



Appendix J - CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT ADDENDUM



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF YESLER TERRACE REDEVELOPMENT
PROJECT—EAST OF 12TH SECTOR,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

BY
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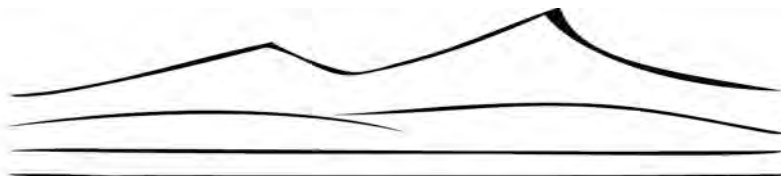
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Executive Summary

This report describes an archaeological assessment of the Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project—East of 12th Sector, in Seattle, King County, Washington. CollinsWoerman requested that Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) conduct this assessment as a part of the project’s environmental review process to ensure that potential impacts to archaeological resources are considered in development of the project and to support a SEPA and NEPA EIS. This report serves as an addendum to the archaeological resources assessment prepared for the Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project DEIS (Berger 2010). Specifically, this report addresses potential impacts to archaeological resources in the project’s East of 12th Sector, which was not included in the DEIS. Proposed project actions in this location involve renovation of two existing buildings for residential use, demolition of two existing buildings, and construction of one new residential building.

CRC’s investigations to date have included review of relevant background literature and maps, review of records on file at the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), and review of available project plans and related information, as well as field reconnaissance. CRC’s background research has not identified any recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the East of 12th Sector. Review of historical maps, photographs, geological reports, and other information indicates that the landscape of the project area has been shaped by more than a century of urban development. Historically, the East of 12th Sector has been used for agriculture, recreation, government administration, nonprofit, commercial, and residential purposes. Due to the effects of past construction activities, the East of 12th Sector is considered to have a very low potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. Archaeological sites, if present, would be found relatively near the ground surface on this upland glacial terrace where little if any deposition has occurred since the late Pleistocene. Historic-period archaeological materials may be present within the East of 12th Sector, but they are not likely to retain depositional integrity or other characteristics that would make them significant (NRHP 1991). Field observations confirmed that areas of the project not currently occupied by structures are not likely to contain intact natural deposits with the potential to contain buried potentially significant archaeological deposits due to prior landscape modifications.

Archaeological Assessment of the Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project—East of 12th Sector, Seattle, King County, Washington

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 DATE: February 22, 2011
 LOCATION: Seattle, King County, Washington
 USGS QUAD: Seattle South, WA 7.5'
 T, R, S: NE¼ of NE¼, Sec. 5, T. 24 N, R. 4 E., Willamette Meridian.

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Introduction

Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) was retained by CollinsWoerman to conduct an archaeological assessment of the Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project—East of 12th Sector (hereafter “East of 12th Sector”) in Seattle, King County, Washington. This report describes the results of background research and field reconnaissance, and potential impacts to archaeological resources. Under the Preferred Alternative, development in the East of 12th Sector includes renovating two buildings for residential use; demolishing two buildings; and constructing one new residential building on three King County Parcels (Nos. 0007600192, 0007600184, and 8061000045) in two blocks bounded by 12th Avenue on the west, East Fir Street on the north, 14th Avenue on the east, and Yesler Way on the south.

The goal of CRC’s assessment was to identify any previously recorded archaeological resources within the East of 12th Sector, determine the potential for any as-yet unrecorded archaeological resources within the project area, and evaluate potential impacts of the proposed project to archaeological resources. Assessment methods included a review of previous ethnographic and archaeological investigations in the local area, a records search at the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) for known sites in the immediate area, a review of relevant background literature and maps (including General Land Office (GLO), Sanborn, and Kroll maps), reconnaissance survey, and the preparation of this report. This assessment utilized research design that considered previous studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the Projects, as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36 CFR 800.4 (b)(1)).

Regulatory Framework and Cultural Resources Terminology

Seattle Housing Authority’s (SHA) Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project is subject to (1) State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review, which requires that all governmental agencies consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making actions; and (2) the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review, which requires agencies to consider the effects of their actions on the environment including cultural resources and determine whether actions significantly affect the quality of the human environment; and (3) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

The language used to describe cultural resources in this assessment is consistent with professional cultural resource management terminology in the State of Washington, based upon relevant regulations (e.g., 36 CFR 800; RCW 27.53) and guidelines (WA DAHP 2010; NRHP 1991; OAHF n.d.).

The term “cultural resources” is used to refer to a broad range of resources including archaeological or historic sites, structures, buildings, places, and objects reflecting human use or modification of the environment (WA DAHP 2010:6).

For the purposes of this assessment, components of the built environment that are 50 years old or older are referred to as “historic” or “historic sites.” Historic sites are buildings, structures, objects, places, or sites dating to the historic period. DAHP requires that all such sites 50 years

old or older be recorded for the State of Washington Historic Property Inventory (WA DAHP 2010:7).

“Archaeological sites” are considered to be geographic locations that contain artifacts, features, structures, or other physical evidence of past human behavior (RCW 27.53.030). Ruins of buildings, structures, objects, places, or sites 50 years old or older are recorded as archaeological sites (WA DAHP 2010:37).

The term “historic property” is used to denote historically significant properties, which are included on or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)). Resources are typically defined as significant or potentially significant if they are identified as of special importance to an ethnic group or Indian tribe or if the resource is considered to meet certain eligibility criteria for local, state, or national historic registers, such as the NRHP. Based on NRHP assessment criteria developed by the National Park Service, historical significance is conveyed by properties:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That 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 that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [NRHP 1991:2].

According to the NRHP guidelines, the “essential physical features” of a property must be intact for it to convey its significance, and the resource must retain its integrity, or “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” The seven aspects of integrity are:

- Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred);
- Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property);
- Setting (the physical environment of a historic property);
- Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property);
- Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory);
- Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time); and
- Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property) [NRHP 1991:44].

Archaeological sites are most commonly determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register based on Criterion D because they “have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history” (NRHP 1991). In some cases, other National Register criteria may apply to archaeological sites as well. However, in order to be eligible under these other criteria, a property must also retain integrity. For historical archaeological sites, eligibility under Criteria A, B, or C is rare. To meet National Register Criterion D, information derived from a historical archaeological site must be significant. The information must be able to add to our understanding of the historic context or theme it represents, and it must not be available in existing sources, including oral history, or from more intact examples of the resource type.

Criteria used for assessment of potential eligibility for the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) are similar to NRHP criteria (OAHP n.d.). Criteria to qualify include:

- Age of at least 50 years, or if newer, documented exceptional significance.
- The resource should have a high to medium level of integrity.
- The resource should have documented historical significance at the local or state level.

Potential eligibility for historic registers is related to a site or structure’s integrity and historical significance, as well as its age. Integrity is defined as the “ability of a property to accurately represent the past through original design qualities, materials, landscape, setting, etc.” (OAHP n.d.). Impacts to archaeological historic properties can often result from activities that occur in the vicinity of the resource. Ground disturbing, excavation, earthmoving, and construction activities typically have the potential to cause adverse impacts to buried archaeological deposits.

Project Description

Project information presented here was summarized from a description of the project provided by EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. (EA EST) and CollinsWoerman in February 2011, focusing on development under the Preferred Alternative in the East of 12th Sector. This archaeological assessment serves as an addendum to the archaeological resources assessment prepared for the Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project DEIS (Berger 2010) and addresses potential impacts to archaeological resources in the project’s East of 12th Sector, which was not included in the DEIS.

Location

The East of 12th Sector is located in the City of Seattle, in King County, Washington (Figure 1; Figure 2), in an urban residential setting on an upland ridge east of Puget Sound. The legal description for the East of 12th Sector is in the NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 5, T. 24 N, R. 4 E., Willamette Meridian (see Figure 1) on the following King County tax parcels: 0007600192, 0007600184, and 8061000045 (King County 2011). The total area of these parcels is 2.13 acres. These parcels are on two blocks bounded by 12th Avenue on the west, East Fir Street on the north, 14th Avenue on the east, and East Yesler Way on the south. For the purposes of this assessment, this area plus adjacent right-of-way is considered to be the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archaeological resources for the Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project—East of 12th Sector (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). All proposed project activities including demolition, renovation, construction, and any associated utility work and staging areas are anticipated to occur within this area.

Preferred Alternative

Under the Preferred Alternative for the Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project, land use in the East of 12th Sector includes 250 residential units and 4,000 square feet (SF) of neighborhood commercial space. The intensity of development of the East of 12th Sector would be high compared to other areas of the Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project. The specific number, height, location, and general design parameters of buildings would be determined as part of the Proposed Actions. Two existing low-rise buildings, the Baldwin Apartments and Urban League Building, would be retained and renovated. Two King County Records buildings would be demolished and replaced with a residential building.

Housing in the East of 12th Sector would be comprised of a combination of 5 to 7 -story mid-rise buildings up to 100 feet in height. Typical housing would be contained in single-use or mixed use buildings. Two-story ground-level housing units (with private open space for unit occupant use) could be provided in the base of some mid-rise residential buildings. Some mixed-use buildings could also include neighborhood commercial and neighborhood service uses located up to 3 stories above ground level. Housing would be provided for extremely low (at or below 30 percent AMI) and very low income (at or below 60 percent AMI) households, as well as low income (at or below 80 percent AMI) households. The Preferred Alternative does not currently include any market rate housing units in the East of 12th Sector.

Neighborhood commercial uses could include small offices, and small to medium retail uses such as grocery, dry cleaners, restaurants, and bookstores. Such uses would be located in mixed use buildings that provide either office or housing as their predominant use. Neighborhood commercial uses could occur in the East of 12th Sector. Typical locations would be along or adjacent to primary streets. A small amount of neighborhood commercial would be located at the intersections of 12th Avenue and East Yesler Way, and 14th Avenue and East Yesler Way. Neighborhood service uses could include police, library, classrooms, social services, supportive services, nonprofit organizations, government-funded health agencies, and SHA offices open to the public. These uses would be located in mixed use buildings that provide either office or housing as their predominant use.

