Washington.

A letter explaining the Phase 3 Project was sent to the following Certified Local Governments and we appreciate all of the staff representatives and special commissioners who took the time to respond:

Auburn	Maple Valley
Black Diamond	Newcastle
Burien	North Bend
Carnation	Redmond
Des Moines	Sammamish
Enumclaw	Shoreline
Issaquah	Skykomish
Kenmore	Snoqualmie
Kent	Tukwila

The text of the letter is also included in this appendix.

APPENDIX B: LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The full text of King County Code 20.62, Protection and Preservation of Landmarks, Landmark Sites, and Districts, and King County Executive Policy LUD 16-1 (AEP), Cultural Resources Procedures, is included in this appendix. Code 20.62 provides criteria for landmarks designation, including archaeological sites, and the Executive Policy provides guidance to county staff to ensure compliance with mandates that exist in county code, state law or other legal authority.

The following Acts, rules, and regulations are summarized on the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) website
http://www.dahp.wa.gov/programs/shpo-compliance

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 USC 470 et seq.)
http://www.achp.gov/nhpa.pdf

Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800)
http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf

National Register of Historic Places Program (36 CFR 60)
https://www.nps.gov/nr/regulations.htm

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Checklist
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/pdf/2016UpdatedSEPAChecklist.pdf

SEPA handbook and rules (43.21C RCW; 197-11 WAC)
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/e-review.html

Washington State Forest Practices Act (Title 22 WAC; 76.09 RCW; 76.16 RCW)
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=76.09
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=76.13

Washington State - Executive Order 05-05 – Archaeological and Cultural Resources
http://www.dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/DAHP%20Executive%20Order%2005-05.pdf

Washington State Shoreline Management Act (90.58 RCW)
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=90.58

Washington State Indian Graves and Records (27.44 RCW)
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=27.44

Washington State Archaeological Sites and Resources (27.53 RCW)
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=27.53

Washington State -- Archaeological Site Public Disclosure Exemption (42.56.300 RCW)
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=42.56.300

Washington State Abandoned Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves (68.60 RCW)
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=68.60

20.62 PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF LANDMARKS, LANDMARK SITES AND DISTRICTS

Sections:

20.62.010 Findings and declaration of purpose.
20.62.020 Definitions.
20.62.030 Landmarks commission created - membership and organization.
20.62.040 Designation criteria.
20.62.050 Nomination procedure.
20.62.070 Designation procedure.
20.62.080 Certificate of appropriateness procedure.
20.62.100 Evaluation of economic impact.
20.62.110 Appeal procedure.
20.62.120 Funding.
20.62.130 Penalty for violation of Section 20.62.080.
20.62.140 Special valuation for historic properties.
20.62.150 Historic Resources - review process.
20.62.160 Administrative rules.

20.62.010 Findings and declaration of purpose. The King County council finds that:

A. The protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of buildings, sites, districts, structures and objects of historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, geographic, ethnic and archaeological significance located in King County, and the collection, preservation, exhibition and interpretation of historic and prehistoric materials, artifacts, records and information pertaining to historic preservation and archaeological resource management are necessary in the interest of the prosperity, civic pride and general welfare of the people of King County.

B. Such cultural and historic resources are a significant part of the heritage, education and economic base of King County, and the economic, cultural and aesthetic well-being of the county cannot be maintained or enhanced by disregarding its heritage and by allowing the unnecessary destruction or defacement of such resources.

C. Present heritage and preservation programs and activities are inadequate for insuring present and future generations of King County residents and visitors a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy our heritage.

D. The purposes of this chapter are to:

1. Designate, preserve, protect, enhance and perpetuate those sites, buildings, districts, structures and objects which reflect significant elements of the county's, state's and nation's cultural, aesthetic, social, economic, political, architectural, ethnic, archaeological, engineering, historic and other heritage;

2. Foster civic pride in the beauty and accomplishments of the past;

3. Stabilize and improve the economic values and vitality of landmarks;

4. Protect and enhance the county's tourist industry by promoting heritage-related tourism;

5. Promote the continued use, exhibition and interpretation of significant historical or archaeological sites, districts, buildings, structures, objects, artifacts, materials and records for the education, inspiration and welfare of the people of King County;

6. Promote and continue incentives for ownership and utilization of landmarks;

7. Assist, encourage and provide incentives to public and private owners for preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and use of landmark buildings, sites, districts, structures and objects;

8. Assist, encourage and provide technical assistance to public agencies, public and private museums, archives and historic preservation associations and other organizations involved in historic preservation and archaeological resource management; and

9. Work cooperatively with all local jurisdictions to identify, evaluate, and protect historic resources in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter. (Ord. 14482 § 68, 2002: Ord. 10474 § 1, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 1, 1980).

20.62.020 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, when used in this chapter, be defined as follows unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

A. "Alteration" is any construction, demolition, removal, modification, excavation, restoration or remodeling of a landmark.

B. "Building" is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel or similar structure. Building may refer to an historically related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

C. "Certificate of appropriateness" is written authorization issued by the commission or its designee permitting an alteration to a significant feature of a designated landmark.

D. "Commission" is the landmarks commission created by this chapter.

E. "Community landmark" is an historic resource which has been designated pursuant to K.C.C. 20.62.040 but which may be altered or changed without application for or approval of a certificate of appropriateness.

F. "Designation" is the act of the commission determining that an historic resource meets the criteria established by this chapter.

G. "Designation report" is a report issued by the commission after a public hearing setting forth its determination to designate a landmark and specifying the significant feature or features thereof.

H. "Director" is the director of the King County department of permitting and environmental review or his or her designee.

I. "District" is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

J. "Heritage" is a discipline relating to historic preservation and archaeology, history, ethnic history, traditional cultures and folklore.

K. "Historic preservation officer" is the King County historic preservation officer or his or her designee.

L. "Historic resource" is a district, site, building, structure or object significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, and culture.

M. "Historic resource inventory" is an organized compilation of information on historic resources considered to be significant according to the criteria listed in K.C.C. 20.62.040.A. The historic resource inventory is kept on file by the historic preservation officer and is updated from time to time to include newly eligible resources and to reflect changes to resources.

N. "Incentives" are such compensation, rights or privileges or combination thereof, which the council, or other local, state or federal public body or agency, by virtue of applicable present or future legislation, may be authorized to grant to or obtain for the owner or owners of designated landmarks. Examples of economic incentives include but are not limited to tax relief, conditional use permits, rezoning, street vacation, planned unit development, transfer of development rights, facade easements, gifts, preferential leasing policies, private or public grants-in-aid, beneficial placement of public improvements, or amenities, or the like.

O. "Interested person of record" is any individual, corporation, partnership or association which notifies the commission or the council in writing of its interest in any matter before the commission.

P. "Landmark" is an historic resource designated as a landmark pursuant to K.C.C. 20.62.070.

Q. "Nomination" is a proposal that an historic resource be designated a landmark.

R. "Object" is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

S. "Owner" is a person having a fee simple interest, a substantial beneficial interest of record or a substantial beneficial interest known to the commission in an historic resource. Where the owner is a public agency or government, that agency shall specify the person or persons to receive notices under this chapter.

T. "Person" is any individual, partnership, corporation, group or association.

U. "Person in charge" is the person or persons in possession of a landmark including, but not limited to, a mortgagee or vendee in possession, an assignee of rents, a receiver, executor, trustee, lessee, tenant, agent, or any other person directly or indirectly in control of the landmark.

V. "Preliminary determination" is a decision of the commission determining that an historic resource which has been nominated for designation is of significant value and is likely to satisfy the criteria for designation.

W. "Significant feature" is any element of a landmark which the commission has designated pursuant to this chapter as of importance to the historic, architectural or archaeological value of the landmark.

X. "Site" is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains an historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.

Y. "Structure" is any functional construction made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. (Ord. 17635 §, 1, 2013: Ord. 17420 § 95, 2012: Ord. 14482 § 69, 2002: Ord. 11620 § 13, 1994: Ord. 10474 § 2, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 2, 1980).

20.62.030 Landmarks commission created - membership and organization.

A. There is created the King County landmarks commission which shall consist of nine regular members and special members selected as follows:

1. Of the nine regular members of the commission at least three shall be professionals who have experience in identification, evaluation, and protection of historic resources and have been selected from among the fields of history, architecture, architectural history, historic preservation, planning, cultural anthropology, archaeology, cultural geography, landscape architecture, American studies, law, or other historic preservation related disciplines. The nine regular members of the commission shall be appointed by the county executive, subject to confirmation by the council, provided that no more than four members shall reside within any one municipal jurisdiction. All regular members shall have a demonstrated interest and competence in historic preservation.

2. The county executive may solicit nominations for persons to serve as regular members of the commission from the Association of King County Historical Organizations, the American Institute of Architects (Seattle Chapter), the Seattle King County Bar Association, the Seattle Master Builders, the chambers of commerce, and other professional and civic organizations familiar with historic preservation.

3. One special member shall be appointed from each municipality within King County which has entered into an interlocal agreement with King County providing for the designation by the commission of landmarks within such municipality in accordance with the terms of such interlocal agreement and this chapter. Each such appointment shall be in accordance with the enabling ordinance adopted by such municipality.

B. Appointments of regular members, except as provided in subsection C of this section, shall be made for a three-year term. Each regular member shall serve until his or her successor is duly appointed and confirmed. Appointments shall be effective on June 1st of each year. In the event of a vacancy, an appointment shall be made to fill the vacancy in the same manner and with the same qualifications as if at the beginning of the term, and the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold the position for the remainder of the unexpired term. Any member may be reappointed, but may not serve more than two consecutive three-year terms. A member shall be deemed to have served one full term if such member resigns at any time after appointment or if such member serves more than two years of an unexpired term. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation except for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with commission meetings or programs.

C. After May 4, 1992, the term of office of members becomes effective on the date the council confirms the appointment of commission members and the county executive shall appoint or reappoint three members for a three-year term, three members for a two-year term, and three members for a one-year term. For purposes of the limitation on consecutive terms in subsection B of this section an appointment for a one-or a two-year term shall be deemed an appointment for an unexpired term.

D. The chair shall be a member of the commission and shall be elected annually by the regular commission members. The commission shall adopt, in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 2.98, rules and regulations, including procedures, consistent with this chapter. The members of the commission shall be governed by the King County code of ethics, K.C.C. chapter 3.04. The commission shall not conduct any public hearing required

under this chapter until rules and regulations have been filed as required by K.C.C. chapter 2.98.

E. A special member of the commission shall be a voting member solely on matters before the commission involving the designation of landmarks within the municipality from which such special member was appointed.

F. A majority of the current appointed and confirmed members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A special member shall count as part of a quorum for the vote on any matter involving the designation or control of landmarks within the municipality from which such special member was appointed. All official actions of the commission shall require a majority vote of the members present and eligible to vote on the action voted upon. No member shall be eligible to vote upon any matter required by this chapter to be determined after a hearing unless that member has attended the hearing or familiarized him or herself with the record.

G. The commission may from time to time establish one or more committees to further the policies of the commission, each with such powers as may be lawfully delegated to it by the commission.

H. The county executive shall provide staff support to the commission and shall assign a professionally qualified county employee to serve as a full-time historic preservation officer. Under the direction of the commission, the historic preservation officer shall be the custodian of the commission's records. The historic preservation officer or his or her designee shall conduct official correspondence, assist in organizing the commission and organize and supervise the commission staff and the clerical and technical work of the commission to the extent required to administer this chapter.

I. The commission shall meet at least once each month for the purpose of considering and holding public hearings on nominations for designation and applications for certificates of appropriateness. Where no business is scheduled to come before the commission seven days before the scheduled monthly meeting, the chair of the commission may cancel the meeting. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public. The commission shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the action of the commission upon each question, and shall keep records of all official actions taken by it, all of which shall be filed in the office of the historic preservation officer and shall be public records.

J. At all hearings before and meetings of the commission, all oral proceedings shall be electronically recorded. The proceedings may also be recorded by a court reporter if any interested person at his or her expense shall provide a court reporter for that purpose. A tape recorded copy of the electronic record of any hearing or part of a hearing shall be furnished to any person upon request and payment of the reasonable expense of the copy.

K. The commission is authorized, subject to the availability of funds for that purpose, to expend moneys to compensate experts, in whole or in part, to provide technical assistance to property owners in connection with requests for certificates of appropriateness upon a showing by the property owner that the need for the technical assistance imposes an unreasonable financial hardship on the property owner.

L. Commission records, maps or other information identifying the location of archaeological sites and potential sites shall be exempt from public disclosure as specified

in RCW 42.17.310 in order to avoid looting and depredation of the sites. (Ord. 14482 § 70, 2002: Ord. 10474 § 3, 1992: Ord. 10371 § 1, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 3, 1980).

20.62.040 Designation criteria.

A. An historic resource may be designated as a King County landmark if it is more than forty years old or, in the case of a landmark district, contains resources that are more than forty years old, and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, or any combination of the foregoing aspects of integrity, sufficient to convey its historic character, and:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history; or

5. Is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art.

B. An historic resource may be designated a community landmark because it is an easily identifiable visual feature of a neighborhood or the county and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or county or because of its association with significant historical events or historic themes, association with important or prominent persons in the community or county or recognition by local citizens for substantial contribution to the neighborhood or community. An improvement or site qualifying for designation solely by virtue of satisfying criteria set out in this section shall be designated a community landmark and shall not be subject to K.C.C. 20.62.080.

C. Cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature and properties that have achieved significance within the past forty years shall not be considered eligible for designation. However, such a property shall be eligible for designation if they are:

1. An integral part of districts that meet the criteria set out in subsection A. of this section or if it is:

2. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;

3. A building or structure removed from its original location but that is significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;

4. A birthplace, grave or residence of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life;

5. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features or from association with historic events;

6. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner or as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;

7. A property commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

8. A property achieving significance within the past forty years if it is of exceptional importance. (Ord. 17635 § 2, 2013: Ord. 10474 § 4, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 4, 1980).

20.62.050 Nomination procedure.

A. Any person, including the historic preservation officer and any member of the commission, may nominate an historic resource for designation as a landmark or community landmark. The procedures set forth in Sections 20.62.050 and 20.62.080 may be used to amend existing designations or to terminate an existing designation based on changes which affect the applicability of the criteria for designation set forth in Section 20.62.040. The nomination or designation of an historic resource as a landmark shall constitute nomination or designation of the land which is occupied by the historic resource unless the nomination provides otherwise. Nominations shall be made on official nomination forms provided by the historic preservation officer, shall be filed with the historic preservation officer, and shall include all data required by the commission.

B. Upon receipt by the historic preservation officer of any nomination for designation, the officer shall review the nomination, consult with the person or persons submitting the nomination, and the owner, and prepare any amendments to or additional information on the nomination deemed necessary by the officer. The historic preservation officer may refuse to accept any nomination for which inadequate information is provided by the person or persons submitting the nomination. It is the responsibility of the person or persons submitting the nomination to perform such research as is necessary for consideration by the commission. The historic preservation officer may assume responsibility for gathering the required information or appoint an expert or experts to carry out this research in the interest of expediting the consideration.

C. When the historic preservation officer is satisfied that the nomination contains sufficient information and complies with the commission's regulations for nomination, the officer shall give notice in writing, certified mail/return receipt requested, to the owner of the property or object, to the person submitting the nomination and interested persons of record that a preliminary or a designation determination on the nomination will be made by the commission. The notice shall include:

1. The date, time, and place of hearing;

2. The address and description of the historic resource and the boundaries of the nominated resource;

3. A statement that, upon a designation or upon a preliminary determination of significance, the certificate of appropriateness procedure set out in Section 20.62.080 will apply;

4. A statement that, upon a designation or a preliminary determination of significance, no significant feature may be changed without first obtaining a certificate of

appropriateness from the commission, whether or not a building or other permit is required. A copy of the provisions of Section 20.62.080 shall be included with the notice;

5. A statement that all proceedings to review the action of the commission at the hearing on a preliminary determination or a designation will be based on the record made at such hearing and that no further right to present evidence on the issue of preliminary determination or designation is afforded pursuant to this chapter.

D. The historic preservation officer shall, after mailing the notice required herein, refer the nomination and all supporting information to the commission for consideration on the date specified in the notice. No nomination shall be considered by the commission less than thirty nor more than forty five calendar days after notice setting the hearing date has been mailed except where the historic preservation officer or members of the commission have reason to believe that immediate action is necessary to prevent destruction, demolition or defacing of an historic resource, in which case the notice setting the hearing shall so state. (Ord. 10474 § 5, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 5, 1980).

20.62.070 Designation procedure.

A. The commission may approve, deny, amend or terminate the designation of a historic resource as a landmark or community landmark only after a public hearing. At the designation hearing the commission shall receive evidence and hear argument only on the issues of whether the historic resource meets the criteria for designation of landmarks or community landmarks as specified in K.C.C. 20.62.040 and merits designation as a landmark or community landmark; and the significant features of the landmark. The hearing may be continued from time to time at the discretion of the commission. If the hearing is continued, the commission may make a preliminary determination of significance if the commission determines, based on the record before it that the historic resource is of significant value and likely to satisfy the criteria for designation in K.C.C. 20.62.040. The preliminary determination shall be effective as of the date of the public hearing at which it is made. Where the commission makes a preliminary determination it shall specify the boundaries of the nominated resource, the significant features thereof and such other description of the historic resource as it deems appropriate. Within five working days after the commission has made a preliminary determination, the historic preservation officer shall file a written notice of the action with the director and mail copies of the notice, certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner, the person submitting the nomination and interested persons of record. The notice shall include:

1. A copy of the commission's preliminary determination; and

2. A statement that while proceedings pursuant to this chapter are pending, or six months from the date of the notice, whichever is shorter, and thereafter if the designation is approved by the commission, the certificate of appropriateness procedures in K.C.C. 20.62.080, a copy of which shall be enclosed, shall apply to the described historic resource whether or not a building or other permit is required. The decision of the commission shall be made after the close of the public hearing or at the next regularly scheduled public meeting of the commission thereafter.

B. Whenever the commission approves the designation of a historic resource under consideration for designation as a landmark, it shall, within fourteen calendar days of the public meeting at which the decision is made, issue a written designation report, which shall include:

1. The boundaries of the nominated resource and such other description of the resource sufficient to identify its ownership and location;

2. The significant features and such other information concerning the historic resource as the commission deems appropriate;

3. Findings of fact and reasons supporting the designation with specific reference to the criteria for designation in K.C.C. 20.62.040; and

4. A statement that no significant feature may be changed, whether or not a building or other permit is required, without first obtaining a certificate of appropriateness from the commission in accordance with K.C.C. 20.62.080, a copy of which shall be included in the designation report. This subsection B.4. shall not apply to historic resources designated as community landmarks.

C. Whenever the commission rejects the nomination of a historic resource under consideration for designation as a landmark, it shall, within fourteen calendar days of the public meeting at which the decision is made, issue a written decision including findings of fact and reasons supporting its determination that the criteria in K.C.C. 20.62.040 have not been met. If a historic resource has been nominated as a landmark and the commission designates the historic resource as a community landmark, the designation shall be treated as a rejection of the nomination for King County landmark status and the foregoing requirement for a written decision shall apply. Nothing contained herein shall prevent renominating any historic resource rejected under this subsection as a King County landmark at a future time.

D. A copy of the commission's designation report or decision rejecting a nomination shall be delivered or mailed to the owner, to interested persons of record and the director within five working days after it is issued. If the commission rejects the nomination and it has made a preliminary determination of significance with respect to the nomination, it shall include in the notice to the director a statement that K.C.C. 20.62.080 no longer applies to the subject historic resources.

E. If the commission approves, or amends a landmark designation, K.C.C. 20.62.080 shall apply as approved or amended. A copy of the commission's designation report or designation amendment shall be recorded with the records and licensing services division, or its successor agency, together with a legal description of the designated resource and notification that K.C.C. 20.62.080 and 20.62.130 apply. If the commission terminates the designation of a historic resource, K.C.C. 20.62.080 shall no longer apply to the historic resource. (Ord. 15971 § 92, 2007: Ord. 14482 § 71, 2002: Ord. 14176 § 4, 2001: Ord. 11620 § 14, 1994: Ord. 10474 § 6, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 7, 1980).

20.62.080 Certificate of appropriateness procedure.

A. At any time after a designation report and notice has been filed with the director and for a period of six months after notice of a preliminary determination of significance has been mailed to the owner and filed with the director, a certificate of appropriateness must be obtained from the commission before any alterations may be made to the significant features of the landmark identified in the preliminary determination report or thereafter in the designation report. The designation report shall supersede the preliminary determination report. This requirement shall apply whether or not the proposed alteration also requires a building or other permit. The requirements of this

section shall not apply to any historic resource located within incorporated cities or towns in King County, except as provided by applicable interlocal agreement.

B. Ordinary repairs and maintenance which do not alter the appearance of a significant feature and do not utilize substitute materials do not require a certificate of appropriateness. Repairs to or replacement of utility systems do not require a certificate of appropriateness provided that such work does not alter an exterior significant feature.

C. There shall be three types of certificates of appropriateness, as follows:

1. Type I, for restorations and major repairs which utilize in-kind materials.

2. Type II, for alterations in appearance, replacement of historic materials and new construction.

3. Type III, for demolition, moving and excavation of archaeological sites.

In addition, the commission shall establish and adopt an appeals process concerning Type I decisions made by the historic preservation officer with respect to the applications for certificates of appropriateness.

The historic preservation officer may approve Type I certificates of appropriateness administratively without public hearing, subject to procedures adopted by the commission. Alternatively the historic preservation officer may refer applications for Type I certificates of appropriateness to the commission for decision. The commission shall adopt an appeals procedure concerning Type I decisions made by the historic preservation officer.

Type II and III certificates of appropriateness shall be decided by the commission and the following general procedures shall apply to such commission actions:

1. Application for a certificate of appropriateness shall be made by filing an application for such certificate with the historic preservation officer on forms provided by the commission.

2. If an application is made to the director for a permit for any action which affects a landmark, the director shall promptly refer such application to the historic preservation officer, and such application shall be deemed an application for a certificate of appropriateness if accompanied by the additional information required to apply for such certificate. The director may continue to process such permit application, but shall not issue any such permit until the time has expired for filing with the director the notice of denial of a certificate of appropriateness or a certificate of appropriateness has been issued pursuant to this chapter.

3. After the commission has commenced proceedings for the consideration of any application for a certificate of appropriateness by giving notice of a hearing pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, no other application for the same or a similar alteration may be made until such proceedings and all administrative appeals therefrom pursuant to this chapter have been concluded.

4. Within forty five calendar days after the filing of an application for a certificate of appropriateness with the commission or the referral of an application to the commission by the director except those decided administratively by the historic preservation officer pursuant to subsection 2 of this section, the commission shall hold a public hearing thereon. The historic preservation officer shall mail notice of the hearing to the owner, the applicant, if the applicant is not the owner, and parties of record at the designation proceedings, not less than ten calendar days before the date of the hearing. No hearing shall be required if the commission, the owner and the applicant, if the applicant is not the

owner, agree in writing to a stipulated certificate approving the requested alterations thereof. This agreement shall be ratified by the commission in a public meeting and reflected in the commission meeting minutes. If the commission grants a certificate of appropriateness, such certificate shall be issued forthwith and the historic preservation officer shall promptly file a copy of such certificate with the director.

5. If the commission denies the application for a certificate of appropriateness, in whole or in part, it shall so notify the owner, the person submitting the application and interested persons of record setting forth the reasons why approval of the application is not warranted.

D. The commission shall adopt such other supplementary procedures consistent with K.C.C. 2.98 as it determines are required to carry out the intent of this section. (Ord. 11620 § 15, 1994: Ord. 10474 § 7, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 8, 1980).

20.62.100 Evaluation of economic impact.

A. At the public hearing on any application for a Type II or Type III certificate of appropriateness, or Type I if referred to the commission by the historic preservation officer, the commission shall, when requested by the property owner, consider evidence of the economic impact on the owner of the denial or partial denial of a certificate. In no case may a certificate be denied, in whole or in part, when it is established that the denial or partial denial will, when available incentives are utilized, deprive the owner of a reasonable economic use of the landmark and there is no viable and reasonable alternative which would have less impact on the features of significance specified in the preliminary determination report or the designation report.

B. To prove the existence of a condition of unreasonable economic return, the applicant must establish and the commission must find, both of the following:

1. The landmark is incapable of earning a reasonable economic return without making the alterations proposed. This finding shall be made by considering and the applicant shall submit to the commission evidence establishing each of the following factors:

a. The current level of economic return on the landmark as considered in relation to the following:

(1) The amount paid for the landmark, the date of purchase, and party from whom purchased, including a description of the relationship, if any, between the owner and the person from whom the landmark was purchased;

(2) The annual gross and net income, if any, from the landmark for the previous five (5) years; itemized operating and maintenance expenses for the previous five (5) years; and depreciation deduction and annual cash flow before and after debt service, if any, during the same period;

(3) The remaining balance on any mortgage or other financing secured by the landmark and annual debt service, if any, during the prior five (5) years;

(4) Real estate taxes for the previous four (4) years and assessed value of the landmark according to the two (2) most recent assessed valuations;

(5) All appraisals obtained within the previous three (3) years by the owner in connection with the purchase, financing or ownership of the landmark;

(6) The fair market value of the landmark immediately prior to its designation and the fair market value of the landmark (in its protected status as a designated landmark) at the time the application is filed;

(7) Form of ownership or operation of the landmark, whether sole proprietorship, for profit or not-for-profit corporation, limited partnership, joint venture, or both;

(8) Any state or federal income tax returns on or relating to the landmark for the past two (2) years.

b. The landmark is not marketable or able to be sold when listed for sale or lease. The sale price asked, and offers received, if any, within the previous two (2) years, including testimony and relevant documents shall be submitted by the property owner. The following also shall be considered:

(1) Any real estate broker or firm engaged to sell or lease the landmark;

(2) Reasonableness of the price or lease sought by the owner;

(3) Any advertisements placed for the sale or lease of the landmark.

c. The unfeasibility of alternative uses that can earn a reasonable economic return for the landmark as considered in relation to the following:

(1) A report from a licensed engineer or architect with experience in historic restoration or rehabilitation as to the structural soundness of the landmark and its suitability for restoration or rehabilitation;

(2) Estimates of the proposed cost of the proposed alteration and an estimate of any additional cost that would be incurred to comply with the recommendation and decision of the commission concerning the appropriateness of the proposed alteration;

(3) Estimated market value of the landmark in the current condition after completion of the proposed alteration; and, in the case of proposed demolition, after renovation of the landmark for continued use;

(4) In the case of proposed demolition, the testimony of an architect, developer, real estate consultant, appraiser or other real estate professional experienced in historic restoration or rehabilitation as to the economic feasibility of rehabilitation or reuse of the existing landmark;

(5) The unfeasibility of new construction around, above, or below the historic resource.

d. Potential economic incentives and/or funding available to the owner through federal, state, county, city or private programs.

2. The owner has the present intent and the secured financial ability, demonstrated by appropriate documentary evidence to complete the alteration.

C. Notwithstanding the foregoing enumerated factors, the property owner may demonstrate other appropriate factors applicable to economic return.

D. Upon reasonable notice to the owner, the commission may appoint an expert or experts to provide advice and/or testimony concerning the value of the landmark, the availability of incentives and the economic impacts of approval, denial or partial denial of a certificate of appropriateness.

E. Any adverse economic impact caused intentionally or by willful neglect shall not constitute a basis for granting a certificate of appropriateness. (Ord. 10474 § 8, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 10, 1980).

20.62.110 Appeal procedure. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the commission designating or rejecting a nomination for designation of a landmark or issuing or denying a certificate of appropriateness may [file a statement of appeal, with the historic preservation officer, in accordance with K.C.C.]* 20.22.080. (Ord. 18230 § 123, 2016: Ord. 10474 § 9, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 11, 1980).

***Reviser's note: Added but not underlined in Ordinance 18230. See K.C.C. 1.24.075.**

20.62.120 Funding.

A. The commission shall have the power to make and administer grants of funds received by it from private sources and from local, state and federal programs for purposes of:

1. Maintaining, purchasing or restoring historic resources located within King County which it deems significant pursuant to the goals, objectives and criteria set forth in this chapter if such historic resources have been nominated or designated as landmarks pursuant to this chapter or have been designated as landmarks by municipalities within King County or by the State of Washington, or are listed on the National Historic Landmarks Register, the National Register of Historic Places; and

2. Developing and conducting programs relating to historic preservation and archaeological resource management. The commission shall establish rules and regulations consistent with K.C.C. chapter 2.98 governing procedures for applying for and awarding of grant moneys pursuant to this section.

B. The commission may, at the request of the historic preservation officer, review proposals submitted by county agencies to fund historic preservation and archaeological projects through the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. Secs. 5301 et seq.), the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (31 U.S.C. Secs. 1221 et seq.) and other applicable local, state and federal funding programs. Upon review of such grant proposals, the commission may make recommendations to the county executive and county council concerning which proposals should be funded, the amount of the grants that should be awarded, the conditions that should be placed on the grant, and such other matters as the commission deems appropriate. The historic preservation officer shall keep the commission apprised of the status of grant proposals, deadlines for submission of proposals and the recipients of grant funds. (Ord. 14482 § 72, 2002: Ord. 10474 § 10, 1992: Ord. 4828 § 12, 1980).

20.62.130 Penalty for violation of Section 20.62.080. Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of Section 20.62.080 of this chapter shall incur a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars per day and each day's violation or failure to comply shall constitute a separate offense; provided, however, that no penalty shall be imposed for any violation or failure to comply which occurs during the pendency of legal proceedings filed in any court challenging the validity of the provision or provisions of this chapter, as to which such violations or failure to comply is charged. (Ord. 4828 § 13, 1980).

20.62.140 Special valuation for historic properties.

A. There is hereby established and implemented a special valuation for historic properties as provided in chapter 84.26 RCW.

B. The King County landmarks commission is hereby designated as the local review board for the purposes related to chapter 84.26 RCW, and is authorized to perform all functions required by chapter 84.16 RCW and chapter 254-20 WAC.

C. All King County landmarks designated and protected under this chapter shall be eligible for special valuation in accordance with chapter 84.26 RCW. (Ord. 14482 § 73, 2002: Ord. 10474 § 12, 1992: Ord. 9237 §§ 1-3, 1989).

20.62.150 Historic Resources - review process.

A. King County shall not approve any development proposal or otherwise issue any authorization to alter, demolish, or relocate any historic resource identified in the King County Historic Resource Inventory, pursuant to the requirements of this chapter. The standards contained in K.C.C. 21A.12, Development Standards - Density and Dimensions and K.C.C. 21A.16, Development Standards - Landscaping and Water Use shall be expanded, when necessary, to preserve the aesthetic, visual and historic integrity of the historic resource from the impacts of development on adjacent properties.

B. Upon receipt of an application for a development proposal located on or adjacent to a historic resource listed in the King County Historic Resource Inventory, the director shall follow the following procedure:

1. The development proposal application shall be circulated to the King County historic preservation officer for comment on the impact of the project on historic resources and for recommendation on mitigation. This includes all permits for alterations to historic buildings, alteration to landscape elements, new construction on the same or abutting lots, or any other action requiring a permit which might affect the historic character of the resource. Information required for a complete permit application to be circulated to the historic preservation officer shall include:

a. a vicinity map;

b. a site plan showing the location of all buildings, structures, and landscape features;

c. a brief description of the proposed project together with architectural drawings showing the existing condition of all buildings, structures, landscape features and any proposed alteration to them;

d. photographs of all buildings, structures, or landscape features on the site; and

e. an environmental checklist, except where categorically exempt under King County SEPA guidelines.

2. Upon request, the historic preservation officer shall provide information about available grant assistance and tax incentives for historic preservation. The officer may also provide the owner, developer, or other interested party with examples of comparable projects where historic resources have been restored or rehabilitated.

3. In the event of a conflict between the development proposal and preservation of an historic resource, the historic preservation officer shall:

a. suggest appropriate alternatives to the owner/developer which achieve the goals of historic preservation;

b. recommend approval, or approval with conditions to the director of the department of development and environmental services; or

c. propose that a resource be nominated for county landmark designation according to procedures established in the landmarks preservation ordinance (K.C.C. 20.62).

4. The director may continue to process the development proposal application, but shall not issue any development permits or issue a SEPA threshold determination until receiving a recommendation from the historic preservation officer. In no event shall review of the proposal by the historic preservation officer delay permit processing beyond any period required by law. Permit applications for changes to landmark properties shall not be considered complete unless accompanied by a certificate of appropriateness pursuant to K.C.C. 20.62.080.

5. On known archaeological sites, before any disturbance of the site, including, but not limited to test boring, site clearing, construction, grading or revegetation, the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), and the King County historic preservation officer, and appropriate Native American tribal organizations must be notified and state permits obtained, if required by law. The officer may require that a professional archaeological survey be conducted to identify site boundaries, resources and mitigation alternatives prior to any site disturbance and that a technical report be provided to the officer, OAHP and appropriate tribal organizations. The officer may approve, disapprove or require permits conditions, including professional archeological surveys, to mitigate adverse impacts to known archeological sites.

C. Upon receipt of an application for a development proposal which affects a King County landmark or an historic resource that has received a preliminary determination of significance as defined by K.C.C. 20.62.020V, the application circulated to the King County historic preservation officer shall be deemed an application for a certificate of appropriateness pursuant to K.C.C. 20.62.080 if accompanied by the additional information required to apply for such certificate. (Ord. 11620 § 12, 1994).

20.62.160 Administrative rules. The director may promulgate administrative rules and regulations pursuant to K.C.C. 2.98, to implement the provisions and requirements of this chapter. (Ord. 11620 § 16, 1994).

King County

King County
Administrative Policies and Procedures

Executive Policies

Title	Document Code No.
Cultural Resources Procedures	LUD 16-1 (AEP) RW
Department/Issuing Agency King County Executive: Historic Preservation Program	Date 10.15.12

Approved

Dow Constantine

1.0 SUBJECT TITLE: Cultural Resources Procedures

1.1 EFFECTIVE DATE:

1.2 TYPE OF ACTION: New Procedures

1.3 KEYWORDS: Archaeology; Compliance; Cultural Resources; Historic Preservation; Historic Properties; Historic Resource Inventory; Landmarks

2.0 PURPOSE: To develop consistent procedures for considering and protecting cultural resources affected by County projects.

3.0 ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED: Applicable to all Executive Branch Departments, Offices, and Agencies.

4.0 REFERENCES:

4.1 King County Code Chapter 20.62 - Landmarks. Directs the King County Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) to maintain a compilation of information on significant historic resources known as the Historic Resource Inventory (HRI). Requires that all development proposals for projects on or adjacent to a resource listed in the HRI be reviewed by the King County HPO prior to approval. Ground disturbance on parcels with known archaeological sites may require archaeological survey and mitigation. Alterations to identified features of significance of designated landmarks must be approved by the Landmarks Commission (KCC 20.62.150).

4.2 King County 2008 Budget Ordinance (Ordinance 15975) - Section 19 (Office of Management and Budget), P6 and Section 120 (Facilities Management Internal Service), P1. The "facilities management division, in collaboration with the historic preservation program staff and landmarks commission, shall submit to the council for its review and approval by ordinance a detailed action plan for county stewardship of historic structures including, at a minimum, policies and procedures that ensure that either the historic preservation office or the landmarks commission, or both review and give technical expertise and guidance before proposed action, such as the sale, remodel or demolition of any county property over 40 years of age or that possess archaeological value take place".

4.3 King County Ordinance 16271 - Stewardship of Historic Resources. Adopts Historic Resources Action Plan submitted in response to Ordinance 15975 provisos. Directs the King County Historic Preservation Program to "develop and implement programmatic guidelines for treatment of buildings and structures" and "develop and implement guidelines for addressing identification and evaluation of archaeological properties." Also specifies procedures for review of buildings and structures" and review for archaeological properties and traditional cultural properties that shall be incorporated in Executive policies and procedures.

4.4 Indian Graves and Records (27.44 RCW). This law describes the procedures that must be followed upon discovery of human skeletal remains and states that "Any person who knowingly removes, mutilates, defaces, injures, or destroys any cairn or grave of any native Indian, or any glyptic or painted record of any tribe or peoples is guilty of a class C felony".

4.5 Archaeological Sites and Resources (27.53 RCW) defines archaeological sites, states that it is a Class C felony to knowingly disturb an archaeological site, and discusses procedures for obtaining a permit for excavation of an archaeological site. Archaeological Excavation and Removal Permit (WAC 25-48) specifies the requirements for obtaining an excavation permit.

4.6 State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (43.21C RCW). "[I]t is the continuing responsibility of the state of Washington and all agencies of the state to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of state policy, to improve and coordinate plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the state and its citizens may: (d) Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage". The regulations that implement SEPA are found in SEPA Rules (WAC 197-11). These regulations describe the environmental review process (WAC 197-11-60) and the role of the environmental checklist in it (WAC 197-11-315). WAC 197-11-330 includes cultural resources in SEPA review: "(3) In determining an impact's significance (WAC 197-11-794), the responsible official shall take into account the following, that: (e) A proposal may to a significant degree: (i) Adversely affect environmentally sensitive or special areas, such as loss or destruction of historic, scientific, and cultural resources...". Question 13 on the environmental checklist (WAC 197-11-960) addresses "historic and cultural preservation".

4.7 Human Remains (68.50 RCW) requires that anyone who knows of the existence and location of a dead body to notify the King County Medical Examiner in the most expeditious manner possible.

4.8 Washington State Executive Order 05-05 requires all state agencies to review 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, with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and affected Tribes to determine potential impacts to cultural resources.

4.9 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470 et seq). All projects that

require a permit from a federal agency or that are funded fully or in part by federal money are considered federal undertakings and are subject to NHPA. Section 106 of the NHPA requires the lead federal agency to "take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register [of Historic Places]." The regulations that implement Section 106 are found in Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR § 800); they require the lead federal agency to identify significant archaeological or historic sites, determine if a project will disturb them, and mitigate any disturbance. Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires that "in carrying out its responsibilities under section 106, a Federal agency shall consult with any Indian tribe ... that attaches religious and cultural significance to [historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking]."

4.10 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4231, 4331-4335). Section 101(b) states that "...it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal government to use all practicable means...to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs and resources to the end that the Nation may: (4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage..." Consideration of cultural resources under NEPA usually follows and is coordinated with the Section 106 process (see NHPA above).

4.11 Department of Transportation Act, Section 4(f) (49 USC 303). "It is...the policy of the United States Government that special effort should be made to preserve...historic sites." "The Secretary may approve a transportation program or project...requiring the use of...land of an historic site of national, State, or local significance...only if (1) there is no prudent and feasible alternative to using that land; and (2) the program or project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the...historic site resulting from the use."

5.0 DEFINITIONS

5.1 "Above-ground resources" include buildings, structures, objects, and districts.

5.2 "Archaeological object" is "an object that comprises the physical evidence of an indigenous and subsequent culture including material remains of past human life including monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, and technological by-products" (27.53.030 RCW).

5.3 "Archaeological resource" means "any material remains of human life or activities which are of archaeological interest, including all sites, objects, structures, artifacts, implements, and locations of prehistorical or archaeological interest, whether previously recorded or still unrecognized, including, but not limited to, those pertaining to prehistoric and historic American Indian or aboriginal burials, campsites, dwellings, and their habitation sites, including rock shelters and caves, their artifacts and implements of culture such as projectile points, arrowheads, skeletal remains, grave goods, basketry, pestles, mauls, and grinding stones, knives, scrapers, rock carvings and paintings, and other implements and artifacts of any material" (WAC 25-48-020).

5.4 "Archaeological site" is "a geographic locality in Washington that contains archaeological objects" (27.53.030 RCW).

5.5 "Area of Potential Effects" (APE) means "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking" (36 CFR § 800.16(d)). The physical APE is bounded both horizontally and vertically and includes off-site borrow pits, associated utilities, ground improvement, laydown areas, road improvements, etc. In defining the APE the lead agency must consider direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. Direct effects are those caused by the project, at the same time, and in the same place. Direct effects include physical (project footprint), visual (view shed), auditory (noise), sociocultural (land use), and effects on culturally significant natural resources (plants and animals used for religious purposes). Indirect effects are effects that are related to project activities, but occur later in time or at some distance from the project; an example of an indirect effect is construction truck traffic. Cumulative effects are the incremental impacts that the project's direct or indirect effects have on a resource; an example of a cumulative effect is increased erosion caused by project. A project can have multiple APEs if it has multiple effects or if it affects different types of cultural resources. Changes in project design may require changes to the APE. Area of Potential Effects is similar to "affected environment" under SEPA.

5.6 "Certificate of Appropriateness" (COA) is "written authorization issued by the [King County Landmarks] commission or its designee permitting an alteration to a significant feature of a designated [King County] landmark (KCC 20.62.020).

5.7 "City of Seattle Landmark" is "An object, site or improvement which is more than twenty-five (25) years old may be designated for preservation as a landmark site or landmark if it has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation, if it has integrity or the ability to convey its significance, and if it falls into one (1) of the following categories:

A. It is the location of, or is associated in a significant way with, an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, City, state, or nation; or
B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the City, state, or nation; or
C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, City, state or nation; or
D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction; or
E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder; or
F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the City and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or the City (**SMC 25.12.350**).

5.8 "Consultation" is the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the Section 106 process (36 CFR § 800.16(f)). Other participants include Indian tribes.

5.9 "Cultural Resources" include archaeological sites and other archaeological resources, historic properties, historic resources, and landmarks and are the subject of these procedures.

5.10 "Cultural Resources Consultant" (Consultant) is a professional archaeologist, architect, or historical architect who is qualified to provide cultural resources services to satisfy regulatory requirements. King County departments should follow County procurement procedures in selecting and hiring a Consultant on either an on-call or project-by-project basis.

5.11 "Cultural Resources Coordinator" is the professional archaeologist in the King County Road Services Division (KCRSD) who reviews all projects for potential impacts to cultural resources.

5.12 "Cultural Resources Liaison" is the person designated by each department/division to be responsible for cultural resources review.

5.13 "Cultural Resource Protection Project" (CRPP) is a multi-phase project intended to provide an informational and conceptual basis for improved cultural resource identification, evaluation, and management, and to create tools for more effective compliance with federal, state, and local regulations addressing archaeological resources. Completed tools include a database and GIS of cultural resources throughout the County; the King County Historic Preservation program (KCHPP) and KCRSD use these tools to review County construction projects for impacts to cultural resources. Tools still in development consist of a background document about King County archaeology and a GIS-based sensitivity model that will assist County departments/divisions in project planning.

5.14 "Data recovery" is a mitigation measure for archaeological sites that seeks to recover the information a site contains through controlled archaeological excavation and the subsequent analysis and reporting of recovered material. It often serves as mitigation in instances where a significant site cannot be avoided or preserved. Excavation is a destructive process; preparing a final record of the excavation following professional standards is a critical element of this type of mitigation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites (64 FR 27085-87, 18 May 1999) provides guidance on this issue.

5.15 "Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (DAHP) is the Washington State department responsible for, among other things, reviewing federal, state, and local government projects for effects on cultural resources.

5.16 "Effects" to archaeological resources usually occur when a project involves ground disturbance. Such disturbance can result from a variety of activities including, but not limited to, construction, landscaping, and modification of existing facilities. Routine maintenance activities must also be considered. Effects to above-ground resources occur when projects involve physical damage to structures from construction (demolition, vibration from heavy truck traffic, dust), indirect physical damage from subsequent increased traffic, or obstruction of viewsheds.

5.17 "Eligible" means eligible for listing in a government register of historic properties. Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places means that a district, site,

building, structure, or object "possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and (a) [is] associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or (b) [is] associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (c) [embodies] the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or [represents] the work of a master, or [possesses] high artistic values, or [represents] a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (d) [has] yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (36 CFR § 60.4). The district, site, building, structure, or object must also be 50 years old or older. Eligible for listing in the Washington Heritage Register means a building, site, structure, or object must be at least 50 years old. The resource should have a high to medium level of integrity, i.e., it should retain important character defining features from its historic period of construction. The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state, or federal level.

5.18 "Exempt activities" are those activities agreed to in writing by KCHPP and department/division Cultural Resources Liaisons as not requiring review for effects on cultural resources. They are not the same as SEPA categorical exemptions.

5.19 "Ground disturbance" may result from a variety of different activities including but not limited to, new construction, demolition, habitat restoration, planting, timber harvesting, tree cutting, driving heavy vehicles, landscaping, pile driving, geotechnical investigations, or modifications to existing facilities.

5.20 "Historic" "means peoples and cultures who are known through written documents in their own or other languages" (27.53.030 RCW).

5.21 "Historic archaeological resources" means "those properties which are listed in or eligible for listing in the Washington State Register of Historic Places (RCW 27.34.220) or the National Register of Historic Places as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Title 1, Sec. 101, Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 470) as now or hereafter amended" (27.53.030 RCW).

5.22 "Historic properties" are "all historic buildings, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes, prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, and traditional cultural places" (King County Comprehensive Plan 2010 p. 6-11). As defined in the NHPA, "'Historic property' or 'historic resource' means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register (of Historic Places), including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource" (NHPA Section 301[5]).

5.23 "Historic Property Inventory Database" is a database developed and maintained by DAHP that contains records, such as inventory forms, survey reports, maps, photographs, and sketches, that document t historic properties across the state (from DAHP web site).

5.24 "Historic resource" means "a district, site, building, structure or object significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, and culture" (KCC 20.62.020).

5.25 "Historic Resource Inventory" (HRI) is "an organized compilation of information on historic resources considered to be significant according to the criteria listed in K.C.C. 20.62.040A. The historic resource inventory is kept on file by the historic preservation officer and is updated from time to time to include newly eligible resources and to reflect changes to resources" (KCC 20.62.020).

5.26 "King County Landmarks Commission" is the commission that advises the Executive on matters pertaining to King County's cultural resources, designates and protects significant landmark properties in unincorporated King County; and acts as the Landmarks Board for suburban cities that have entered into interlocal agreements with the County for preservation services.

5.27 "King County Historic Preservation Program" (KCHPP) is the office responsible for providing staffing support for the Landmarks Commission, maintaining the Historic Resource Inventory, administering the Cultural Resource Protection Project, reviewing development proposals for projects on or adjacent to a historic resource listed in the Historic Resource Inventory, representing the County in Section 106 consultation for federal projects, and providing technical assistance for unincorporated King County and 18 cities within the County.

5.28 "King County Landmark" means a historic resource that is more than forty years old and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history; or
2. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history; or
5. Is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art (KCC 20.62.040).

5.29 "Lead Federal Agency" is the federal agency (usually the funding source or the permitting agency) responsible for conducting historic property review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If multiple federal agencies are involved in permitting, licensing and/or funding a project, one will assume the lead agency role in conducting review and tribal consultation.

5.30 "Memorandum of Agreement" (MOA) means a "document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties" (36 CFR § 800.16(o)).

5.31 "Mitigation" is an action taken in response to an adverse effect to a historic property and is intended to avoid or reduce the severity of the effect. Examples of mitigation actions for buildings and structures include project redesign to avoid disturbance or destruction, in rare cases moving the property, screening to minimize visual and auditory effects, partial preservation in place, rehabilitation/restoration, documentation (including photo

documentation), supplementary historical research, granting of preservation covenants or easements, and development of interpretive materials. Examples of mitigation actions for archaeological resources include avoidance, preservation in place, data recovery with subsequent archaeological monitoring, and off-site measures. Avoidance of archaeological resources is preferable, and often much less expensive, than mitigation through data recovery.

5.32 "Monitoring" (also construction monitoring or archaeological monitoring) means observation of construction activities by a professional archaeologist. It is intended to allow for discovery, evaluation, and decision making on the treatment of discovered archaeological deposits prior to their destruction. Monitoring is usually conducted in situations where prior archaeological survey cannot be done, although it is also usually conducted after data recovery.

5.33 "Monitoring Plan" is a document that describes monitoring procedures, including actions to be taken upon discovery of archaeological resources or human remains during construction.

5.34 "National Historic Landmarks" are "buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects that have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be nationally significant in American history and culture. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not eligible for designation. The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, technology and culture; and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

(1) That is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represents, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
(2) That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
(3) That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
(4) That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
(5) That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or
(6) That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

5.35 "National Register of Historic Places" (NRHP) is a federal list of "districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology,

engineering, and culture" (NHPA Section 101(a)(1)(A)).

5.36 "Prehistoric" "means peoples and cultures who are unknown through contemporaneous written documents in any language" (27.53.030 RCW).

5.37 "Professional archaeologist" is defined by the state of Washington as "a person with qualifications meeting the federal secretary of the interior's standards for a professional archaeologist" (27.53.030 RCW) and as "a person who: (a) Has designed and executed an archaeological study as evidenced by a thesis or dissertation and been awarded an advanced degree such as an M.A., M.S., or Ph.D. in archaeology, anthropology, history or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology from an accredited institution of higher education; and (b) Has a minimum of one year of field experience with at least twenty-four weeks of field work under the supervision of a professional archaeologist, including no less than twelve weeks of survey or reconnaissance work and at least eight weeks of supervised laboratory experience. Twenty weeks of field work in a supervisory capacity must be documentable with a report on the field work produced by the individual" (WAC 25-48-020).

5.38 "Programmatic agreement" (PA) means "a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with §800.14(b) (36 CFR § 800.16(t)).

5.39 "State Historic Preservation Officer" (SHPO) means "the official appointed or designated pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the [NHPA] to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State historic preservation officer" (36 CFR § 800.16(v)).

5.40 "Site" means "the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains an historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures" (KCC 20.62.020).

5.41 "Treatment Plan" (or Archaeological Treatment Plan) is a formal, written document specifying the procedures to be followed when conducting cultural resources investigations at archaeological sites.

5.42 "Washington Heritage Register" is "an official listing of historically significant sites and properties found throughout the state. The list is maintained by the Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (DAHP) and includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that have been identified and documented as being significant in local or state history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture" (from DAHP web page at http://www.dahp.wa.gov/washington-heritage-register).

5.43 "Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD)" is an online GIS map tool for locating 1) archaeological sites and 2) historical sites that are listed on the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places..

6.0 POLICIES

6.1 King County Comprehensive Plan (2010) - Historic Preservation, P-208. "King County shall administer a regional historic preservation program to identify, evaluate, protect and enhance, historic properties."

