

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2025-04-02398

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the 4006 E Mercer Way
Project, Mercer Island, King County, Washington

Date of Report: April 24, 2025

County(ies): King Section: 17 Township: 24 N Range: 05 E

Quad: Mercer Island, WA Acres: 0.2 acres

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

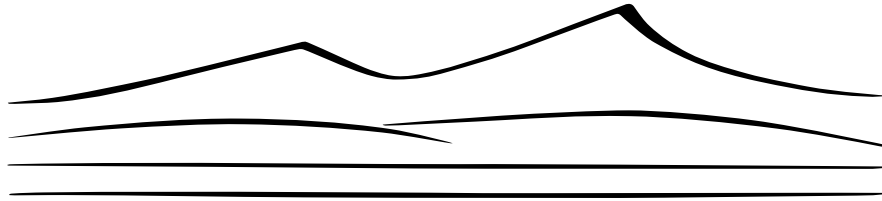
Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
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Cultural Resource Consultants

Cultural Resources Assessment for the 4006 E Mercer Way Project, Mercer Island, King County, Washington

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April 24, 2025

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I. Management Summary

This report provides a cultural resources assessment for the 4006 E. Mercer Way Project, King County, Washington. Jason Brothers Inc. requested that Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC (CRC) complete a cultural resources assessment prior to demolishing the house at 4006 E. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, WA (Figure 1). A new house will be constructed in its place. This assessment was developed to document archaeological sites, historic built environment resources, and other cultural resources and to evaluate the potential for project activities to affect cultural resources.

Background research and field investigation conducted by CRC did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites at the project location. Four shovel test probes were excavated at 20-meter (66-foot) intervals to an average depth of 3.28 feet. They contained disturbed and intact soil horizons overlying glacial till. One historic building (DAHP Property #283025) was identified within the project, recorded on a historic property inventory form, and evaluated for historic register eligibility. It is recommended not eligible for historic registers.

No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended at this time. The depth of ground disturbance associated with project activities may exceed the average depth of probes excavated during field investigation. However, based on the results of subsurface survey, these activities will extend into glacial till, which is unlikely to contain archaeological sites. If project activities result in the discovery of archaeological materials or human skeletal remains, CRC recommends project staff follow the inadvertent discovery protocol outlined in Appendix D.

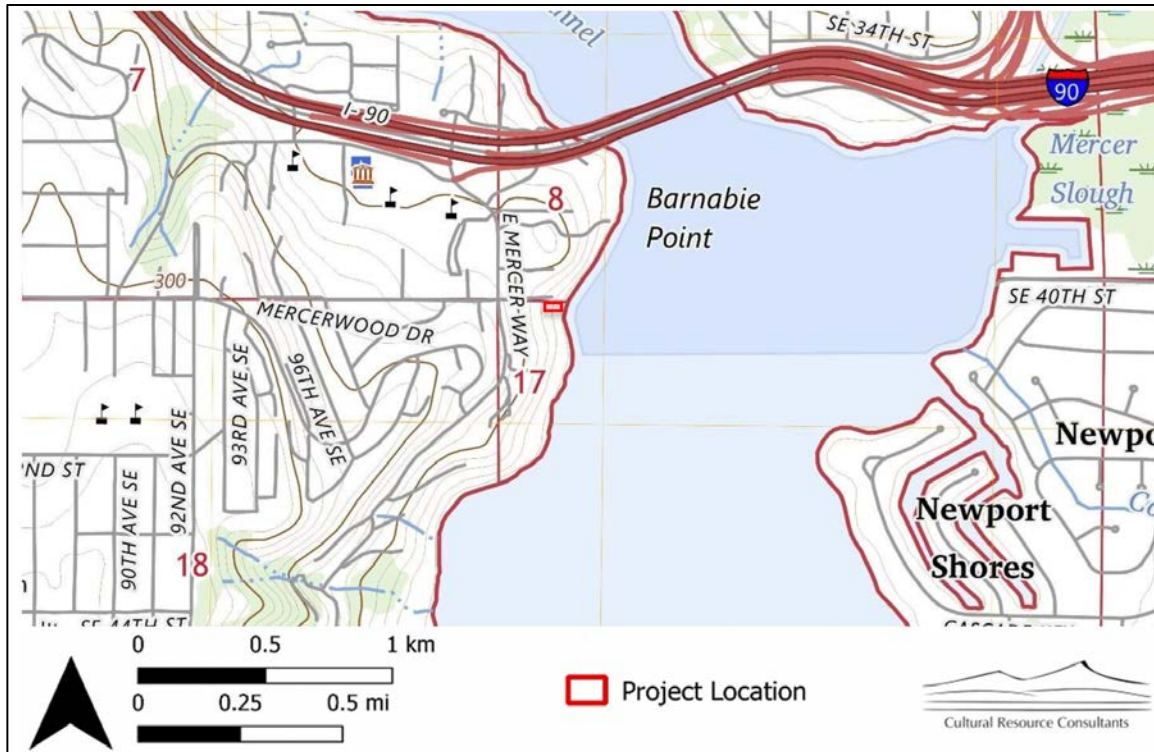


Figure 1. Project location on the Mercer Island, Washington, topographic quadrangle (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2025).

1.1 Regulatory Context

This cultural resources assessment was developed as a component of preconstruction environmental review for the 4006 E. Mercer Way Project. It sought to prevent adverse impacts to cultural resources during ground disturbing activities by evaluating whether archaeological sites, historic built environment resources (i.e., buildings or structures at least 45 years old), or other cultural resources exist within the boundaries of the project. CRC's work was intended, in part, to assist in addressing state regulations pertaining to the identification and protection of cultural resources. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP); the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves; and the Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves Act (RCW 68.60) calls for the protection and preservation of historic era cemeteries and graves.

The project is subject to the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) which requires that impacts to cultural resources within the subject and adjacent properties be considered during the public environmental review process. Under SEPA, the DAHP is considered the agency with technical expertise in regard to cultural resources and provides formal opinions to national and state level governments and agencies on a site's significance and the impact of proposed projects upon such sites. Properties evaluated for eligibility for local registers are reviewed by the responsible preservation program.

1.2 Research Design

CRC's investigation consisted of (1) review of available project information and correspondence provided by the project proponent; (2) examination of local environmental, historical, and archaeological datasets; and (3) field investigation. On March 24, 2025, CRC contacted cultural resources personnel at the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, and Tulalip Tribes, Suquamish Tribe, and the Duwamish Tribe on a technical staff to technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns (Appendix A). The Suquamish Tribe and Snoqualmie Indian Tribe responded. The Suquamish Tribe reviewed the project area and did not have additional ethnographic or historic information beyond what is available in published sources. The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe requested to have the opportunity to be present for ground-disturbing activities. A schedule was provided to the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe from the CRC team so that Tribal staff can be present during ground-disturbing field investigations. This correspondence was not intended to be or replace formal government-to-government consultation. Information provided by Tribes' cultural resources personnel subsequent to the submission of this report will be included in a revised version. This assessment considered comments provided by Tribes, previous studies in the project vicinity, 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 at the project location, as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36 CFR 800.4(b)(1)) (DAHP 2023).

1.3 Project Information

1.3.1 Project Location

The 4006 E. Mercer Way Project is located at 4006 E. Mercer Way. It encompasses 0.2 acres of King County parcels 413190-0005 northeast of City of Mercer Island in King County. The project is located in the NW¹/₄ of the NW¹/₄ of Section 17 in Township 24 North, Range 05 East, Willamette Meridian.

1.3.2 Project Description

The project proposes to demolish an existing single-family home and construct a new single-family residence with attached garage in roughly the same location and orientation as the existing house (Figure 2). The house will be two stories plus a full basement, with a double depth attached garage and covered deck. The foundation will be a structural slab on grade with pin piles extending down to non-liquefiable soil. The rear patio will also be a structural slab on pin piles. For the purposes of this assessment, the area of interest for cultural resources (hereafter, “the project” or “the project location”) is understood to be the 0.2-acre area described above and depicted in Figures 1 – 7.

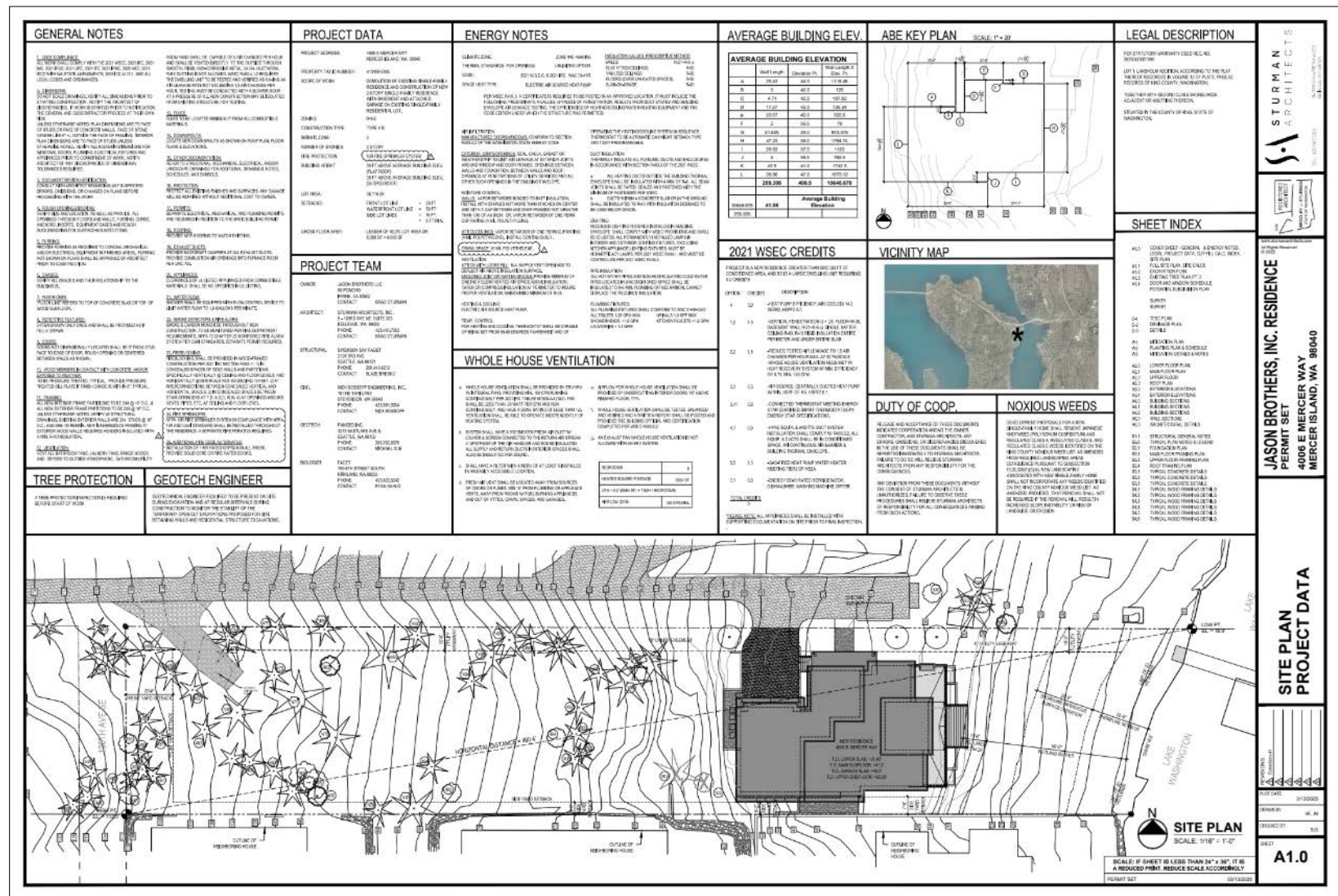


Figure 2. Proposed development at the project location. Plan courtesy of Jason Brothers Inc.



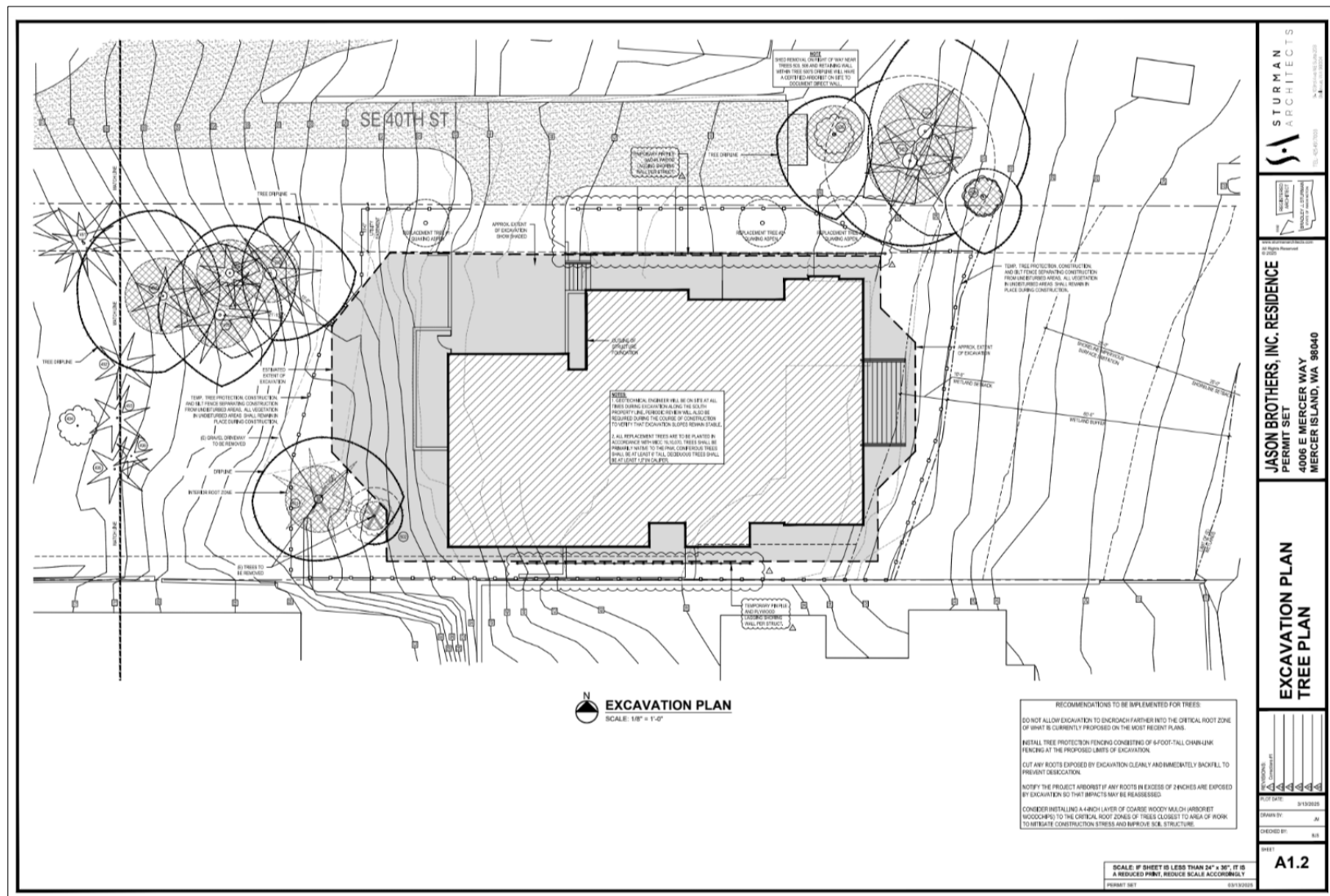


Figure 4. Proposed development at the project location. Plan courtesy of Jason Brothers Inc.



Figure 7. Satellite imagery of the project location.

2. Background Research

2.1 Overview

Background research was conducted in April 2025.

Recorded Cultural Resources Present: Yes [X] No []

One historic inventory property (DAHP Property #283025) is within the project. It was added to WISAARD based on County Assessor records in 2011. No archaeological sites are recorded within the project (DAHP 2025a).