Residential buildings would typically include semi-private open space in courtyards or on roofs for use by building occupants. Additional private open space in the form of balconies, building roofs, and courtyards not accessible from grade, would be provided at each building for building residents' exclusive use. Open space for residential tenants would be provided in the East of 12th Sector. The Preferred Alternative includes 1.3 acres of semi-private open space in the East of 12th Sector on the redeveloped King County Archives site.

Street vacations and new street dedications would be implemented to provide a more connected grid network internally and to/from the surrounding community. In the East of 12th Sector, additional right-of-way adjacent to East Yesler Way would be dedicated to widen the right-of-way.

It is assumed that parking under the Preferred Alternative would be provided in below-grade structures under buildings, plazas and open space. Typically, parking would be provided below individual buildings, but in some cases parking could be combined and located below multiple buildings. Parking for delivery vehicles would be accommodated off street within building structures. A few short-term surface parking stalls could be provided on the site under this alternative. Designated delivery and drop off zones would be provided in the parking zone of the street rights-of-way. On street parking in rights-of-way is controlled by the City and could be metered for primary use by visitors to the site.

Under the Preferred Alternative, it is assumed that new water mains would be installed in the East of 12th Sector in 12th Avenue and East Fir Street; existing water mains would remain in East Yesler Way. New sewer mains are assumed along East Yesler Way. Water services and side sewers would be replaced. Green Stormwater Infrastructure facilities under the Preferred Alternative could include permeable pavement access roads, courtyards and private sidewalks, green roofs, bioretention planters, and swales. If the extent of assumed green stormwater infrastructure is not feasible, then stormwater vaults/tanks serving individual parcels could be used. All electrical and communication lines would be placed underground. New natural gas mains may be provided on new streets and service lines would be provided onsite.

Background Research

Determining the potential for the property to contain archaeological resources was largely based upon review and analysis of previously collected environmental and cultural information for the local area. Sources reviewed for this assessment included archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records on file at DAHP; selected local historical, environmental, and ethnographic data; historic photographs on file at Seattle Municipal Archives and University of Washington Libraries; and historic maps and newspaper articles on file at the Seattle Public Library's Seattle Room. Primary sources included plat maps and cadastral surveys of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries produced by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey [USC&GS] (1877, 1899), United States Geological Survey [USGS] (1895, 1897), Kroll Map Company (1920), City of Seattle (1874), Chapman (1902), and Sanborn Map Company (1893, 1905, 1950).

Geological Context

Archaeological evidence suggests human occupation in the Puget Sound region began following the last glacial retreat at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 14,000-10,000 years ago. The environmental changes produced by deglaciation, including alterations to landscapes, climate, and vegetation significantly influenced the spatial distribution of human activities, based on the availability of resources and the suitability of certain landforms for occupation. The potential distribution of archaeological resources in the vicinity of the property, and the identification of conditions that may have affected contemporaneous preservation of these resources, are informed by understanding changes to the local environment over time.

The East of 12th Sector is geographically situated on uplands between Lake Washington and Elliott Bay, an embayment of Puget Sound. Prior to construction of the modern roads now surrounding the East of 12th Sector, there was a gulch to the northeast in approximately the alignment of 14th Avenue. The topography and geology of the area were formed during the Late

Pleistocene, following the advance of several glaciations that originated from Canada and extended between the Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges into the Puget Lowland (Kruckeberg 1991:12). The most recent glacial event in the Puget Sound, termed the Vashon Stade, is largely responsible for the region's contemporary landscape; glacial advance and retreat scoured and compacted underlying geology while meltwaters carved drainage channels into glacial outwash deposits (Downing 1983; Booth et al. 2003). Following rising temperatures, the glacier retreated rapidly to the north and left the regional landscape ice-free and suitable for inhabitants by approximately 11,000 years ago (Kruckeberg 1991:22).

The Duwamish River valley and Rainier valley are relict meltwater channels that formed in glacial advance outwash deposits as the glacier retreated from the area (Dragovich et al. 1994:9). Land surfaces that had been covered by ice uplifted. This isostatic rebound varied locally and was much more subtle in the southern Puget Lowland than in the north (Thorson 1989). Marine waters began to fill Puget Sound once the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet were no longer blocked by ice. In southern and central Puget Sound, sea levels began to rise rapidly after 8,000 years ago (Eronen et al. 1987) and then rates of increase slowed around 5,000 years ago (Booth et al. 2003:26). Eustatic sea levels were within one meter of present-day levels by about 1000 years ago (Eronen et al. 1987).

The Duwamish River delta formed southwest of the project area, prograding over time towards its historical position at Elliott Bay. Deltaic development occurred as sediments transported from riverine and marine waters were deposited or contained at the river mouth (Waters 1992:261). During times of slow currents, sediments settled out of suspension, the heaviest sediments falling first, and the sediment surface built upward. Sediments continued to accumulate, extending the deltaic plain seaward and creating new wetlands while leaving the older portion of the delta landward. The accumulation of sediments creates a delta platform consisting of "mud deposits rich in organic material that [collect] in the inner delta wetlands, sand deposits in tidal and distributary channels, and other intertidal sediments of finer texture" (Downing 1983:22).

While sedimentation during glacial times was widespread and voluminous, active deposition in nonglacial periods including the present day has been more restricted, occurring in river valleys and at the base of steep slopes (Booth et al. 2003:20-21). At the elevation of the East of 12th Sector (approximately 200 to 210 feet above sea level), bedrock was eroded by the advancing and retreating late Pleistocene glaciers and was capped by glacial till. The geologic unit mapped in the East of 12th Sector is Pleistocene continental glacial till (Qgt) from the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation (WA DNR 2011). Vashon till is composed of stiff, often impermeable, nonsorted, nonstratified deposits of clay-size to boulder-size sediments (Troost et al. 2005; Yount et al. 1993). The presence of these deposits near the ground surface indicates that local topography has been relatively stable since humans have been present on the landscape. Any evidence of postglacial cultural activity in such settings is typically present near the modern ground surface.

The local soil survey does not map soil units in the East of 12th Sector (USDA NRCS 2011). In general, soil formation on uplands in the Seattle area has been slow, and undisturbed surfaces typically cap a poorly- to well-developed A horizon underlain by silty weathered Vashon till

parent material within a meter of ground surface (Troost and Booth 2008:28). Although sedimentary profiles specific to conditions immediately preceding European settlement and logging of this location by the 1870s are not available, forested terraces were likely to have been composed of soils having a relatively limited potential for soil development, with slopes subject to occasional, perhaps seasonal colluvial action. Intact native soils are not expected to be present in the East of 12th Sector due to the long record of historic-period disturbance beginning with logging, and the absence of depositional environments.

Archaeological Context

Regional and local studies have provided an archaeological and historical synthesis of approximately the last 10,000 years of human occupation in Puget Sound (Nelson 1990). Upland terraces and ridges would have been available for occupation earlier than lower-elevation areas due to the effects of deglaciation described above; archaeological materials in the East of 12th Sector and similar settings could range in age from the early Holocene to the historic-period. The subject is located on what was formerly a forested terrace above the saltwater littoral of Elliot Bay. Native American villages in this region were typically located very near or adjacent to water bodies (Suttles and Lane 1990). It is probable that the main precontact human activity areas were located on more level ground, rather than on the slope and terrace riser above that constitute the Project, although activities such as hunting and plant gathering might have occurred here. Over the last approximately 120 years, development in the East of 12th Sector and vicinity has included construction and demolition of residential, commercial, recreational, and government buildings, construction of roadways, and construction of buried water lines and other utilities. This suggests that evidence of earlier human occupation is unlikely to be present in the East of 12th Sector. Any archaeological materials that could potentially be found in the project area would most likely date to the historic period.

Several previous cultural resource studies and overviews provide background information applicable to the project area (e.g., Courtois et al. 1999; LAASL 2004, 2006; Lewarch et al. 2002; Nelson 1990). Characteristic of the ethnographic pattern in Puget Sound, seasonal residence and logistical mobility occurred from about 3000 BP. Organic materials, including basketry, wood and food stuffs, are more likely to be preserved in sites of this late precontact period, both in submerged, anaerobic sites and in sealed storage pits. Sites dating from this period represent specialized seasonal spring and summer fishing and root-gathering campsites and winter village locations. These kinds of sites have been identified in the Puget Sound lowlands, typically located adjacent to, or near, rivers or marine transportation routes. Fish weirs and other permanent constructions are often associated with large occupation sites. Common artifact assemblages consist of a range of hunting, fishing and food processing tools, bone and shell implements and midden deposits. Similar economic and occupational trends persisted throughout the Puget Sound region until the arrival of European explorers.

Ethnohistoric Context

Ethnohistoric economies of people in the southern Puget Sound were structured upon a variable rotation of seasonally available resources. Permanent villages provided a central hub from which seasonal activities radiated. During the spring, summer and fall, temporary camps were utilized while traveling to obtain resources that included foodstuffs such as fish, shellfish, waterfowl,

deer, roots and berries. Salmon was the single most important food source and was caught in weirs, traps, nets and other fashioned implements (Smith 1940). The East of 12th Sector is within the traditional territory of the Duwamish Tribe of Southern Lushootseed speakers; historically, members of Suquamish and Muckleshoot Tribes also utilized this vicinity (Suttles and Lane 1990; Waterman 2001). Local Indian people shared many broadly defined traditions with their inland Puget Sound neighbors, including subsistence emphasis on salmon and other fish, land game, and a wide variety of abundant vegetable foods, and household and village communities linked by family and exchange relations (Suttles and Lane 1990).

The Suquamish occupied Kitsap Peninsula (Spier 1936:34), as well as Bainbridge and Whidbey Islands prior to implementation of the Point Elliot Treaty of 1855 (Ruby and Brown 1992:226). Precontact Suquamish settlements were often located on major waterways, and heads of bays or inlets. In the winter, the Suquamish lived at large permanent village settlements and they spent the summer hunting, fishing, and gathering at specialized, temporary camps. Major Duwamish winter villages were formerly located on the Cedar, Duwamish, Sammamish, and Black Rivers, Lake Sammamish, Lake Washington, Lake Union, Elliott Bay, and Salmon Bay (Miller 1999; Smith 1941:207; Waterman ca. 1920, 1922), outside the current project area.