6.2 King County Comprehensive Plan (2010) - Historic Preservation, P-209. "The Landmarks Commission shall advise the King County Executive and the Council on programs, policies and regulations that support and enhance preservation and protection of significant historic properties."

6.3 King County Comprehensive Plan (2010) - Stewardship of Cultural Resources, P-218. "King County shall review public and private projects and may condition them in order to protect historic properties. King County agencies shall coordinate with the Historic Preservation Program to provide consistent review and mitigation for projects within unincorporated areas and for county undertakings within cities."

6.4 King County Comprehensive Plan (2010) - Stewardship of Cultural Resources, P-220. "Archaeological properties shall be identified, evaluated and protected in a consistent and coordinated manner. King County shall establish consistent review and protection procedures and develop centralized professional archaeological staffing."

6.5 King County Comprehensive Plan (2010) - Stewardship of Cultural Resources, P-221. "All King County agencies shall be stewards of cultural resources under their direct control. Agencies shall identify and assess cultural resources, preserve significant historic properties and public art, and provide public access to them whenever appropriate. Agencies shall collaborate with the Historic Preservation Program to nominate eligible properties for landmark designation."

6.6 In order to protect cultural resources effectively and avoid delays in projects all King County departments shall address cultural resources early in the planning process.

6.7 King County has a government-to-government relationship with all Indian tribes and will work directly with tribes during projects that have the potential to impact cultural resources.

6.8 All King County departments should take measures to educate the public about the importance of cultural resources and the extent to which the departments consider them in the planning process.

7.0 PROCEDURES

7.1 **Agency-level Review**:

(A) The Cultural Resources Liaison (Liaison) for each County department/division will hold an annual meeting to discuss workload planning and cultural resources concerns with work group managers. These meetings will be scheduled in relation to each department/division's

annual cycle for work planning and budgeting. The meetings will be used to review implementation of cultural resources management measures during the past year and solicit information from work group managers regarding anticipated projects that have the potential to affect cultural resources. The King County Roads Services Division (KCRSD) Cultural Resources Coordinator shall serve as the Cultural Resources Liaison for KCRSD. KCRSD will continue to utilize internal cultural resources professional staff to review all projects for potential impacts and regulatory needs. KCRSD will continue to coordinate with KCHPP for potential impacts to HRI or Landmark properties and for review of archaeological data recovery. Review procedures for KCRSD projects may be further streamlined by mutual agreement.

(B) The Liaison will also work with KCHPP staff to develop a mutually acceptable list of exempt activities that will not require review for effects on cultural resources. Each list of exempt activities will be agreed upon in writing. Each department/division Liaison will complete the list as soon as possible after implementation of these procedures in order to expedite KCHPP project review.

(C) In order to determine whether a project has the potential to affect cultural resources, the department/division must first define the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the area in which cultural resources may be adversely affected by the project. This is the same as the "area of potential effects" (APE) as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(d).

(D) Following the annual meeting the Liaison will prepare, and provide to the meeting's participants, a memorandum summarizing the discussions. The Liaison will conduct follow-up discussions as necessary with any representative who describes an activity that could affect cultural resources; discussion will include identification of regulatory context (NEPA, NHPA, EO 05-05, SEPA, and/or King County permits).

(E) The Liaison will then compile a list of activities planned for the coming year that department/division management expects to have the potential to affect cultural resources. In addition to construction and other ground-disturbing projects, the list shall include proposed build/lease/purchase, sale, lease, surplus, transfer or other property custody actions that have the potential to change physical management or use of a property and thus affect any historic properties that may be present. The list will be distributed to DAHP, KCHPP, and the appropriate Indian tribes; it will include the following information for each activity: department/division; dates/schedule; detailed information (to the extent available) on the nature and location of proposed activities including project boundaries and the likely extent of above-ground and subsurface disturbance; a brief summary of relevant environmental conditions associated with the project such as watercourses, wetlands, or vegetation; and potential state or federal funding sources and permit requirements. Included with the document should be a concise summary of cultural resources management activities undertaken the previous year.

(F) Department/division staff will make themselves available for follow up meetings with DAHP, KCHPP, and tribal representatives to discuss cultural resources issues, if requested.

(G) The Liaison will be kept informed by appropriate personnel on a regular basis, regarding

updated information on changes to the initial list of activities, including new actions, changes in scope of any of the projects on the initial list, and cancellation of proposed actions. A list of revised projects will be distributed to DAHP and KCHPP on a quarterly basis, and to appropriate Indian tribes on a quarterly or, at their discretion, a less frequent basis.

(H) Department/division staff will make themselves available for quarterly update meetings with DAHP, KCHPP, and tribal representatives to discuss cultural resources issues, if requested.

(I) For projects that are time-sensitive and do not fit in the quarterly department/division planning schedule, the same procedures outlined above will be followed. This information shall be provided as early as possible in the planning process to allow for identification of significant resources and to factor their locations into final planning and design.

(J) For changes to projects already reviewed by KCHPP, the same procedures outlined above will be followed.

(K) Nondestructive activities needed for planning (such as studies, survey work, and analyses) may be carried out prior to completion of the process if they do not limit consideration of alternatives.

7.2 **KCHPP-level Review**:

(A) KCHPP staff will review the proposed actions and will check the King County HRI to determine if the APE is within the boundaries of a recorded archaeological site, if it is in or adjacent to a parcel that contains a cultural resource that is recorded in the HRI, or if the area is sensitive for archaeological resources. KCHPP will coordinate review with the KCRSD Archaeologist to avoid duplication of effort. KCHPP will work with County departments/divisions to integrate these new procedures into their existing cultural resources procedures. In most cases, KCHPP review will obviate the need for similar review by private consulting archaeologists.

(B) KCHPP staff will make recommendations on the need for above-ground and archaeological surveying, testing, mitigation, and other appropriate measures. If the proposed project will not involve ground disturbance, modification of buildings or structures over 35 years old, is not within the boundary of a recorded archaeological site, is not in or adjacent to a parcel that contains inventoried cultural resources that would be adversely affected, or is not in an archaeologically sensitive area, the project will be considered to not have the potential to affect cultural resources and cultural resources need not be considered further in project planning unless the project is changed. If the proposed project will involve ground disturbance, modification of vegetation, modification of buildings or structures over 35 years old, is within the boundary of a recorded archaeological site, is in or adjacent to a parcel that contains inventoried cultural resources that would be adversely affected, or is in an archaeologically sensitive area, the project will be considered to have the potential to affect cultural resources. KCHPP will work with County departments/divisions to quickly review low-impact activities, such as planting projects, and will develop training and field protocols for work crews in lieu of recommending archaeological surveys when warranted.

(C) KCHPP will assist the department/division, as needed, in developing a scope of work for any needed building, structure, or archaeological investigations. KCHPP will also advise and assist the department/division, as needed, with consultation and compliance with applicable regulations, including County standards for consultants and reporting. When avoidance is not possible, the department/division shall mitigate adverse effects of the project based on the results of the review and consultation.

(D) Pursuant to KCC 20.62.150, KCHPP conducts review of all permit applications received by the Department of Development and Environmental Services (DDES), including those submitted by or for County departments/divisions, that affect parcels listed in or adjacent to those listed in the King County HRI. When proposed County department/division projects have already been reviewed under these procedures, KCHPP will avoid duplication of effort and expedite any additional needed review for applications submitted by or for County departments/divisions.

7.3 **Coordinated Review**: Depending on funding and permitting, the specifics of the cultural resources management procedures may vary.

(A) For projects with a state or federal nexus (involvement in funding, permitting, licensing or other significant role), the lead state or federal agency is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of EO 05-05 or Section 106 are met. King County is the lead agency for SEPA compliance for projects it regulates, funds, or sponsors. KCHPP staff will advise and assist, as appropriate, the County departments/divisions with consultation and compliance with applicable regulations, including County standards, and will participate in the Section 106 process as a consulting or concurring party. County requirements can typically be met while meeting state or federal requirements. In most cases, when both state and federal regulations apply, state requirements are waived in lieu of meeting federal requirements.

(B) For all projects without a federal nexus, if the proposed project will involve ground disturbance or modification of vegetation and is within the boundary of a recorded archaeological site, the lead state agency or county department/division is responsible for ensuring compliance with27.53 RCW.

(C) When proposed actions affect a designated landmark in unincorporated King County or in a city with a landmarks ordinance, a landmark Certificate of Approval (COA) is required prior to any disturbance of identified features of significance of the landmark. The design review process which precedes issuance of a COA typically requires several weeks. KCHPP staff can assist with informal review and recommendations prior to the mandatory formal COA process.

(D) In situations where federal or state agency requirements are less rigorous than County requirements, KCHPP may require work or impose conditions in addition to those required by lead federal or state agencies.

7.4 King County departments/divisions are encouraged to seek KCHPP review in advance of property acquisitions in order to ascertain whether or not any cultural resources or management issues or requirements may exist.

7.5 Investigations such as above-ground and archaeological surveying, testing, and mitigation that are required for regulatory compliance will typically be conducted by private cultural resources consultants, except for investigations for Department of Transportation projects, which may be conducted by the RSD Archaeologist. King County departments/divisions will provide copies of the products (e.g., reports) of these investigations directly to KCHPP.

7.6 Records pertaining to the locations of archaeological sites or the sites of traditional religious, ceremonial, or social uses and activities of Indian tribes shall not be released to the public and shall not be retained in records accessible to the public. Such records are exempt from public disclosure requests in order to prevent the looting or depredation of them (42.56.300 RCW).

8.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Cultural resources management requires coordination with County planning and operations staff to assure that cultural resources are considered both as a part of routine operations and as a critical consideration early in the planning process for new projects.

8.2 All County departments/divisions are required to consider protection and management of cultural resources in project planning, especially for projects that may involve ground disturbance or vegetation modification.

9.0 APPENDICES

9.1 **Section 106 Procedures**: All projects that require a permit from a federal agency or that are funded fully or in part by federal money are considered federal undertakings and are subject to Section 106. The lead federal agency (usually the funding source or the permitting agency) is required to do the following:

(A) Determine if project has the potential to affect significant cultural resources.

(B) If project may affect significant cultural resources, identify those resources.

- Identify consulting parties (Tribes, community groups, etc.).
- In consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and consulting parties define the APE, determine whether significant cultural resources are already known to exist within the APE, and determine what should be done to identify potentially significant cultural resources (archaeological and/or historic building and structure survey, documentary research, etc.).
- Identify potentially significant cultural resources.
- In consultation with SHPO and consulting parties, evaluate potentially significant cultural resources in terms of the NRHP criteria of eligibility. For archaeological sites this usually involves "testing excavations".

(C) If significant cultural resources exist within the APE, determine if they will be affected by the project.

(D) If significant cultural resources will be affected by the project, determine whether the effects will diminish the resource's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship,

feeling, or association through:

- physical destruction or damage,
- inappropriate alterations,
- removal from the historic setting,
- change in use or setting when use or setting is significant,
- visual, atmospheric, or audible intrusions,
- demolition by neglect, and
- unrestricted transfer from federal ownership.
- If significant cultural resources will be adversely affected, continue consultation about how to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

(E) If consulting parties agree on mitigation measures, develop and sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that specifies those measures in a Treatment Plan.

(F) Execute the MOA and its stipulations.

9.2 **State Environmental Policy Act Procedures**: Projects requiring SEPA review must follow the following procedures:

(A) If the project will require environmental review, complete the SEPA Checklist (Questions 13a, 13b, 13c - Historic and Cultural Preservation are the only questions that address cultural resources) following the guidance provided by the Washington State Department of Ecology at www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/hcp_guidance13.html and http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/apguide/apguide1.htm.

(B) 13a asks "Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe."

- Identify any places or objects on or adjacent to the project site that are listed or proposed for listing on a historic register by doing the following:
  - Contact KCHPP, tribal cultural resources staff, the local historic preservation office (if available), a local historical organization (i.e., museum, society, etc.), or a nearby university program (i.e., archaeology or anthropology) to determine whether there are already known historic properties in, on, or adjacent to the project area.
  - Log on to www.dahp.wa.gov and use the WISAARD search engine to see if there are national or state Register properties in, on, or adjacent to the project area.
  - Select a qualified cultural resources consultant to conduct cultural resources field investigations if there is the potential that there are properties over 50 years of age in, on, or adjacent to the project area. If there are properties over 50 years of age present, but they are not currently on or proposed for a national, state or local preservation register, then a determination of eligibility must be conducted with DAHP at this time.
  - If there are no properties over 50 years of age in, on, or adjacent to the project area, proceed to 13C.

(C) 13b states "Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site."

- Identify any places or objects on or adjacent to the project site that are of archeological, scientific or cultural importance. Contact the local jurisdiction, DAHP, KCHPP, use the TRAX system (regional Department of Natural Resources offices), or tribal sources for information.
  - If there are structures or cultural resources, located in, on, or adjacent to the project area, be specific as possible in describing them. For properties over 50 years of age, describe them,

including any obvious changes that have occurred in recent years (i.e., new windows, remodeling, etc.).
  - If there are landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be in, on, or adjacent to the project area, proceed to 13C.

(D) 13C reads as follows: "Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any". For historic and archaeological resources that are in, on, or adjacent to the project area, impacts can be mitigated through avoidance, maintenance or restoration of the resource's integrity to the extent possible, re-location of the resources, or meeting tribal needs for the sanctity of the location.

- What measures do you propose to avoid, minimize or mitigate for deliberate impacts to historic structures or cultural resources?
- What measures do you proposed to avoid, minimize or mitigate for the impacts to inadvertent discoveries?
- Contact and work with interested tribes, historic preservation organizations, or advocacy groups for recommendations on mitigation.
- Review DAHP's and KCHPP's recordation guidelines if documentation is proposed to serve as a mitigation measure.

(E) Submit the checklist to the Lead Agency if the agency's Lead Agency status is based on its regulatory authority. If a King County department/division is sponsoring a project it is the Lead Agency and thus conducts the SEPA review.

(F) The Lead Agency will determine whether the project will have any likely significant adverse environmental impacts.

- If no, the Lead Agency will issue a determination of non-significance (DNS) or a mitigated DNS that specifies mitigation conditions that must be satisfied to reduce likely significant adverse impacts to a non-significant level.
  - If the Lead Agency issues a DNS, then no further consideration of cultural resources is required.
  - If the Lead Agency issues a mitigated DNS, the specified conditions must be satisfied with no additional consideration of cultural resources required.
- If yes, the Lead Agency will issue a determination of significance/scoping notice (DS/Scoping), thereby initiating the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. The EIS will analyze alternatives and possible mitigation measures to reduce the environmental impacts of the project.

9.3 **Washington State Executive Order 05-05 Procedures**: All state agencies must review capital construction projects and land acquisitions for the purpose of a capital construction project, not undergoing Section 106 review, with DAHP and affected Tribes to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. State agencies must meet with DAHP or submit EZ1 form to DAHP for all capital construction projects and must consult with tribes.

9.4 **Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Archaeological Excavation Permit Procedures**: The requirements for completing a DAHP permit application are found at WAC 25-48. DAHP typically consults with KCHPP regarding archaeological excavation permits within King County.

9.5 **Protocol for the Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Materials**: Despite review of existing databases and other materials, and sometimes archaeological survey, it is possible

for archaeological materials to be discovered during routine maintenance or project activities.

(A) King County departments/divisions will ensure that all construction personnel are familiar with the following protocol, both in contract documents and in briefings prior to field work. Contact arrangements will be made in advance to ensure that there is no delay in implementing a stop-work order in a given area in the event that potentially significant archaeological resources are identified. Contact information for all affected parties shall be compiled in advance of project work. When contractors are doing the work, contract specifications must include language regarding the following procedures.

(B) If cultural materials that appear to be older than fifty years of age are encountered by County staff or contractors in any bucket load, stratigraphic profile, or other exposure, construction activity that may cause further disturbance to the remains (in area approximately 100 ft in all directions) must be stopped and the department's/division's on-call archaeologist must be notified. The archaeologist must be allowed to assess the cultural remains and determine whether they represent an archaeological site. If the archaeologist determines that the remains are not an archaeological site, then work may resume. If the archaeologist determines that the remains are an archaeological site, the department/division will contact KCHPP and DAHP to discuss appropriate procedures; work in that area may not resume until KCHPP/DAHP gives approval.

(C) If work on a project is proceeding under a specific treatment or monitoring plan and/or if an archaeologist is on site monitoring construction work, then procedures outlined in that plan will be followed.

9.6 **Protocol for the Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains**: State law is explicit regarding the actions that must be taken if human remains are discovered during excavation or other work (27.44; 68.50; 68.60 RCW).

(A) King County departments/divisions will ensure that all construction personnel are familiar with the following protocol, both in contract documents and in briefings prior to field work. Contact arrangements will be made in advance to ensure that there is no delay in implementing a stop work order in a given area in the event that human remains are identified. Contact information for all affected parties shall be compiled in advance of project work. When contractors are doing the work, contract specifications must include language regarding the following procedures.

(B) Any County employee or contractor who encounters skeletal human remains must cease all activity which may cause further disturbance to the remains (in an area approximately 100 feet in all directions), make a reasonable effort to protect the area from further disturbance, and report the presence and location of those remains to the King County Medical Examiner (206 731-3232) and local law enforcement. The employee or contractor shall also notify the designated department/division contact and KCHPP (206 296-8673 or 206 296-5217). Work may continue elsewhere on the project.

(C) The King County Medical Examiner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal

remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic.

(D) If the County Medical Examiner determines the remains are non-forensic, then DAHP will take jurisdiction over those remains from non-Federal and Non-Tribal land and report them to any appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes.

(E) The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to the any appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes.

(F) DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

(G) Work in the area of discovery of human remains may resume upon approval from DAHP.

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND THEME DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

Reference	Agriculture	Commerce	Community Development	Ethnic Heritage	Industry	Government	Maritime	Military	Settlement	Social and Political Development	Transmission and Generation	Transportation	City	County	State	National	Digital Version?	Source/URL	Comments
---. 1995. City of Normandy Park: Inventory of Parks and Recreation Facilities. Prepared for Airport Communities Coalition. , Normandy Park, Washington.													1				Y		19 pages. Lists public and private recreation facilities and public schools with recreation facilites in the Normandy Park area. Describes natural attributes, recreation facilites, signigicance in the community, and noise levels for each. No history or other contextual info.
----. 2004. King County Historic Preservation Program, Vashon-Maury Island Survey and Inventory Project. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Building inventory: 191 properties, 23 of which were eligible for Landmark designation. No historic context. Author may be Julie Koler.
Adkinson, Burton Wilbur. 1939. Historical Geography of the Snohomish River Valley. Prepared for University of Washington. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.	4		2		3				1				1				Y		UW Master's thesis discussing settlement patterns, logging and agriculture in the Snohomish River Valley. 64 pages.
Allen, Jason, 2007. Historic Resource Inventory of the BNSF King County Abandonment Project, Washington. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company. Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., Portland, Oregon.												1		1			Y		31 pages, 2 pages of historic context. Briefly discusses the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway between Hollywood and Redmond and the Nothern Pacific Railway between Woodinville and Renton. Includes Historic Property Inventory forms for the Nothern Pacific Railway Lake Washington Beltline and the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway
Allen, Rebecca, and Paula Johnson. 2014. Eligibility Recommendations for the Historic Component of Archaeological Site 45-KI-703 (Revised). Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. ESA, Inc., Seattle, Washington.									1				1				Y		This memo recommends eligiblity for the historic componant at site 45KI703, a historical site associated with the Ray Homestead on the Duwamish River in Seattle. It summarizes information about the three assemblages at site 45KI703 and provides context for evaluating rural historic archaeological sites and sites with minimal historical deposits
Andrews, Mildred. 1998. Historic Resource Survey and Inventory Downtown Enumclaw, WA. Prepared for City of Enumclaw, King County Office of Cultural Resources. Mildred Andrews. Seattle, Washington.		1							1				1				Y	King County Preservation	Buildings and structures survey of downtown Enumclaw, including evaluation for King County Landmarks eligibility. Context for settlement of Enumclaw Plateau and chronological development of commercial district in Enumclaw.
Andrews, Mildred T. 1999. National Register of Historic Places Form: Trommald Building. Prepared for . Gemil Press, Seattle, Washington.		1	1										1				Y		NRHP nomination of Trommald Building in Enumclaw. Significance statement discusses businesses that occupied the building, including a general store, a floral shop, and a bakery as well as apartments on the second floor.
Andrews, Mildred Tanner. 1997. Japanese-American Legacies in the White River Valley: Historic Context Statement and Inventory. Prepared for King County Landmarks and Heritage Program.			2	1										1			Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey of properties assocated with Japanese-American community. 18-page historic context for Japanese-American residents in White River Valley; includes footnotes and bibliography.

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Artifacts Consulting. 1997. City of Duvall Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory. Prepared for City of Duvall. Artifacts Consulting and Drager Associates, Tacoma, Washington.			1										1				Y		Includes an historic context statement identifying the significant themes, phases and events in Duvall's development, significant individuals and associated historic properties and property types, including a time line and bibliography of sources consulted; and a windshield survey of properties within the City of Duvall built before 1956.
Artifacts Architectural Consulting. 2003. Washington State Historic County Courthouse Assessment. Prepared for Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Artifacts Architectural Consulting, Washington.			1												1		Y		74 pages. A catalog of county courhouses in Washington State. Lists location and give a brief description of each courthouse.
Artifacts Architectural Consulting, 2014. Washington State's Historic State Roads Historic Context for Island, Snohomish, King, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties. Prepared for Artifacts Architectural Consulting and SRI Foundation, Washington.												1			1		Y		279 pages including 40 pages of history. The overall objective of the historic contexts is to assist the RTPOs and DAHP in identifying historically significant state roads within the areas covered, and provide recommendations on the management of these significant historic roads with an emphasis on promoting local heritage tourism.
Artifacts Consulting, 2011. A Maritime Resource Survey for Washington's Saltwater Shores. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington. Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.		3						1				2			1		Y		Study area boundaries include Washington's marine shoreline from Grays Harbor along the Pacific Coast and into the Salish Sea, where areas along the south shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, down into Puget Sound and north up to the Canadian border were included. Surveyed over 500 properties based on a survey and inventory methodology and physical assessment. Context of approximately 170 pages discusses historic themes of Canoe Cultures, Voyages of Discovery, Trade and Commerce, Water Highways, Protecting our Shores and Building the Fleet, Harvest from the Sea, Communities Shaped by Water, Navigation ahnd Lifesaving, Recreation, and Marine Science. Supplemental material included Gig Harbor case studies and community maps showing resource location.
Aubin, Steve, and Joanne Murray. 1980. National Register of Historic Places Form: Pickering Farm. King County Office of Historic Preservation, Seattle, Washington.	1													1			Y		NRHP nomination of Pickering Farm in Issaquah. 4-page statement of significance includes history of property and previous owners, dairy farm history and settlement of Squak Valley. Includes footnotes and bibliography.
Baumgart, Melanie. 1978. National Register of Historic Places Form: Tukwila School. City of Tukwila, Tukwila, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination. 1-page statement of significance discusses history of building: originally school, later City Hall. Short context for settlement of Tukwila.
Beacon, Jean. 1979. National Register of Historic Places Form: Pacific Coast Company House No. 75. King County Department of Planning and Community Development, Seattle, Washington.					1									1			Y		NRHP nomination. 1-page statement of significance discusses history of building (only remaining building associated with coal-mining period), coal mining at Newcastle, settlement of mining town.

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Beery, Earl Jacob. 1915. The Electrical Development in the State of Washington.											1						Y		Thesis -- lists public steam and hydroelectric generating stations
Blukis Onat, Astrida R., and Roger A. Kiers. 2007. The SR 520 Corridor and Archaeological Field Investigations in the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project Including the Pacific Interchange and Second Montlake Bridge Option, King County, Washington. Contract No. Y-9442, Task AA, Report No. 200511.01. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation. BOAS, Inc., Seattle, Washington.				1													Y		Ethnographic information for two geographic areas: SR 520 at the east and west bridge approaches over Lake Washington. Historic context: Montlake Cut and nearby surroundings.
Boyd, Robert. 1985. The Introduction of Infections Diseases Among the Indians of the Pacific Northwest, 1774-1874. Prepared for PhD Dissertation, Univeristy of Washington, Seattle, Washington.				1													Y		Thesis/Dissertation. Infection disease introduction in PNW 1774-1874.
Brodie, Dianna, and Kay Reinartz. 2008. National Register of Historic Places Form: Redmond City Park. City of Redmond, Redmond, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination of park with 6-page statement of significance. Discusses contributing resources, community history, architectural significance (National Park Service Rustic), Works Progress Administration
Brooks, Allyson, and Steph Jacon. 1994. Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context. Prepared for South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center. South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, South Dakota.	1								2						SD		Y		Historic context focusing on agricultural development in the state. 23 pages. It begins with the role of geography and climate, land acquisition and settlement patterns and then provides a chronological history of agricultural development. Property type analysis includes a general description/notes and then specific examples, often illustrated. Categories include: Claim Era resources, Farms, Ranches, Fairgrounds, Agribusiness and Government Spondored/Institutional/Agricultural Operations. Has sections on archaeological and architectural research issues that is useful.
Bruce, Robin, Craig Holstine, Robert H. Krier, and J. Byron Barber. 1992. National Register of Historic Places Form: Washington State Highway Bridges, 1941-1950. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington.			2									1			1		Y		Thematic MPD includes an historic context of Washington State Highway bridges built between 1941 and 1950. Discusses trends in bridge and highway construction, influenced by World War II and postwar economic exigencies as well material shortages and trends in simpler but mathematically based design. Technological advances and postwar population growth also led to increased bridge building at sites determined by new scientific methodology.This study was the third part of a phased screening and inventory of bridges in the state.
Bundy, Barbara E. 2005. Preventing Looting and Vandalism of Archaeological Sites in the Pacific Northwest. Ph.D. Dissertation, Univeristy of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.															1		Y		Thesis/Dissertation. Vandalism and looting of archaeological sites.

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Caltrans. 2007. A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, Division of Environmental Analysis, Sacramento, California.	1														1		Y		Context for agricultural properties in California--primarily useful for that state, but has some relevant information for western Washington. Includes discussion of property types, significance evaluation.
Caltrans. 2008. Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Mining Properties in California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, Division of Environmental Analysis, Sacramento, California.					1										1		Y		Context for mining in California, but contains some material applicable to other states/regions. Includes property types.
Caltrans. 2010. A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Townsite Properties in California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, Division of Environmental Analysis, Sacramento, California.			1						1						1		Y		California context for townsites. Focuses on California, but covers broad topics such as settlement and formation of towns, infrastructure, socioeconomic character, ethnic and cultural history of towns. Identifies property types focused on townsite establishment, infrastructure development, industry, commercial behavior and domestic behavior.
Caltrans. 2013. Work Camps: Historic Context and Archaeological Research Design. Prepared for Cultural Studies Office, Division of Environmental Analysis, California Department of Transportation. HARD Work Camps Team and Caltrans Staff, Sacramento, California.	1			1	1						1	1			1		Y		Context for work camps in California, but applicable to other states/regions. Subjects include labor and immigration, labor conditions, work camps and specific industries. Includes property types, research themes.
Campbell, Sarah K., 1987. A Resource Protection Planning Process Identification Component for the Eastern Washington Protohistoric Study Unit. Prepared for Washington State Department of Community Development, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.				1					1						1		Y		RP3: Protohistoric sites: history and ethnographic investigations, site type and location, artifact assemblages, house types, settlement pattern, site abandonment, fur trade, burial patterns. Identifies areas of future research potential
Catton, Theodore, and Gail Thompson. 1991. National Register of Historic Places Form: Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District. Historical Research Associates, Seattle, Washington.											1			1			Y		NRHP nomination with 6-page statement of significance. Discusses contributing resources, development of Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad and streetcar companies in Seattle, hydroelectricity, early 20th century tourism.
Center for Wooden Boats. 2011. Documenting Western Washington Watercraft. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The Center for Wooden Boats, Seattle, Washington.												1			1		Y		49 pages documenting 12 historic watercraft. Some context, no bibliography

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Chatters, James C. 2009. Recovery of Two Early 20th Century Graves from Renton, Washington. Prepared for James H. Jacques Construction. AMEC Earth and Environmental, Bothell, Washington.																	Y		Report of emergency excavations at 45KI786. Remains include two individuals and associated coffin hardware, likely interred between 1907 and 1914. Report contains no real history or background except as concerns the plot of land the site occupies.
Chiang, Connie Y., and Michael Reese. n.d. Evergreen State: Exploring the History of Washington's Forests. Prepared for Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest and Department of History, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.		2			1	1									1		Y	http://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Evergreen%20State/Evergreen%20Main.html	This curriculum unit focuses on the use of Washington's forests over time, beginning with pre-1848 management by Native Americans and documenting the rise of the lumber industry 1848-1883,the impact of technology, railroads and capital, 1883-1940, the government and unions in the woods, 1883-1940, and the forests after 1940, including intensive logging, environmentalism and owls. The packet also includes a timeline, bibliography and a number of primary documents linked online.
Church, Minette C., Steven G. Baker, Bonnie J. Clark, Richard F. Carrillo, Jonathon C. Horn, Carl D. Späth, David R. Guilfoyle, and E. Steve Cassells. 2007. Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology. Prepared for Colrado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver, Colorado.	1			1	1				1	1	1	1			1		Y		Extensive context for historical archaeology in Colorado, but applicable to other states/regions. Includes chapters on protohistoric and historic Native Americans, settlements, Victorian mining settlements, ethnicity, rural agriculture, industry, linear resources, recreation, and government. Site types, areas of significance, research resources. Annotated bibliography.
Cleator, Fred W. 1932. Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington. Prepared for United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region.			1			1									1		Y		Ten-page pamphlet detailing how and where to get permits for summer home sites on the National Forests in the north Pacific region. Includes many photos of cabins and a sample special use permit. Primary source. No history.
Compas, Lynn, and Jennifer Gilpin. 2015. NRHP Evaluation of Archaeological Site HRA-2358-2 [45KI1027] Memorandum. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Historic Research Associates, Inc., Seattle, Washington.																	Y		Reports on the discovery of a concrete foundation block with wooden form while monitoring construction at 200 South Jackson St. in Seattle. Sanborn maps suggest it is the remains of an external staircase for Downtower Hotel (aka New Richmond Hotel), a 1911 building that has been determined eligible for the NRHP and the WHR. No context included.
Cooper, Jason, Tim Gerrish, Micca Metz, and Tyler McWilliams. 2015. Archaeological Data Recovery Report - Howard Hanson Dam. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. AMEC Foster Wheeler, Bothell, Washington.																	Y		Reports on data recovery efforts at 5 sites within DT184 and the finding of one new site. History section is a pared-down version of what is included with Cooper 2012. No real context included.
Cooper, Jason. 2012. Howard A. Hanson Dam Archaeological District (DT 184) Data Recovery, Site Monitoring, and Cultural Resources Survey, King County, Washington. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. AMEC Environmental and Infrastructure, Inc., Bothell, Washington.					3						1	2	1				Y		Reports on data recovery and archaeological site monitoring within DT184. Includes robust history of the Eagle Gorge area broken down generally by theme (railroad, logging, and dam construction).

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Copass, Cloantha. 1996. Historic Resources Survey and Inventory Update for the City of Shoreline. Prepared for City of Shoreline. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey adding 59 buildings to inventory. Historic context: Shoreline history (17 pages with footnotes and bibliography)
Courtois, Shirley, and Leonard Garfield. 1989. National Register of Historic Places Form: Snoqualmie School Campus. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.			1										1				Y		General context for education in Snoqualmie - 2 pages.
Courtois, Shirley L. 1980. National Register of Historic Places Form: James G. Eddy House and Grounds. The Conservation Company, Seattle, Washington.					1										1		Y		Silviculture context (3 pages)
Courtois, Shirley L. 1988. National Register of Historic Places Form: William E. Boeing House.					1												Y		Minor background on Boeing company
Cronander, Cheryl, and Shirley Courtois. 1989. National Register of Historic Places Form: Selleck Historic District. King County Historic Preservation Office, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP district nomination. Settlement of Selleck, company town, Pacific States Lumber Company, timber/lumber industry. Discusses contributing buildings.
Curran, Christine Ann. 1998. A Historic Context for the Transmission of Hydroelectricity by the Bonneville Power Administration, 1939-1945. Master's Thesis, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.											1				1		Y		Bonneville Power Administration, hydroelectric power generation. Masters Thesis. Includes property types, registration requirements for the assessment of the properties, and mitigation measures and strategies for preservation of resources.
Decker, Joanne, and Mark L. Brack. 1983. National Register of Historic Places Form: Louis and Ellen Olson House.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination, house in Enumclaw. White River Lumber and Shingle Company, history of occupation of this house.
Delgado, James P. 1988. National Register of Historic Places Form: Arthur Foss, ex-Wallowa. National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia.					1		1					2				1	Y		NRHP nomination of tugboat. Lumber industry, grain trade, Klondike gold rush, WWII/military context, film "Tugboat Annie."
Delgado, James P. 1988. National Register of Historic Places Form: Lightship No. 83, "Blunts," "San Francisco," "Relief". National Park Service, Washington, D.C.							1					2	1				Y		NRHP nomination for lightship; location Kirkland. Maritime navigation, U.S. Coast Guard
Dembo, Jonathan. 1978. A History of the Washington State Labor Movement: 1885-1935. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington., Seattle, Washington.										1					1		Y		751 pages, PhD thesis. Includes a list of acronyms.

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Demuth, Kimberly, Megal Herkelrath, Marcia Montgomery, and Astrida R. Blukis Onat. 2006. Final Cultural Resources Section 106 Technical Report: King County Vashon Island Seawall Repair Project. Prepared for King County Department of Roads, Seattle, Washington. ENTRIX, Inc., and BOAS, Inc., Seattle, Washington			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Section 106 cultural resources assessment. 1-page history of Vashon Island.
Department of Defense. n.d. Historic Contexts & Histories Catalog for DoD's Historic Built Environment. Prepared for Legacy Resource Management Program. Department of Defense.																1	Y		A 3-page catalog of the US Department of Defense's history reports and historical contexts.
Droker, Howard Alan. 1974. The Seattle Civic Unity Committee and the Civil Rights Movement 1944-1964. Prepared for University of Washington. PhD Dissertation, University of Washington., Seattle, Washington.				1						2			1				Y		Dissertation, History. Civil Rights movement in Seattle, Seattle Civic Unity Committee
Dubrow, Gail, Gail Nomura, D. Gregg Doyle, Rose Wong, Connie So, Shawn Wong, Weiling Shi, and Lorraine Artura. 1993. The Historic Context for the Protection of Asian/Pacific American Resources in Washington State. Prepared for Department of Community Development, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.				1											1		Y		RP3. Asian/Pacific American Settlement: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino. Includes property types and extensive bibliography organized by subject (ethnicity).
Dugas, Amy E., and Jeffrey R. Robbins. 2002. Cedar River Watershed Traditional Cultural Property Study, King County, Washington. Prepared for Seattle Public Utilities. Compliance Archaeology, Seattle, Washington.				1										1			Y		Ethnography/Ethnohistory: Colville, Duwamish, Muckleshoot, Snoqualmie, Suquamish, Tulalip, Yakama. Hunting, fishing, gathering, spirituality/ceremonialism.
Emerson, Stephen, and Barbara J. Gundy. 1998. A 1998 Inventory of 165 Historic Properties within the City of Redmond, King County, Washington. City of Redmond Department of Planning and Community Development Agreement No. C004613. AHS Short Report 636. Prepared for City of Redmond. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey of 165 buildings in Redmond; inventory forms completed for 26; 9 eligible for NRHP. Historic background (2 pages with citations and bibliography). Settlement of Redmond, logging, commerce.

Reference	Agriculture	Commerce	Community Development	Ethnic Heritage	Industry	Government	Maritime	Military	Settlement	Social and Political Development	Transmission and Generation	Transportation	City	County	State	National	Digital Version?	Source/URL	Comments
Emerson, Stephen. 1998. Historic Overview: City of Redmond, King County, Washington. Prepared for City of Redmond. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Historic background (2 pages with citations and bibliography). Settlement of Redmond, logging, commerce. Same as text in survey report (Emerson and Gundy 1998).
Emerson, Stephen B. 2008. National Register of Historic Places Form: "Messenger of Peace" Chapel Car. Archisto Enterprises, Spokane, Washington.			1									1			1		Y		NRHP nomination for railroad chapel car. American Baptist Publication Society, early 20th century evangelism, railroad transportation, rural and remote communities
Erickson, Eric. 1998. National Register of Historic Places Form: Issaquah Sportsmen's Club. Issaquah Sportsmen's Club, Renton, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination of Issaquah Sportsmen's Clubhouse, 6-page statement of significance. Recreation (hunting and fishing), architecture (Rustic).
Esser, Phil. 2003. National Register of Historic Places Form: Neighbor-Bennet House. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination of Neighbor-Bennet House in Fall City. Architecture (folk Victorian/Queen Anne), Radford Ideal Homes plan book design. Settlement of Fall City, Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, building occupants
Esser, Phil. 2003. National Register of Historic Places Form: Jovita Land Company Model Home - Corbett House. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination of Corbett House in Federal Way. Context for early Federal Way settlement, Interurban Railway, Military Road, Jovita Land Company and Jovita Model Homes, and Jovita, Jovita Heights subdivisions (8 page significance statement).
Esser, Phillip Seven, and Kate Krafft. 2003. National Register of Historic Places Form: Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge. Historic Preservation Services, Seattle, Washington.			1												1		Y		NRHP nomination for Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge in Maple Valley. Architecture (Pacific Northwest Regional Style, architectural firm: Young and Richardson). Early development of Lake Wilderness area, early-mid 20th century recreation and lakeside resorts.
Ferris, Jennifer. 2016. 450 Alaskan Way S Unanticipated Discovery CAR-2 [45KI1277]: Determination of Eligibility Letter. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Cardno, Seattle, Washington.																	Y		Deals with an exposure of granite paving on S King Street, between 1st Ave S and Railroad Way S (recorded as 45KI1277). Includes only a brief history for that section of roadway. No context.
Ferris, Jennifer M., Lucy Flynn Zuccotti, Tiffany James, and Kimberly DeMuth. 2010. Mary Olson Farm Archaeological Testing Project, Site 45KI655. Prepared for City of Auburn. ENTRIX, Inc., Seattle, Washington.																	Y		Reports on metal detector survey and shovel testing at Mary Olson Farm. Includes only one page of history. No context.
Garfield, Leonard, and Cynthia Howe. 1988. National Register of Historic Places Form: Lakeview School. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP Lakeview school, Mercer Island. Late 19th/early 20th century education and schools on Mercer Island.

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Garfield, Leonard, and Greg Griffith. 1986. Rural Public Schools in Washington from Early Settlement to 1945. Prepared for Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.			1												1		Y		Historic context for rural public schools. Includes identification of property types, significance and registration requirements.
Garfield, Leonard, and Ken Tollefson. 1992. National Register of Historic Places Form: Snoqualmie Falls. Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, Washington.				1													Y		NRHP nomination for Traditional Cultural Property (Snoqualmie Falls). Prehistoric archaeology, ethnohistory, the falls in traditional mythology, the falls in spiritual life.
Garfield, Leonard, and Patti Nast. 1989. National Register of Historic Places Form: Kirkland Women's Club. Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.										1			1				Y		NRHP nomination for Kirkland Women's Club. Early Kirkland development, social organizations, library.
Garner, Janet, Rex Bakel, and Cloantha Copass. 1997. National Register of Historic Places Form: Maloney's General Store. King County Landmarks, Seattle, Washington.		1											1				Y		3 page statement of significance. Skykomish
Garrett, Harold. 1993. Washington State Highway & Transportation Commission 1951-1993; Washington State Highway & Transportation Department 1905-1993: Years of Progress, Service, Achievement. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation. Washington History Task Force, Olympia, Washington.											1				1		Y		Overview of WSDOT history. No citations or bibliography.
Garwood, Robert D., and Michael T. Knapp. 1989. National Register of Historic Places Form: Historic Resources of Bothell, Washington. City of Bothell, Washington.			1						1				1				Y		NRHP Multiple Property Document for Bothell. Includes the historical context: Historical and Architectural Development of Bothell, 1870-1945. Scant bibliography.
Gemperle, Richard. 1972. National Register of Historic Places Form: James W. Clise House. King County Office of Architecture, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination, James W. Clise House, Redmond. Agrilculture, Architecture. Very short nomination, typical of 1970s (5 pages total). One resource listed in bibliography.
George, Oscar R. 2003. King County Historic Bridge Study, Bridges Built Between 1950 and 1970: Evaluation of Engineering Significance. Prepared for King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.												1			1		Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey and inventory of 30 bridges built between 1950 and 1970. Recommends inclusion of three bridges in King County Historic Resource Inventory: Money Creek, Skykomish and Neely bridges. Money Creek and Neely found eligible for National Register of Historic Places. Includes overview history of bridge engineering history in King County.

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George, Oscar R., and Craig Holstine. 2001. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Bridges and Tunnels Built in Washington State, 1951 to 1960.												1			1		Y		Statewide context for historic bridges and tunnels built in Washington State between 1951 and 1960 includes background on federal and state regulatory environment, bridge designers, development of state road system and changes in bridge construction over time. Also includes description of property types, extensive glossary and bibliography. Only tunnel is Battery Street Tunnel in King County. Other structures in King County include:Lake Washington Ship Canal Bridge; Duwamish River Bridge at 1st South; Alaskan Way Viaduct; Stossel Bridge; Mount Si Bridge; Foss River Bridge; and North 102nd Pedestrian Bridge (Seattle).
Gerrish, Janice, Ray Bennish, Janet Bennish, Ann Hurst, and Manny Mankowski. 2006. National Register of Historic Places Form: Saint Edward Seminary. Citizens for Saint Edward State Park, Kirkland, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination for Saint Edward Seminary, Kenmore. Religion (Roman Catholic), education, architecture (late Romanesque Revival, John Graham, Sr., architect).
Goodfellow, Susan, Margorie Nowick, Chad Blackwell, Dan Hart, and Kathryn Plimpton. 2009. Nationwide Context, Inventory and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations. 07-357. Prepared for Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program. engineering-environmental Management, Inc., Denver, Colorado.						1		1		1						1	Y		Department of Defense Legacy Resource Program. Provides systematic identification and evaluation efforts focusing on CCC or WPA resources on DoD property. The project brings together extensive information in the administrative histories and other records for the CCC, WPA, and DoD on file at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) as well as contained in state-specific contexts and other sources. This national historic context document includes a summary of the formation of the CCC and WPA as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal, the involvement of these agencies with military construction projects, a discussion of the resource types typical of CCC and WPA construction on military installations, and information on how to apply the context to the NRHP evaluation of CCC and WPA resources.
Goodwin, Christopher R., Deborah K. Cannan, Leo Hirrel, Katherine E. Grandine, Kathryn M. Kuranda, Bethany M. Usher, Hugh B. McAloon, and Martha R. Williams. 1995. National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940. Vol. 1-4. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District. R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Frederick, Maryland.								1								1	Y		Provides a methodological and historical framework for the assessment of the relative significance of Department of Defense (DoD) historic properties within the context of nationwide military construction. The project examines the historical and architectural evolution of construction on military installations located in the contiguous United States from 1790 to 1940. Four Volumes: Chronological Overview and Theme Studies, Volume 1; Property Types, Volume 2; Installation Site Reports, Volume 3; and, National Register Nomination Case Studies, Volume 4.

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Grace, Barbara J., Marilyn B. Sullivan. 1995. National Register of Historic Places Form: Bothell Pioneer Cemetery. City of Bothell, Bothell, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP nomination - Bothell Pioneer Cemetery. Early settlement of Bothell, late 19th/early20th century funerary design and construction.
Griffith, Gregory A., and David W. Harvey. 1988. Resource Projection Planning Process (RP3) Study Unit: Politics/Government/Law. Prepared for Washington State Department of Community Development, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Washington State Department of Community Development and Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.						1				2					1		Y		RP3: Politics/Government/Law. Identification of themes and resource types: European and American territorial claims, Oregon provisional and territorial government, Washington Territory, state government, county government, municipal government/special districts, federal government, law, politics. Identifies data gaps and research problems, future survey/inventory priorities.
Grosvenor, John R. 1999. A History of the Architecture of the USDA Forest Service. Report EM-7310-8. Prepared for USDA Forest Service. USDA Forest Service Engineering Staff, Washington, D.C.						1										1	Y		Expansive history of Forest Service buildings including photos and plans. Includes building types and prominent architects.
Grulish, August Gene, and Elizabeth Anderson. 2002. National Register of Historic Places Form: Point Robinson Light Station. Grulich Architecture and Planning Services, Tacoma, Washington.							1					1			1		Y		NRHP nomination: Point Robinson Light Station, Maury Island. Maritime navigation, U.S. Coast Guard.
Halgren, Ken, Lee O'Connor, and Todd Scott. 2011. Intensive-Level Survey of Historic Agricultural Resources in King County, Washington. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Seattle, Washington.	1	3			4				2					1			Y	King County Preservation	Intensive -level survey of pre-1960 agricultural buildings in Hobart-May Valley area of KC. Excludes areas within municipalities. Field forms prepared for 152; 126 chosen for additional research and inclusion in KC HRD.48 addtl previously recorded properties updated. Subsistence and dairy farming predonimated but also included chicken ranches and hobby farms. 5-page context. Topics: Setting, Native American, Early Pioneers, Coal and Arrival of Railroads, Early 20th Century, Development Trends. Also Bibliography, informants. Quadrant maps of surveyed properties.
Hansen, David M. 1970. National Register of Historic Places Form: Snoqualmie Depot. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, Washington.												1		1			Y		Burlington Northern
Hansen, David M. 1975. National Register of Historic Places Form: Snoqualmie Falls Cavity Generating Station. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, Washington.											1			1			Y		NRHP nomination, Snoqualmie Falls Cavity Generating Station, Snoqualmie. Hydroelectric power generation, Puget Sound Power and Light Company.

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Hansen, David M. 1976. National Register of Historic Places Form: Stevens Pass Historic District. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, Washington.												1		1			Y		5-page statement of significance, minimal bibliography
Harmon, Alexandra. 1995. A Different Kind of Indians: Negotiating the Meanings of "Indian" and "Tribe" in the Puget Sound Region, 1820s-1970s. PhD Dissertation. Prepared for History Department, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.				1											1		Y		PhD dissertation. 757 pages. Traces chanigng ideas about Native Americans and what it means to be an "Indian" in the Puget Sound basin.
Harvey, David. 1989. Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) Study Unit: Transportation. Prepared for Washington State Department of Community Development, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Washington State Department of Community Development and Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation., Olympia, Washington.												1			1		Y		Euro-American exploration and fur trade period, early overland migration--Oregon Trail, early settlement--development of wagon roads, mail routes and express delivery, steamboat era, railraod, 20th century water transportation, electric interurban railways and public transit, automobile era, modern water transport, air transport. Included resource chronology, definition of resource types and sub-themes.
Hart Crowser, Inc. 1986. Research Design for Archaeological Test Excavations, Downtown Seattle Transit Project. J-1609-01. Prepared for Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas. Hart Crowser, Inc., Seattle, Washington.			1	1	1				1		1	1					Y		Research design - poses research questions. Downtown Seattle.
Hickey, Jeff, 1996. National Register of Historic Places Form: Tourist II (Auto Ferry).												1		1			Y		7-page statement of significance for an auto ferry built in 1924, now used as a tour boat on Lake Washington by Argosy Cruise Lines of Seattle.
Holleran, Michael. 2005. Historic Context for Irrigation and Water Supply Ditches and Canals in Colorado. 2001-02-068. Prepared for Colorado Center for Preservation Research, University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center, Denver, Colorado.	1														1		Y		Historic context for irrigation in Colorado, but applicable to other states/regions. Includes property types, NRHP registration requirements, and research guide. Annotated bibliography.
Hoyt, Bryan, Katherine F. Wilson, Chris Lockwood, and Aaron Raymond. 2012. Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery at 45-KI-737 Old Pine Street, Sound Transit University Link Light Rail Pine Street Stub Tunnel (U230), Seattle. Prepared for Sound Transit. ESA Paragon, Seattle, Washington.			1									2		1			Y		Reports on discovery and excavation of 45KI737 (Old Pine Street), a late-19th/early-20th century urban archaeological site approximately 30-35 feet below ground surface of Pine Street near its intersection with Terry Ave in Seattle. Includes a history of the surrounding blocks targeting regrades, sewer work, structures, and residents. Also includes research design.

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Hudson, Lorelea, Michael Shong, Sharon Boswell, Christian Miss, and Sara Ferland. 2015. Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery at the Old Skykomish Townsite, 45KI831, 2009-2010, Skykomish, Washington. Prepared for Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway and AECOM. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Seattle, Washington.			1						2				1				Y		Report uses a variety of research sources to address significant themes related to the role of transportation, industry, commerce, and government in shaping the community of Skykomish through time. Includes a block and Lot history for the site area.
Hutchinson, Charles J. (publisher). 1916. History and Progress of King County, Washington. H.C. Pigott Printing Concern, Seattle, Washington.			1							2		3	1	2			Y		68 pages booster booklet for King County. Includes sections on the histories of road building, the old King County court house, the Seattle fire, banking, the Lake Washington canal, newspapers, agriculture, municipal water and power, railroads, trollies, ferries, and political organization. Also has "minutes and boards" of early Commissioner's meetings. Deals somewhat with whole county, but focused on Seattle.
Johnson, Larry E. 2012. Cedar Park Elementary Landmark Nomination Report Supplement: Seattle Public Schools built between 1945 and 1965 (excluding schools gained through annexation). Prepared for City of Seattle Landmarks and Preservation Board. Johnson Partnership, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		117 pages. Lists Seattle schools dating from 1945 to 1965. Incldues modern and historic photographs, construction dates, architects, and other notes for each school.
Johnson, Paula, Jacqueline Marcotte, and Mitch Marken. 2013. Results of Additional Data Collection Required to Evaluate Sites 45KI1012 and 45KI1013, SR 519 Seattle Multimodal Termial at Colman Dock Project (Seattle Multimodal Project). Prepared for Washington State Ferries and Washington State Department of Transportation. ESA, Seattle, Washington.																	Y		Technical Memo outlining testing and evaluation of sites 45KI1012 and 45KI1013, intertidal sites under wharves along the Seattle waterfront. Brief history of relevant piers included. No larger context information.
Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation. 2000. Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures. JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation, Davis, Sacramento, California.	1				1						1				1		Y		California context for water conveyance systems. Topics include irrigation, mining, hydroelectric systems, community water systems, reclamation systems and multi-purpose systems. Identifies typical components (property types) and provides guidelines for significance evaluation.