The following context overview summarizes environmental, historical, and archaeological information contained in local cultural resource reports; archaeological and historical data from DAHP and the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD); ethnographic resources; geological and soils surveys; historical maps and documents from the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and United States Surveyor General (USSG) Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records database; History Link; Historic Map Works; Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Historic Aerials; University of Washington's Digital Collection; Washington State University's Early Washington Maps Collection; and CRC's library. This report's discussion of geology, archaeology, and history at the project location incorporates context information from

CRC's previous work in the Mercer Island area (e.g., Kassa-Kleinschmidt 2017; Kleinschmidt and Gardner 2018).

In this report, dates are presented in calendar years ago. Dates based on radiocarbon data that have been calibrated to yield a calendrical age are represented as “cal BP” (before present); those that have not been calibrated are represented as “uncal BP.”

2.2 Environmental Context

The 4006 E. Mercer Way Project is on the northeastern part of Mercer Island. It encompasses 0.2 acres of King County parcel 413190-0005 northeast of City of Mercer Island in King County. The project is located on a low shoreline at approximately 20 feet above sea level. Topography south of the project is level and at the same elevation as the project.

Street to the north, a different property to the south, the remainder of parcel 413190-0005 to the west, and Lake Washington to the east. The project is located 0.28 miles south of Interstate-90. Enatai Beach Park is located 0.42 miles to northeast of the project location. Mercer Slough is 1 mile northeast of the project. Coal Creek is 1.25 miles southwest from the project.

Mercer Island measures approximately 5 miles [8 kilometers (km)] long by approximately 2 miles (3.5 km) wide. Lake Washington covers an area of 21,500 acres (87.6 square km), averages 108 ft [32.9 meters (m)] in depth, is fed by both the Cedar and Sammamish rivers and is connected to Puget Sound via Lake Union and the Washington Ship Canal, which was constructed in 1916 (King County 2025a). Mercer Island's shoreline is characterized by a zone of narrow beaches fronted in places by precipitous bluffs while the interior areas are characterized by forested north-to-south trending upland swales atop plateaus of subdued relief dissected by numerous drainages. Drainages are steep and deeply incised, and trend north and south on the northern and southern margins of the island, respectively. The central portion of Mercer Island is drained by east- and west-flowing streams. Elevations are generally less than 75 ft (23 m), except for eminences such as First Hill, which is 100 ft (30.50 m) in elevation and 1 mile west of the project (USGS 1995).

The project is situated within the Central Puget Lowland ecoregion (Pater et al. 1998). The ecoregion encompasses Lake Sammamish and Lake Washington on the east side of Puget Sound and extends west across the Kitsap Peninsula to southwestern Mason County. The eastern portion of the ecoregion is heavily urbanized, containing Seattle, Bellevue, Tacoma, Olympia, Everett, and other cities. Well-drained, gravelly soils are common across the ecoregion. Historically, most of Mercer Island was covered by low elevation maritime forest (Kopperl et al. 2016:36).

2.2.1 Geomorphology

The landscape of northwest Washington is a product of crustal deformation initiated by the Cascadia subduction zone; successive glacial scouring and deposition most recently during the Pleistocene; and landslides, erosion and deposition, and human activity during the Holocene (Troost and Booth 2008). The project is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock) vegetation zone in the Willamette-Puget Lowland physiographic province characterized by the wide “trough” between the Coast and Cascade Ranges formed during the advance and retreat of Pleistocene epoch glaciers (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; McKee 1972). During the Late Pleistocene or last glacial period (110,000 to 12,000 years BP), the Cordilleran ice sheet covered much of the American northwest and scoured the landscape during advance and retreat episodes initiated by localized climate fluctuations. The most recent glaciation was the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation during which the Puget Lobe entered northwest Washington around 17,000 years BP (Thorson 1980). This final episode scoured the landscape producing moraine features and topographic lows prior to its recession.

The Puget Lobe reached the vicinity of present-day Seattle by about 14,500 years BP achieving its maximum extent near Olympia by 14,000 years BP (Booth et al. 2003). The onset of climatic warming caused the ice sheets to retreat to the north and began the transition into the Holocene. The Puget Lobe retreated past Seattle by 13,600 years BP (Booth et al. 2003). As the glacier receded during this more temperate period, meltwater became impounded behind the ice forming a series of proglacial lakes that eventually merged into Lake Russell, which extended roughly from the southern margin of present-day Whidbey Island to Olympia impounding low lying sections of the Puget Sound and adjacent river valleys (Bretz 1913; Waitt and Thorson 1983). Glacial Lake Russell merged with Lake Bretz, (Thorson 1981), before draining via the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The retreat of the glacier and draining of recessional meltwater deposited sediments and formed Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, saltwater lakes that were later replaced by freshwater after they were isolated from Puget Sound. Marine backwater replaced the draining glacial meltwaters in low relief areas below sea level. One such low relief feature was Lake Washington, a narrow, deep trough carved by Vashon Stade glaciers, which remained inundated with marine water until around 3500 BP. Around 14,000 to 12,000 cal B.P. the project location was below the extreme high-water mark indicating it was likely inundated (Kopperl et al. 2016: Figure 2-7). Stratigraphic deposits of Mount Mazama tephra dating to 7,600 years ago identified in shoreline environments along Lake Washington indicated the surface of the lake was 34.4 feet (10.5 meters) below that of the present day (Thorson 1989).

During the Holocene, there has been a steady rise in the water level of Lake Washington namely due to aggradation along the Cedar River; this is also evidenced by the thick Holocene peat deposits in Union Bay (McManus 1963). At around 3500 BP, a rapidly

aggrading Black River floodplain isolated Lake Washington from the Puget Sound. After Lake Washington was cut off from Puget Sound, lake levels changed independent of the tides, rising to around 30 feet (9.1 meters) above sea level. In 1916 when the lake level was abruptly and permanently lowered over several months by approximately 9 feet after opening of the Montlake Cut to complete the Lake Washington Ship Canal (Troost 2011). The lowering of the lake level resulted in exposure of an approximately 9 to 10-foot high bench as formerly inundated areas along the shoreline were left above the waterline. Lake level, which averages around 18 to 19 feet above mean sea level, is kept within a 2-foot range and is controlled by a dam at the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks at the west end of the Lake Washington Ship Canal (Troost 2011).

The project area is underlain by Vashon stade glacial till. During progradation and stagnation, the glacier deposited vast quantities of diamict till, a poorly-sorted mixture of glacial clay, silt, sand, and gravel; till deposits tend to appear gray to blue and are usually extremely compact. Due to the age and environment of deposition of the till, intact till deposits would not be expected to contain intact, buried archaeological deposits.

Active deposition in non-glacial periods including the present day has been more restricted, occurring in river valleys and at the base of steep slopes (Booth et al. 2003). In addition, geomorphic processes such as isostatic rebound, global sea level rise, and tectonic movement are also factors that have affected the geomorphology of the Puget Sound region to varying degrees during the Holocene (Booth et al. 2003; Dragovich et al. 1994; Thorson 1989). These geomorphic events created a palimpsest landscape largely characterized by glacial advance and retreat features overlain with Holocene sediments in low lying areas, the results of which formed the landforms and parent materials present in the project. According to the preservation map for King County, the general project landform is considered to have been historically stable and not subject to substantial erosion or deposition (Kopperl et al. 2016:8-8).

2.2.2 Surface Geology

One surface geologic unit is mapped at the project location: Ql, Lake deposits. This unit is described as silt and clay with local sand layers, peat, and other organic sediments, deposited adjacent to Lake Washington. Most mapped areas are lake –bottom sediments exposed when Lake Washington was lowered in 1916. At many locations, the lake deposits are thin and overlie a dense substrate. Commonly capped by fill to improve building sites. (Troost and Wisner 2006).

2.2.3 Soils

Two soil units are mapped at the project location: Kitsap silt loam [KpB] and Kitsap silt loam [KpD] (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2025). KpB has 2 to 8% slopes while KpD ranges from 15 to 30% slopes. The KpD is on the western half of the house and landscape extending towards the lake. KpB encompasses the eastern half side of the house and wooded area. The Kitsap silt loam unit forms on terraces and is derived from a parent material of lacustrine deposits with a minor amount of volcanic ash. It is moderately well drained with the water table present between 18 and 36 inches below surface.

For KpB, the first horizon ranges from 0-5 inches with silty loam sediments. The second horizon averages to 5-24 inches and maintains the silty loam. The third horizon ranges from 24 to 60 inches and includes stratified silt to silty clay loam.

For KpD, the first horizon ranges from 0-5 inches with silty loam sediments. The second horizon averages to 5-40 inches and maintains the silty loam. The third horizon ranges from 40 to 60 inches and includes stratified silt to silty clay loam.

2.3 Climate and Vegetation

The paleoclimate of the Pacific Northwest during the late Pleistocene and Holocene is defined by four periods, which exhibit general trends based on variations in temperature and moisture (Kopperl et al. 2016:37-38).

- o 17,000 to 13,000 years cal BP: the region was much cooler and drier compared to the present.
- o 13,000 to 7000 years cal BP: the retreat of glacial ice and increased solar radiation led to higher temperatures, less precipitation, colder winters, and more severe summer droughts compared to the present.
- o 7000 years cal BP to 5000 years ago: cooler, moister conditions returned to the region, with temperature ranges similar to the present. The current maritime climate regime of the Puget Sound region was fully established by the end of this period.
- o 5000 years ago to present: climatic conditions have undergone short-term fluctuations such as the Little Ice Age (500 to 100 years ago) and the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1100 to 700 years ago).

Regional fluctuations in temperature and moisture have supported different plant communities through time. Following glacial recession and meltwater subsidence, landforms stabilized and vegetation began to return. Newly exposed soils were first colonized by lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), and western hemlock. As temperatures rose during the late Pleistocene, trees advanced to higher elevations while lowland forests became dominated by Douglas fir, red alder (*Alnus rubra*), and bracken fern

(*Pteridium aquilinum*). These patterns continued into the early and middle Holocene. Present-day vegetation communities emerged after 6000 years ago. Western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) and western hemlock became important components of mid-low elevation forests while Alaska cedar (*Cupressus nootkatensis*), mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), and silver fir (*Abies amabilis*) emerged at cooler, moister higher elevations.

Today, the project location is situated within western Washington's western hemlock vegetation zone, which extends south from British Columbia through the Olympic Peninsula, Coast Ranges, Puget Trough, and Cascade physiographic provinces. The mild, wet, maritime climate contributes to the growth of abundant vegetation with forests dominated by western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuya menziesii*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Native fauna typical of the western hemlock area include deer (*Odocoileus spp.*), cougar (*Puma concolor*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), bear (*Ursus americanus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), weasel (*Mustela spp.*), and muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1998). Fish species available in Lake Washington include coastal cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), and sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1988).

2.4 Archaeological Context

Thousands of years of human occupation in western Washington have been summarized in a number of archaeological, ethnographic, and historical investigations over the past several decades. These studies provide regional context for evaluating the potential of archaeological deposits at the project location (e.g., Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990; Greengo 1983; Kopperl et al. 2016; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Nelson 1990).

Human history in western Washington extends to at least 14,000 years ago, a period corresponding with the most recent retreat of glacial ice in the region. Over the next six millennia, Native peoples lived in small, mobile groups that moved seasonally between productive hunting, fishing, and gathering locations. Archaeological evidence dating to immediate postglacial periods is limited to isolated projectile points (Meltzer and Dunnell 1987). Sites dated to the early Holocene generally consist of small resource processing camps. Late Pleistocene and early Holocene sites have been identified on upland drift plains, landforms that experienced little deposition in subsequent millennia. Habitation sites and other site types may have existed in lowland areas and along marine shorelines, but they have likely been destroyed by alluvial erosion and inundated by sea level rise, respectively (Kopperl et al. 2016:114-115). One exception is the Bear Creek Site (45KI839) near Lake Sammamish,

which contained concave-based and stemmed projectile points situated below peat deposits dated to approximately 11,000 years cal BP (Kopperl et al. 2015).

Middle and late Holocene sites are better represented in Washington's archaeological record due to the stabilization of sea levels and, in recent millennia, regional population increases. During the middle Holocene, roughly 8000 to 3000 years ago, Native peoples established a broader range of residential and resource procurement site types and sizes. Middle Holocene sites have been identified on upland glacial landforms, in lowland river valleys, and along marine shorelines. Lithic assemblages consisting of chipped flake tools and large, leaf-shaped and stemmed points fashioned from coarse-grained raw materials are present at sites predating approximately 5000 years ago. After this period, lithic assemblages exhibit greater variation in form and raw material. Harvest of and occupation near littoral resources—activities that often produced sizable shell middens—emerged approximately 4500 years ago. The expansion in site type and size during the middle Holocene coincided with decreased mobility as Native groups developed specialized adaptations to local environments.

Middle Holocene archaeological deposits were identified at the West Point Site (45KI428/429) near Discovery Park in Seattle. The site contained large quantities of faunal remains, stone projectile points, and shell and stone beads. The presence of fish, shellfish, bird, and mammal remains pointed to year-round utilization as Native peoples took advantage of the site's sheltered bluff and abundant nearby resources (Larson and Lewarch 1995). Other notable middle Holocene sites include the Marymoor Site (45KI9) near the confluence of Bear Creek and the Sammamish River (Greengo and Houston 1970) and the DuPont Southwest Site (45PI72) along the Puget Sound shoreline in DuPont (Wessen 1989).

Middle Holocene patterns intensified during the late Holocene. After around 3000 years ago, the archaeological record is characterized by diverse site and artifact types located in a range of environments. Semi-permanent winter village sites appear for the first time. Villages contained large shed- or gable-roofed plank houses built along marine shorelines and major waterways. During the non-winter months, Native peoples established single- and multiple-resource acquisition camps in lowland and upland areas. They harvested an array of plant and animal foods, and some sites, especially large coastal shell middens, exhibit evidence of intensive collection of resources such as salmon and shellfish. Lithic assemblages are characterized by local and imported raw material fashioned into chipped and ground tools, ground slate knives, and generally small, triangular projectile points. Organic materials such as basketry, wood and bone tools, and structural elements from this period are more likely to be preserved, both in sealed storage pits and in submerged anaerobic sites.

The Biderbost Archaeological Site (45SN100) in southwestern Snohomish County is representative of late Holocene archaeological sites. It was identified along and partially submerged by the Snoqualmie River. Archaeological deposits contained chipped and ground

stone tools and organic materials, including basketry, cordage, wooden implements, and fish weirs. Post molds, hearths, and packed clay floors were also present, suggesting the site represents a village or base camp. The site dates to about 2000 years uncal BP (Miss 1991). Other notable late Holocene archaeological sites in western Washington include the Mellen Site (45LE125) near Centralia (Kopperl et al. 2014), Ozette (45CA24) on the Olympic Peninsula (Samuels 1992, 1994), Cathlapotle (45CL1) along the Columbia River near Ridgefield (Ames et al. 1999), late components of the West Point Site (45KI428/429) (Larson and Lewarch 1995), and Old Man House (45KP2) (Schalk and Rhode 1985) near Suquamish.

The arrival of Euro-Americans and other newcomers in the late eighteenth century marked the beginning of the colonial period. The establishment of the Pacific fur trade and later the transformation of Washington and Oregon into U.S. settler colonies upended regional demography and ecology. Beginning around 1850, Native people and non-Native newcomers established new archaeological site types, including forts, logging camps, industrial areas, and urban centers. Materials and structures associated with these sites dominate the archaeological record of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Notable sites dating to the colonial period include Fort Vancouver (45CL163) along the Columbia River (Wilson 2018) and the Dearborn South Tideland Site (45KI924) in downtown Seattle (Schneyder et al. 2011).

