

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Appendix E: Cultural Resources Survey

I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project (MP 21.79 to 27.06)



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Cultural Resources Survey for the Interstate 405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project in King and Snohomish Counties, Washington

Note: This document contains redactions related to the location of archaeological sites, which are exempt from public disclosure per RCW 42.56.300.

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Short Report DOT19-03
Archaeological and Historical Services
Eastern Washington University

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Executive Summary

The following cultural resources investigation was conducted in support of the Washington State Department of Transportation's I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project (Project) in King and Snohomish Counties, Washington. An approximately 5.27-mile-long segment of the Interstate 405 (I-405) corridor was surveyed for cultural resources. A total of 266 shovel tests and 21 deep pit excavations were completed within the study area, with no recovery of cultural materials. Four areas in the study area are recommended for cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing activities.

Seventeen historic built environment resources composed of historic-age single-family residences and two archeological sites, 45KI0757 and 45SN0716, were identified within the study area. The previously-recorded site 45KI0757 has been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 45SN0716, composed of two adjacent segments of a historic-age logging road, is also not recommended for NRHP listing.

Fourteen newly-recorded or updated historic built environment resources are recommended as not individually eligible for NRHP listing. One previously-recorded built environment resource has been determined as not eligible for NRHP listing. Two other previously-recorded historic resources qualify as historic properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act: The Charles Shaw House (property 40731) was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in 2005. As part of the study, the Shaw House was re-evaluated and its NRHP eligibility found intact. The Dr. Reuben Chase House (property 39187) was listed in the NRHP in 1990. Six of the historic built environment resources were identified as contributing resources to two potential NRHP historic districts. The two NRHP individually eligible historic properties are within the study area as determined for historic structures under the 2008 I-405 Corridor Programmatic Agreement, but they are in previously-modified settings that are well outside the Limits of Construction (LoC) for the Project. Historic district contributing resources within the study area are also outside the LoC for the Project with substantial noise walls and mature vegetation providing visual and auditory separation from the Project. No NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources would be impacted by the Project.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2008 I-405 Corridor Programmatic Agreement	PA
Area of Potential Effects	APE
Archaeological and Historical Services	AHS
Archaeological Site Inventory	ASI
Before Present	BP
Bureau of Land Management	BLM
Centimeter	cm
Centimeters below surface	cmbs
Eastern Washington University	EWU
Express Toll Lane	ETL
Federal Highway Administration	FHWA
<i>I-405 Corridor Program Cultural Resources Assessment Guidelines for Compliance with Washington State Department of Transportation Policy and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, July 24, 2007</i>	Guidelines
Interstate 405	I-405
Limits of Construction	LoC
Meter	m
Milepost	MP
National Historic Preservation Act	NHPA
National Register of Historic Places	NRHP
I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project	Project
Shovel/auger tests	ST
State of Washington Historic Property Inventory Form	HPI
State Route	SR
Traditional Cultural Properties	TCP
University of Washington Bothell/Cascadia College Campus	UW

Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data	WISAARD
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	DAHP
Washington State Department of Transportation	WSDOT

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1. Project Description

1.1. Undertaking/Study Area

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)'s I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project (Project) is the first phase of long-term plans to add capacity on Interstate 405 (I-405) between State Route (SR) 522 and I-5. The Project would add one new express toll lane (ETL) in each direction of I-405 from south of SR 522 to SR 527. The additional lanes will be combined with the existing ETLs to create a new dual-lane ETL system in both directions.

The interchange at SR 522 would be reconstructed to provide a new direct access ramp and two inline transit stations (one in each direction) in the I-405 median. At the Sammamish River, this work would include removal of two existing I-405 bridges and constructing three new bridges to facilitate the new northbound lanes and direct access ramps. Near the SR 527 interchange, the Project would construct a direct access ramp and two inline transit stations (one in each direction) in the I-405 median near 17th Avenue SE, and reconfigure 17th Avenue SE and a portion of 220th Street SE to include a roundabout at the Canyon Park Park and Ride as well as bicycle and pedestrian improvements.

In addition to these interchange improvements, the Project would correct six fish barriers: Par Creek, Stream 25.0L, Stream 66, North Fork Perry Creek, and Queensborough Creek (2 barriers). The Project would also add three new stormwater outfalls: one on the Sammamish River and two on North Fork Perry Creek.

The study area is located along the I-405 corridor within the city limits of Kirkland and Bothell, Washington (Exhibit 1-1). The study area extends from milepost (MP) 21.79 to MP 27.06 of I-405. The undertaking is within Township 26N, Range SE, Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, and Township 27N, Range 5E, Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32.

The study area includes areas where archaeological resources may be encountered or disturbed and areas where historic built environment resources, landscapes, and viewsheds may be indirectly affected by nearby construction. Potential effects to archaeological sites are anticipated in the Limits of Construction (LoC), which are areas where proposed ground disturbance would occur during Project construction. Historic built environment resources, which are not within the LoC, may be directly affected by Project construction activities, and may be indirectly affected by noise, vibration, or changes to the visual environment associated with the construction and implemented use of the proposed Project.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is the lead federal agency for the Project, which is supported by federal funds and requires federal permitting. Accordingly, the Project qualifies as an undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The NHPA provides the regulatory framework for the undertaking, requiring,

in part, the identification and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of historic properties potentially impacted by the undertaking. The cultural resources study area for this Project was guided by the 2008 I-405 Corridor Programmatic Agreement (PA) developed between FHWA, WSDOT, the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (WSDOT 2008a).

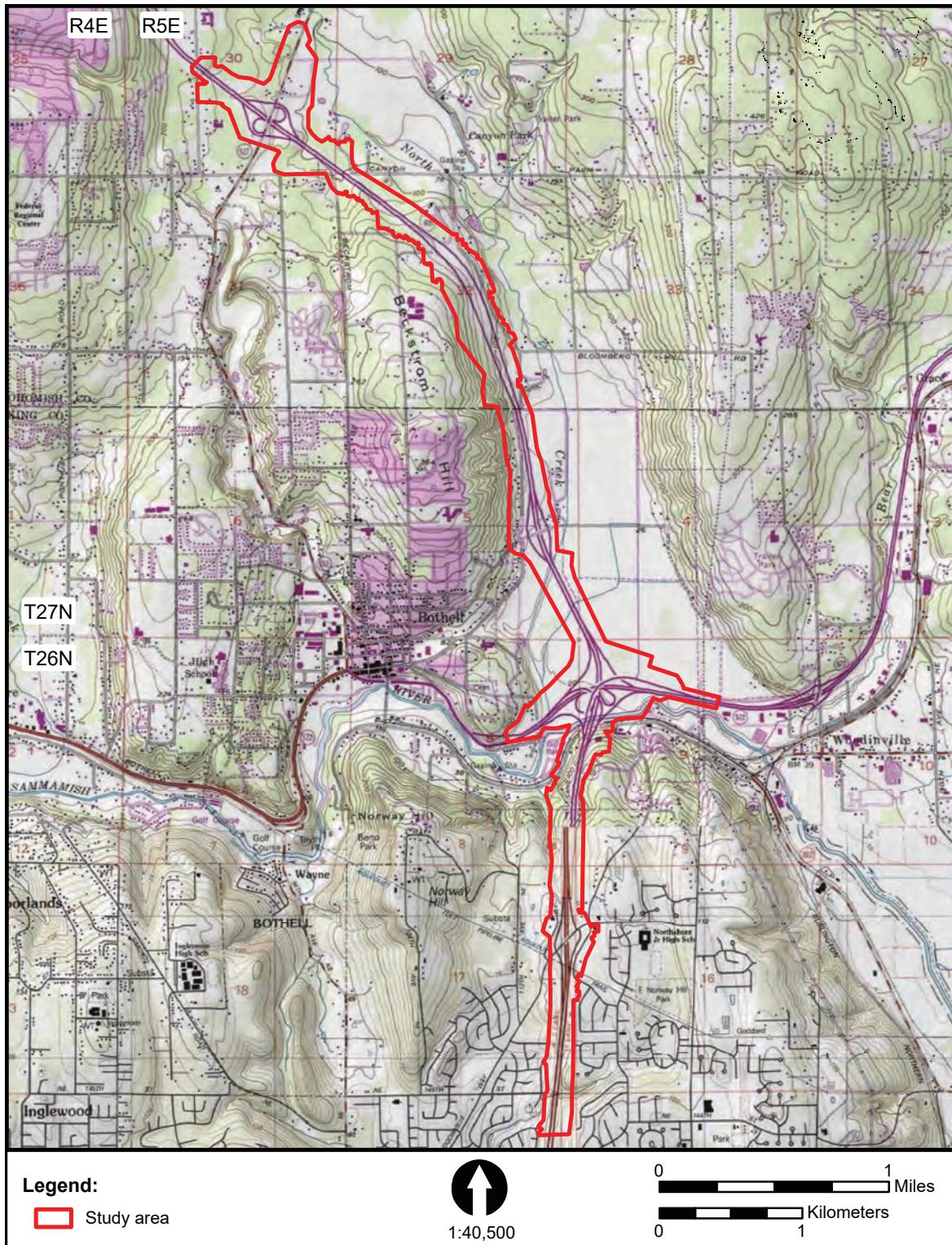


Exhibit 1-1. Topographic map showing the I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project study area (adapted from USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles Bothell, Wash. 1953/photorevised 1981, and Kirkland, Wash. 1950/photorevised 1973).

The PA requires cultural resources study for:

1. All areas where ground disturbance is planned, including but not limited to: clearing and grubbing, grading, bridge foundations, retaining walls, noise walls, detention ponds, conveyances, and ecology embankments; creation or enhancement of wetland mitigation sites; and staging and stockpiling areas; and,
2. Historic built environment resources (referred to as historic structures in the PA) either one tax lot on each side of the affected right of way, or 200 feet from their margins, whichever is less.

1.2. Report Organization

This report is organized by Project zones as defined by Bundy (2009) (Exhibit 1-2 through 1-5). Additionally, Bundy (2009) initiated use of the terms “unrestricted,” “fill,” and “restricted” to broadly categorize the study area zones and the associated archaeological potential prior to subsurface investigation. Zones are numbered south to north, with Zone 15 at the southern terminus of the study area (see Exhibit 1-2) and Zone 29 at the northern terminus (see Exhibit 1-5). Some zones consist of noncontiguous parcels, and are distinguished by adding a modifier to describe their relative location in the study area (e.g., Zone XXXX [north]). Subsequent geologic and soil unit descriptions are focused on the LoC, not the larger study area that includes the built environment buffer. In addition to a depiction of zone boundaries, Exhibits 1-2 through 1-5 illustrate the locations of Project-associated cultural resources relative to adjacent zones, the study area, and the LoC.

1.3. Cultural Resource Tasks

Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS), Eastern Washington University (EWU), conducted the following tasks: 1) a comprehensive literature review and file search of records held at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) through their Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database; 2) a cultural resources survey, including shovel test excavation and historic building recordation, of the study area; and 3) preparation of this technical report of findings.



Exhibit 1-2. Aerial photograph showing the study area and locations of zones 15, 16, 17, and 18.

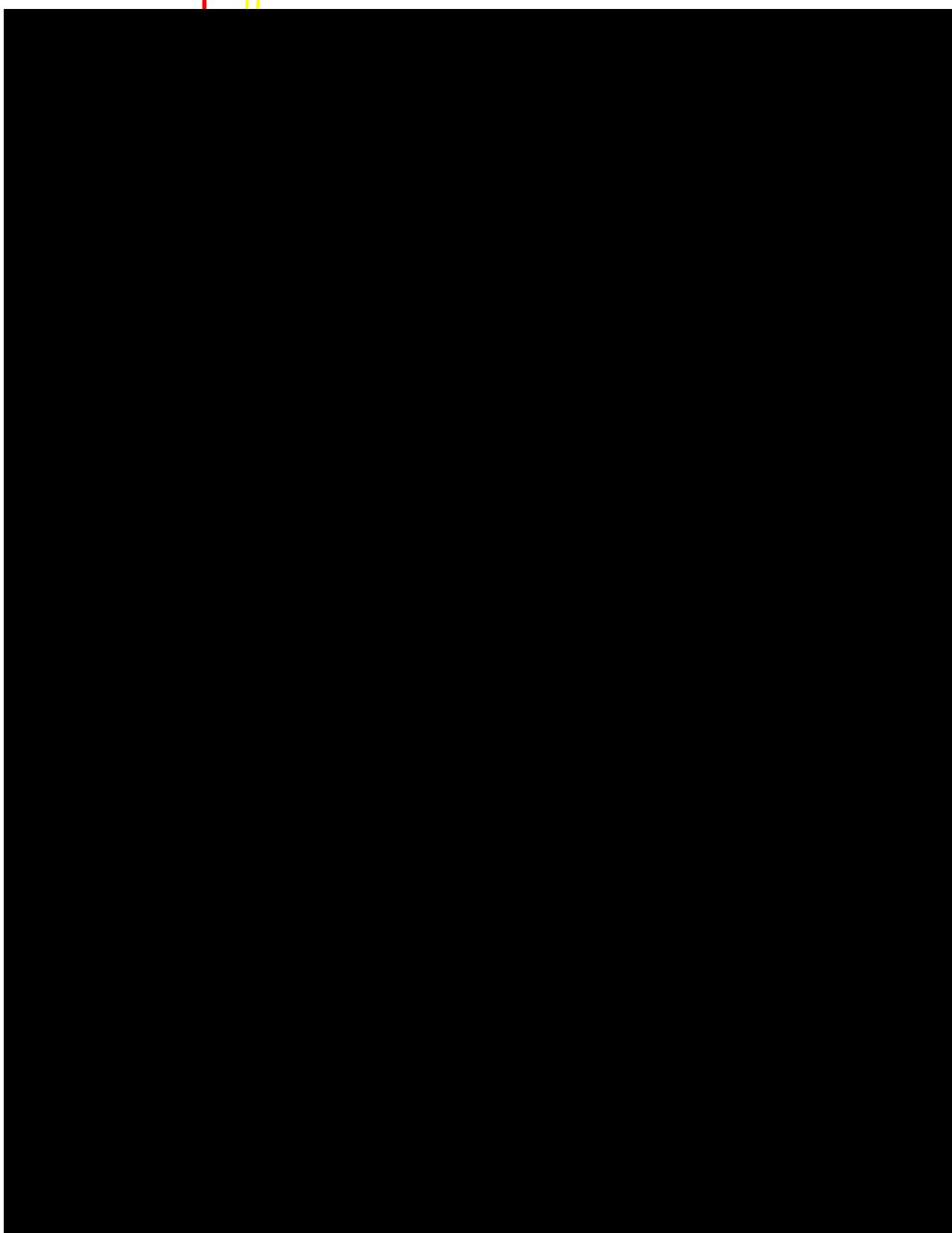


Exhibit 1-3. Aerial photograph showing the study area and locations of zones 18, 19, 20, and 21.