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Kaehler, Gretchen, and Lynn Larson. 2004. Osceola Community Dump Site (45KI689) Inventory and Evaluation, Final. Prepared for King County Road Services Division. Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Limited, Gig Harbor, Washington.	1		2		3								1				Y		Includes an historic context for the Osceola Community Dump Site (45KI689) which allowed the site to be placed within the history of the Osceola community and the surrounding area. The context focused on the transition from subsistence farming to cash crops and to the industrialization of dairy farming in the Osceola community and throughout the region. The context also provides a framework for the chronology and changes that took place in the Osceola community during the twentieth century.
King County Office of Historic Preservation. 1985. King County Heritage Resource Protection Plan. King County Office of Historic Preservation.	1	1		1	1					1		1		1					INCOMPLETE: MISSING PART 2, HISTORY Identifies resource groups, provides overview of King County history, discusses geographic distribution, ethnic associations, attrition patterns, and poses research questions, identifies survey and inventory priorities and designation priorities.
Keller, Phyllis, and Jacob Thomas. 1978. National Register of Historic Places Form: Hollywood Farm. Association of King County Historical Organizations, Seattle, Washington.	1													1			Y		Typical early NR nomination -- most of context relates to specific property, very short bibliography and no citations.
King, Joseph E. 1984. Colorado Engineering Context. Prepared for Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.					1										1		Y		Engineering context for Colorado; applicable to other states/regions. Engineering contexts for: water, power, transportation, communication, waste disposal, industrial, mining. Includes resource types and research questions.
Klingle, Matthew. n.d. A History Bursting with Telling: Asian Americans in Washington State. Prepared for Center of the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington Department of History, Seattle, Washington.			2	1											1		Y	http://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Asian%20Americans/Asian%20American%20Main.html	One of a series of curriculum packets developed by historians on Washington State history. Includes an historic context of the Asian-American experience in Washington as well as a comprehensive bibiography of books, videos, community resources (primarily Seattle) and a timeline of Asian Americans in the state. 85 primary documents are referenced, with online links to the original materials.
Klingle, Matthew. n.d. Building Nature: Topics in the Environmental History of Seattle and Spokane. Prepared for Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest and Department of History, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.			1										1		1		Y	http://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Building%20Nature/Building%20Nature%20Main.html	This curriculum packet uses Seattle and Spokane to compare the two different environments and focuses on use of those environments in urban and regional development. One section on urban planning and design in Seattle emphasizes changing concepts of nature, including the Bogue Plan, Olmsted's designs and the Ellis proposals. Reclaiming nature provides context for tideland reclamation, regrading and canal construction. The packet also includes a timeline, bibliography and a large number of primary documents linked online.

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Koler, Julie M. 2000. National Register of Historic Places Form: Vashon Hardware Store. King County Landmarks and Heritage Program, Seattle, Washington.		1											1				Y		3-page statement of significance.
Koler, Julie M. 2000. National Register of Historic Places Form: Helber and Selma Steen House. King County Landmarks & Heritage Program, Seattle, Washington.									1				1				Y		Nominated under Criterion C (Craftsman). On Vashon Island.
Koler, Julie M. 2000. National Register of Historic Places Form: Colvos Store. King County Landmarks and Heritage Program, Seattle, Washington.		1											1				Y		Short nomination. 6-page statement of significance. No citations, bibliography missing.
Krafft, Kate, and Lisa Melton. 2005. Historic Resource Survey and Inventory: Redmond, Washington. Prepared for City of Redmond. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	survey of approximately 200 properties; 79 of which were included in HRI; historic overview (4 pages, bibliography but no citations).
Krafft, Kate. 1991. National Register of Historic Places Form: Frederick W. Winters House. Krafft and Krafft, Seattle, Washington.	1													1			Y		5-page statement of significance. Includes history of the Winter's Bulb Farm in Bellevue.
Krafft, Katheryn H. 1998. Historic Building Survey and Inventory, Black Diamond, Washington. Prepared for City of Black Diamond and King County Office of Cultural Resources. Krafft & Krafft Architecture/CRM, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey identified 64 buildings and two groups of buildings. 20-page historic context for Black Diamond with footnotes and bibliography.
Krafft, Katheryn H. 1999. National Register of Historic Places Form: Black Diamond Cemetery. King County Office of Cultural Resources, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		9-page statement of significance.
Krafft, Katheryn H. 2002. National Register of Historic Places Form: Luigi and Aurora Pagani House. King County Office of Cultural Resources, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		11-page statement of significance. In Black Diamond.
Krafft, Katheryn H. 2010. Historic Resources Survey Report: Fremont Neighborhood Residential Buildings, Seattle, Washington. Prepared for Fremont Neighborhood Council. Krafft & Krafft Architecture/CRM, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		12 page historic context for Fremont neighborhood of Seattle.
Krafft, Katheryn H. 2015. Of Small Means: Vertical Plank Dwellings Around Puget Sound and King County. Prepared for 4Culture Preservation, Seattle, Washington.									1					1			Y	King County Historic Preservation	29-page investigation into vertical plank construction in King County. Endnotes and bibliography.

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Larson, Lynn L. 1986. Report on Archaeological Testing on the Muckleshoot and Puyallup Reservations. Prepared for Bureau of Indian Affairs, Puget Sound Agency. Office of Public Archaeology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.				2				1					1				Y		Portion in King County deals with testing at sites 45KI264 and 45KI265 on the Muckleshoot Prairie. Includes a history of the area detailing the area's involvement in the Indian Wars of the 1850s and the possible locations of Fort Muckleshoot. History is the result of historic literature search and informant interviews.
Laughlin, Victoria E. 1983. National Register of Historic Places Form: Dockton Hotel. The Conservation Company, Seattle, Washington.		1											1				Y		Short nomination (6 pages total). 2-page statement of significance, one item in bibliography. Maury Island.
Lentz, Flo. 1993. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Dairy Farm Properties of the Snoqualmie Valley. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington. King County Landmarks and Heritage Commission, Seattle, Washington.	1	3							2					1			Y		MPD includes one historic context: Dairy Farming in the Snoqualmie Valley from 1890, and two associated property types: Dairy Farmsteads as complex and Hay Barns as individual structures. Themes include: Rise of Dairying, Improvements in Transportation, Growth of Markets and Cooperatives, Dairy Industry Regulations, Advances in Dairy Technology, Influence of Model Dairies, Social Structure in the Dairy Community. Associated property types include: Dairy Farmstead Settings, Housings, Hay Barns and Dependencies, Milk Houses, Other Historic Outbuildings, and Evolutionary Structures.
Lentz, Florence K. 1987. National Register of Historic Places Form: Lester Depot. King County Historic Preservation Office, Seattle, Washington.												1	1				Y		Some context for NPRR, town of Lester, NPRR tunnel
Lentz, Florence K. 1996. Historical Overview of the Town of Skykomish, WA.: Prehistory - 1955. Prepared for Town of Skykomish Landmarks and Heritage Commission and the Town of Skykomish Design Review Board. Cultural Resource Consulting, Ellensburg, Washington.		4	1	5	3							2	1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	32 pages of context on Skykomish with in-text citations and bibliography
Lentz, Florence K. 1996. National Register of Historic Places Form: Cedar Falls Historic District, DT-187. Cultural Resource Consulting, Ellensburg, Washington.											1			1			Y		20-page statement of significance. Includes the Seattle Municipal Light and Power Plant and the adjacent town of Cedar Falls.
Lentz, Florence K. 1996. National Register of Historic Places Form: Great Northern Depot, Skykomish. Cultural Resource Consulting, Ellensburg, Washington.												1	1				Y		Great Northern, Skykomish - some context. NRHP Registration Form.
Lentz, Florence K. 1998. Historic Resources Survey, Downtown North Bend, Washington. Prepared for Landmarks and Heritage Program, King County Office of Cultural Resources, Seattle, Washington.		2	1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	34 downtown properties surveyed; 28 selected for inclusion in inventory; one entry is potential downtown historic district. Historic context of downtown North Bend (19 pages).

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Lentz, Florence K. 2000. National Register of Historic Places Form: Mary Olson Farm. King County Landmarks and Heritage Program, Seattle, Washington.	1													1			Y		6-page statement of significance. NRHP Nomination.
Lind, Carl. 2005. National Register of Historic Places Form: Keewaydin Clubhouse. Mercer Island VFW Post #5760, Seattle, Washington.										1			1				Y		3-page statement of significance. Mercer Island.
Lindeman, Glen, and Keith Williams, 1986. Agriculture Study Unit. Prepared for Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Washington State Department of Community Development and Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.	1			1											1		Y		RP3: Agriculture. Diversified Farm: pioneer subsistence and market production. Livestock, crops, ethnic properties. Identifies property types and provides evaluation recommendations by sub-theme.
Loechl, Suzanne Keith, Samuel A. Batzli, and Susan I. Enscore. 1996. Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach. Prepared for USACERL.								1								1	Y		Source information for this document incomplete. Provides guidelines for identifying and evaluating historic military landscapes and for preparing the documentation required for nominating sites and districts for the National Register. Includes glossary and bibliography.
Lusignan, Paul R., Judith Robinson, Laura Bobeczko, and Jeffrey Shrimpton. 2004. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949. National Park Service, Robinson and Associates and National Conference of Historic Preservation Officers, Washington, District of Columbia.			1													1	Y		NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form. Associated Historic Context: Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949. 156 pages.
Lyon, Robert (Editor). 1994. Settler Communities in the West: Historic Contexts for Cultural Resource Managers of Department of Defense Lands. Proceedings of the Settler Communities in the West Symposium, Tacoma, Washington June 28-30, 1993. Prepared for Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program. National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region. Division of Partnerships and Outreach, Denver, Colorado.			1		1				1			1				1	Y		Symposium papers on topics covering various communities in the west and broader subjects. Topics include: transportation landscapes (including railroad), military posts, mining.
MacIntosh, Heather. 2000. Historic Resource Survey/Inventory Update: Newcastle, Washington. Prepared for City of Newcastle and King County Office of Cultural Resources. History Ink, Mercer Island, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	30-40 inventory forms completed. Summary history of Newcastle (full text of overview history in appendices).

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Mack, Cheryl A. 1996. A Summary of Archaeological Data Recovery at Twenty-Four Culturally Modified Tree Sites on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, USDA Forest Service - Pacific Northwest Region.				1													Y		Gathering/subsistence. Site types (types of peels on cedar trees)
Mathieson, Ramond Success. 1954. The Industrial Geography of Seattle, Washington. Master's Thesis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.					1								1				Y		Master's thesis, geography. Industry in Seattle.
Matthews, Mary J., and Kent Sundberg. 1994. National Register of Historic Places Form: Mukai Cold Process Fruit Barrelling Plant. King County Landmarks and Heritage Commission, Seattle, Washington.	1			3	2									1			Y		21-page statement of significance. Mukai Agricultural Complex. Japanese-owned strawberry barrelling plant, residence, and formal garden on Vashon Island.
Matthews, Mary J., and Stacie Bennett. 2000. National Register of Historic Places Form: Shawnee House. Island Landmarks, Burton, Washington.			1										1				Y		Some context on Vashon.
McClelland, Linda Flint, David L. Ames, and Sarah Dillard Pope. 2004. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960. National Park Service and the University of Delaware, Washington, District of Columbia.			1													1	Y		Notes associated Multiple Property Listing: Suburbanization of Metropolitan Areas in the United States, 1830-1960
McKay, Kathryn. 2011. Mining Idaho's History. Metal Mining in Idaho 1860-1960. Prepared for Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho.					1										ID		Y	SWCA	Focuses only on metal mining history in Idaho and covers mining law, methods and technology, ore beneficiation, transportation, and a detailed look at both placer and lode mining in various portions of the state as well as environmental effects. 65 pages. Property type section includes mining landscapes. mineral exploration resources, and placer mining resources, including resources associated with extraction, beneficiation and refining, industrial support , residential and transportation resources. Also discussions of distribution, significance evaluation, integrity thresholds, threats to mining properties, information gaps and future research questions. Annotated biliography by subject and county and glossary of terms.

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McLatchy, Patrick Henry, 1973. Development of the National Guard of Washington as an Instrument of Social Control, 1854-1916. Prepared for University of Washington. PhD Dissertation, University of Washington., Seattle, Washington.								1							1		Y		Dissertation, History. 411 pages. Traces history of Washington Territorial Militia to modern National Guard.
Mehls, Steven F., and Carol Drake Mehls. 1991. Routt and Moffat Counties, Colorado, Coal Mining Historic Context. Prepared for Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Western Historical Studies, Inc., Lafayette, Colorado.					1												Y		Coal mining in Colorado. Includes property types.
Meisner, Jennifer, and Kent Sundberg. 1999. National Register of Historic Places Form: Auburn Post Office.			1										1				Y		10 page statement of significance - post offices. Includes information on building type/architectural style
Mighetto, Lisa, and Marcia Babcock Montgomery. 1998. Hard Drive to the Klondike:Promoting Seattle During the Gold Rush. Prepared for National Park Service, Columbia Cascades Support Office, Seattle, Washington. Historical Research Associates, Seattle, Washington.		1	2							4		3	1				Y	SWCA	Historic Resource Study on the influence of the Gold Rush on the development of Seattle and the region. Illustrated with a number of ads, maps and historic photos. Chapters include: Early History of Seattle; Selling Seattle; Reaping the Profits of the Klondike Trade; Building the City; Interpeting the Klondike Gold Rush and Historic Resources in the Modern Era. Appendix includes NRHP Nomination for Pioneer Square HIstoric District as well as 2 boundary extensions; good annotated bibliography and seven National Register nominations for buildings and the First Avenue Groups. Of interest are surveys of changing historical interpretations of Seattle's growth and the Klondike legacy.
Miller, Holly, and Michael Resse. n.d. Indians and Europeans on the Northwest Coast, 1774-1812. Prepared for Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington Department of History, Seattle, Washington.		2		1											1		Y	http://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Indians%20&%20Europeans/Indians%20&%20Europeans.html	Curriculum project that includes an historical context that focuses on the early contacts between Native and non-Native peoples and the groundwork it laid for future interactions. The context is divided into Imagining, Meeting and Living Together sections and also includes a timeline, an extensive bibliography. Primary documentation is listed and explained, and there are online links to the actual documents, photographs or transcriptions.

Reference	Agriculture	Commerce	Community Development	Ethnic Heritage	Industry	Government	Maritime	Military	Settlement	Social and Political Development	Transmission and Generation	Transportation	City	County	State	National	Digital Version?	Source/URL	Comments
Miss, Christian J., Lorelea Hudson, Sharon A. Boswell, and Robert M. Weaver. 2010. SR 99: Alaskan Way Viaduct & Seawall Replacement Program. Archaeological Treatment Plan, S. Holgate Street to S. King Street Viaduct Replacement. Agreement No. Y-9959, Task AW.04. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation. Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., and The Environmental History Company, Seattle, Washington.		1	1		1				1	1		1					Y		Tideflat development in Seattle 1894-1910, railroads, dredging and landmaking, industry and manufacturing, lumber industry, shipbuilding, commerce and trade, residential development, government. Includes property types.
Moore, David W., Jr., Justin B. Edgington, and Emily T. Payne. 2010. A Guide to Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era. Project Number 09-434. Prepared for Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program. Hardy Heck More, Austin, Texas.								1								1	Y		495 pages. Information about architecture and engineering firms contracted to the Department of Defense. Intended as a reference guide to provide biographical and historical information concerning A/E firms and associated principal architects and engineers, as well as identifying military buildings designed by these firms. Information in the report can be accessed by A/E firms or by military project location.
Moore, David W., Jr., Justin B. Edgingon, and Emily T. Payne. 2008. Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers. 06-295. Prepared for Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program. Hardy Heck More, Inc., Austin, Texas.								1								1	Y		Report examines the history and development of the U.S. Army Reserve through the buildings and facilities associated with training activities at Army Reserve Centers throughout the nation. It provides the framework for evaluating the relative significance of Army Reserve Centers from a national perspective and provides the basis for assessing the eligibility of Army Reserve Centers for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The context examines the entire history of the Army Reserve and its associated building programs, concentrating on the post World War II and early Cold War eras.
Morgan, Charles O. 1969. National Register of Historic Places Form: Peter Kirk Building. Creative Arts League, Kirkland, Washington.																	Y		2 page statement of significance. Typical early NRHP nomination. In Kirkland
Morse, Kathryn. n.d. Klondike Gold Rush. Prepared for Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest and Department of History, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.		1	2												1		Y	http://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Klondike/Klondike%20Main.html	Historical context provides background on the Klondike rush, outfitting and trails taken. Also includes chronology, bibiography and online access to primary documents.

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Morse, Kathryn Taylor. 1997. The Nature of Gold: An Environmental History of the Alaska/Yukon Gold Rush. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.					1											1	Y		Dissertation, history 434 pages. Looks at the interconnections between natural and culture in gold and the gold standard, and in the three major areas of gold rush labor: placer mining, transportation, and supply. Locally, deals with Seattle.
Mumford, Esther. 1985. Black Heritage Survey of Washington State.															1		Y	RP3	93 pages. Topics include: migration and settlement, manufacturing and industry, business, science and engineering, architects, communications, health and medicine, religion, education, performing arts, entertainment and recreation
National Park Service. 2005. Draft: Japanese Americans in World War II. OMB No.1024-0018. National Park Service and National Historic Landmarks Survey, Washington, District of Columbia.				1						1						1	Y		Context for WWII relocation and internment of Japanese Americans. Includes discussion of property types.
Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., and Environmental History Company. 2007. The Alaskan Way Viaduct & Seawall Replacement Project Research Design for Identification of Archaeological Properties. Part II: Historical Properties. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation. Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., and Environmental History Company, Seattle, Washington.		1	1	1	1					1		1	1				Y		Historic context: transportation, industry and manufacturing, commerce and trade, residential, social, government and education. Discussion of archaeological site potential for Seattle waterfront.
O'Connor, Lee, 2011. Survey Report: Historic Property Reconnaissance-Level Survey, Kenmore, WA 2010-2011. Certified Local Government Grant No. FY11-61011-012. Prepared for City of Kenmore, Kenmore, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	102 properties surveyed, 80 of which are in Uplake Terrace neighborhood; other properties are scattered throughout the city.
Ogata, Amy F. 2008. Building for Learning in Postwar American Elementary Schools. Prepared for Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. Journal of the Society of Architectural History, Vol. 67(4):562-591.			1													1	Y		30 pages. Explores how the modern American elementary school, as a cultural and architectural form, emerged, and how building technology and educational progressivisim transformed the postwar elementary school.
Painter, Diana. 2013. Survey Report: Historic Resource Inventory Update: Reconnaissance-Level Survey, Kirkland, Washington 2012. Prepared for King County Historic Preservation Program and City of Kirkland. Painter Preservation and Planning Services.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	500 properties reviewed, 450 of which were recorded on field forms and 300 of which were selected for inclusion in the HRI. 131 properties are eligble for city landmark designation; 98 eligible as part of residential MPD, 4 appear eligible for NRHP. No historic context.

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Palmer, Christine Savage. 1995. Historic Structure Survey, Carnation, Washington. Prepared for King County Cultural Resources Division, Parks, Planning and Resources Department and the City of Carnation.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey included 52 properties, 3 potentially eligible for NRHP. 23-page historic context overview for Carnation; in-text citations and bibliography.
Palmer, Christine Savage. 1999. National Register of Historic Places Form: Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall No. 148. King County Cultural Resources Division, Parks, Planning and Resources Department, Seattle, Washington.										1			1				Y		4-page statement of significance including a section of the settlement and growth of Carnation.
Parametrix, 2010. Washington State National Maritime Heritage Area: Feasibility Study for Designation as a National Heritage Area. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Parametrix and Berk & Associates.												1			1		Y		116 pages. Lays out the case for creating a National Maritime Heritage Area. The proposed Area would include the saltwater shoreline of western Washington from Grays Harbor County to Whatcom County. Management document, does not include history or context.
Parkins, Katherine Louise. 1941. A Study of the Legislative History of the Early Roads, Bridges and Ferries in the Territory of Washington. Master's Thesis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.						1				2		1					Y		Thesis/Dissertation. Transportation in Washington Territory, 1853 to 1869. Includes sections of the Oregon Trail, government/military roads, territorial roads, the Snoqualmie Pass road, ferries, and bridges and wagon roads. Deals with the legislation needed to build and opperate transportation routes
Parsons Brinckerhoff. 2005. A Context For Common Historic Bridge Types. NCHRP Project 15-15, Task 15. Prepared for National Cooperative Highway Research Program, Transportation Research Council, National Research Council. Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage.												1				1	Y		239 pages. Very useful context for bridges
Pettis, Emily, Amy Squitieri, Christina Slattery, Christine Long, Patti Kuhn, Debra McClane, and Sarah Groesbeck. 2012. A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing. National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 723. Prepared for Transportation Research Board. Mead and Hunt, Madison, Wisconsin and Louis Berger Group, Washington, District of Columbia.			1													1	Y		183 pages. The objectives of this research are to (1) develop a methodology for identifying and evaluating the National Register eligibility and non-eligibility of (a) post-World War II single family housing built between 1946 and 1975 that is not part of a planned or unplanned subdivision or neighborhood and (b) post-World War II single family housing developments built between 1946 and 1975 as a planned or unplanned subdivision or neighborhood; (2) develop a model historic context for a state or region for these types of properties; and (3) apply and test the model historic context in a state or region to demonstrate its utility to state DOTs and state historic preservation offices.

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Pickrell, Jordan, and Carol Schultze. 2015. Evaluation of Archaeological Site HRA-2358-1 [45KI1223] at 400 South Jackson in the City of Seattle. Prepared for Goodman Real Estate. Historic Research Associates, Inc., Seattle, Washington.											1		1				Y		Reports on site 45KI1223, the remains of Seattle Gas Light Company's late-nineteenth century coal gasification plant on S Jackson St. in Seattle. Report includes a brief history of coal gassification and the Seattle Gas and Light Company.
Pieroth, Doris Hinson. 1979. Desegregating the Public Schools, Seattle, Washington, 1954-1968. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington.			1										1				Y		563 pages. Dissertation, History. Deals with the events which led to the 1970 inclusion in a program to desegregate Seattle's public schools. Focuses on 1954-1968 when the school board established desegregated middle schools and the public response to that policy.
Polk, Sally. 1974. National Register of Historic Places Form: Old Red Brick Road (Old Yellowstone Road). Red Brick Road Committee, Redmond, Washington.												1	1				Y		NRHP Nomination Form for Old Red Brick Road in Redmond. Includes a history of the Yellowstone Trail in Washington.
Praetzellis, Mary, and Adrian Praezellis. 2004. Putting the "There" There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland. SHPO Ref # FHWA900927X (ALA-880 PM 31.9/34.8, ALA-80 PM 2.3/4.0; EA 04-190270). Prepared for California Department of Transportation. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.		1	1	1	1								1				Y		West Oakland, CA: industrialization, wharves, railroads, commerce, heath and nutrition, Victorian materialism, building development, domestic material culture, women at work, craft unionism, immigration, working-class households, Chinese in 19th century Northern California, lodging, African-Americans in West Oakland.
Pratt, Boyd C. 2012. President Channel Preserve Historic Structures.					1									1			Y		Lime industry context, Orcas Island.
Quackenbush, Tom. 2001. Phase 1 Historic Resources Survey and Inventory Update of the Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie, Washington. Prepared for City of North Bend, City of Snoqualmie and King County Landmarks and Heritage Program. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey covered all land within incorporated North Bend and Snoqualmie, excluding commercial cores. 151 properties added to inventory: 78 in North Bend, 73 in Snoqualmie. No historic context.
Quackenbush, Tom. 2003. Survey Report: Survey and Inventory of Historic Resources in the Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie. Prepared for City of North Bend and the City of Snoqualmie. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey of residential areas surrounding downtown North Bend (38 buildings) and Snoqualmie (40 buildings). North Bend historic context (3 pages, no citations) and Snoqualmie context (1 page, no citations). No bibliography.
Rakestraw, Lawrence. 1955. A History of Forest Conservation in the Pacific Northwest, 1891-1913. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.	2								2	1						1			Deals with the establishment and early history of the National Forests and the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest. Has chapters on boundary changes in of Forest Reserves in Washinton and grazing in the Cascades.

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Rash, David, and Todd Scott. 2014. Survey Report: Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Historic Resources on Vashon Island's Northern Peninsula in King County, Washington. Certified Local Government Grant No. FY13-61013-007. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1						2				1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	336 resources surveyed, 20 of which were identified as eligible for King County Landmark designation; 3 appear eligible for NRHP listing. 7-page historical overview of Vashon Island history, largely taken from one source. Includes bibliography.
Reese, Michael. n.d. The Cold War and Red Scare in Washington. Prepared for Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest and Department of History, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.								1		1					1		Y	http://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Cold%20War%20&%20Red%20Scare/Cold%20War%20and%20Red%20Scare.html	Curriculum with extensive context of Cold War developments; radicalism versus anti-radicalism; economic impacts on Washington State; hunt for Reds including UW professors and Canwell's political hearings; legacy of Cold War in state. Also has bibliography, timeline, activities and online availability of primary documents.
Reinartz, Kay. 2002. History of King County Government 1853-2002.						1				1							Y		19 page history of King County government broken down into three historical phases: settlement to statehood, 1845-1889; development, reform, and fiscal change, 1890-1945; suburbanization, growth and the struggle to adapt, 1946–present. Includes endnotes and bibliography.
Richards, Rebecca T., and Susan J. Alexander. 2006. A Social History of Wild Huckleberry Harvesting in the Pacific Northwest. General Technical Report PNW-GTR-657. Prepared for U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Portland, Oregon.	2			1											1		Y		113 pages. Report draws on archival research as well as harvester and producer interview and survey data. It provides an inventory of North American wild huckleberry plant genera and the wild huckleberry harvesting patterns of early Native Americans and nonindigenous settlers are described. The social, technological, and environmental changes that gave rise to the commercial industry in the Pacific Northwest by the 1920s and the industry's demise after World War II are explained
Richfield, Clare J. 2007. The Suburban Ranch Housin Post-World War II America. Prepared for Barnard College Department of History.			1													1	Y		70 pages - possible thesis. Explores how the postwar ranch house reflected the emotional climate of the postwar period.

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Rooke, Laura C. 2011. Data Recovery Report for the Washington Park Landfill (45KI849) Madison Valley Long-Term Stormwater Project. AMEC Earth and Environment, Inc., Bothell, Washington.		3	1	2									1				Y		45KI849, is an early 20th century refuse deposit located in Washington Park on the north side of East Madison Street, between 29th Avenue East and Lake Washington Boulevard in Seattle, Washington. The landfill operated from 1907 through 1929, servicing the communities of Madison Park, Madison Valley, Madrona, and parts of the Central District. Includes a history Seattle in general, and the city's refuse disposal practices in particular, and a history of the Washington Park Landfill. Also has census data and ethic makeup of neighborhoods using the Washington Park Landfill. Also provides a large comparative collection of historical artifacts.
Saunders, Kathy, and Peggy St. Cyr. 1990. National Register of Historic Places Form: Harry Vanderbilt Wurdemann House.			1										1				Y		minimal context on development in Lake Forest Park. NRHP Nomination Form.
Schaefer, Kurt Kim. 2016. The Promise and the Price of Contact: Puyallup Indian Acculturation, Federal Indian Policy and the City of Tacoma, 1832-1909. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington., Seattle, Washington.				1											1		Y		Dissertation, history. 397 pages. Deals with the Puyallup Indians and their ability to adapt to the presence of EuroAmericans and the reservation system. Includes a history of the Medicine Creek Treaty and Federal Indian Policy in the Nineteenth Century.
Schalk, Randall, and Renee Schwarzmiller. 2004. Archaeological Survey Design for the 700 Road Ecological Thin Area, Cedar River Watershed. Contract No. R00-03-02, Work Assignment No. 4. Prepared for Seattle Public Utilities. Cascadia Archaeology, Seattle, Washington				1													Y		Ethnography/Ethnohistory: Cedar River Watershed. Environmental determinants of site distribution.
Schneyder, Stacy, J. Tait Elder, Melissa Cascella, and Alex Stevenson. 2011. Revised Archaeological Treatment Plan, SR 99: Alaskan Way Viaduct Replacement Project. ICF 00133.11. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation. ICF International, Seattle, Washington.		1	1		1												Y		Treatment plan for archaeological sites in Alaskan Way Viaduct project corridor (Seattle). Inflldues history of Seattle waterfront and Seattle Center areas, with an emphasis on globalization.
Schneyder, Stacy, Melissa Cascella, Melissa Cascella, and J. Tait Elder. 2011. Data Recovery Report for Site 45KI924, Seattle, Washington. The SR99 Alaskan Way Viaduct Moving Forward Project. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation. ICF International, Seattle, Washington.		3	1		2									1			Y		Reports on data recovery at 45KI924, the Dearborn South Tideland Site, in Seattle. Includes a history of the Seattle tidelands and their filling. Contains a block history for areas where data recovery units were excavated.

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Schneyder, Stacy, Melissa Cascella, Trish Fernandez, and Stephanie Simmons. 2010. NRHP Evaluation Report for the Miller Street Landfill (45KI760), Seattle, Washington. SR 520, I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration. ICF International, Seattle, Washington.			1							2			1	1			Y		Evaluates the NRHP eligibility of the Miller Street Landfill, in use between 1912-1936, in what became the Washington Park Arboretum in Seattle (45KI760). Incudes a history of US garbage disposal practices and Seattle Municipal waste disposal. Also compares 45KI760 to other landfills and dumps within King County.
Schumacher, James, and Jennifer L. Burns. 2005. Yuetswabic (45KI263): Preliminary Analysis of the Archaeological Collection. Prepared for King County Department of Construction and Facilities Management. Western Shore Heritage Services, Bainbridge Island, Washington.				1									1				Y		Reports on excavations at Yuetswabic (45 KI263), an ethnographic Snoqualmie encampment located on the Snoqualmie River at Fall City, in central King County. Includes a brief history of the Snoqualmie Tribe. 14C dates and ethnographic information suggests the site was occupied intermittently from the 1400s to the 1870s.
Scott, Todd, and Katelyn Wright. 2008. Historic Agricultural Resources Survey and Inventory-Enumclaw Plateau, Washington. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, Office of Business Relations and Economic Development, Seattle, Washington.	1	3							2					1			Y	King County Preservation	Survey of pre-1960 agricultural properties on the Enumclaw Plateau, excluding areas within Auburn, Enumclaw and Muckleshoot Reservation boundaries. 185 field forms prepared and 163 properties further documented and included in KC HRD. Includes 5-page historic overview. Topics include: Setting, Native American Histrory, Earlt Pioners, Late 1800s-Arrival of the Railroad; Early 20th Century, Development Trends in Recent History. Majority of remaining buildings relate to dairying but significant minority are chicken ranches. Hops discussed but no specific resources on hops farms noted. Includes bibliography, excerpt from Flo Lentz, Dairy Farm Properties of Washington State; quad maps and spreadsheet of properties surveyed.
Scott, Todd. 2008. Historic Resources Survey and Inventory: Kent, Washington. Prepared for City of Kent, Kent, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey included all land within City of Kent corporate limits (29 square miles). Survey resulted in 82 new HRI forms; 19 properties eligible for city landmark designation, and 6 properties eligible for NRHP.
Shaw, Derek, Gretchen Kaehler, Jennifer Olander, and Bradley Bowden. 2009. National Register Evaluations of the Hop Farms at Fort Lewis, Washington. Contract Number W912DW-07-D-1007, Delivery Order No. 0003. Prepared for Fort Lewis Public Works. Historical Research Associates, Inc., ENSR|AECOM, Seattle, Redmond, Washington.	1														1		Y		Context for hop farming, NRHP multiple property nomination. Includes research questions.

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Sheridan, Mimi, and Kent Sundberg. 1999. National Register of Historic Places Form: Skykomish Historic Commercial District. Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, Washington.		1	2										1				Y		NRHP Registration Form. Includes 6 page statement of significance.
Sheridan, Mimi. 1998. Historic Resource Survey: Skykomish, Washington. Prepared for Landmarks and Heritage Program, King County Office of Cultural Resources, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	131 buildings surveyed; 75 included in final inventory. Includes historical overview of Skykomish (Lentz 1996) in appendices.
Sheridan, Mimi. 1999. Historic Resources Survey and Inventory Report: City of Kirkland. Prepared for Kirkland Heritage Society. Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, Washington.		2	1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Overview of Kirkland history (6 pages), development of buildings (4 pages), building type and theme (9 pages). 284 buildings surveyed, 89 found to be "most significant."
Sheridan, Mimi. 2000. Historical Report: Third Avenue South Neighborhood, Kirkland, Washington. Prepared for Kirkland Heritage Society. Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey of 9 houses constructed in 1940-42. One page context on Kirkland in WWII; no citations; short bibliography.
Sheridan, Mimi. 2010. National Register of Historic Places Form: Admiral's House, 13th Naval District. Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, Washington.								1							1		Y		12-page statement of significance. Includes histories of the US Navy in Seattle, and of the Interbay and Smith Cove neighborhoods. Gives a context for the Colonial Revival Style of archticture.
Sheridan, Mimi. 2013. Survey Report: Historic Resource Inventory: Reconnaissance-Level Survey, Kirkland, Washington. Prepared for City of Kirkland and Kirkland Heritage Society. Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	120 buildings surveyed; 50 properties entered in WISAARD database. Most recorded properties located in Finn Hill neighborhood. No historic context.
Sheridan, Mimi. 2013. Historic Resources Survey and Inventory Report: City of Shoreline. Prepared for City of Shoreline. Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	50 buildings surveyed; 25 included in inventory. No historic context.
Sims, Cort. 2003. A Land Office Business: Homesteading in Northern Idaho. Prepared for Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	1								1						1		Y		General context for homesteading. Includes guidelines for documentation of homesteads and discussion of archaeology of homestead sites.
Sneddon, Matthew. n.d. Northwest Homesteader. Prepared for Olympic Peninsula Community Museum, University Libraries, Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest and Department of History, University of Washington, Olympia, Washington.	2								1						1		Y	http://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Homesteading/Homsteading%20Main.html	Curriculum materials include historical context on homesteading in Washington State, classroom activities, a timeline and bibliography. The context is statewide, but curriculum examples, primary documents and field trip suggestions are geared primarily to the Olympic Peninsula. Context includes themes of federal land use policy and how it applied in the state; why homesteaders emigrated and how they arrived; proving up and homestead life.

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Soderberg, Lisa. 1980. National Register of Historic Places Form: Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington.												1			1		Y		Nomination resulted from systematic inventory of historic bridges throughout the state built during or prior to 1940. Evaluations were divided into three categories: Category I: National Register eligible; Category II: worthy of recording but not National Register eligible, and Category III:all other bridges constructed during or prior to 1949. Themes included bridges reflecting both railroad and early highway development as well as specilized bridges for mining and logging. Bridge types discussed included: trestles, trusses, moveable, arches, concrete beam, girder and truss as well as suspension bridges. Another topic was the role of th ebridge engineer. A number of bridges in King County are included in the nomination.
Sodt, Sarah, and Kate Krafft. 2003. Survey Report: Survey and Inventory of Historic Resources in the City of Issaquah, WA. Prepared for Issaquah Historical Society, Issaquah, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey-inventory of 176 properties in Issaquah -- 125 selected for inclusion in historic resource inventory
Sodt, Sarah, and Kate Krafft. 2003. National Register of Historic Places Form: Fall City Masonic Hall. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.										1			1				Y		NRHP registration form with 5-page statement of significance including histories of the Snoqualmie / Fall City area and of Free Masonry in Fall City.
Sodt, Sarah. 2003. Survey Report: Survey and Inventory of Historic Resources in the City of Snoqualmie. Prepared for King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	40 buildings included in inventory. Historic context overview for City of Snoqualmie (2 pages); no citations or bibliography
Sodt, Sarah. 2003. Survey and Inventory of Historic Resources in White Center. Prepared for White Center Community Development Association and the King County Historic Preservation Program.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Main document includes a 1-page overview of White Center history. PDF includes Appendix A: an 11-page context for White Center. Document is largely incomplete. It is missing Appendices B-G, which incldues the bibliography, list of resources, and the master map of inventory properties.
Sodt, Sarah. 2003. National Register of Historic Places Form: Vincent School. King County Historic Preservation Program , Seattle, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP Registration Form with a 3-page statement of signicance including a brief history of the town of Vincent and the school.

Reference	Agriculture	Commerce	Community Development	Ethnic Heritage	Industry	Government	Maritime	Military	Settlement	Social and Political Development	Transmission and Generation	Transportation	City	County	State	National	Digital Version?	Source/URL	Comments
Sodt, Sarah. 2004. Survey Report: Survey and Inventory of Historic Resources in the City of Auburn, WA. Prepared for City of Auburn, Planning and Community Development, Auburn, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.	4	3	1									2	1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey of approximately 1300 pre-1942 properties in the City of Auburn, with 205 properties recorded on field forms and 125 included in the Historic Resource Inventory (HRI). Were associated with three periods of growth: Native and Early Euro-american Settlement (pre-1883), Early Railroad Era (1883-1909), Early Regionalization -Railway Terminus, Roadways and Flod Control(1910-1945) and Post-War Regionalization-Flood Control, Aeronautics and HIghways (1946-present). Historic Context of 17 pages iss part of Appendix B and Timeline, Appendix C. Maps, master property list and bibliography not included. In addition to architecture (143) largest number of resources associated with commerce (33), institutional (4), social organization (4), Agriculture (3), Transportation (2), Entertainment (2), Industry (1), Religion (1), and Funerary (1)
Spanger, Greg. 1990. National Register of Historic Places Form: Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Depot. Issaquah Historical Society, Issaquah, Washington.												1	1				Y		NRHP Registration Form with a brief, 1-page history of the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railway and its impact on the town of Issaquah.
Speulda, Lou Ann. 1989. Oregon's Agricultural Development: A Historic Context. Prepared for Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.	1														1		Y		Historic context (chronological) for agriculture in Oregon. Includes resource types and distribution patterns of these types. List of agriculture resource types in NV and WA in Appendix C.
Stanley, Stacy, 2014. Alpine and Other Abandoned Towns Along the Great Northern Railroad Near Stevens Pass, 1890-1930. Master's Thesis, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington.					2				1			1	1				Y		Includes histories of logging and logging companies operating in the Snoqualmie Pass area, mining and the Index Mining District, and the Great Northern Railroad and associated towns/stops. Thesis has brief histories of most of the stops/towns along the GN in Snohomish, King, and Kittitas Counties, including: Index, Halford, Grotto, Skykomish, Scenic, and Wellington (Tye); with an extensive history of the town of Alpine. Also includes reporting on archaeological excavations at the town of Alpine, at site 45KI400
Sullivan, Marilyn, 1994. National Register of Historic Places Form: Brandes House.			1										1				Y		Frank Lloyd Wright house in Issaquah. Context largely relates to FLW and builder Brandes
Sullivan, Michael, and Carol Griffith. 2005. Down in the Dumps: Context Statement and Guidance on Historical-Period Waste Management and Refuse Deposits. Prepared for Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Pheonix, Arizona.										1					1		Y		Context for waste management in Arizona; applicable to other states/regions. Includes identification of property types, site identification, NRHP eligibility evaluation.
Sullivan, Michael, and Eugenia Woo. 2005. National Register of Historic Places Form: Covenant Beach Bible Camp. Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Tacoma, Washington.			1										1				Y		NRHP Nomination Form with a 9-page statement of significance including a history of Des Moines and recreational camps in the vicinity.

Reference	Agriculture	Commerce	Community Development	Ethnic Heritage	Industry	Government	Maritime	Military	Settlement	Social and Political Development	Transmission and Generation	Transportation	City	County	State	National	Digital Version?	Source/URL	Comments
Sullivan, Michael, Eugenia Woo, Christy Johnson, and Brooke Boback. 2009. Georgetown Phase One Homes King County Sound Insulation Program Cultural Resource Survey Report. Prepared for King County International Airport. Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Tacoma, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	survey including 104 properties. 12-page historic context for Georgetown; no citations, includes bibliography.
Sullivan, Michael, Spencer Howard, Susan Johnson, Katie Chase, and Christy Johnson. 2010. King County International Airport/Boeing Field Sound Attenuation Program Phase One, Survey & Inventory Part Two. Prepared for King County International Airport. Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Tacoma, Washington.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	Survey of 82 properties, five of which are potentially eligible for the NRHP. Includes 4-page expansion of context statement prepared for Georgetown in Sullivan et al 2009.
Sundberg, Charlie. 2011. Survey Report: Survey of Cemeteries and Burial Places in King County, Washington. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, King County Department of natural Resources and Parks, Seattle, Washington.			1											1			Y	King County Historic Preservation Program	Intensive-level survey of cemeteries in King County; 74 were recorded. Types include frontier graves (17th-20th), domestic homestead graves (17-20th), churchyards (17th-20th), potter's fields (17th-20th), community cemeteries (17th-20th), rural cemeteries (1831-1870s), military (1840s-present), lawn-park cemeteries (1855-1920s), memorial parks (1917-present) and hybrid memorial parks (1990s-present). Non-burial places included accident and disaster sites, places of non-earth burial, and church interiors. Includes context overview (15 pages), bibliography, typology and list of inventoried properties. Topics in context include religion, fraternal orders, legal framework, spatial and internal organization, landscaping, typology discussion, and markers.
Sundberg, Charlie, 2011. Survey Report: Survey of County-Owned Historic Properties in King County, Washington. Certified Local Government Grant No. FY10-61020-001. Prepared for Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.						1				1							Y	King County Historic Preservation	50 properties included in survey. Includes King County history overview (p.10-27) and Kay Reinartz history of King County Government 1853-2002. Resource addresses, eligibility and mapped location included.
Sundberg, Kent. 1997. Historic Resources Survey and Inventory Update for the City of Auburn. Prepared for City of Snoqualmie and the King County Historic Preservation Program. King County Landmarks and Heritage Program, Seattle, Washington.	4	3	1									2	1				Y	King County Historic Preservation Program	Follows surveys of 1978, 1985 and 1995. 45 properties previously documented and this survey adds 40 individual properties. Themes and periods essentially the same as 2004 study as is context content. Includes list of properties and bibliography.

Reference	Agriculture	Commerce	Community Development	Ethnic Heritage	Industry	Government	Maritime	Military	Settlement	Social and Political Development	Transmission and Generation	Transportation	City	County	State	National	Digital Version?	Source/URL	Comments
Sundberg, Kent. 1997. Historic Resources Survey and Inventory Update for the City of Snoqualmie. Prepared for City of Snoqualmie and the King County Historic Preservation Program. King County Landmarks and Heritage Program, Seattle, Washington.		2	1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	30 properties added to inventory, including commercial district. Historic context for City of Snoqualmie (20 pages) with footnotes and bibliography.
Swope, Caroline T. 2015. National Register of Historic Places Form: F.W. Woolworth Co. Store - Renton. Kingstree Studios, Tacoma, Washington.		1											1				Y		Context on Woolworth Company, some context for commerce in Renton.
Taylor, Holly. 1995. Cultural History Research Project: King County Parks System.			1											1			Y	King County Historic Preservation	Brief overviews of different King County parks; 77 pages total. Includes bibliography.
Taylor, Holly. 2011. Duwamish Industrial Area Historic Context-Draft. Prepared for City of Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.					1		1						1				Y	SWCA	Defines Duwamish Industrial Area as lower reaches of Duwamish River, including filled tidelands bordering Pioneer Square on north and Georgetown/South Park on south. Major topics include Aboriginal Landscape, Early Industrial Development and Railroad Arrival, 1890s Harbor Line Commission and Tidelands, West Side of the Harbor, 1900-1910-Railroads and Regrades (includes anchor businesses), 1914-1918 maritime Trade, Shipbuilding, WWI, 1919-1929 Labor Movement and Post War Economy, 1930-1940 great Depression and WWII, Postwar Development and Economic Expansion 1946-1970, Contemporary Era, Cleanup and Redevelopment. Bibliography, some maps and photos. No property types or additional discussion
Taylor, Holly. 2014. National Register of Historic Places Form: Nelson-Parker House. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.	2			3					1				1				Y		NRHP Nomination Form for 1896 hand-hewn cedar plank house outside of Woodinville in the vicinity of Cottage Lake. Includes a history of the Sammamish Valley and Cottage Lake area, and Nordic immigration and settlement in the area. Once owned by the Motomatsu Family.
Thorndale, C. William. 1965. Washington's Green River Coal Country, 1880-1930. Masters Thesis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.			2		1					3				1			Y		History of area covered by the seven 1902 precincts of Durham, Cumberland, Palmer, Leary (Ravensdale,) Black Diamond, Lawson, and Franklin. Has chapters on the Oregon Improvement Company, the knights of labor, Black Diamond, and coal mining in general.
Throop, E. Gail. 1984. USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the State of Oregon and Washington Built by the Civilian Concervation Corps. Prepared for U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.						1				1					1		Y		NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form. Includes extensive history of the CCC and the Forest Service in Washington and Oregon.
Throop, E. Gail. 1986. National Register of Historic Places Form: North Bend Ranger Station. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Portland, Oregon.						1							1				Y		NRHP Nomination from for the North Bend Ranger Station; a continuation for Throop 1984, the MDP for Forest Service Administrative Buildings in Washington and Oregon Built by the CCC. Describes structures, no history.

Reference	Agriculture	Commerce	Community Development	Ethnic Heritage	Industry	Government	Maritime	Military	Settlement	Social and Political Development	Transmission and Generation	Transportation	City	County	State	National	Digital Version?	Source/URL	Comments
Thursvy, Lori, Jennifer Bryant, Trina Meiser, and Colin Recksieck. 2013. Naval Air Station Whidbey Island Cold War Historic Context. Contract No: N44255-08-D-3008-XE55. Prepared for Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic.								1							1		Y		83 pages. Includes a general overview of the Cold War, 1946-1989, and defines property types for Naval Air Stations.
Tobin, Caroline. 1992. History of King County's Parks System. Prepared for King County Parks Division Parks, Planning and Resources Department.			1											1			Y	King County Historic Preservation	18-page history of King County Parks system; few endnotes, includes bibliography and timeline.
Tobin, Caroline C. 1986. Lake Union and Ship Canal Historical Use Study. Lake Union/Ship Canal/Shilshole Bay Water Quality Management Program, City of Seattle.					1								1				Y		No TOC, 38 pages. Identifies historic uses and sources of pollution. Includes a history of development on Lake Union and the Ship Canal in Seattle.
URS Group. 2012. Draft USPS Nationwide Historic Context Study: Postal Facilities Constructed or Occupied Between 1940 and 1971. Prepared for United States Postal Service. URS Group, Germantown, Maryland.			1													1	Y		240 pages. Intended to be used to evaluate NRHP eligibility of USPS properties constructed or occupied between 1940 and 1971.
Valentino, Alicia, Tom Ostrander, Katherine F. Wilson, and Chris Lockwood. 2016. South Magnolia CSO Project, Seattle, King County, Washington: Results of Data Recovery at 45-KI-1200. Prepared for King County Wastewater Treatment Division. ESA, Seattle, Washington.		3	1	2						2			1				Y		Reports on the results of data recovery at site 45KI1200, at Smith Cove in Seattle. Provides historical information regarding occupation and use of the Smith Cove tidal flats during a period approximately between 1911 and 1942. The broad research topics that are addressed through data recovery include Commerce and Trade, Domestic Living, and Ethnic Heritage.
Valentino, Alicia. 2015. North Access Connection Project, Archaeological Investigations, 45KI958, King County, Washington: Technical Memorandum. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation. ESA, Seattle, Washington.													1				Y		Reports on testing for NRHP evaluation of site 45KI958. Site includes structural remains from multiple buildings and a largely domestic assemblage of artifacts. No realy history section.
Washington Commission on Asian Pacific American Affairs. 2001. Asian Pacific American Heritage Resource Guide for Washington State K-12 Schools. The State of Washington Commission on Asian Pacific American Affairs, Seattle, Washington.				1											1		Y		Curriculum guide for schools. Includes an extensive hisotry of Asian Americans in Washington State that explores broad themes around migration, labor, community development, political empowerment, identity, and citizenship and general concepts around cultural similarities and differences, discrimination, and the quest for equal treatment as they were and are experienced by Asian Pacific Americans.
Washington State Highway Department. 1966. History of Roads and Highways in the State of Washington. Washington State Highway Department.												1			1		Y		Overview of road and highway history in Washington. No citations or bibliography.

Reference	Agriculture	Commerce	Community Development	Ethnic Heritage	Industry	Government	Maritime	Military	Settlement	Social and Political Development	Transmission and Generation	Transportation	City	County	State	National	Digital Version?	Source/URL	Comments
Wickwire, Cathy, 2000. Meadowbrook Corner Supplement to Historic Resources Survey and Inventory Update for the City of Snoqualmie. Prepared for City of Snoqualmie and the King County Historic Preservation Program.			1										1				Y	King County Historic Preservation	13 properties. Historic context overview for City of Snoqualmie (4 pages); no citations or bibliography.
Wickwire, Cathy, 2001. National Register of Historic Places Form: McGrath Café and Hotel (The McGrath). King County Landmarks and Heritage Program, Seattle, Washington.		1											1				Y		NRHP Nomination including a 10-page statement of significance with a history of North Bend and the hotel/café.
Williamson, R.J. 1977. National Register of Historic Places Form: West Point Light Station. 13th Coast Guard District, Seattle, Washington.												1			1		Y		NRHP Nomination form with very short statement of significance. No real history. Seattle
Willingham, William F., and Robert E. Ficken. 1992. Northwest Passages: A History of the Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Volume 1: 1896-1920. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Seattle, Washington					1			1	1	1		1			1		Y		173 pages detailing the early history of the US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Deals with early forts and roads, and opening early water transportation routes, and waterway improvements. The last chapter deals with construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal.
Willingham, William F. 2006. Northwest Passages: History of the Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Volume II: 1920-1970 . Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Seattle, Washington.	1							1		1					1		Y		171 pages detailing the later history of the US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District. Includes irrigation projects, harbor dredging, daming and diking, and canals. Also deals with WW II and large hydroelectric projects.
Willis, Terry R. 1997. Unemployed Citizens of Seattle, 1900-1933: Hulet Wells, Seattle Labor, and the Struggle for Economic Security. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.										1			1				Y		Dissertation, History. 327 pages. Includes sections on the economic history of Seattle and the political social groups, primarly the Unemployed Citizens' League, that were organized as a response.
Wilt, Julie. 2012. Monitoring and Recording of Two Buried Walls (45KI1084 and 45KI1085) in the Seattle Central Waterfront District. Prepared for Seattle City Light. CH2M Hill, Portland, Oregon.																	Y		Reports on the structural remains of two walls found along the central waterfront in Seattle. No history.
Wright, Katelyn E., 2008. National Register of Historic Places Form: Preston Community Clubhouse. King County Historic Preservation Program, Seattle, Washington.										1			1				Y		5-page statement of significance including a history of the town of Preston, the Community Club, and the WPA.
Younger, Erin. 1992. National Register of Historic Places Form: Camp North Bend. King County Landmarks Commission, Seattle, Washington.						1				1				1			Y		NRHP Nomination from. Includes a brief history of the CCC in general, the CCC in Washington State, and Camp North Bend.