2.5 Native Peoples

The project is within the traditional territory of the xa'tcoabc or Lakes Duwamish (Miller and Blukis Onat 2004), a group of Southern Lushootseed speakers. Other local tribes also utilized and traveled through the project vicinity (Suttles and Lane 1990; Waterman 2001). The descendants of the Lakes Duwamish are among present-day members of the Muckleshoot, Duwamish, Tulalip, Snoqualmie and Suquamish tribes.

The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe includes the descendants of tribes that lived in the Green River and White River valleys (Suttles and Lane 1990:488). A network of trails and waterways connected Muckleshoot villages on inland river valleys to the Puget Sound shoreline (Noel 1980:29). 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). The Suquamish Tribe's hunting and fishing grounds covered an even wider range on Puget Sound. Snoqualmie people occupied the valleys of the Snoqualmie River and its tributaries and had kinship and economic ties with people across the Cascades and on Puget Sound, including the Duwamish (Tollefson 1987:126). The Duwamish or "inside the bay people" are a southern Coast Salishan linguistic group, that consists of a number of autonomous bands, including the Sammamish, who occupied much of the area along the river that bears their name (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Spier 1936;

Swanton 1952). The Duwamish are currently a non-federally recognized tribe whose ancestors greeted the first white settlers who arrived in what was to become the city of Seattle (Ruby and Brown 1992; Swanton 1952).

The Southern Coast Salish oriented their settlement-subsistence systems toward the saltwater, riverine, and interior environments in their territories. As with other western Washington tribal groups, the Duwamish and Muckleshoot tribes established fishing stations along rivers and streams, and traveled to harvest various salmonids and shellfish in the saltwater (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Suttles and Lane 1990). Fish were caught using wooden weirs, woven nets, and rakes (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Suttles and Lane 1990). Traditional gathering, includes camas, hazelnuts, red elderberry, blackberries, salmonberries, salal berries, thimble berries, dandelion roots, wild carrot, onion, and wapato (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Noel 1980). Hunting land mammals provided a large share of food for groups; such as deer, elk, bear, and beaver (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Noel 1980; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Prior to signing of the treaties, the Duwamish and Muckleshoot yearly cycles resided in the permanent winter village, which consisted of one or more cedar plank longhouses in which several related families resided (Noel 1980; Suttles and Lane 1990). At other times of the year, they used temporary pole and mat structures that were easily transported. Winter villages may not have been completely abandoned during the warmer months as family groups moved seasonally to various environmental zones to harvest abundant resources, process them for storage, and transport the supplies to the permanent village (Noel 1980; Suttles and Lane 1990).

The earliest effects of Euro-American contact appeared in Northwest Indian populations before the Euro-Americans themselves arrived. Researchers have not yet determined when epidemic diseases first emerged, but Meriwether Lewis and William Clark estimated that smallpox predated their 1805-1806 journey to the mouth of the Columbia River by about 30 years (Campbell 1989). Waves of epidemics may have started in the 17th century. The introduction of the European-American settlers greatly impacted the environment and ways of living in the Pacific Northwest.

Fur traders, missionaries, and settlers interacted with Puget Sound Indians in ways that led to changes in their cultures. Alcohol, disease, and relocation disrupted social and political organization. Euro-Americans often hired Native Americans to act as guides and transporters of goods or messages, and to hunt, fish, cut timber, and tend herds and crops. All of these activities took them away from their traditional methods of subsistence.

The project location is part of a storied landscape. The names given to rivers, mountains, food gathering areas, and other geographic markers encapsulate the creation and ordering of

the world, stories for proper behavior toward human and nonhuman relations, and Native peoples' millennia-old and ongoing histories. During the early twentieth century, ethnographers recorded hundreds of named places around Puget Sound. This collection is far from complete—the lands and waters of Puget Sound have been known by many thousands of names through time—and many of the translations offered by ethnographers do not capture the full significance of these places to local Native peoples (Thrush 2017:209-214). Even so, recorded place names speak to the connections between Native peoples and their ancestral homelands as well as the nature of cultural resources that may be encountered during this assessment.

Waterman (2001:41-109) recorded several named places around Lake Washington. Those located near the project included:

- o λ'ucalus, or “tying a mesh”, a landform and village site near Mercer Slough 1.10 miles northwest of the project.
- o SqT'bEqslđ, for Coal Creek 1.25 miles southwest of the project.
- o Sa'tsakaL, or “water at a head of a bay”, for Mercer Slough and an old village site about 1 mile northeast of the project.
- o A-kow-chug , or “large body of fresh water” for Lake Washington.
- o Klut-use for Mercer Island, although no translation is provided.
- o TsEjtsEjka'bats, according to the Duwamish people means, “the place where the gooseberry bushes grow” on the western side of Mercer Island.

Knowledge of place names, village and resource gathering locations, and other lifeways continues to be passed down among contemporary Native peoples. To learn more about the Duwamish and Muckleshoot tribes, visit the Duwamish Longhouse and Cultural Center, Muckleshoot Community Center, and the Muckleshoot Cultural Heritage Center, along with official tribal websites.

2.6 Recent History

2.6.1 Colonization of Oregon Country

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Oregon Country, which encompassed the present-day Pacific Northwest, emerged as an epicenter of British and U.S. imperial activities. In May 1792, the Vancouver Expedition, led by George Vancouver, entered Puget Sound. The expedition was tasked with exploring whether the Strait of Juan de Fuca represented the western extent of the fabled Northwest Passage, which would facilitate water transport across North America. After dropping anchor between Bainbridge and Blake Islands, Vancouver dispatched a small crew led by Lieutenant Peter Puget to

survey the southern sound. The expedition named several geographical features—including Mount Rainier, Hood Canal, and Whidbey Island—after crew members and British naval officers (Crowley 2003a; Morgan 2018:3-23).

In 1833, Britain's Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) established Puget Sound's first Euro-American trading post, Fort Nisqually. The fort was situated halfway between HBC's Fort Vancouver to the south and Fort Langley to the north, and the local prairie was seen as a promising fur-gathering and agricultural area (Bagley 1915; Carpenter 1986:24-25, 36). In addition to economic aims, the fort was intended to strengthen British claims to the region and discourage U.S. settlement. The fort became home to a diverse population of HBC employees who established trading relationships with local Native groups. As the number of fur-bearing animals dwindled, the fort's economic emphasis shifted to agriculture and husbandry. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company (PSAC) was established in 1838 as an HBC subsidiary to oversee cattle ranching at the fort and raise wheat, barley, oat, potato, and peas at the 4,000-acre Cowlitz Farm near present-day Toledo (Morgan 2018:50-53; Wilma 2005).

In May 1841, the United States Exploring Expedition entered Puget Sound. Led by Charles Wilkes, the expedition spent four years producing detailed surveys of the Antarctic coast, islands in the south and central Pacific, and the Pacific Northwest. The expedition's naturalists also collected zoological, botanical, and geological specimens and material culture from numerous Indigenous peoples. In the Pacific Northwest, these scientific aims were pursued alongside a larger geopolitical goal: assess the region's economic potential in the hopes of tilting imperial control toward the United States (Walker 2020). After meeting with HBC personnel at Fort Nisqually, the expedition set out to map the islands, harbor, and inlets of Puget Sound. In order to emphasize U.S. connection to the region, Wilkes named dozens of Puget Sound inlets, islands, and other areas after expedition officers and crewmembers. Many of these names, such as Elliott Bay, remain in use today (Crowley 2003b).

The Oregon Treaty of 1846 resolved the United Kingdom and United States' competing imperial claims in the Pacific Northwest. The treaty ceded land south of the 49th parallel to the United States. Oregon Territory (which included present-day Washington State) soon attracted interest as a site of economic potential, religious proselytization, and territorial expansion. In 1850, the federal government passed the Donation Land Act, which attracted settlers to the region with the promise of free land. The act allowed individuals to claim 320 acres and married couples to claim 640 acres provided they arrived before December 1850 and occupied the land for four consecutive years. The act was later extended so that settlers who arrived as late as 1855 could claim 160 acres (Boswell 2017:33). The act passed despite the fact that, in the absence of ratified treaties, the federal government did not hold title to

the land it offered. The Donation Land Act transformed Oregon Territory into a settler colony, a form of territorial control that relies on the appropriation of Native land and the removal of Native peoples (Veracini 2011). As the Euro-American population grew, settlers came to see the continued presence of Native peoples as antithetical to the region's future.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Native peoples across western Washington grappled with the impacts of foreign diseases, introduced plants and animals, land seizure, and other outcomes of Euro-American colonization. It was against this backdrop that Washington territorial governor and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs Isaac Stevens negotiated treaties with Native groups. In December 1854, Native leaders representing Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin and other southern Puget Sound groups signed the Treaty of Medicine Creek. Early the following year, leaders representing the Duwamish, Suquamish, and other groups from central and northern Puget Sound signed the Treaty of Point Elliott. These treaties transferred title to millions of acres of Native land in exchange for small reservations and preservation of hunting and fishing rights.

The tribes that make up the Muckleshoot Reservation and signed the Medicine Creek Treaty included the Skipahmishes, or Green River Indians; the Stakamishes, or White River Indians; and the Smulkamishes, whose traditional territory encompasses present-day Enumclaw to the southeast of Lake Washington. The Muckleshoot tribes' usual and accustomed areas also encompassed Lake Washington and Mercer Island (Ruby and Brown 1992). After signing the Medicine Creek Treaty, the Green and White River Native Americans were relocated to the Nisqually Reservation with the understanding that they would be relocated once a more suitable place was set aside.

During the Puget Sound War of 1855 and 1856, which erupted in part due to the asymmetrical terms of the Medicine Creek Treaty, several hundred Native people were interned on Fox Island in Puget Sound (Carpenter 1996). After the conflict, Stevens met with representatives from Puyallup, Nisqually, and Green and White River groups. He agreed to establish an additional reservation between the Green and White Rivers. The Muckleshoot Reservation was formally established via executive order in 1857 (Kelleher 2016). Subsequent executive orders expanded and clarified the boundaries of the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Reservations.

Upon signing the Point Elliot Treaty, the Duwamish were assigned to the Port Madison Reservation on the Kitsap Peninsula. However, the Port Madison Reservation is in the traditional homelands of the Suquamish making this difficult for the Suquamish and Duwamish to share the Suquamish's ancestral lands (Ruby and Brown 1992). By the winter of 1856, many of the Duwamish, given the discomfort of living on the reservation, had returned to their homeland along the Duwamish River. Some settled on the Muckleshoot

Reservation (Ruby and Brown 1992). The Duwamish that chose not to settle onto established reservations have tried repeatedly to gain federal recognition.

In the years after the war, Native groups in southern Puget Sound were compelled to move to the Muckleshoot and Port Madison Reservations. Some refused to relocate, taking up residence in urban and rural settings across the region. Native individuals living on and away from reservations played important roles in nineteenth- and twentieth-century logging, farming, fishing, and other industries (Harmon 1998; Miller and Blukis Onat 2004; Raibmon 2005; Thrush 2017). They also maintained (and continue to maintain) ties to gathering, hunting, and fishing locations and other significant places across their ancestral homelands. In the late 1960s, the Duwamish, Samish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Steilacoom united to form the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington to pressure the U.S. for a settlement and recognition for the seizure of tribal lands (Marino 1990). Today, tribal members work to protect cultural resources including historical, spiritual, and archaeological places and material.

2.6.2 History of Mercer Island

The land surrounding the project area was first surveyed in 1864 (U.S. Surveyor General 1864). The earliest non-Indigenous residents of Mercer Island arrived shortly afterward in the 1870s (Gellatly 1977:11). A land patent was first issued to James W. Deumons (Demons), a farmer from Maine, on March 5, 1875 (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1977; King County 1871). Mercer Island was likely named for Thomas Mercer, one of three brothers from Illinois who were among the first to settle in the area (Stein 2002a; Tingwall et al. 2008). Donation land claims (DLCs) were filed on Mercer Island in the 1870s but many of the claimants did not improve their land and thus lost their DLCs (Tingwall et al. 2008). A land patent was first issued to James W. Deumons (Demons), a farmer from Maine, on March 5, 1875 (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1977; King County 1871). The earliest non-Indigenous residents of Mercer Island arrived shortly afterward in the 1870s (Gellatly 1977:11). Mercer Island was likely named for Thomas Mercer, one of three brothers from Illinois who were among the first to settle in the area (Stein 2002a; Tingwall et al. 2008). Donation land claims (DLCs) were filed on Mercer Island in the 1870s but many of the claimants did not improve their land and thus lost their DLCs (Tingwall et al. 2008). In 1885, the Olds family, considered to be Mercer Island's first settler family, residing on Mercer Island. Charles Olds and George Miller, another settler, decided to start a school that would be held for 4 months on Mercer Island and then switch to Enatai in Bellevue for 4 months (Tingwall et al. 2008). In 1886, the first road was built on Mercer Island and was followed by a second road in 1890. In addition to the families who settled the island, the island was occupied by transient loggers in logging camps who were logging the timber off the island. In 1887, C.C. Calkins arrived in Seattle and became a part owner of Mercer Island. Calkins had a vision to develop the northwestern portion of Mercer Island into a town called "East

Seattle.” A hotel and some houses were developed and a ferry dock constructed that allowed steamers to stop at Mercer Island. East Seattle is considered to mark the beginning of the Mercer Island community as the first post office, school, library, and telephone system all began in the East Seattle area of Mercer Island (Gellatly 1989).

In order to improve trade and access in the region, a new transportation route to connect Lake Washington to the Puget Sound began in 1909 with the Montlake Cut (Ott 2012). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers managed the construction, with development of the Hiram M. Chittenden locks at Salmon Bay starting by 1911 (Ott 2012). When the canal opened in 1916 the water level of Lake Washington dropped by approximately 9 to 10 feet, turning previously submerged areas into today’s shoreline. This suggests that portions of the current project may have been submerged prior to 1916.

Prior to World War I, the only way to travel to and from the island was by passenger boat. The need for access was addressed by building a bridge at its closest point to the mainland, in the northeast (Stein 2002b). Several wharves, landings, and docks were in place around the island by 1921 (King County Engineers Office 1921). In 1923, the East Channel Bridge, was constructed connecting Mercer Island at Barnabie Point to Enatai in Bellevue (Gellatly 1989; Stein 2002b). This bridge was eventually replaced in 1940 with the completion of the Lake Washington Floating Bridge (Gellatly 1989). The land surrounding the project remained relatively undeveloped into the 1930s (Pacific Aerial Survey 1937). Vehicular access to and throughout the island continued to improve in the mid-twentieth century. Historic aerial photography from the 1950s and 1960s show residential development and private docks appear in the general area (King County Aerial Survey 1954; NETR Online 2020; USGS 1950, 1968, 1973). Today, more than 25,000 people live on Mercer Island (City of Mercer Island 2025).

2.7 Historical Records Search

Information about nineteenth and twentieth century landscape change, land use, and property ownership at the project is preserved in historical county atlases, topographic maps, census records, and aerial photographs. The General Land Office (GLO) conducted early cadastral surveys to define or reestablish the boundaries and subdivisions of federal lands so that land patents could be issued to settlers. The GLO produced maps of the project vicinity in 1865 (Figure 8) (USSG 1865). The project was mapped in Lot 1 in the NW¼ of the NW¼ in Section 17 of Township 24 North, Range 05 East, Willamette Meridian.

No cultural features or annotations (e.g. homesteads) are located in proximity to the project (USSG 1865). The 1889 Township Plat does not show any landowners of the parcel and depicts the land inland of the project as cut areas slated for restocking (Oliver P. Anderson & Co.; Figure 9). The Anderson Map (1907) and Kroll Atlas (1912) depict the land as “Lake

Holm” or “Lake Holm Add” (Figures 10 and 11). According to King County Assessor report, the house was built in 1908. The Kroll (1926) and Metsker (1936) atlases also depict the project as within the Lake Holm Addition.