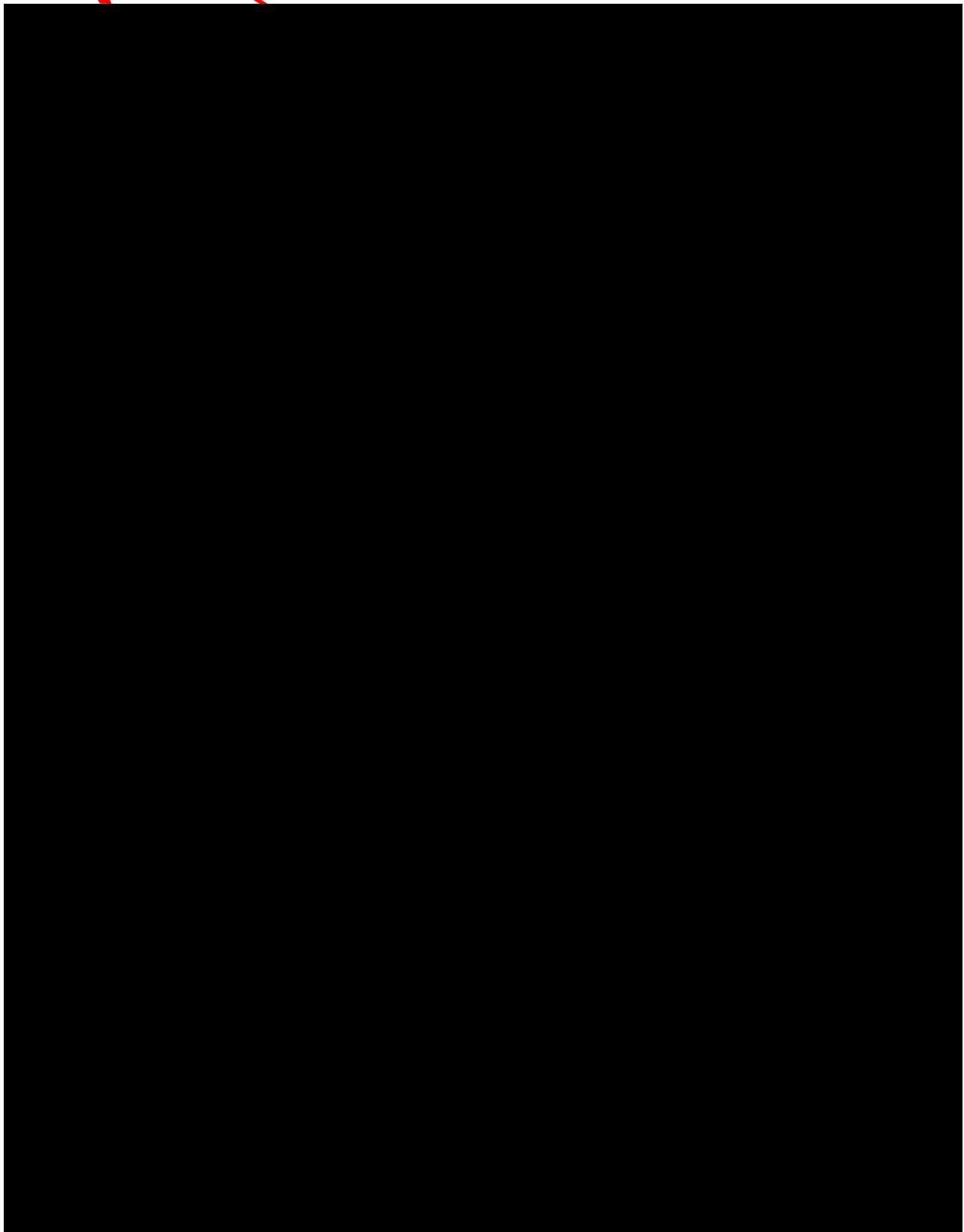


Exhibit 1-4. Aerial photograph showing the study area and locations of zones 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

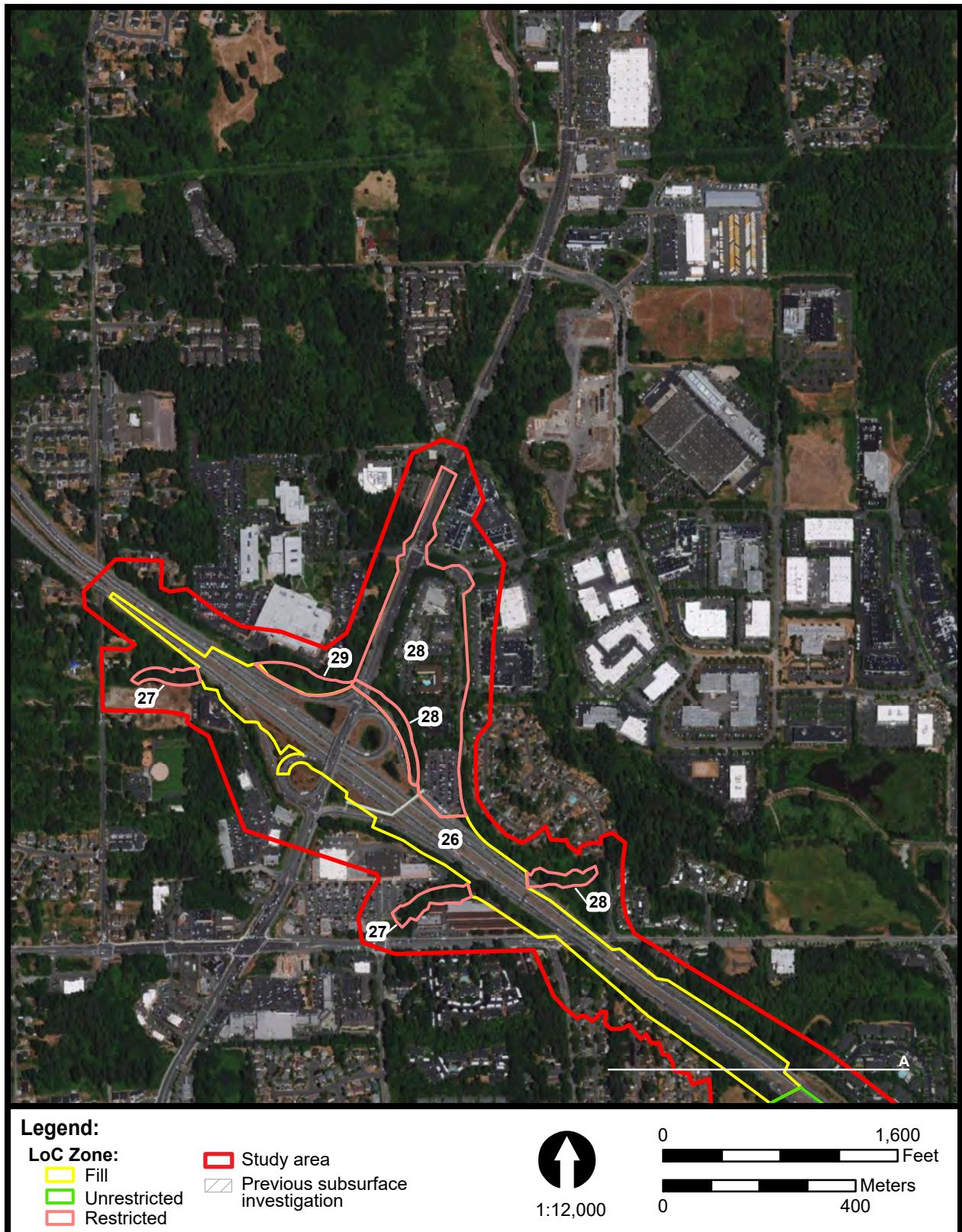


Exhibit 1-5. Aerial photograph showing the study area and locations of zones 26, 27, 28, and 29.

2. Location

Project/locational information: The study area is in north King County and south Snohomish County, within and immediately adjacent to the I-405 corridor through portions of Kirkland and Bothell, WA (see Exhibits 1-1 through 1-5). The generally linear study area is approximately 247 feet in elevation on the south end of the study area and approximately 122 feet in elevation on the north end of the study area. The study area legal location is Township 26N, Range SE, Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, and Township 27N, Range 5E, Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32.

Landowner(s): The LoC is owned and administered by the WSDOT as well as King County; the broader study area includes the University of Washington (UW) Bothell/Cascadia College campus, and City of Bothell property (North Creek Forest). WSDOT is also in the process of acquiring private property within the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE).

3. Environmental Background

3.1. Setting and Topography

The study area extends from Juanita Creek near I-405 MP 22 north to the Sammamish River, extending further past North Creek, and ending near Queensborough Creek just beyond the I-405/SR 527 interchange (see Exhibits 1-1 through 1-5). Topography trends uphill from Zone 15, then descends into the Sammamish River drainage and associated low-relief floodplain. From the Sammamish River, topography trends uphill again to the northern boundary of the study area. Portions of the study area at a distance from the Sammamish River have irregular and steep topography as major creeks have carved drainageways and ravines into slopes.

3.2. Geology and Landforms

The study area is in the Puget Trough physiographic province (The Puget Sound Lowland in geology literature), which is an elongated depression bounded by the Olympic Peninsula to the west and Northern Cascades to the east (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The Puget Trough extends the length of Washington, and contains numerous river basins, as well as the larger Puget Sound basin. The study area is in the Sammamish River basin within the Puget Sound basin. The Puget Trough achieved its characteristic depressed shape almost entirely by glacial action from the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet. During the Pleistocene, glacial ice advanced and retreated numerous times, displacing rock and depositing sediment (Booth et al. 2003). After the last glacial maximum around 18,000 to 13,500 years ago, glacial retreat caused the earth's surface to rebound (isostatic rebound) after being relieved of the weight of melting glaciers. Subsequent glacial melting and sea level rise outpaced isostatic rebound, causing marine water to flood the Puget Sound basin.

Sea levels rose steadily during the early Holocene, with shorelines stabilizing near current levels around 7000 radiocarbon years before present (BP) (Dragovich et al. 1994).

Most landforms in the Puget Sound basin formed from glaciers advancing and retreating across the landscape. Advancing and retreating glacial ice was powerful enough to erode and scar bedrock, as well as displace sediment along ice margins, referred to as moraines. Sediment deposited within glacial moraines is referred to as glacial till. Common glacial till-derived landforms include till planes and moraines. Melting glacial ice deposits glacial outwash sediment and produces a variety of landforms that include outwash plains, terraces and channels; kames; kettles, and eskers. An overview of mapped geologic units in the LoC can be viewed in Exhibit 3-1.

Exhibit 3-1. Geologic Units Mapped within the Limits of Construction

Geologic Unit	Lithology	Age	Zone(s)
glacial outwash (Qga)	advance continental outwash	Pleistocene	15;16; 17; 18; 26; 27; 28; 29
alluvium (Qa)	recent river and creek alluvium	mostly Holocene	19; 20; 21
glacial outwash (Qgo)	continental glacial outwash	Pleistocene	19; 20; 22; 23; 25; 26; 27; 28
glacial till (Qgt)	continental glacial till	Pleistocene	23; 24; 25
glacial outwash (Qga[t])	advance glacial outwash	Pleistocene	28

Source: Washington Department of Natural Resources 2019

3.3. Soils

The LoC contains 18 soil units that correlate with topographic and landform trends discussed in Section 3.2 (Exhibit 3-2). Soils mapped south of the Sammamish River in Zones 15 through 18 form in Pleistocene glacial sediments. Soils near the Sammamish River in Zones 19 and 20 primarily form in more recent Holocene sediments. Similar to the southern LoC, soils north of Zone 19 form in Pleistocene glacial sediments.

All 18 soil units form in four categories of sediment: (1) Holocene alluvium; (2) Pleistocene glacial outwash; (3) Pleistocene glacial till; and, (4) Pleistocene glacial lake deposits. The latter three were deposited during or not long after the LoC was glaciated. After deposition ceased, landforms stabilized and weathered in place, causing robust horizonation and observable soil structure. Holocene alluvium was deposited on low-lying landforms active throughout the last 10,000, resulting in less-weathered soil profiles lacking easily observable horizonation and soil structure. Soil profiles that form in the four categories of sediment are outlined below.