APPENDIX D: HISTORICAL SITES TABLE

Appendix D. Historical Site Data. Note: NRHP status is taken from DAHP's WISAARD and often is contradicted by other sources.

Site No.	Site Name	Recorder/ Date	Time Period	Primary theme	Feature System	Property Type	Ethnicity	Property	Archaeological Property	Pre-Contact	NRHP Status
45KI0024	Fort Lawton Waste Disposal Site	Solland 1977	1900-1971	Military	Support	Services		Waste disposal site (dump)	Complex: domestic debris, specialized debris		Unevaluated
45KI0026	Damburat Homestead	Lewarch 1977; Larson 1984	1890-1920 [lh changed date based on ceramics]	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Homestead	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Potentially eligible
45KI0027	Unnamed: Ceramic scatter	Lewarch 1977	Indeterminate	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Earthenware scatter	Simple: domestic debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0028	Cedar Lake Logging Company Site	Lewarch 1977; Larson 1984	1900-1918	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Log boom, vessel	Complex: structure, object, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0036	Government Meadows Camp	Hedlund 1977; McDonald 1989	Indeterminate	Native American	Residential	Field camp	Native American	Huckleberry Camp	Simple: domestic debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI0041	Canoe	Holmes and Possehl 1963	Ethnohistoric/ early historic	Native American	Non-residential	Transportation	Native American	Canoe	Simple: object	X	Unevaluated
45KI0044	Joseph Greiner, Sr. homestead	Carter 1978	1901-1917	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Homestead	Complex: building remnant, grade, landscape feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0045	Morgan Logging Camp	Carter 1978	1930s	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: building remnant, grade, structure remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris,		Determined eligible
45KI0046	Timber Claim Cabin A	Maks 1978	1905-1909	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber Claim	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI0047	Timber Claim Cabin C	Maks 1978	1905-1908	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber Claim	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0048	Cabin B	Maks 1978	1900-1915	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber Claim	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI0049	Timber Claim Cabin D	Maks 1978	1900-1915	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber Claim	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0052	Duwamish Winter Village	Hanley 1979	Ethnohistoric/ early historic	Native American	Residential	Village	Native American	Village	Indeterminate: not relocated	X	Unevaluated
45KI0055	McDevitt Site	Mattson 1980; Williams 2006; LeTourneau 2008	1900	Agriculture	Farm	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Debris scatter.	Simple: debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0056	Tolt River Foot Bridge	Harvey 1980	unknown	Transportation	Trail	Engineering		Footbridge	Simple: structure		Unevaluated
45KI0057	Stossel Creek Cabin	Harvey 1980	1920-1933	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Cabin	Simple: building		Unevaluated
45KI0061	Hull Creek Trestle Dump	Randolph 1981	1908	Transportation	Railroad	Construction		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: domestic debris		Unevaluated

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Site No.	Site Name	Recorder/ Date	Time Period	Primary theme	Feature System	Property Type	Ethnicity	Property	Archaeological Property	Pre-Contact	NRHP Status
45KI0062	Fort Muckleshoot	Hedlund 1981	1855-56	Native American	Residential	Individual	Native American	Allotment	Simple: architectural debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI0085	Seattle City Cemetery; Denny Park Cemetery	Cemetery Report, n.d.	1861-1884	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Chinese, African Americans	Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined eligible
45KI0141	Newcastle Cemetery; I.O.O.F. Cemetery; Lake Boren Cemetery; Coal Creek Cemetery; Coal Miner's Cemetery; Newcastle Odd Fellows Cemetery	Cemetery Report, n.d.	1879-1979	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization	Chinese, African Americans	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined eligible
45KI0144	Fall City Cemetery; I.O.O.F. Cemetery; Old City Cemetery	Cemetery Report, n.d.	1877-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal, Native American	Native American	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined eligible
45KI0205	Old Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road	Ferrel 1969; Montgomery 1997; Davison and Swain 2007; Burdick 2012	1865-1915	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Wagon Road	Simple: grade		National Register
45KI0208	Downey Homestead	Flower and Downey 1973; Wissel 1978; McDaniel and Stegner 2013	1870-1975	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Homestead	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris		Unevaluated
45KI0211	Renton Coal Mine	Tingwall, Goetz, Raben, and Bundy 2007; Smith 2014	1873-1920/1975	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Extraction		Mine: Hoist houses, waste rock, portal	Complex: structure, industrial feature		Determined not eligible
45KI0211	Renton Civic Dump	Tingwall, Goetz, Raben, and Bundy 2007; Smith 2014	1920-1975	Settlement	Urban	Solid Waste Management		Landfill	Complex: solid waste		Determined not eligible
45KI0233	Great Northern Railway: Stevens Pass Right-of-Way	Delony 1976	1893 - present	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Tunnel, grade. snowsheds	Complex: grade, structure		Potentially eligible
45KI0244	King Street Station	Merrill 2011-2012	1904-1906	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Pre-station building remnants, coal bunkers, building debris	Complex: building remnant, structure remnant, architectural debris		National Register
45KI0247	White River Bridge	Soderberg 1979	Unknown	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Bridge	Simple: structure		Removed
45KI0264	Hubers Site (Fort Mucklehoot)	Larson 1985	1850-1920	Native American	Residential	Individual	Native American	Homestead	Complex: grade, structure remnant, domestic debris	X	Unevaluated

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Site No.	Site Name	Recorder/ Date	Time Period	Primary theme	Feature System	Property Type	Ethnicity	Property	Archaeological Property	Pre-Contact	NRHP Status
45KI0273	Unnamed	Benson and Moura 1985; Cooper 2011	1910- 1950s	Industry	Logging	Support		Industrial and domestic debris	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0274	Unnamed	Benson and Moura 1985; Cooper 2011	1910- 1950s	Industry	Logging	Support		Industrial and domestic debris	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0275	Unnamed	Benson and Moura 1985; Cooper 2011	1910- 1950s	Industry	Logging	Support		Industrial and domestic debris	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0276	Unnamed	Benson and Moura 1985; Cooper 2011	1910- 1950s	Industry	Logging	Support		Industrial and domestic debris	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0278	Unnamed	Benson and Moura 1985; Cooper 2011	1910-1950s	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Insulator, cable.	Simple: object	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0280	Unnamed	Benson and Moura 1985; Cooper 2011	1910-1950s	Industry	Logging	Support		Industrial and domestic debris	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0282	Koss Homestead	Benson 1985; Forsman and Lewarch 1996/2008	1891- 1960	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Homestead	Complex: building, grade, landscape feature, domestic debris, industrial debris		Unevaluated
45KI0283	Baldi/Garibaldi Railroad Siding, Railroad Settlement, Lumber Mill, Logging Camp McDonald Farm	Benson 1985; LAAS 1996	1900- 1930	Industry Transportation Agriculture	Logging Railroad Farm	Support	Japanese	Townsite, millsite Millsite Farm	Complex: grade, landscape feature, structure, architectural debris, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0284	Humphrey	Benson 1985; LAAS 1996	early 1900s	Transportation	Railroad	Support		Townsite (railroad, logging)	Complex: conveyance, structure, landscape feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Unevaluated
45KI0285	Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad in Renton	Cavazos 1985	1874	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0286	Logging Dump #1 and #2	Larson 1985 and 1986	1934-1937	Industry	Logging	Support		Waste disposal site (dump)	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0287	Camp 2	Larson 1985	1911-1914	Settlement	Urban	Water supply & treatment		Work camp	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI0288	Camp 1- Nursery	Larson 1985 and 1986	1904-1925	Settlement	Urban	Water supply & treatment		Work camp	Complex: building remnant, structure remnant, domestic feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible

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Site No.	Site Name	Recorder/ Date	Time Period	Primary theme	Feature System	Property Type	Ethnicity	Property	Archaeological Property	Pre-Contact	NRHP Status
45KI0289	Camp 2- Dump	Larson 1985 and 1986	1900-1915	Settlement	Urban	Water supply & treatment		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0292	Unnamed	Miss 1987	Unknown	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Hand dug well	Simple: domestic feature		Unevaluated
45KI0294	Unnamed	Miss 1987	1890s-1910s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI0295	Northern Pacific Railroad	Miss 1987; Latas 1988	1890-1905	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Tunnel and bridge remnants	Complex: structure, structure remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI0400	Nippon- Alpine	Whitlam 1988	1910s- 1928	Industry	Logging	Support, Processing	Japanese	Townsite, millsite	Complex: building remnant, structure, architectural debris, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0401	Franklin townsite and Cemetery	Hedlund 1988/ 2006; Cemetery Report 2009	1880s-1950s	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Extraction, Support, Transportation		Townsite Mine: headworks, shaft, quarry, grade, waterline	Complex: grade, conveyance, structure remnant, industrial feature, landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI0401	Franklin Townsite Cemetery	Hedlund 1988/ 2006; Cemetery Report 2009	1890s-1950s	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Potentially eligible
45KI0402	PB4Y-2 Privateer	Mester	1956	Military	Operation	Air		Submerged aircraft	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0403	Pv2D Harpoon	Mester	1947	Military	Operation	Air		Submerged aircraft	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0404	PBM-3 Mariner	Mester	1949	Military	Operation	Air		Submerged aircraft	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0405	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Small boat	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0406	*A J Fuller*	Cox 1988	1918	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Wooden sailing	Simple: object		Determined eligible
45KI0407	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Indeterminate vessel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0408	*Multnomah*	Cox 1988	1885-1911	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Stern wheeler	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0409	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Sailing vessel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0410	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Barge	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0411	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Barge	Simple: object		Unevaluated

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Site No.	Site Name	Recorder/ Date	Time Period	Primary theme	Feature System	Property Type	Ethnicity	Property	Archaeological Property	Pre-Contact	NRHP Status
45KI0412	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Indeterminate vessel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0413	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Indeterminate vessel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0414	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Indeterminate vessel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0415	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Operation	Submerge d vessel	Indeterminate vessel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0416	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Indeterminate vessel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0417	Unnamed	Cox 1988	Unknown	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Indeterminate vessel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0418	Garcia	Ford 1988; McDonald 1990	1910-1940	Transportation	Railroad	Support		Townsite	Complex: building remnant, grade, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0419	Foss River Railroad Grade Remnant	Bishop and Davis 1989; McDonald 1990	1917	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Unevaluated
45KI0420	Lower Martin Camp Site	Gleason and Cheung 1989; Hess and Stumpf 1990	1890-1940	Federal Administration	Operation	Submerged vessel		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, specialized (traps)		Potentially eligible
45KI0421	Sullivan's Camp Site	Cheung and Gleason 1989; Stump and Hess 1990	1890s-1920s	Transportation	Railroad	Construction		Work camp	Complex: building remnant, solid waste, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0424	SB-2U-3 Vindicator	Mester 1990	1940s	Military	Operation	Submerged vessel		Submerged aircraft	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0425	Unnamed	Mester 1990	1940s	Military	Maintenance	Shipyard/boat building		Submerged aircraft	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0426	NFG-1D Corsair #87833	Mester	1950	Military	Operation	Submerged vessel		Submerged aircraft	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0427	Grumman F4F Wildcat #4097	Mester 1991; SCRET 2006	1940s	Military	Operation	Submerged vessel		Submerged aircraft	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0431	Allentown Shell Midden	Lewarch 1992	Pre-contact to 1850s	Native American	Residential	Field camp	Native American	Fishing location	Simple: domestic debris	X	Determined eligible
45KI0433	Steamer Tug *Chehalis* Coal Cars	Mester 1992	1875	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Submerged barge & coal cars	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0434	Rainy Season Lake, Moncton	Hicks 1993	1907-1915	Transportation	Railroad	Support		Townsite	Complex: building remnant, domestic feature, grade, architectural debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI0435	Mule Spring Camp	Nelson 1993; Hollenbeck 1996	Unknown	Native American	Residential	Field camp	Native American	Huckleberry Camp	Complex: structure, domestic debris	X	Determined eligible

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45KI0439	Renton Sears-Fred Meyer Store Site	Lewarch	Unknown	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate	Native American	Debris	Simple: debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0440	Page/Buffelen Mill	Lewarch 1995; Kelly 2005-2006	1901-1930s	Industry	Engineering	Wharf	Japanese	Mill	Complex: grade, landscape feature, structure, architectural debris, domestic debris, industrial debris,		Potentially eligible
45KI0441	Glory of the Seas	Stilson 1995	1869-1923	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Clipper ship	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0442	Unnamed	Stone and Riley 1995	Indeterminate	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Opportunistic waste disposal	Simple: domestic debris		Unevaluated
45KI0447	Japantown at Selleck	Bowden 1996	1907-1938	Industry	Engineering	Pier	Japanese	Townsite	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris, landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI0448	Tonga Ridge Meadow	Samuelson, Bonnifield and Ritchie 1994; Huelsbeck and Ritchie 1995	1930s	Native American	Residential	Field camp	Native American	Huckleberry Camp	Complex: domestic feature, domestic debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0450	George Nelson Allotment Site	Robbins 1997	Pre-contact to historic	Native American	Residential	Individual	Native American	Allotment	Complex: domestic feature, specialized debris, debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0451	Grade of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad	Hudson and Nelson 1997; Murphy and Iversen 2000; Norman 2001; Nelson 2001; Hamilton, Johnson 2004; LeTourneau 2005; Cooper and Sparks 2006; Luttrell 2007; LeTourneau 2009; Gilpin 2010; Hoyt and Johnson 2011; Chambers 2012; Wilt 2012; Berger 2014	1880s- present	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
45KI0452	Gilman Water Company/Old Issaquah Water Works	Hudson and Nelson 1997	1893- late 1960s	Settlement	Urban	Water supply & treatment		Water system remnants	Complex: conveyance, landscape feature, structure remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI0453	Poured concrete and block foundation	Hudson and Nelson 1997	1955-1968	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundation	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI0455	Fares' Homestead-Tollgate Farm- Fisk House	Podzorski 1997; Bennett 1999; Lockwood 2012	1856- 1952	Settlement, Agriculture	Non-urban	Land withdrawal	Native American	Homestead, dairy farm	Complex: building, building remnant, grade, structure, architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Potentially eligible

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45KI0455	Fort Smalley	Podzorski 1997; Bennett 1999; Lockwood 2012	1855-56	Military	Operation	Land	Native American	Fort -- not located	Indeterminate	X	Potentially eligible
45KI0456	The Baba´kʷob Site	Lewarch 1998	1880s-1890s	Native American	Residential	Winter Village	Native American	Village	Complex: domestic debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI0459	Bone Lake Trail	Nelson 1993; Hollenbeck 1997	1898-1956	Native American	Non-residential	Transportation	Native American	Trail	Simple: grade	X	Determined not eligible
45KI0460	Christoff Trail	Nelson 1993; Hollenbeck 1997	1898-1956	Native American	Non-residential	Transportation	Native American	Trail	Simple: grade	X	Determined not eligible
45KI0461	Section 18/Canton Trail	Nelson 1993; Hollenbeck 1997	1926-1936	Native American	Non-residential	Transportation	Native American	Trail	Simple: grade	X	Determined not eligible
45KI0462	Twin Creeks Trail	Nelson 1993; Hollenbeck 1997	1910-1956	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Trail	Simple: grade	X	Determined not eligible
45KI0463	Grass Mountain/ Huckleberry Divide Trail	Nelson 1993; Hollenbeck 1997; Forsman and Larson 1999	1898-1956	Native American	Non-residential	Transportation	Native American	Trail	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
45KI0466	Keller Farm Historic Road and Log Bridge Site	Norman 1999; Livingston, Schneyder and Sparks 2009	1871-1980s	Agriculture	Farm	Support		Road, bridge, domestic debris	Complex: grade, structure, structure remnant, domestic debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI0467	Union Hill Road Site	Norman 1999	1871-1930s	Agriculture	Dairy Farm	Indeterminate	Native American	Isolate: subsurface glass fragments	Simple: domestic debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI0468	Snag Trail [Trail, 97-MBS-15]	Nelson 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	1917-1942	Transportation	Trail	Engineering		Tread	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0469	Kelly Butte Lookout [97-MBS-13]	Nelson 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	1923-1991	Federal Administration	USFS	Fire Suppression		Lookout	Complex: building, domestic feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0470	Creek Bottom Trail	Arthur; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	Post 1947	Transportation	Trail	Engineering		Tread	Simple: grade		Unevaluated
45KI0472	Section 6 Ridge Trail	Arthur; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	Post 1947	Transportation	Trail	Engineering		Tread	Simple: grade		Unevaluated
45KI0473	Section 32 Trail	Nelson and Miller 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	Post 1947	Transportation	Trail	Engineering		Tread	Simple: grade		Unevaluated
45KI0474	Sawmill Creek Trail	Nelson and Rampp 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997; Hollenbeck 1998	1910-1950	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Trail	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
45KI0475	Champion Ridge Trail	Arthur; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	Unknown	Transportation	Trail	Engineering		Tread	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible

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45KI0476	Williams Hole Boulder Shelter	Arthur, Updated by Liddle and Nelson 1997; Nelson, Burtchard and Stone 1997; Burtchard 1997	post 1900 to 1997	Federal Administration	USFS	Commodity extraction: timber	Native American	Campsite	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI0478	Smay Creek Debris Scatter	Nelson 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	1930s-1950s	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: grade, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0479	Hot Springs Trail	Arthur 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	1917	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Trail	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0480	McCain Creek Ridge Trail	Nelson and Rampp 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997; Hollenbeck 1998	1922-1950	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Trail	Simple: grade		Unevaluated
45KI0482	World Trade Center North Historic Site	Liddle 1999	1880s to early 1900s	Settlement	Urban	Landmaking		Waste disposal	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris, industrial debris		Unevaluated
45KI0488	Monohon	Norman 1999	1880s -1930	Industry	Logging	Support		Townsite	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0490	Phillip Starr Allotment Site	Murphy 2000	Late 1800s - early 1900s	Native American	Residential	Individual	Native American	Allotment	Simple: object	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0494	Gilbert Courville Allotment Site	Murphy 2000	Early 1900s	Native American	Residential	Individual	Native American	Allotment	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0496	McDonald Ridge Stove	Stilson 2000	Post 1946	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0497	Lower Griffin Creek Site	Davis 2000	1800s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate	Native American	Domestic debris	Simple: domestic debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0498	Auburn Station Garage Site	LeTourneau 2001	Late 1800s- early 1900s	Settlement	Urban	Residential	Native American	Architectural & domestic debris	Complex: conveyance, architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0502	Northern Pacific Railroad belt line	Cole 2000	1911	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Trestle	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
45KI0503	Kent Station Garage Site	LeTourneau 2001	1900-1960	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Domestic debris	Simple: domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0504	Viva Steam Donkey	Stilson 2001	post 1882	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Machinery: steam donkey	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0505	Tolt-McDonald	Schalk and Schwarzmiller 2001	mid- 1800s	Native American	Non-residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Burial (removed)	Simple: funerary		Potentially eligible
45KI0509	Unnamed	Bialas 2001	1900s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system	Simple: industrial debris		Determined not eligible

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45KI0510	BPA Kangley-Echo Lake CMT Survey Pit Site	Hartzell 2001; Bialas 2003	Historic, likely	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system, trench	Complex: industrial debris, landscape feature		Determined not eligible
45KI0515	Line of Transportation (Railroad grade?)	Herbel 2001	1890-1920	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0516	Joseph Foster Site	Roedel 2002	1870s	Native American	Residential	Indeterminate	Native American	Mixed lithic and historic artifacts on Donation claim	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris	x	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0517	Camp Joy	Swain 2002; Brandon Sybrowksy 2014	late 1930s-1950s	Federal Administration	CCC	Maintenance & work facilities		Water system	Complex: building remnant, grade, structure remnant, architectural debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0518	Railroad Grade	Swain 2001	1930s-1940s	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0519	Logging Scatter	Swain 2002	Unknown	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system	Complex: landscape feature, domestic debris, industrial debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0520	Marker Posts	Swain 2002	Unknown	Federal Administration	USFS	Administration		Marker posts	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0521	Drag Saw Parts	Swain 2002	Unknown	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Machinery: Drag saw	Complex: industrial debris, object		Determined not eligible
45KI0522	Old Quaker Bottle	Swain 2002	Unknown	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0523	"The Thing"	Swain 2002	Unknown	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Machinery: Boiler tank	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0524	Horse Shoe	Swain 2002	Unknown	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: Horse shoe	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0525	Brown Liquor Bottle	Swain 2002	Unknown	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0526	Saw Oil Bottle	Swain 2002	Unknown	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Hand tools	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0527	Lower Creek Road #6030 Bridges (2)	Swain 2002	1959 to present	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Road bridges	Complex: grade, structure		Potentially eligible
45KI0529	Unnamed	Cole 2002	ca 1910-1920	Settlement	Urban	Landmaking		Waste disposal	Simple: landscape feature		Determined not eligible
45KI0530	Unnamed	Cole 2002		Settlement	Urban	Landmaking		Waste disposal	Simple: landscape feature		Determined not eligible
45KI0532	Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul and Pacific Railroad	Historical Research Associates, Inc. 1997, 2003	1905-1980	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade, bridges and other structures, signals, telephone/telegraph wire	Complex: building remnant, conveyance, structure, structure remnant, architectural debris, industrial debris,		Determined not eligible

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45KI0533	Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul and Pacific Railroad	Historical Research Associates, Inc. 1997	1909-1980	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Culvert and bridge	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI0535	Edgewick Lumber Mill	Babcock 1993	1906-1919	Industry	Logging	Processing		Mill	Complex: industrial feature, structure remnant, industrial debris,		Potentially eligible
45KI0536	Grand Ridge Mine	Nelson 1997; Norman 1996; Hungar 1996	1889-1974	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Extraction		Mine: building, grade, pond, waste rock	Complex: building remnant, grade, industrial feature, landscape feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0537	Concrete Foundations- Late 19th- Early 20th Century Rural Residence	Hudson and Nelson 1998	1890-1970	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundation	Complex: building remnant, landscape feature		Determined not eligible
45KI0538	Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad	Hudson 1996; Iversen 2001; Smith 2014	1874- present	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0541	Railroad Camp	Larson 1990; Hamilton 2000	1907-1960s	Transportation	Railroad	Construction		Work camp	Complex: building, building remnant, domestic debris, industrial debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0542	Historic debris scatter--which RR?	Norman 1996	Early 1900s	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Building debris, foundations	Complex: building remnant, industrial feature, architectural debris, industrial debris		Unevaluated
45KI0543	Moore Farmstead	Sandy Hunt 1981	1903-1960	Agriculture	Farm	Domestic		Residence, outbuildings, dump	Complex: building, solid waste, architectural debris		Unevaluated
45KI0544	South Alki School Site	Nelson 2000	1900-1920	Social and Cultural	Education	Facilities		School site	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Unevaluated
45KI0545	Historic debris scatter	Hungar 1996	early 1900s	Transportation	Road	Operation		Isolate: vehicle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0547	Historic pumphouse	Larson 1987	1938	Industry	Logging	Processing		Pumphouse	Simple: building		Potentially eligible
45KI0548	Meadowbrook Historic Ruins	Podzorski 1998	1900s	Agriculture	Farm	Storage		Silo, barn remnants	Complex: building remnant, structure remnant, architectural debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0549	Williams Farmstead Site	Roedel 2002	1924	Agriculture	Farm	Domestic		Residence	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0551	6307 SW Marguerite Court	Juell	1840s-1880s	Native American	Non-residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Burial	Simple: funerary		Unevaluated

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45KI0553	Matt Dairy Farm Dump Site	Roedel and Trudel 2003	1950-1980	Agriculture	Dairy Farm	Domestic		Waste disposal site (dump)	Complex: domestic debris, specialized debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0569	Historic Homestead	Shong 2004	1908-1970	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundation	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI0577	Unnamed	Kopperl 2003	1928	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundations, vegetation	Complex: building remnant, landscape feature	X	Unevaluated
45KI0603	Bothell Pioneer Cemetery	Cemetery Report, n.d.	1889-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Unclear
45KI0634	Saint Edwards Seminary Graveyard	Cemetery Report, n.d.	1932-1977	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious		Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Unclear
45KI0644	Black Diamond Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1877-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Unclear
45KI0654	Rex River Historic Dump Site	Schwarzmiller 2004	1929-1933	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: grade, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0655	Mary Olson Farm	Kaehler 2003; Ferris 2009	1879-1960s	Agriculture	Farm	Domestic	Swedish	Yard midden	Simple: domestic debris	X	National Register
45KI0680	Jeffs Farm	Nelson 2003	Late 1800s early 1900s	Settlement, Native American	Non-urban	Land withdrawal	Native American	Cash entry, 1872	Complex: domestic feature, landscape feature, architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0681	Trail Puncheon/ Middle Fork Trail	Swain 2002; Hollenbeck 2003	1900s to present	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Trail	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
45KI0682	Rainy Creek/ Waterline	Swain 2002; Hollenbeck 2002	1915-1930	Settlement	Non-urban	Water supply & treatment		Water line	Complex: conveyance, structural remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI0683	Clarke-McNary Act Commemorative Marker	Stilson and Johnson 2003	1951 to present	Federal Administration	USFS	Fire Suppression		Isolate: Commemorative plaque	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0685	Sinking Ship Areaway	Lewarch and Kaehler 2003	1883-1960s	Commerce	Urban	Food & Lodging		Hotel	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI0687	Rainier Valley York Station	Goldberg 2003	late 1800s early 1900s	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI0688	Seattle Industrial District Landfill	LeTourneau and Zuccotti 2003	1920-1955	Settlement	Urban	Landmaking		Waste disposal	Simple: landscape feature		Determined not eligible
45KI0689	Osceola Community Dump Site	Kaehler 2003	1890-1960	Settlement	Non-urban	Solid Waste Management		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Determined not eligible
45KI0690	Denny Creek Summer Home Lot # 18	Trost 2003	1940s	Federal Administration	USFS	Recreation		Cabin	Simple: building		Determined eligible
45KI0691	Denny Creek Recreational Residence	Trost 2003	1918-2002	Federal Administration	USFS	Recreation		Cabin	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible

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45KI0693	Railroad Grade	Stilson 2003	1900-1930	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade, cable system, machinery	Complex: grade, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0694	Meridian Valley Flume Site	Kent 2003	Unknown	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate	Native American	Architectural & domestic debris	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI0698	Railroad/Road Grade	Montgomery 2004	early 1900s	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0699	Unnamed	Allen and Smith 2004	early 1900s	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0700	Railroad Grade	Ozbun 2004	early 1900s	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0701	Unnamed	Smith 2004	Indeterminate	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Opportunistic waste disposal	Simple: domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0703	Duwamish Gardens/Ray Carrossino Farmstead	Allen and Johnson 2014	1882-early 1900s	Agriculture	Horticulture	Domestic, production	Italian	Dwelling, architectural & domestic debris	Complex: building, architectural debris, domestic debris		Historic component determined not eligible
45KI0704	Maxwell Corduroy Road Site	Roedel 2004	1890s-1910s	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Corduroy road	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0711	Apex Mine Adit #4 and Upper Tram Terminal	Johnson 2003	1892-1943	Industry	Mining	Extraction, Processing, Transportation		Mine: Adit, stamp mill, road, tram	Complex: grade, industrial feature, object, structure remnant		Determined eligible
45KI0712	Damon Mine	Swain 2002	1890s-1960s	Industry	Mining	Extraction		Mine: adit, machinery, ore cart rail system	Complex: industrial feature, structure, industrial debris		Determined eligible
45KI0713	Apex Mine Adits 1, 2 and 3	Swain 2002	1892-1943	Industry	Mining	Extraction		Mine: adit portals	Simple: industrial feature		Determined eligible
45KI0714	Puncheon Roads, Waterline, Power Plant for Apex Mine	Swain 2003	1892-1943	Industry	Mining	Support		Dam, powerplant, conveyance, puncheon roads	Complex: grade, conveyance, landscape feature, structure		Determined eligible
45KI0715	Old Cascade Highway Segment	Luttrell and Ives 2005	1913-1925	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
45KI0716	Unnamed	Luttrell and Ives 2005	1890-1914	Transportation	Railroad	Indeterminate		Waste disposal site	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris		Determined eligible
45KI0719	Unnamed	Luttrell 2005; Bartoy 2013	1936	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundation	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI0721	Lester Bone Bed	Baldwin and Trautman 2005	early 1900s - 1938	Settlement	Non-urban	Solid Waste Management		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible

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45KI0722	Columbia & Puget Sound/Pacific Coast Railroad Grade	Sharley 2005; Lucy Flynn Zuccotti 2010; Alex Stevenson and Chrisanne Beckner 2014	1884-1960s	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0725	Ditch	Sharley 2005	1940-1960s	Industry	Logging	Processing		Mill	Simple: ditch		Potentially eligible
45KI0726	Historic Logging Properties, Logging Camp and Abandoned Railroad Grade	Parvey and Ray 2005	1910-1930s	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: grade, landscape feature, solid waste, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0727	Camp Brown	Parvey 2004	1928-1959	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: building remnant, structure, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0728	CCC Road	Parvey 2004	1930s to present	Federal Administration	CCC	Transportation		Road	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0729	Abandoned railroad grade/North Bend Timber Company Logging Railroad Grade	Parvey 2004; Burdick and Hollenbeck 2013	1920s-1950s	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade, telephone line	Complex: grade, conveyance		Determined not eligible
45KI0730	Isolate	Dampf and DeJoseph 2005	1930s	Agriculture	Indeterminate	Indeterminate		Isolate: Trough	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0734	Historic Farmstead	Kopperl and Carrilho 2006	pre 1931	Agriculture	Farm	Support, Storage		Pumphouse, barn, shed	Complex: building, building remnant, architectural debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0737	Old Pine Street	Cowan 2006; Lockwood 2011	late 1800s-early 1900s	Settlement	Urban	Residential, Transportation, Storm and Wastewater management	German, Jewish, Asian	Domestic debris, puncheon road, drain	Complex: grade, conveyance, structure remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0738	Railroad Grade	Boersema 2006	post 1930	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade	Complex: grade, landscape feature, debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0739	Unnamed	Punke 2006	1940s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Waste disposal	Simple: debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0741	I-405 Northbound MP 19.6	Fallon and Lenz 2006	1920- 1950s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Pumphouse, domestic debris	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0744	Howard Hanson Reservoir Puncheon Logging Road	Cooper 2006 and 2011	1950s	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Road, puncheon	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0748	Forbes Lake East Mitigation Area Historic Site	Ludwig 2006	1930s-1950s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundation, domestic debris	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Potentially eligible

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45KI0749	Northern Pacific Railway, original alignment, Upper Green River (Eagle Gorge)	McCroskey 2006; Cooper, Gerrish, and McWilliams 2011	1880s-1957	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Complex: grade, structure		Potentially eligible
45KI0750	Rock Creek Cabin Site		1940s-1950s	Industry	Logging	Support		Dwelling	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI0751	Unnamed	Sparks 2006	mid 1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Waste disposal	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0756	Juanita Creek Historic Scatter and Prehistoric Isolate	Kanaby 2007	early 1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate	Native American	Opportunistic waste disposal	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0758	Coal Creek Mine	Stipe 2007	1860s to mid 1900s	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Transportation		Flume, cribbed wall	Complex: conveyance, structure		Potentially eligible
45KI0759	Bob Bridge Toyota Site	Kaehler and Thompson 2007	1900 to 1940	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Subsurface domestic debris	Simple: domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0760	Miller Street Landfill	Kiers 2007	1900-1930	Settlement	Urban	Solid Waste Management		Landfill	Complex: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI0761	Wooden Steamer	Calvit and 2005, 2006	1870-1950	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Wooden steamer	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0762	Barge	Calvit and 2005, 2006	1900s	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Barge	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0763	Forest No. 15	Calvit and 2005, 2006	1924-1950	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Barge	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI0764	Everett and Cherry Valley Traction Company Grade	Willis 2007	1911-1917	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0765	Six Ave. S. Refuse Deposit	Fallon 2006	as	Settlement	Urban	Landmaking		Waste disposal	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI0767	Talbot Road Dam and Retaining Walls	Bundy and Chidley 2007	1910-1980	Settlement	Non-urban	Water management		Dam, retaining walls, industrial debris	Complex: structure, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0770	Multnomah (?)	Rice 1988	1885	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Stern Wheeler	Simple: object		Determined eligible
45KI0771	Milk Can	Gilpin 2007	Early- to mid-20th century	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: Milk can	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0772	Westside Trail Historic Scatter and Features	Goetz, Tingwall, Kanaby 2007	1904-1949	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundations, fruit and nut trees, landscaping	Complex: building remnant, conveyance, landscape feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible

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45KI0774	Hobo Springs Water Collection	Parvey 2007	1920s	Industry	Logging	Support		Water system	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
45KI0775	Unnamed	Luttrell 2006	post-1917 and/or 1927-1930	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade fill	Simple: grade		Unevaluated
45KI0776	Unnamed: isolate	Luttrell 2006	Pre-1920	Transportation	Railroad	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0777	Historic Debris Scatter 2	Gilpin, Kaehler 2008	post-1883	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Opportunistic waste disposal	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI0778	Lawson Mine Hoist Remnants	Kaehler, Gilpin 2008	1895 to 1910	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Extraction		Mine: Hoist, machinery	Complex: structure remant, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0779	Bruce Spur of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad	Kaehler, Gilpin 2008	1884-1918	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Transportation		Railroad grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0780	Maks Mine Shed	Kaehler, Gilpin 2008	1955-1960	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Extraction		Mine: shed, machinery	Complex: building, industrial debris, object		Potentially eligible
45KI0781	Lawson Mining Community	Kaehler, Gilpin 2008	1895-1910	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Support		Townsite	Complex: domestic feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0785	Town of Skykomish Dump	Shantry, Kate 2008	1948-1979	Transportation	Railroad	Support		Town waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Unevaluated
45KI0786	2209 Edmonds Avenue Human Burial	Rooke 2008, Chatters 2009	1907-1914	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Isolate		Burial (removed)	Simple: funerary		Unevaluated
45KI0811	Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad tracks	Kaehler and Gilpin 2008	1882-1900s	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0814	Floating Dry Docks YFD 48 and 51	Major 2008	1943	Maritime	Maintenance	Shipyard		Submerged dry docks	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI0820	McClellan Station Landfill	Lewarch and Blukis Onat 2008	pre-1940	Settlement	Urban	Solid Waste Management		Landfill	Complex: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI0821	Unnamed	Lyttle 2008	1928	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Cesspit	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
45KI0822	Beckstrom Hill Historic Road Grade	Kanaby ad Tingwall 2008	early to mid-1900s	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0823	Borrow Pit	Smith 2008	1937-1971	Industry	Logging	Support		Borrow pit, waste disposal	Complex: grade, landscape feature, domestic debris, debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0824	Bullitt House	Smith 2008	1945-1975	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundation, fireplace, septic tank	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible

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45KI0825	Gauthier Mill/ Milwaukee Railroad Tie Mill	Smith 2008	1937-1941	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Road, cable system	Complex: grade, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0826	North/Fenster Farmstead	Hoyt and Harrison 2008	1895-1995	Agriculture	Farm	Domestic, Storage		Residence, barn, shed, fence	Complex: building remnant, landscape feature architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0829	Campbell Lumber Co. Mill	White 2008	1905-1924	Industry	Logging	Processing		Mill	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Potentially eligible
45KI0831	Old Skykomish	Shong 2008, 2009	1895-1920s	Transportation	Railroad	Support		Townsite	Complex: building remnant, domestic feature, structure remnant, domestic debris		Unevaluated
45KI0845	Unnamed: Skykomish Waste Disposal #1		1851-present	Transportation	Railroad	Support		Waste disposal	Simple: solid waste		Unevaluated
45KI0846	Skykomish Timbers	Shantry 2008	1880s to present	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Stacked creosoted timbers	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
45KI0847	Unnamed: Skykomish Waste Disposal #2	Shantry 2008	1913-1950s	Transportation	Railroad	Support		Waste disposal	Simple: solid waste		Unevaluated
45KI0848	Renton Glass Co. factory ruins and retaining wall	Juell, WSDOT, 2009	1907-1911	Industry	Manufacturing	Fabrication		Glass factory	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI0849	Washington Park Landfill	Rooke and Gerrish 2009; Rooke 2011	1907-1929	Settlement	Urban	Solid Waste Management		Landfill	Complex: solid waste		Determined not eligible
45KI0850	Mountain View Cemetery; Auburn Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1890-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0851	Pioneer Cemetery; Slaughter Cemetery; Faucett Cemetery; Japanese Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1866-1996	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Japanese	Cemetery (partially removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0852	White Lake Cemetery; Muckleshoot Reservation Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	ca. 1880-present	Native American	Non-residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Tribal cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0853	First Presbyterian Church of Bellevue Memorial Garden	Cemetery Report, n.d.	Modern?	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Isolate		Memorial garden	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible

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45KI0854	Midlakes Pioneer Cemetery; Bellevue Pioneer Cemetery; Japanese Cemetery; Bellevue Graveyard	Cemetery Report, n.d.	1890-1970	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Japanese	Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0855	Sunset Hills Memorial Park; Sunset Hills Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1950-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Commercial	Japanese, Jewish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0856	Holy Rosary Cemetery; Sacred Heart Cemetery; Franklin Catholic Cemetery; Green River Gorge Catholic Cemetery; Elder Family Cemetery; Franklin Holy Rosary Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	Early 1900s	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0857	Swedish-Bothell Pioneer Cemetery	Anderson Inc. 2010	1893-1925	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization	Swedish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Unevaluated
45KI0859	Carnation Cemetery; Tolt Cemetery; Tolt I.O.O.F.; Masonic Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1905-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0861	Cherry Valley/Duvall Pioneer Cemetery	Anderson Inc. 2010	1885-1909	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Unevaluated
45KI0862	Novelty Cemetery; Novelty Hill Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1901-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0863	Evergreen Memorial Park; Enumclaw Evergreen Cemetery; Evergreen Cemetery; Enumclaw Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1890-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Polish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0864	Holy Family Krain Cemetery; Krain Cemetery; Krain Catholic Cemetery; St. Gall the Abbot Cemetery; Krain Holy Cross Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1889-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious	Austro-Slavonian (sic)	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible

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45KI0866	Gethsemane Cemetery; Gethsemane Catholic Cemetery; St. George Indian School	Cemetery Report n.d.	1888-present	Native American	Non-residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0867	St. George's Cemetery; Old Settlers Cemetery of Spring Valley; St. George's Indian Mission School Cemetery; St. George's Catholic Cemetery	Cemetery Report, n.d.	1881-1970s	Native American	Non-residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0868	Hillside Cemetery; Issaquah City Cemetery; Issaquah Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1890-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0869	Hillcrest Burial Park; Kent Cemetery; Hillcrest Memorial Park; I.O.O.F. Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1890-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization	Japanese	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0870	Meridian Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1903-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0871	Mess Cemetery; Mess Family Cemetery; Mess Methodist Cemetery; Methodist Cemetery; Mess Family Plot	Cemetery Report n.d.	1878-1910	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Family, Native Am	Native American	Interment	Simple: funerary		Unevaluated
45KI0872	Saar Pioneer Cemetery; Peter Saar Cemetery; Kent Methodist Cemetery; Kent Methodist Episcopal Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1873-1949	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious		Cemetery (partially removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0873	St. Patrick Cemetery; Kent Catholic Cemetery; White River Cemetery; O'Brien Cemetery; St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1880s-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious	Irish, German, Belgian	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0874	Suise Creek Cemetery; Soos Creek Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1907-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Finnish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible

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45KI0876	Kirkland Cemetery; Rose Hill Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1886-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0877	Acacia Memorial Park; Acacia Masonic Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1926-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0878	Maple Valley Hobart Cemetery; Hobart Cemetery; Hobart-Maple Valley Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1872-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0879	Marker-Lagesson Cemetery; Lagesson Cemetery; Marker Cemetery; Marker Plot	Cemetery Report n.d.	1889-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Family		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0882	Chapman, Tillie, Grave; Tillie Chapman Grave Site	Cemetery Report n.d.	1900	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Family		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible - NPS
45KI0883	Mount Si Memorial Cemetery; North Bend Memorial; Snoqualmie Pass Camp No. 658 Woodman of the World Cemetery; North Bend Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1888-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0884	Preston Cemetery; Preston City Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1905-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0885	Cedar Lawns Memorial Park; Eastside Memorial Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1905-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0886	Old Redmond Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1884-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible

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45KI0887	Greenwood Memorial Park; Tachell's Greenwood Cemetery; Greenwood Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1910-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0888	Mt. Olivet Cemetery; Iness Cemetery; Renton Pioneer Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1910-present	Native American	Non-residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0889	Hill Grove Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1889-late 1900s	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0890	Washington Memorial Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1930-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Commercial		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0891	Bikur Cholim Cemetery; Bichor Cholem; Cholum King; Bikur Cholin Machzikay Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1890-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious	Jewish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0892	Calvary Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1889-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0893	Chong Wa Benevolent Association Cemetery (Mt Pleasant Cemetery)	Cemetery Report n.d.	1945-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization	Chinese	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0894	Comet Lodge Cemetery; No. 139 IOOF Comet Lodge Cemetery; Old Burial Grounds; Old Georgetown IOOF Cemetery; Graham Street Cemetery; Woodmen of the World; Women Woodworks; Comet Council cemetery; South Beacon Hill Cemetery; Georgetown Cemetery; South Seattle IOOF Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1895-1936	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organiza	Native American	Cemetery (partially removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0895	Crown Hill Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1903-Present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Chinese	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible

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45KI0896	Denny Hotel Cemetery; Old Seattle Uptown Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1853-1860	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Native American?	Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0898	Evergreen -Washelli Cemetery Human Skeletal remnants (HR12-00021); Oaklake Cemetery; Oak Lake; Pacific Lutheran Cemetery; Brotherly Orthodox Cemetery of St. Nicholas; Veterans Memorial Cemetery; St. Demetrios Cemetery; Resthaven	Cemetery Report n.d.	1891-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Russian, Greek, other ethnic groups	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0899	Forest Lawn Cemetery; Montrepose Cemetery; Resthaven Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1907-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0900	Fort Lawton Post Cemetery; Fort Lawton Military Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1898-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Military		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0901	Mount Pleasant Cemetery; Free Methodist Cemetery; Seattle I.O.O.F. Cemetery; I.O.O.F. Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1856-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organiza	Chinese; Muslim, Native American (?)	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0902	Muckleshoot Reservation Cemetery; Indian Cemetery; Old Cemetery; Upper Cemetery; Muckleshoot Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1900-present	Native American	Non-residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Tribal cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0906	Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery; Grand Army Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1884-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organization		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible

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45KI0907	Hills of Eternity Cemetery; Giboth Olum Cemetery; Hebrew Cemetery; Temple de Hirsch Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1889-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious	Jewish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0908	Lake View Cemetery; Seattle Masonic Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1872-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Fraternal Organiza	Native American	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0909	Little White Church Cemetery; Old Seattle Downtown Cemetery; White Church Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1856-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0910	Maple Grave/Memorial ; Boeing Field; King County International Airport; Maple Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1950-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Isolate		Memorial	Simple: object		Determined Eligible
45KI0912	Washelli Cemetery; New Seattle Cemetery; Lakeview Cemetery; Volunteer Park	Cemetery Report n.d.	1884-1887	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Commercial		Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0913	Herzl Memorial Park; Herzl Jewish Cemetery; Herzl Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1912-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious	Jewish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0915	Machzikay Hadath Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1934-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious	Jewish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0916	Seattle Sephardic Brotherhood Cemetery; Adavat Shalom Society Cemetery; Ahavat Shalom Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1937-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious	Jewish	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0918	Riverton Crest Cemetery; Riverton Cemetery; Robbins Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1891-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible

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45KI0920	Maury Island Cemetery; Old Vashon Cemetery; Penbrook Cemetery; Maury Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1887-1946	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Family		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0921	Vashon Island Cemetery; Vashon Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1888-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0922	Paradise Lake Cemetery; Old Maltby Cemetery; Paradise Valley Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1891-2007	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0923	Woodinville Memorial Mead Cemetery; Woodinville Cemetery; Woodinville Memorial Park; Woodinville Memorial Mead	Cemetery Report n.d.	1883-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Native American	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0924	Dearborn South Tideland Site	Shong and Valentino 2009; Cascella 2011 (ICF)	1895-1912	Commerce	Urban	Food & Lodging, Entertainement, Manufacturing, Wholesale, Retail, Services		Subsurface warehouses, hotel kitchen debris, vault, machine shop, lodging	Complex: building remnant, structure remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris, specialized debris		Determined Eligible
45KI0930	Unnamed	Gilpin and Butler, 2009	Pre-1959	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade and loading dock	Complex: building remnant, grade		Unevaluated
45KI0933	Johnson, J. Oscar, Farmstead site	Sharley 2009	1940s	Agriculture	Dairy Farm	Domestic, Storage		Residence, silo, well, vegetation	Complex: building remnant, landscape feature, architectural debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0934	Snoqualmie Three Forks site	Kelly 2009	Pre-contact unknown; Historic mid-1930s to recent	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential	Native American	Architectural & domestic debris	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI0935	Flaming Geyser State Park Burial	Sharley 2009	Historical to late Pre-contact	Native American	Non-residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Burial (removed)	Simple: funerary		Unevaluated
45KI0937	Unnamed	Gilpin 2009	Pre-contact; Historic - pre-1959	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Native American	Indeterminate	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0939	Railroad Grade	Smith 2009	1914-1918	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade, cable system	Complex: grade, industrial debris		Potentially eligible

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45KI0940	Unnamed	NW Archaeological Assoc. 2009	1914-1918	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system	Simple: industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0942	W. L. McCabe's Machine Shop Site	Meyer 2009	1900-1910	Industry	Manufacturing	Fabrication		Machine shop remnants	Complex: building remnant, industrial debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0943	Dearborn North Tideland Site	Shong 2009	1900-1950	Commerce	Urban	Wholesale, Retail, Services		Railroad, streets, commercial buildings, blacksmith shop, domestic debris	Complex: building remnant, grade, structure, domestic debris, specialized debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0944	Unnamed	Shantry 2009	1934-1940	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Subsurface corduroy road	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0945	Historic Lake Washington Boulevard	Jordan, Schneyder and Sparks 2009	1922-1950s	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Unevaluated
45KI0946	Brick Foundation Footings	Boggs and Hoyt 2009	1893-1930s	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Boarding house	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0947	Unnamed	Meyer and Shong 2010	1900-1950	Industry	Manufacturing	Fabrication, Support		Slag pits, architectural debris, domestic debris representing industry (ironworks) and commerce	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris, specialized debris		Determined not eligible
45KI0952	Unnamed	Boggs 2009	1920s-30s	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0955	Unnamed: Hucky Stadium Parking Lot Pipeline	Boggs 2009	early 1900s	Settlement	Urban	Storm & wastewater management		Wood stave pipe	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0958	SDOT Maintenance Yard Site	Van Galder 2010; Valentino 2015	1902-1921	Settlement	Urban	Residential, Commercial	Native American	Residential and commericail building remains	Complex: building remnant, structure remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Potentially eligible
45KI0959	Wood & Iverson RR Grade, Camp and Feb.23, 1925 Wreck Site	Stilson 2010	1905-1936	Industry	Logging	Transportation, Support		Railroad wye, work camp, industrial debris	Complex: grade, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0960	Ravensdale Cemetery	Anderson Inc. 2010	1907-ca. 1950	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Unevaluated

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Site No.	Site Name	Recorder/ Date	Time Period	Primary theme	Feature System	Property Type	Ethnicity	Property	Archaeological Property	Pre-Contact	NRHP Status
45KI0961	Otter Creek Crossing	Wolverton and Trost 2009	1920-present	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade, trestle	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Unevaluated
45KI0962	Timothy Evans Dairy Farm	Cooper 2010	1895-1940	Agriculture	Dairy Farm	Production		Barn, well	Complex: building remnant, structure, domestic debris		Unevaluated
45KI0965	Kerriston	Stilson, WSDNR, 2010	1900-1943	Industry	Logging	Support, Processing	Japanese	Townsite, millsite	Complex: indeterminate		Potentially eligible
45KI0966	Riverview Park, Kent	Dailide 2010	Pre-1936	Commerce	Suburban	Wholesale		Warehouse foundations	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0967	Culturally Modified Trees Tiger Mt. State Forest 1000 Road	Traweek	Mid-1900s	Native American	Non-residential	Resource Procurement	Native American	Culturally modified trees	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI0968	City of Tacoma Watershed Steam Donkey	Stilson, WSDNR, 2010	1920s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Machinery: steam donkey	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0969	Bridle Trails Listerine Bottle	Greene and Cooper 2009	1930s-1940s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0973	Unnamed: Capital Hill Historic Debris	Lockwood 2010	late 1800s-early 1900s	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Determined not eligible
45KI0974	Unnamed: Capital Hill Sewer Convayance	Hoyt and Merrill 2010	1899-1926; still in use	Settlement	Urban	Storm & wastewater		Brick sewer conveyance	Simple: conveyance		Determined not eligible
45KI0975	Old Denny Way	Merrill 2010	late 1800s-early 1900s	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Road	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
45KI0976	Greenwood Cemetery; Woodland Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1891-1907	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Commercial		Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined eligible
45KI0977	Holy Cross Cemetery; Catholic Cemetery; Old Catholic Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1885-1905	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious		Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0979	Old Catholic Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	Early 1900s	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Religious	Polish	Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI0980	Tugboat *SL Dowell*	Major, WSDNR, 2010	1899-1922	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Tugboat	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI0984	Collapsed Structure	Norman, Hungar 1996; Iverson, LAAS, 2001	1925-1940	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Collapsed structure	Complex: building, building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI0985	Unnamed	P. Hungar 1996	1932	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Road	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible

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45KI0986	Unnamed	P. Hungar 1996	Historical, unknown	Transportation	Indeterminate	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0987	Unnamed	Meidinger 2009	1920s-1950s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system	Simple: industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0993	Maloney Creek Corral Site	Jordan-Greene and Gerrish 2010	1920s-1940s	Federal Administration	USFS	Administration		Ranger Station	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris		Unevaluated
45KI0994	40.5 Road	Gilpin 2010	1930s to pre-1960	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI0995	Walsh Lake Outlet Diversion and Ditch and Associated Levee Road (40 Rd)	Gilpin 2010	1930 - 2009	Settlement	Non-urban	Water management		Diversion ditch	Simple: landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI0996	Rock Creek Historic Scatter	Gilpin 2010	Pre-1960	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Metal debris, cut & calcined	Simple: domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI0999	CCC Road (MF Snoqualmie River)	Swain, USFS, 2010	1935-1940	Federal Administration	CCC	Transportation		Road	Complex: grade, structure		Determined not eligible
45KI1001	Cedar River Spring-board Stumps	Haney and Smith 2010	late 1800s -early 1900s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system, spring board stumps	Simple: industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1002	Concrete Piers	Hoyt and Mishkar 2010	ca. 1900	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Bridge	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1005	Wreck of Steam Tugboat *JE Boyden*	Major, (WSDNR) and Mike Racine (SCRET), 2010	1888-1935	Maritime	Operation	Operation		Tugboat	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1008	Unnamed	Gilpin and Wilson 2010	Pre-1960 to modern	Settlement	Non-urban	Solid waste management		Opportunistic waste disposal	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI1009	Moses "Homestead"	Shong 2011	1888-1954	Native American	Residential	Individual	Native American	Homesite	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1012	Yesler/Northern Pacific Pier 2/Pier 51	Roberts 2011; Held et al. 2012; Hudson et al. 2013; Johnson and Marcotte 2013	mid 1800s-mid 1900s	Maritime	Vessel Service	Pier		Pier: Yesler's Wharf	Complex: landscape feature, architectural debris,		Determined not eligible
45KI1013	Washington Street Submerged Historic Scatter	Roberts 2011; Held et al. 2012; Hudson et al. 2013; Johnson and Marcotte 2013	late 1800s to mid 1900s	Commerce	Urban			Submerged debris scatter, pier remnants	Complex: structure, commercial debris		Determined not eligible
45KI1016	Hammond Packing Company	Merrill 2011; Phillips 2011	1889-1904	Industry	Manufacturing	Fabrication		Meatpacker	Complex: building remnant, commercial debris, domestic debris	X	Determined not eligible
45KI1019	Diagonal Avenue South Medical Waste Refuse Site	Gerrish, McWilliams, and Cooper 2012	1930-1940	Settlement	Urban	Solid waste management		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible

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45KI1020	Federal Building Ballast Stone Site	Gerrish and Cooper 2012	1930-1950	Settlement	Urban	Landmaking		Fill including ship ballast	Simple: landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1021	Spring Valley Service Station	McWilliams 2011	1930-1965	Commerce	Urban	Services		Service Station	Complex: building remnant, debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1023	Unnamed	Van Galder 2011	1906-1961	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Homestead	Complex: building remnant, object		Potentially eligible
45KI1025	Steamship *Dix*	Scott Boyd 2011	1906	Maritime	Operation	Submerged vessel		Steamship	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI1027	Downtowner Hotel Concrete Block	Lynn Compas 2015	ca. 1916	Commerce	Urban	Food & Lodging		Hotel staircase	Simple: architectural feature		Determined not eligible
45KI1030	Lewis Hall Stone Staircase	Gilpin 2011	1930s-1980s	Social and Cultural	Recreation	Facility		Tennis court stairway	Simple: architectural feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1033	Terminal 91 Historic Munitions Scatter	Kanaby 2011	1940s to present	Military	Operation	Sea		Discarded munitions	Simple: specialized debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1034	Zackuse Cemetery; Zackuse Family Burial Site	Cemetery Report n.d.	Indeterminate	Native American	Non-Residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Family cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI1035	Bridge Camp Logging Property, Locus A	Gilpin 2011	1902-1960	Industry	Logging	Transportation, Support		Railroad grade, road, cable system	Complex: grade, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1037	Unnamed	Hoyt and Johnson 2011	mid 1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Opportunistic waste disposal	Simple: domestic debris		Determined not eligible
45KI1038	Unnamed	Hoyt and Johnson 2011	early 1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Wood stave pipe	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
45KI1039	Unnamed: Advertising Sign, Cumberland, WA	Hoyt and Johnson 2011	early to mid-1900s	Commerce	Urban	Food & Lodging		Boarding house waste disposal site	Simple: domestic debris		Determined not eligible
45KI1041	Selleck Cemetery; Lavender Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1902 - mid-1900s	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic	Japanese	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI1042	Ray Family Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1891-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Family		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI1043	Hunt-Everett Family Plot	Cemetery Report n.d.	1875-present	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Family		Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI1044	Courville Cemetery; Muckleshoot Family Plot	Cemetery Report n.d.	1900s -present	Native American	Non-Residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Cemetery	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI1045	Cedar Falls Retaining Walls	Dellert and Gilpin 2009	pre 1957	Transmission and Generation	Administration	Support		Townsite	Complex: architectural feature, conveyance, landscape feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible

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45KI1047	Donkey Skids	Stilson 2011	pre 1935	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Tank cradle	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1048	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad - Stillwater Segment	Rinck 2011	1908-1945	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1049	Snoqualmie River Levee	Rinck 2011	1939-1959	Maritime	Engineering	River management		Levee	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
45KI1050	Unnamed	Mullaley, Stevenson, and Reed 2011	1900-1950	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Architectural & domestic debris	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1051	Nalley's Syrup Tin	McWilliams and Scott 2011	1940s-1950s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: syrup can	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1054	Unnamed	McWilliams and Scott 2011	1953	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1056	Bucket of RR spikes	McWilliams and Scott 2011	early to mid-1900s	Transportation	Railroad	Construction		Isolate: bucket of railroad	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1057	Edison porcelain battery lid	McWilliams and Scott 2011	post-1908	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: Edison battery lid	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1058	Logline spooler	McWilliams and Scott 2011	early to mid-1900s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1059	Railroad Spiked Stump	McWilliams, Scott, and Gerrish 2011	early to mid-1900s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Spiked tree	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1060	Metal wash basin	McWilliams and Scott 2011	early to mid-1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: metal wash basin	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1061	Logline spooler	McWilliams and Scott 2011	early to mid-1900s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1063	Condiment bottle	McWilliams and Scott 2011	1930-1940	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1064	Green Bottle	McWilliams and Scott 2011	1961	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1065	Powerline Crossarm with insulator	McWilliams and Scott 2011	1940s-1960s	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Pole with insulator	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1066	Lea & Perrins Bottle	McWilliams and Emily Scott 2011	post 1850s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1067	Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Bottle	McWilliams and Emily Scott 2011	1878-1896	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1068	Ball Mason Jar	McWilliams and Emily Scott 2011	1913-1933	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1070	Otter Creek Crossing	Mike Wolverton, T. Trost	1920-present	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade, trestle	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Unevaluated
45KI1071	Eagle Gorge Cabin	Gerrish and Jason Cooper 2011	early to mid-1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Cabin	Simple: building remnant		Unevaluated
45KI1072	Historic Logging at Eagle Gorge	Cooper, Gerrish, and McWilliams 2011	1880s-1960	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Grades	Complex: grade, landscape feature		Unevaluated
45KI1073	Insulator Concentration	Cooper, McWilliams 2011	1900-1939	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Insulator	Simple: object		Unevaluated

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45KI1075	1940s Transmission Line Feature	Cooper, Tyler McWiliams, Gerrish 2011	1940s	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Poles and guylilnes	Simple: conveyance		Unevaluated
45KI1081	Eagle Gorge Logging Camp Refuse Site	Cooper 2011	1947-1960	Industry	Logging	Residential		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Unevaluated
45KI1083	Eagle Gorge Terrace Site I	Cooper, Gerrish, and McWilliams 2011; Gerrish, McWilliams, Cooper 2015	post-1880	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Isolate: depot cast iron stove.	Simple: object	X	Historic component unevaluated
45KI1084	Wood Wall under the Alaskan Way Viaduct	Wilt 2012; Hay 2012	1876 to 1931	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Retaining wall	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1085	Western Ave. Concrete Wall	Wilt 2012 ; Hay 2012	1917 to 1923	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Concrete wall	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1086	Bloedel Donovan Rail Road Grade - Maloney Creek	Greene 2011	early to mid 1900s	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1087	Champion Creek	Ron Kent 2011	late 1800s to early 1900s	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Unevaluated
45KI1088	Signani Slough	Ron Kent 2011	mid 1900s	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Exploration		Prospect, trail	Complex: building remnant, grade,industrial feature, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1089	Welcher's Field	Ron Kent 2011	early to middle 1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Architectural & domestic debris	Simple: architectural debris		Unevaluated
45KI1092	Martha Washington School Site	Timm, Gilpin, Silverman, and Sneddon 2012	1850-1988	Social and Cultural	Education	Facility		Subsurface architectural and domestic debris, fruit trees, foundation	Complex: building remnant, grade, landscape feature, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1093	Denny Camp debris scatter	Valentino 2012	ca. 1950s	Social and Cultural	Recreation	Facility		Boys camp domestic debris	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI1094	Klahanie/Caretakers' privy	Valentino 2012	ca. 1910-1940	Social and Cultural	Recreation	Facility		Boys camp caretaker's privy	Simple: domestic feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1096	Magnolia Dairy Glass Dump	Gilpin 2012	1900s through 1970s	Agriculture				Milk bottle dump	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI1097	Unnamed	Gilpin 2012	1940s to 1970s	Agriculture				Residence, cistern and waste disposal site (dump)	Complex: building remnant, domestic feature, solid waste, architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible

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45KI1099	Pier 62/63 Submerged Historic Debris Scatter	Marcotte 2012	early to mid 1900s	Maritime	Engineering	Pier		Pier: Submerged platform, architectural debris, restaurant debris.	Complex: commercial debris, structure		Potentially eligible
45KI1100	Anderson Farmstead Fire/Burn Pit	Lockwood 2012	1920- 1950	Agriculture				Waste disposal site (dump)	Complex: domestic feature, solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI1102	Hemingray insulator	McWilliams and Scott 2011	early 1900s to 1919	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Insulator	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1107	Reilly Tar & Chemical Wharf and T-Dock	Kelly 2012	1916-1970s	Maritime	Engineering	Wharf		Wharf: Industrial	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1109	Unnamed	Boersema 2011	1920- 1970	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Opportunistic waste disposal	Simple: solid waste		Unevaluated
45KI1110	Unnamed: Dockton Wharf	Mullaley and Elder	1912-1916	Maritime	Engineering	Wharf		Wharf: Pilings	Simple: structure remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI1111	Preston Mill Railroad Grade	Trost 2012	pre- 1960	Industry	Engineering	Wharf		Railroad grade	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
45KI1112	Unnamed	Hoyt and Lockwood 2012	1887	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Spur footings	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1113	Henry Shaw Allotment	Shantry 2012	1930s	Native American	Residential	Individual	Native American	Allotment	Simple: debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1117	Unnamed	Elder 2012	1895 or 1907-1964	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Bridge	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1118	Unnamed	Elder 2012	1949-2005 or 2006	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Bridge	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1119	Submerged Gravity Anchor, Lake Washington in the SR 520, I-5 to Medina Lake Washington Geographic Segment.	Marcotte and Marken 2012	1960-1963	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Isolate: gravity anchor	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI1122	Calhoun Gravel Pit Site	Gilpin and Sneddon 2012	1936- present	Industry	Mining (Gravel)	Extraction		Gravel pit, road	Complex: grade, industrial feature, structure		Potentially eligible
45KI1123	Unnamed	Schultze 2011	pre- 1962	Indeterminate				Isolate: Machine	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1124	Rock Creek Hemingway Insulator	Trost 2012	1920s-1960s	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Insulator	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1125	Unnamed	Mather 2012	1936-1940	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Collapsed wood building	Simple: building		Determined not eligible
45KI1126	Spring Brook Mine No. 3 Tailings Pile	Mather 2012	1940-1952	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Extraction		Mine: Waste rock	Simple: Industrial feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1130	Unnamed	Dellert 2012	early to mid 1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Foundation, outbuildings	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris		Unevaluated

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45KI1131	Unnamed: Pre-contact lithics, FMR, Ceramic fragments	Schultze 2012	early 1800s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate	Native American	Earthenware scatter	Simple: domestic debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI1132	Tukwila/Interurban historic scatter	Baldwin 2013	1904- 1930	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Subsurface domestic and architectural debris, posts, railroad ballast	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris, specialized debris		Determined not eligible
45KI1133	Windermere Navy Sewer Maintenance Shaft	Tierney 2013	ca. 1941-1990s	Military	Support	Land		Brick sewer conveyance access	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
45KI1134	Pepsi sign	Schultze 2013	?	Commerce	Urban	Support		Advertising sign and debris	Complex: object, debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1135	Unnamed	Schultze 2013	1914- 1930	Agriculture				Residence, orchard	Complex: building, landscape feature, architectural debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1136	Unnamed	Schultze 2013	post 1880	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Spur segment	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1142	Wooden Wagon Wheel	Cooper 2013	1890s- 1920s	Transportation	Road	Operation		Isolate: wagon wheel	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1144	Unnamed: Green River Water Facility Refuse	Bush and Rowland 2013	ca. 1940s	Settlement	Urban	Water supply & treatment		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI1145	Dendron TBS Donkey Skids	Stilson 2013	1950s- 1960s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable system	Simple: industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1146	Harrison Street Regrade	Elliott 2013	1905- 1912	Settlement	Urban	Tranportation		Retaining wall, staircases, building footings	Complex: structure remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
45KI1148	Lysanias B. Johnson homestead and Pre 1911 Railroad Grade	Stilson 2013	1890-1911	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Homestead	Complex: building remnant, grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1149	Hamm Creek Pilings	Storey 2013	1920-1940	Maritime	Engineering	River management		Piling alignments	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1154	Laurelhurst Vicinity Human remnants	Cemetery Report n.d.	Unknown	Native American	Non-Residential	Ancestral remains	Native American	Burial (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI1155	Seattle Tennis Club Site Human remnants	Cemetery Report n.d.	Unknown	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Isolate	Native American	Burial (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible
45KI1156	Hemingray-10	Gerrish 2013	1950s	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Insulator	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1157	Old Skykomish School Toilet Structure Foundation	Gilpin and Lothrop 2013	ca. 1926- 1936	Social and Cultural	Education	Facility		School bathroom foundation	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris		Determined eligible
45KI1158	Potters Field; Duwamish Cemetery; Poor Farm Cemetery	Cemetery Report n.d.	1876-1912	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Civic		Cemetery (removed)	Simple: funerary		Determined Eligible

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45KI1160	Unnamed: Green Lake Fill	Schultze 2013	1905-1940	Settlement	Urban	Landmaking		Fill including domestic debris	Simple: landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1161	Municipal Market Building Foundation	Elliott 2013	1921-1970s	Commerce	Urban	Retail		Municipal Market Building remnants	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1162	Foundation Former Building S-636, Fort Lawton Military Base	Gilpin and Thompson 2013	1943- 1980s	Military	Support	Land		Foundation	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1163	Downey Bridge	Sarah McDaniel 2013	1944-1955	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Bridge	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1167	Unnamed	Major 2013	pre-1952	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Bridge	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1169	Unnamed	Shong 2013	1930s	Agriculture				Outbuilding, orchard	Complex: building remnant, landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1170	Former Chicago Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Everett Branch (Cedar Falls-Everett)	Wm. Schroeder 2013	1906-1909	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1177	Issaquah- Fall City Road Segment	Earley and Carrilho	ca. 1864 to 1990s	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Road	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1178	Peterson Farm	Kelly 2014	1945- 2012	Agriculture				Residence and outbuildings remnants	Complex: building, building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1179	Unnamed	Stegner and McDaniel 2014	1930s- 1944	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: conveyance, structure, architectural debris, domestic debris, industrial debris		Determined not eligible/Potentially eligible
45KI1182	Lake Union Steam Plant Pier Ruins	Marcotte 2014	ca. 1912- 1925 and ca. 1936-1954	Maritime	Engineering	Pier		Pier: two	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1183	Unnamed	Hoyt 2014	1900- 1950	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Earthenware and brick fragments	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris		Unevaluated
45KI1184	Existing CSO Outfall (Historic Name: Seward Park Trunk Sewer Overflow Outfall)	Gilpin, Greg Rainka 2011	mid- 1930s	Settlement	Urban	Storm & wastewater management		Wood stave pipe	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
45KI1185	Queen Anne Counterbalance Track	Scott 2014	1890s- 1940s	Settlement	Urban	Tranportation		Trolley grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible

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45KI1186	Genessee Hill Elementary School foundations	Lothrop 2014	1912-1937	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Cellar foundation	Complex: building remnant, debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1187	Unnamed: Genessee Hill Elementary School foundations	Lothrop 2014	1912- 1937	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Cellar foundation	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1188	Historic Winn & Russell, Inc. warehouse foundations and associated debris scatter	Riser and Graham 2014	1902-1940s	Commerce	Urban	Wholesale		Warehouse foundations	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1189	Ballast Island	Elder 2014	1880s- 1900s	Maritime	Engineering	Wharf	Native American	Wharf: Ballast Island	Simple: landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1190	Murray Burn Pit	Raff-Tierney 2014	1900- 1920s	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Waste disposal burn pit	Simple: domestic feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1191	Bothell Pioneer Cemetery Historic Debris Scatter	Gerrish 2014	1900- 1950	Settlement	Urban	Indeterminate		Waste disposal	Simple: specialized debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1192	Eagle Gorge Terrace Site III	Gerrish, McWilliams, Jason Cooper 2014/2015	Late archaic- early 1900s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Hand tools	Simple: object	X	Unevaluated
45KI1194	City of Seattle Sewage Disposal Works at Perry Street and Rainier Avenue	Humphries 2014	1925	Settlement	Urban	Storm & wastewater management		Partial wastewater treatment plant: tanks, coffer	Complex: structure, architectural feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1195	Unnamed	Schultze 2014	late 1800s- early 1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Architectural, domestic & industrial debris	Complex: domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1197	Unnamed: Vincent School	Ferris 2014	1905- 1950s	Social and Cultural	Education	Facility		School remnants	Complex: building, specialized debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1198	Unnamed	Shantry 2014	1936- 1981	Agriculture				Foundation	Complex: building remnant, landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1199	Superior Coal & Improvement Company RR Grade	Shantry 2014	1909- 1919	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Transportation		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1200	Old West Yard Tidal Flats	Lockwood 2014; Valentino 2015	1911-1942	Settlement	Urban	Residential	Asian	Neighborhood	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Potentially eligible
45KI1201	University Landfill	Lockwood 2014	1926-1966	Settlement	Urban	Solid Waste Management		Landfill	Complex: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI1203	Sandy Shores Gravel Dock	Christopherson 2014	1930s-1960s	Maritime	Engineering	Pier		Pier: platform	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1204	Indian Point Ferry Dock	Christopherson 2014	1890s-1940s	Maritime	Engineering	Wharf		Wharf: Ferry dock	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1205	Vashon Landing	Christopherson 2014	1880s-1937	Maritime	Engineering	Wharf		Wharf: Pilings, road, bulkhead	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Potentially eligible

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45KI1206	Unnamed	Smith 2014	1951-1962	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Waste disposal	Simple: domestic debris		Unevaluated
45KI1207	Maury Island Gravel Dock	Ostrander 2014	1910-1936	Maritime	Engineering	Pier		Pier: Concrete dock	Simple: structure remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI1210	Black River Pilings	Cooper 2014	pre 1916	Maritime	Engineering	River management		Three pilings	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1213	The Tanner Rail Yard site	Gall 2014	1889-1940s	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1214	Sections 22/27 Historic Debris Scatter	Kopperl 2014	pre 1964	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate (landmaking)		Opportunistic waste disposal	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1215	Durham Coal mining Ghost Town	Stilson 2014	1886-1950	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Support		Townsite	Complex: building remnant, grade, conveyance, industrial feature, structure, domestic debris, industrial debris,		Potentially eligible
45KI1217	Andre Osbo Farm	Lockwood and Hoyt 2014	1930-1970	Agriculture		Domestic	Indeterminate	Domestic debris	Simple: domestic debris	X	Unevaluated
45KI1218	Unnamed	Stegner and Butler 2014	1930-1940	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Waste disposal	Simple: domestic debris		Determined eligible
45KI1220	Arbor Heights Elementary Debris Scatter	Ostrander 2014	1930-1945	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Determined not eligible
45KI1221	Unnamed: Shell refuse at Balllast Island	Elder 2014	1892-1896	Commerce	Urban	Food & Lodging		Shell refuse, domestic debris	Complex: commercial debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1222	West Skykomish Historic Debris	Shea 2014 revising Valentino 2011	1906-1950	Transportation	Railroad	Support		Waste disposal site: dumps, sheet midden	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1223	Gasification Plant	Pickrell 2015; Raff-Tierney 2015	1881-1906 and 1950s	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Gas holder (tank)	Complex: structure, structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1225	Bottle	Raff-Tierney and Gilpin 2014	1930s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: bottle	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1226	Thornton Creek Historic Scatter	Raff-Tierney and Compas	1929-1954	Settlement	Urban	Residential		Waste disposal	Simple: domestic debris		Determined not eligible
45KI1229	Jean's Pharmaceuticals	Hayman 2015	1887-1940s	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Opportunistic waste disposal	Simple: domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1230	Royal Reward Mine Features	Luttrell 2015	1954-1961	Industry	Mining (Cinnebar)	Extraction		Mine: foundations, shaft, tailings	Complex: building remnant, industrial feature		Determined not eligible
45KI1231	Spoils Pile	Jordan Pickrell 2015	1920s-1970s	Transmission and Generation	Engineering	Penstock		Rubble, debris, spoils pile	Complex: landscape feature, structural debris		Potentially eligible

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45KI1233	200 Occidental	Undem and Earley 2015	1880-1960s	Commerce	Food & Lodging, Services, Entertainment, Support		Chinese, Japanese	Worker housing, commercial building remnants	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1234	Unnamed: beam with nails below penstock no. 5	Jordan Pickrell 2015	mid- 1900s	Transmission and Generation	Engineering	Penstock		Retaining wall remnant	Simple: architectural debris		Unevaluated
45KI1239	Denny Creek Ranger Station	Burdick 2012	1899-1959	Federal Administration	Administration			Ranger Station	Complex: landscape feature, structure, architectural debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1240	Denny Creek Water System	Burdick 2012	1918-1940s	Federal Administration	Recreation			Campground	Simple: conveyance		Potentially eligible
45KI1241	Denny Creek Campground Register Booth	Burdick 2012	1916-1950s	Federal Administration	Recreation			Campground	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1242	Denny Creek Concrete Fireplace	Location Information	1919-1950s	Federal Administration	Recreation			Campground	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1243	Unnamed: BroadwayAvenue trolley	Hoyt 2015	1890s -1931	Settlement	Urban	Tranportation		Trolley grade	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
45KI1244	Snoqualmie River Pilings	Hoyt 2015	1908- 1920	Maritime	Engineering	River management		Piling alignment	Simple: structure remnant		Determined not eligible
45KI1249	Isolate 4 concrete block- BPA Covington	Trost 2015	50 years old	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Isolate: Concrete blocks	Simple: object		Unevaluated
45KI1250	Site 1 Concrete Forms- BPA Covington		50 years old	Transmission and Generation	Operation	Conveyance		Concrete forms and pylons	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1251	Site 2 Tree farm/farmstead- BPA Covington	Trost 2015	ca. 1937	Agriculture	Production			Fence	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
45KI1253	Chong Wa/Okada Property Debris Scatter	Valentino 2015	1905- 1970s	Settlement	Urban	Landmaking	Chinese, Japanese	Fill including domestic debris	Simple: landscape feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1254	Puget Sound Electric Railway Grade	Heideman 2016	1909- 1928	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Unevaluated
45KI1256	Shinjiro "Kaho" Honda Memorial Stone	Valentino 2015	ca. 1950s	Social and Cultural	Funerary	Isolate	Japanese	Headstone	Simple: funerary		Unevaluated
45KI1258	Pacific City Landfill	Valentino 2015	1914-1960s	Settlement	Urban	Solid Waste Management		Landfill	Complex: solid waste		Potentially eligible
45KI1260	Unnamed: Dump	Jordan Pickrell 2015	1916- 1930s	Transmission and Generation	Administration	Support		Waste disposal site (dump)	Simple: solid waste		Potentially eligible

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45KI1263	Buckley Bridge	S. Kassa 2015	1900s- ca. 1914	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Bridge	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
45KI1264	Sunset Mine	Iliff 2015	early 1900s	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Extraction		Mine: Shaft	Simple: industrial feature		Potentially eligible
45KI1265	Renton Mining Company, Inc. Spring Brook Mine No. 2	Arthur 2016	1936- 1938	Industry	Mining (Coal)	Extraction		Mine: Shaft	Simple: industrial feature		Unevaluated
45KI1268	Kumasaka Farmhouse and Green Lake Gardens Company	Valentino and Hoyt 2015	1919- 1968	Agriculture	Horticulture		Japanese	Residence and greenhouse	Complex: building remnant, specialized debris		Potentially eligible
45KI1270	200 Road Bridge Pilings	Butler 2016	1901- 1994	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Trestle	Simple: structure remnant		Unevaluated
45KI1272	Express Printing Historical Staircase	Undem 2016	1890- 1930s	Commerce	Urban	Retail		Retail venue staircase	Complex: architectural feature, debris		Unevaluated
45KI1274	Northern Pacific Railway Lake Washington Beltline (abandoned segment)	Thomas 2016	1891- 2007	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KI1276	Campbell Mill Worker Residence - 6032 East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE	Hushour 2016	ca. 1910	Industry	Logging	Support		Dwelling	Simple: building remnant		Potentially eligible
45KT1271	Stampede Pass Switchbacks	Miller 1997; Madden 2010	1887	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KT2947	Logging Railroad Operation	Nelson 2008	1920s-1940s	Industry	Logging	Transportation, Support		Railroad grade, camp	Complex: building, grade, landscape feature, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
45KT2948	Cascade Crest Trail Segment	Nelson 2008	1920-1950	Federal Administration	USFS	Recreation		Trail	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
45KT2950	Milwaukee Road High Line Railroad Grade	Nelson 2008	1909-1915	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade, ditch	Complex: grade, conveyance, landscape feature, structure		Potentially eligible
45PI1239	Bridge Camp Logging Property, Locus B	Gilpin 2011	1902-1960	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Siding	Complex: building remnant, grade, architectural debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible

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FS1424	Money Creek Mine to Market Road and Apex Stamp Mill	Unknown 1983	1892-post 1983	Industry	Mining	Processing, Support, Transportation		Stamp mill, water supply system, road, tram	Complex: grade, conveyance, structure, structure remnant, architectural debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
FS1428	Bolt Creek Trestle - Bloedel-Donovan 1944	Katzenberger 1983	1920 to post 1983	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade, trestle	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Potentially eligible
FS1437	Embro	Katzenberger and Ritchie 1983/1989	1892-1929	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Depot remnants	Complex: structure remnant, debris		Potentially eligible
FS1438	Corea	Katzenberger and Ritchie 1983/1989	1892-1929	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Depot remnants	Complex: building remnant, structure remnant, debris		Determined eligible
FS1439	Unnamed: Twin Tunnels Inventory	Katzenberger and Ritchie 1983/1989; Fink 2000	1892-1929	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Grade and features	Complex: grade, structure, structure remnant, domestic debris, industrial debris		Determined eligible
FS1497	Upper Switchback on Haskell Creek	Katzenberger 1983	1892- 1900	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Dam, footings	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Potentially eligible
FS1498	Wellington Stone Oven	Katzenberger 1983	1892- 1929	Transportation	Railroad	Construction		Oven	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
FS1725	Beckler Peak L. O. / Triangulation Station	Katzenberger 1984	1924- 1961	Federal Administration	USFS	Fire Suppression		Lookout	Simple: structure remnant		Determined not eligible
FS1728	Dorothy Lake Fish Hatchery site, Granite Brick Site, Lake Dorothy	Bonnifield, Huelsbeck, and Ritchie 1994; Swain 1999	early 1900s	Settlement	Non-urban	Naural resource management		Fish Hatchery	Simple: architectural debris	X	Unevaluated
FS2028	Sunset Highway/Snoqualmie Pass Highway #10	Schablitsky and Becker 1999; Madden 2010	1928-present	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Road	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
FS2183	Road 56 Deflectors Piling Fragments	Alden 1997	1928- 1943	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade, trestle	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Potentially eligible
FS2268	Cedar Box Culvert	Cavazos 1984	ca. 1892	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Cedar box culvert	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
FS2269	Spur of Tote Road	Cavazos 1984	ca. 1892	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Road	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
FS2270	Tote Road segment with associated rock alignment	Cavazos 1984	ca. 1892	Transportation	Railroad	Engineering		Road	Simple: grade		Potentially eligible
MB0006	Skykomish Ranger Station Compound	Throop 1980; Carter 1979; Hansen and Welch 1980; Mathison 1989; McDonald 1989	1925-1936	Federal Administration	USFS	Administration		Ranger Station	Simple: building remnant		Determined eligible
MB0017	Trout Lake Mining Camp	Davis 1997; Gertz 1980	1907-1915	Industry	Mining	Support		Camp	Complex: building remnant, structure remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0026	Hi Ho	Peter 1978	Pre-contact to early 1900s	Transportation	Trail	Engineering		Road/trail tread, campsite	Complex: domestic feature, grade, object	X	Unevaluated

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MB0056	Camp Creek Bridge	Raymond 1980	Historic, possibly 1930s	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Log bridge	Simple: structure		Potentially eligible
MB0058	Harris Creek Trestle (1 of 2)	Peter 1979	1924-37	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Trestle	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0060	Pichette Cabin	Peter 1978	1908-1913	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0062	Robert Prufer Cabin	Peter 1979	1930s to unknown	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Simple: building		Potentially eligible
MB0063	Denny Creek Miner's Cabin	Peter 1979	1935	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Simple: building		Determined not eligible
MB0065	Pfister Trespass Cabin	Peter 1979	1953	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Simple: building		Determined not eligible
MB0066	Tinkham Wagon	Peter 1979	1900-1920	Transportation	Road	Operation		Wagon remnants	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
MB0067	Asahel Curtis Structural remnants	Peter 1979	1900	Federal Administration	USFS	Indeterminate		Foundation	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0070	Trestle	Van Bossuyt 1979	1920s	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade, trestle	Complex: grade, structure remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0075	Bear Creek Cabin/Dump site	Geo-Recon Intl. 1980	1940s-1970s	Federal Administration	US Geological Survey	Land withdrawal		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, specialized debris		Determined not eligible
MB0076	City Cabin dump site	Geo-Recon Intl. 1980	1914	Settlement	Non-urban	Residential		Architectural debris	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0080	Old Cabins, sheep camp?	Raymond	1930s	Federal Administration	USFS	Commodity extraction: stock raising		Sheep camp	Complex: structure, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
MB0081	500 Road Cabin site	Arredondo; Moss, Waggoner and Willis	1914-1940s	Federal Administration	USFS	Fire Suppression		Cabin/campsite	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0101	Christoff Ranger Station	Hollenbeck 1983	1909-1940s	Federal Administration	USFS	Administration		Ranger Station	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0102	Section 18 cabin	Hollenbeck 1983	1907	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Homestead	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0187	Maloney Creek Water System	Jordan-Greene and Gerrish 2010; USFS n.d.	1912 to present	Settlement	Urban	Water supply & treatment		Water supply: dams, flumes, pipes	Complex: conveyance, structure		Potentially eligible
MB0188	Town of Skykomish Water System	USFS, n.d.	1910 to present	Settlement	Urban	Water supply & treatment		Water supply: Dam, flumes	Complex: conveyance, structure		Potentially eligible
MB0207	Snow Lake Lithic Site & Fenton Cabin	Hollenbeck 1984, 1985; Sobieralski 1989	1930s	Federal Administration	USFS	Recreation		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris	X	Determined eligible
MB0209	Norm McCausland Trapper Cabin	Katzenberger 1984	Late 1930s to early 1940s	Federal Administration	USFS	Commodity extraction: fur trapping		Cabin	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0232	O.H. Stone Cabin - Grotto (Private land)	Katzenberger 1986	early 1900s to mid-1930s	Federal Administration	USFS	Indeterminate		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible

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MB0233	Grotto Log Skid	Katzenberger 1986	1924-25, 1936-37	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Chute	Simple: structure		Determined not eligible
MB0245	Deception Camp	Katzenberger 1988	1897-1942	Transportation	Road	Construction		Trail, wagon road, and	Complex: grade, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
MB0249	None	Cohn 1988	1900-1909	Transportation	Railroad	Construction		Work camp	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
MB0251	Last Chance Mill (historic) /Alice Creek Mine (common)/Tram Road - Alice Creek Mine (Addendum)	McDonald 1988; Swain 2001; Swain and Hostleton 2002; Swain and Johnson 2003	1880-1910	Industry	Mining	Extraction, Processing, Transportation		Mine: adit, ball mill, tramway, RR trestle, road	Complex: conveyance, industrial feature, object, structure remnant, architectural debris, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0252	Snow Lake Dam	William Sobieralski 1988	1910	Federal Administration	USFS	Commodity extraction: water		Dam, spillway	Complex: conveyance, structure		Determined not eligible
MB0254	Taylor River Ranger Station, Taylor R. Guard Station	Peter 1980, Moss 1986, McDonald 1988	1920-1945	Federal Administration	USFS	Administration		Ranger Station	Complex: building, domestic feature, waste disposal site		Determined eligible
MB0255	Porter Cabin	Armitage and Cohn 1988	1915-1935	Industry	Mining	Support		Blacksmith shop, powder house, cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris, specialized debris		Determined not eligible
MB0256	Rock Creek Guard Station	Armitage and Cohn 1988	1930-1950s	Federal Administration	USFS	Administration		Guard Station	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0257	Goldmeyer Cabin	Armitage and Cohn 1988	1917-1936	Federal Administration	USFS	Commodity extraction: fur trapping		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0258	Wildcat Creek Cabin (new name)	Cohn and Armitage 1988	1915	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0259	Boundy Cabin	Cohn and Armitage 1988	1915-1930	Federal Administration	USFS	Indeterminate		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris, industrial debris		Determined not eligible
MB0260	Dingford Cabin	Cohn and Armitage 1988	1915	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Complex: architectural debris, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0263	Unnamed	Cohn 1988	1907-1950s	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0264	Unnamed	Cohn 1988	1907-1930s	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0265	Unnamed	Cohn 1988	1907-1930s	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0266	Unnamed	Cohn 1988	1907-1950s	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0269	Unnamed	Birdwell 1988	1906-1908	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0270	Wagon wreck	S. Griswold	Unknown	Transportation	Road	Operation		Wagon remnants	Simple: object		Unevaluated

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MB0272	Dutch Miller Commissary - Shephard Henry and Cos	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1915	Industry	Mining	Support		Commissary	Indeterminate		Potentially eligible
MB0273	Bald Mountain Trail	S. A. McDonald 1988; Nelson 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	Built 1931	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Trail	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
MB0274	Kelly Butte Trail	S. A. McDonald 1988; Nelson and B. Rampp 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	Built between 1917-1923	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Trail	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
MB0275	Rock Creek Trail	S. A. McDonald 1988; Nelson 1997; Hudson and Freiberg 1997	Built between 1923-1935	Federal Administration	USFS	Transportation		Trail	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
MB0284	Section 32 Cabin	Katzenberger	mining feature	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Simple: building		Determined not eligible
MB0286	Mono Mine/Cleopatra Mine	Katzenberger 1989	1900-1974	Industry	Mining	Extraction, Processing, Transportation		Mine: adit, roads, machinery, mill, camp, tram	Complex: building remnant, industrial debris, industrial feature, domestic feature, grade		Determined not eligible
MB0287	Adit Trout Lake Tunnel Mining Claim	Katzenberger 1989	1900-1917	Industry	Mining	Extraction		Mine: adit	Simple: industrial feature		Determined not eligible
MB0288	Big Heart Trail Shelter	Katzenberger 1989	1950-1970	Federal Administration	USFS	Recreation		Shelter	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0289	Copper Lake Adit	Katzenberger 1989	1900-1920	Industry	Mining	Exploration		Discovery cut, adit	Complex: industrial featue, landscape feature		Determined not eligible
MB0295	Quartz Creek Mine/Rainy Mine	Cohn 1989; Breton Friel 2008	1900-1956	Industry	Mining	Extraction		Mine: adits, structures, bridge	Complex: building remnant, industrial feature, structure, industrial debris, debris		Determined not eligible
MB0296	Fortunus No. 2 Claim	Katzenberger 1989	1900-1916	Industry	Mining	Extraction		Mine: adits, cabin	Complex: building remnant, industrial feature, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0305	Beckler Cabin #10	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1930	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0306	Beckler Cabin #12	Katzenberger 1989	1890-late 1930s	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0315	Soda Springs	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1930	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Soda springs	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0316	Bonanza Camp	Katzenberger 1989	1897- early 1900s	Industry	Mining	Support		Camp	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0317	Chicago Camp	Katzenberger 1989	1897- early 1900s	Industry	Mining	Support		Camp	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0318	Cabin Site Section 36	Katzenberger 1989	1880s-1910s	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible

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MB0319	Cabin Site Section 36	Katzenberger 1989	1880-early 1910s	Industry	Mining	Support		Cabin	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0320	Shake Sale below Coral Wreath Mining Claim	Katzenberger 1989	early 1940s	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Cable logged area	Simple: landscape feature		Determined not eligible
MB0321	Wasmuth Claim Adit	Katzenberger 1989	1897 - Unknown.	Industry	Mining	Extraction, Support, Transportation		Mine: Adit, dam and pipe, trail	Complex: grade, conveyance, industrial feature, structure		Determined not eligible
MB0322	Monday Claim Adit	Katzenberger 1990	1890-1920s	Industry	Mining	Extraction		Mine: adit	Simple: industrial feature		Potentially eligible
MB0323	Beckler Cabin #11	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1930	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0331	Pratt River Logging Camp	Cohn and Armitage 1988	1937-1944	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris, industrial debris		Potentially eligible
MB0332	Pratt River Water Tower	Cohn and Armitage 1988	1937-1944	Industry	Logging	Transportaion		Water tower	Simple: structure remnant		Potentially eligible
MB0333	Unnamed Railroad Siding	Cronkleton 1990	1930s-1940s	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad siding	Complex: grade, industrial debris, industrial feature		Potentially eligible
MB0334	Nordrum's Homestead (NB #40)	Cronkleton 1990	1902-1960s*	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Homestead	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris, structure		Potentially eligible
MB0336	Beckler Cabin #8	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1920	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0337	Beckler Cabin #4 and Beckler River Bolt Camp Site #43	Katzenberger 1989; Katzenberger 1990	1890-1930s	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0338	Logging Railroad - Security Logging	Katzenberger 1989	1930s-1944	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad grade	Complex: grade, industrial debris		Determined not eligible
MB0339	Bloedel Donovan - Camp 8 - Site Overview	Katzenberger 1989	1920-1945	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: building remnant, grade, structure, debris		Determined not eligible
MB0340	Beckler Cabin #3	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1910	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0341	Beckler Cabin #5	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1920	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0342	Beckler Cabin #6	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1920s	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0343	Beckler Cabin #7	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1920s	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0344	Beckler Cabin #9	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1920	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0345	Beckler Cabin #2	Katzenberger 1989	1890-1920	Industry	Indeterminate	Support		Timber claim	Indeterminate		Determined not eligible
MB0348	Yellowstone Road Marker, NB #5	Cronkleton 1989/90; Swain 2001	1915-1930	Transportation	Road	Operation		Isolate: road marker	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
MB0349	Model T Water Fill, NB #28	Cronkleton 1989/90;	1914-1930	Transportation	Road	Operation		Isolate: Water fill trough	Simple: object		Determined not eligible

Appendix D. Historical Site Data. Note: NRHP status is taken from DAHP's WISAARD and often is contradicted by other sources.

Site No.	Site Name	Recorder/ Date	Time Period	Primary theme	Feature System	Property Type	Ethnicity	Property	Archaeological Property	Pre-Contact	NRHP Status
MB0350	Granite Mountain Lodge	Cronkleton 1990	1920-early 1940s	Federal Administration	USFS	Recreation		Lodge	Simple: building remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0351	Sunset Highway NB #81	Cronkleton 1990	1860s to present	Transportation	Road	Engineering		Sunset Highway	Complex: grade, structure		Determined not eligible
MB0352	Wellington Rec. Cabin	Katzenberger 1990	Mid-1940s to Mid-1950s	Federal Administration	USFS	Recreation		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Potentially eligible
MB0357	Cabin Site - Beckler Campground	Katzenberger 1990	1906-1920	Federal Administration	USFS	Indeterminate		Cabin	Complex: building remnant, domestic debris		Determined not eligible
MB0359	Dam and Pipeline S26 T26N R11E W.M.	Katzenberger 1990	1920s-early 1960s	Transportation	Railroad	Operation		Water supply system remnants	Complex: conveyance, structure		Potentially eligible
MB0360	Maloney Triangulation Station - North of US-2	Katzenberger 1990	1936	Federal Administration	US Coast and Geodetic Survey	Land Survey		Monument: Bras	Simple: object		Determined not eligible
MB0361	Miller River Logging Camp & Grade	Katzenberger 1991	1923-late 1930	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Complex: building remnant, grade		Potentially eligible
MB0362	Harris Creek Trestle (2 of 2)	Peter	1924-37	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Trestle	Simple: structure		Determined not eligible
MB0363	Mason Lake Road Cabin	Sylvia Kantor	Unknown	Settlement	Non-urban	Land withdrawal		Timber claim	Simple: structure remnant		Unevaluated
MB0364	Middle Fork Railroad Logging Spur	Sylvia Kantor	1928-1944	Industry	Logging	Transportation		Railroad spur	Simple: grade		Determined not eligible
MB0366	Minot Spur Debris Scatter	Sylvia Kantor	1932-present	Industry	Logging	Support		Camp	Simple: domestic debris		Potentially eligible
MB0372	Water system	Katzenberger 1990	1920s-early 1930s	Industry	Logging	Support		Dam and convey	Complex: conveyance, structure remnant		Determined not eligible
MB0373	RR Logging Unit Common Corners	Katzenberger 1990	1937-1941	Industry	Logging	Extraction		Markers	Simple: object		Potentially eligible
WF0297	Naches Trail District	McCormack 1973; Schafer 1976; Carter and McDonald 1990	pre-contact to 1950s	Transportation	Trail	Engineering		Trail, wagon road	Simple: grade	X	Determined eligible
WF0306	County Line "Cache or Cairn" (?) Site	S. Griswold	Historical	Settlement	Non-urban	Indeterminate		Marker: cairn	Simple: object		Unevaluated

APPENDIX E: HISTORICAL MAPS, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, AND GIS LIST

Non-GIS Data (historical maps and aerial photographs)

1954 King County Air Survey (not rectified sections)

T. 23 N., R. 5 E.: Sections 17-36
T. 24 N., R. 5 E.: Sections 1-36
T. 25 N., R. 4 E.: Section 36
T. 25 N., R. 5 E.: Sections 1-15, 17-35
T. 26 N., R. 3 E.: Sections 1, 2, 11-14
T. 26 N., R. 4 E., Sections 1-18
T. 26 N., R. 5 E., Sections 1-36

Coal Mine maps from DNR

K1: Northwestern Improvement Co.'S Coal Ano Land Holdings, King County: Northwestern Improvement Co. (N.W.I. Co.), 1928
K2: United States Coal Co. Mine: United States Coal Co., 1910
K3: Black Nugget Mine: Northwestern Improvement Co.; Black Nugget Coal Co. , 1938
K4: Reynolds Coal Co. Mine; Black Nugget Coal Co. Mine: Reynolds Coal Co.; Black Nugget Coal Co., 1934
K5: Grand Ridge Mine: Central Coal Co., 1910
K6: Grand Ridge Mine (B. And R. Mine): B. And R. Coal Co., 1937
K7: Newcastle-Issaquah Mines Composite: Pacific Coast Coal O. (P.C.C. Co.), 1916
K8: Issaquah Mine: Issaquah And Superior Coal Mining Co., Ltd., 1912
K9: Issaquah Mine: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1918
K10: Issaquah Mine: B. And R. Coal Co., 1942
K11: Harris-Richmond Coal Mine: Pacific Coast Coal Co.; Harris Coal Co. , 1930
K12: Queen No. 1 Mine: Bianco Coal Co., 1932
K13: Projection Of Coal Seams East Of Coal Creek, 1898
K14: Stratigraphy Of Coal Seams Along Coal Creek, 1895
K15: New Slope Mine: B. And R. Coal Company, 1956
K16: Coal Creek Mine: Pacific Coast Coal Co. (Old Workings In Vicinity Of Nike Site), 1901
K17: Main Slope Mine In Lower Coal Creek: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1915
K18: Newcastle Mine: Strain Coal Co. Workings In Vicinity Of Ford Slope (Coal Creek), 1934
K19: Newcastle Mines: B. And R. Coal Co., 1939
K20: Newcastle Mines, No. 3 Seam: B. And R. Coal Co., 1951
K21: Map Of Newcastle Area Showing Company Ownership: Palmer Coking Coal Co., 1955
K22: Newcastle Mine: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1917
K23: Coal Creek Coalfield: Feasibility Study For Newcastle Hills Landfill, 1969
K24: Newcastle King Coal Co. Mine: Newcastle King Coal Co., 1935
K25: Newcastle King 4 Coal Co. Mine: King 4 Coal Co., 1933
K26: Newcastle Colliery (Old Newcastle): P.C.C. Co., 1895
K27: B. And R. Mine At Newcastle In The Richmond- Stanley Tunnel: Richmond-Stanley Coal Co.; B. And R. (Baima And Rubitina) Coal Co., 1932
K28: May Creek Mine: May Creek Coal Co., Nd
K29: Diamond Mine: Diamond Coal Co., Nd
K30: Renton Mine: Denny Renton Clay And Coal Co., 1911
K31: Renton Mine: Seattle Electric Co., 1919
K32: Renton Mine: Renton Coal Co., 1920
K33: Sunbeam Mine: Renton Coal Co., 1922

K34: Spring Brook Mines: Maps Showing Workings In Small Mines In Vicinity Of Spring Brook, 1932
K35: Spring Brook Mine: Renton Mining Co., Inc, 1944
K36: Spring Brook Mine: Spring Brook Coal Co., 1940
K37: Spring Glen Mine: Spring Glen Coal Co., 1940
K38: New Black Diamond Mine: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1931
K39: New Lake Youngs Coal Co. Mine (A.K.A. Lake Young Coal Co. Mine: (New) Lake Young(S) Coal Co., 1935
K40: Red Devil Mine: Red Devil Coal Co.; Romano Coal Co. Fire King Mine: Fire King Mining Co., 1935
K41: Jones And Cedar Mountain Coal Properties: Jones And Cedar Mountain Coal Properties, 1920
K42: Cedar Mountain Mine: West Coast Fuel Co.; West Coast Coal Co.; Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1926
K43: Caroline Mine: Caroline Coal Co. Tiger Mountain Mine: Tiger Mountain Coal Co. , 1927
K44: Unnamed Prospect 1 Mile Northwest Of Hobart, 1935
K45: Taylor Mines: Denny-Renton Clay And Coal Co.; Gladding, Mcbean And Co. , 1905
K46: Old Franklin To Newcastle Mines: 8. And R. Coal Ca., Nd
K47: Cumberland-Durham Coalfield: Northwestern Improvement Co., 1914
K48: Durham-Hiawatha-Kangley Coalfield: Northwestern Improvement Co., Nd
K49: Durham Mine Vicinity: Northwestern Improvement Co., Nd
K50: Kangley Parkins Slope, Alta Mines: Parkins- Kangley Coal Co.; Kangley Coal Co. , 1924
K51: Hiawatha Mine: Northwest Improvement Co., 1918
K52: Durham Mines: Morris Bros. Coal Mining Co.Γçó; Palmer Coking Coal Co., 1929
K53: Elk Mine: Elk Coal Co.; Big Four Coal Co., 1924
K54: Danville Mine: North Coast Colliery; Danville Coal Co., Inc.; Thennal Coal Co.T Palmer Coking Coal Co., 1907
K55: Landsburg Mine: Landsburg Coal Co.; Palmer Coking Coal Co., 1932
K56: Ravensoale Area Mines: Raven Coal Co.; North- Western Improvement Co., 1914
K57: Ravensoale Area-Geologic Cross Sections And Log Of Prospect Pits: Northwestern Improvement Co.; Dale Coal Co., 1908
K58: Ravensdale Mine: Raven Coal Co.; Central Coal Co., 1919
K59: Ravensdale No. 1 Mine: Northwestern Improvement Co., 1910
K60: Ravensdale No. 2 Mine (Mckay Workings): Northwestern Improvements Co., 1911
K61: New Mckay Mine: Dale Coal Co., 1929
K62: Dale No. 1 Mine: Dale Coal Co., 1925
K63: Dale Mine- Mckay Seam: Dale Coal Co., 1930
K64: Section Six Mine: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1937
K65: Franklin-Black Diamond Coalfields: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1916
K66: Black Diamond Mines No. 11 And No. 14: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1916
K67: Black Diamond Mines: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1938
K68: Black Diamond Mines (Ginder Lake Mine): Strain Coal Co., 1938
K69: Draghi Mine: Draghi Coal Co., 1952
K70: Lawson Mine (Old Lawson Mine): Pacific Coast Coal Co. (A.K.A. Johnson Mine: Ed Johnson, Lessor), 1910
K71: No. 12 Mine: Black Diamond Coal Mining Co.; Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1888
K72: Franklin Mine No. 7: Pacific Coast Coal Co.; Strain Coal Co., 1907
K73: Green River Gorge Coal Mining Co. Mines: Green River Gorge Coal Mining

Co.; Okay Coal Co. Mine: Okay Coal Co., 1936
K74: Black Diamond Mine2 New Franklin Slope: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1940
K75: Hi-Heat Coal Co.Γçós Mine: Hi-Heat Coal Co., 1935
K76: New Hi-Heat Mine Area, Nd
K77: Franklin-Gem Coal Mine: Franklin-Gem Coal Co., 1944
K78: B.P.D. Coal Co. Mine: B.P.D. Coal Co., 1948
K79: Franklin Mine, 1900-1922: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1900
K80: Franklin Mines: Palmer Coking Coal Co., 1949
K81: Franklin Mines ("Coy's Workings"): Palmer Coking Coal Co., Nd
K82: Fulton No. 2 Mine: Palmer Coking Coal Co., 1958
K83: Franklin Mine, South Extension: Palmer Coking Coal Co., 1958
K84: Cannon Mine And Franklin Mine: Pacific Coast Coal Co., 1922
K85: Kummer Mine: Pacific Coast Co.; Denny-Renton Clay And Coal Co.; Gladding, Mcbean And Co.; Kummer Coal Co., 1907
K86: Kummer Mine: Palmer Coking Coal Co., 1956
K87: Johnson Coal Co. Mine (Kummer): Johnson Coal Co., 1946
K88: Gem Coal Co.'S Mine: Gem Coal Co., 1940
K89: Blue Blaze Coal Co. Mine: Blue Blaze Coal Co., 1940
K90: Green River Mine- Green River Coal Co's Mine: Green River Coal Co., 1932
K91: Hyde Mine: Hyde Coal Co., 1917
K92: Hyde Mine (New): Hyde Mines, Inc.; Olson Fuel Co., 1947
K93: Independent Coal And Coke Co. Property, 1913
K94: Sunset Mine: National Coal Co., 1915
K95: Navy Mine: Naval Coal Co., 1914
K96: Eureka Mine: Cumberland Coal Mining Co., 1921
K97: Carbon Fuel Co. Mine No. 4: Carbon Fuel Co., 1946
K98: New Carbon Seam: Carbon Fuel Co., 1936
K99: Daly Mine, Carbon Mine: Carbon Coal And Clay Co.; Carbon Fuel Co., 1915
K100: Cumberland-Bayne Area, 1957
K100: Cumberland-Bayne Area, 1957
K101: Occidental Mines: Occidental Coking Coal Co.; Coalgate Coal Co.; Morris Brothers, Inc., 1910
K102: Big 6 Mine: Pocahontas Coal And Coke Co., 1917
K103: Raging River Coal Field, Plat Of Kinney Coal Property, 1891
K104: Map Of Part Of Newcastle Mine Showing Columnar Sections Of The Veins Developed, 1884

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. PDFs of the sheets for the following towns:

Auburn
Black Diamond
Carnation
Enumclaw
Issaquah
Kent
Kirkland
North Bend
Orillia
Preston
Redmond
Skykomish
Tolt
Vashon

Town Plats for the following Towns:

- Auburn (Slaughter)
- Black Diamond
- Des Moines
- Enumclaw
- Kent
- Redmond
- Skykomish
- Snoqualmie
- Woodinville

Timber Cruise Books – PDFs of the 1907-1908 KC Assessor's Timber Cruise Assessment for the following Townships and Ranges:

- Township 19: Ranges 7-10
- Township 20: Ranges 7-11
- Township 21: Ranges 3-6, 8
- Township 22: Ranges 5-10
- Township 23: Ranges 5-10
- Township 24: Ranges 5-10
- Township 25: Ranges 5-9
- Township 26: Ranges 4-12

Other Miscellaneous Maps:

- Anderson's New Map of the County of King, State of Washington 1894 (la001375)
- Gold Mountain Mining Co
- Money Creek Mining District #1
- Money Creek Mining District #2
- Seattle Oyster Claim Map

GIS Data

1907-8 Timber Cruise Surveys -- Georeferenced and Mosaiced maps from the Timber Cruise books for the following ownships and Ranges:

Township 19: Ranges 7-10
Township 20: Ranges 7-11
Township 21: Ranges 3-6, 8
Township 22: Ranges 5-10
Township 23: Ranges 5-7, 9
Township 24: Ranges 5-10
Township 25: Ranges 5-8
Township 26: Ranges 4-9, 11, 12

1954 King County Air Survey (not rectified sections)

T. 22 N., R. 4 E.: Sections 3-10
T. 22 N., R. 5 E.: Sections 1-12
T. 23 N., R. 3 E.: Sections 1, 2, 11-13, and 24
T. 23 N., R. 4 E.: Sections 1-35
T. 23 N., R. 5 E.: Sections 1, 2, 5-16.