Aerial imagery of the project vicinity is intermittently available from the mid-twentieth century onwards (King County 2025b); Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2024). By 1936, the aerial King County iMap depicts the house at 4006 E Mercer Way (Figure 12). While there is a boat dock that is actively used today, the dock to the southeast of the home is not present today. A road intersecting through the property is not present today. Historic aerial photography and topographic maps from the 1950s and 1960s show residential development and private docks in the project vicinity (King County Aerial Survey 1954; NETR Online 2025; USGS 1950). In 1950, the USGS topographic map does depict the house along with bridge that was constructed in 1923 (Figure 13). By 1990, aerial imagery shows a boat dock east of the project (Figure 14). It appears to have been replaced ca. 2020 (Figure 15). Conditions within the project location have been relatively unchanged since a carport was added to the property in the mid-1980s (King County Assessor 2025).

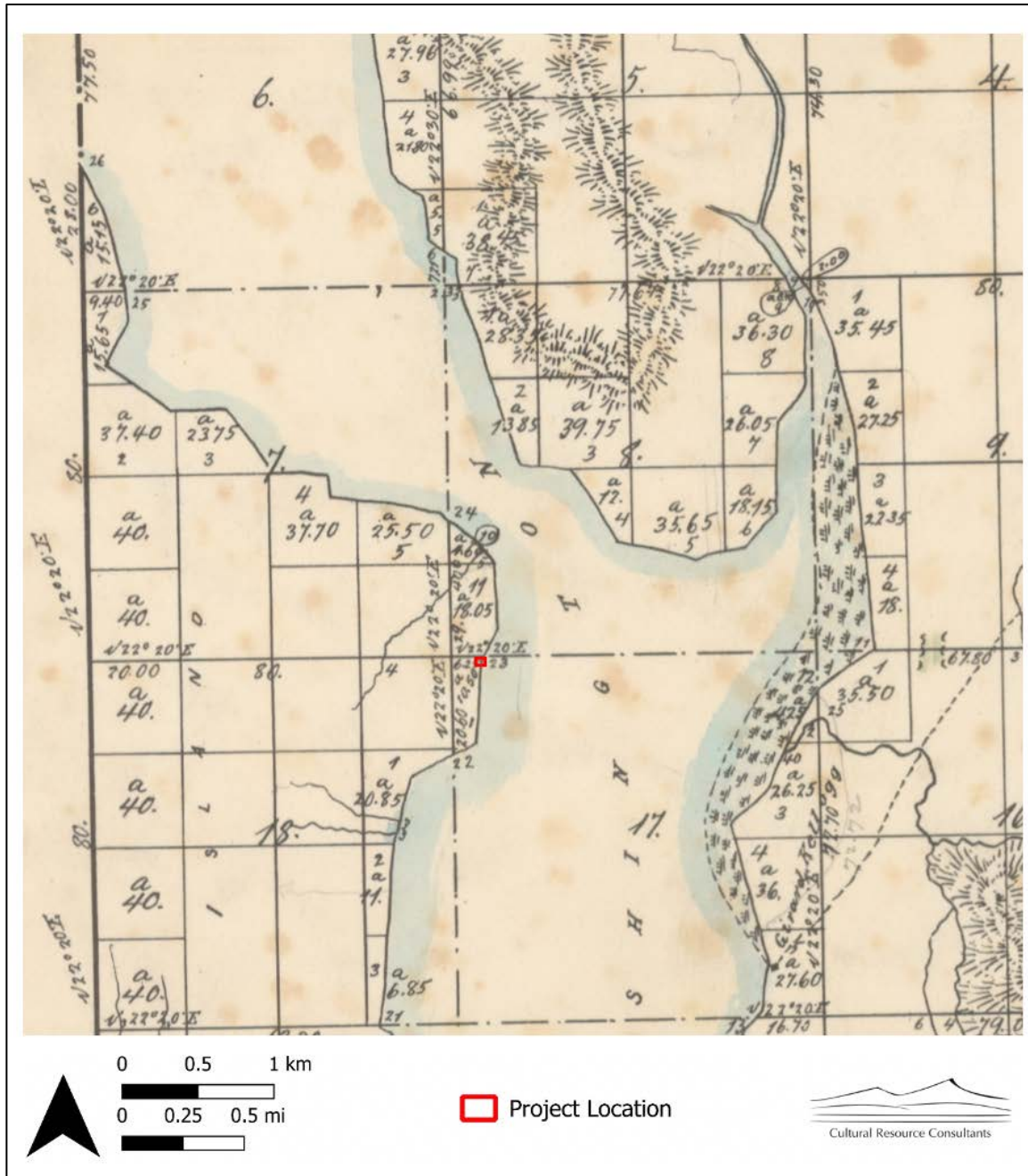


Figure 8. 1865 GLO survey plat of the project vicinity (USSG 1865).

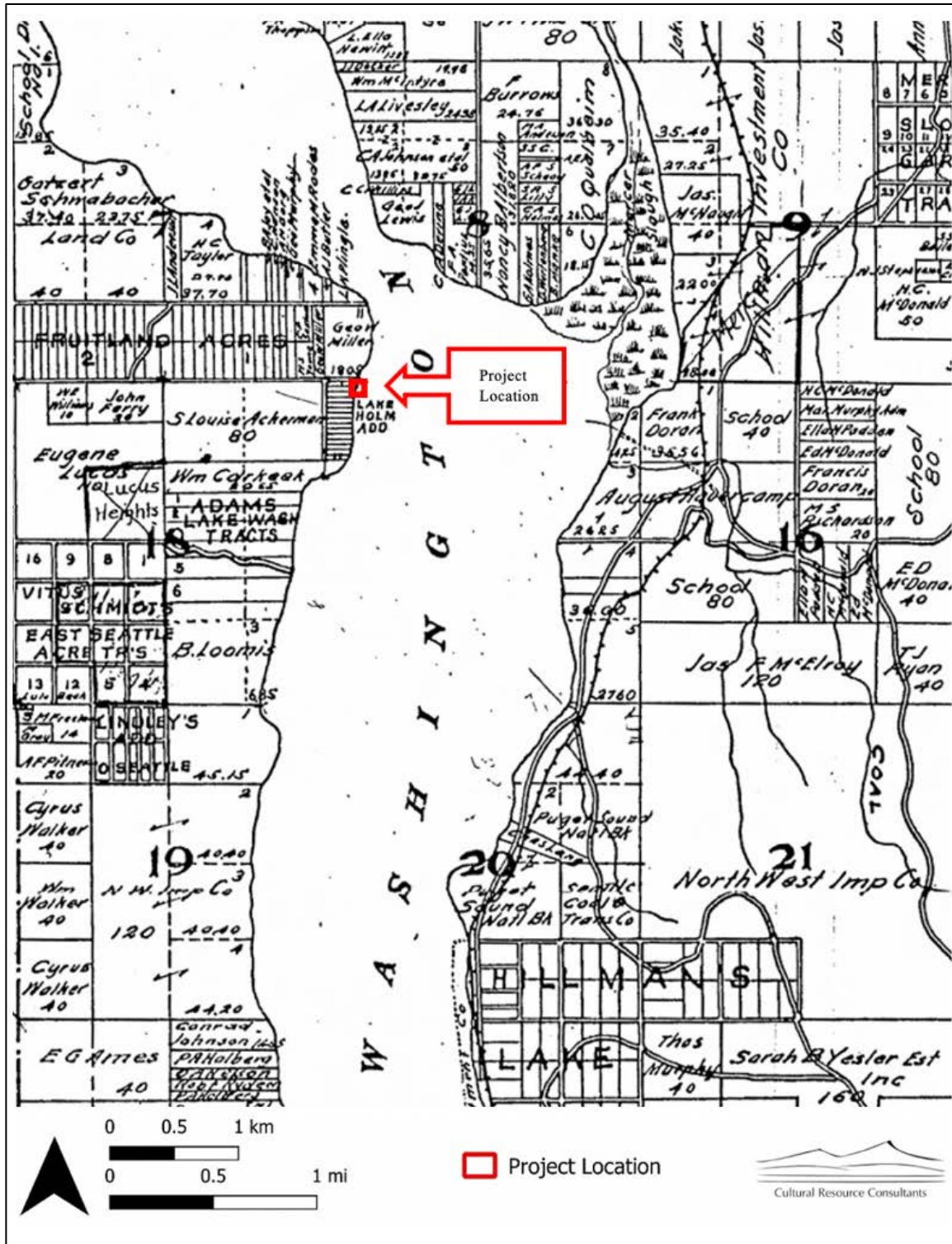


Figure 10. 1907 King County atlas of the project vicinity (Anderson Map Company 1907).

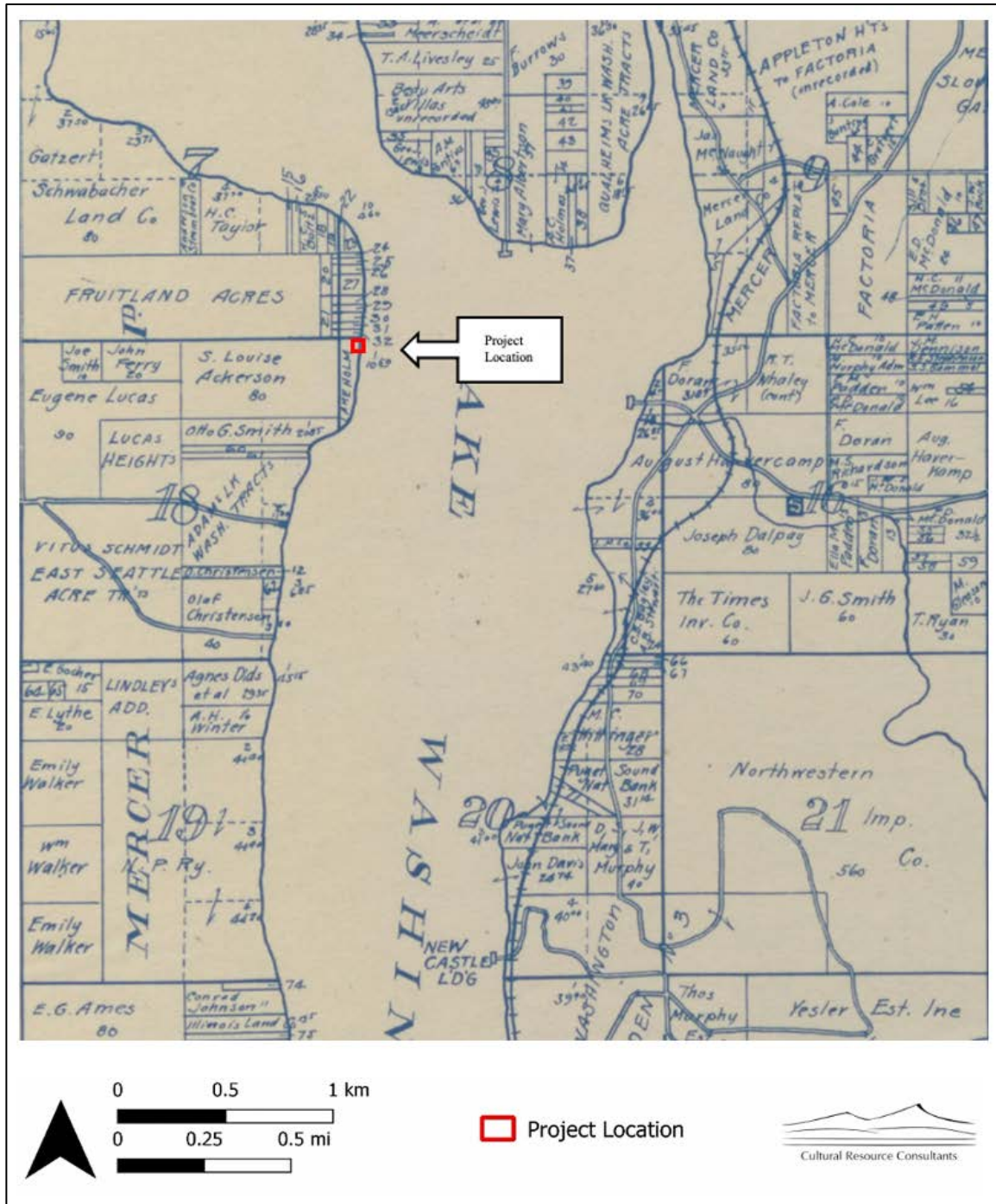


Figure 11. 1912 King County atlas of the project vicinity (Kroll Map Company 1912).

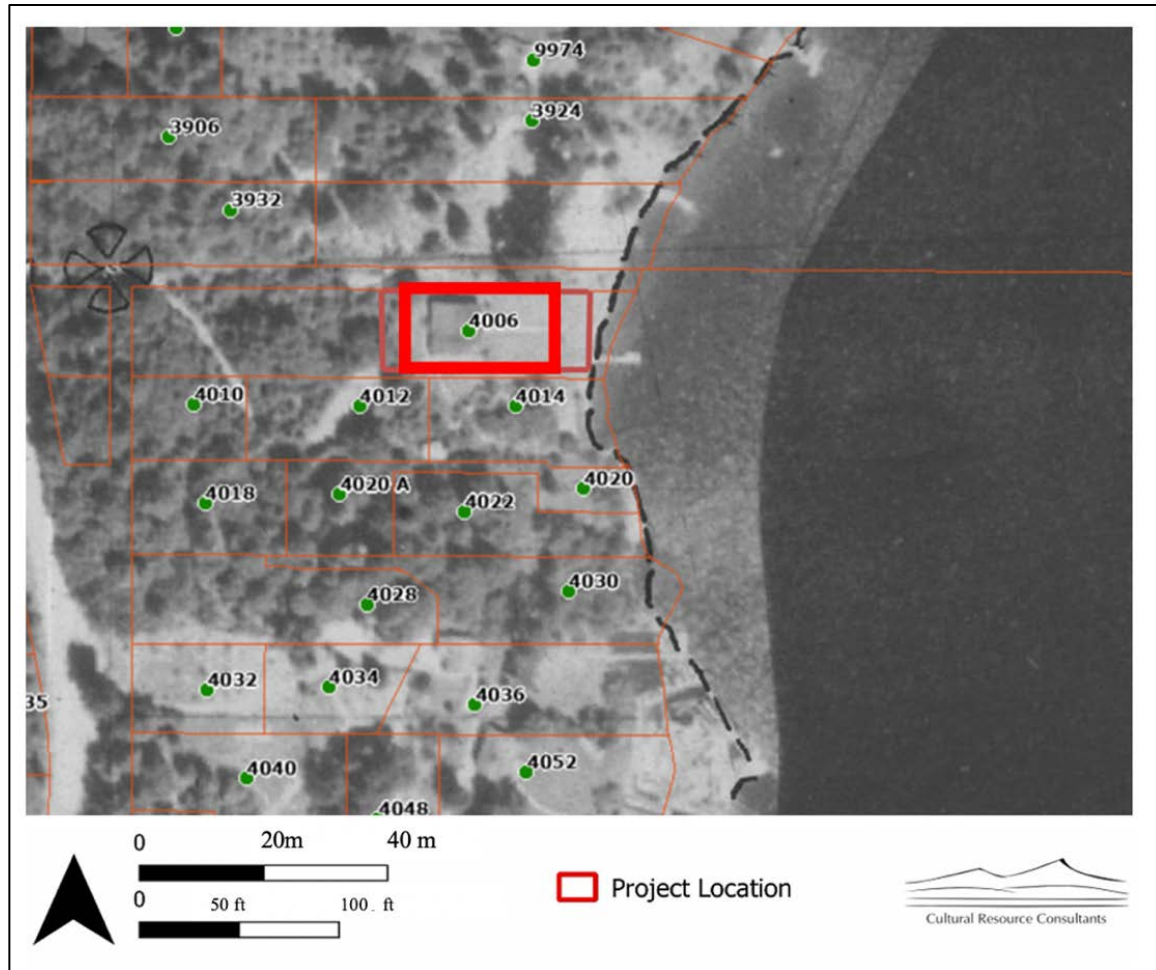


Figure 12. 1936 King County iMap Historic Imagery of the project vicinity (King County iMap 2025).