Exhibit 3-2. Soil Units Mapped within the Limits of Construction

Soil Unit	Landform	Forms in	Age	Zone(s)
Ragnar-Indianola association, moderately steep	eskers; kames; terraces	glacial outwash; glacial drift	Pleistocene	15;16
Arents, Alderwood material, 6 to 15 percent slopes	till plains	glacial basal till	Pleistocene	15; 17
Kitsap silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	terraces	glacial lake deposits with a minor amount of volcanic ash	Pleistocene	17; 18
Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	ridges; hills	glacial drift and/or glacial outwash over dense glaciomarine deposits	Pleistocene	17; 19; 23; 24; 25; 26
Kitsap silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	terraces	glacial lake deposits with a minor amount of volcanic ash	Pleistocene	18
Seattle muck	depressions	grassy organic material	Holocene	19
Snohomish silt loam	flood plains	alluvium	Holocene	19; 21
Puget silty clay loam	flood plains	recent alluvium	Holocene	19
Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	kames; eskers; moraines	sandy and gravelly glacial outwash	Pleistocene	19
Indianola loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	eskers; kames; terraces	sandy glacial outwash	Pleistocene	19; 22; 23
Earlmont silt loam	flood plains	diatomaceous earth	Holocene	19; 20
Lynnwood loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	outwash plains; terraces	glacial outwash	Pleistocene	23
Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	kames; eskers; moraines	sandy and gravelly glacial outwash	Pleistocene	24
Indianola loamy sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes	eskers; kames; terraces	sandy glacial outwash	Pleistocene	26
McKenna gravelly silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	drainageways; depressions	basal till	Pleistocene	26
Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	eskers; moraines; kames	sandy and gravelly glacial outwash	Pleistocene	26; 27; 28; 29
Norma loam	depressions; drainageways	alluvium	Pleistocene	27; 28

Soil Unit	Landform	Forms in	Age	Zone(s)
Custer fine sandy loam	outwash plains	glacial outwash	Pleistocene	28

Source: Soil Survey Staff 2019

Holocene alluvium-derived soils are found on floodplains, depressions, and drainageways in Zones 19, 20, 27, and 28 (see Exhibit 3-2). A typical soil profile of a floodplain soil contains an organic A horizon of dark grayish brown silt loam (0 to 33 centimeters [cm] below surface); a C horizon of gray and bluish gray silt loam (30 to 76 cm below surface); followed by poorly to well decomposed organic debris (76 to 152 cm below surface). Holocene alluvium-derived soils are often highly stratified with alternating bands of sand and silt, and lack pebbles or cobbles. The western boundary of Zone 19 contains mapped floodplain soils that form in diatomaceous earth, resulting in siliceous-rich and light-colored silt loam with a firm soil structure.

Glacial outwash-derived soils are found on outwash plains, terraces, eskers, kames, moraines, ridges, hills, drainageways, and depressions in Zones 15 through 17 and Zones 22 through 29 (see Exhibit 3-2). A typical soil profile contains an organic A horizon of dark grayish brown loamy sand (0 to 15 cm below surface); a B horizon of yellowish brown sand (15 to 69 cm below surface); and, a C horizon of pale brown sand (69 to 152 cm below surface). Glacial outwash-derived soils are typically sandy with strata containing similar-sized grains that have been water sorted during deposition. Sandy textures result in a non-cohesive soil structure.

Glacial till-derived soils are found on till plains, ridges, hills, drainageways, and depressions in Zones 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, and 26 (see Exhibit 3-2). A typical soil profile contains an organic an A horizon of brown sandy loam with 20 percent gravels (0 to 18 cm below surface); a B horizon of yellowish brown sandy loam with 40 percent gravels (18 to 89 cm below surface); and, a C horizon of gray sandy loam with 40 percent gravels (89 to 150 cm below surface). Glacial till-derived soils contain an unsorted mixture of silt to cobble-sized grains. A distinguishing feature is often a yellowish brown or reddish brown B horizon.

Glacial lake-derived soils are found on terraces in Zones 17 and 18 (see Exhibit 3-2). A typical soil profile contains an organic A horizon of grayish brown silt loam (0 to 15 cm below surface); a B horizon of pale brown silty clay loam (15 to 43 cm below surface); a Bg horizon of light gray silty clay loam (43 to 81 cm below surface); and, a C horizon of light brownish gray silty clay (81 to 150 cm below surface). Glacial lake-derived soils are entirely fine grained and lack pebbles or cobbles. They often contain thin laminae reflecting seasonal clay and silt-sized deposition.

3.4. Bore Logs

Numerous bore holes have been drilled within and near the LoC since the 1960s. Bore logs on file at WSDOT detail stratigraphy with specific description of soil color and texture. Sometimes the deposit is classified as construction fill or glacial outwash. Fill is described

as sandy silt with unsorted-sized gravels, and may contain woody debris. Glacial outwash is typically described as sand, often graded, with sorted pebble-sized gravels.

4. Cultural/Historic Background

4.1. Precontact Period

The study area is in the Northwest Coast Culture area, which encompasses lands from Cape Mendocino in Northern California to Yakutat Bay near the Alaska/Canada border that are west of the Cascade Crest. At the time of European contact, Northwest Coast complex hunter-gatherer cultures were characterized by permanent villages, food storage, task specialization, and social stratification (Suttles and Lane 1990). Previous work in the region has focused on explaining changes that led from archaeological cultures lacking permanent villages and food storage to cultures described as exhibiting a Developed Northwest Coast Pattern observed at the time of European contact. To date, there lacks an agreed-upon precontact cultural sequence for the entire Northwest Coast. Cultural sequences used are often based on site location, or sometimes discarded entirely in favor of prehistory organized simply as site data between time intervals (Chatters et al. 2011; Smith and Kopperl 2009). Schalk's (1988) chronology is summarized below, organized by defined chronologic periods: Paleo-Indian (more than 10,000 years BP), Early Old Cordilleran (10,000 to 6000 years BP), Late Old Cordilleran (6000-3000 years BP), and Late Prehistoric (3000 to 200 years BP).

The Paleo-Indian Period reflects the earliest evidence of human occupation of the region. Few sites date to this poorly understood period. Exceptions in Washington include the Manis Mastodon Site (45CA218) near Sequim and the Bishop Clovis Site on Whidbey Island. Manis Site occupation has been dated to ca. 12,000 years BP (Gustafson et al. 1979; Waters et al. 2011). Cultural materials characteristic of this period include bone points (found at the Manis site) and chipped stone points typical of the fluted point tradition. The Paleo-Indian Period is characterized by highly mobile bands with a reliance on terrestrial resources, primarily big-game hunting (Gustafson et al. 1979).

The Early Old Cordilleran is generally coeval with sites and assemblages described as Olcott (10,000 to 4500 years BP), as defined by Croes and Hackenberger (1988), and Cascade on the Columbia Plateau. Site 45KI0757 located in Zone 18 dates to this period (Rooke and Chatters 2009). Cultural materials from the period include leaf-shaped projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, utilized flakes, abraders, hammerstones, and perforated pendants. Stone artifact surfaces are often chemically weathered, with assemblages sometimes assigned to Olcott based on the antiquity suggested by this weathering in otherwise undated deposits (Ferris et al. 2010). Crystalline volcanic rock, which includes dacite, basalt, and rhyolite, dominates raw material types, along with lesser amounts of metasedimentary rock. Dacite is by far the most commonly used raw material for chipped stone artifacts. There is a notable lack of groundstone artifacts, organic remains that include bone and shell, and domestic and architectural features such as hearths from sites

of this age (Morgan 1999). It is unclear what role preservation bias played in recovered artifact assemblages. Site locations and assemblages suggest land use strategies focused in higher elevation, non-marine environments that include upland river terraces near the confluence with major creeks (Kidd 1964; Schalk 1988).

Late Old Cordilleran sites are relatively underrepresented in the Puget Sound region. Cultural materials from sites that date between 6000 and 3000 years BP are largely similar compared to the previous time period, the notable difference being the introduction of cryptocrystalline silicates and microblade technologies into the toolkit. Similar to the Early Old Cordilleran, chipped stone artifact raw material is dominated by crystalline volcanic rock, mostly dacite, and lesser amounts of quartz crystal, cryptocrystalline silicate, and metasedimentary rock. There is a notable presence of groundstone artifacts, middens that include bone and shell, domestic and architectural features such as hearths, and fire-cracked rock compared to older sites in the region. Artifact assemblages suggest an increased dependence on marine resources compared to the reliance on terrestrial resources characterized by earlier assemblages (Schalk 1988).

Late Prehistoric sites are well represented in the Puget Sound region. Sites that exhibit the Developed Northwest Coast Pattern include the Ozette village site (45CA24) near Lake Ozette, and the Tse-whit-zen village (45CA523) in Port Angeles. Cultural materials from these sites have the widest variety of forms including: shouldered, contracting stemmed projectile points; gravers; microblades; ground slate projectile points; bone arming points; net weights; and, harpoons. Stone tool material types are diverse but still focused on crystalline volcanic rock, slate, and a plurality of cryptocrystalline silicates. Food storage and a further reliance on marine resources distinguishes the period, as subsistence changed from forager to collector strategies, transitioning into lifeways observed at the time of European contact (Binford 1980).

4.2. Ethnographic Period

Suttles and Lane (1990:486) document the Duwamish as the traditional occupants of the study area vicinity. Duwamish traditional territory included the Black, Cedar, Green, and White River drainages. The Duwamish thought of these three rivers as one single waterway called *t-hw-duw* or “going inside.” Duwamish villages were located on the shores of Elliott Bay, Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish, and along the banks of the Sammamish River. Specifically, the lands north of I-90 were inhabited by the “Lake Duwamish,” designated by early ethnographers as a people localized between the Duwamish proper and the Snoqualmie. The Sammamish, a band of the Duwamish, held the land between Lake Sammamish and Lake Washington, the nucleus of the current study area, as their traditional territory. The Duwamish spoke the southern dialect of Lushootseed, one of two Coast Salish languages (Suttles and Lane 1990).

Similar to other Native American peoples in the region, a seasonal settlement and subsistence pattern was employed to take advantage of important resource areas. Winter villages were composed of cedar plank houses and hand-hewn cedar longhouses. Temporary settlements shifted systematically through particular, seasonal resource

locations. The native people harvested the numerous anadromous fish, non-salmonid fish, shellfish, local terrestrial mammals, and edible plants for sustenance, utilitarian goods, and medicine (Castile 1985; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Several locales along the eastern shore of Lake Washington were designated in the Duwamish language, as recorded and mapped by ethnographer T.T. Waterman (1922). Waterman discusses six named places in the study area vicinity, including 1) *Ts!Ebta'lt^u* ("elderberry's house"), a level area at the mouth of Swamp Creek at Lake Washington; 2) *TuLq!a'b*, which describes Swamp Creek, though one Waterman informant indicated that in the present tense means "the other side of something"; 3) *TL!ahwa'dis* ("something growing or sprouting"), a village on the north shore of Lake Washington near the mouth of the Sammamish River; 4) *Cxa'tcugwEs* ("where the lake become elongated"), which refers to the shape of the north shore of Lake Washington; 5) *sts!ap* ("meandering"), referring to Squawk Slough, east of the study area, which has been dredged and channelized; and 6) *TE'btubi^u* ("loamy place"), referring to a creek at Juanita near the south portion of the study area.

Additional named areas along the eastern shore of Lake Washington include the mouth of May Creek, known as *Cbal't^u*, meaning the "place where things are dried," and *P!E'swi*, or "pressed, crowded back" (Waterman 1922). Additional information related to Native American place names in the general study area can be found in a number of studies (see Bundy 2009; Waterman 1922; WSDOT 2006). Overall, villages derived their names most commonly from geographical landmarks, such as *Sa'tsakaL* ("water at head of a bay"), but also from spiritual beings and localized activities, such as *Hwa 'utsegwiL* ("to carry a canoe over") (Waterman 1922; Bundy 2009; WSDOT 2006).

The signing of the Point Elliott Treaty in 1855 assigned the Duwamish to the Port Madison Reservation on the Kitsap Peninsula, within the traditional territory of a neighboring tribe, the Suquamish. Many Duwamish people from various bands were relocated to reservations, while some filed claims under the Indian Homestead Act, and others joined local non-Indian communities. In 1857, the United States Government established the Muckleshoot Reservation near present day Auburn, Washington. Many South Coast Salish resisted relocation and remained on traditional land while engaging in the non-Indian economy. Today, the Muckleshoot Tribe is accepted as the tribal successor of a majority of the displaced Duwamish bands (Castile 1985; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe 2019).

4.3. Historic Period

4.3.1. City of Kirkland Historic Overview

Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. With early development checked by the national depression of 1893, the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354 (City of Kirkland 2016). The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the study area or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and

the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II.

After the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. In this period, regional developers

...focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 [now I-90] corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased (City of Kirkland 2016).

By the late 1960s, Kirkland, Bellevue, and Redmond were known as Seattle's Eastside, composed of middle-class populations forming suburban Seattle communities. In 1968, Kirkland merged with nearby Houghton, and 20 years later, the town annexed Juanita and Rose Hill (Stein 1998).

4.3.2. City of Bothell Historic Overview

Initial Euro-American settlement in the Bothell area dates to 1870, when then British immigrant George Rutter Wilson established a homestead along the Sammamish River. The greatest barrier to local settlement was the dense forest common to the region. In 1882 a logging camp was established within today's Bothell, which began the arduous process of timber removal. With the addition of semi-regular steamship travel on the Sammamish River, itself an important artery supporting local Euro-American settlement, development slowly progressed (City of Bothell 1995).

As land was cleared, Bothell transformed into a small agricultural community. In 1885, Pennsylvanian David Bothell purchased 80 acres, establishing a shingle mill and a boarding house. Bothell's first school was soon established on land donated by Bothell, and in 1888, Bothell platted the townsite. During that same year, the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad reached the area, sparking a local development boom that attracted new settlers and the construction of new mills (Costa et al. 2017).

By 1900, Bothell was a small but productive rural district. At that time, it contained an area of approximately 450 acres with a population of about 500. The township's early 20th century development was dependent on logging and agriculture, with products shipping by boat along the Sammamish River to Lake Washington, then to settlements along the shoreline and Seattle. There were few local roads by this period, and passengers traveling to and from Bothell arrived on boats (City of Bothell 1995). In 1912, the brick-paved Pacific Highway from Seattle reached Bothell, and the roadway would soon extend to Everett, adding a vital overland transportation corridor that supported Bothell's development.