Historic Air Photos – from Puget Sound River History Project

Cedar_1936
Duwamish_Puyallup_1940
Sammamish_1936
Sammamish_1938
Skykomish_1938
Snoqualmie_1936
Snoqualmie_1938
White_1931
White_1936
White_1944
White_1955
White_1959

Timber Cruise Digitization – Points, lines, and polygons representing the built environment as shown the 1907-8 Timber Cruise Surveys (see above).

USGS 15' scale maps – All available 15' scale maps for King County, collars removed.

Bandera, 1960
Edmonds, 1942
Enumclaw, 1956
Everett, 1944
Gig Harbor, 1943
Greenwater, 1956
Index, 1957
Lake Tapps, 1944
Lester, 1962
Monroe, 1956
Mount Si, 1960
Seattle, 1894
Seattle Special, 1909
Snoqualmie Pass, 1961

USGS 30' scale maps – All available 30' scale maps for King County, collars removed.

Cedar Lake, 1913
Seattle, 1897
Skykomish, 1902
Snohomish, 1897
Snoqualmie, 1903
Sultan, 1921
Tacoma, 1900
Tacoma Land Classification, 1897

USGS 7.5' Scale maps – First generation 7.5' scale maps for King County, collars removed.

Auburn, 1949
Bandera, 1989
Baring, 1965
Big Snow Mountain, 1965
Black Diamond, 1949
Blowout Mountain, 1989
Bothell, 1953
Buckley, 1956
Captain Point, 1965
Carnation, 1953
Chester Morse Lake, 1989
Chikamin Peak, 1989
Cougar Mountain, 1989
Cumberland, 1953
Cyclone Creek, 1986
Des Moines, 1949
Devils Slide, 1989
Duwamish Head, 1949
Eagle Gorge, 1953
Edmonds East, 1953
Edmonds West, 1953

Enumclaw, 1956
Evergreen Mountain, 1965
Fall City, 1953
Findley Lake, 1989
Gig Harbor, 1959
Gold Bar, 1989
Greenwater, 1986
Grotto, 1965
Hobart, 1953
Index, 1989
Issaquah, 1950
Kirkland, 1950
Labyrinth Mountain, 1965
Lake Joy, 1953
Lake Philippa, 1989
Lester, 1989
Lost Lake, 1989
Maltby, 1953
Maple Valley, 1949
Mercer Island, 1950
Monroe, 1953
Mount Daniel, 1965
Mount Phelps, 1989
Mount Si, 1989
Nagrom, 1986
Noble Knob, 1989
North Bend, 1953
Olalla, 1953
Poverty Bay, 1949
Redmond, 1950
Renton, 1949
Scenic, 1965
Seattle North, 1949
Seattle South, 1949
Shilshole Bay, 1949
Skykomish, 1965
Snoqualmie, 1965
Snoqualmie Lake, 1965
Snoqualmie Pass, 1989
Stampede Pass, 1989
Stevens Pass, 1965
Sultan, 1953
Sumner, 1965
Sun Top, 1986
Tacoma North, 1949
The Cradle, 1965
Vashon, 1949

USGS Full Sheets – Full sheet versions (including collars) of all maps included above.

1907 Duwamish Puyallup Surveys for King County Roads Map Vault

- Race Track Sheet 4
- Riverton Sheet 5
- Black River Junction Sheet 6
- Black River to Lake Washington Sheet 7
- Orillia Sheet 8
- Obrien Sheet 9
- West of Kent Sheet 10
- Kent Sheet 11
- Christopher Sheet 12
- Mouth Green River Sheet 13
- Auburn Sheet 14
- Green River Palmer Bridge Sheet 15
- White River above Upper Point of Separation Sheet 16
- Drift Barrier Sheet 17
- NR Railway Bridge Stuck River Sheet 18
- Pacific City Sheet 19

Drainage District Maps from King County Roads Map Vault

- Auburn W Half of Drainage District 11 c 1910
- Drainage District 10 c1918 (2 maps; on Snoqualmie River near KC/SnoCo boundary).
- Sammamish River Bothell Area 1913
- Sammamish River Kenmore to Woodinville 1919 (4 maps)
- Sammamish River Redmond Area 1913

NOAA Historic Charts, T and H Sheets

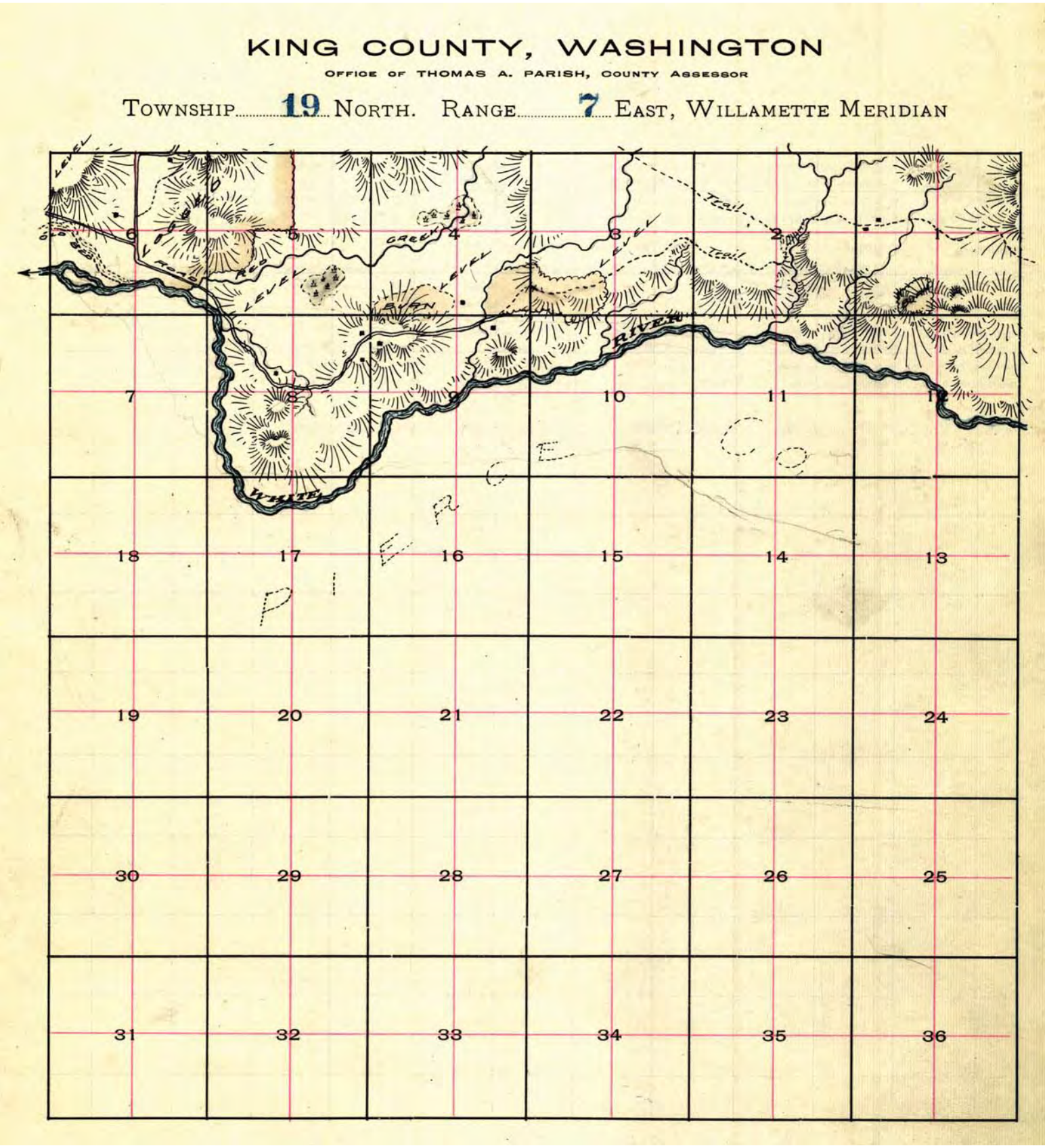
Admiralty Inlet T-1390A 1874
DU Wamish Bay T-1406 1875
Duwamish Day H-432 1854
Dwamish Bay T1390B 1874
Lk Washington E Shore T-2607 1902
Lk Washington E Shore T-2608 1902
Lk Washington North T-2606 1902
Lk Washington South T-2609 1902
Restoration Alki Robinsons T-1452a 1877
Robinsons to S Vashon T-1452b 1877
Seattle Bay City T-2421 1899
Seattle Bay City T-2422 1899
Seattle H-1337b 1875
Seattle Harbor 6445 1918
Seattle T-1750 1886
Shilshole Bay H-1064 1867

Other Miscellaneous Maps:

Japanese Farms in the White River Valley, Nishinoiri 1926
Raging River Coal Field (no date)

KC_RasterIndes: A shapefile index of all georectified and non-georectified historical maps and air photos. Does not include Sanborn Maps or Town Plats.

APPENDIX F: TIMBER CRUISE INDEX MAPS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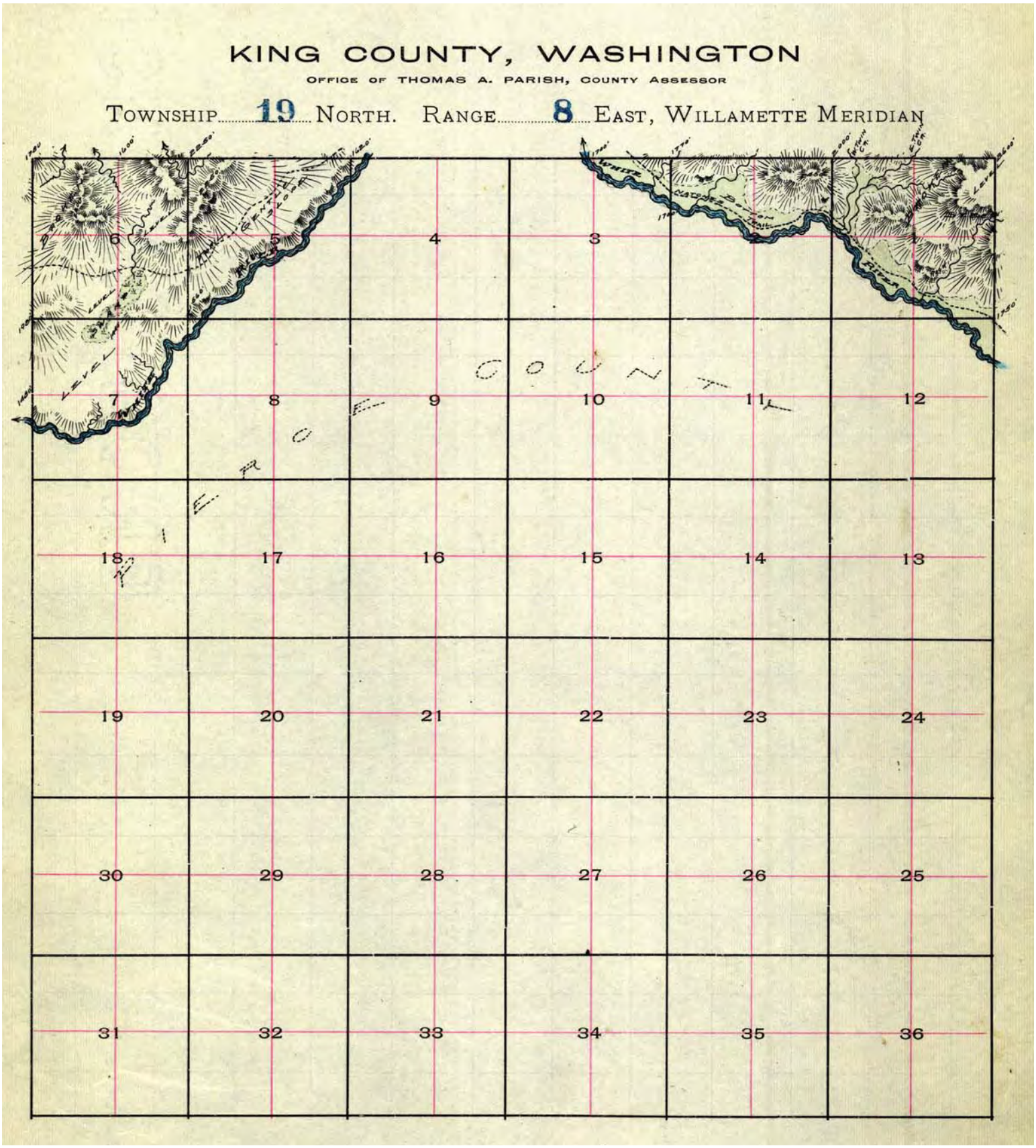
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KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
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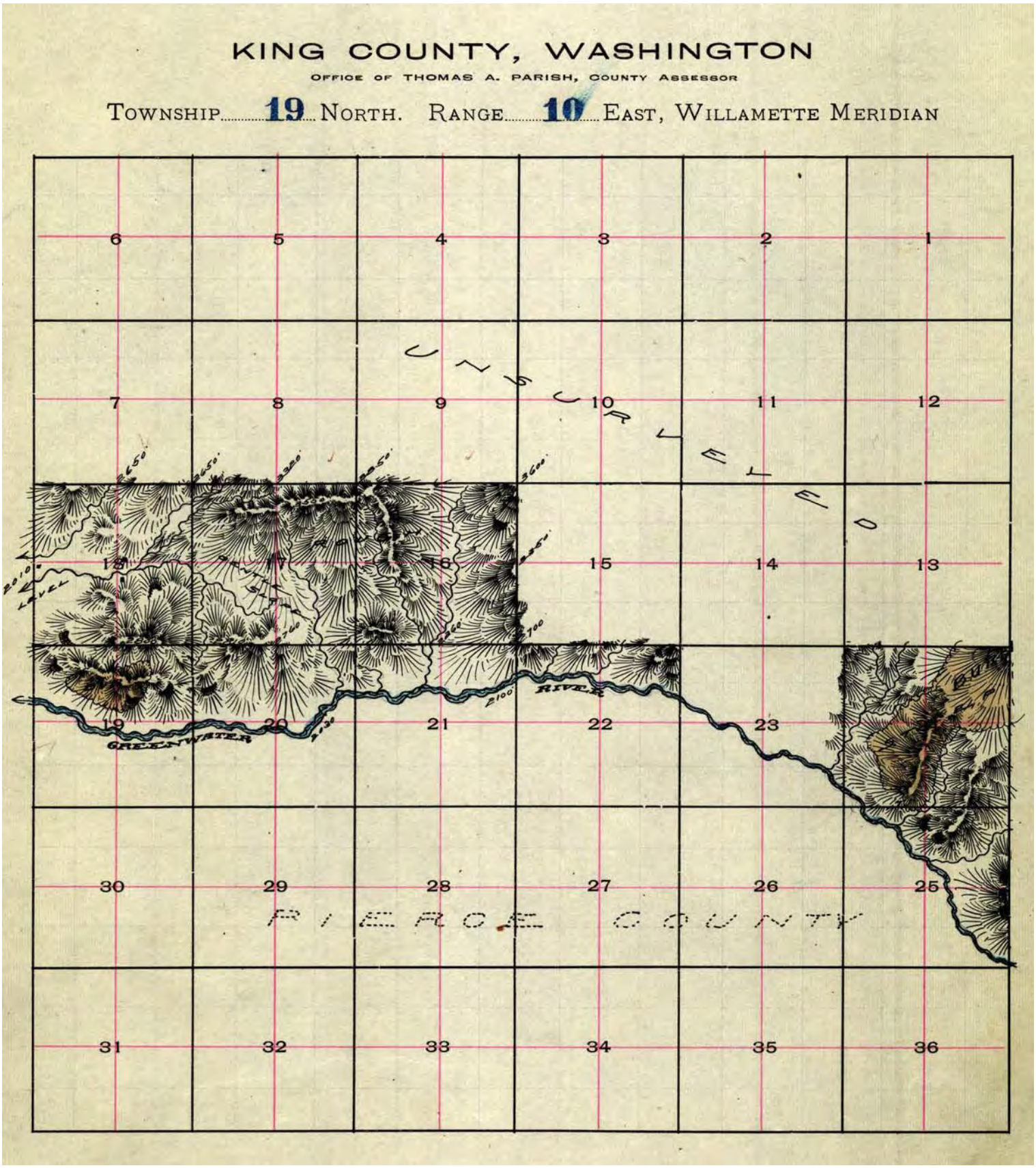
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
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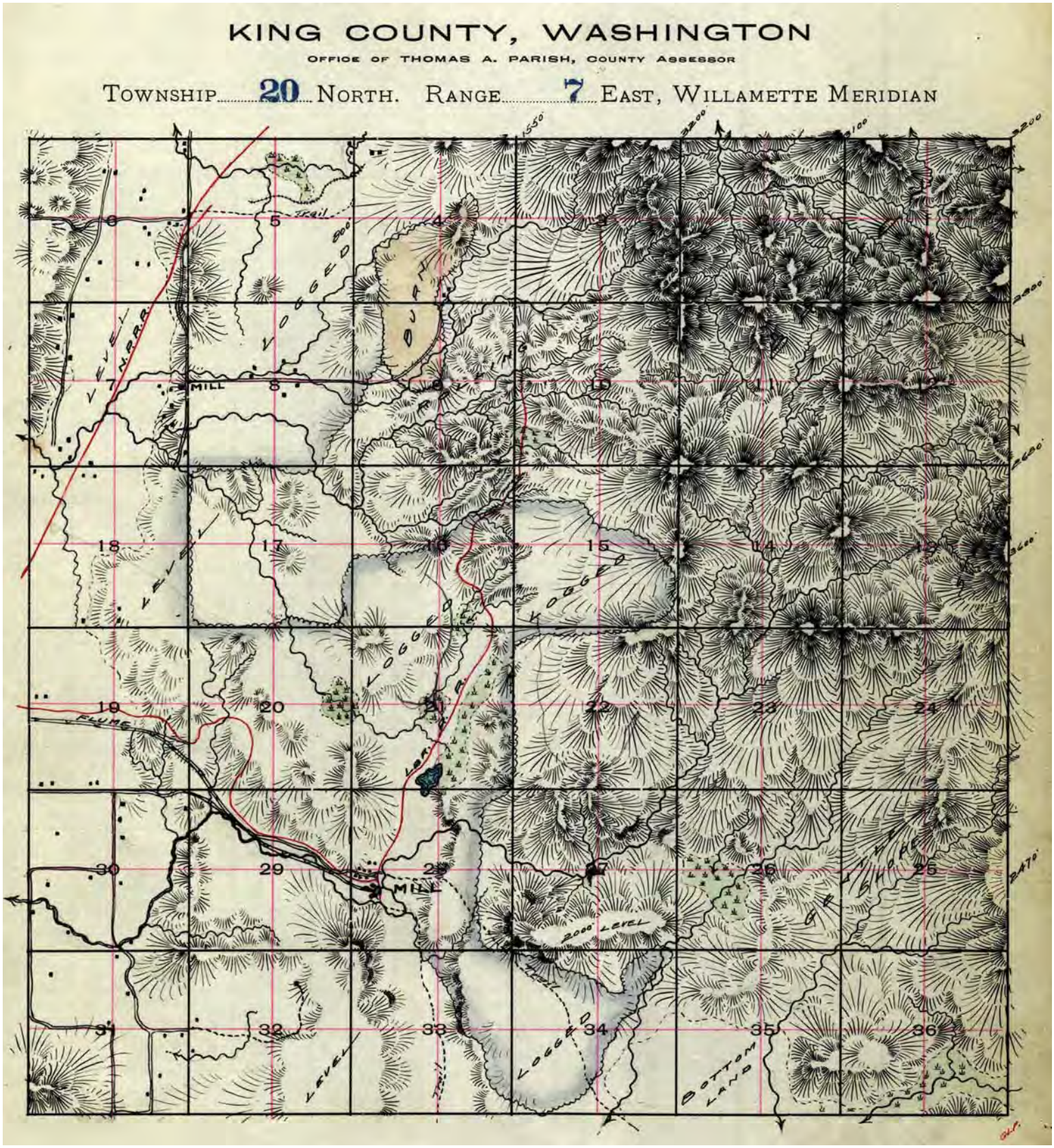
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
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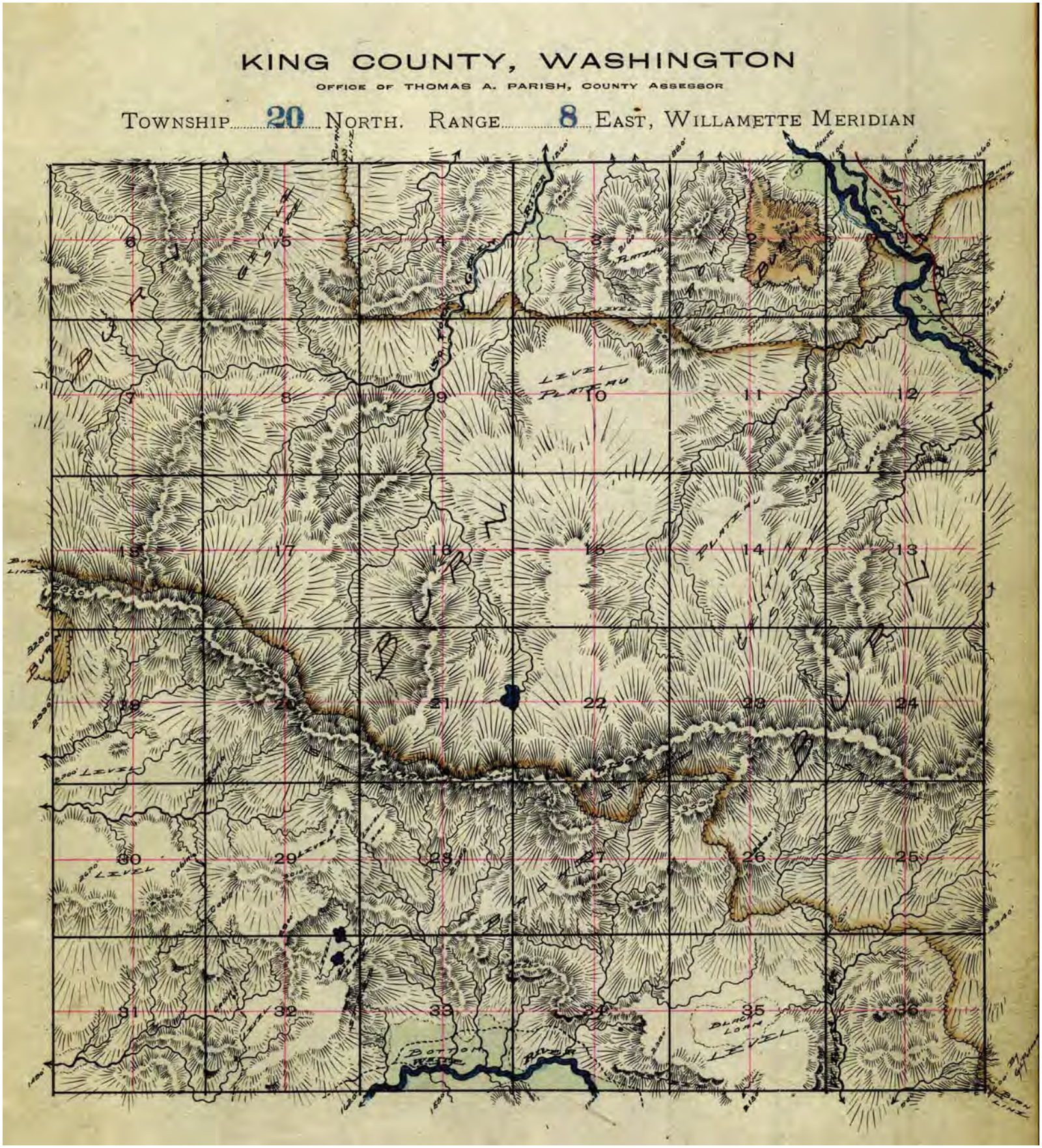
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
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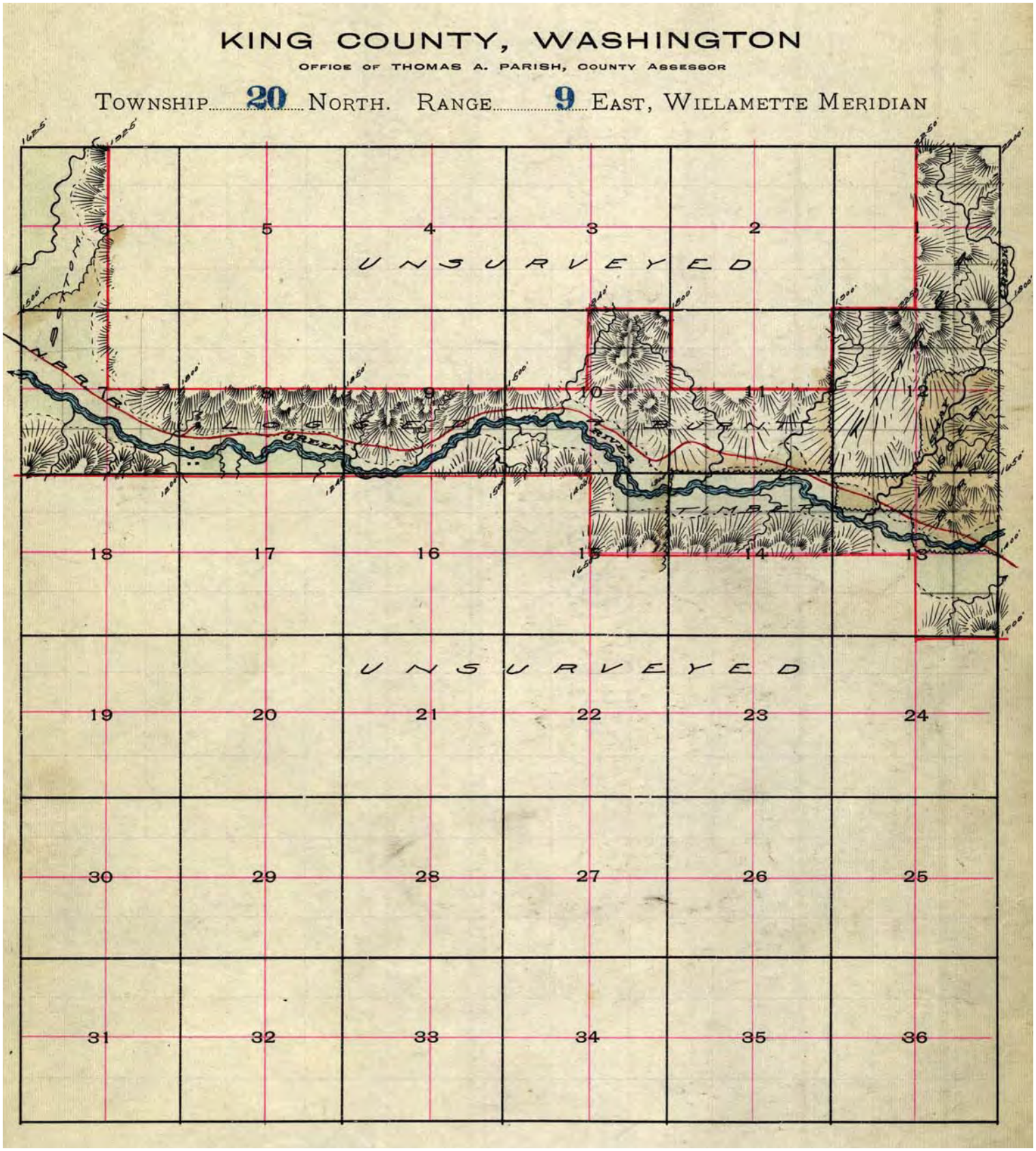
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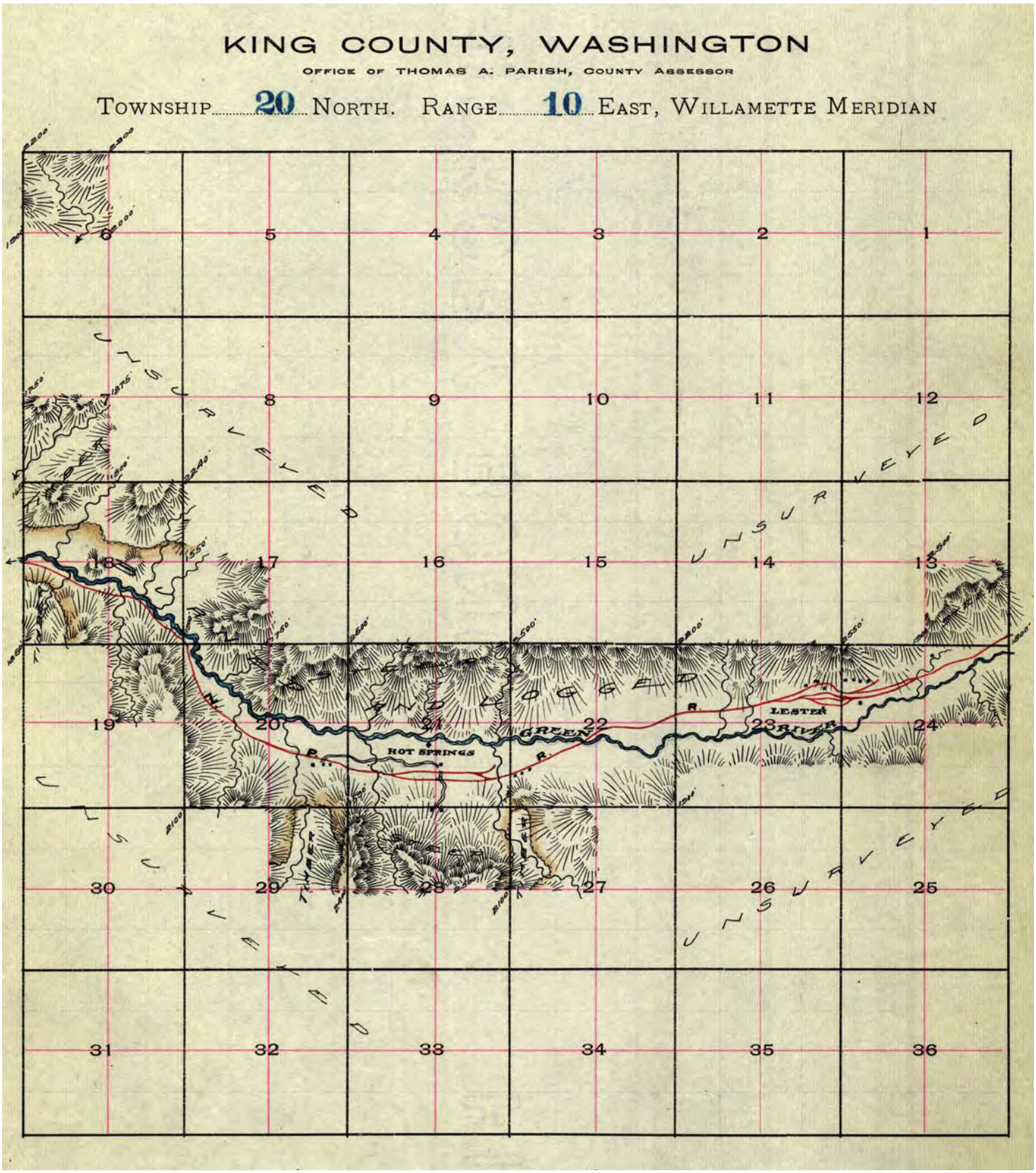
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
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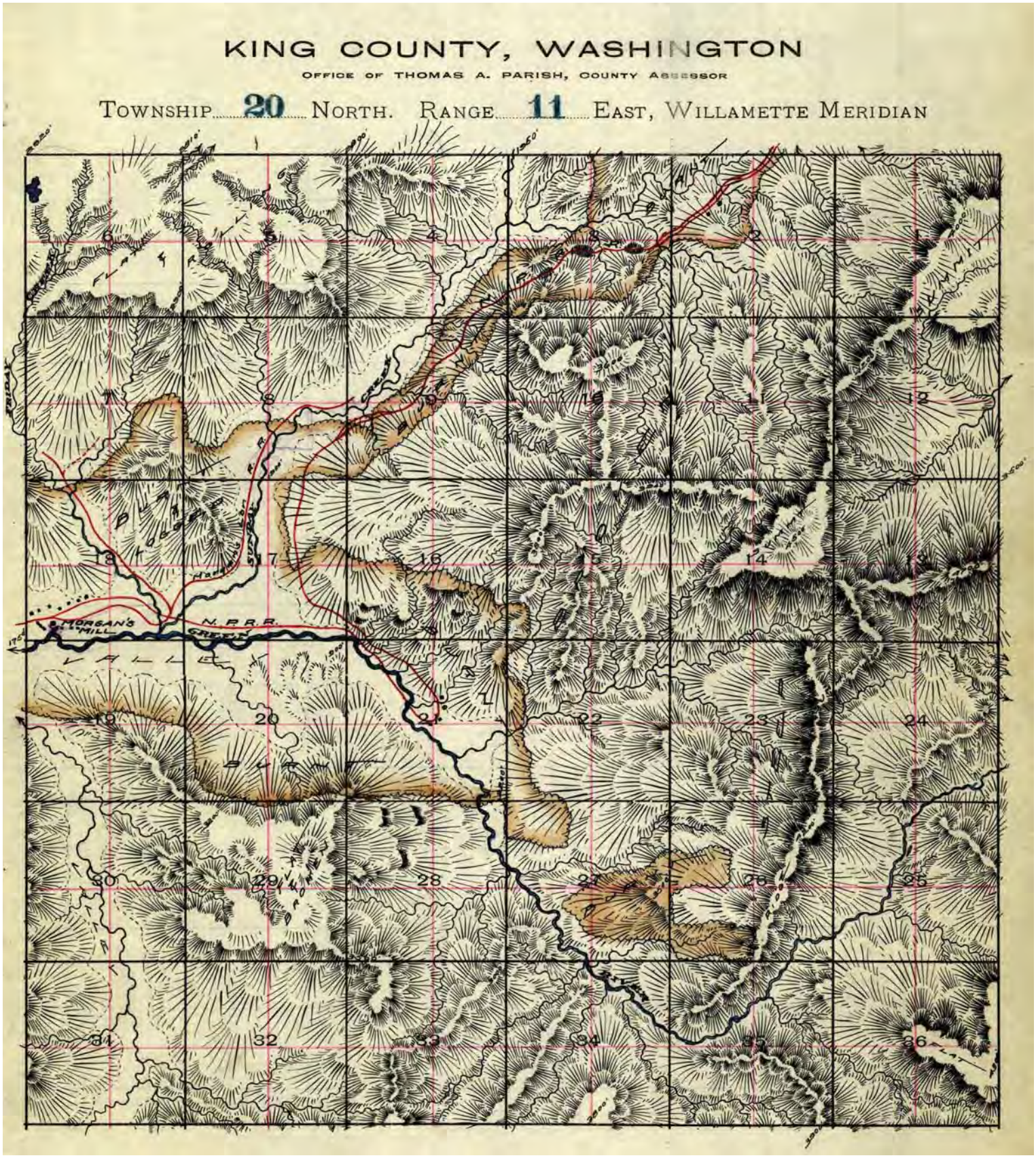
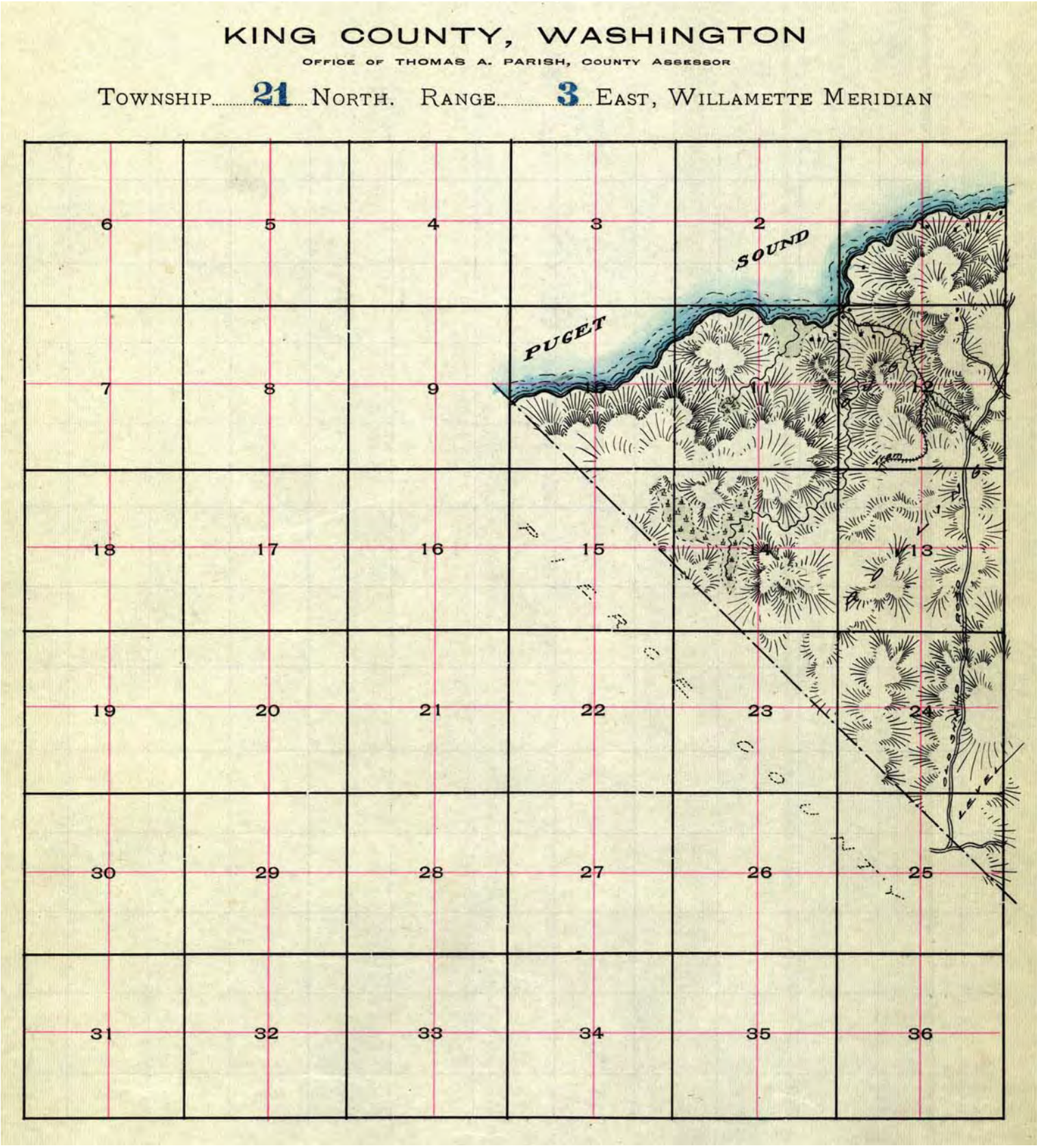

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 20 NORTH. RANGE 11 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
MORGAN'S MILL
N. P. R. R.


