

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

This section describes how archaeological and historic resources are managed in shoreline areas, defines these resources, summarizes the general location of these resources by watershed, and provides detail on the archaeological and historic resources data used.

According to the State shoreline management guidelines, if archaeological or historic resources have been identified in shoreline jurisdiction, the local government is required to collect information about these resources and contact the state historic preservation office and local affected Indian Tribes. The King County Historic Preservation Program maintains records of historic and cultural resources throughout the County.

A summary of this record is provided below. The record was reviewed for completeness by Stephanie Kramer, Assistant State Archaeologist, describing the purpose of the shoreline inventory or historic and cultural resources, and verifying sources of data. Potentially affected Indian Tribes were contacted and notified of this inventory, including Muckleshoot Tribe, Puyallup Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, Snoqualmie Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Lummi Nation, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe. The Tribes were invited to participate in the inventory process and review results, and will also be provided with an opportunity to review draft products.

Regulations relevant to the inventory and management of historic and cultural resources, in addition to the Shoreline Management Act, are listed below.

RCW 27.53 (Archaeological Sites and Resources) makes it illegal to knowingly disturb an archaeological site on public or private lands without a state-issued permit.

RCW 27.44 (Indian Graves and Records) makes it illegal to knowingly disturb Native American cairns, petroglyphs, pictographs, and graves on public or private lands without a state-issued permit. Selling any Native American Indian artifacts or remains removed from a cairn or grave is also illegal.

WAC 25-48 (Archaeological Excavation and Removal Permit) establishes procedures for application for and issuance of state permits for excavation and/or removal of archaeological sites and resources.

RCW 42.17.310 (Certain personal and other records exempt) makes archaeological site location information exempt from public release in order to diminish the risk that sites will be vandalized or looted.

KCC 20.62 (Protection and Preservation of Landmarks) establishes a designation and design review process for County landmarks.

KCC 20.62.150 requires that the King County Historic Preservation Program review and provide comments on all permits to be issued by the Department of Development and Environmental Services that involve properties on or adjacent to inventoried properties. Parcel locations of historic properties listed in the Historic Preservation Program's Historic Resource Inventory are provided to Department of Development and Environmental Services.

## **A. Defining archaeological and historic resources**

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, and above-ground historic buildings, structures, areas and districts that have been formally registered as landmarks or otherwise identified as historically significant. King County maintains inventories of both archaeological and above-ground historic resources. Both are protected by County, State and federal regulations, including State legislation for shorelines management and the County's implementing legislation.

## **B. Summary of Shoreline Archaeological and Historic Resources**

Shorelines have been a particular focus of human activity due to their ecological richness and other utilitarian advantages. Low-bank saltwater shorelines, particularly near freshwater stream and river confluences, seem to have been particularly likely to sustain human occupation. Terraces along the lowland reaches of rivers and creeks with fish runs and on the shores of large lakes, particularly at confluences, also seem to have attracted extensive human use. Euro-American settlers arrived by sea and soon developed flood plains along the Duwamish/Green River for agriculture. Additional late 19<sup>th</sup> century shoreline and abutting uses included transportation, fishing, logging, mining, and recreation.

Roughly half of the nearly 200 state-registered prehistoric archaeological sites in King County (dated before c.1850 in King County) lie within two hundred feet of waters of statewide significance. Of the other sites that are known through archaeological surveys and other reports, the proportion is similar. There is evidence of sample bias in that archaeological surveys were primarily prompted in relation to state and federal development projects. Areas that were not surveyed may or may not be just as rich in archaeological sites. Ethnographic records and resource distribution patterns appear to confirm this sample bias.

In addition to prehistoric sites, the State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) also registers historic archaeological sites (post-1850). Not registered with DAHP are numerous prehistoric sites associated with collections and verified public reports at the Burke Museum. The Burke sites within shoreline areas are almost all located on Vashon and Maury islands.