Stringtown, a small, rural farm and residential division associated with early Bothell, received its name from six dwellings arranged in a linear fashion during construction. The area, historically a swampy wetland, was drained by the construction of a log flume in the 1880s, enabling settlers to build their homes along the Sammamish slough. Stringtown was

located in the southern portion of what is now the UW campus, southeast of downtown Bothell (BOLA Architecture 2017; Wilma 2003).

The Bothell-Everett Road, built initially as State Highway No. 1, was paved by 1926, long before the Seattle-Everett section of Highway 99. It linked Bothell to Everett and Bellingham and beyond to northwest Washington communities. The slowly-developing road system supported local commercial and residential growth, though small farmsteads remained intact prior to World War II. Impacted by the Great Depression, and still rural in character, Bothell grew slowly through the 1930, reaching a population of fewer than 800 residents by 1940 (City of Bothell 1995).

Since World War II, Bothell has transitioned both socially and economically from a rural district to a more suburban setting. Over the last four decades, the development of Bothell's technology corridor, the construction of the I-405 corridor, and the construction of the UW campus have given the area its own robust local economy and identity (City of Bothell 1995).

4.3.3. Study Area Subdivisions Historic Overview

The south portion of the study area contains two potential historic districts. Windsor Vista Division 1, a housing subdivision west of I-405, has nine historic-age single-family residences that form contributing or non-contributing resources associated with a potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) district. The smaller Queensgate Division 1 subdivision, adjacent to the east side of I-405, has three resources within the study area that date to the same era as the development of Windsor Vista Division 1. Although there is less historic information available about the Queensgate subdivision, it expresses the same historically-significant patterns and architectural characteristics as its nearby Windsor Vista counterparts. Sections 6.3, 6.6, and 6.19.16 discuss these properties in greater detail, and Appendix B provides Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms for the associated properties.

The Windsor Vista subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The first phase of the development, known as Division 1, received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision, Divisions 2 and 3, were approved in November 1967 and June 1968 (King County 1967; King County 1968).

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises (Commerce 1930).

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the *Seattle Times* provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence subdivision

(Seattle Times 1966a). Tract homes were reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000, to be sold under Federal Housing Authority (FHA) terms with a minimum down payment. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted as stating that the new subdivision “...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area.”

The following month, the *Times* reported that ground was broken. A December 1966 article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at his new subdivision, next to the headline “Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way” (Seattle Times 1966b). The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as “ranch-style, rustic and contemporary,” and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. FHA terms were again noted, and homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian’s construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction. In the article, Deverian commented on the community amenities of his subdivision, stating that:

We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April.

Notably, the article includes a brief description of previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and homes of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista’s grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, again reported by the *Seattle Times* (Seattle Times 1967). Six model homes were open to prospective buyers, and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the *Times* stated:

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are offered in 18 different elevations. Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes.

By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the *Times*, with an artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled single-family residence (Seattle Times 1968). Among the features highlighted in the ads are the low down payment and FHA terms available for home buyers. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, and roads in Division 3 were complete (USGS 1968).

Both nationally and locally, postwar suburbanization was influenced by a wide variety of trends. During the 1960s, Kirkland’s population surged by 150 percent, from 6,025 in 1960 to 15,070 by 1970. During the 1970s, the city population growth slowed dramatically, to just 25 percent by 1980, or about 4,000 new residents. Nearby Bothell’s population also

grew, though with a smaller overall population than Kirkland. Population growth and an associated lack of new housing, noted by developer Deverian in the *Seattle Times* in November 1966, would have influenced new patterns of community planning such as subdivision and suburban development within the study area, away from the Seattle city core. (*Seattle Times* 1966; City of Kirkland 2003).

Large-scale transportation projects, ignited nationally by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956, are also associated with 1960s subdivision development in the study area. Substantial mid-1960s improvements to I-405 to accommodate the continued regional growth likely influenced land acquisition by local developers like Deverian, where parcels of generally undeveloped land adjacent to a major roadway were ideal for subdivision development. The overall impact of the American age of the automobile in the postwar era, another national phenomenon, is associated with transportation infrastructure improvements, the rise of the suburban commuter, and the acquisition and design of subdivision land in formerly rural areas far from city cores. Each of these social, economic, and land use factors that shaped postwar subdivision growth is present in both study area-associated subdivisions (TRB 2012).

The presence of the FHA in the *Seattle Times* reporting and advertisements related to Windsor Vista is also notable. The FHA-backed mortgages and loans associated with home purchase were available to Windsor Vista homebuyers. While the FHA did not provide loans directly, the federal program insured the mortgages provided by private financial institutions, but only if the investments were determined to be economically sound. Under FHA rules, older neighborhoods were often deemed less economically stable, whereas new suburban development such as Windsor Vista were often rated as more economically practical. As a result, the lender's risk was reduced given the federal protection against loss from homeowner default. Accordingly, the FHA had a significant direct effect on postwar housing, supporting the postwar dream of individual home ownership and dramatically increasing the number of individuals who were eligible to purchase a home (Seattle Times 1966a; Seattle Times 1967; Seattle Times 1968; TRB 2012).

The time between 1945 and 1975 proved to be the most productive period in American history for overall housing construction starts. By 1970, the simple majority of Americans lived in suburbs rather than cities or rural areas. The white population in large cities declined by almost half during the postwar period to 1970 as the suburbs expanded. Overall, housing and employment segregation informed the flow of population from cities to suburbs, and today the Kirkland-Bothell area has a large majority white population. Houses in the suburbs were typically more expensive than dwellings in cities, and income levels are likely one factor in this racial distribution trend. Research into the demographic composition of Windsor Vista and Queensgate residents during its formative period may contribute to an increased understanding of the social and economic forces and associated historic significance behind the establishment of both study-area associated subdivisions (City of Kirkland 2003; TRB 2012).

4.4. Traditional Cultural Properties

Initiating tribal consultation and determining the study area, in addition to this cultural resources survey, demonstrate WSDOT's efforts in complying with federal regulations. Continuing tribal consultation may help identify any NRHP-eligible Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Using DAHP's WISAARD database, AHS attempted to identify any documented TCPs, but a search did not yield information that helps characterize the potential for such resources in the vicinity of the Project.

To date, tribal consultation has not identified any TCPs within the study area. However, the Lake Washington area experienced high density precontact use as part of the Coast Salish tradition (Bundy 2009). Several potentially significant areas with place names were recorded by ethnographer T.T. Waterman in the early 1920s (Waterman 1922) (see Section 4.2). It is unknown if Waterman's locations represent TCPs to culturally-associated Native people, but the data may yield information regarding TCPs in or in close proximity to the study area. Waterman's 1922 work addresses place names in the broader Seattle/Puget Sound region. Bundy (2009) also includes an expanded place name discussion relative to the broader I-405 corridor program.

4.5. Previous Investigations in or Near the Study Area

The DAHP WISAARD database lists one cultural resources investigation that encompasses the study area, and two studies that include significant portions of the study area. A total of 32 studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the study area (Exhibit 4-1). The previous phased investigation that overlaps the current study area was completed by AHS, which supported WSDOT's I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Widening Project (Bundy 2009). The 2009 report provides baseline data for cultural resources investigations along the associated I-405 corridor. WSDOT's 2005 study for the I-405, SR 520 to SR 522 Kirkland Nickel Project provided additional data for the south and central portions of the study area (WSDOT 2005). In 1995, the City of Bothell sponsored a historic resources survey, a comprehensive update of previous studies that identified historic built environment resources then 50 years or older within the city limits and a broader planning area (Knapp 1995). The document, which identified potential historic districts and potential NRHP-eligible individual resources, provided baseline data for Project-associated historic built environment resources. Similarly, in 2016, the City of Kirkland produced a historic resources survey that studied residential development between 1945 and 1965, and that discussed the development of the south study area vicinity (City of Kirkland 2016).

Exhibit 4-1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations within One Mile of Study Area

Reference	Project	Investigation Type	Size
Knapp 1995	City of Bothell, Historic Resources Inventory	Historic Resources Survey	

Reference	Project	Investigation Type	Size
Naoi Goetz 1995	Archaeological Resources Assessment of the University of Washington, Bothell Branch and Cascadia Community College Collocation Project at the Truly Farms/Stringtown Site, Bothell, Washington	Survey	
Naoi Goetz 1997	Results of a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tolt Pipeline No. 2, Phase IV Project	Survey	
Blukis Onat 2002b	Field Investigations at 22916 Bothell-Everett Highway, Bothell	Data Recovery ~ 1 acre	
Iverson 2003	FINAL - 124th Avenue Northeast Roadway Improvement Project Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural Places Assessment	Survey	
Cooper 2004	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Cedar Survey Grove Park Project		
Naoi Goetz 2004	DRAFT: Bothell Connector Project, Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix E, Cultural Resources Assessment	Survey	
WSDOT 2005	I-405, SR 520 to SR 522 Kirkland Nickel Project Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Discipline Report and Supplemental Analysis, Appendix M	Survey	
Crisson 2006	Letter to Steve Shipe Regarding SR 522: University of Washington Bothell/Cascadia Community College South Access Project	Survey	
Gillis 2006	Archaeological Resources and Monitoring and Review Survey of Geotechnical Borings and Test Pit Monitoring Brightwater Treatment System		
Schumacher 2006	Archaeological Survey for North Creek Trail	Survey	
Earley 2008	Cultural Resources Assessment of the SR 527 240 th Street SE to 228th Street SE Project, Bothell	Survey	20.25
Hoyt 2008	Cultural Resources Survey for the Brightwater Reclaimed Water Pipeline Section 2	Survey	~15.5 acres
O'Brien 2008	Historic Resource Inventory of Railway MP 0.00 to 1.86 for the BNSF King County Abandonment Project ADDENDUM Report	Historic Structures Survey	1.86 mile segment
Tingwall 2008	Cultural Resources Report for the North Creek Interceptor and Olympus Meadows Trunk Sewer Improvements	Survey	6.27 acres

Reference	Project	Investigation Type	Size
Bundy 2009	Interstate 405 Corridor Survey: Phase III I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project	Survey	
Rooke and Chatters 2009	Data Recovery at 45KI757, An Olcott Isolate, King County, Washington	Data Recovery	Less than 1 acre
Dellert et al. 2013	Cultural Resources Inventory for the North Creek Forest Project Parcels A, B and D, City of Bothell	Survey	41.61 acres
Merrill 2013	Sammamish Side Channel Project	Survey	15 acres
Rooke 2013	Archaeological Assessment for the Horse Creek Relocation Project	Survey	1 acre
Baldwin 2014a	Cultural Resources Review for the SB1796 AT&T Mobility Bothell Hollyhills Project, Bothell	Survey	
Baldwin 2014b	Cultural Resources Review 240th Street SE Bridge Replacement Project, Bothell WA	Survey	
Huntington Steinkraus 2014	Cultural Resource Survey and Limited Subsurface Testing for the Vinterra Housing Development Project.	Survey	35 acres
Stipe 2014	Braeton Woods Cultural Resource Investigation	Survey	17.6 acres
ESA 2015	Historic and Cultural Resources Eastside Rail Corridor Regional Trail Master Plan Project	Survey	
Scott 2015	Historic, Cultural and Archaeological Resources Assessment Bothell Way NE	Survey	5.17 acres
City of Kirkland 2016	Kirkland Historic Resources Survey: 1945-1965 Residences	Historic Resources Survey	Citywide
Costa et al. 2017	Cultural Resources Assessment for the North Creek Forest Project, Bothell, Washington	Survey	21.8
Viloudaki 2018	Cultural Resources Assessment for the NE 188th Street Non-Motorized Improvements Project, Bothell, King County, Washington	Survey	18 acres
Carroll 2019	Cultural Resources Survey for the Woodinville Community Facility Bedroom Addition Project, King County, Washington	Survey	
Ives and Stcherbinine 2019	Cultural Resources Survey Research Design for the Washington State Department of Transportation's I-405 Corridor Program: SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project, King and Snohomish Counties, Washington	Research Design	5.27 mile segment of I-405

Reference	Project	Investigation Type	Size
Lockwood 2019	Canyon Park Tract 24 Project Cultural Resources Survey	Survey	13 acres

4.6. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources near the Study Area

Exhibit 4-2 provides a list of the 15 previously-recorded archaeological resources in the study area vicinity. Several hundred previously-recorded historic built environment resources are within the high density urban/suburban environment within 1 mile of the study area, most of which have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Built environment resources are not presented in Exhibit 4-2.

Exhibit 4-2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within One Mile of Study Area

Site/Property Number	DAHP Site Type	NRHP Status	Reference
45KI0012	Pre Contact Camp, Pre Contact Lithic Material	Undetermined	Thomas 1977
45KI0072	Pre Contact Camp/ Pre Contact Lithic Material	Undetermined	Chatters 1982
45KI0132	Pre Contact Lithic Material	Determined not eligible	Rinck 2018
45KI0756	Multicomponent/ Historic debris scatter and Pre Contact Lithic Material	Undetermined	Kanaby 2007a
45KI0857	Historic Cemetery		Anderson 2010
45KI1112	Historic Railroad Properties	Undetermined	Hoyt and Lockwood 2012
45KI1130	Historic Residential Structure	Determined not eligible	Dellert 2012
45KI1191	Historic Debris Scatter	Potentially eligible	Gerrish 2014
45KI1345	Historic Cairn/rock feature	Undetermined	Ferris 2017
45KI1347	Historic Debris Scatter	Determined not eligible	Boersema 2017
45KI1382	Pre Contact Isolate	Determined not eligible	Rinck 2018
45SN0331	Pre Contact Lithic Material	Undetermined	Blukis Onat 2002a
45SN0369	Historic homestead	Potentially eligible	Naoi Goetz 2003

Site/Property Number	DAHP Site Type	NRHP Status	Reference
45SN0376	Pre Contact Lithic Material	Undetermined	Nelson and LeTourneau 2004
45SN0459	Multicomponent/Historic debris scatter and Pre Contact Lithic Material	Undetermined	Kanaby 2007c

DAHP=Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; NRHP=National Register of Historic Places

4.7. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

A total of 15 previously-recorded cultural resources are located within the study area. The single archaeological site, 45KI0757, has been determined not eligible for the NRHP by DAHP. The remaining 14 resources within the study area are historic built environment resources. Each previously recorded historic built environment resource was resurveyed as part of the Project (Exhibit 4-3).