Ethnographic sources reviewed in this assessment (e.g., Smith 1940; U.S Court of Claims 1927; Waterman ca. 1920, 1922, 2001) do not indicate the location of any villages or other place names in the East of 12th Sector or vicinity. Although there are discrepancies between place names recorded by Harrington (1909) and Waterman (ca. 1920, 1922), as well as imprecise correlation with archaeological site locations, there is a pattern of widespread familiarity with coastlines and valleys in the Seattle area (Hart Crowser, Inc, 1998:K-5). The village located nearest to the project is the Duwamish village *Djidjilāl³ Itc* (Waterman 2001:61, Map 5.2), translated as “little crossing-over place.” This village was north of present-day King Street Station along 4th Avenue South between Jackson and Main (USCGS 1875), approximately 0.5 miles west-southwest of the East of 12th Sector. There was a neck of land there, later known as Piners Point or Denny's Island (Dorpat 2001), which separated Elliott Bay from a lagoon to the east. A trail connected the two bodies of water, and the village was named for its situation by the trail. According to Waterman (2001:46), the village occupied both sides of the promontory. There are reported to have been eight large longhouses and a large potlatch house. This was an important village, home to about 200 people in the early historic period (ca. 1800). Dorpat (2001) notes that the village was also at the western end of the trail connecting Elliott Bay and Lake Washington, which roughly followed the present-day route of Yesler Way. Another Duwamish village was approximately 1.5 miles east of the East of 12th Sector on Lake Washington near Leschi Park (Buerge 1984; Waterman 2001). Waterman (2001:102, Map 5.10) lists another place name near Leschi, called *Hwoqwe'yEqaiEks*, translated as “rushes for a certain kind of matting,” which refers to a place on the west shore of Lake Washington north of the north end of Mercer Island.

Historic Context

The first exploration and mapping of the Puget Sound is credited to Captain George Vancouver in 1792, under the auspices of the British Royal Navy. Vancouver surveyed much of the Sound, but the exploration did not extend inland and failed to recognize several waterways including the Puyallup, Nisqually and Fraser rivers (Morgan 1979:16). Decades later, in 1841, the Wilkes

Expedition traveled to chart what was then called Oregon Territory. The territory was jointly occupied by the United States and Britain, particularly the British Hudson Bay Company, which established Fort Nisqually in 1834. In an attempt to increase American presence in Oregon Territory, the Wilkes Expedition produced the first detailed map of the area and promoted the region's potential for economic development. The Wilkes party arrived in the Tacoma area on May 17, 1841, and named Commencement Bay. Members of the Wilkes party surveyed the area, noting two small rivers emptying into the bay, and describing the head of the bay, where the current parcel is now located, as a half mile of tide flats and surrounded by wooded hills (Morgan 1979:52). Four years after the arrival of the Wilkes party, more Americans began to settle in the area.

Euro-American settlement in Oregon Territory was further encouraged by the passage of the Donation Land Claims Act in 1850. In 1851, David Denny, John Low, and Lee Terry arrived at the mouth of the Duwamish River; Low and Terry soon filed land claims at Alki Point in West Seattle (Crowley 2003). Within a few years, more Euro-Americans had arrived in Seattle and filed Donation Land Claims (DLCs) on the east side of Elliott Bay, including three in the Yesler Terrace area (Figure 3). The East of 12th Sector is located within the DLC of Henry L. Yesler (BLM 2011; USSG 1863a, 1863b).

By the mid-1850s, British and American settlement on Puget Sound and the entire Northwest had drastically impacted local Native American groups and their traditions. In 1853, the United States organized Washington Territory and appointed Isaac I. Stevens as its governor. In 1855, the Duwamish and other Puget Sound tribes signed the Point Elliot Treaty, which forced local tribes onto reservations. The treaty called for cession of lands to the United States and the maintenance of fishing rights and annuities, as well as the concentration of Indian people living in western Washington upon reservation lands (Marino 1990). Individuals considered of the Suquamish Tribe were relocated to the Port Madison Indian Reservation, and the Muckleshoot reservation was established for people living in the White River valley and surrounding areas (Ruby and Brown 1992). The Duwamish were not assigned their own reservation, but rather were required to live on either the Port Madison Indian Reservation on the Kitsap Peninsula or the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation between Auburn and Enumclaw. Some Duwamish moved to the reservations but others remained in their homeland.

This time period was marked by heightened tension and violence between tribes and white settlers throughout Puget Sound. By 1855-1856, the federal government was using military force to contain Indian people dissatisfied with the poor quality of reservation lands. Many Indian groups in the Puget Sound area were relocated and interned during this period. Raids, attacks, and violent conflict occurred during this time throughout the Puget Sound region as Indian people attempted to discourage Euro-American settlement. The U.S. Marine Corps provided military support during an attack on Seattle. The U.S. Navy's *U.S.S. Decatur* was also stationed in Elliott Bay and a blockhouse had been built on Piners Point (Phelps ca. 1856).

The East of 12th Sector is located within the area originally incorporated as the City of Seattle in 1869 (Bagley 1916). Early residential, commercial, and industrial development was centered on the Elliott Bay shoreline in what is now Pioneer Square and adjacent areas. Henry Yesler built a

sawmill and wharf at the foot of Yesler Way, which was known as Mill Street. Most early buildings in downtown Seattle were timber construction. Stricter building standards developed after the great fire in 1889 required use of stone, brick, or other less flammable materials in new downtown buildings. Wooden buildings could still be constructed outside of downtown, and in the years after the 1889 fire, many such expedient and inexpensive residential and commercial structures were erected on First Hill.

By 1872, Yesler Hill had been logged and the land plats covering the East of 12th Sector was filed (Bagley 1916:563-564). In the early 1880s, residences were built on Yesler Hill alongside religious, social, and educational institutions (Courtois et al. 1999:82-84). Development of the Yesler Terrace area on the south end of First Hill was stimulated by its location along a major transportation route, proximity to downtown, the presence of the King County Courthouse, and water and power supplies. The late 1880s and early 1890s saw an increase in density in the neighborhood west of the East of 12th Sector (Figure 4; Figure 5). Dwellings included Victorian mansions, cabins, row houses, and rooming houses, and were nearly all wood-frame construction (Baist 1905, 1908, 1912; Miller 1979; Sanborn 1893, 1905). Development of the East of 12th Sector began later. In 1893, it was mostly occupied by a large garden along with one residence (Figure 6). A nursery and greenhouse were located to the east.

Yesler Way formed part of one of the city's first cable car routes, with service provided by Frank Osgood beginning in 1887. Horse-pulled cars were carrying passengers east on Mill Street (now Yesler Way) to Leschi on Lake Washington by 1888, returning west along Jackson Street. This transit connection to the central business district as well as a popular recreation area added to the appeal of the south end of First Hill as a residential area. A streetcar replaced the horse drawn cars, and these were in turn replaced by trolley buses in 1940. Another route traveled east along Washington Street, a major thoroughfare prior to disruption by construction of mid-twentieth century infrastructure, carrying the tracks of the Rainier Electric Railway beginning in 1890 (Anderson 1890; Courtois et al. 1999). This route headed south on Rainier Avenue and at first only extended to the southern Seattle city limits at Hanford Street. By 1891 the line reached Columbia City, and by 1896 it carried passengers and goods all the way to Renton (Lange 2005).

Following the turn of the century, maps show that the while the vicinity of the project was home to a mix of single-family residences, row houses, apartment buildings, hotels, and other businesses, construction within the East of 12th Sector remained limited (Baist 1905, 1908, 1912; Chapman 1909; Sanborn Map Company 1905) (Figure 7). Development on the East of 12th Sector during this time included a baseball park in the present-day location of the King County Records Buildings and construction of the St. George Hotel, now known as the Urban League Building, in 1910 (Baist 1908, 1912). The baseball park, Yesler Way Field, was in use from 1907 until it was demolished in 1913 (Raley 1999). The site of the present-day Baldwin Apartments did not contain any structures at this time (Baist 1908, 1912). The Baldwin Apartments building was constructed in 1918 (King County 2011; Kroll Map Company 1920). The location of the King County Records Buildings appears to have remained vacant for some time following the removal of the ballpark (Kroll 1920, 1930) (Figure 8).

When the Work Projects Administration (WPA) conducted its real property survey of the area in 1939-1940, the census tracts containing Yesler Terrace were identified as an area with a very high proportion of “substandard” housing units (WPA 1940:Plate 14). Dwellings included “crumbling rooming houses, dilapidated hotels, crackerbox shacks squeezed between three and four story buildings” (Miller 1979:14). North of Yesler Way, the median date of construction for homes was 1890-1899 (WPA 1940:Plate 4) and between 30 and 39.9 percent of units were considered in need of major repairs or unfit for use (WPA 1940:Plate 9). More than half of units in the vicinity of the East of 12th Sector lacked private sanitary facilities (WPA 1940:Plate 8). Many small businesses existed alongside residences, including 18 houses of prostitution, three Japanese churches, a Chinese laundry, a meat market, four Japanese grocery stores, and four hotels run by Japanese landlords (CollinsWoerman et al. 2008; Miller 1941:8, 1979:1). The East of 12th Sector appears largely vacant in aerial photography from this period (King County 2010) (Figure 9).

Between 1938 and 1941, SHA built a terraced series of 863 low-rise row housing units in 84 buildings (BOLA Architecture + Planning 2010:24). Yesler Terrace was the state’s first public housing development and the first racially integrated public housing development in the United States. The housing project opened one month before the U.S. entered World War II and SHA increased the maximum incomes of tenants to accommodate defense workers (CollinsWoerman 2008). A mid-century map shows that the Baldwin Apartments remained in operation; the St. George Hotel was known as St. George Apartments and housed retail and other commercial ventures on the first floor; and a series of row houses labeled “Fir Street Housing Project” is depicted in the location of the King County Records Buildings (Sanborn Map Company 1950) (Figure 10).