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 21 NORTH. RANGE 3 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
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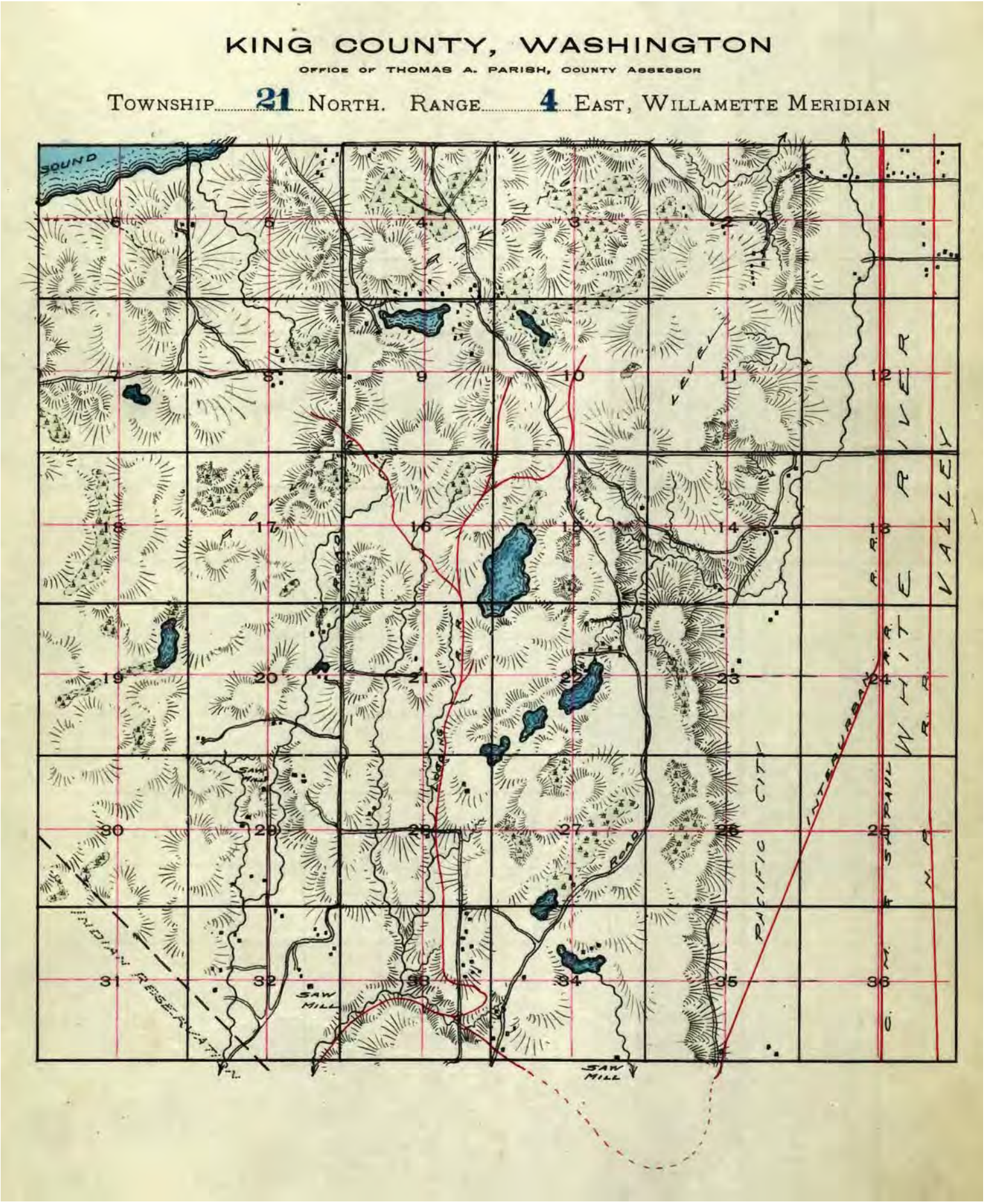
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 21 NORTH. RANGE 4 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
SOUND
WHITE RIVER VALLEY
PACIFIC CITY
INTERURBAN
SAW MILL
LOGGING ROAD
INDIAN RESERVATION

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 21 NORTH. RANGE 5 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
COVINGTON MILL
AUBURN
STUCK
STUCK RIVER
WHITE RIVER
N. P. R.
EARLY LEVEE
NEARLY LEVEE
OLD BURN
BURN
HILL
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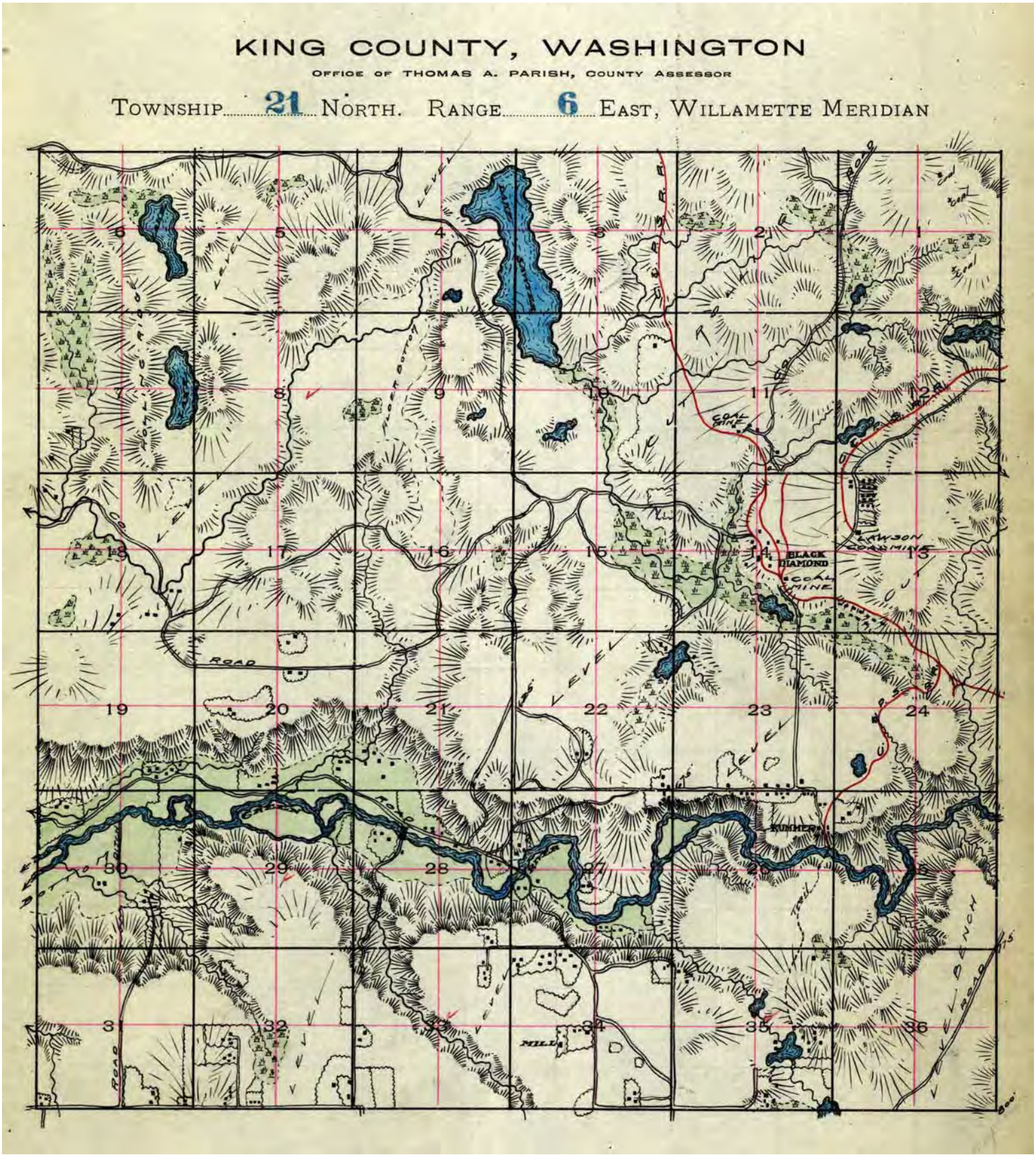
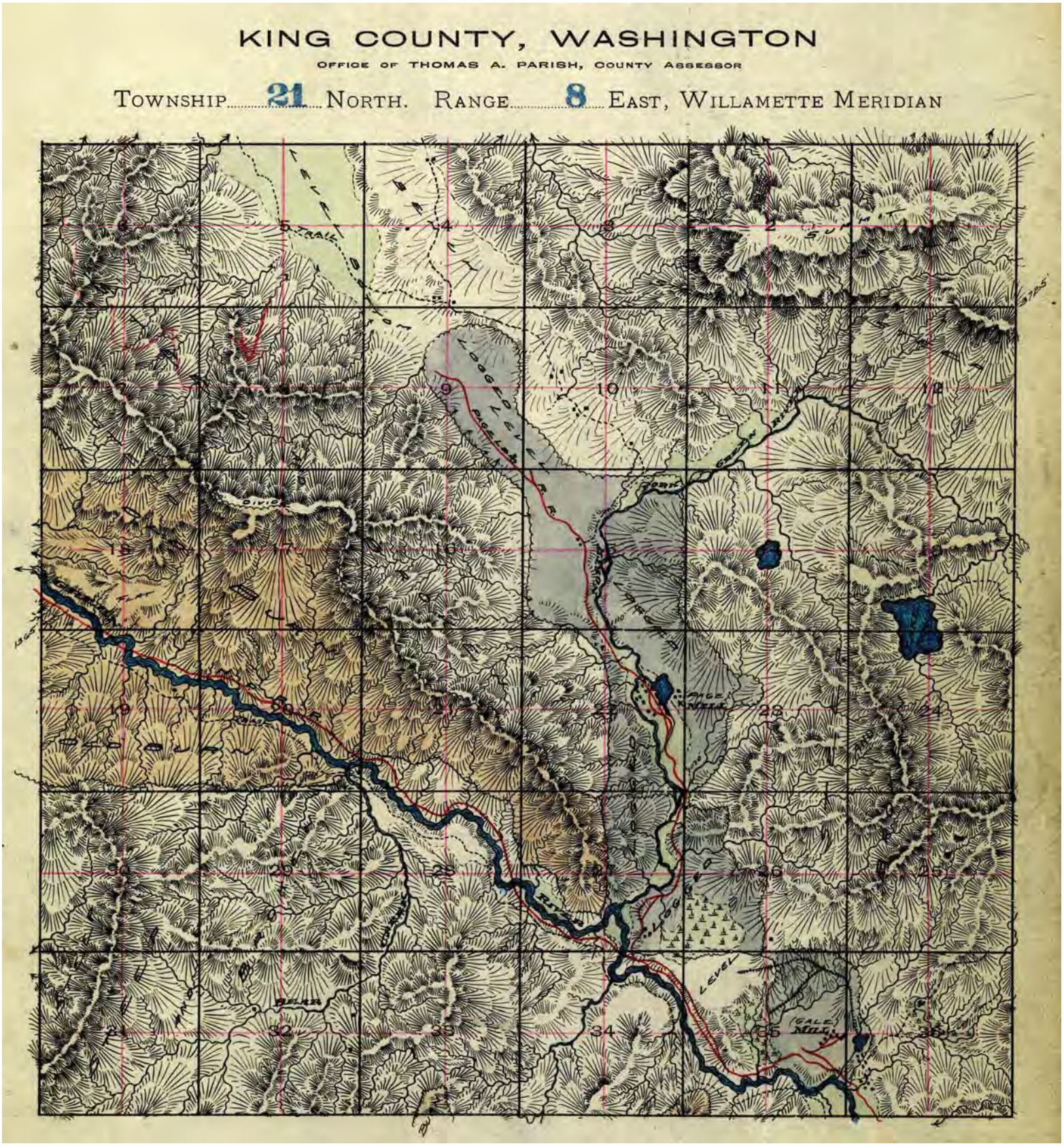

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 21 NORTH. RANGE 6 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
BLACK DIAMOND COAL MINE
LAWSON COAL MINE
ROAD
KUMMER
MILL


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 21 NORTH. RANGE 8 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
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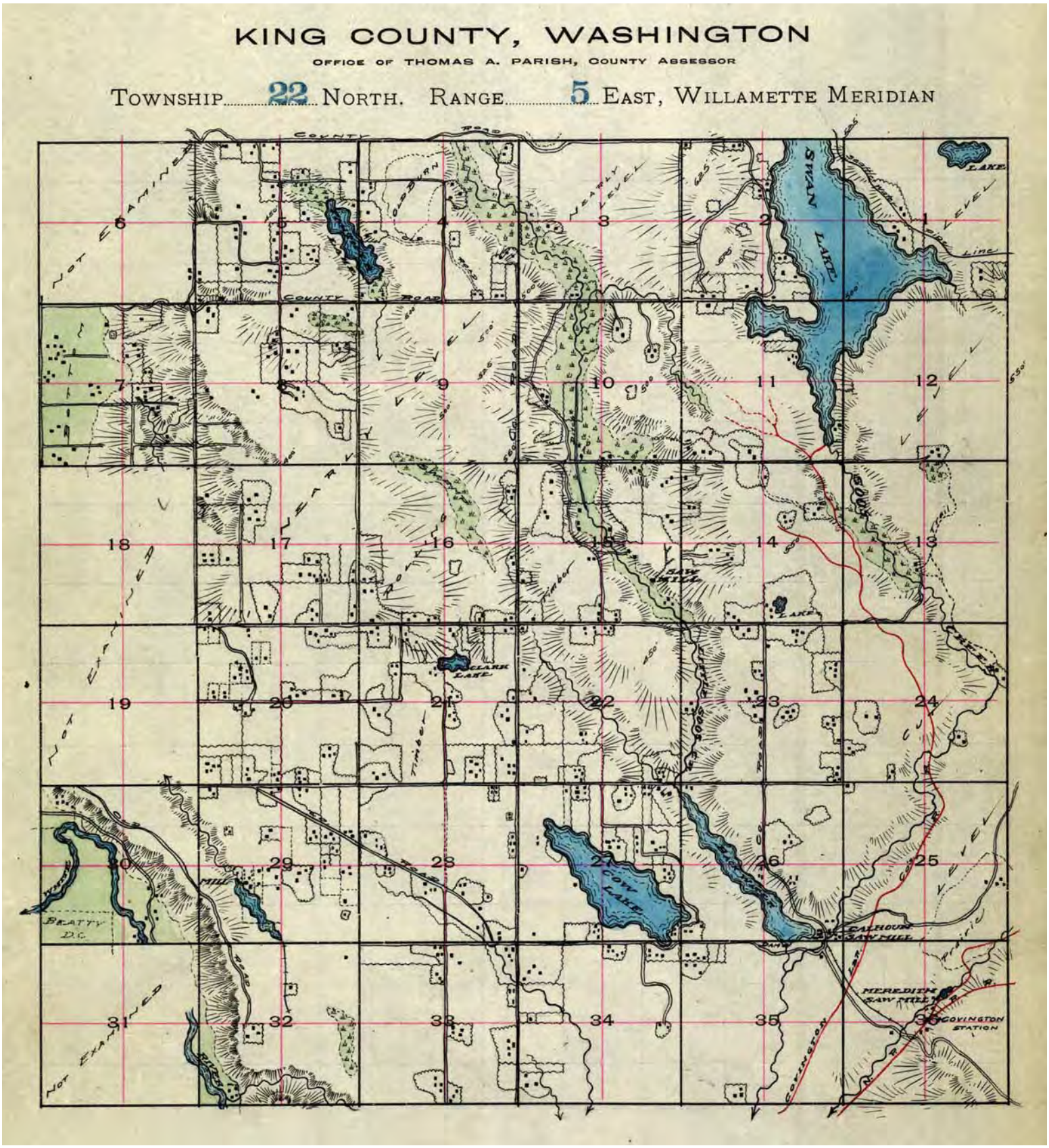
LEVEL
(GALE) MILL


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 22 NORTH. RANGE 5 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
SWAN LAKE
COW LAKE
CLARK LAKE
SAW MILL
CALHOUN SAW MILL
MEREDITH SAW MILL
COVINGTON STATION
BEATTY D.C.
NOT EXAMINED
NEARLY LEVEL
LEVEL
COUNTY ROAD
OLD BURN
TIMBER
COVINGTON
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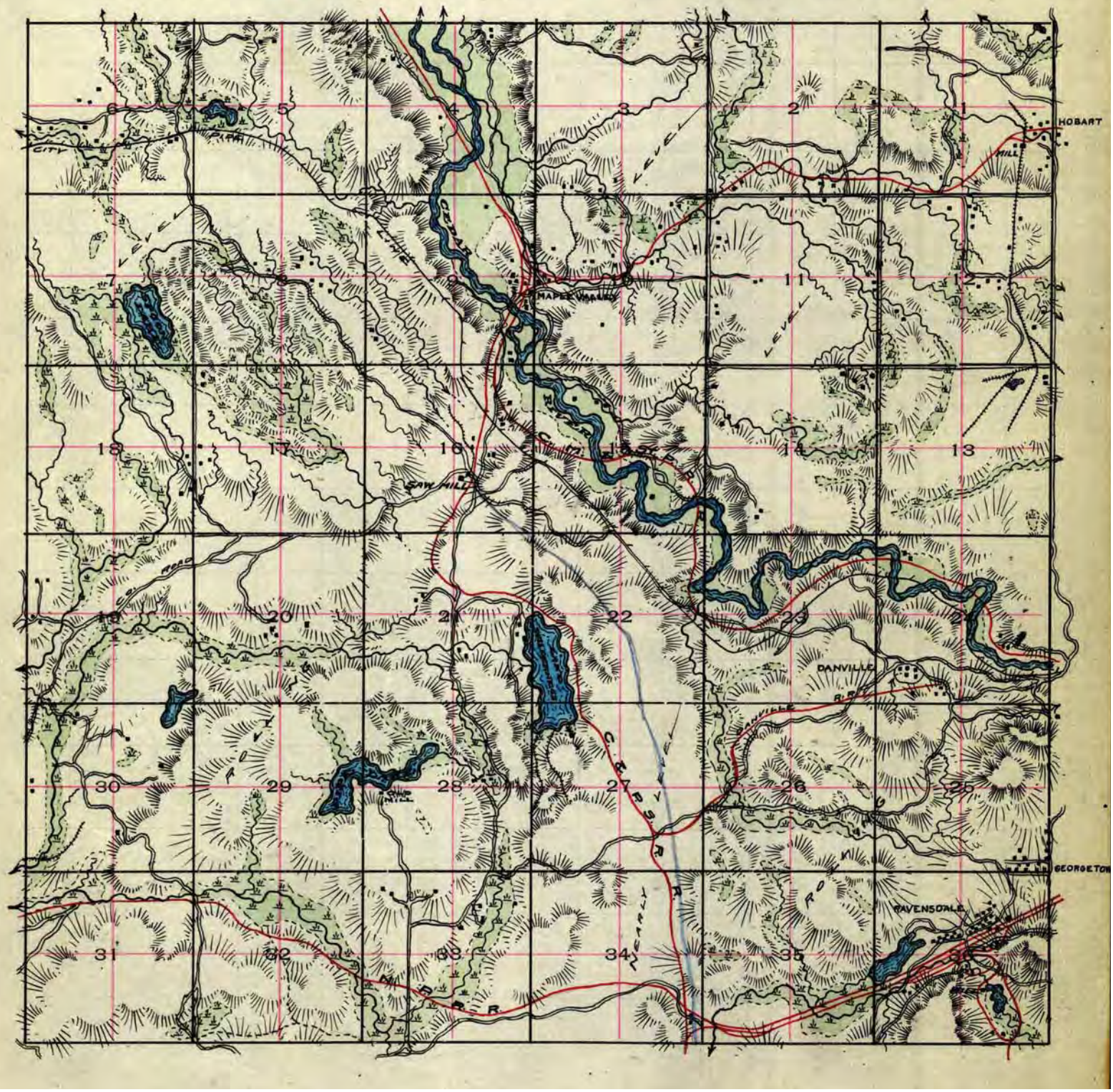
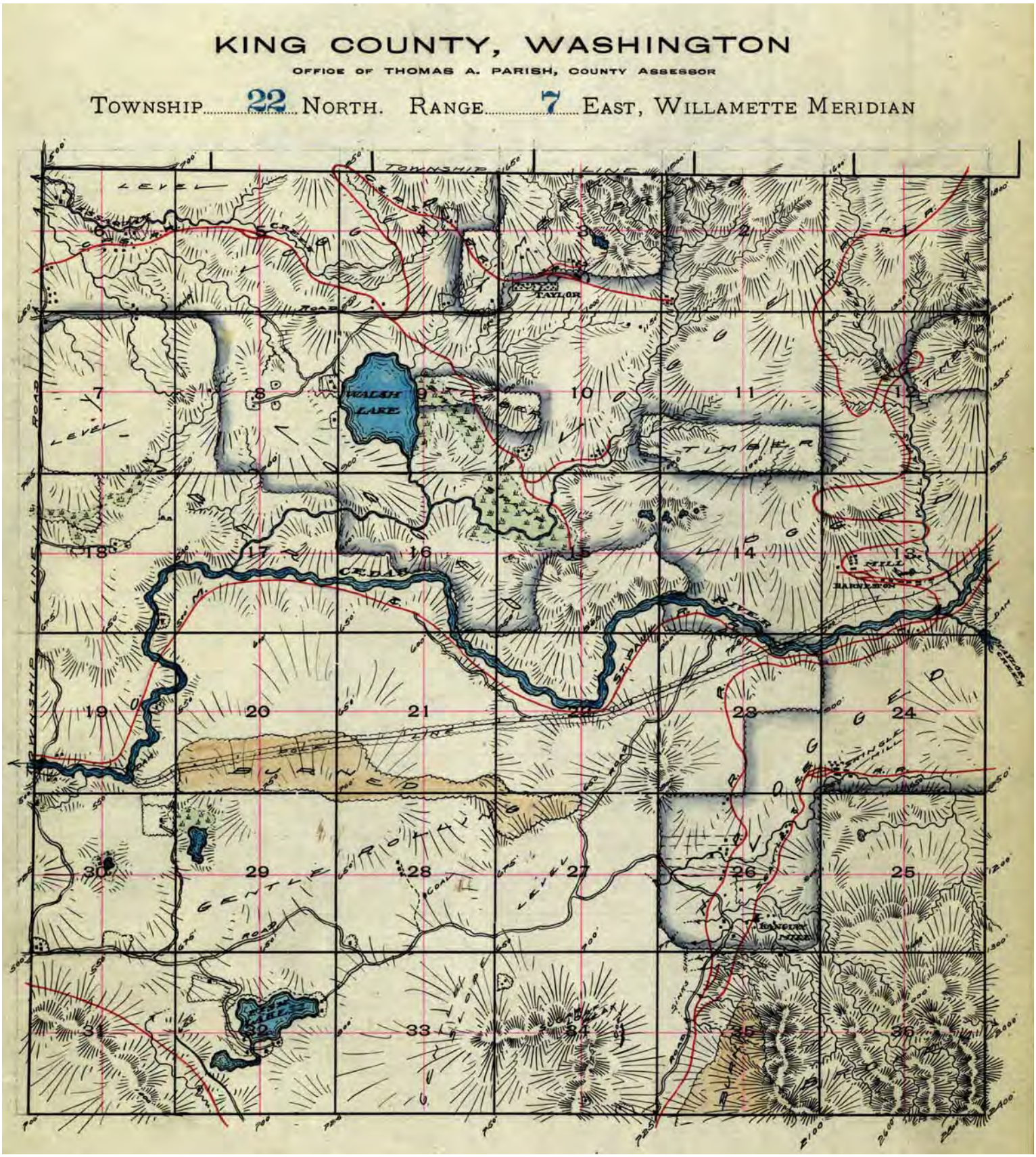
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR

TOWNSHIP 22 NORTH. RANGE 6 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN




KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 22 NORTH. RANGE 7 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
TAYLOR
WALSH LAKE
CEDAR
RIVER
HARRISON
MILL
TIMBER
LEVEL
GENTLE
ROLLING
ROAD
TOWNSHIP LINE
RANGE LINE

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 22 NORTH. RANGE 8 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 22 NORTH. RANGE 9 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
CEDAR LAKE
McClellan's Butte
Cabins

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 22 NORTH. RANGE 10 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
North Good Timber Line
South Good Timber Line
Burn Line
State Road
C.M. & St. P. R.R.
OLD BURN
Steep
STATE ROAD
SNOQUALMIE RIVER
ST. PAUL R.R.
ALL SCRUB TIMBER
Timber Scrubby
Small Hemlock
Steep
Slide
CEDAR RIVER
Rock Slide
Green Timber
Line of Good Timber
Trail
Mining Camp
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7 8 9 10 11 12
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KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH. RANGE 5 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
LAKE WASHINGTON
KENNYDALE
BRYN MAWR
ORILLIA
Logged
Timber Cut
Fresh Cutting
Old Burn
Burnt
Level
Green Timber
Swan Lake
Lake
Cedar River
Black River
Columbia River
Boeing
Boeing Field
County Road
Power Co. Road
Sta. Tracts
Platted Sta. Tracts
Scrubby Timber
Grass Mill
Old Road
Timber Grove
Swamp
Slough
School
Burn
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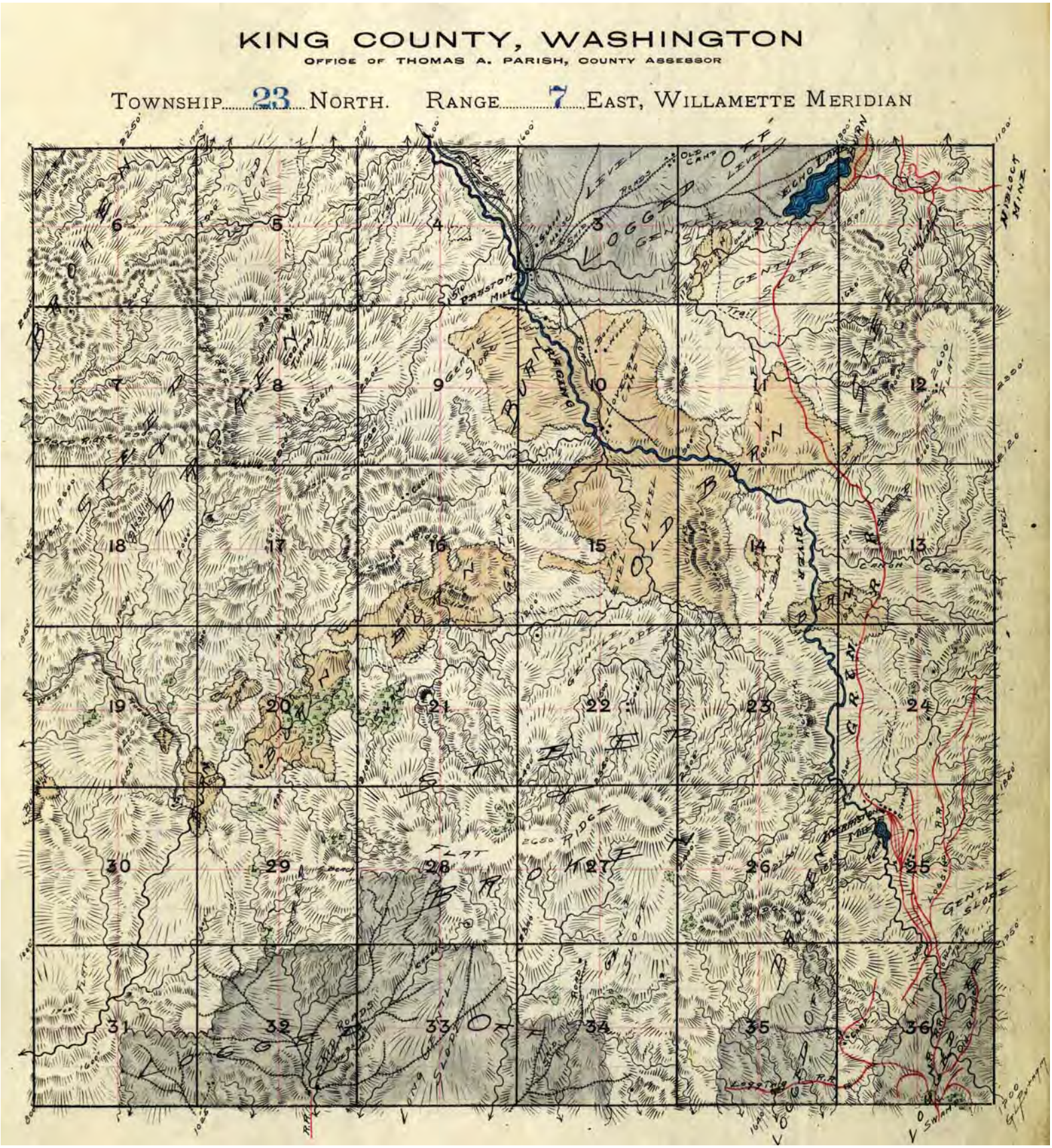
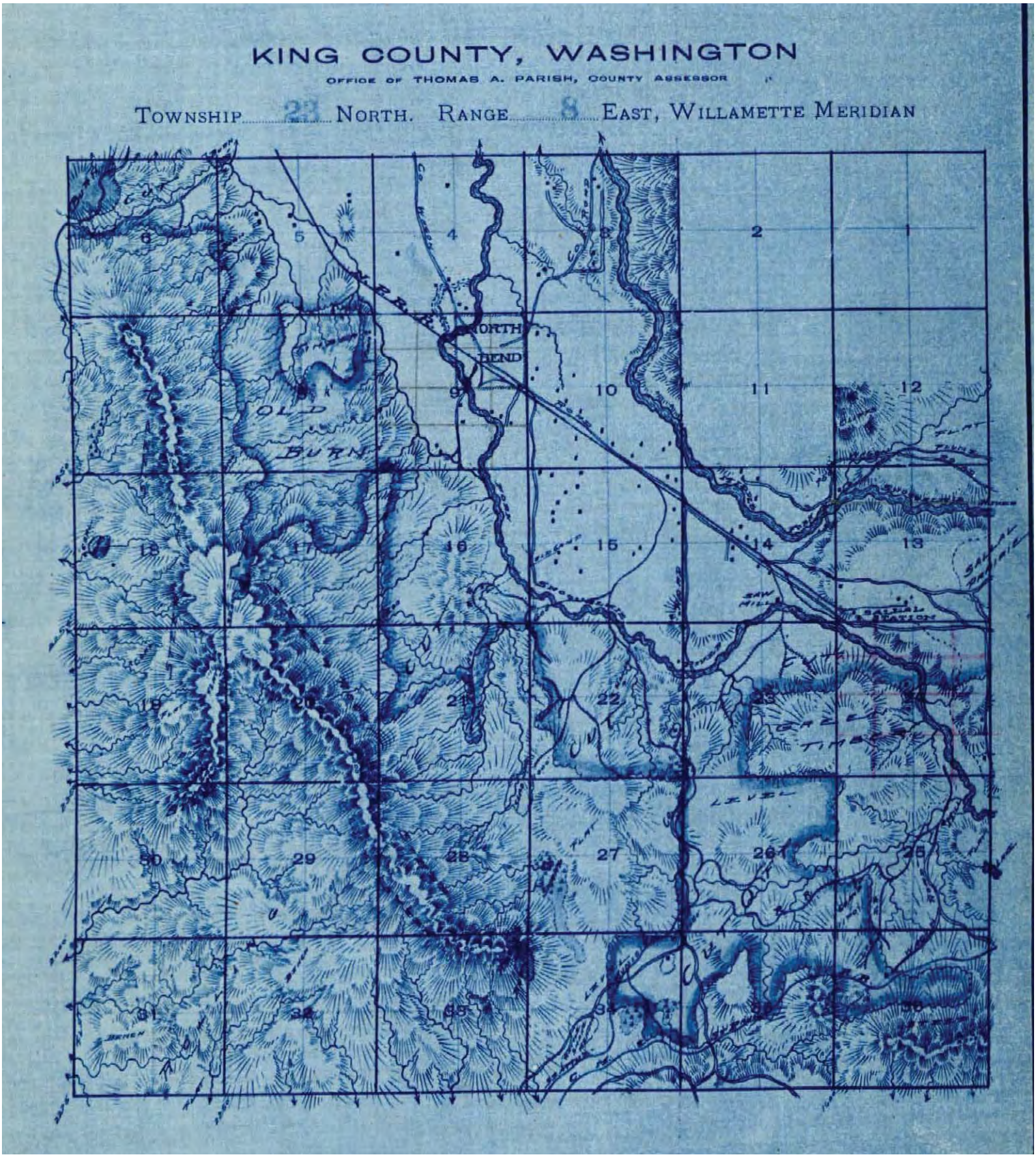
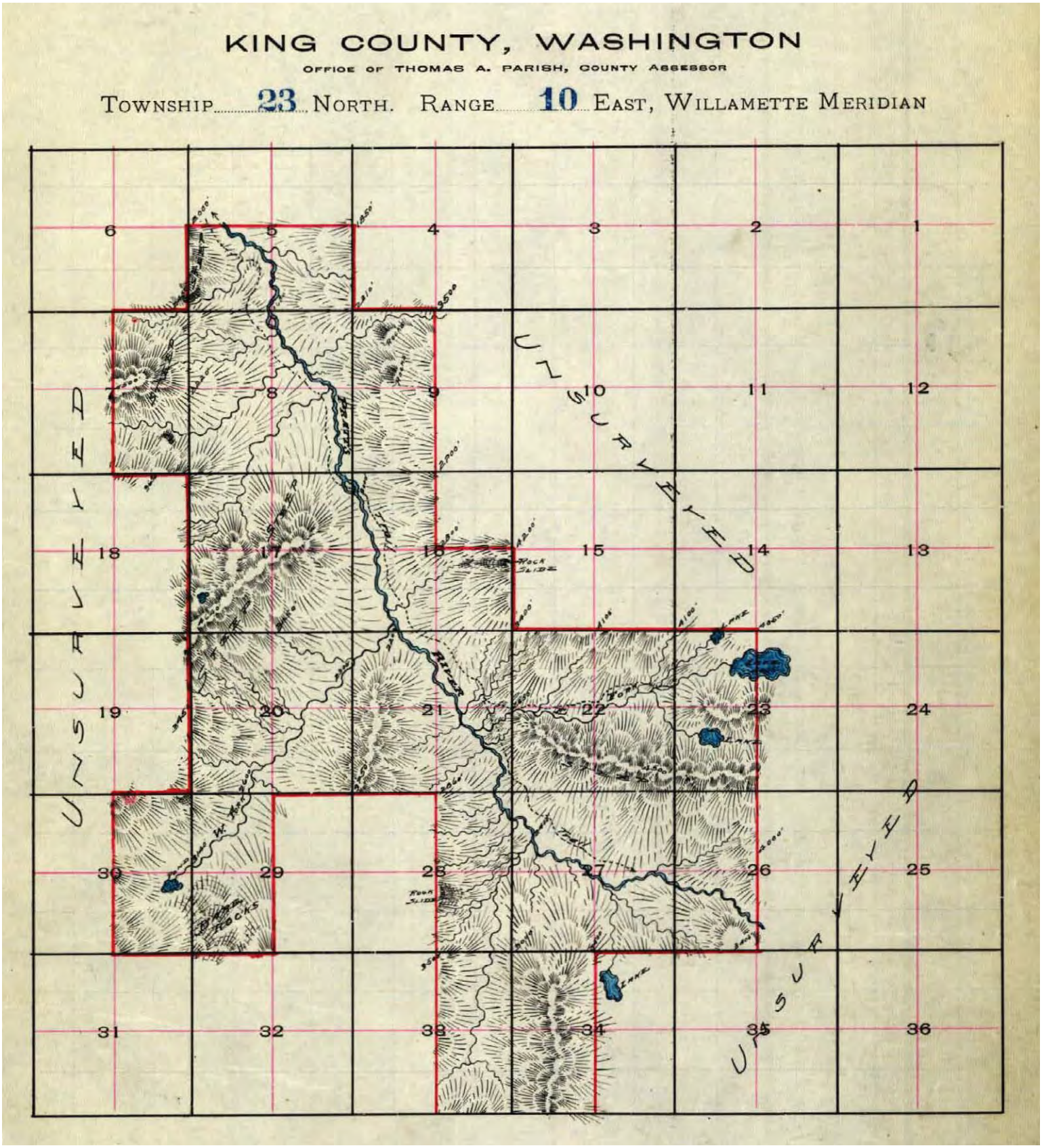
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH. RANGE 6 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
CEDAR RIVER
BOTTOM
LEVEL
SECOND BOTTOM
ROAD
OTTER LAKE
COAL MINE
SAW MILL
C.R.S.R.R.
SHOSHULAH POWER LINE


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH. RANGE 7 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH. RANGE 8 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
NORTH BEND
OLD BURN
LEVEL

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH. RANGE 9 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
Gentle Slope Trail
Wagon Road
Horse Shoe Mine
Heavy Timber
Old Snoqualmie
Mountain
Bottom
Level


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH. RANGE 10 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
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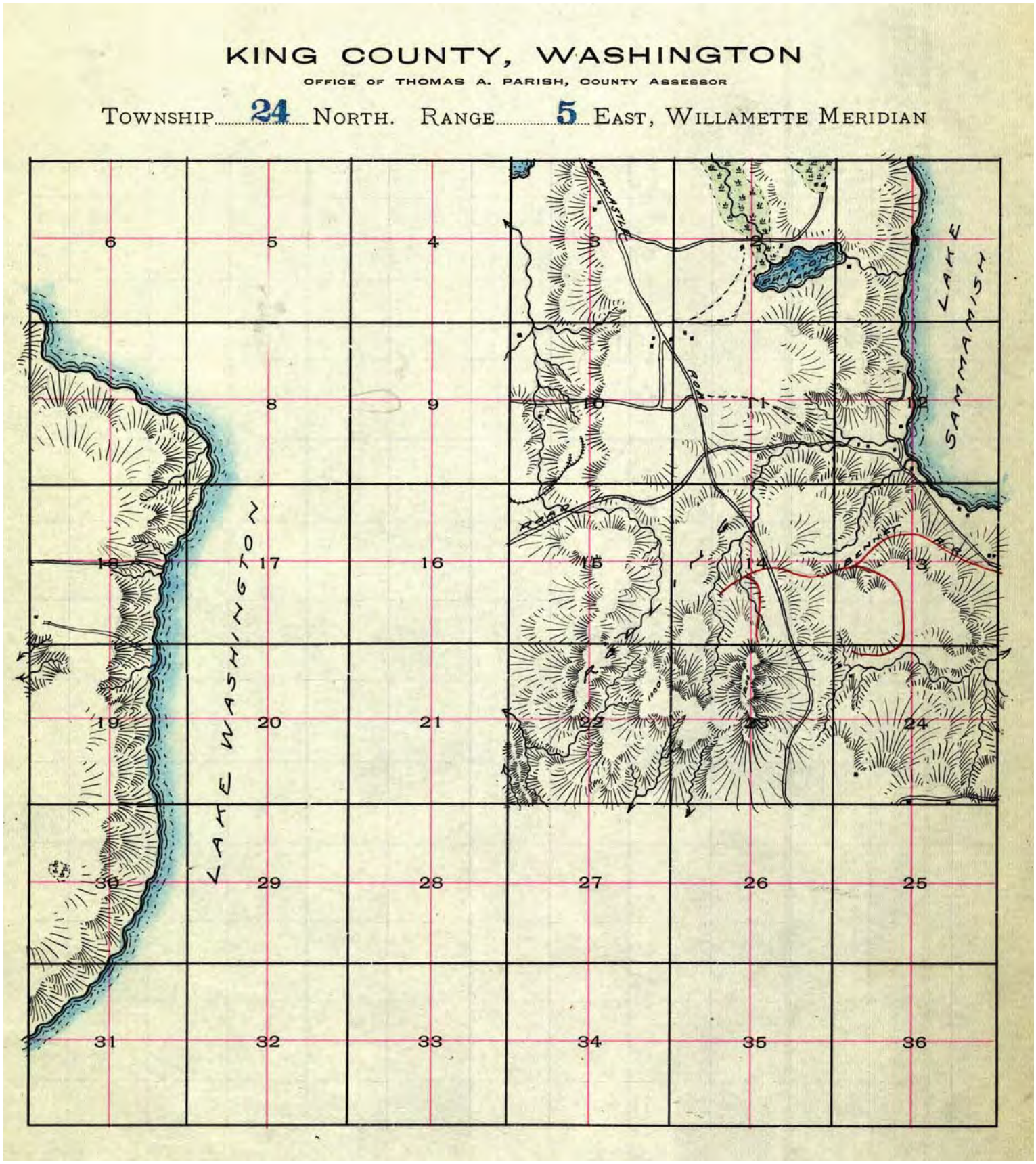
ROCK SLIDE
ROCK SLIDE
DEVIL'S ROCKS


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH. RANGE 5 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
LAKE WASHINGTON
LAKE SAMMAMISH
NEWCASTLE
ROAD
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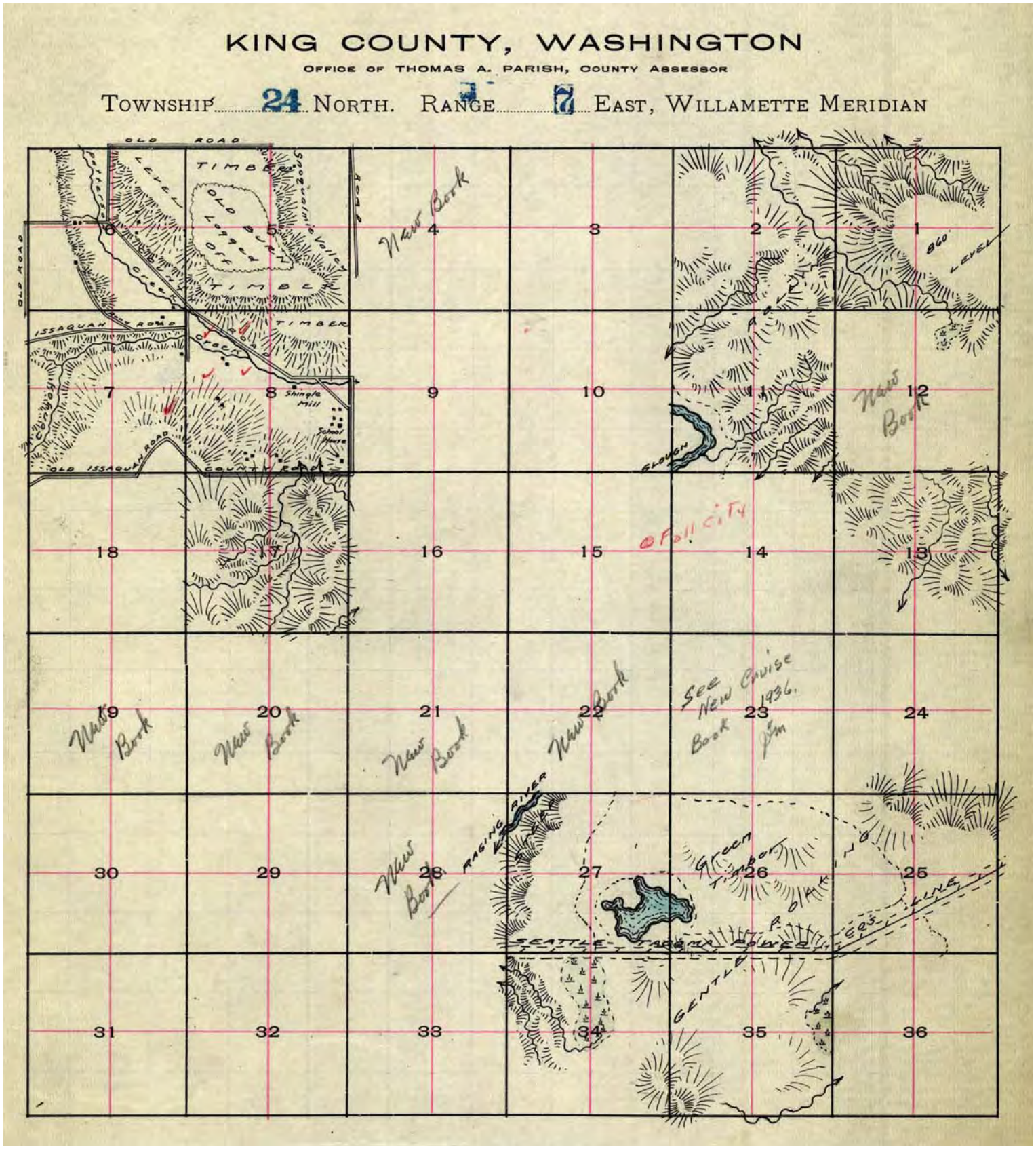
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH. RANGE 6 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
LAKE SAMMAMISH
PINE LAKE
BEAVER LAKE
YELLOW LAKE
LAUGHIN LAKE
TRADITION LAKE
WAGON ROAD
Skid Road
MONOHON
School House
Level Table Land
OLD NEWCASTLE ROAD
SEATTLE-TACOMA POWER COS POLE LINE
ISSAQUAH
ISSAQUAH CREEK
ISSAQUAH VALLEY
TIBBETTS CREEK
EAST FORK
Issaquah Coal Mines
Coal Mines
Grand Ridge Coal Mines
Shingle Mill
Old Burn of Timber
Marsh
Deserted
Abandoned
Ditch


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH. RANGE 7 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
OLD ROAD
TIMBER
OLD BURN
LOGGED OFF
TIMBER
ISSAQUAH ROAD
Shingle Mill
School House
OLD ISSAQUAH ROAD
COUNTY ROAD
SLOUGH
Fall City
RAGING RIVER
GREEN TIMBER
SEATTLE-TACOMA POWER
GENTLE
New Book
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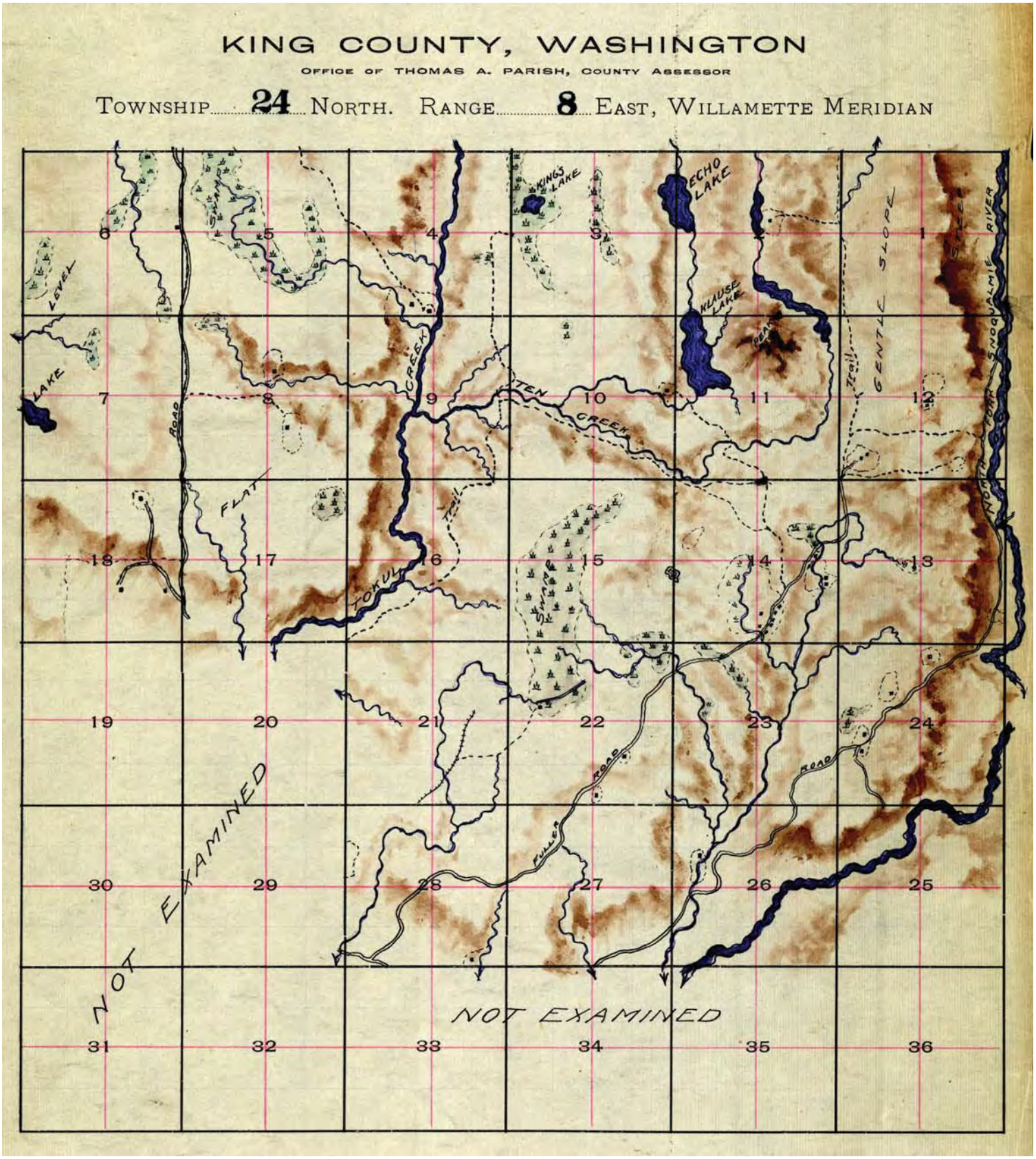
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH. RANGE 8 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
KINGS LAKE
ECHO LAKE
KLAUSE LAKE
LEVEL
LAKE
ROAD
FLAT
TOKUL
CREEK
TEN
CREEK
Trail
GENTLE SLOPE
NORTH FORK SNOQUALMIE RIVER
ROAD
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NOT EXAMINED
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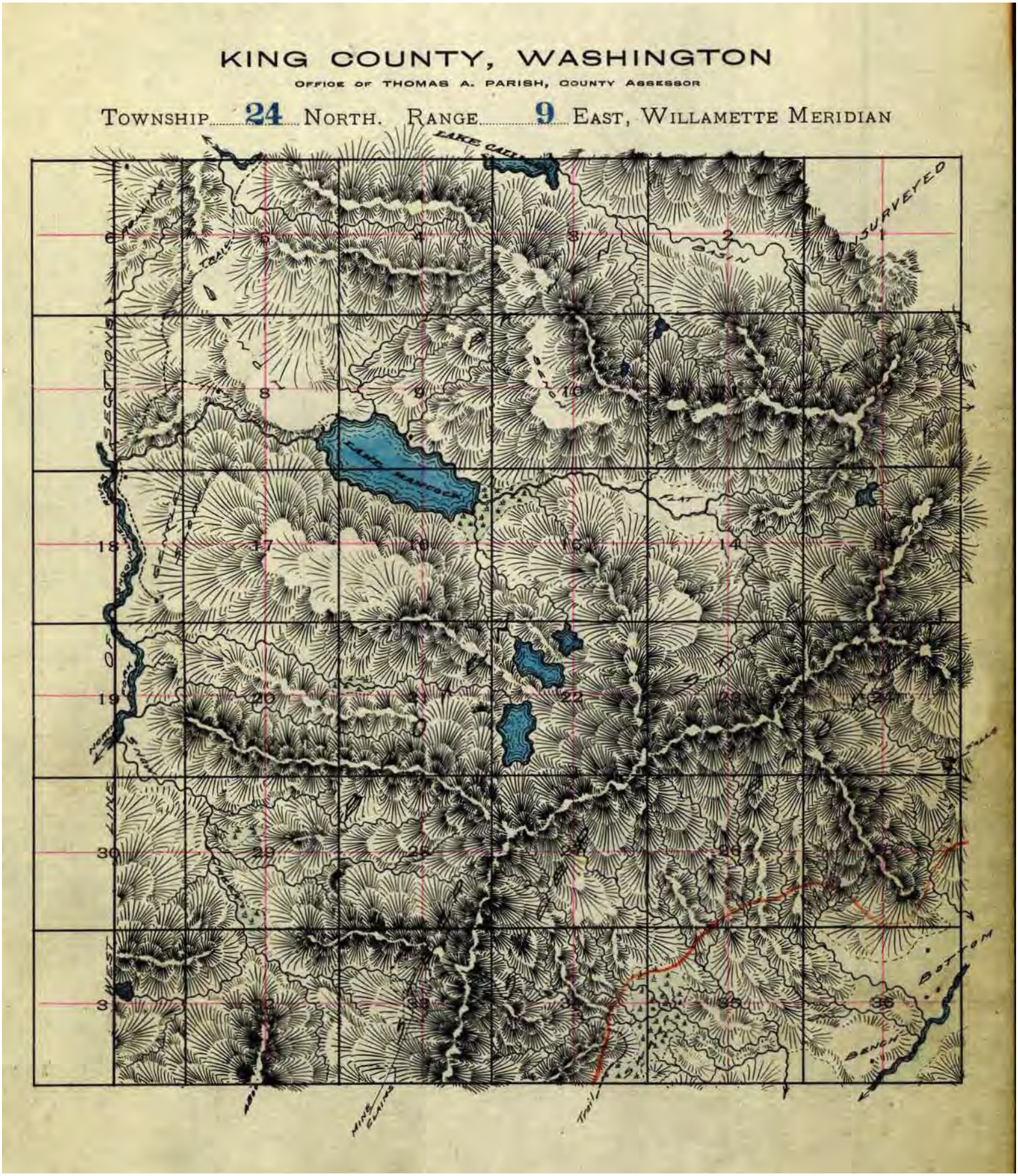
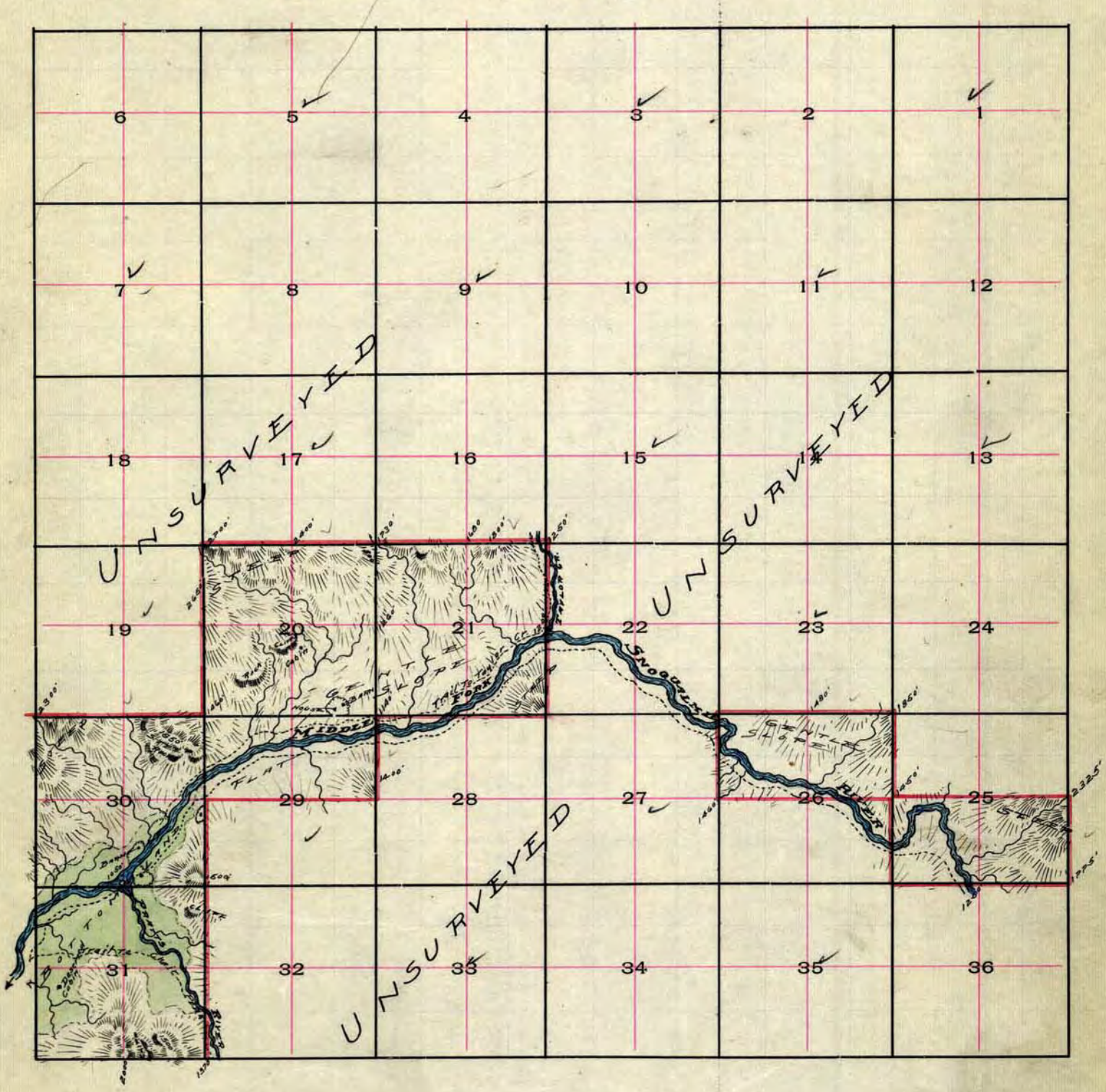
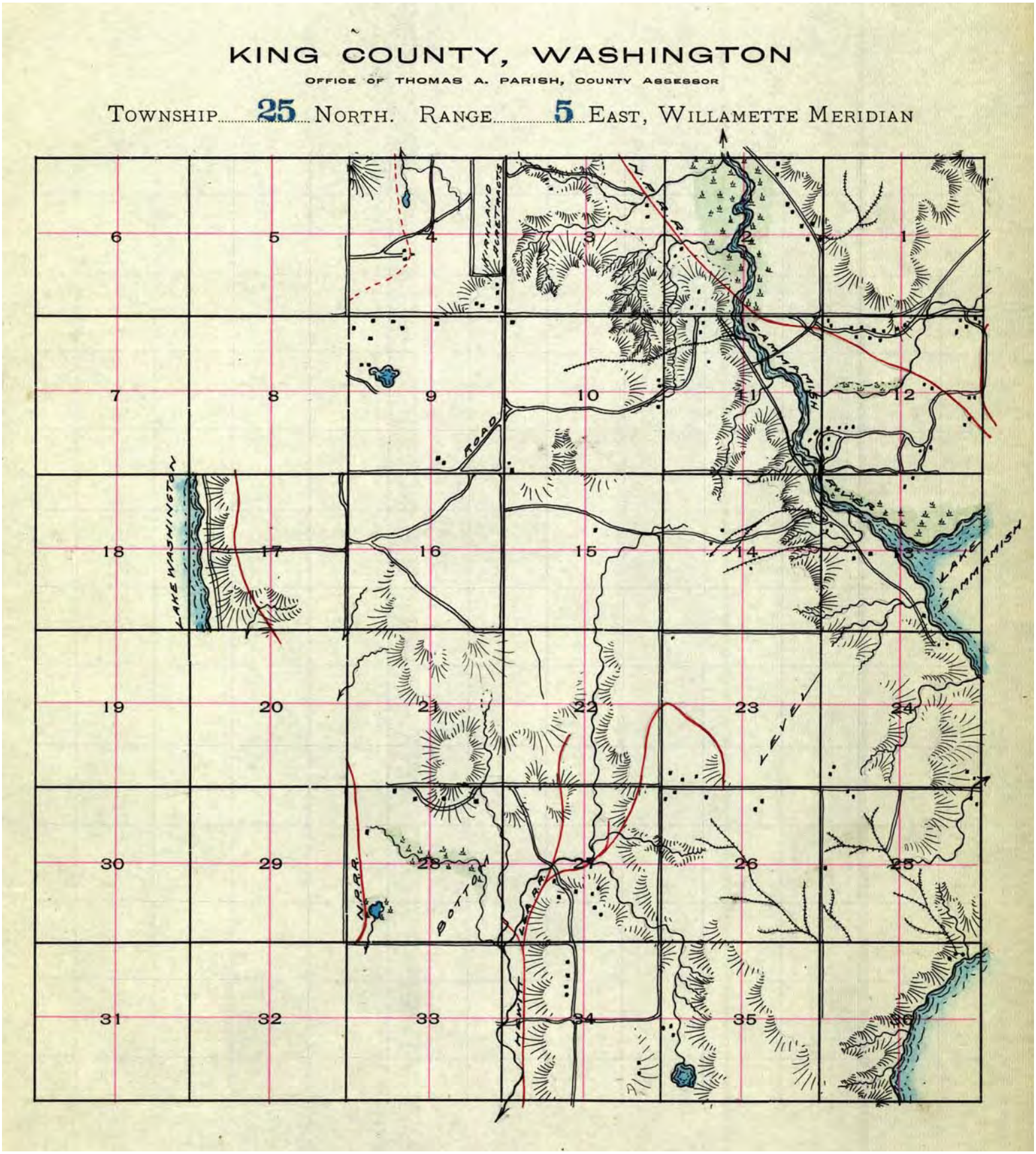