Two previously recorded historic built environment resources qualify as historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA. Property 40731, the Shaw House, was determined NRHP eligible in 2005 by DAHP, while property 39187, the Chase House, was listed in the NRHP in 1990. As part of the study, the Shaw House has been reevaluated and is recommended as NRHP eligible. Neither resource would be impacted by the Project.

Exhibit 4-3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

Study Area Zone	Site/Property Number	DAHP Site Type	NRHP Status	Reference
17	282698	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011i
17	357033	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011f
17	370319	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011d
17	382500	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011g
17	414214	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011a
17	446242	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011e
17	451878	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011h
17	467030	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011c
17	474787	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011b
17	639202	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011j
18	40731	Historic Residential Structure	Determined eligible 2005; reevaluated in 2019 and recommended eligible	Gray 2004
18	283108	Historic Residential Structure	Undetermined	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011k
18	45KI0757	Pre Contact Lithic Material	Determined not eligible	Kanaby 2007b
19	644373	Historic Residential Structure	Determined not eligible 2017	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011l; Trexler 2017
21	39187	Historic Residential Structure	NRHP listed 1990	Dean 1988

DAHP=Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; NRHP=National Register of Historic Places

5. Cultural Resource Survey Research Design

5.1. Objectives

The objective of this study is to assist WSDOT in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, by the location and preliminary characterization of both previously and as-yet unidentified cultural resources within the study area as defined by the PA for WSDOT's I-405 corridor improvements (WSDOT 2008a). Cultural resources will be assessed in accordance with the Guidelines (WSDOT 2008b).

5.2. Expectations

5.2.1. Archaeological Probability/Predictive Model

The Guidelines establish levels of archaeological probability based on environmental variables and historic-era land-use. Areas of high archaeological probability include gently sloped (0 to 10 percent) areas and locations within 200 feet of water sources. Areas of moderate archaeological probability include moderate slopes (10 to 30 percent) and areas more than 200 feet from water sources. Low probability areas are those characterized by steep slopes (greater than 30 percent) or those located far from water sources (WSDOT 2008b).

A search of DAHP's WISAARD database was undertaken to determine if cultural resources have been previously identified within or near the resource evaluation area. The DAHP predictive model indicated that the highest probability for cultural resources is at the confluence of North Creek and the Sammamish River near the I-405/SR 522 interchange and in proximity to Swamp Creek and its tributaries at the north end of the study area.

Regarding the expected probability of historic built environment resources, pre-field comparison of WISAARD results to current aerial imagery of the study area and current King and Snohomish Assessor data for study area parcels indicates some demolition of historic resources for new development or parkland restoration, especially in the areas of the UW campus, the 112th Avenue NE area in the vicinity of the City of Bothell's North Creek Forest, and the area east of North Creek Forest, on the east side of the I-405 corridor in the former location of the Monte Villa Farm complex. Field survey results were expected to confirm the loss of some study area historic built environment resources.

5.3. Area Surveyed

The study area is 646.8 acres in size and the entire LoC is approximately 216 acres, which includes paved surfaces of the existing roadways. Approximately 97 acres of the LoC is unpaved and was surveyed in 2019.

5.4. Methods

5.4.1. Research and Documentation

Prior to fieldwork, AHS personnel conducted a literature review for the Project vicinity through the DAHP WISAARD database for recorded cultural resources within and in the vicinity of the study area. Background research included a review of online historical narratives and historic maps of the study area, as well as records and reports on file in the AHS library and available through the EWU John F. Kennedy Library, and interlibrary loan. Additional online research resources were reviewed, including General Land Office survey plats and federal land patent records archived by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and historic topographical quadrangles maintained by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) (BLM 2019; USGS 1950).

The DAHP WISAARD data was supported by background research of the study area historic built environment, which consisted of review of historic maps, historic narratives, and secondary source materials including a 1995 historic resource inventory for the City of Bothell and a 2016 historic resources survey produced by the City of Kirkland, which documented the municipality's built environment from 1945 to 1965 (City of Bothell 1995; City of Kirkland 2016). A substantial amount of documentation for King County historic built environment resources, including original Assessor property data forms and photographs taken shortly after the construction of most resources, was compiled at the State of Washington's Puget Sound Regional Archive on May 29, 2019, and background research was performed at the Snohomish County Assessor's Office on May 30, 2019, to support online assessor property data (Snohomish County 2019). Additional background research was performed online, accessing the *Seattle Times* archive, while online US census data as well as review of supplementary historic newspapers was also undertaken.

During the survey, descriptive survey and excavation notes were recorded and representative photographs taken depicting landscape appearance. Project-associated historic built environment resources were also photographed, and architectural descriptions were recorded during field survey and supported by archived assessor data. All photographs, field notes, maps, correspondence, and other records generated during this study are on file at the AHS office in Cheney.

5.4.2. Archaeological Potential Zones

The overall archaeological survey of the I-405 corridor program has been guided by a 2009 map set illustrating archaeological potential within the WSDOT right of way along I-405 from SR 520 to I-5, and an associated map set illustrating 39 archaeological potential zones along I-405 (Bundy 2009). The original 39 defined zones include all of the I-405 Corridor area between I-5 and SR 520.

The 39 zones are in three broad categories of archaeological potential defined in Task IV of the PA (WSDOT 2008a). The three broad zone categories are unrestricted zones, fill zones, and restricted zones, as defined below.

- *Unrestricted Zones* are locations where Holocene-age native surfaces and post-glacial soils and sediments have been removed entirely. The design-builder may locate any ground-disturbing project element in an Unrestricted Zone without any further cultural resources review [per PA Task IV.C.3, see WSDOT 2008a].
- *Fill Zones* are locations identified as having deep fill, where native soils and possibly buried surfaces still may be present under the fill. Each fill zone was labeled on a map with a number indicating the estimated depth of fill. The design-builder may locate any ground disturbing project element in a Fill Zone when design indicates disturbance will not exceed three-quarters (3/4) of the total fill depth (to account for over-excavation). A sub-category of the *Fill Zones* is *Road Prism Fill Zones* which are locations identified as having deep fill, where native soils and possibly buried surfaces still may be present under the road prism. Ground disturbing work beyond the demonstrated depth of the road prism requires archaeological review [per PA Task IV.C.4, see WSDOT 2008a].
- *Restricted Zones* are locations with little to no previous ground disturbance and native sediments and buried surfaces are likely to be present. The design-builder may NOT locate any ground-disturbing project element, regardless of the depth of the projected ground disturbance, in a Restricted Zone until it is reviewed and approved (in email or letter) by the WSDOT in consultation with interested and affected tribes and DAHP [per PA Task IV.C.5, see WSDOT 2008a].

According to the Guidelines, once archaeological potential zone maps are completed, all appropriate resource evaluation areas will undergo further archaeological review in the form of: (1) 100 percent pedestrian survey of all areas not covered by impervious surfaces; and (2) subsurface exploration in the form of shovel/auger tests of all unpaved areas, outside of unrestricted zones, through a “phased” approach (i.e., in 33 percent increments). Per the Guidelines, initial testing of 33 percent of the proposed shovel test locations will be completed during the initial phase of fieldwork.

Of the 39 original zones, portions of 15 zones (from the north end of Zone 15 to Zone 29) are included within the current Project study area. Zone boundaries and their potential for cultural resources were initially defined in Bundy (2009). Some of these zone classifications have been revised based on the current Project plans and known stratigraphic integrity. Portions of the study area extending beyond the previously defined archaeological potential zones were included within the adjacent zone on the same landform. When landforms were different, in most cases involving creeks, the closest similar archaeological potential zone is used, or a restricted zone requiring shovel testing. This adjustment is explicitly stated in subsequent zone discussions. Descriptions of sediments mapped within the study area are derived from the United States Department of Agriculture’s Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

5.4.3. Pedestrian Survey

A pedestrian survey was conducted within the LoC Survey, shovel testing, and deep testing were limited to LoC and proposed Project features. Some Project features, such as paving overlay, have no associated subsurface disturbance and are confined to existing paved surfaces. Survey did not occur on those portions of the LoC covered by paved surfaces,

inundated areas, areas with impenetrable vegetation, and where slope exceeds 30 percent. Pedestrian survey transects were no wider than 10 meters (m).

5.4.4. Historic Built Environment Survey

An intensive-level survey of the historic built environment was conducted, which included historic structures within the adjacent parcel or within 200 feet of the study area, whichever is closer, per the PA. State of Washington Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms were prepared for historic-age resources and other historic age resources identified during the field survey. Previously-recorded buildings were updated, if the most recent recordation was greater than 10 years of age or if new information regarding the resource had become available. A survey cut-off date of 1975 was applied to study area historic structures in order to capture resources that may become 50 years of age during the final phase of project-related construction (currently projected as 2025).

5.4.5. Shovel Testing

A shovel testing (ST) strategy was formulated based on expected potential for intact landforms and buried cultural resources. This strategy was based upon: (1) the framework for fieldwork provided in the Guidelines (WSDOT 2008b); (2) the archaeological potential zone maps (Bundy 2009); and, (3) the results of previous subsurface investigations within or in proximity to the I-405 right of way (Ives et al. 2016; Rooke and Chatters 2009; Smith et al. 2014; Thomas and Jones 2006).

A ST grid was created with ArcMap 10.6 GIS software with proposed shovel tests plotted across unpaved portions of the LoC with an interval base on predicted site probability (Exhibit 5-1). For areas within the LoC with a high probability for cultural resources, STs were plotted at 10 m intervals (ca. 30 m intervals for 33 percent). Medium probability areas were tested in 20 m intervals (ca. 60 m intervals for 33 percent). Low probability areas were tested in 30 m intervals (ca. 90 m intervals for 33 percent). If larger samples were needed (i.e., 66 percent, 99 percent), additional STs were excavated on the same grid as the 33 percent sample but at shorter intervals (see Exhibit 5-1). For example, in high probability areas, ca. 20 m intervals were used for sampling 66 percent of a zone and ca. 10 m intervals for a 99 percent sample, etc. Using a shovel test grid ensured systematic testing while incrementally (i.e., 33 percent, 66 percent, 99 percent) sampling areas following the Guidelines' methodology for each probability class (i.e., low, medium, and high).

Exhibit 5-1. Shovel Testing Intervals by Sample Size and Site Probability within the Unpaved Portions of the Limits of Construction

Site Probability	Testing Interval per Guidelines	Testing Interval for 33 Percent Sample	Testing Interval for 66 Percent Sample	Testing Interval for 99 Percent Sample
Low	10 m	30 m	20 m	10 m
Medium	20 m	60 m	40 m	20 m
High	30 m	90 m	60 m	30 m

Based on the site probability model, 117 STs were originally plotted within the LoC for the 33 percent sample survey. Each ST measured approximately 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to intact Pleistocene sediments, when possible. In cases where the base of Holocene sediments (or the base of compacted fill) were not reached by 1.0 m below surface (the physical limits of shovel excavation) and where deeper ground disturbance is proposed, a 10-cm-diameter bucket auger was used to excavate deeper within the shovel test. Auger sampling reached approximately 3 m (10 feet) below surface (as field conditions allowed). All excavated sediments were screened through 0.25-inch-mesh hardware cloth. Each ST was numbered consecutively from south to north (ST 1, ST 2, etc.). Each ST was backfilled immediately upon completion of recording paperwork.

5.4.6. Deep Testing

The LoC is aligned along active transportation corridors, situated in an extensively modified landscape. Based on the results of previous investigations (geotechnical boring, cultural resource investigations, soil surveys), it was anticipated that many of the proposed shovel/auger tests would not penetrate through fill, or reach the base of Holocene deposits to identifiable Pleistocene deposits. The construction of selected Project features would disturb native sediments at a depth beyond the limits of shovel and hand auger testing. Excavation for segments of retaining walls requiring pilings are expected to be 30 feet deep, with tie-backs expected to be about 80 to 100 feet deep where necessary. Bridge foundations at the I-405/SR 522 interchange would be up to 150 feet deep. The installation of mechanically stabilized earth for the foundation and backfill of retaining walls, whether stabilized by piles or cast in place, is expected to remove up to 5 feet of native sediments. Pond construction is expected to disturb sediments up to 18 feet. Constructing fish passages in the vicinity of Par Creek has the potential to disturb deeply buried Holocene sediments. Pleistocene-age sediments may not be identified in these areas during shovel testing of the upper ca. 3 feet (1 m) and additional hand-augered depths. In those cases, deep testing to Pleistocene-age sediments was proposed in accordance with techniques laid out in the Guidelines (WSDOT 2008b). Given the setting and the proposed construction activities, backhoe pits, which provided depth in lieu of linear exposure, were the preferred deep testing methodology to sample deeply buried sediments. Backhoe pit excavation was observed by an archaeologist. Profile walls and back dirt were inspected for cultural materials/features. Pit wall profiles were observed for potential buried intact surfaces and the transition from Holocene to Pleistocene sediments. At least one wall profile from every pit was photographed. All pit stratigraphy and sediments were described. A sample of five 5-gallon buckets was screened from the pit back dirt if excavation reached intact Holocene sediments. Backhoe pits were backfilled immediately upon completion of inspection and documentation.