Previously Recorded Sites and Surveys

Numerous cultural resource investigations have previously been conducted within a one-mile radius of the East of 12th Sector (WA DAHP 2011) (Table 1). These have included archaeological and historic resource surveys in advance of proposed transportation and other public works projects (e.g., Bartoy 2010; Earth Technology Corporation 1984; LAASL 2004; NWAA/EHC 2008; Walker Gray and Juell 2009) as well as private developments (e.g., Rooke 2009); archaeological monitoring of construction excavations (e.g., Mullaley et al. 2010); neighborhood context statements (City of Seattle 1992); and evaluations of historic buildings (e.g., BOLA Architecture + Planning 2010; Bush 1985). Many cultural resource sites have been documented as a result of these investigations.

No archaeological sites have been recorded within or adjacent to the East of 12th Sector. Three archaeological sites have been recorded within approximately one mile of the East of 12th Sector (WA DAHP 2011) (Table 2). Each of these sites dates to the historic period. Site 45KI685 is a remnant of tile floor from the former Occidental Hotel in an areaway below Pioneer Square (Lewarch and Kaehler 2003). This site has been determined not eligible for the NRHP (Allyson Brooks, Ph.D., State Historic Preservation Officer [SHPO], to Kimberly Demuth, Entrix, Inc., letter, 7 August 2003, on file at WA DAHP). Site 45KI765 is a historic debris scatter/concentration composed of whole and fragmentary ceramic and glass items, animal bones, and a variety of wooden and metal objects with an estimated date of 1890 – 1923 (Fallon

2006). Because the site lacked the potential to provide important or novel information regarding early commerce, Seattle history, or historically significant events, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (AMEC 2007). Site 45KI809 is the one-mile long Great Northern Railroad tunnel, which has been determined eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO (WA DAHP 2011).

The precontact archaeological site located nearest to the East of 12th Sector is the Baba'k^wob Site (45KI456), a multi-component site containing precontact shell midden and historic debris items (Lewarch 1998). This site has been interpreted as a Duwamish camp or village site occupied in the late nineteenth century. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the East of 12th Sector. Recorded precontact archaeological sites in Seattle are virtually confined to the shorelines of Elliott Bay, Lake Washington, and the Duwamish River. Precontact sites on landforms analogous to Yesler Terrace are rare. Review of DAHP site files identified one precontact archaeological site recorded in Seattle away from local waterways. Site 45KI1 was recorded on Magnolia east of Fort Lawton; very little is known about this site. Charcoal and stone artifacts were reported (Burroughs 1950) but archaeologists were later unable to relocate the site (Greengo 1958).

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Methods and Results

Archaeological reconnaissance of the East of 12th Sector was performed by Margaret Berger on February 3, 2011. Field methods consisted of pedestrian survey of the East of 12th Sector from public right-of-ways; notes and photographs are on file at CRC. Weather conditions were overcast and cool. The goal of the survey was to identify any aboveground evidence of archaeological resources, such as archaeological features or artifacts on the ground surface, and to identify locations undisturbed by prior construction with a high potential to contain buried intact archaeological deposits. Subsurface testing was not performed due to the pervasiveness of buildings, impervious surfaces, buried utilities, and streetscapes in the East of 12th Sector (Figure 11; Figure 12; Figure 13; Figure 14; Figure 15; Figure 16). Visibility of mineral soils was poor throughout the survey area due to the aforementioned developments. Exposures of natural sedimentary deposits were not available in the archaeological APE.

No artifacts, archaeological features, or other evidence of potentially significant archaeological materials were identified in the East of 12th Sector. Based on the results of field reconnaissance, the depositional context of the project area, and previous impacts in the East of 12th Sector, the probability that buried intact cultural resources exist in the project area is considered to be low. No archaeological resources were identified in the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE.

Potential Impacts to Archaeological Sites

The potential for the East of 12th Sector to contain potentially significant archaeological resources is generally considered to be low. This is due to a combination of the project's environmental setting and the long history of disturbance including construction and demolition of buildings, transportation developments, and buried utilities. Based on existing archaeological data for this area, the types of precontact archaeological materials that might potentially have been present in the general vicinity prior to twentieth century urbanization could have included the remains of habitation sites, lithic scatters, trails, or similar features, which could represent a range of domestic, subsistence, and ceremonial activities. Nineteenth century maps reviewed in

this assessment (e.g., General Land Office maps) do not depict Indian villages or sites near the Project; however negative “evidence” should not be construed as a measure of the lack of archaeological potential, as it is possible that cartographers failed to record Indian settlements. The trail (Phelps ca. 1856) connecting Elliott Bay and Lake Washington may have passed through the East of 12th Sector, but physical evidence of this route is not likely to be preserved.

Historic uses of the East of 12th Sector have included logging, transportation, agricultural, residential, and commercial activities. These activities could potentially have resulted in deposition of archaeological materials; such deposits could arguably be significant if they retained depositional integrity and could result in data that would inform research questions regarding ethnicity, domestic behavior, or other facets of historical life relevant to the social, economic, or cultural development of Seattle (Weaver 1989). However, such activities are unlikely to leave a distinctive archaeological signature, particularly one that would be recognizable following more than a century of urban development.

Based on existing archaeological data for this region, precontact cultural materials could potentially include the remains of short-term habitation sites, lithic scatters, trails, or similar features, which could represent a range of domestic, subsistence, and ceremonial activities. For example, site significance could potentially be related to changes in site types and use of environmental resources over time (Lewarch et al. 2002:16-17). Historic-period archaeological deposits could provide data such as pre-structural remains that could suggest early settlers’ domestic, social, and commercial activities (Weaver 1989). Structures may provide data on occupational specialization, construction styles, and agricultural/subsistence practices. Frequencies of materials found at domestic artifact scatters may provide economic data relevant to larger historical trends, and potentially may be suggestive of relative economic status and possibly ethnicity. The evaluative context for determining significance is guided by research domains as suggested in regional archaeological literature (e.g., Lewarch et al. 2002; Miss et al. 2006; Nelson 1990). Additionally, precontact sites may potentially have significance as Traditional Cultural Properties to one or more tribal and/or ethnic groups (Parker and King 1990). Historic-period and recent subsurface disturbances have most likely destroyed the integrity of archaeological deposits that may have been present, seriously compromising their potential significance.

There are no recorded archaeological sites or ethnographic places in the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE and none were identified in this assessment. As a result, there are no anticipated construction impacts to archaeological sites. The paucity of archaeological sites identified by previous investigations in the Seattle area is likely an artifact of local ground disturbance due to previous road construction, residential, commercial, and industrial development rather than an accurate reflection of past human land use practices. Any as-yet unknown potentially eligible archaeological sites, if discovered in construction and avoidance is impossible, would be subject to mitigation.

Operation Impacts

For all alternatives, operation of the project is not expected to generate any long-term operational impacts affecting archaeological sites. There are no recorded archaeological sites or ethnographic

places in the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE and none were identified in this study. As a result, there are no anticipated operational impacts to archaeological sites and once constructed, the project would not generate any operational impacts to archaeological sites.

Secondary Impacts

Secondary impacts of the project may include subsequent development and redevelopment in the area surrounding the East of 12th Sector, which may have the potential to affect as-yet unidentified archaeological sites. However, the nearest previously recorded archaeological sites are in Pioneer Square and no archaeological sites were identified in this study. There are no foreseeable secondary impacts to archaeological sites.

Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative impacts of this and future projects consist of the potential to disturb cultural resources such as archaeological sites over a broader area. Continual higher density or infilling residential and commercial development and road modifications and expansions in the East of 12th Sector area could potentially affect archaeological sites. However, the nearest previously recorded archaeological sites are in Pioneer Square and no archaeological sites were identified in this study. There are no foreseeable cumulative impacts to archaeological sites.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Because archaeological sites have not been identified within the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE and this area is considered to have a low potential to contain intact archaeological deposits, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to archaeological sites are anticipated. Should any potentially significant archaeological sites be discovered in construction and it is not possible to avoid them, significant unavoidable adverse impacts would be generated. These impacts could potentially be minimized through development and implementation of mitigation measures appropriate to the nature and extent of discovered sites.

Recommendations

Background research did not locate any indications of precontact or historic-period archaeological sites within the vicinity of the East of 12th Sector. The paucity of archaeological sites identified by previous investigations in the vicinity of the East of 12th Sector is likely an artifact of local ground disturbance due to prior residential and commercial development rather than an accurate reflection of past human land use practices. While the area could have potentially been the location of repeated or regular precontact activities, the extensive construction and landform modification could have destroyed the integrity of any such sites within the vicinity. There appears to be a low probability for intact precontact or historic-period archaeological deposits to be present within the East of 12th Sector.

In the event that any ground-disturbing or other construction activities result in the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, work should be halted in the immediate area, and contact made with county officials, the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), and tribal representatives. Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded. In the unlikely event of the inadvertent discovery of human remains, work should immediately be halted in the discovery area, the remains covered and

secured against further disturbance, and communication established with municipal administrative and law enforcement personnel, DAHP, and authorized tribal representatives.

CollinsWoerman should submit this document to appropriate personnel at SHA, the Duwamish Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, City of Seattle, and WA DAHP, or other interested parties, for review prior to the initiation of any land-altering activities.

Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric sites, historic properties or traditional cultural properties (TCPs) to be associated with a project. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from our analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report, and on our field investigation and observations as described herein. Conclusions and recommendations presented apply to project conditions existing at the time of our study and those reasonably foreseeable. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions described in this report. They cannot necessarily apply to site changes of which CRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

It should be recognized that this assessment was not intended to be a definitive investigation of potential cultural resources concerns within the Project area. Within the limitations of scope, schedule and budget, our analyses, conclusions and recommendations were prepared in accordance with generally accepted cultural resources management principles and practice in this area at the time the report was prepared. We make no other warranty, either express or implied. These conditions and recommendations were based on our understanding of the project as described in this report and the site conditions as observed at the time of our site visit.