The King County Historic Preservation Program (KCHPP) maintains an inventory of historic buildings, structures, areas and districts (the Historic Resource Inventory – HRI). A number of these aboveground historic properties, primarily residences, were built in shoreline areas. The KCHPP, in cooperation with the King County Roads Services Division, is developing a sensitivity model for prehistoric archaeology and improved tools for identifying areas sensitive for historic archaeology. A map of sensitive areas based on the model is expected by mid-2008. More information on the Historic Preservation Program can be found at <http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/bred/HPP/index.htm>.

Below is an overview of unincorporated King County shoreline archaeological and historic resources by watershed. Also, see Volume 2, Map 10.

## **Cedar- Sammamish River**

### Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric sites run the gamut from residential camps to resource acquisition areas, but are all in the Upper Cedar basin (reflecting the sample bias associated with federal licensing of reservoirs). However, there are many other sites, including likely village sites, in incorporated areas along and near the lower Cedar, so the likelihood of sites in the middle reaches as well is high. Several sites lie along the Sammamish River in and near Redmond, including several in Marymoor Park. Several sites are listed along Bear and Evans creeks. Historic archaeological sites include homestead sites, railroad grades, logging camps, and dam-construction camps, primarily in the Cedar River Watershed.

### Historic Resources

Historic resources in the Lower Cedar basin are limited to a bridge and two commercial/social buildings in Maple Valley. The Upper Cedar contains buildings and structures at the Seattle Public Utilities dam at Landsburg. A couple of early farms are located along the middle reaches of Bear Creek, and the 1914 Red Brick Road (County landmark) and Mattson House are along middle/lower stretches of Evans Creek. Willowmoor Farm (now Marymoor, part a County landmark) is at the head of the Sammamish.

## **Duwamish-Green River**

### Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric sites ranging from camps to resource acquisition sites are fairly evenly distributed along the Middle Green and around Howard Hanson Reservoir (reflecting sampling bias again). Newaukum Creek and Mill Creek each have a couple of sites as well. However, within incorporated areas along the Duwamish, there is evidence of several village sites, as well as several sites on the Enumclaw Plateau that suggest heavy use of both the lower and middle reaches of the Green River and its major tributaries. Historic archaeological sites related to coal mining occur along the Middle Green, and railroad, logging, and homesteading sites are found in the Tacoma Watershed on the Upper Green.

### Historic Resources

Historic resources are numerous and varied, including railroad and road bridges, river landings, farms, recreation facilities, and Japanese-American settlement, which date from the mid-1800s through the 1930s. Distribution is clustered in South Park, between Kent and Auburn, and east of Auburn, and includes several designated County landmarks.

## **Skykomish River**

### Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric sites include the sole recorded rock shelter in King County, and several resource acquisition areas on US Forest Service lands. Historic archaeological sites are associated with

railroads and logging, including the Wellington Disaster site. Most are on US Forest Service lands.

#### Historic Resources

Historic resources are limited to three bridges at Baring and the Miller and Foss rivers, all of which are County landmarks. It is likely that there are also historic cabins and perhaps mining-related buildings and structures that have not been inventoried.

### **Snoqualmie River**

#### Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric sites are numerous and include a village site, residential camps, field camps and resource acquisition sites, primarily along the Snoqualmie between Tokul Creeks and Carnation. Historic archaeological sites primarily related to trapping, logging, and early roads occur along the Middle and South forks and main stem of the Snoqualmie and the North Fork and Lower Tolt rivers, several on US Forest Service lands.

#### Historic Resources

Historic resources are numerous, widespread and include several County landmarks. Most are associated with dairy farming, but bridges, logging, railroads and non-farm residences are also represented. Distribution is clustered between North Bend and Snoqualmie, at Fall City, around Carnation, and around Duvall but occurs along most lower tributaries and the main stem of the river.

### **White River**

#### Archaeological Sites

The low number of identified prehistoric sites reflects both steep canyon topography and sample bias. Only two sites have been registered, both of which are on lower Boise Creek. However, numerous sites exist along Newaukum Creek and elsewhere on the Enumclaw Plateau, so it is very likely that others exist elsewhere in the Boise Creek watershed.