6. Results

Cultural resources fieldwork consisting of pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and deep testing was conducted by AHS staff between June 3 and July 5, 2019. Staff included Sean Stcherbinine, Ryan Ives, Jennifer Thomas, Julia Furlong, David Mahelona, and Robert Holstine. AHS historian James Jenks conducted field survey of the historic built environment, to include historic-age resources within the adjacent parcel or within 200 feet of the study area, whichever is closer, per the PA. Historic built environment resources were documented in the field on May 30 and May 31, 2019.

This section presents an overview of general results for the study area (including pedestrian survey, subsurface investigation, and built environment survey), followed by more detailed subsections for each zone (from south to north). Specific zone results include field conditions, shovel test results, deep testing results, and associated built environment results. These results are followed by discussion and management recommendations by zone. The discussion section includes NRHP evaluations for Project-associated resources using NRHP criteria A through D, as well as a review of potential impacts to NRHP eligible or listed properties. The determination that an archaeological site or an historic built environment resource is eligible for the NRHP subjects the cultural resource to Section 106 review. If a resource is determined to be NRHP eligible, the lead agency must then decide if the undertaking will impact the resource's significance under its associated criteria and if so, whether it will do so in a manner that will diminish the property's integrity. If the lead agency determines the likelihood of an adverse effect to the eligible or listed property, then the lead agency consults further on appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate that effect to the property.

6.1. Pedestrian Survey Overview

Most unpaved portions of the LoC contain dense vegetation and were surveyed in sinuous walking transects at a 10-minterval. Areas that could not be surveyed or surveyed at a close, 10 m interval are described in the zone-specific subsections of this report. Surface visibility in areas not covered in construction fill was extremely poor at less than 10 percent. Most areas with natural surfaces within the LoC contain thick grasses and dense Himalayan blackberry. One cultural resource, a logging road (45SN0716), was recorded during survey. It is described in the Zone 24 subsection below.

6.2. Subsurface Investigation Overview

The excavation of 117 planned STs represented a 33 percent sample of the study area. STs were excavated in fill, Pleistocene sediments, and Holocene sediments where ground-disturbing activities are planned. After discussions with WSDOT archaeologists, it was decided that areas with observable and intact Holocene sediments would be sampled at 66 percent and a complete 100 percent. The exception to this is Zone 22, where only a 33

percent sample could be excavated (one shovel test) due to steep slopes and limited unpaved surfaces. Several areas contained fill that could not be penetrated with hand tools, as well as extremely thick Holocene sediments that could not be adequately sampled with shovel and hand auger excavation. These areas were targeted for backhoe deep testing.

A total of 266 STs were excavated within the LoC during all sampling phases of the cultural resources investigation. Thirty-one STs were augered after shovel excavation could not penetrate through Holocene sediments. STs were terminated due to Pleistocene sediments, physical limitations due to depth, and cobble impasses. Twenty-one deep testing pits were excavated in the LoC to penetrate through fill or explore Holocene deposits below what could be reached during shovel testing. Deep test pits were generally terminated at the maximum depth the backhoe could physically excavate. No precontact or historic-era cultural materials were observed during shovel testing or deep testing investigations. ST and deep testing data is presented in Attachment A of this report, and findings are summarized in Exhibit 6-1.

Exhibit 6-1. Summary Table of the 2019 Investigations of the Study Area by Zone

Zone	LoC Classification	Acres Surveyed/ Total LoC Acreage	Percentage Sampled ^a	Subsurface Testing Effort	Resources Identified
15	Unrestricted	0/0.85	n/a	n/a	none
16	Fill	0/0.58	n/a	n/a	none
17	Unrestricted	0.83/13.67	n/a	n/a	DAHP properties: 414214, 474787, 467030, 370319, 446242, 357033, 382500, 719421, 451878, 282698, 639202, 719422
18	Unrestricted	9.11/26.04	100%	9 STs and 1 deep testing pit	DAHP properties: 283108, 40731; site 45KI0757 (precontact lithic scatter)
19	Fill	37.95/79.54	100%	57 STs and 13 deep testing pits	DAHP properties: 719423 and 644373
20	Restricted	1.42/1.42	100%	16 STs and 2 deep testing pits	none
21	Restricted	2.68/2.68	n/a	n/a	DAHP property: 39187
22	Fill	0.99/3.62	33% ^b	1 ST	none
23	Unrestricted	17.63/37.75	100% ^c	36 STs and 2 deep testing pits	

Zone	LoC Classification	Acres Surveyed/ Total LoC Acreage	Percentage Sampled^a	Subsurface Testing Effort	Resources Identified
24	Restricted	3.01/3.01	100% ^d	12 STs	site 45SN0716 (historic logging road)
25	Restricted	0.85/0.85	100%	12 STs	none
26	Fill	16.04/39.99	100% ^e	49 STs and 3 deep testing pits	none
27	Restricted	2.29/2.29	100%	31 STs	none
28	Restricted	2.37/2.37	100%	25 STs	none
29	Restricted	1.69/1.69	100%	18 STs	none

n/a=not applicable; LoC=limits of construction; DAHP=Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; ST=shovel test

- ^a Deep test pits counted toward the 100 percent sample volume in areas with deep Holocene sediments. This included the northern boundary of Zone 18 and throughout Zone 19.
- ^b Due to space limitations, only one ST from the 33 percent sample could be excavated in Zone 22.
- ^c All sampled at 100 percent except the area between ST 89 and ST 91, an area of fill inaccessible to backhoe excavation.
- ^d Zone 24 (south) was sampled at 100 percent; topography in Zone 24 (central) and Zone 24 (north) was too steep to attain the 33% sample proposed in the survey plan. Only one ST could be excavated in each of those areas due to steep slopes.
- ^e Excluding areas that could not be tested due to buried utilities.

6.3. Historic Built Environment Survey Overview

Seventeen historic built environment resources were documented during the field survey (Exhibit 6-2). As expected from pre-field research, some built environment resources in DAHP's WISAARD database were observed to have been demolished at some point prior to the field survey. Other resources were noted in WISAARD with multiple property numbers. DAHP has been provided with a list of 10 study area historic built environment resources that have been demolished or had multiple property numbers. For those resources with multiple property numbers, DAHP was informed which property numbers were incorporated into this study. For example, the NRHP-eligible Shaw House was listed in WISAARD with two property numbers. Property 40731 was used in the study as the more recent of the two WISAARD entries, and as the entry with an NRHP eligibility determination. DAHP has advised that multiple listings will be merged.

All of the 14 newly-recorded or updated resources are recommended as not individually eligible for NRHP listing. One additional resource has been recently determined ineligible and did not require an update, and two more resources are historic properties as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA. The historic properties would not be impacted by Project activities.

Two potential historic districts were identified adjacent to both sides of Zone 17 in the south portion of the study area in Kirkland. Nine 1967 single-family residences were observed within the Windsor Vista subdivision, a potential historic district west of I-405, while three 1968 single-family residences were observed in the Queensgate subdivision east of I-405. Section 6.19.17 includes a detailed discussion of the potential historic districts.

Exhibit 6-2. Study Area Historic Built Environment Resources

Adjacent Zone	County	Parcel/Date of Construction	Address	DAHP Property	NRHP Status/Recommendation
17	King	947700-0640 1967	14712 114th Avenue NE	414214	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and non-contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	947700-0650 1967	14720 114th Avenue NE	474787	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	947700-0660 1967	14726 114th Avenue NE	467030	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and non-contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	947700-0670 1967	14732 114th Avenue NE	370319	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and non-contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	947700-0680 1967	14740 114th Avenue NE	446242	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and non-contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	947700-0690 1967	14746 114th Avenue NE	357033	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and non-contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	947700-0700 1967	14754 114th Avenue NE	382500	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	947700-0710 1967	14900 114th Avenue NE	719421	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and

Adjacen t Zone	County	Parcel/Date of Construction	Address	DAHP Property	NRHP Status/ Recommendation
17	King	947700-0720 1967	14906 114th Avenue NE	451878	contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	701600-0070 1968	15219 116th Place NE	282698	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and non-contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	701600-0060 1968	15223 116th Place NE	639202	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and contributing to a potential historic district
17	King	701600-0050 1968	15227 116th Place NE	719422	Unevaluated; recommended not individually eligible and contributing to a potential historic district
18	King	096110-0023 1950	11403 E Riverside Drive	283108	Unevaluated; recommended not eligible, no potential historic district present
18	King	092605-9023 ca. 1915	11807 Woodinville Drive	The Shaw House, 40731	Determined eligible 2005
19/21	King	052605-9057 ca. 1885	UW Bothell Campus	The Chase House, 39187	Listed in the NRHP 1990
19	King	052605-9227 1955	19425 112th Avenue NE	719423	Unevaluated; recommended not eligible, no potential historic district present
19	King	052605-9032 ca. 1910	20115 112th Avenue NE	The Fries House, 644373	Determined not eligible 2017; no potential historic district present

DAHP=Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; NRHP=National Register of Historic Places; UW = University of Washington

Specific architectural descriptions and individual NRHP and historic district eligibility discussions for the resources are included in HPI forms for each property in Attachment B of this report. As most properties had been only minimally recorded previously, 14 HPI forms were substantially updated. One of the remaining previously recorded resources

(property 644373) was revisited in the field but not updated, as the property was determined not eligible for NRHP listing by DAHP in 2017. The remaining two previously-recorded properties (properties 39187 and 40731) have been determined NRHP eligible: property 39187 was listed in the NRHP in 1990, and property 40731 was determined NRHP eligible in 2005. As part of the study, property 40731 was reevaluated and is recommended as NRHP eligible.

6.4. Zone 15 (Unrestricted)

Zone 15 is the southernmost zone in the study area and encompasses the existing I-405 northbound and southbound lanes (see Exhibit 1-2). Surface conditions within the LoC consist of the level, paved surface of I-405 (Exhibits 6-3 and 6-4). Intact, shallow (less than 20 cm below the ground surface) Holocene sediments have been documented to the east of the I-405 northbound lane and outside of the Project's LoC (Bundy 2009). Sediments are mapped as Arents-Alderwood material, which forms in Pleistocene glacial till on plains (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Bundy (2009) classified Zone 15 as Restricted because of the presence of shallow Holocene sediments but concluded the probability was low for the area to contain archaeological resources. The portion of Zone 15 within the LoC is considered "unrestricted" due to the proposed construction involving minimal ground disturbance related to restriping and resurfacing, which is limited to the extant northbound lanes of I-405. Survey was not conducted in the LoC of Zone 15 due to the lack of unpaved surfaces.



Exhibit 6-3. Overview of Zone 15 in the southern project study area, view is to the north.



Exhibit 6-4. Overview of Zone 15 in the southern project study area, view is to the south.

6.5. Zone 16 (Fill)

Zone 16 is in the southern portion of the study area and encompasses the existing I-405 northbound and southbound lanes including the area along Juanita Creek (see Exhibit 1-2). Zone 16 within the LoC consists of a level, paved surface on an elevated fill prism in an area drained by the upper reaches of Juanita Creek (Bundy 2009). The fill prism is situated atop glacial alluvial landforms that abut major creeks in the area, which include eskers and kames. Sediments are mapped as part of the Rasagnar-Indianola association, which forms in Pleistocene glacial outwash on eskers, kames, and terraces (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Survey was not conducted in the LoC of Zone 16 due to the lack of unpaved surfaces. Proposed construction is limited to the repaving of extant northbound lanes of I-405, at the location of the high fill prism above Juanita Creek (Exhibits 6-5 and 6-6). The depth of fill is unknown, and native sediments may be present under the fill layer. As no Project-related disturbances to native sediments are proposed within Zone 16, no shovel testing was conducted.



Exhibit 6-5. Overview of Zone 16 in the southern project study area, view is to the north.



Exhibit 6-6. Overview of Zone 16 in the southern project study area, view is to the south.

6.6. Zone 17 (Unrestricted)

Zone 17 is in the southern portion of the study area. The LoC for this zone consists of a long stretch of the northbound I-405 lane and portions of the southbound I-405 lane that extend north beyond NE 160th Street (see Exhibit 1-2). Survey for this LoC zone was limited to the unpaved portions of the southbound I-405 lane, which totaled less than an acre in area. Surface conditions of the LoC within Zone 17 consist of a level, paved surface and tall grasses adjacent to the road prism. Most of I-405 in Zone 17 cuts through Norway Hill, with the right of way bounded on both sides by steep slopes (Bundy 2009). Previous shovel testing along the southbound lane of I-405 documented disturbed fill over Pleistocene glacial outwash sediments present at 24 cm below ground surface (Bundy 2009) (see Exhibit 1-2). Sediments are mapped as Arents-Alderwood material, which forms in Pleistocene glacial till on upland plains of the south half of the zone, and Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, which forms in sandy Pleistocene glacial outwash on the shoulder of ridges of the north half of the zone (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

Proposed construction is limited to the extant northbound and southbound lanes of I-405, with the installation of stabilized fill and retaining wall pilings adjacent to the southbound lanes of I-405 near the north end of the zone (Exhibits 6-7 through 6-8). No STs were excavated, as no Project-related disturbances to native sediments are proposed within Zone 17.

Twelve historic built environment resources were observed within the study area adjacent to Zone 17 (see Exhibit 1-2). Nine properties associated with the Windsor Vista subdivision are extant on the west side of the I-405, while three properties associated with the Queensgate subdivision are along the east side. The historic resources are composed of single-family residences built in 1967 and 1968 that are typical of subdivision development of the era. None of these resources is considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two NRHP historic districts are likely present, each composed of the residential subdivisions adjacent to each side of I-405 in Zone 17. Six of the 12 historic built environment resources form contributing elements to the historic districts, while the remaining six are non-contributing elements. See Exhibit 6-2 and Section 6.19.16 for detail regarding the built environment resources' NRHP status. Exhibits 6-9 and 6-10 show representative examples of these historic resources (see Attachment B for full descriptions)



Exhibit 6-7. Overview of Zone 17 in the southern project study area, view is to the south.