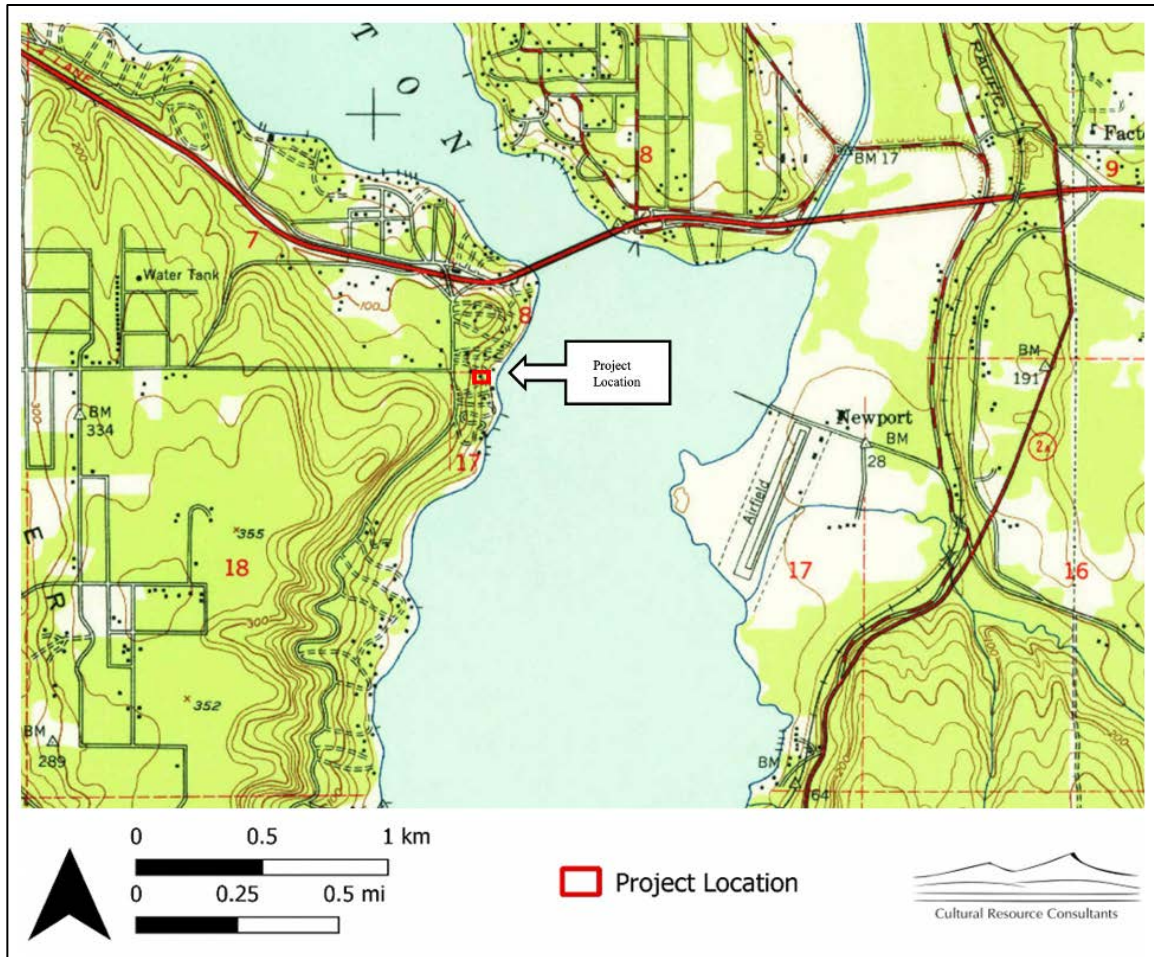


Figure 13. 1950 topographic map of the project vicinity (USGS 1950).



Figure 14. 1990 Google Earth Pro 1990 Historic Aerial of the project vicinity (Google Earth Pro 1990).



Figure 15. 2022 Google Earth Pro Historic Aerial of the project vicinity (Google Earth Pro 2022).

2.8 Cultural Resources Database Review

A review of the WISAARD database identified cultural resource investigations, precontact and postcontact archaeological sites, register-listed historic properties, and historic built environment resources in the vicinity of the project. This review provides information about the nature and likelihood of cultural resources at the project location (DAHP 2025a).

2.8.1 Cultural Resources Investigations

Since 2009, nine cultural resources investigations have been completed within one mile of the project (Table 1). No cultural resources were recorded within a mile of the project as a result of these investigations. Of the nine, three were completed within approximately 0.34 miles of the project.

Gray and Juell (2009) conducted a windshield survey approximately 0.22 miles northwest of the project. This field investigation supported the installation of electronic speed-traffic signs and lane status signs over the SR 520 and I-90. WSDOT aerial engineering sheets were used to identify the sign locations. Along with, a visual assessment of the ground conditions was conducted. No cultural resources were recorded.

Bartoy (2010) conducted a pedestrian survey was conducted as part of the active traffic management program for SR 520 and I-90. The project extended across 15 locations, one of which was approximately 0.22 miles northwest of the project. This included the installation of a cable vault with 45 feet of conduit connecting the vault to an existing junction box. During field work, no cultural resources were recorded.

Yamamoto et al. (2020) conducted a pedestrian survey and two shovel probes approximately 0.34 miles northwest of the project. The project was at a residential property to support the replacement of an existing dock, modify the shoreline, and alter the landscaping. One shovel probe was terminated after encountering a drainage pipe at 30 cmbs. The second shovel probe was terminated after groundwater was forming at 78 cmbs of the probe. No cultural resources were recorded and no further investigation was recommended.

Table 1. Cultural resources investigations completed within one mile of the project location.

Reference (NADB)	Project Title	Field Methodology	Distance from Project	Results
Gray and Juell 2009 (1353924)	Cultural Resources Survey Lake Washington Congestion Management Program SR 520/I-90 - Active Traffic Management Project	Windshield Survey	0.22 miles NW	No cultural resources recorded
Bartoy 2010 (1354564)	I-90/ SR 520 Urban Partnership Agreement Active Traffic Management System, Determination of No Adverse Effects and Request for Concurrence	Pedestrian Survey	0.22 miles NW	No cultural resources recorded
Yamamoto et al. 2020 (1694529)	9820 SE 35th Place Project, Mercer Island, King County, Washington (NWS- 2020-408) – Cultural Resources Assessment	Pedestrian survey, 2 shovel probes	0.34 miles NW	No cultural resources recorded
Tingwall et al. 2008 (1351333)	Cultural Resources Report, SE 40th Street Improvements Project, Mercer Island	Pedestrian survey, 2 shovel probes	0.67 miles W	No cultural resources recorded
Ives et al. 2016 (1689501)	Cultural Resources Survey for the WA State Dept. of Transportation's I-405: SR 169 to I-90 Improvements Project	Pedestrian survey, 209 shovel probes	0.75 miles E	No cultural resources recorded
Boersema and Trost 2012 (1681965)	Cultural Resource Survey for the Beaux Arts Shoreline Restoration Project, King County	Pedestrian survey, 9 shovel probes	0.65 miles NE	No cultural resources recorded

Reference (NADB)	Project Title	Field Methodology	Distance from Project	Results
Emerson 2011 (1680513)	Letter Report for SE02421J, Bellevue Christian Church, 10808 SE 25th Street, Bellevue	Pedestrian survey	0.90 miles NE	No cultural resources recorded
Borth and Keeny 2014 (1684941)	SB1738 Enatai Park, SE 27th Place, Beaux Arts	Pedestrian survey	0.85 miles NE	No cultural resources recorded
Poole and Amell 2014 (1684940)	Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Proposed AT&T Mobility Project: SB17838 Enatai Park Beaux Arts	Pedestrian survey	0.86 miles NE	No cultural resources recorded

2.8.2 Archaeological Sites

One archaeological site has been recorded within a mile of the project. This is 45KI1217, a multicomponent site located one mile northeast of the project (Table 2). The cultural material that was recorded includes a precontact lithic scatter and fire modified rock (FMR). The remaining artifacts include glass from the 1930s-1970s, ceramics, a metal pipe, and saw-cut mammal rib bone. The site exists on a small flat bench approximately 5 meters above a wetland area within the Mercer Slough Nature Park. Recorders recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Hoyt et al. 2016). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has not made a determination of eligibility.

Table 2. Recorded archaeological site located within one mile of the project location.

Site	Site Type	Depth (below surface)	Site Age	Distance from Project	NRHP Status
45KI1217	Lithic scatter and debris scatter	0-60 cm	Likely precontact & 1930-1970s	1 mile NE	Eligibility not determined

2.8.3 Historic Properties

There are no historic registered listed properties within a mile of the project location. The closest historic register listed property is located 1.28 miles northeast from the project (Table 3). The Frederick W. Winters House is the last intact historic resource of a former nursery and bulb farm complex. The house features a Spanish Eclectic style and a romantic revival style which, matches the Colonial and Tudor Revival during 1915 through the 1940s in the U.S. After the 1990-1991 restoration project on the house, features such as windows and a garage door were replaced to match the ones from historic photographs of the Winters House.

Table 3. Historic properties located within 2 miles of the project APE.

Name, Address (Smithsonian Trinomial)	Period of Significance	Historical Use	Distance from Project	Historic Register Status
Winters, Frederick W., House, 2102 Bellevue Way SE, Bellevue, WA (KI00606)	1915-1940s	Single-Family Residence	1.28 miles NE	Listed on NRHP and WHR

2.8.4 Historic Built Environment Resources

Fourteen historic built environment resources are on WISAARD within 500 feet from the current project. All are single-family residences built between 1908 and 1968, with some experiencing later remodeling. These properties were initially added to the Historic Property Inventory (HPI) as part of DAHP's 2011 HPI Upload Project, which involved the addition of available information from the County Assessor's building records to WISAARD (ACI et al. 2011). None of the uploaded data was field verified at the time, nor were eligibility assessments conducted. One of these resources (DAHP Property #283025) is located within the project and proposed to be demolished.

Table 4. Inventoried historic built environment resources located within 1,000 feet of the project.

Address (DAHP Property #)	Construction Dates	Historical Use	NRHP Status
4006 E Mercer Way (283025)	1908	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
3848 E Mercer Way (402236)	1910	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
3818 E Mercer Way (417914)	1915, 1991	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
9833 SE 40 th St (288715)	1954	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
3816 E Mercer Way (296050)	1961, 1992	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
3826 E Mercer Way (406421)	1953	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
4022 E Mercer Way (275122)	1956, 1991	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
3852 E Mercer Way (467061)	1968, 2006	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
3834 E Mercer Way (467061)	1966	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
9900 SE 40 th St (293244)	1955	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
9841 SE 40 th St (294886)	1954	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
3820 E Mercer Way (363611)	1954, 1998	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined
4032 E Mercer Way (454832)	1966	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined

Address (DAHP Property #)	Construction Dates	Historical Use	NRHP Status
3822 E Mercer Way (458227)	1954	Single-Family Residence	Eligibility not determined

2.8.5 Cemeteries

There are no burial ground cemeteries on Mercer Island. However, three churches have each created a memorial garden or columbarium as an option to serve those who want to be cremated after they pass. The closest memorial garden is called the Emmanuel Episcopal Church Memorial Garden Columbarium which was dedicated in 1999. The Mercer Island Presbyterian Church Remembrance Garden Columbarium was dedicated in 2006. Lastly, the Mercer Island United Church Memorial Garden was dedicated in 1970.

Table 5. Recorded cemeteries located within 1.5 miles of the project.

Name (Smithsonian Number)	Dates of Internment	Status	Distance from Project
Emmanuel Episcopal Church Memorial Garden Columbarium (KI00880)	1999-present	Active	1.03 miles SW
Mercer Island Presbyterian Church Remembrance Garden Columbarium (KI00881)	2006-present	Active	1.18 miles NE
Mercer Island United Church Memorial Garden (KI01106)	1970-present	Active	1.22 miles SE

2.8.6 Traditional Cultural Properties

No Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) listed on WISAARD are located within one mile of the project.

3. DAHP Statewide Predictive Model

The DAHP statewide predictive model uses environmental data associated with documented archaeological sites to identify areas at which unknown sites may be found (Kauhi and Markert 2009). Environmental categories included in the model are elevation, slope, aspect, distance to water, geology, soils, and landforms. The model contains five probability ranks: (1) very high risk, (2) high risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) moderately low risk, and (5) low risk. The model ranks the project location as moderately low risk for archaeological sites.

4. Archaeological Expectations

This assessment combines the above background research, cultural resources database review, and predictive modeling results to evaluate the possibility that archaeological deposits will be encountered at the project location. The 4006 E Mercer Way Project encompasses 0.2 acres on the northeastern part of Mercer Island in King County. The surrounding landscape has been shaped by natural processes for millennia. During the late Pleistocene, the advance and retreat of glaciers carved the Puget Lowlands and deposited till, outwash, and ice-contact sediments throughout the region. During glacial retreat, meltwater pooled to create large glacial lakes that covered much of central Puget Sound. Glacial deposits were eroded by creeks and streams during the Holocene, transporting sediment downstream to form alluvial lowlands. The project is situated on an island in Lake Washington and has experienced little sediment deposition since the late Pleistocene. This geomorphological history is reflected in mapped surface geology and soils, which consist of Vashon till and glacially derived Kitsap silt loam. Logging, agricultural activities, and residential development during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries may have disturbed near-surface portions of these deposits or buried them under imported fill.

The project location has also been shaped by human activity. For millennia, Duwamish peoples utilized Mercer Island and Lake Washington as settlement areas, travel corridors, and resource gathering locations. These long-term connections are reflected in the presence of recorded place names, village sites, and archaeological sites in the project vicinity. Physical evidence of historic Native lifeways may exist at the project location as archaeological deposits. Review of historical and archaeological datasets suggests the project is a moderate to moderately low sensitivity area for precontact archaeological sites. Resource gathering and temporary resource processing, among other activities, may have occurred at the project location. However, these activities were likely short-term and relatively infrequent given the project's distance from more densely occupied areas along Lake Washington and other waterways. Archaeological sites at the project, if present, may include but are not limited to lithic tools and debitage, FMR, hearth features, bone tools or implements, or processed faunal remains. Lithic material, FMR, and historic debitage scatter were identified at 45KI01217 1 mile northwest of the project. Given the geomorphological setting of the project vicinity, precontact archaeological sites, if present, will be encountered near the surface in glacially derived soils.

The arrival of Euro-American settlers and other newcomers in the middle decades of the nineteenth century led to major changes to the landscape of King County. The house at the project location was built in 1908 while surrounding houses and boat docks were constructed in the 1950s to 1980s.

Nineteenth- and twentieth-century activities by Native people, Euro-American settlers, and other newcomers may have resulted in the creation of new archaeological sites. Review of historical and archaeological datasets suggests the project location is a moderate sensitivity area for postcontact archaeological sites. These more recent sites may include the items listed above as well as logging or agricultural equipment; structural debris such as brick, concrete, and milled lumber; and household-related objects such as hand-made and mass-produced ceramic tableware, glass bottles, and metal implements. If present, these items will be encountered in near-surface fill or disturbed sediments or in upper horizons of underlying glacially derived soils. Isolated finds associated with recent sites and concentrations of temporally non-diagnostic materials generally do not satisfy eligibility criteria for the NRHP. Exceptions may include intact floors or structural elements or objects associated with particular individuals or events.

5. Field Investigation

5.1 Survey Data

Total area examined: The entire project location (0.2 acres).

Areas not examined: None.

Date of survey: April 11, 2025.

Fieldwork conducted by: Emily Boutain and Juliet Oreste. Field notes are on file with CRC.