This report was prepared by CRC for the sole use of CollinsWoerman. Our conclusions and recommendations are intended exclusively for the purpose outlined herein and the project indicated. The scope of services performed in execution of this investigation may not be appropriate to satisfy the needs of other users, and any use or re-use of this document, including findings, conclusions, and/or recommendations, is at the sole risk of said user. If there is a substantial lapse of time between the submission of this report and the start of construction, or if conditions have changed due to project (re)design, or appear to be different from those described in this report, CRC should be notified so that we can review our report to determine the applicability of the conclusions and recommendations considering the changed conditions.

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Figures and Tables

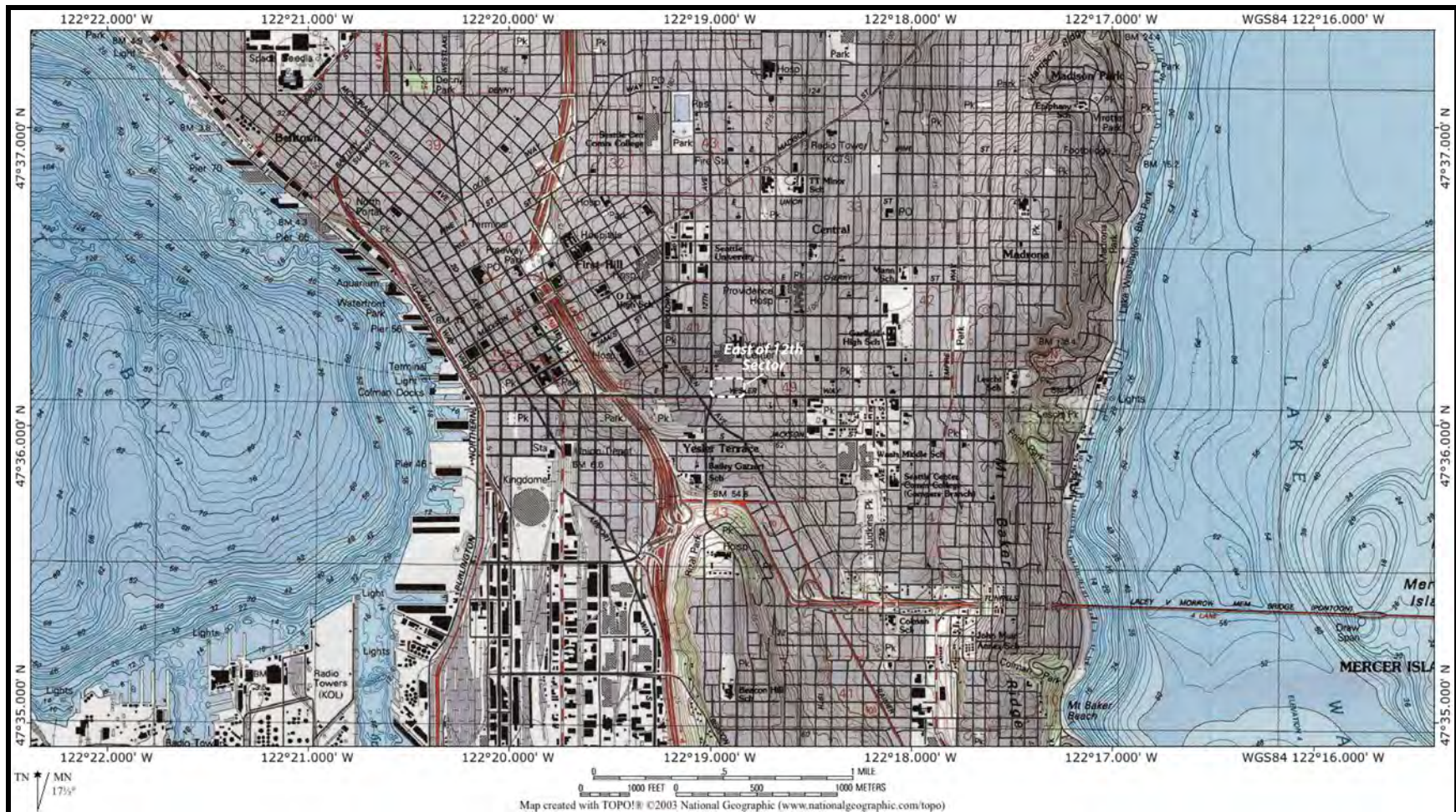


Figure 1. Portion of Seattle South, WA (USGS 1983) topographic quadrangle marked with the location of the East of 12th Sector. Dashed white line marks the APE under consideration in this assessment.

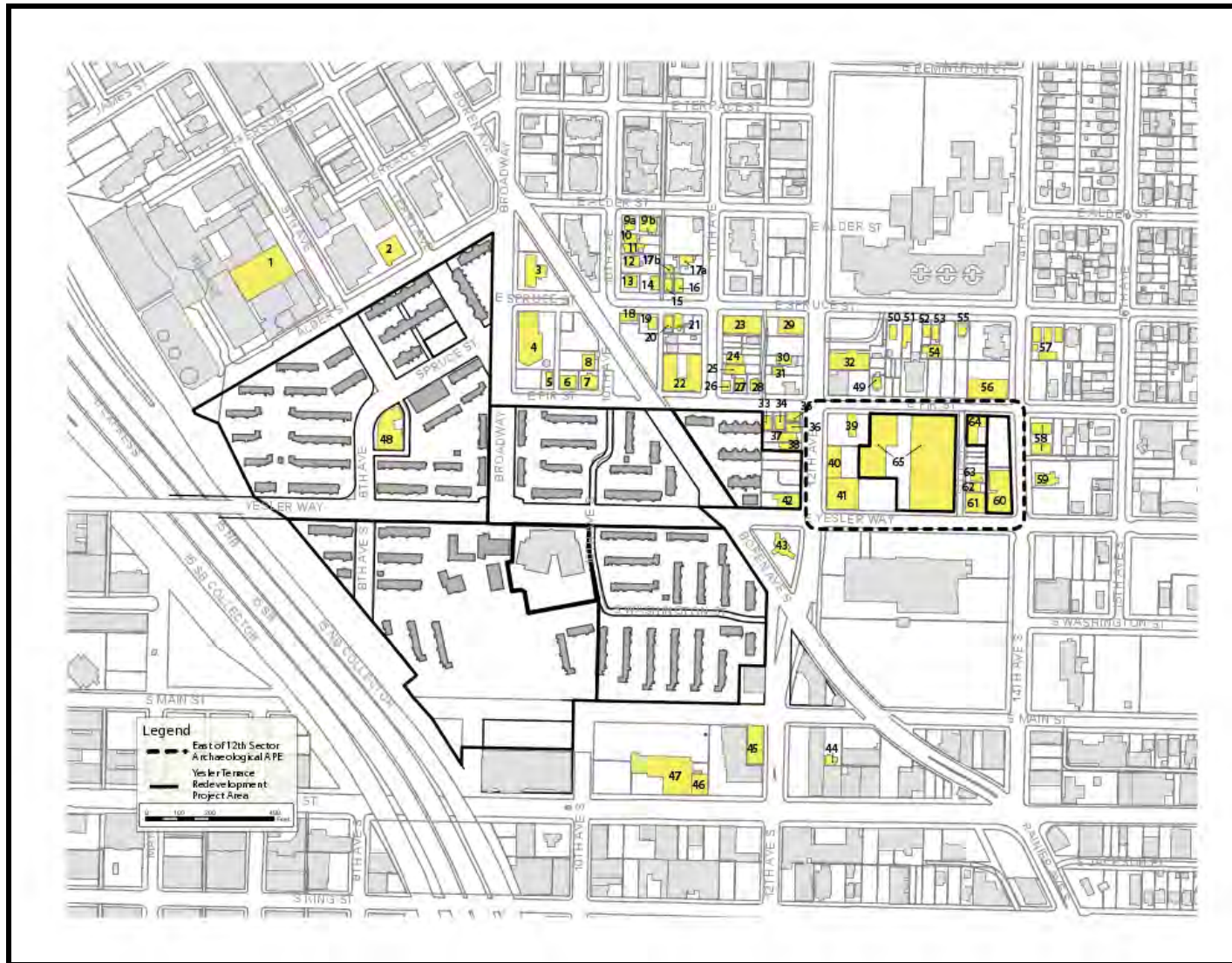


Figure 2. Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Project area and Archaeological APE for the East of 12th Sector (dashed line) marked on base map provided by EA EST and CollinsWoerman. The existing buildings to be altered in the East of 12th Sector are labeled as follows: 60, Urban League Building; 64, Baldwin Apartments; and 65, King County Records Buildings.

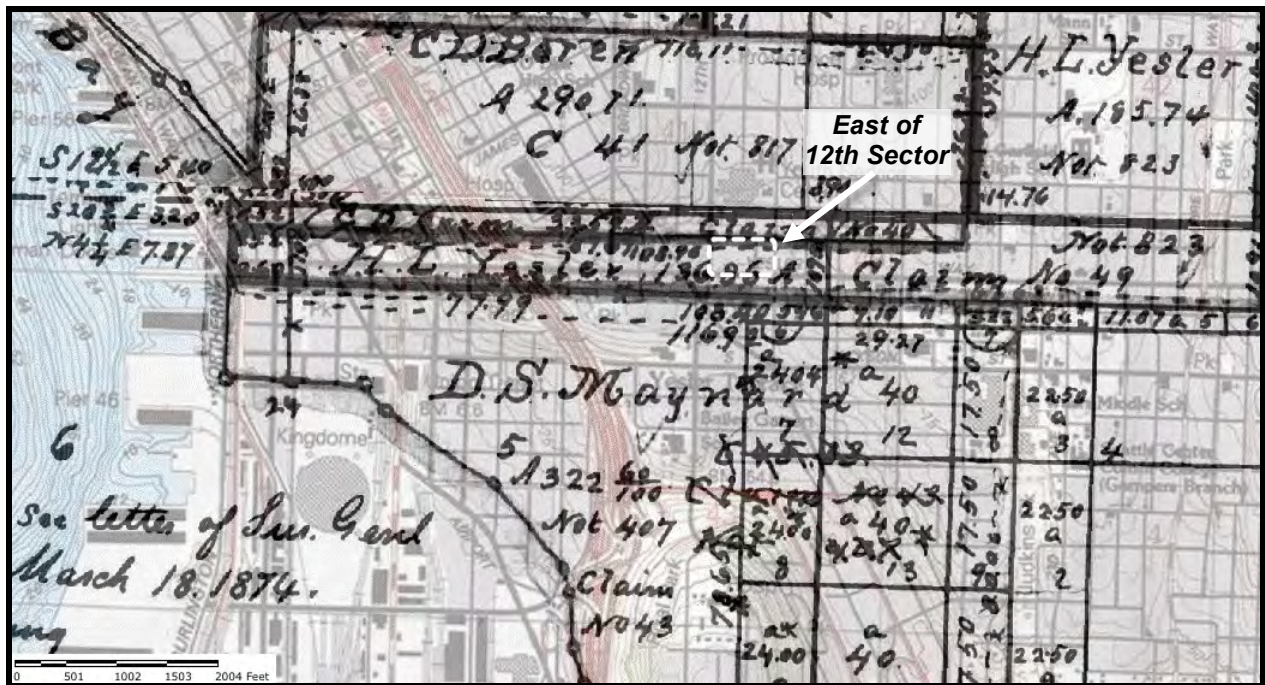


Figure 3. Portions of GLO maps (USSG 1863a, 1863b) showing land claims in the East of 12th Sector (white dashed line) and surrounding area (Map source: WA DAHP 2011).