Exhibit 6-8. Overview of Zone 17 in the southern project study area, view is to the north.



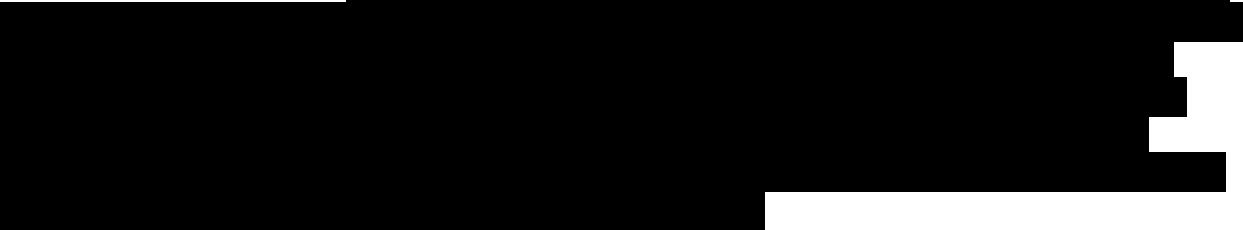
Exhibit 6-9. Property 382500 is within the Windsor Vista subdivision-associated study area. While not NRHP individually eligible, the 1967 single-family residence is an contributing element to a subdivision-based historic district. Property 382500 closely resembles home Model 301, used in late-1960s advertising for the new Windsor Vista development.



Exhibit 6-10. The 1968 dwelling, property 282698, is within the Queensgate subdivision-associated study area. The residence is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is a contributing resource to a potential subdivision-based historic district.

6.7. Zone 18 (Unrestricted)

Zone 18 is in the south-central study area. The LoC for this zone consists of the northbound and southbound I-405 lanes and includes the south bank of the Sammamish River (see Exhibits 1-2 and 1-3; Exhibit 6-11). The area of unpaved surfaces that was surveyed within the LoC totaled 9.11 acres. Surface conditions consist of the paved, level right of way bounded by thin greenbelts that include big leaf maple, hemlock, Himalayan blackberry, and grasses. Topography trends downhill from south to the northern boundary of Zone 18 at the Sammamish River.



Proposed construction is largely limited to the extant northbound and southbound lanes of I-405 for much of the zone, with new construction only in the vicinity of the Sammamish River, where the construction of new bridges is proposed (Exhibit 6-12). Project disturbances up to 150 feet deep in the location of retaining wall and bridge pilings are planned for the new bridge construction. Subsurface investigations were conducted in untested portions of the LoC where these ground-disturbing activities are planned. A total of 14 shovel tests at 10 m intervals were proposed near the south bank of the Sammamish River (Exhibits 6-13, 6-14, and 6-15). However, only nine STs (STs 1-4, 9-14) were excavated due to buried utilities and private property access limitations. Shovel test results are summarized in Exhibit 6-12. The ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. Soils mapped at ST locations are Kitsap silt loam, which forms in Pleistocene lake deposits on terraces (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

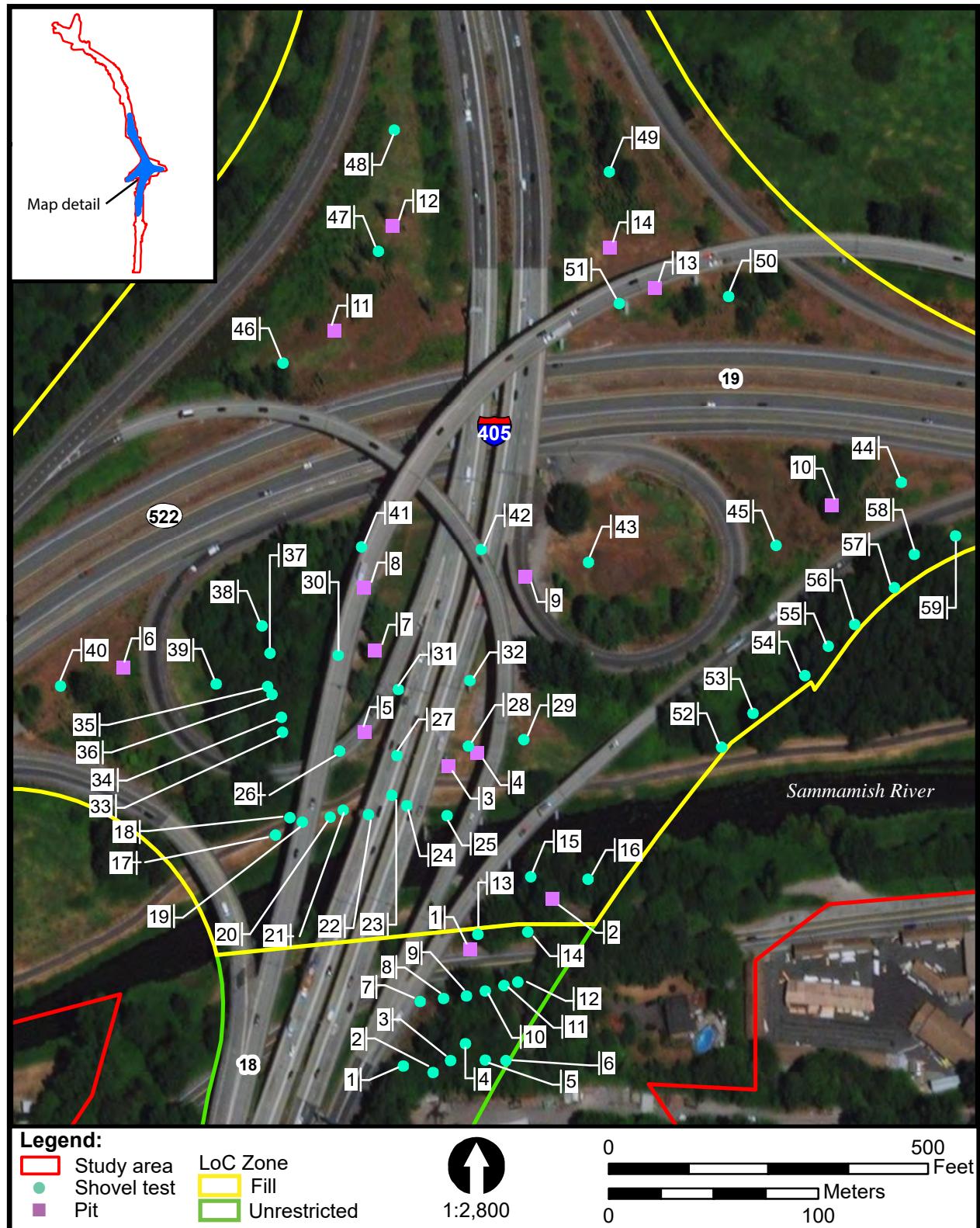


Exhibit 6-11. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of excavation units in zones 18 and 19.



Exhibit 6-12. Overview of Zone 18, view is to the south.



Exhibit 6-13. The ST 12 east wall profile. The ST was excavated to 75 cm below surface, exposing thin Holocene sediments overlying an intact soil profile that forms in Pleistocene glacial outwash. The ST contained no cultural materials. The scale consists of 10-cm long segments.

Exhibit 6-14. Zone 18 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
9	Pleistocene sediments; buried utilities; cobble impasse	69	Pleistocene lake deposits; fill

cmbs=centimeters below surface

The ST excavations exposed profiles of both intact soils and disturbed fill. Intact profiles were similar to Kitsap silt loam, a Pleistocene lake deposit mapped on a terrace south of the Sammamish River. STs 13 and 14 immediately south of the Sammamish River, and below the terrace mentioned above, contained disturbed fill (Exhibit 6-15; see Exhibit 6-13). No cultural resources were observed during ST excavations.

One deep testing pit (Pit 1) was excavated near ST 13 at the northern boundary of Zone 18 (see Exhibit 6-11). Pit 1 was placed at this location because ST 13 contained fill that could not be exhausted with hand tools. This location on a low terrace above the Sammamish River, if intact, was expected to contain Holocene floodplain deposits. Pit 1 was excavated to 2.6 m below surface, exposing road fill sediments overlying intact Holocene floodplain deposits (Exhibit 6-16). Pleistocene sediments were not observed at the Pit 1 location. No cultural resources were observed during deep test excavations.

Two historic built environment resources are adjacent to Zone 18 within the study area (see Exhibit 1-3). Property 283108 is adjacent to the west side of Zone 18, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Attachment B). Additionally, property 283108 is well west of the LoC and a thick screen of mature vegetation stands between the resource and the I-405 corridor. Property 40731 is on the east side of the north portion of Zone 18. The resource (Exhibit 6-17; see Attachment B) is 1906 Craftsman/bungalow single-family residence that was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005. Property 40731 would not be impacted by the Project.



Exhibit 6-15. The ST 13 south wall profile. The ST was excavated down to 110 cm below surface, exposing road fill slope sediments, a tire, and modern debris. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is made of 10-cm long segments.



Exhibit 6-16. Pit 1 west wall profile. Trench 1 was excavated down to 260 cm below surface, exposing road fill slope sediments overlying intact Holocene floodplain deposits. The trench contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is marked with 10-cm long increments.



Exhibit 6-17. Constructed in 1906, property 40731 is an excellent local example of Craftsman/Bungalow style architecture, view is to the south. The brick dwelling maintains good integrity, and was determined eligible by DAHP for listing in the NRHP in 2005. The project will not impact the historic property.

6.8. Zone 19 (Fill)

Zone 19 is the largest zone in the study area and extends from the I-405/SR 522 interchange to just beyond NE 195th Street (see Exhibits 1-3 and 1-4; Exhibit 6-18). This zone extends across the Sammamish River to North Creek near the UW campus. A total of 37.95 acres of the LoC in the zone are unpaved and were surveyed in 2019. Zone 19 topography is flat near the Sammamish River, rising gradually to the north near 195th Street. Surface conditions varied, as the zone is large and is at a location heavily modified by road construction (Exhibits 6-19 and 6-20). Most areas have disturbed surfaces. One notable exception is between the cloverleaf ramp from southbound I-405 to eastbound SR 522. This area is remarkably intact and contains hemlock, grasses, cow parsnip, and Himalayan blackberry. Bundy (2009) documented at least 6 feet of fill in backhoe-excavated trenches throughout this zone. Soils mapped near the Sammamish River are Snohomish silt loam, which forms in Holocene alluvial flood plains adjacent to the Sammamish River and North Creek (Soil Survey Staff 2019). A 1960s test boring near the Sammamish River noted organic materials to a depth of 25 feet, likely indicating the depth of Holocene deposits on the floodplain (Lockwood 1966). Soils mapped at distance from the Sammamish River and at higher elevations in Zone 19 form in Pleistocene glacial till and glacial outwash.

Proposed construction is largely concentrated near the I-405/SR 522 interchange, where several Project features are proposed. New bridges are proposed for the northbound lanes of I-405 and for the off-ramp to eastbound SR 522. The construction of several stormwater treatment areas, a bus station and turnaround loop, pick-up and drop-off facilities, and a new non-motorized connection to the North Creek Trail are proposed for areas adjacent to the existing interchange. A drinking water well would be drilled and a septic system would be built to support transit facilities. Walls with an estimated 5 feet of vertical disturbance are proposed in areas north of the SR 522 interchange. These areas did not require testing because geotechnical boreholes in this area documented fill to 10 feet below surface (bore hole FSS-38-12), 18 feet below surface (borehole BH-4-93), and 15 feet below surface (borehole 522-4-06). Deep testing is only required if disturbances reach 75 percent of estimated fill depths.

Fifty-seven ST/auger tests (STs 15-71) were excavated throughout Zone 19 (see Exhibits 6-18). The ST/auger tests were placed in areas where ground-disturbing activities are planned, which included both disturbed and intact sediments (see Exhibits 6-19 and 6-20). The ST/auger test excavations exposed profiles consisting of fill, intact Holocene alluvium, and Pleistocene glacial outwash. Fill and Holocene alluvium were observed near the Sammamish River (Exhibit 6-21 and 6-22), while Pleistocene glacial outwash was concentrated near NE 195th Street. Many STs (STs 17-20, 24 28, 30, 34-38, 57-64) near the Sammamish River were augered to 3 m below surface, exposing only Holocene alluvium. The ST/auger test stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. A summary of ST excavations is presented in Exhibit 6-23. No cultural resources were observed during shovel test excavations.