Weather and surface visibility: Weather conditions ranged from clear and sunny with temperatures between 58 and 62 degrees Fahrenheit. Surface visibility was less than five percent in the western half of the project due to dense vegetation ground cover. The northern and eastern half of the project contained some cleared areas; surface visibility was about 10 percent and greater.

5.2 Survey Methodology

Field investigation consisted of surface and subsurface survey. Surface survey was conducted via pedestrian transects spaced 20 meters (66 feet) apart. Subsurface survey was achieved via excavation of 4 cylindrical shovel test probes. Probes were excavated at 20-meter (66-foot) intervals. They measured 40 cm (1.3 feet) in diameter and were excavated with a shovel and a 10-cm (4-inch) diameter bucket auger to a target depth of 150 cm (4.9 feet) below surface or 20 cm (8 inches) below the top of intact glacial deposits, whichever came first. Excavated sediments were passed through 1/4-inch mesh to screen for artifacts. If identified, artifacts would be documented in the field, placed in a bag with a detectable metal tag, and reburied in the probe in which they were found. Probe locations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit (WGS84 Zone 10 UTM coordinates, ± 3 meters [9.8 feet]).

5.3 Survey Results

5.3.1 Surface Survey

Surface survey was conducted to assess project conditions and document any aboveground archaeological materials (Figure 16). The project encompasses a residence and lawn in the eastern part of 4006 E Mercer Way (Figure 17). The eastern part of the project has a cement pathway down the middle leading towards the water. It is surrounded on both sides of the path by planted common camellias (*Camellia japonica*). The property contains two general areas distinguished by vegetation and previous disturbance. The southwestern side of the project was vegetated with grasses, trees, western sword ferns, ivy, and holly berry shrubs (*Ilex aquifolium*) (Figure 18). This surrounded the southwestern cement rail and staircase and the entrance into the garage. The eastern and northern parts of the project were also covered by ivy (Figure 19-20). The western side of the house was visible with little to no grass, one Himalayan blackberry thicket, and moss (Figure 21). The area is mostly flat. This is likely due to grading when building the house and adding on the garage.

Moderate quantities of modern or temporally non-diagnostic refuse were observed at the surface, especially in the western and northeastern half of the project. This included plastic and glass bottles and metal cans. No archaeological sites were identified during surface survey.

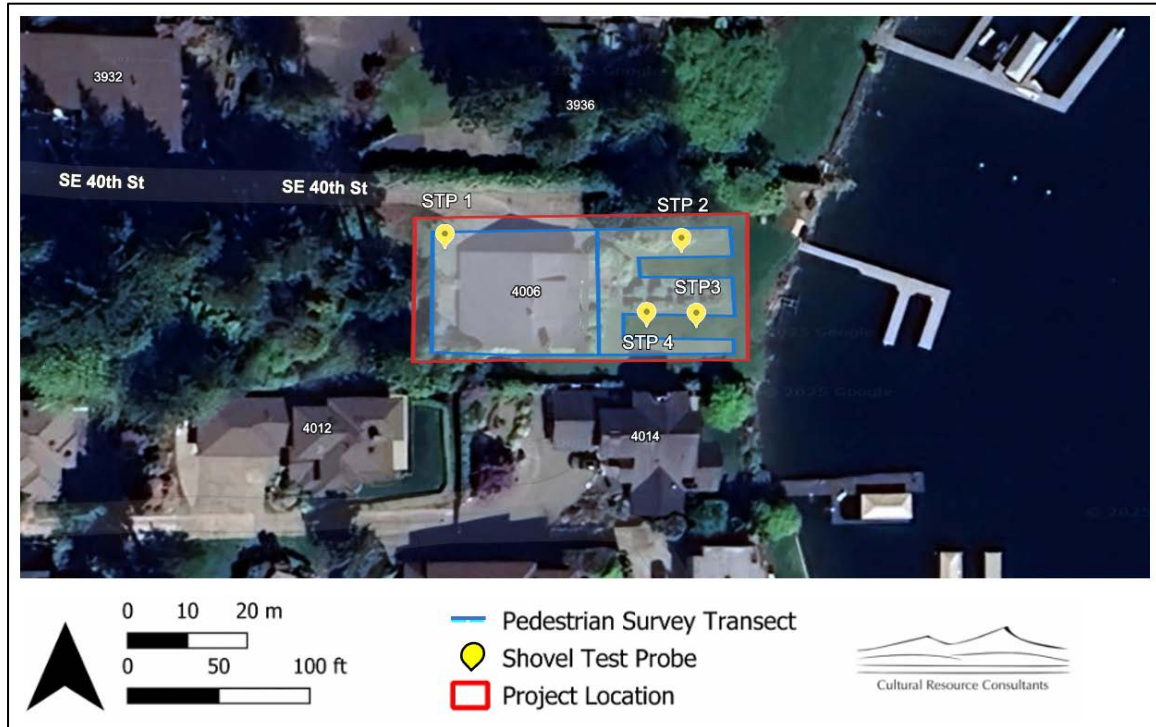


Figure 16. Locations of pedestrian survey transects and shovel test probes excavated at the project location.



Figure 17. Overview of the eastern half of the project in the vicinity of probe #2, 3, and 4. View to the west.



Figure 18. Overview of the southwestern part of the project. View to the north.



Figure 19. Overview of the northern half of the project in the vicinity.
View to the south.



Figure 20. Overview of the eastern part of the project and outdoor patio.
View to the south.



Figure 21. Overview of the western half of the project and in the vicinity of probe #1, View to the south.

5.3.2 *Subsurface Survey*

Subsurface survey was achieved via excavation of 4 shovel test probes (Figure 22; Appendix B). Probes were excavated at 20-meter (66-foot) intervals. They reached an average depth of 100 cm (3.28 feet). The most common reason for probe termination was encountering intact glacial deposits.

Across the project location, shovel test probes encountered thin soil horizons overlying glacial till (Figure 23). Soil horizons were generally thinner than expected given the description of Kitsap silty loam—the soil unit mapped at the project—but exhibited expected textures and colors. The A horizon consisted of brown gravelly silty sand and extended to a depth of 30 cm (0.98 feet). The B horizon consisted of pale brown to yellowish brown gravelly silty sand and extended to a depth of 110 cm (3.6 feet). Glacial till consisted of moderately to highly compact, yellowish brown gravelly silty sand. Glacial deposits were encountered at varying depths. Across much of the project’s southern half, which appeared largely undisturbed, till was observed about 115 cm (3.7 feet) below surface. In the graded area west of the house, till was observed at a depth of only 25 cm (0.82 feet). Overlying soil horizons were likely removed during construction or grading.

Small quantities of modern or temporally non-diagnostic refuse were observed in select probes. This material was identified almost entirely in the probes located on the eastern side

of the project location and likely represents construction debris or residential refuse. No archaeological sites were identified during subsurface survey.



Figure 22. Locations of shovel test probes excavated at the project location.



Figure 23. Subsurface deposits identified at the project location. Clockwise from upper left, images are of intact soil horizons overlying glacial till (probes #1) and disturbed soil horizons overlying glacial till (probe #2, 3, and 4).

6. Findings and Recommendations

6.1 Evaluation Criteria

The resource was evaluated for its significance based on criteria for listing on the NRHP and the Washington Heritage Register (WHR).

6.1.1 *National Register of Historic Places*

Evaluating the significance of a historic property requires consideration of its historic context. Determining whether a property is significant within its historic context requires identifying the following:

- o The facet of prehistory or history of the local area, State, or the nation that the property represents;
- o Whether that facet of prehistory or history is significant;

- o Whether it is a type of property that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context;
- o How the property illustrates that history; and finally
- o Whether the property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated (National Park Service 2002:7).

According to NRHP assessment criteria developed by the National Park Service (2002:2), 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.
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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” (National Park Service 2002:44). The seven aspects of integrity are:

- o Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred).
- o Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property).
- o Setting (the physical environment of a historic property).
- o 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).
- o Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory)
- o Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time).

- o Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property).

6.1.2 Washington Heritage Register Eligibility Criteria

Criteria used for assessment of potential eligibility for the WHR are similar to NRHP criteria. Criteria to qualify include:

- o A building, site, structure or object must be at least 50 years old. If newer, the resource should have documented exceptional significance.
- o 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.
- o The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state or federal level. [DAHP 2025:1]

6.2 DAHP Property #283025

6.2.1 Physical Description

The resource is a two-story, single-family residence, constructed at 4006 E Mercer Way ca. 1908 (Figures 29 and 30) (King County Assessor 1937-1972, 2025). The residence is located on a rectangular, 0.83-acre shoreline lot, facing north perpendicular to the shoreline. The house has a 1,760-square foot (sqft) finished first floor, 516 sqft unfinished first floor, and a 1,340-sqft finished second floor. The first floor extends 12 ft west of the second floor and provides the base for the second floor veranda. The floorplan includes four bedrooms, one full bathroom, and one three-quarters bathroom. An unfinished attic sits above the second floor and a split-level, attached garage extends along the west face of the building. The house originally consisted of the first and second floors, with the west face fully exposed. The addition of the attached garage has encased the original west face and brought the active footprint of the building into the slope behind the house. This makes the second story appear to be the main floor of a single-story building with a full daylight basement. Secondary structures include the cement patio along the east face of the building, sets of concrete stairs located centrally to the east face and along the southwest corner, to provide controlled access up and down the slope, landscaping, and a dock on the shoreline. The dock has a long walkway with a pronged slip (Figure 31). While a dock has been in this general location since the 1930s, this configuration was built ca. 2022 (Google Earth Pro 2022). A former boat launch and storage platform was located on the shoreline south of the dock but has since been disassembled and only a few metal portions of the structure remain.

The house sits on a poured concrete foundation. It is covered by a moderate- to high-front-gable roof with deep overhangs finished with sloped soffits and supported by simple brackets. The roof has been extended to the west to cover the attached garage, which gives

the roof an asymmetrical balance. A low-pitch shed roof—supported by large square posts with knee brackets—extends from the east pitch to create a covered roof for the veranda. The veranda roof has a boxed cornice above the veranda but extends out in a deep overhang with exposed rafters beyond the railing. A low-pitch shed-roofed wall-dormer is situated centrally to the east pitch and provides light for the unfinished attic space. The dormer roof terminates in wide overhangs with exposed rafters below the eaves and simple brackets below the rakes. A small moderate-pitch shed roof offers a covered entrance on the south face. These roofs are covered in composite asphalt shingles. A flat slab roof—suspended by wires and covered in sealant—is located on the north face of the building to provide a covered main entryway. Two chimneys rise from the house. One is a tall, rectangular, clinker and red brick chimney set on the external south face of the building and offset east of center. The second is difficult to see from the ground and appears to be a small, square, clinker or stone-masonry chimney set into the west roof pitch, southwest of the center ridge-line. The house is clad in combed shingles.

The house is accessed by four doorways on the first floor that include: a full-light wood door with a three-vertical-panes and a two-vertical-pane flush side-light set into the north face of the building, offset east, a vinyl-framed sliding glass door on the east face of the building, offset north, a set of full-light French doors on the east face, offset south, and a half-light wood door with a gridded nine-pane sash and external muntins above a barn-door molded panel. The veranda does not offer egress from the building; however, a single full-light door and one set of full-light French doors allow private rooms to access the veranda. The garage is accessed by a plain metal door on the south face and a segmented, roll-up garage door on the north face. Windows on the north and south faces include single and grouped wood-framed windows with single-hung or casement apertures. Casement apertures typically have sashes with a three-pane top-row. East facing windows are typically very large, picture windows. All fenestration are set in wide plain trim with molded and raised external edging. One exception is the metal-framed, horizontal-sliding window with no trim located on the north face, set east of the main entrance. The veranda is enclosed in a basic, square baluster half-height railing system.



Figure 24. Overview of the ca. 1908 single-family residence at 4006 E Mercer Way (DAHP Property #283025). Image of the northwest elevation, view to the southeast.



Figure 25. Overview of the ca. 1908 single-family residence and associated secondary structures at 4006 E Mercer Way (DAHP Property # 283025). Image taken from the boat slip on the dock, view to the east.



Figure 26. Overview of the dock and former boat launch structures at 4006 E Mercer Way (DAHP Property # 283025). Image taken from centrally on the shoreline of the lot, view to the east.

The interior of the house was available for access during field investigation. The first floor included:

- o a large family room at the southeast corner, with a coursed, rough-cut stone clad
- o fireplace, vertical plank wall treatments, built-in hutches, scroll-worked crowning, and a carpeted floor (Figure 27),
- o a small office with burl veneer set in large, rectangular board-and-batten paneling with molded battens, and a carpeted floor,
- o a kitchen in the northeast corner with planned wood cabinets and a floor covered with large ceramic tiles,
- o an entry hallway with a red ceramic tile floor and dark wood accented closets,
- o a three-quarters bathroom with red ceramic tile flooring and a wallpaper accent wall,
- o and an unfinished basement with water heaters and a furnace, concrete floor,
- o horizontal plank wall treatments and two five-panel wooden doors which have been

- o sealed shut or blocked in.

The second floor included:

- o a large main bedroom at the southeast corner with a molded panel ceiling and walls, a rough-cut stone-clad fireplace, and carpeted floors (Figure 28),
- o three smaller bedrooms with plasterboard walls and carpeted floors,
- o a laundry room with built-in dark wood cabinetry, and
- o a full bathroom with linoleum flooring and plasterboard walls.

All ceilings, unless otherwise noted, are ceiled with composite tiles. Second floor doors are made of planed and horizontal five-panel wooden doors. Lighting, where still present, is formed of large, square or rectangular panel lighting that protrudes from the ceiling. All west facing windows or window openings are still present but have been boarded over to provide privacy after the addition of the garage (Figure 29). These windows, where intact, match the casement style windows present throughout the rest of the second floor and attic. Casement and single-hung windows are set in plain trim surrounds with narrow lugsills on the interior. Forced air registers and returns can be seen in the floor and walls of several rooms.



Figure 27. Image of the main living area, showing the coursed, rough-cut stone-clad fireplace, vertical plank walls, scrolled crowning, and built-in hutch and storage spaces. Image taken from hallway door, view to the south.



Figure 28. Image of the main bedroom, showing the rough-cut stone-clad fireplace, molded picture frame paneling, full-light single-entry door, picture windows, and forced air registers at the entrances. Image taken from the closet, view to the southeast.



Figure 29. Image of a secondary bedroom showing the exterior casement windows (background left) and the boarded-over interior casement windows facing into the garage (background right), as well as the more common tile ceiling and panel lighting. Image taken from the hall door, view to the south-southwest.

6.2.2 *Evaluation of Significance*

The residence was constructed ca. 1908. Historic King County Real Estate property cards indicated the property was owned by Myrtle Mills in 1922 (King County Assessor 1937-1972, 1972-1997). Background research was not able to identify this individual better. In 1938 the east-facing fenestrations (as of 1938) included three multi-pane French doors with recessed side lights across the veranda, and three sets of paired, four-pane, single-hung windows, a set of 10-pane French doors, and a gable-roof covered half-light front entry on the first floor. The building was clad in clapboard siding on the second floor and board and batten on the first floor. Fenestration trim was wide and plain, and each first floor window pair had a small shed-roofed pent. Early assessor notes indicated the veranda was a glass enclosed porch, however, the image from 1938 only shows the square post and wood railings still present today. By 1962, the property had been purchased by Horace M (HM) Hall Jr (also recorded as Horace Mark Hall III) and MaryAnn Hall, who completed remodels over the next few years by changing the window and door settings on the east face of the house to large picture windows and single-pane sashes and recladding the house with combed shingles. They also added a 24 ft long carport to the west face of the house. The carport was exchanged for an attached garage in the mid-1980s. Other alterations include: the installation

of the central heating (invented and popularized over two decades after the house was built Beaver Creek Heating and Cooling 2025]) in place of stove-based heating, paneling in the main bedroom and office, tile ceilings, carpeting, and the reconfiguration of the kitchen and front entryway, which stylistically date to the mid- to late-twenty-first century. According to their obituaries, the Halls operated a general contractor business, and it is likely they, or the company, completed these updates (Barton Family Funeral Services 2017; Mercer Island Reporter 2018). The family continued to own the property through MaryAnn's death in 2017 and HM's death in 2018.