#### Historic Resources

Historic resources are limited to a single turn of the century farmhouse.

### **Puget Sound (Vashon-Maury Island)**

#### Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric sites appear to be very dense in protected low-bank marine areas, although only one site is registered on Vashon. Quartermaster Harbor is particularly rich in Burke-reported sites, although extensive bulkheads make it impossible to assess the presence or condition of most of the reported sites. Little is known about other low bank areas on Vashon and Maury islands but available information suggests the likelihood of many additional sites on points and near river or stream confluences.

## Historic Resources

Historic resources on Vashon/Maury are numerous and include navigation aids, bridges including Judd Creek Bridge (a County landmark), numerous waterfront summer cabins, the Marjesira Inn on Quartermaster Harbor (a County landmark), and waterfront community commercial properties (in Burton, Dockton and elsewhere). Distribution is highest along both sides of the northern and eastern part of Vashon and around Quartermaster Harbor.

### **C. Archaeological and Historic Resource Data**

Archaeological and historical resource data are generally compiled from studies required in association with large land use projects, which results in the sample bias described previously. Prehistoric archaeological data in particular are biased toward lowland areas where large projects involving federal and/or state funding have been subject to regulations requiring archaeological compliance. US Forest Service lands and federally licensed reservoirs in upland areas have also received disproportionate attention, but the total area surveyed in King County is quite small. Data from the Burke Museum supplements the paucity of State archaeological data for Vashon, but provides incomplete information on the distributions of prehistoric sites.

The King County HRI is updated incrementally at irregular intervals as time passes and new properties become historic (more than 40 years old) or when a particular type of resource is chosen for attention. Upper river reaches are poorly represented due to a preponderance of state and federal ownership, low density of historic resources, and relative scarcity of historic resource types that have been the focus of inventory efforts (farms, residences, bridges). Some demolished properties may be included for reference purposes and others have not. Coverage for the unincorporated area is thus incomplete. The HRI data list currently excludes two to three dozen properties that were added since the list was last updated, but the inventory is broadly representative of the type and distribution of above-ground resources.

***NOTE: Shoreline permitting and other shoreline project evaluation should be reviewed by KCHPP staff to provide currently available data and best estimates regarding the likelihood of archaeological resources.***

Specific data sources used in this shoreline analysis are described below.

#### **State-Registered Prehistoric Archaeological Sites**

Data include the Smithsonian number and King County site identification number for each prehistoric archaeological site registered by the DAHP (and mapped by the King County Historic Preservation Program) that is within the shoreline jurisdiction. The sites are described by watershed for the purposes of this shoreline analysis, due to the sensitivity of the sites. These data are complete through 2004. There are approximately 12 other known sites countywide, primarily on US Forest Service lands, that are not included in this data set.

#### **Other Known Prehistoric Archaeological Sites**

Data include the King County site identification number for each historic archaeological site registered by the DAHP (and mapped by the King County Historic Preservation Program) that is within the shoreline jurisdiction. These sites are described by watershed. This data is complete

through 2004. There are approximately 18 unverified public reports of additional isolated artifact finds countywide; these sites are not included in this data set.

### **Historic Archaeological Sites**

Data include the Smithsonian number and King County site identification number for each historic archaeological site registered by the DAHP (and mapped by the King County Historic Preservation Program) that is within the shoreline jurisdiction. These sites are described by watershed. Data are complete through 2004. There are approximately 36 known sites countywide, primarily on US Forest Service lands, that are not included in this data set.

### **Historic Buildings and Structures**

Data include the landmark status, historic resource name (when available), HRI number and King County identification number for each historic property inventoried by the King County Historic Preservation Program that is within the boundaries of the shoreline jurisdiction. The jurisdiction, status, parcel number are provided for some resources. These specific historic resources are identified and mapped. Data is complete through 2006. There are approximately 36 known properties that are not included in this data set. Note that for reference purposes and incomplete updating, the inventory contains some properties that have been demolished.