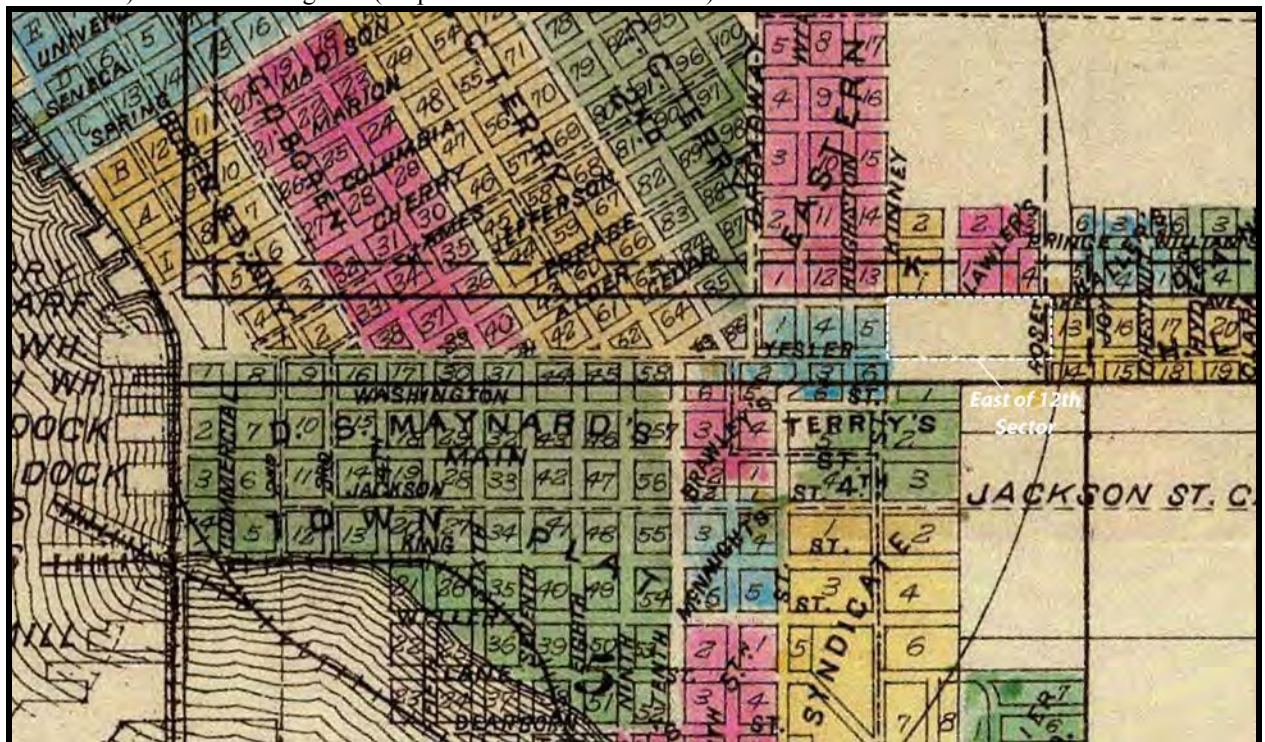


Figure 4. Portion of historical map (Anderson 1890) marked with the archaeological APE for the East of 12th Sector (white dashed line). The area was undeveloped at the time.

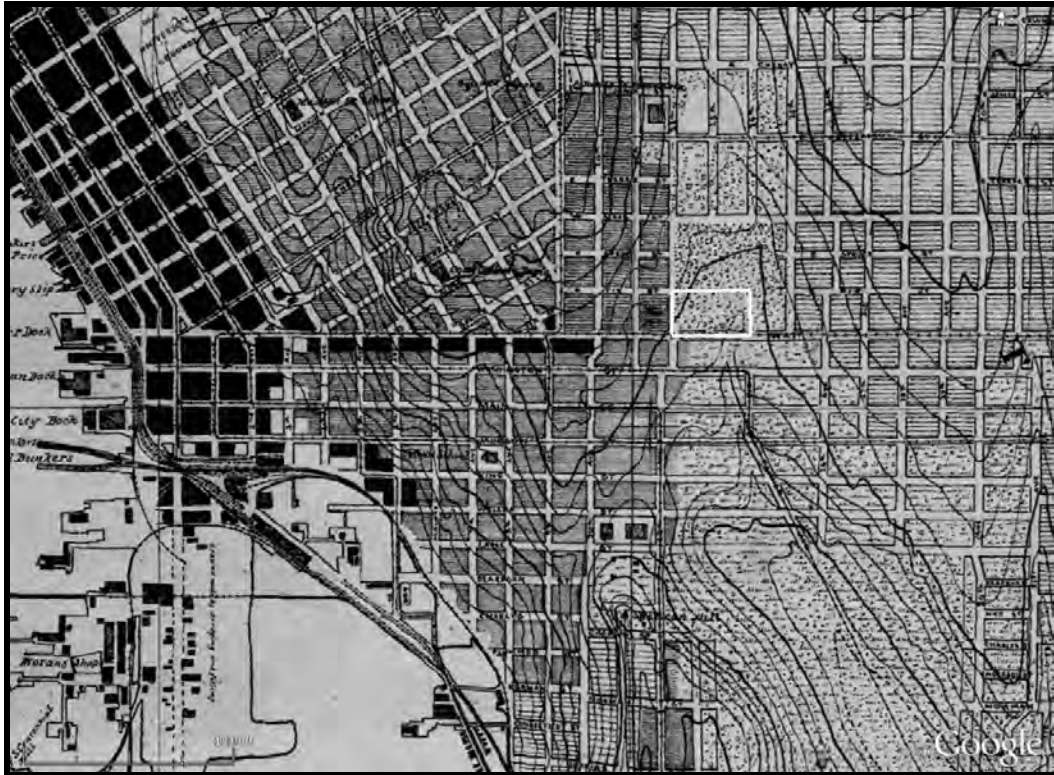


Figure 5. Portion of historical map (USCGS 1899) showing topography and surface conditions in the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE (white outline) and vicinity.

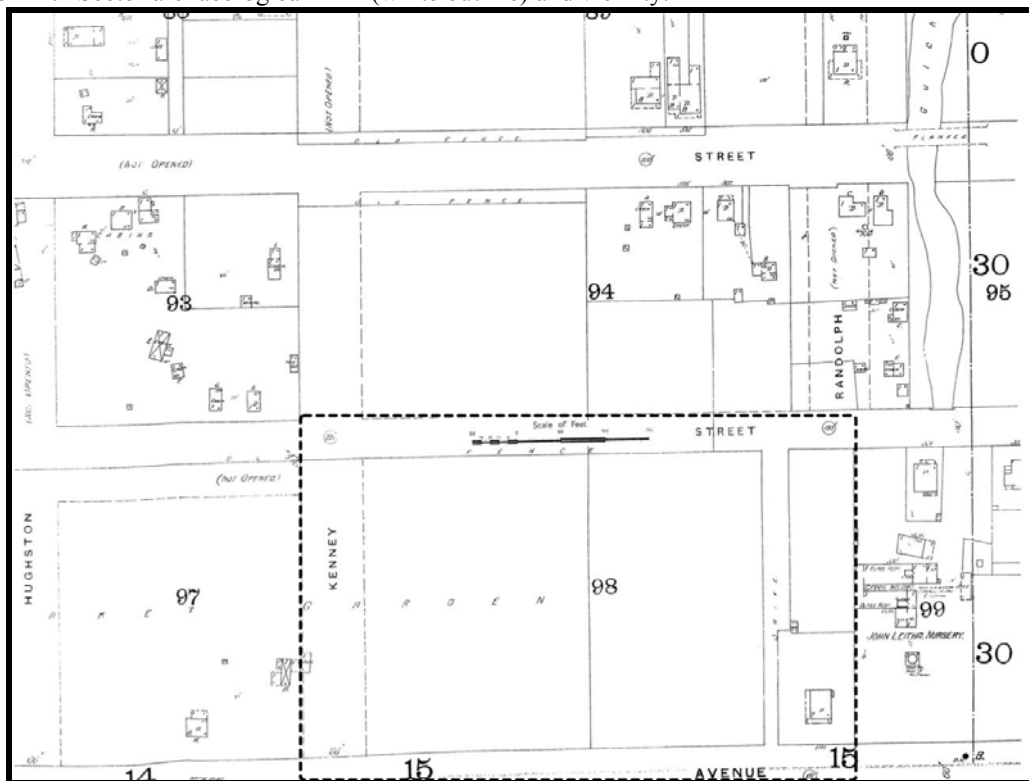


Figure 6. Portion of historical map (Sanborn Map Company 1893) showing the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE. “Market Garden” and one domestic building are shown.