The original design and the house form exhibited characteristics common with a Craftsman-style bungalow residence, such as the moderate-pitch gable roof with deep overhangs and brackets, shed-roof dormer with ganged windows, large massing, external, tall, chimney, square post supports, and wide, plain window trim (McAlester 2013; DAHP 2025b). Remodels and alterations have added large picture windows and a vertical-pane door with a slab roof and interior changes, such as the scalloped crowning and planed wood cabinetry, reminiscent of 1960s contemporary design. As such, the house has been significantly altered through new fenestration, plans, cladding, and additions and is no longer representative of a unified or original design. This has diminished the integrity of design, feeling, materials, and workmanship. The construction of more modern homes in the vicinity has diminished the setting of the house. No association of significance was identified. The building maintains integrity of location.

Background research did not identify an association with an event, or life of a person, of significance to history. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing under Criteria A or B. The house was built as a Craftsman-style bungalow but has been altered through a series of mid- to late-twentieth century remodels which have diminished the association. Therefore, the house is not representative of the original style, construction method, or work of a master craftsman and is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The house is not associated with an archaeological site, nor is it likely to yield as-of-yet unknown information important to history or prehistory. It is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion D. For these same reasons, the house does not have a documented historic significance as required for listing on the WHR.

The house does not meet the necessary criteria or levels of integrity and is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP or WHR.

6.3 Conclusion

The 4006 E Mercer Way Project proposes to demolish an existing single-family home and construct a new single-family residence with attached garage in roughly the same location and orientation as the existing house (Figure 2).

Background research conducted by CRC did not result in the identification of unrecorded archaeological sites or other cultural resources at the project location. One historic built environment resource, a ca. 1908 single-family residence (DAHP Property# 283025), is located within the project location (Appendix C). The residence was inventoried and evaluated for listing on historic registers. During field investigation, no archaeological sites or other cultural resources were identified. Four shovel test probes were excavated across the project to an average depth of 100 cm (3.28 feet). They contained disturbed and intact soil horizons overlying glacial till. The depth of ground disturbance associated with project activities may exceed the average depth of probes excavated during field investigation. However, based on the results of subsurface survey, these activities will encounter intact glacial deposits, which are unlikely to contain archaeological sites.

No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended at this time. If ground disturbance results in the discovery of human skeletal remains or archaeological materials such as postcontact debris scatters, stone artifacts, or cultural features, CRC recommends project staff follow the inadvertent discovery protocol outlined in Appendix D. Upon discovery of archaeological materials, project staff should halt work in the immediate vicinity of the find and contact the technical staff at DAHP and representatives of identified area Tribes. Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded. If human skeletal remains are inadvertently revealed, project staff should immediately stop work, cover and secure the remains against further disturbance, and contact law enforcement personnel, consistent with the provisions set forth in RCW 27.44.055 and RCW 68.60.055.

7. Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can assess with complete certainty whether archaeological sites, historic properties, or traditional cultural properties exist at a project location. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from CRC's analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report and on field investigation and observations. The conclusions and recommendations presented apply to current and reasonably foreseeable project conditions. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions. They do not apply to site changes of which CRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

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Appendix A. Correspondence



Cultural Resource Consultants

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Laura Murphy, Archaeologist
39015 172nd Avenue SE
Auburn, WA 98092

March 24, 2025

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the 4006 E Mercer Way Project, Mercer Island, King County, Washington

Dear Laura:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may be willing to share that is not readily available in other sources. This letter is sent on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project encompasses less than one acre at 4006 E Mercer Way in Section 17 of Township 24 North, Range 05 East, Willamette Meridian. The project seeks to demolish an existing single-family residence and construct a new single-family residence with an attached garage in roughly the same location and orientation. The foundation will be a structural slab on grade with pin piles extending down to non-liquefiable soil. The rear patio will also be a structural slab on pin piles.

We are currently conducting background research for this project. Background research will include a review of site forms maintained by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, previously completed cultural resource reports, and relevant environmental, historical, and cultural publications. Field investigation will consist of pedestrian survey, excavation of shovel test probes, and built environment survey. Results will be presented in a technical memo.

We are aware that not all information is contained in published sources. Should the Tribe have additional information you would be willing to share to support our assessment, we would very much like to include it in our study. Please contact me at ian@crcwa.com or 360.431.3433 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO Box 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - ian@crcwa.com



Cultural Resource Consultants

Suquamish Tribe
Stephanie Trudel, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PO Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392

March 24, 2025

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the 4006 E Mercer Way Project, Mercer Island, King County, Washington

Dear Stephanie:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may be willing to share that is not readily available in other sources. This letter is sent on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO Box 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - ian@crcwa.com



Ian Kretzler <ian@crcwa.com>

4006 E Mercer Way Project request for information

Taylor Harriman <THarriman@suquamish.nsn.us>
To: Ian Kretzler <ian@crcwa.com>
Cc: Stephanie Trudel <strudel@suquamish.nsn.us>

Tue, Mar 25, 2025 at 10:58 AM

Hello Ian,

Thank you for reaching out to the Suquamish Indian Tribe regarding CRC's cultural resources assessment for the 4006 E Mercer Way Project. The Suquamish Tribe's Archaeology and Historic Preservation Program has reviewed the project area and has no additional ethnographic or historic information specifically referencing the project locality beyond what is available in published sources.

Thank you,
Taylor Harriman

Taylor Harriman
Archaeologist I
Suquamish Tribe
PO Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392-0498
360-394-8529
tharriman@suquamish.nsn.us



Cultural Resource Consultants

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
Steven Moses, Archaeology and Historic Preservation
PO Box 969
Snoqualmie, WA 98065

March 24, 2025

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the 4006 E Mercer Way Project, Mercer Island, King County, Washington

Dear Steven:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may be willing to share that is not readily available in other sources. This letter is sent on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project encompasses less than one acre at 4006 E Mercer Way in Section 17 of Township 24 North, Range 05 East, Willamette Meridian. The project seeks to demolish an existing single-family residence and construct a new single-family residence with an attached garage in roughly the same location and orientation. The foundation will be a structural slab on grade with pin piles extending down to non-liquefiable soil. The rear patio will also be a structural slab on pin piles.

We are currently conducting background research for this project. Background research will include a review of site forms maintained by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, previously completed cultural resource reports, and relevant environmental, historical, and cultural publications. Field investigation will consist of pedestrian survey, excavation of shovel test probes, and built environment survey. Results will be presented in a technical memo.

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Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO Box 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - ian@crcwa.com

3/25/25, 10:24 AM

Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. Mail - 2503I 4006 E Mercer Way Project Letter to Snoqualmie Indian Tribe



Ian Kretzler <ian@crcwa.com>

2503I 4006 E Mercer Way Project Letter to Snoqualmie Indian Tribe

Adam Osbekoff <adam@snoqualmientribe.us>
To: Ian Kretzler <ian@crcwa.com>

Mon, Mar 24, 2025 at 2:25 PM

Hello Ian

The Snoqualmie Tribe [Tribe] is a federally recognized sovereign Indian Tribe. We were signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliott of 1855; we reserved certain rights and privileges and ceded certain lands to the United States. As a signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliott, the Tribe specifically reserved among other things, the right to fish at usual and accustomed areas and the "privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands" off-reservation throughout the modern-day state of Washington.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Based on the information provided and our understanding of the project and its APE we request the opportunity to be onsite during ground disturbing activities associated with the above-mentioned project. However, please be aware that if the scope of the project or the parameters for defining the APE change we reserve the right to modify our current position.

Thank you

Adam Osbekoff
Cultural Resource Compliance Manager
Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
adam@snoqualmientribe.us

[Quoted text hidden]

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=970635ec90&view=pt&search=all&permmsgid=msg-f:1827512287189233919&simpl=msg-f:1827512287189233919> 1/1

4/18/25, 8:38 AM

Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. Mail - Project on 4006 E. Mercer Way



Emma Boutain <emma@crcwa.com>

Project on 4006 E. Mercer Way

Emma Boutain <emma@crcwa.com>
To: adam@snoqualmie-tribe.us

Thu, Apr 10, 2025 at 1:19 PM

Good afternoon Adam,

My name is Emma Boutain, I am a Project Archaeologist for Cultural Resource Consultants LLC. I am working on the project at 4006 E. Mercer Way on Mercer Island. I was reviewing our files and I saw that you would like to be present for ground-disturbing activities. I will be out in the field from 8am-2pm tomorrow. The field work will consist of 4 shovel probes, a pedestrian survey, and inventorying the house before it is demolished. We will start with photographing the house and will begin digging around 9am. I apologize for not letting you know sooner about the schedule. I will be better on top of this next time. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns, I am available via email or phone.

I hope to see you there,

Emma

CRC Project Archaeologist
emma@crcwa.com
(509) 592-1957

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=e3a03ad6c2&view=pt&search=all&permmsgid=msg-a:r-4193899438754205676&simpl=msg-a:r-4193899438754205676>

1/1



Cultural Resource Consultants

Tulalip Tribes
Richard Young, Cultural Resources
6406 Marine Drive
Tulalip, WA 98271

March 24, 2025

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the 4006 E Mercer Way Project, Mercer Island, King County, Washington

Dear Richard:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may be willing to share that is not readily available in other sources. This letter is sent on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project encompasses less than one acre at 4006 E Mercer Way in Section 17 of Township 24 North, Range 05 East, Willamette Meridian. The project seeks to demolish an existing single-family residence and construct a new single-family residence with an attached garage in roughly the same location and orientation. The foundation will be a structural slab on grade with pin piles extending down to non-liquefiable soil. The rear patio will also be a structural slab on pin piles.

We are currently conducting background research for this project. Background research will include a review of site forms maintained by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, previously completed cultural resource reports, and relevant environmental, historical, and cultural publications. Field investigation will consist of pedestrian survey, excavation of shovel test probes, and built environment survey. Results will be presented in a technical memo.

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Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO Box 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - ian@crcwa.com



Cultural Resource Consultants

Duwamish Tribe
John Boddy, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
4705 W Marginal Way SW
Seattle, WA 98106

March 24, 2025

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the 4006 E Mercer Way Project, Mercer Island, King County, Washington

Dear John:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may be willing to share that is not readily available in other sources. This letter is sent on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,

Ian Kretzler
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. PO Box 4159, SEATTLE, WA 98194
PHONE 206.855.9020 - ian@crcwa.com

Appendix B. Subsurface Survey Results

Probe #	Probe Location (UTMs)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Cultural Materials (cmbs)
1	559842 m E 5269303 m N	0-5: light brown slightly silty, fine sand, clay loam; 5-15% very small to very large pebbles, subangular to subrounded; friable; clear lower boundary; 5% roots and rootlets (A horizon) 5-25: yellowish brown slightly silty fine to medium sand; 5-15% very small to medium pebbles, subangular to subrounded; weak; gradual lower boundary (B horizon) 25-46: yellowish brown coarse sand; <5% very small to medium pebbles, subangular to subrounded; weak; slightly oxidized (till) 46-75: yellowish gray brown silty, coarse sand, clay loam; <5% very small to medium pebbles, subangular to subrounded; very compact. Hit watermark at 60cmbs (C horizon) 75-85: pale gray clay; no gravels; very compact Terminated due to very compact clay in glacial deposit	None
2	559879 m E 5269303 m N	0-30: dark brown slightly clayey silty fine sand; 5-15% very small to very large pebbles, subangular to subrounded; friable; gradual lower boundary; 5% roots and rootlets (A horizon) 30-84: pale brown silty fine to medium sand; 15-30% very small pebbles to very large cobbles, subangular to subrounded; weak; multiple cobbles in wall obstructing digging; N/A lower boundary (B horizon) Terminated at root obstruction	1 colorless glass (60 cmbs)

Probe #	Probe Location (UTMs)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Cultural Materials (cmbs)
3	559882 m E 5269291 m N	0-20: dark brown silty fine sand; 5-15% very small pebbles to large pebbles, subangular to subrounded; friable; clear lower boundary; 5% roots and rootlets (disturbed A horizon) 20-35: grayish brown silty fine to medium sand; 15-30% very small to very large pebbles, subangular to subrounded; friable; clear lower boundary (disturbed B horizon) 35-62: gray fine to medium sand; <5% very small to small pebbles, subangular to subrounded; weak (beach sand) 62-110: brownish gray fine to coarse sand; 30-50% very small to very large pebbles, subangular to rounded; friable; N/A lower boundary (Beach sand or possible glacial till) Terminated at rock obstruction	1 ferrous metal fragment, 1 fragment brown vessel glass; 1 fragment colorless vessel glass (20-35)
4	559873 m E 5269291 m N	0-25: dark brown slightly clayey silty fine sand; 5-15% very small to very large pebbles, angular to subrounded; friable; clear lower boundary; 3% roots and rootlets (disturbed A horizon) 25-110: brownish gray slightly silty fine to medium sand; 15-30% very small to large pebbles, subangular to subrounded; weak; clear lower boundary; some oxidation (disturbed B horizon) 110-115: very dark brown silty fine sand; 5-15% very small to medium pebbles, subangular to subrounded; friable; clear lower boundary (possible buried topsoil) 115-150: gray fine to coarse sand; 15-30% very small to large pebbles, subangular to subrounded; weak; clear lower boundary; some oxidation (glacial till) Terminated in glacial deposit	1 fragment colorless flat glass and 1 ferrous metal fragment (25-110)

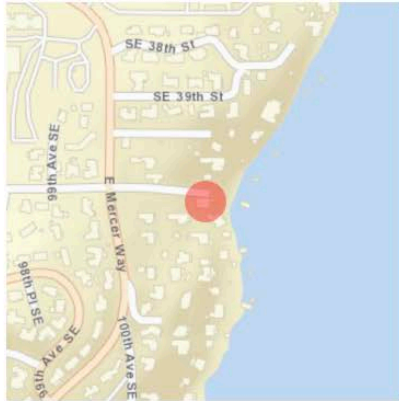
Appendix C. State of Washington Historic Property Inventory Form



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025

Location



Address: 4006 E MERCER WAY, MERCER ISLAND, WA
Tax No/Parcel No: 4131900005
Plat/Block/Lot: LAKEHOLM ADD & 2ND CL SH LDS ADJTGW N 100 FT OF PO
Geographic Areas: King County, MERCER ISLAND Quadrangle, King County Certified Local Government, T24R05E17

Information

Number of stories:

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1908	☐
Remodel	1965	☒
Addition	1988	☒

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Friday, April 18, 2025

Page 1 of 12



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
----------	-----------------

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
------	-------------	-------

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00108, , Assessors Data Project: King County A		Not Determined	
2025-04-02398, , 4006 E Mercer Way Project		Survey/Inventory	

Friday, April 18, 2025

Page 2 of 12



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025

Photos



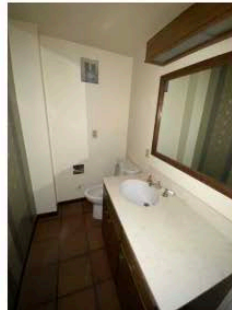
Overview of house and property



Hall Residence Sketch Map



Interior - under stair storage closet



Interior - downstairs three-quarter bathroom



Interior - North/main door and entry hall



Interior - office/dining space

Friday, April 18, 2025

Page 3 of 12



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025



Interior - living room



Interior - First floor fireplace



Interior detail - Built-in hutch in living room area



Interior - main living room area



Interior - Unfinished first floor/basement



Interior - kitchen

Friday, April 18, 2025

Page 4 of 12



Historic Property Report

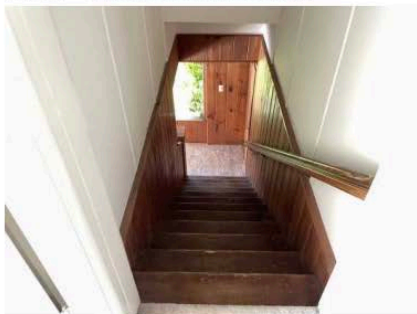
Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025