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH. RANGE 9 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
LAKE CALLAN
LAKE HANCOCK
UNSURVEYED
WEST LINE OF SECTIONS
TRAIL
BENCH
BOTTOM
MINE CLAIMS
Trail

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR

TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH. RANGE 10 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN




KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
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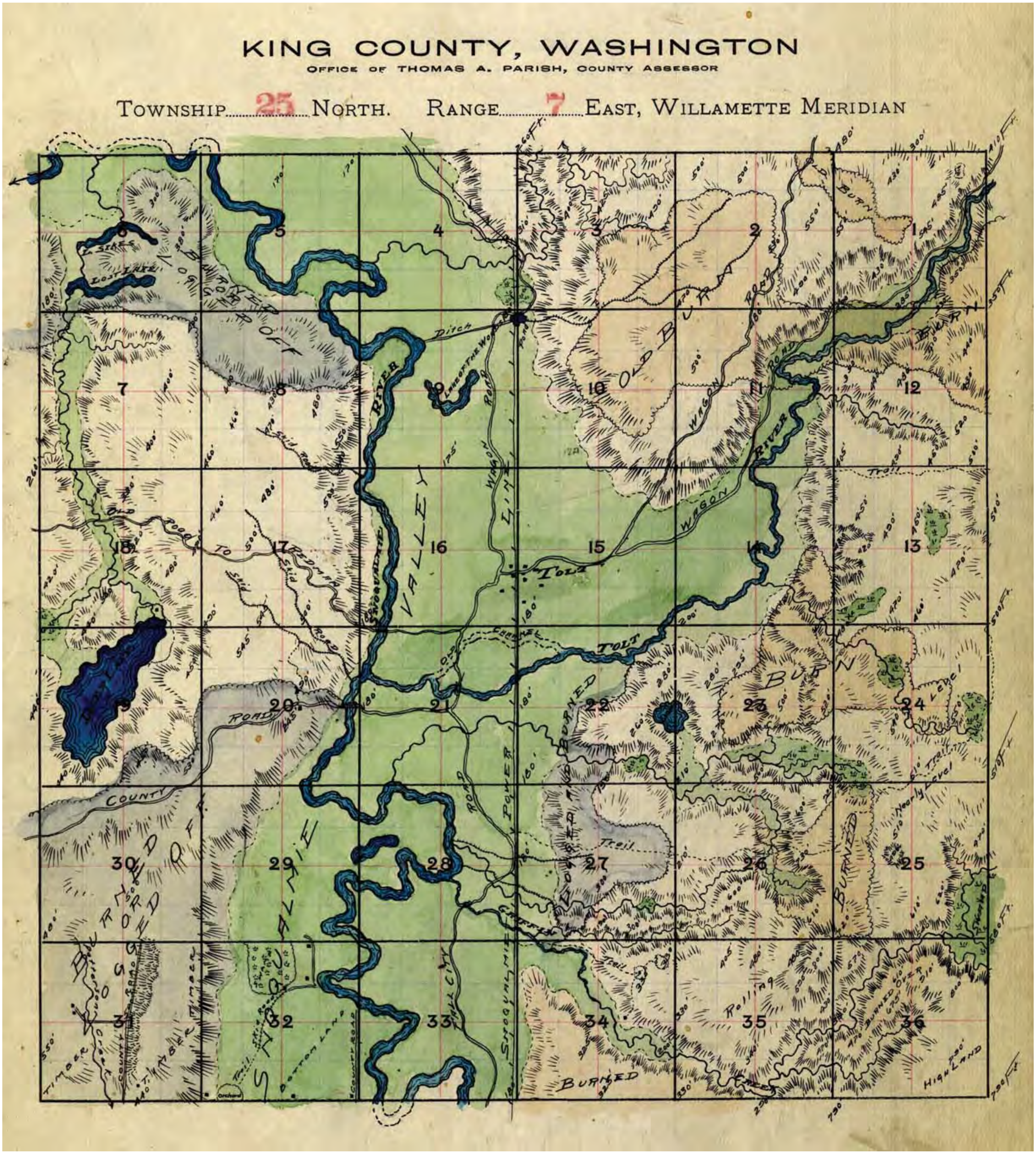
LAKE WASHINGTON
LAKE SAMMAMISH
SAMMAMISH RIVER
ROAD
LEVEE
N.P.R.R.
BOTTOL
HAWK

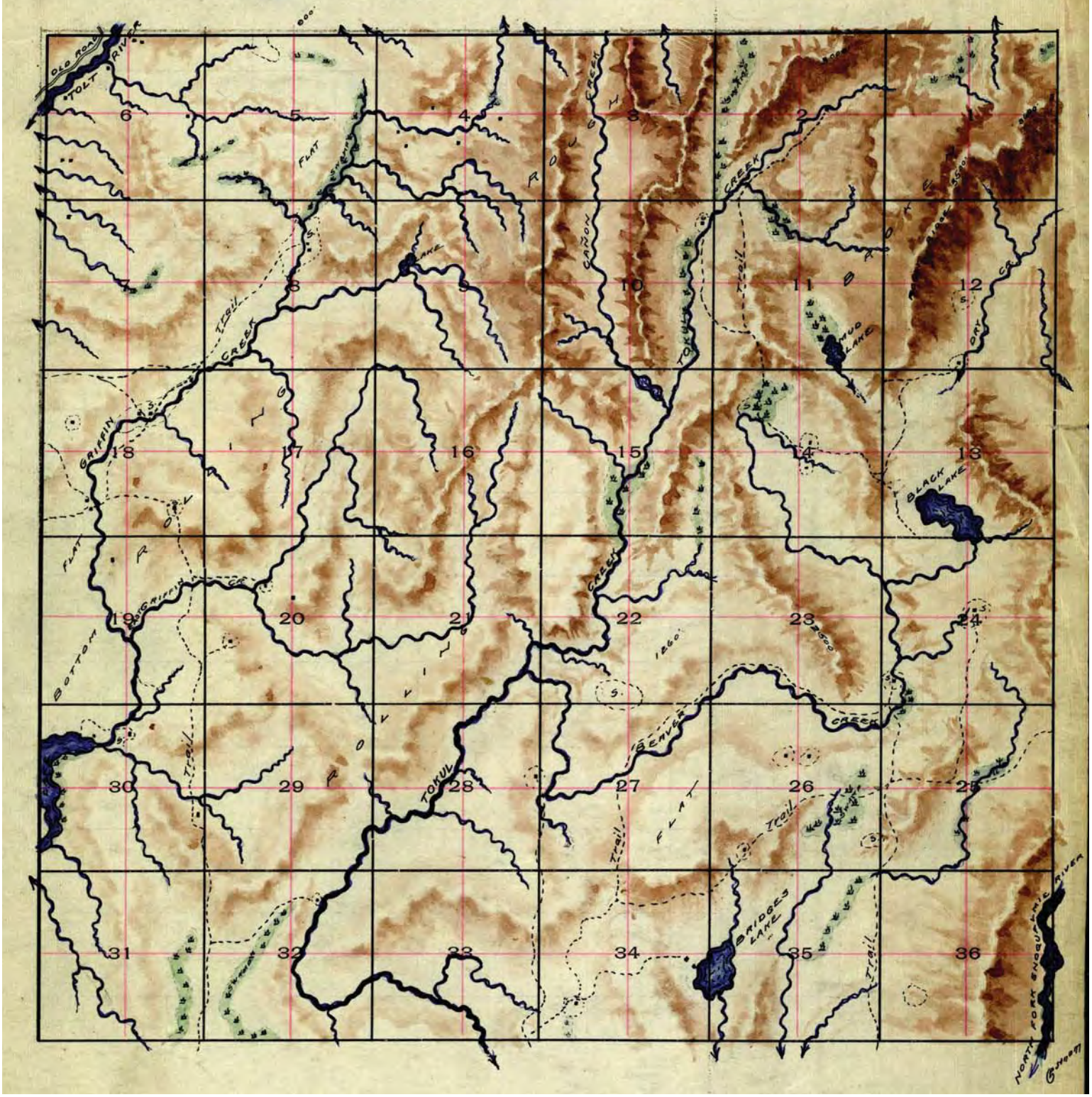
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH. RANGE 6 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
CAMPBELL'S SAWMILL
LAKE SAMMAMISH
NEARLY LEVEL
BOTTOM
WAGON ROAD
CREEK

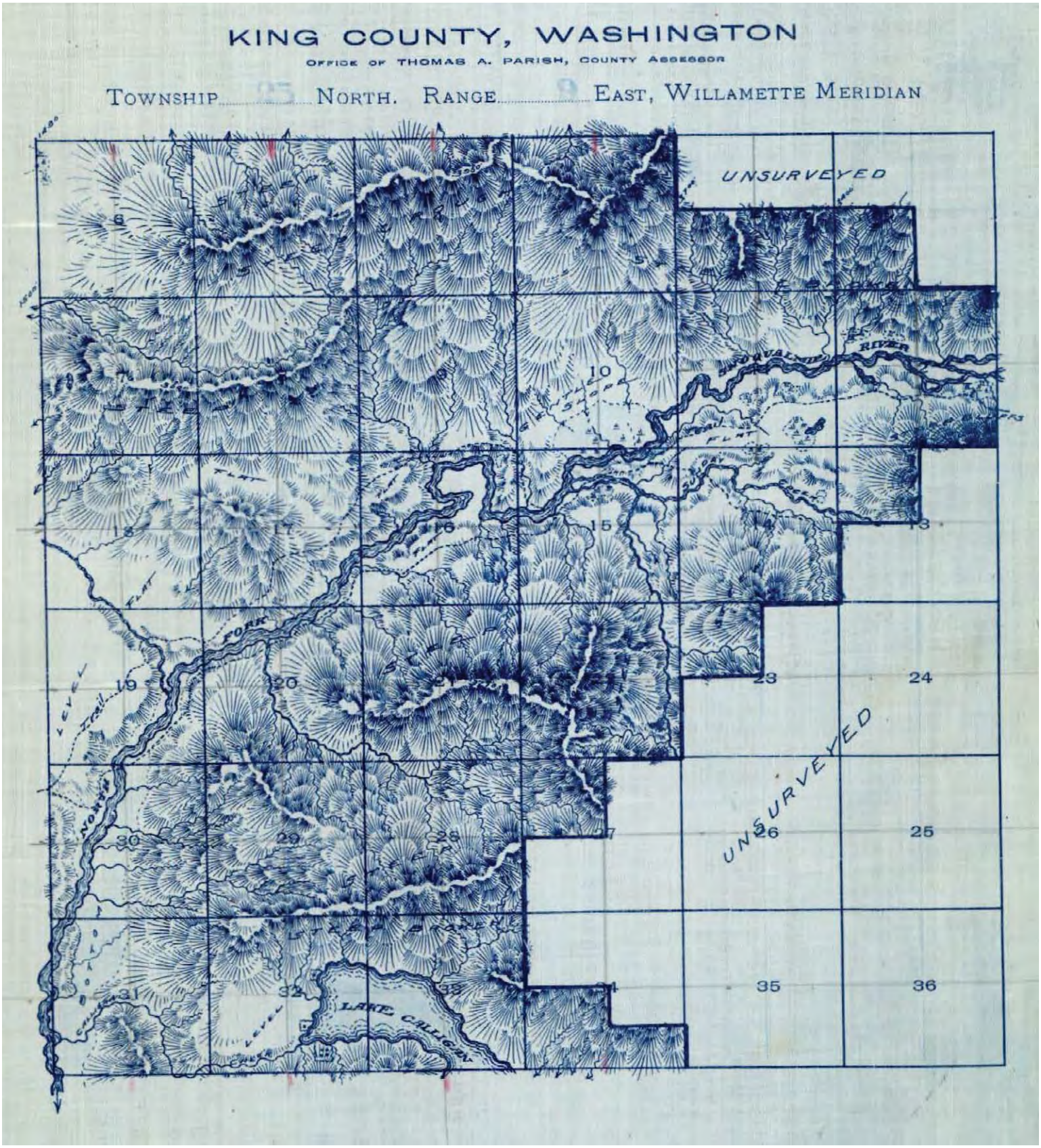

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH. RANGE 7 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
Lost Lake
Ditch
Lake of the Woods
Road
Old Burn
Wagon Road
River
Snoqualmie River
Valley
Trail
Wagon
Old Road to Redmond
Tolt
Tolt River
County Road
Burned
Burned Off
Power Line
Cotton Land
Orchard
Rolling
Nearly Level
Highland
Timber
Griffin Creek
Snoqualmie Prairie

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH. RANGE 8 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN




KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH. RANGE 9 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
UNSURVEYED
UNSURVEYED
RIVER
FORK
NORTH
LAKE CALLIGAN
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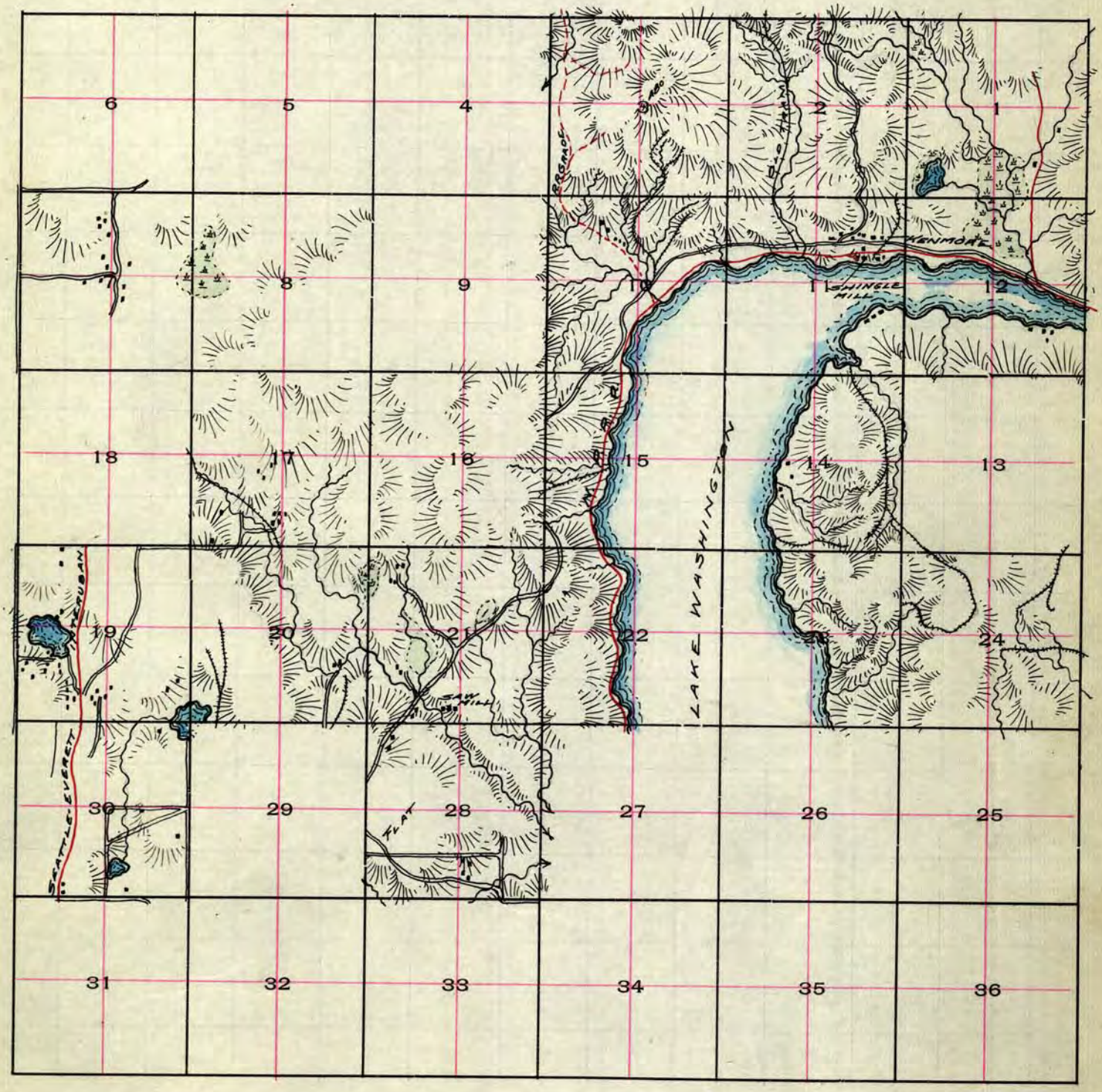
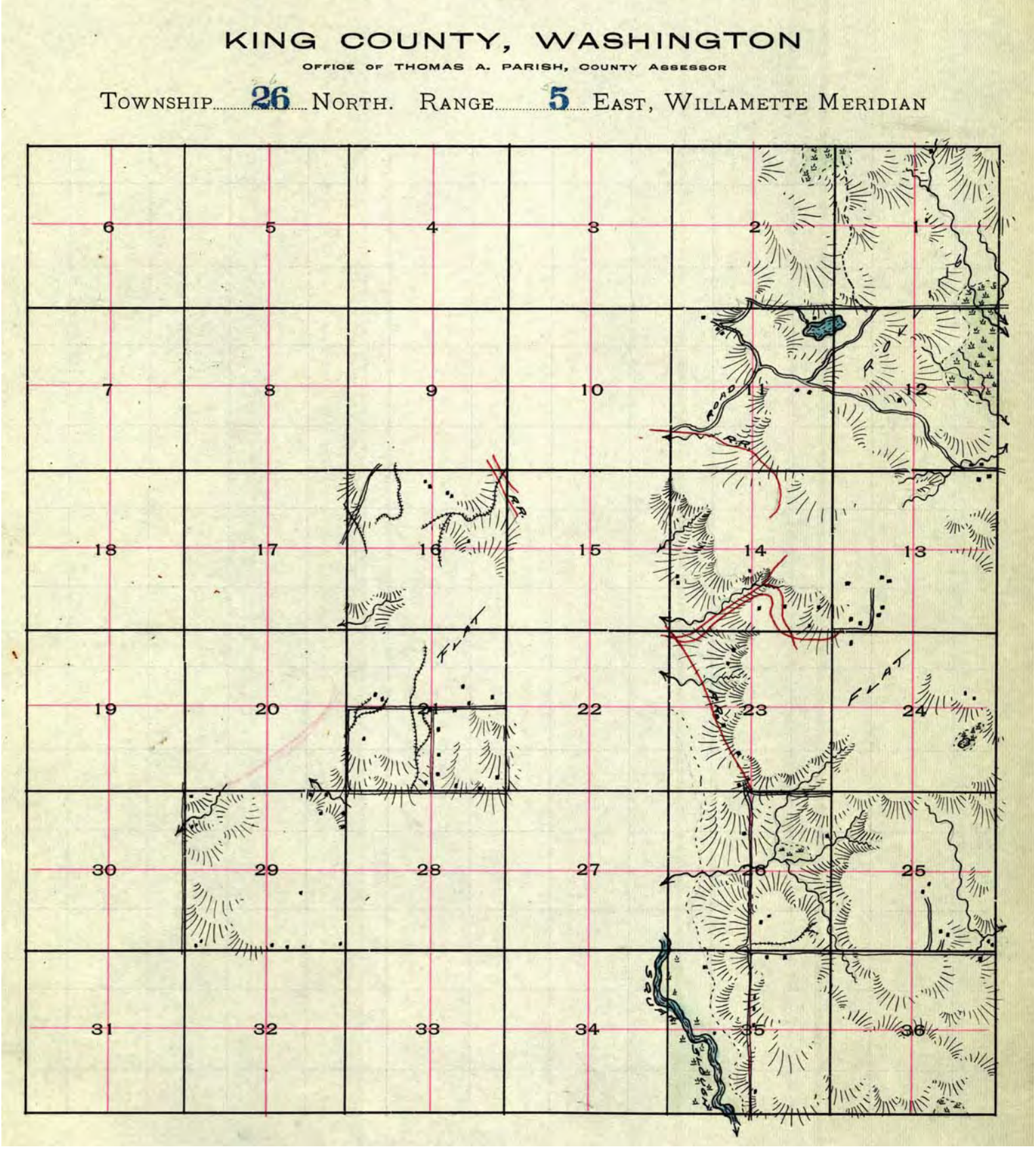
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR

TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH. RANGE 4 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN




KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
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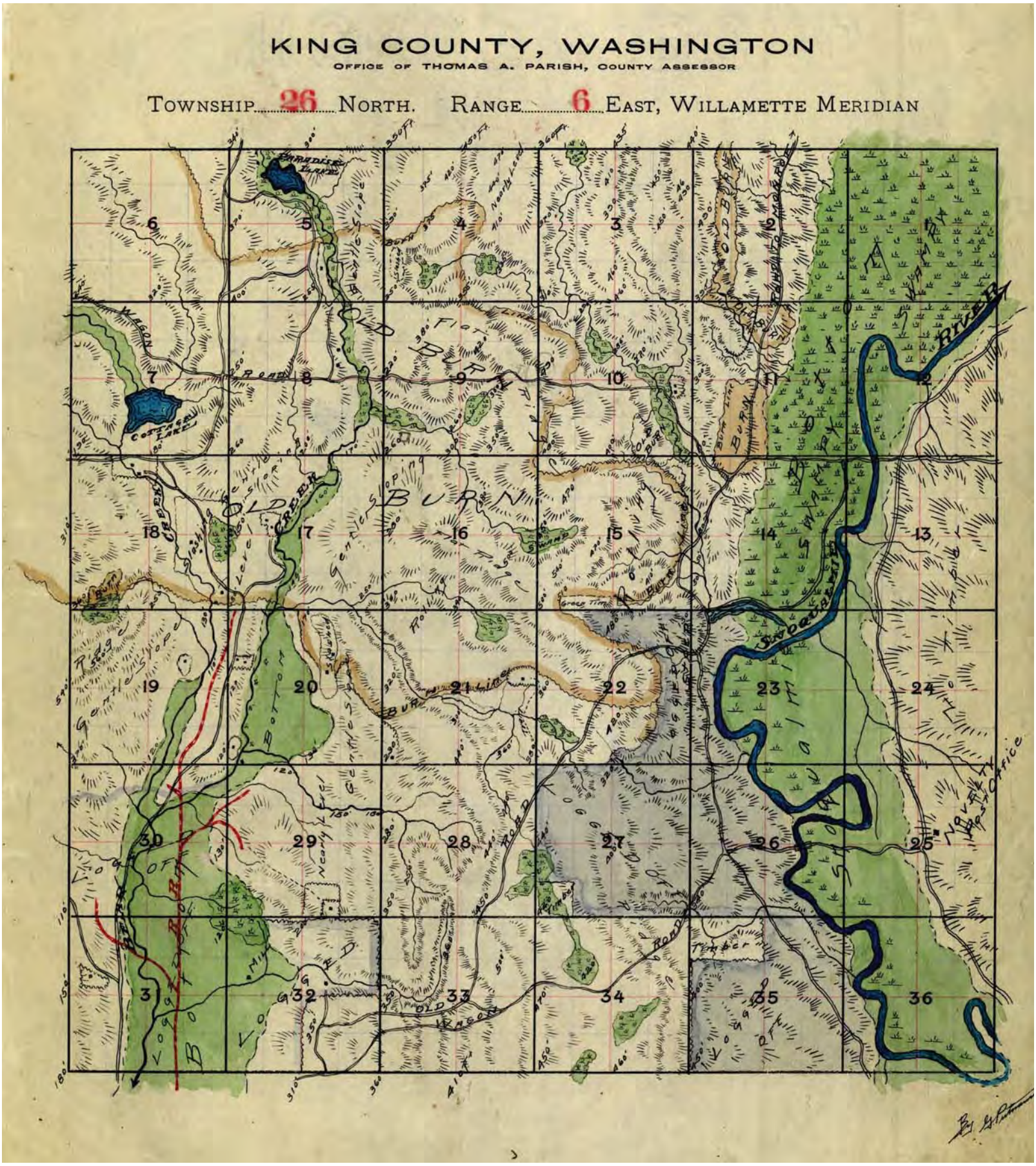
ROAD
R.R.
FLAT
FLAT
SNOQUALMIE


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH. RANGE 6 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
OLD BURN
Flat
Rolling
Gentle Sloping
Ridge
Bottom
Level
Creek
Slashing
Swamp
Timber
Road
Wagon
Old Wagon
Cottage Lake
Paradise Lake
Snoqualmie River
Post Office
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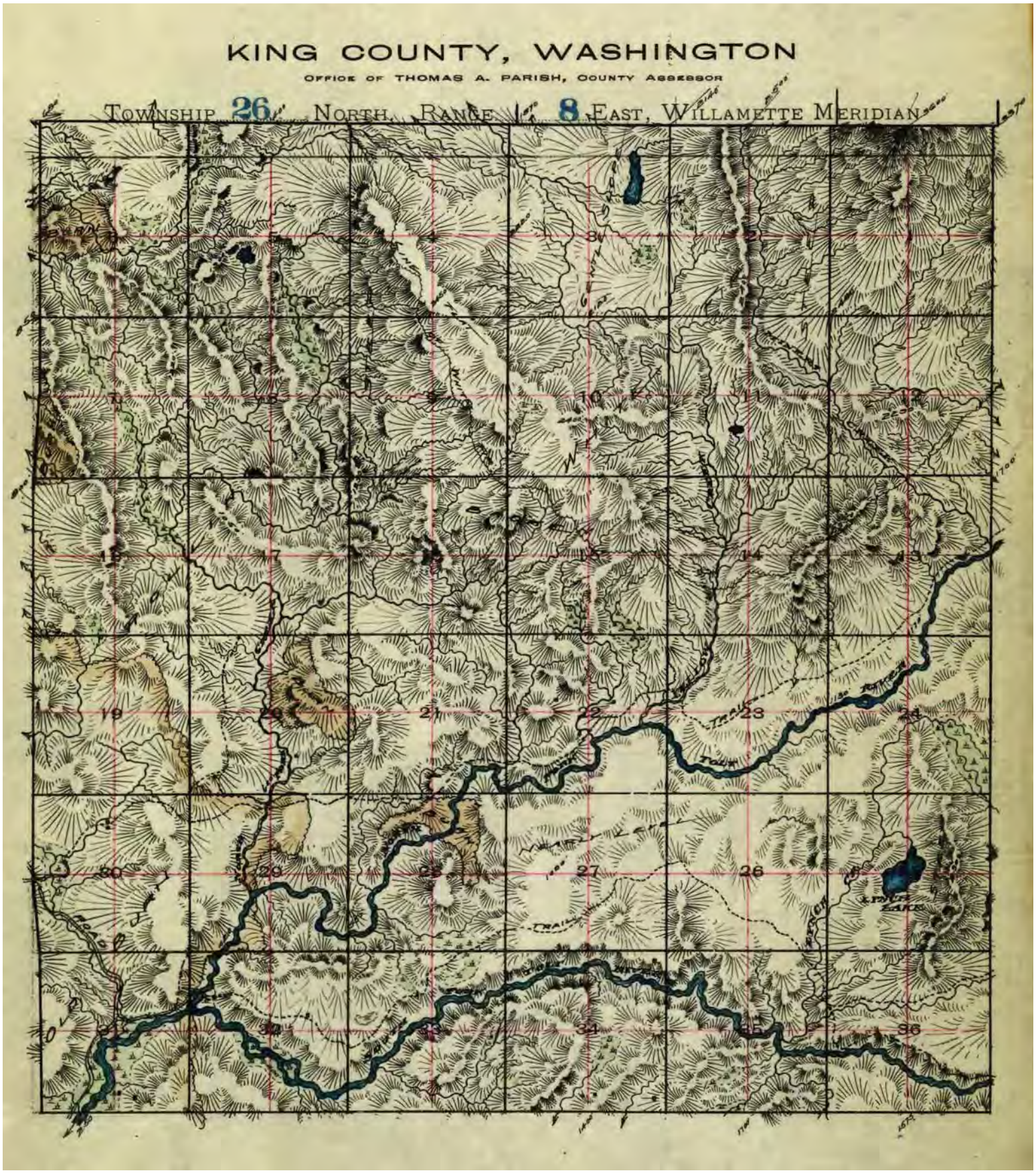
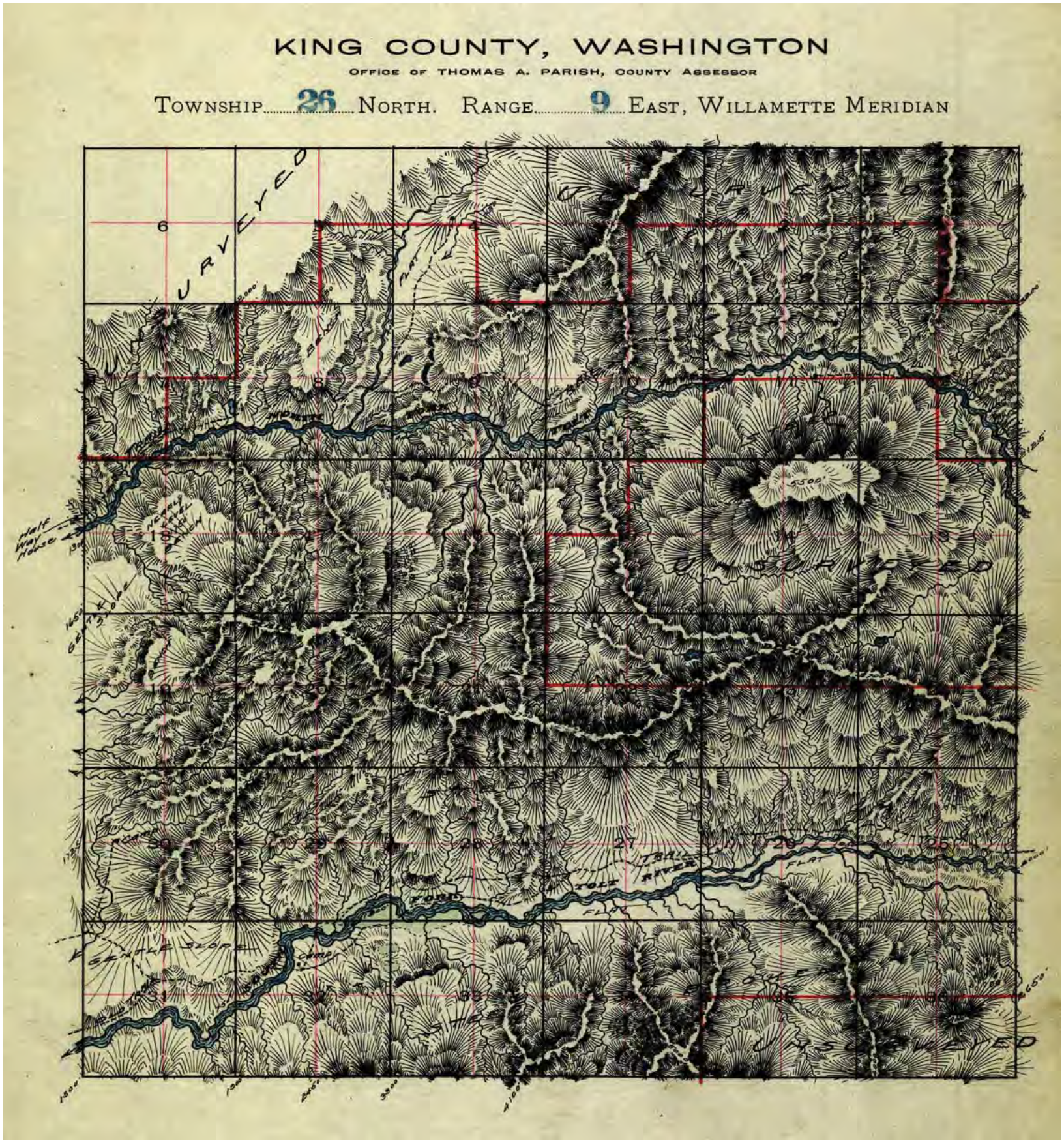
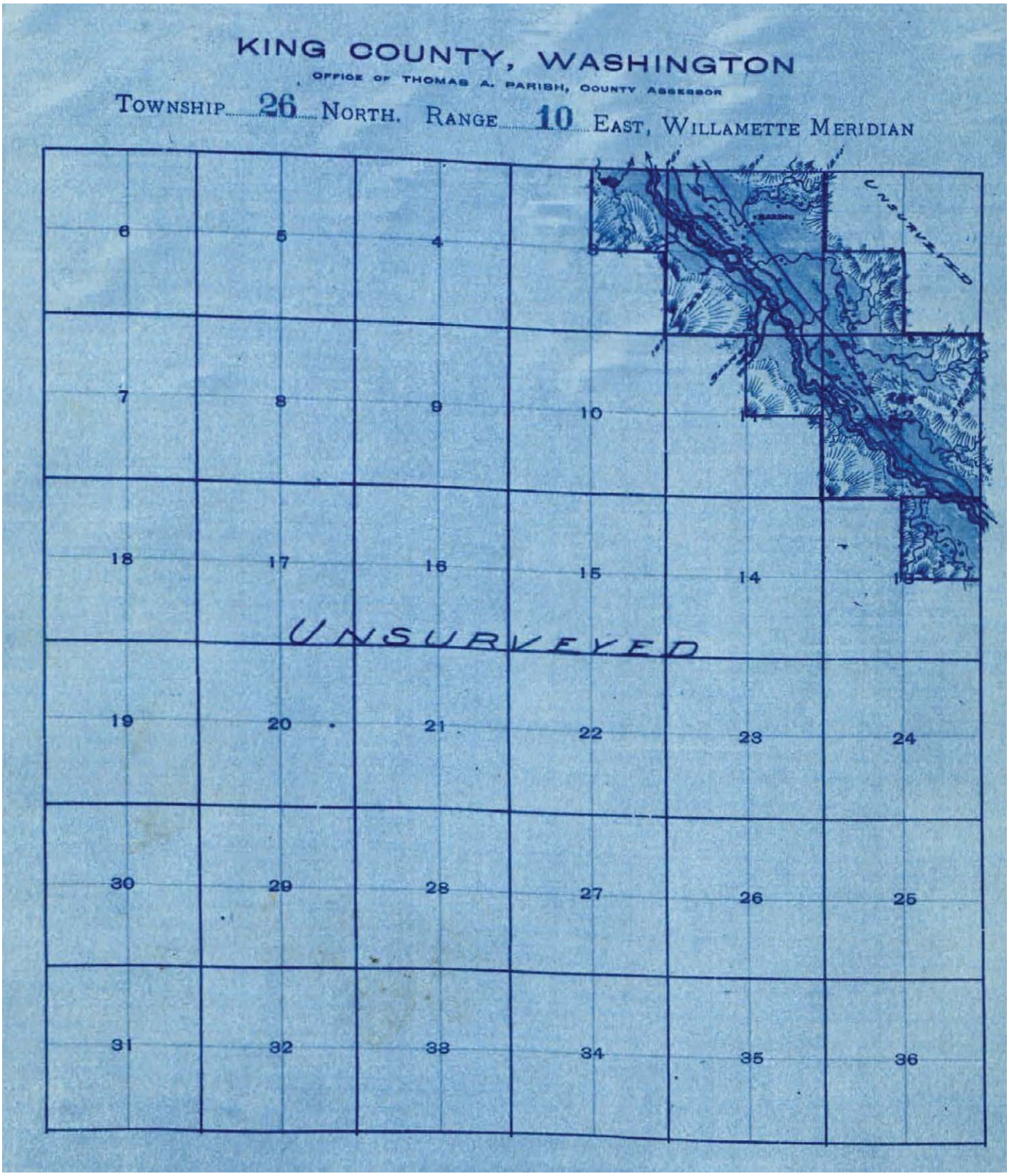
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH. RANGE 7 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN.
SNOQUALMIE RIVER
CHERRY
SEATTLE-TACOMA POWER LINE
NOVELTY
SNOQUALMIE RIVER
LAKE JOY


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH. RANGE 9 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
UNSURVEYED
Half Way House
5500'
TOLT RIVER
FORD
FLAT
GENTLE SLOPE
CAMP


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH. RANGE 10 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
UNSURVEYED
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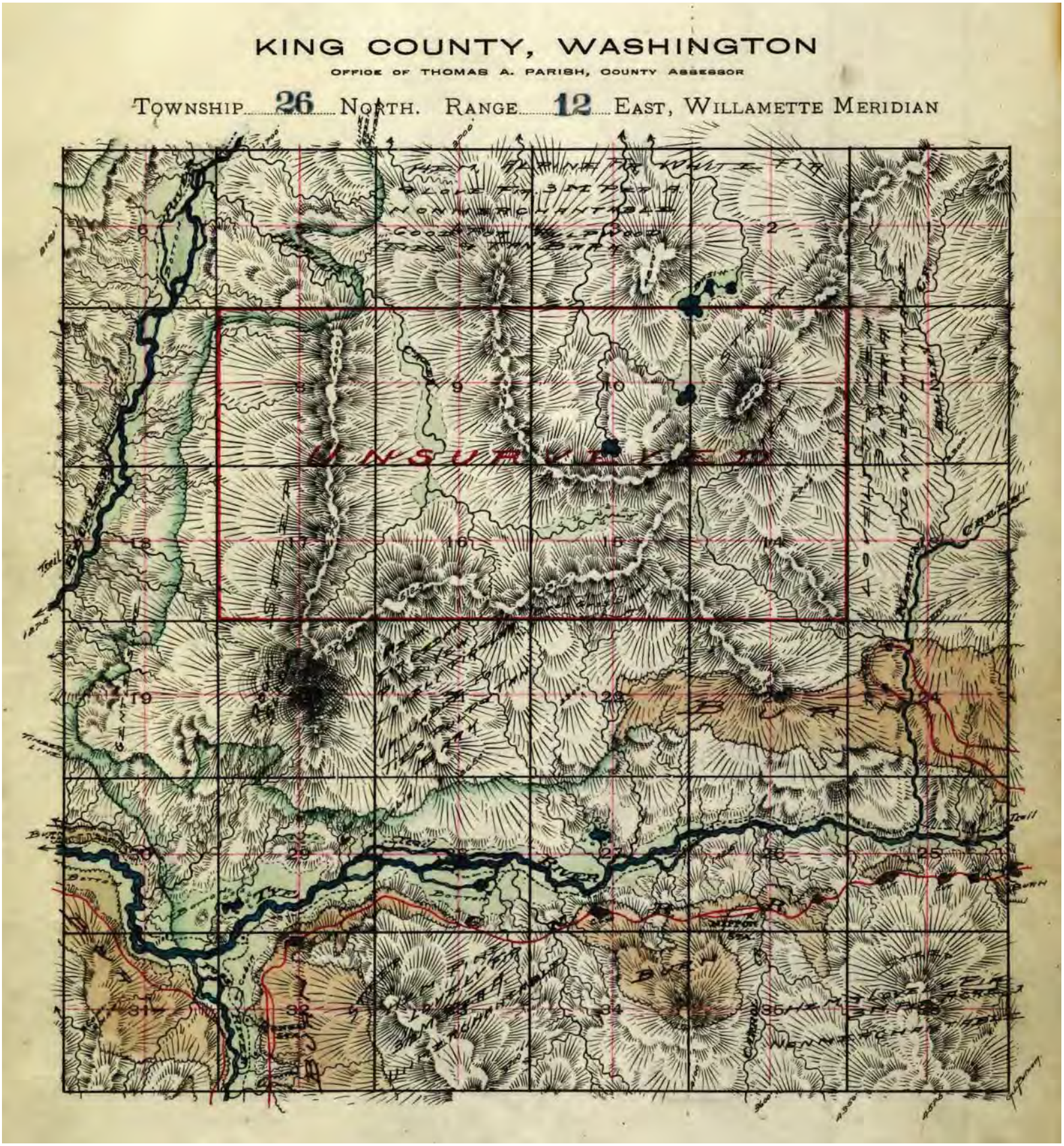
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH. RANGE 11 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
SURVEY LINE
BERLIN
Mining R.R. to INDEX MINE
Old Trail
2ND Growth
Timber Scrubby
KING SURVEYED


KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THOMAS A. PARISH, COUNTY ASSESSOR
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH. RANGE 12 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
UNSURVEYED
RIVER

APPENDIX G: LAND OWNERSHIP RESEARCH GUIDE

LAND OWNERSHIP RESEARCH

Tracing Land Ownership

I. General Land Office Plats:

The early General Land Office (GLO) records show the original transfer of land from the federal government to individuals, private companies, or other agencies.

A. The Bureau of Land Management online site includes listings of land ownership that can be searched by the legal description of the property or by the name of owner.

http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/

Master Title Plats, historical indices, survey plats and field notes are available for Washington and Oregon on the BLM's regional site:

http://www.blm.gov/or/landrecords/landrecords.php

B. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Sandpoint Way, houses copies of the original tract books and plat maps for property in Oregon and Washington. Make appointment and request by legal description. Plat maps sometimes differ from those on the BLM site. The tract books record transfer of ownership by section and provides information on size, type of claim, and dates but also failed transactions.

Types of land transfers include donation claims, homesteads, cash entry or preemption claims, timber culture or desert land claims.

More detailed files available for specific claims:

Donation claims: available on microfilm at NARA, Seattle

Homestead and pre-emption case files in Washington, DC.

II. Grantor/Grantee Files

Information on land transfers within a county recorded by either the County Assessor, the County Recorder or the County Clerk. These records can be used to track ownership over time.

A. County Offices: grantor/grantee information generally available on microfilm

B. Washington State Archives: generally holds original grantor/grantee files

Puget Sound Branch: Pierce, King and Snohomish County

Northwest Branch: Clallam, Island, Jefferson, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties

http://www.secstate.wa.gov/archives/

Also, Tax Rolls are available for some years and will help to locate ownership by legal description rather than name.

III. Maps

Different types of maps can provide names of owners at a particular time.

A. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: will provide detailed data for urban areas

Seattle Public Library: Databases—History, Biography and Maps

University of Washington (UW) Library microfilm

B. Metsker, Kroll, Baist and other Map Companies

UW Library—can only copy Metskers up through 1932 without permission of Metsker

Seattle Public Library-Seattle Room

Smaller Libraries—Everett; Tacoma

C. Other Historic Maps

Early Washington Maps: A Digital Collection

Includes a broad range of historic maps from Washington State University, UW, and other sources:
http://www.wsulibs.wsu.edu/holland/masc/xmaps.html

Library of Congress: online catalog:
http://catalog.loc.gov/webvoy.htm

National Archives: ARC catalog
http://www.archives.gov/research/arc/

Researching Land Owners

I. Census

Online Resources:

Washington State Digital Archives: includes most county census materials as well as some federal census. Can search by name or county:
http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/default.aspx

Heritage Quest: Has most census years; manuscript copies; available from Seattle Public and King County Libraries

Ancestry.com: Most complete source for online census materials as well as birth, death and other vital records. Available at Seattle and King County Libraries-in library only-as well as at NARA.

Microfilm:

NARA; also has indexes to census compiled by genealogical societies

II. Pacific Northwest Regional Newspaper and Periodical Index

Most comprehensive index to newspaper articles, periodicals and other collections of Northwest historical materials, although it has not been updated consistently. It is

organized alphabetically by names and topics. The actual card catalog is in UW **Library,** Special Collections. They have gradually digitized the index, but have not done every category:
http://db.lib.washington.edu/pnw/

UW also has an interesting series of pamphlet files arranged topically. They are currently undergoing some changes but the index to these collections is available online, although is a bit difficult to search: http://db.lib.washington.edu/pamfiles/

Washington State University has a portion of its clipping collection digitized and available online: http://content.wsulibs.wsu.edu/pncc/NW_history/index.php

III. Community, City and County Histories

Some of the earlier histories were paid for by people who had biographies listed—often called mug books. Many other counties and towns have published local histories of varying quality.

UW Library—primarily Special Collections and cannot check out; some are available in the open stacks
King County Library, Bellevue—most local histories can be checked out
Local Historical Societies, Museums—may have own histories, subject files
HistoryLink
Oral Histories

IV. Vital Records

Birth, death, marriage and other types of records that may indicate where and when people lived in a specific area

Washington State Digital Archives
Heritage Quest
Ancestry.com (see under Census)
County Clerks (usually microfilm)

V. City Directories

Directories are available for cities and sometimes counties in Washington. There are some city directories for Seattle as early as the 1870s and a few other late 19th century volumes for other cities, but most are after 1900. In the 1930s, Seattle began to have a reverse directory as well.

UW Special Collections: have the largest collection from around the state; more expensive to copy but photographs are allowed with permission.
Seattle Public Library: have most Seattle directories and can copy on own
Everett Public Library: excellent collection for Snohomish County
Washington State Archives (Bellevue): has a collection of directories

VI. Newspapers

Newspapers are time-consuming to research, but they may yield detailed information about property or owners, including sale, bankruptcy and other legal matters.

Online—A few historic newspapers with some key word searching are available at Washington State Library
http://www.secstate.wa.gov/history/newspapers.aspx

Washington State Library has a keyword index to the *Olympian* newspaper
http://cals.evergreen.edu:81/

Microfilm—The largest newspaper collections are held by University of Washington, Washington State Library, and Washington State University. For the west side of the state, check UW first and then the State Library, Olympia.

VII. Post Office Records

Many small towns or names associated with a particular piece of property may have originally been used for a post office. These postal records include the applications for postmasters and also maps of locations and other nearby facilities and transportation. Post office records are available on microfilm at NARA in Seattle. M841

VIII. Photographs

Old photographs can give you information on past land use that may be difficult to track in other types of records. Local historical societies and museums are usually the best sources as well as individuals who were connected to a site.

King County Snapshots
http://content.lib.washington.edu/imls/kcsnapshots/index.html
University of Washington Digital Collections
Architecture http://content.lib.washington.edu/acweb/index.html
Photos, etc. http://content.lib.washington.edu/
Museum of History and Industry http://www.seattlehistory.org/col_res.cfm
Tacoma Public Library: NW Room http://search.tpl.lib.wa.us/images/
Everett Public Library: NW Room http://www.epls.org/nw/default.asp
Olympic Peninsula http://content.lib.washington.edu/cmpweb/index.html

A few books that may help with land research:

Carstenson, Vernon (editor)
1963 *The Public Lands*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, WI.

Hitchman, Robert
1985 *Place Names of Washington*. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma.

Yonce, Frederick
1969 Public Land Disposal in Washington. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Department of History, University of Washington, Seattle.