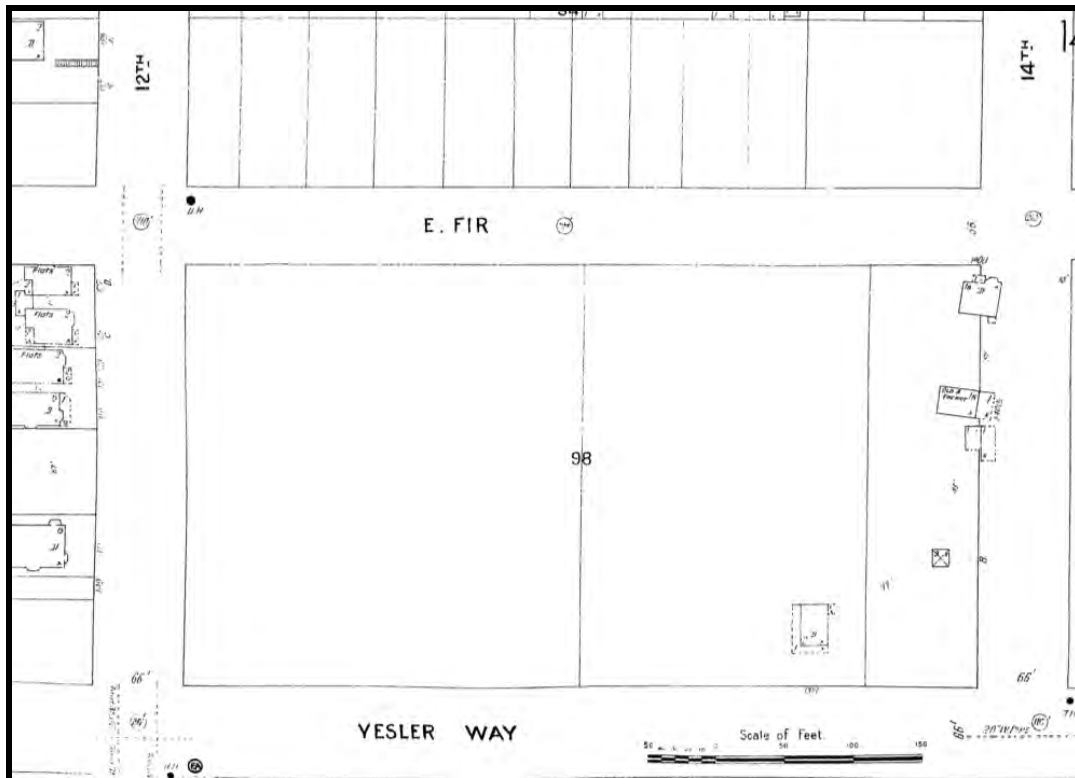


Figure 7. Portion of historical map (Sanborn Map Company 1905) showing the East of 12th Sector. Only a few domestic structures were present at the time.

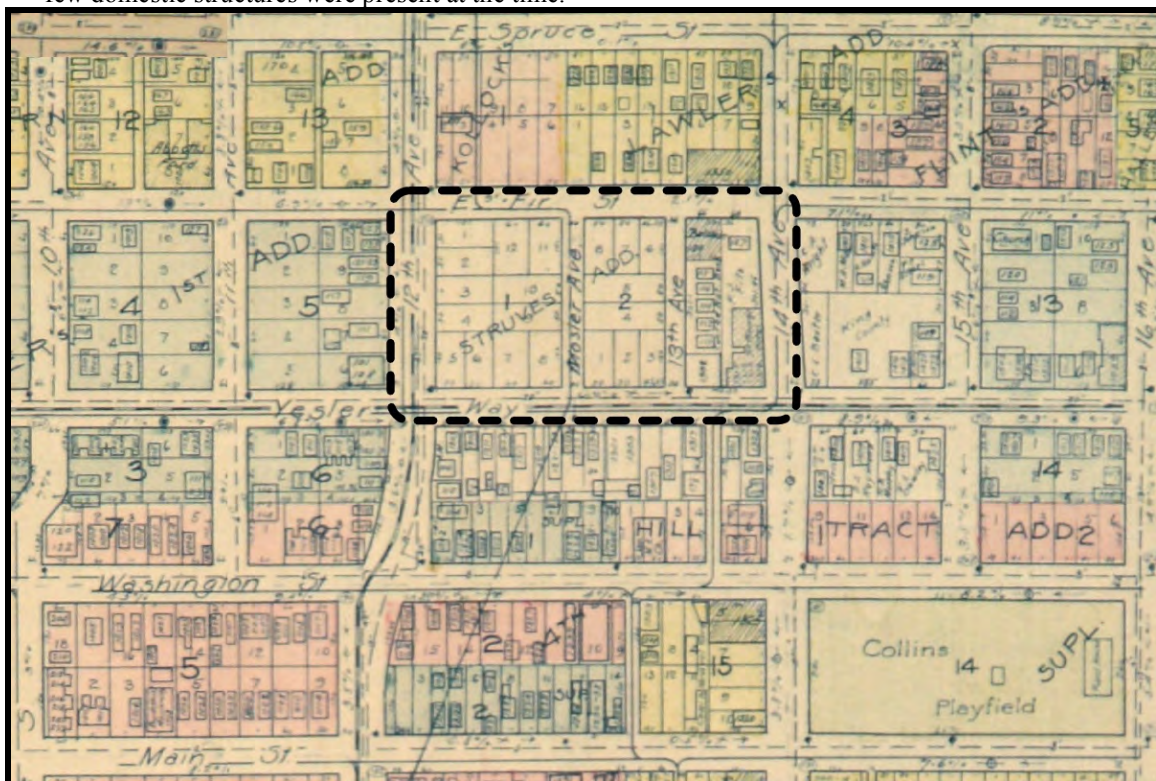


Figure 8. Historical map (Kroll Map Company 1920) marked with the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE (dashed line).

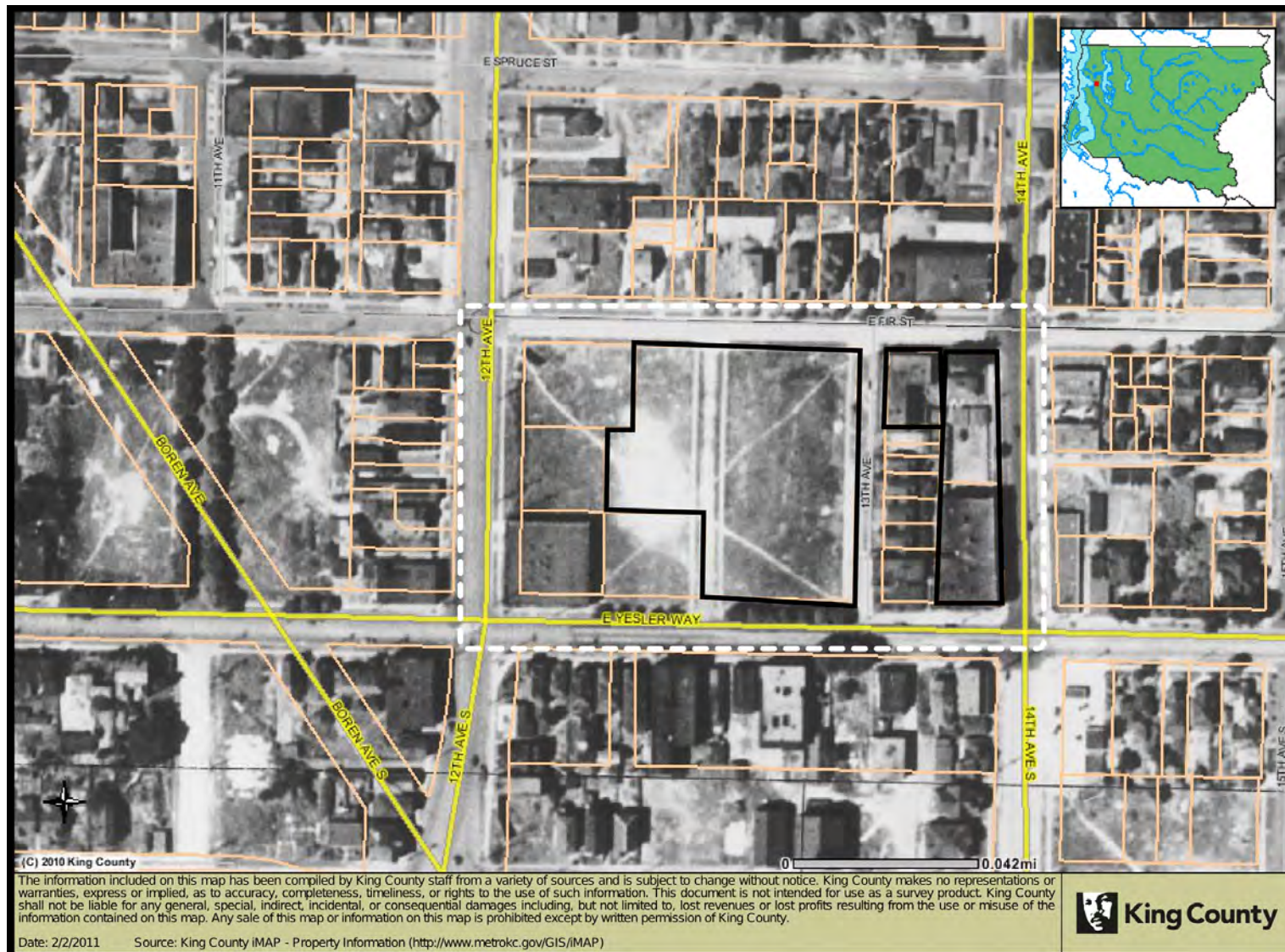


Figure 9. Historical aerial imagery taken in 1936 marked with present-day property lines and roads (King County 2010). The parcels containing buildings to be altered are outlined in black, and the archaeological APE is bounded by white dashed line.