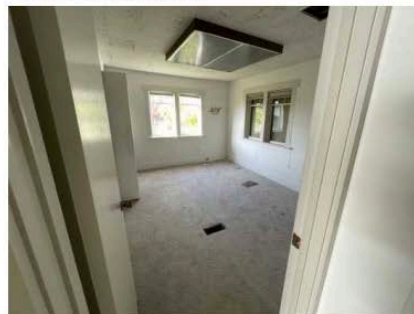
Interior - south door and stair landing



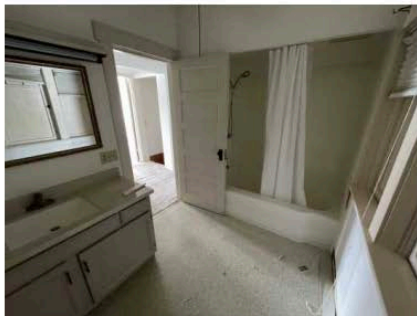
Interior - main bedroom



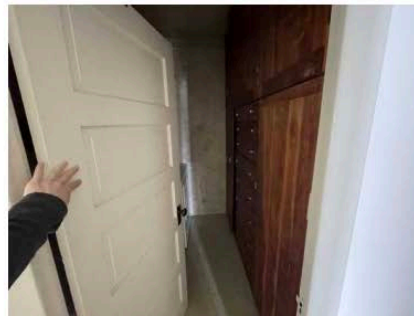
Interior - stairs down to first floor and south door



Interior - southwest secondary bedroom



Interior - second floor full-bathroom



Interior - laundry room, second floor

Friday, April 18, 2025

Page 5 of 12



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025



Interior - northwest secondary bedroom



Interior - Northeast secondary bedroom



Garage Interior



North face of house



Northwest elevation of house



South face of house

Friday, April 18, 2025

Page 6 of 12



Historic Property Report

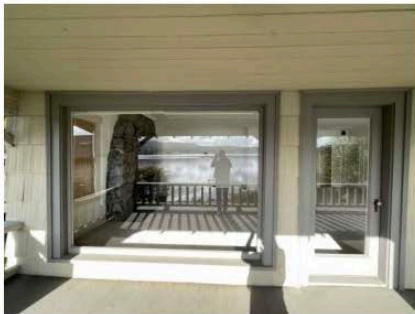
Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025



East face of house



Detail - French Doors of secondary bedroom



Detail - Main bedroom windows, exterior



Detail - veranda



King County Real Property Card, Parcel 413190-0005 pre 1973



King County Real Property Card, Parcel 413190-0005 post 1972



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 4131900005

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

Physical description: The house at 4006 E Mercer Way, Mercer Island, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1908 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with an attached garage.



Historic Property Report

Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025

Inventory Details - 4/14/2025

Common name: Myrtle Mills House
Date recorded: 4/14/2025
Field Recorder: Jessica Gardner, Juliet Oreste, Emily Boutain
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Bungalow
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Shingle
Plan	Rectangle

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Historic Name: Hall Residence, Horace M. and MaryAnn Property ID: 283025

Significance narrative:

The residence was constructed ca. 1908. Historic King County Real Estate property cards indicated the property was owned by Myrtle Mills in 1922 (King County Assessor 1937-1972, 1972-1997). Background research was not able to identify this individual better. In 1938 the east-facing fenestrations (as of 1938) included three multi-pane French doors with recessed side lights across the veranda, and three sets of paired, four-pane, single-hung windows, a set of 10-pane French doors, and a gable-roof covered half-light front entry on the first floor. The building was clad in clapboard siding on the second floor and board and batten on the first floor. Fenestration trim was wide and plain, and each first floor window pair had a small shed-roofed pent. Early assessor notes indicated the veranda was a glass enclosed porch, however, the image from 1938 only shows the square post and wood railings still present today. By 1962, the property had been purchased by Horace M (HM) Hall Jr (also recorded as Horace Mark Hall III) and MaryAnn Hall, who completed remodels over the next few years by changing the window and door settings on the east face of the house to large picture windows and single-pane sashes and recladding the house with combed shingles. They also added a 24 ft long carport to the west face of the house. The carport was exchanged for an attached garage in the mid-1980s. Other alterations include: the installation of the central heating (invented and popularized over two decades after the house was built [Beaver Creek Heating and Cooling 2025]) in place of stove-based heating, paneling in the main bedroom and office, tile ceilings, carpeting, and the reconfiguration of the kitchen and front entryway, which stylistically date to the mid- to late-twenty-first century. According to their obituaries, the Halls operated a general contractor business, and it is likely they, or the company, completed these updates (Barton Family Funeral Services 2017; Mercer Island Reporter 2018). The family continued to own the property through MaryAnn's death in 2017 and HM's death in 2018.

The original design and the house form exhibited characteristics common with a Craftsman-style bungalow residence, such as the moderate-pitch gable roof with deep overhangs and brackets, shed-roof dormer with ganged windows, large massing, external, tall, chimney, square post supports, and wide, plain window trim (McAlester 2013; DAHP 2025*). Remodels and alterations have added large picture windows and a vertical-pane door with a slab roof and interior changes, such as the scalloped crowning and planed wood cabinetry, reminiscent of 1960s contemporary design. As such, the house has been significantly altered through new fenestration, plans, cladding, and additions and is no longer representative of a unified or original design. This has diminished the integrity of design, feeling, materials, and workmanship. The construction of more modern homes in the vicinity has diminished the setting of the house. No association of significance was identified. The building maintains integrity of location. Background research did not identify an association with an event, or life of a person, of significance to history. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing under Criteria A or B. The house was built as a Craftsman-style bungalow but has been altered through a series of mid- to late-twentieth century remodels which have diminished the association. Therefore, the house is not representative of the original style, construction method, or work of a master craftsman and is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The house is not associated with an archaeological site, nor is it likely to yield as-of-yet unknown information important to history or prehistory. It is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion D. For these same reasons, the house does not have a documented historic significance as required for listing on the Washington Heritage Register (WHR).

The house does not meet the necessary criteria or levels of integrity and is recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or WHR.

Physical description:

The resource is a two-story, single-family residence, constructed at 4006 E Mercer Way ca. 1908 (King County Assessor 1937-1972, 2025). The residence is located on a

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rectangular, 0.83-acre shoreline lot, facing north perpendicular to the shoreline. The house has a 1,760-square foot (sqft) finished first floor, 516 sqft unfinished first floor, and a 1,340-sqft finished second floor. The first floor extends 12 ft west of the second floor and provides the base for the second floor veranda. The floorplan includes four bedrooms, one full bathroom, and one three-quarters bathroom. An unfinished attic sits above the second floor and a split-level, attached garage extends along the west face of the building. The house originally consisted of the first and second floors, with the west face fully exposed. The addition of the attached garage has encased the original west face and brought the active footprint of the building into the slope behind the house. This makes the second story appear to be the main floor of a single-story building with a full daylight basement. Secondary resources include the cement patio along the east face of the building, sets of concrete stairs located centrally to the east face and along the southwest corner, to provide controlled access up and down the slope, landscaping, and a dock on the shoreline. The dock has a long walkway with a pronged slip. While a dock has been in this general location since the 1930s, this configuration was built ca. 2022 (Google 2025). A former boat launch and storage platform was located on the shoreline south of the dock but has since been disassembled and only a few metal portions of the structure remain.

The house sits on a poured concrete foundation. It is covered by a moderate-to-high front-gable roof with deep overhangs finished with sloped soffits and supported by simple brackets. The roof has been extended to the west to cover the attached garage, which gives the roof an asymmetrical balance. A low-pitch shed roof—supported by large square posts with knee brackets—extends from the east pitch to create a covered roof for the veranda. The veranda roof has a boxed cornice above the veranda but extends out in a deep overhang with exposed rafters beyond the railing. A low-pitch shed-roofed wall-dormer is situated centrally to the east pitch and provides light for the unfinished attic space. The dormer roof terminates in wide overhangs with exposed rafters below the eaves and simple brackets below the rakes. A small moderate-pitch shed roof offers a covered entrance on the south face. These roofs are covered in composite asphalt shingles. A flat slab roof—suspended by wires and covered in sealant—is located on the north face of the building to provide a covered main entryway. Two chimneys rise from the house. One is a tall, rectangular, clinker and red brick chimney set on the external south face of the building and offset east of center. The second is difficult to see from the ground and appears to be a small, square, clinker or stone-masonry chimney set into the west roof pitch, southwest of the center ridge-line. The house is clad in combed shingles. The house is accessed by four doorways on the first floor that include: a full-light wood door with a three-vertical-panes and a two-vertical-pane flush side-light set into the north face of the building, offset east, a vinyl-framed sliding glass door on the east face of the building, offset north, a set of full-light French doors on the east face, offset south, and a half-light wood door with a gridded nine-pane sash and external muntins above a barn-door molded panel. The veranda does not offer egress from the building; however, a single full-light door and one set of full-light French doors allow private rooms to access the veranda. The garage is accessed by a plain metal door on the south face and a segmented, roll-up garage door on the north face. Windows on the north and south faces include single and grouped wood-framed windows with single-hung or casement apertures. Casement apertures typically have sashes with a three-pane top-row. East facing windows are typically very large, picture windows. All fenestration are set in wide plain trim with molded and raised external edging. One exception is the metal-framed, horizontal-sliding window with no trim located on the north face, set east of the main entrance. The veranda is enclosed in a basic, square baluster half-height railing system. The interior of the house was available for access during field investigation. The first floor included:



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o a large family room at the southeast corner, with a coursed, rough-cut stone clad fireplace, vertical plank wall treatments, built-in hutches, scroll-worked crowning, and a carpeted floor,
o a small office with burl veneer set in large, rectangular board-and-batten paneling with molded battens, and a carpeted floor,
o a kitchen in the northeast corner with planned wood cabinets and a floor covered with large ceramic tiles,
o an entry hallway with a red ceramic tile floor and dark wood accented closets,
o a three-quarters bathroom with red ceramic tile flooring and a wallpaper accent wall,
o and an unfinished basement with water heaters and a furnace, concrete floor, horizontal plank wall treatments and two five-panel wooden doors which have been sealed shut or blocked in.

The second floor includes:

o a large main bedroom at the southeast corner with a molded panel ceiling and walls, a rough-cut stone-clad fireplace, and carpeted floors,
o three smaller bedrooms with plasterboard walls and carpeted floors,
o a laundry room with built-in dark wood cabinetry,
o and a full bathroom with linoleum flooring and plasterboard walls.

All ceilings, unless otherwise noted, are ceiled with composite tiles. Second floor doors are made of planed and horizontal five-panel wooden doors. Lighting, where still present, is formed of large, square or rectangular panel lighting that protrudes from the ceiling. All west facing windows or window openings are still present but have been boarded over to provide privacy after the addition of the garage. These windows, where intact, match the casement style windows present throughout the rest of the second floor and attic. Casement and single-hung windows are set in plain trim surrounds with narrow lugsills on the interior. Forced air registers and returns can be seen in the floor and walls of several rooms.

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Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
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Appendix D. Inadvertent Discovery Protocol

In accordance with RCW 27.44 Indian Graves and Records Act, RCW 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, RCW 68.50 Human Remains, and RCW 68.60 Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves, the below procedures will be followed in the event that archaeological materials or human remains are discovered during ground disturbance.

D.1 Procedures for Discovery of Potential or Actual Cultural Resources

Upon discovery of a potential or actual archaeological site or cultural resources as defined by RCW 27.44 Indian Graves and Records Act and RCW 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, the project proponent, its employees, contractors, and sub-contractors shall take the following steps.

- a) Immediately halt ground disturbing, construction, or other activities around the area of the discovery and secure the area with a perimeter of not less than 30 feet until all procedures are completed and the parties agree that activities can resume. If such a perimeter would materially impact agency functions mandated by law related to health, safety, or environmental concerns, then the secured area shall be of a size and extent practicable to provide maximum protection to the resource under the circumstances. Project activities may continue outside the secured perimeter. No one shall excavate the discovery, which will be left in place, undisturbed and without analysis, until consultation with DAHP and affected Tribes regarding a final disposition of the discovery has been completed. In accordance with RCW 27.53.060, no one shall knowingly remove or collect any archaeological objects without obtaining a permit.
- b) Notify the State Archaeologist at DAHP and affected Tribes of the discovery as soon as possible and no later than 24 hours of the discovery. If human remains are found, the project proponent shall follow the notification procedures specified below.
- c) Arrange for the parties to conduct a joint viewing of the discovery within 48 hours of the notification or at the earliest possible time thereafter. After the joint viewing, DAHP, Tribes, and the project proponent shall discuss the significance, if any, of the discovery. If the discovery is deemed eligible or potentially eligible for listing on historic registers, additional investigation or mitigation may be necessary before ground disturbing activities may resume.
- d) Consult with Tribes and DAHP on the transfer and final disposition of artifacts.

D.2 Procedures for Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains

Upon discovery of human skeletal remains on non-federal and non-Tribal land and in accordance with RCWs 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055, the project proponent, its employees, contractors, and sub-contractors shall take the following steps.

- a) All activity that may cause further disturbance to the remains must cease. The area around the remains should be secured with a perimeter of not less than 30 feet and protected from further disturbance. The remains should not be touched or moved. Project activities may continue outside the secured perimeter.
- b) The discovery of human skeletal remains must be reported to the King County Medical Examiner's Office and King County Sheriff's Office in the most expeditious manner possible.
- c) The King County Medical Examiner's Office will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner determines the remains are non-forensic, they will report that finding to DAHP, which will then take jurisdiction over the remains and report them to the appropriate cemeteries and affected Tribes. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or non-Indian and report that finding to appropriate cemeteries and affected Tribes.
- d) DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains if no federal agency is involved.

Confidentiality of Information

The project proponent and their authorized representative recognizes that archaeological sites are sensitive cultural resources that can become targets of vandalism and illegal removal activities. The project proponent or their authorized representative shall keep and maintain confidential all information regarding any discovered cultural resources, particularly the location of known or suspected archaeological property, and exempt all such information from public disclosure consistent with RCW 42.56.300.

Contact Information

The lead representatives and primary contacts of each party under this plan are as identified below. The parties may identify other personnel as primary contacts before the commencement of any particular project element.

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe

39015 172nd Avenue SE, Auburn, WA 98092
Primary Contact: Laura Murphy, Archaeologist,
253-876-3272, laura.murphy@muckleshoot.nsn.us

Duwamish Tribe

4705 W Marginal Way SW, Seattle, WA 98106
Primary Contact: John Boddy, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer,
206-431-1582, johnboddy@duwamishtribe.org

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe

P.O. Box 969 Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Primary Contact: Steven Moses, Archaeology and Historic Preservation
425-495-6097, steve@snoqualmietribe.us

Suquamish Tribe

P.O. Box 498 Suquamish, WA 98392
Primary Contact: Stephanie Trudel, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer,
360-394-8533, strudel@suquamish.nsn.us

Tulalip Tribes

6406 Marine Drive, Tulalip, WA 98274
Primary Contact: Richard Young, Cultural Resources,
360-716-4000, ryoung@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)

PO Box 48343, Olympia, WA 98504-8343
Primary Contact: Stephanie Jolivet, Local Government Archaeologist,
360-628-2755, Stephanie.Jolivet@dahp.wa.gov
Primary Contact for Human Remains: Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist,
360-586-3534 or 360-790-1633, Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov

King County Sheriff's Office

516 Third Avenue, Room W-116, Seattle, WA 98104
Primary Contact: 206-296-4155

King County Medical Examiner's Office

908 Jefferson St #2, Seattle, WA 98104
Primary Contact: J. Matthew Lacy M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, 206-731-3232, ext. 5