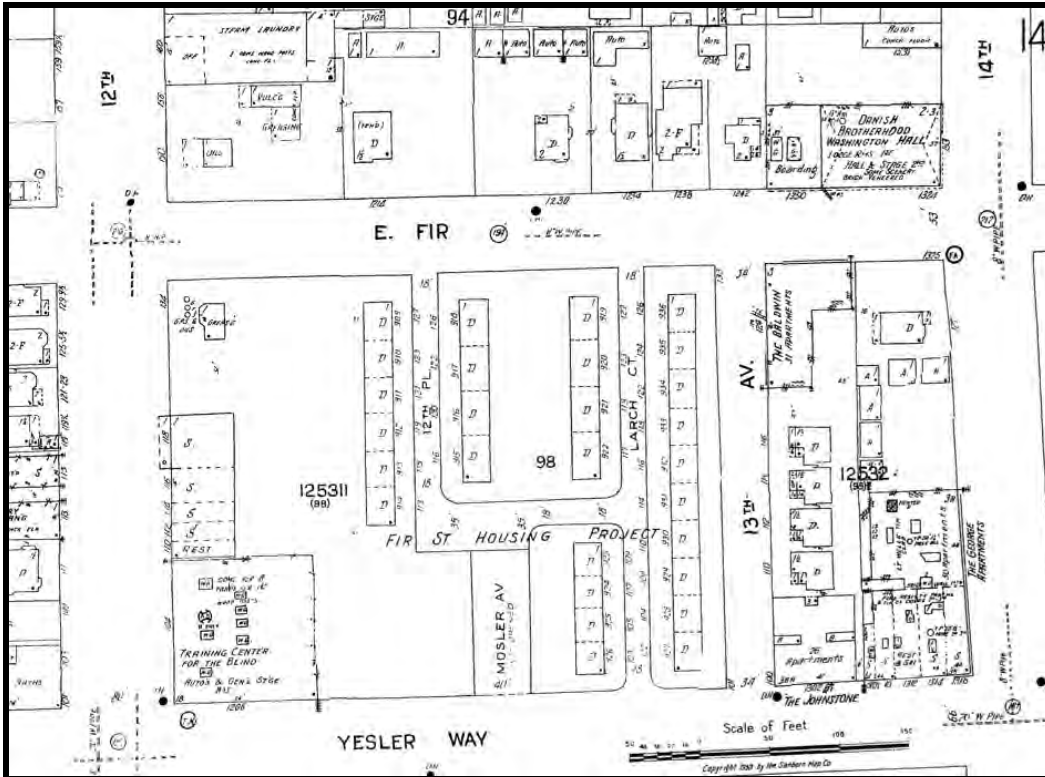


Figure 10. Portion of historical map (Sanborn Map Company 1950) showing the East of 12th Sector area. The Baldwin Apartments and Urban League Building were in their current locations.



Figure 11. Existing conditions in the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE. Photograph views west towards Baldwin Apartments.



Figure 12. Existing conditions in the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE. Photograph views southeast across East Fir Street towards Baldwin Apartments.



Figure 13. Existing conditions in the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE. Photograph views south towards Urban League Building.



Figure 14. Existing conditions in the East of 12th Sector archaeological APE. Photograph views north towards Urban League Building.



Figure 15. Existing conditions in the APE. Photograph views north-northeast across East Yesler Way towards King County Records Buildings.



Figure 16. Existing conditions in the APE. Photograph views south-southwest across East Fir Street towards King County Records Buildings.

Table 1. Cultural resource investigations at DAHP within approximately 1 mile of the East of 12th Sector.

Author	Date	Title	Results and Recommendations
Robinson	1982	Sites of Recreational, Cultural, Historic and Archaeological Significance	Ethnographic and historic overview of I-90/I-5 interchange area. Describes nearby historic resources on NRHP and SLR.
Earth Technology Corporation	1984	Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Downtown Seattle Transit Tunnel Project	Conducted background research to identify potential impacts to archaeological resources. Recommended archaeological testing in select locations. Recommended development of mitigation plan if potentially significant resources found.
Bush	1985	106 Documentation, Downtown Seattle Transit Project	Identified potential effects to historic buildings in the downtown and Pioneer Square neighborhoods. Developed memorandum of agreement regarding effects to historic properties.
Hart Crowser, Inc.	1986	Research Design for Archaeological Test Excavations Downtown Seattle Transit Project	Proposed methodology for archaeological test trench excavation using a backhoe. Recommended testing to identify potentially significant archaeological sites prior to construction of transit tunnel.
City of Seattle	1992	Survey Report: Central Area Phase II 1992 Certified Local Government Planning Grant	Updated City inventory of historic buildings in Central Area. No historic resources identified in the Project.

Author	Date	Title	Results and Recommendations
Holstine	1996	Historic Resources Discipline Report: Washington State Department of Transportation's Proposed SR 519 Kingdome Area Intermodal Transit Project, Seattle, Washington	Identified potential impacts to recorded historic sites, including resources listed on the NRHP. Recommended documentation of affected historic properties to HABS/HAER standards as mitigation.
Nelson	1998	Letter to Stephen Swinburne, Department of Construction and Facility Management, King County Administration Building, Seattle	Archaeological assessment conducted following discovery of animal bones in pylon excavation during seismic retrofit project. Inspection by archaeologist identified fill sediments containing structural and other debris. No potentially significant cultural resources identified. No additional investigations recommended.
NWAA	1998	Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan for Construction of the Washington State Exhibition Center & Parking Garage	High probability area for archaeological sites identified. Outlines monitoring procedures and protocols for treatment of inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources during construction.
Courtois et al.	1999	Sound Transit Central Link Light Rail Final Environmental Impact Statement Final Technical Report: Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Sites, Historic Resources, Native American Traditional Cultural Properties, Paleontological Sites	Identified potential impacts to cultural resources including historic buildings and archaeological sites. Described low, moderate, and high probability areas for archaeological sites and recommended archaeological testing and/or monitoring in high probability areas.
Murphy et al.	2000	Fiber Optic Line Between Portland and Seattle Cultural Resources Assessment Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Thurston, Pierce and King Counties, Washington, and Multnomah County, Oregon	Identified previously recorded archaeological and historic sites in fiber optic line ROW. Recommended avoidance of known cultural resources by directional drilling construction methods.
Sullivan	2003	Washington State Historic County Courthouse Assessment	Evaluated WHR and NRHP eligibility and assessed physical condition of County courthouses. King County Courthouse identified as historic.
Rooke	2005	Letter to Stephenie Kramer Re: Archaeological Monitoring Update, Atlantic/Central Base Expansion	Historic-period construction debris found in disturbed context (i.e. utility trench). No cultural resources identified.
AMEC	2007	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Atlantic/Central Bus Base Expansion Project, Seattle, Washington	Identified and recorded one historic-period archaeological site (45KI765) during monitoring. Collected and analyzed faunal remains and glass and ceramic items. Based on lack of new information, recommended site not eligible for NRHP.
Bundy	2008	Cultural Resources Survey, Washington State Department of Transportation South Atlantic Street Road Improvements from Utah Avenue South to First Avenue South Project, Seattle, King County, Washington	No potentially significant cultural resources found. High probability areas identified and recommended for archaeological monitoring of construction.

Author	Date	Title	Results and Recommendations
Hicks and Kaehler	2008	Memorandum to Jamie Vanek Re: 505 1st Avenue Construction Site Visit	Isolated historic debris items found in historic-period fill deposits. Archaeological monitoring recommended for construction excavations exceeding depth of fill.
Hoyt and Johnson	2008	Letter to Meredith Redmon Re: Archaeological Monitoring of the King Street Odor Control Project	Historic debris items found in historic-period fill deposits. No cultural resources found. No additional investigations recommended.
NWAA/EHC	2008	SR 519 Intermodal Access Project Phase 2: Addendum to Cultural Resources Discipline Report	Historic-period refuse materials identified in geotechnical boreholes. No precontact archaeological materials found. Recommended archaeological monitoring in high probability areas and development of an unanticipated discovery plan for use during construction.
Rooke	2009	Letter to Lance Peterson Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the 12th and Jefferson Property Project	Conducted background research and pedestrian survey. No cultural resources found. No additional investigations recommended.
Walker Gray and Juell	2009	Cultural Resources Survey Lake Washington Congestion Management Program SR 520 / I-90 – Active Traffic Management Project	Conducted background research and field survey, and assessed potential impacts to historic properties. Recommended a finding of “no adverse effect on historic properties” and recommended no further cultural resource investigations for the project.
Bartoy	2010	I-90 / SR 520 Urban Partnership Agreement Active Traffic Management System, Determination of No Adverse Effects and Request for Concurrence	Conducted background research and field survey, and assessed potential impacts to historic properties. Recommended a finding of “no adverse effect on historic properties” and recommended no further cultural resource investigations for the project.
BOLA Architecture + Planning	2010	Yesler Terrace Redevelopment Historic Resources	Conducted background research and field survey, and assessed potential impacts to historic properties. Recommended six buildings eligible for NRHP and City of Seattle Landmark designation. Documentation of historic properties, preservation planning, monitoring for potential vibration impacts to structures, and dust control measures recommended as mitigation of potential impacts.
Mullaley et al.	2010	Cultural Resources Investigations and Monitoring Report: State Route 519 Intermodal Access Phase 2: South Atlantic Corridor and South Atlantic Street Road Improvements from Utah Avenue South to First Avenue South	Conducted archaeological monitoring of construction activities. No archaeological sites identified. No further investigations recommended.

Table 2. Archaeological sites recorded at WA DAHP within approximately 1 mile of the East of 12th Sector. WA DAHP records do not include any archaeological sites in or adjacent to the archaeological APE.

Site Number	Site Name	WA DAHP Site Type	WHR/NRHP Status	Distance from Project	Potential Project Impacts	Recommended Mitigation
45KI685	Sinking Ship Areaway Site	Historic Commercial Properties	SHPO has determined the site not eligible for NRHP.	0.8 miles west	None.	N/A.
45KI765	Sixth Ave. S. Refuse Deposit	Historic Refuse Scatter/Dump	Site has been recommended not eligible for NRHP but has not received determination from SHPO.	0.6 miles southwest	None.	N/A.
45KI809	Great Northern Railroad Tunnel	Historic Railroad Properties	SHPO has determined the site eligible for NRHP.	0.7 miles west	None.	N/A.