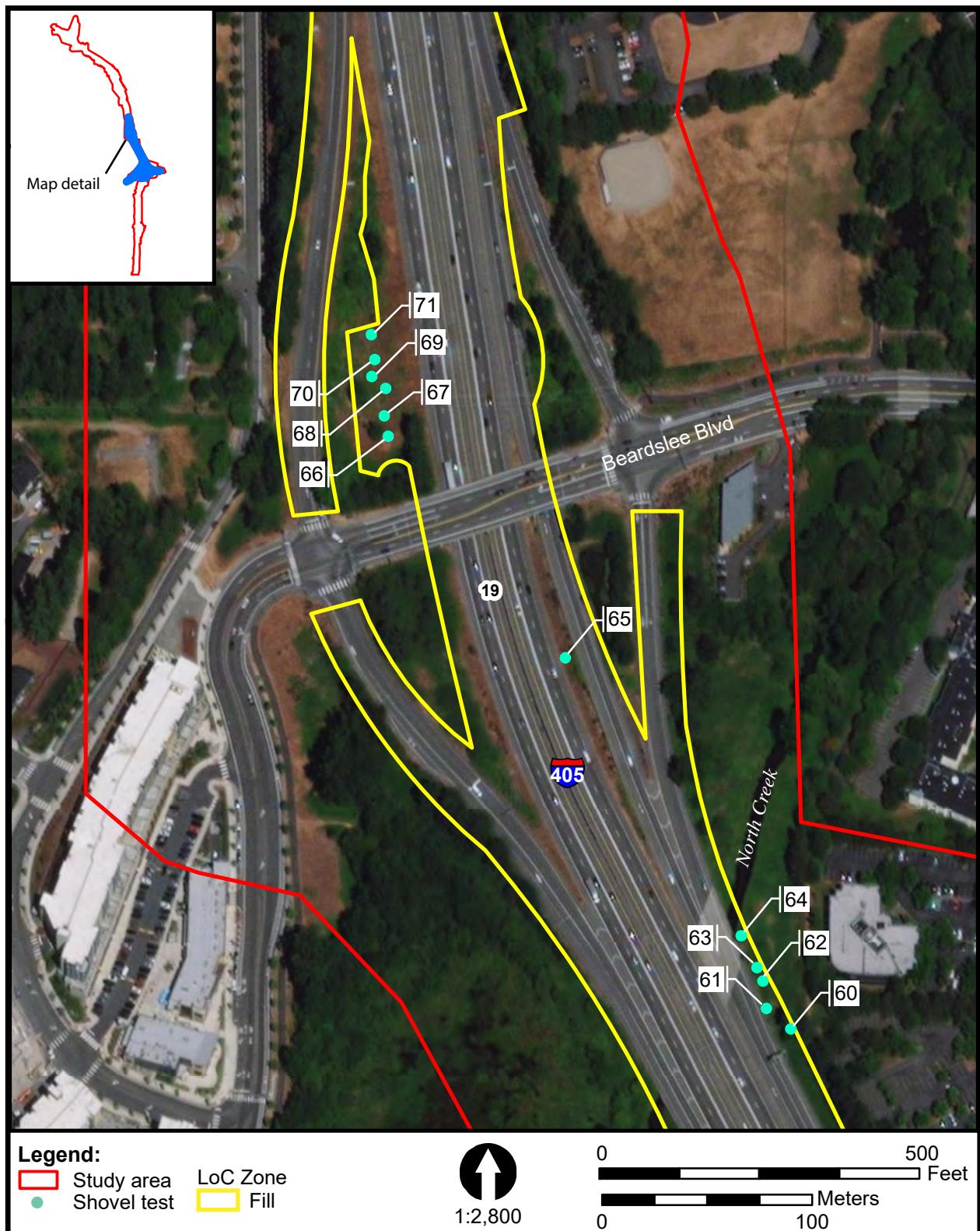


Exhibit 6-18. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of excavation units in zone 19.



Exhibit 6-19. Overview of the I-405/SR-522 interchange area near the southern boundary of Zone 19, view is to the south. This modified landscape contains numerous overpass supports and significant sediment disturbances. Crewmember is standing at ST 27 with the Sammamish River and bike trail in the background.



Exhibit 6-20. Overview of a grassy area west of the I-405 southbound lanes just north of NE 195th Street, view is to the northeast. This area in Zone 19 contains compacted fill overlying intact soil profiles that form in Pleistocene glacial outwash. Crewmember is standing at ST 66 with I-405 in the background.



***Exhibit 6-22.** The ST 26 east wall profile. The ST was excavated down to 18 cm below surface, exposing compacted fill sediments that contained imported angular cobbles. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is made of 10-cm long increments.*



***Exhibit 6-21.** The ST 18 north wall profile. The ST was excavated down to 290 cm below surface, exposing thin fill sediments overlying intact and stratified Holocene floodplain deposits. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is divided by 10-cm long increments.*

Exhibit 6-23. Zone 19 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel/Auger Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
57	Terminal auger limit; cobble impasse	138	Holocene alluvium; fill; Pleistocene outwash

cmbs=centimeters below surface

Thirteen deep testing pits (Pits 2 through 14) were excavated in Zone 19, all near the I-405/SR 522 interchange (see Exhibit 6-18). Deep test pit depth averaged 2.47 m below surface. Deep test pit sediments contained either fill, Holocene alluvium, or some combination (Exhibit 6-24 and 6-25). No Pleistocene sediments were observed during deep test pit excavations within Zone 19. Deep test pit stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during deep test pit excavation.

Three historic built environment resources are adjacent to Zone 19 within the study area (see Exhibits 1-3 and 1-4). Property 719423, near the west side of Zone 19, is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Exhibit 6-26; see Attachment B). Property 644373 is also on the west side of Zone 19, within the boundary of the City of Bothell's North Creek Forest (Exhibit 6-27; see Attachment B). In 2017, the resource was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Property 39187 (which is also adjacent to zone 21) was listed in the NRHP in 1990 (Exhibit 6-28). The property is on the UW campus, on the west side of the I-405 corridor and outside the LoC. The historic property is in a highly-modified landscape (the UW campus was established in 1990), and a dense vegetative screen separates the resource from the adjacent I-405 work zone. While potential impacts to property 39187 are discussed in greater detail in Section 6.19.18, there are no expected adverse effects to the historic property.



Exhibit 6-24. Pit 4 west wall. The pit was excavated to 236 cm below surface, exposing fill sediments overlying intact Holocene floodplain deposits. The pit contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is marked with 10-cm long increments.



Exhibit 6-25. Pit 13 east wall profile. Pit 13 was excavated down to 213 cm below surface, exposing fill sediments that contained an unnatural mixture of imported cobbles and native sediments observed nearby. The trench contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is marked with 10-cm long increments.



Exhibit 6-26. Constructed in 1955, property 719423 is a single-family residence adjacent to the west side of Zone 19, view is to the west. The resource is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Exhibit 6-27. Property 644373 was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2017, view is to the west. Today, the resource is within the boundary of the City of Bothell's North Creek Forest Park. Other historic-era residences once adjacent to the subject resource are no longer extant.



Exhibit 6-28. Overview of the Chase House, listed in the NRHP. The resource occupies its historic location, today within the southeast area of the University of Washington's Bothell campus. Project activities will not impact the historic property, already within a compromised historic setting.

6.9. Zone 20 (Restricted)

Zone 20 is in the south-central study area on the eastern edge of the I-405/SR-522 interchange and encompasses Par Creek to the north and south of SR 522 (see Exhibit 1-3; Exhibit 6-30). The entire 1.42-acre zone within the LoC is unpaved and has dense, tall grass vegetation. Soils mapped surrounding Zone 20 are units of the Earlmont series, which form in Holocene diatomaceous earth on floodplains (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Proposed construction is largely limited to extant lanes of SR 522 and ramps to and from northbound I-405, with the installation of stabilized fill and retaining wall pilings adjacent to the northbound lanes of I-405 near the north end of the zone and a fish barrier correction at Par Creek under SR 522. Sixteen STs (STs 72-87) were excavated in Zone 20 (see Exhibit 6-30) and are summarized in Exhibit 6-29.

Exhibit 6-29. Zone 20 Shovel/Auger Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel/Auger Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
16	Terminal auger limit; cobble impasse; water table	172	Holocene alluvium; fill; Pleistocene outwash

cmbs=centimeters below surface

The STs were placed along the northern (STs 79-87) and southern (STs 72-78) segments of Par Creek within the LoC (Exhibits 6-31 and 6-32). An auger was used in STs 74, 76-83, 85-87 to sample deeper sediments. The ST/auger test excavations exposed profiles consisting primarily of intact Holocene alluvium, with possible Pleistocene glacial outwash in one shovel test (ST 78). Silty ST sediments are comparable to Earlmont soils mapped at the Zone 20 location (Exhibit 6-33). The ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. Two deep testing pits (Pits 15 and 16) were excavated in Zone 20 north of Par Creek (see Exhibit 6-30). Locations north of Par Creek contained thick Holocene deposits that could not be exhausted with hand tools. Par Creek south of SR 522 also contained thick Holocene deposits that could not be exhausted with hand tools.

However, the location was not accessible for backhoe testing because it was not owned by WSDOT. Deep test pit depth averaged 2.15 m below surface. Pit 15 was terminated at 1.4 m below surface due to an unmapped culvert. Pit 16 was excavated to 2.9 m below surface and terminated due to collapsing walls in moist Holocene alluvium (Exhibit 6-34). Pleistocene sediments were only observed in a small area during shovel test and deep test pit excavations. No cultural materials were observed during shovel test or deep test pit excavation.

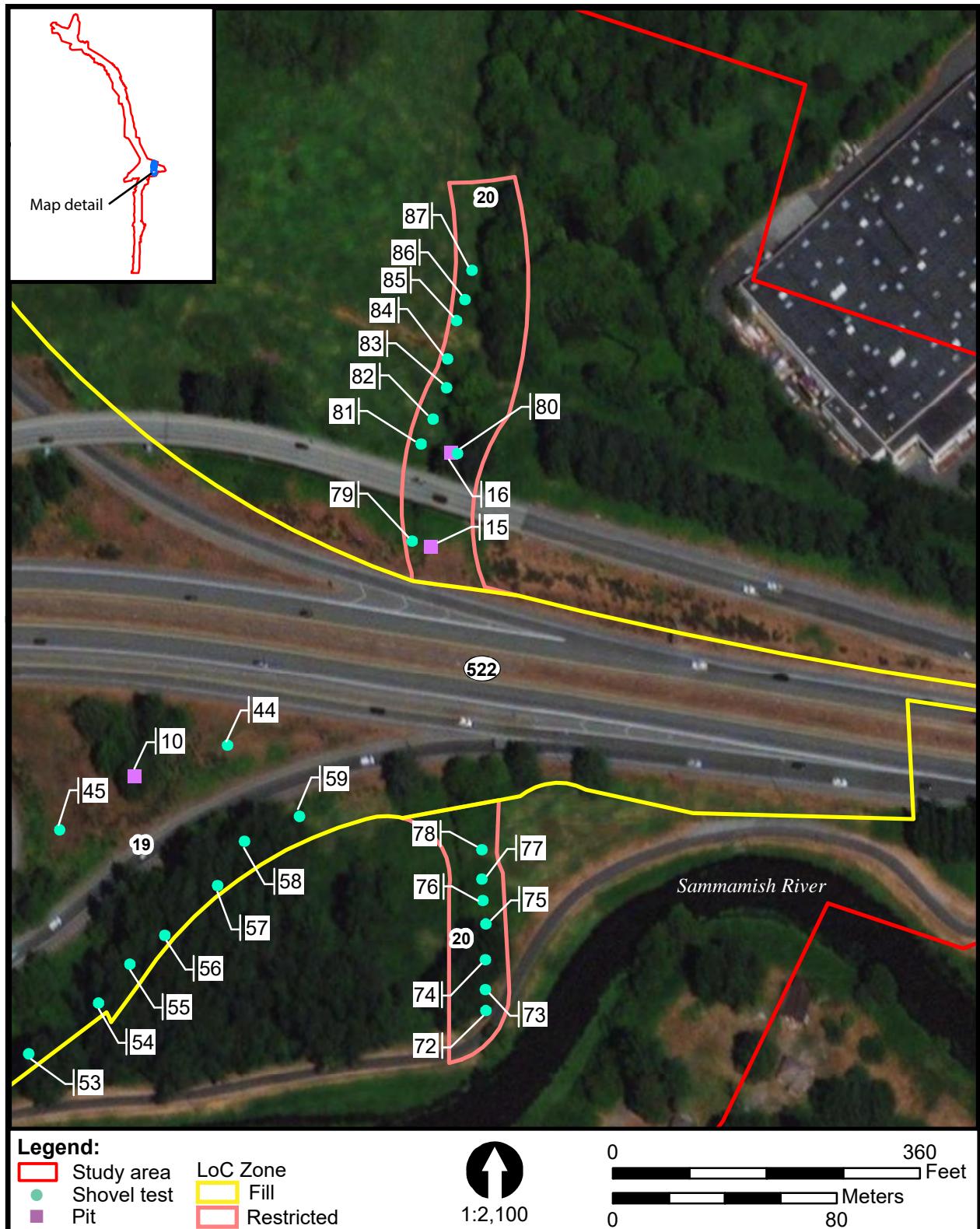


Exhibit 6-30. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of excavation units in zones 19 and 20.



Exhibit 6-31. Overview of a grassy area northeast of the I-405/SR-522 interchange westbound lanes just west of Par Creek, view is to the west. This area in Zone 20 contains thick fill deposits south of Par Creek near SR-522, and intact Holocene deposits north of Par Creek.



Exhibit 6-32. Overview of the shovel tested area along Par Creek just south of the SR-522 eastbound lanes, view is to the northwest. This area in Zone 20 contains intact and stratified Holocene floodplain deposits. Crewmember is standing at ST 78 with the SR-522 (west) to I-405 (south) on-ramp in the distant background.



Exhibit 6-33. The north wall of ST 78 which was excavated down to 240 cm below surface, exposing intact and stratified Holocene floodplain deposits. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is made of 10-cm long segments.



Exhibit 6-34. Pit 16 east wall profile. The pit was excavated to 290 cm below surface, exposing intact Holocene floodplain sediments and a shallow water table that caused walls to slough. The pit contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is marked with 10-cm long increments.

6.10. Zone 21 (Restricted)

Zone 21 is in the central portion of the study area and is a small parcel adjacent to the southbound ramp of the I-405/SR 522 interchange in Zone 19 (see Exhibit 1-3). North Creek is located to the west of the Zone 21. The entire 2.68-acre zone within the LoC is unpaved and was surveyed in 2019. Surface conditions consists of a steep fill slope with grasses and Himalayan blackberry. Proposed construction is limited to a slight realignment to the margin of the extant southbound lane of the I-405 off-ramp to westbound SR 522. Project construction features appear to be within the extant road fill prism and would not disturb native sediments in the zone. As no Project-related disturbances to native sediments are proposed within Zone 21, no shovel testing was conducted.

Property 39187, the Chase House (see Exhibit 6-31), is adjacent to the west side of the zone. The property is discussed in Section 6.8, Zone 19.

6.11. Zone 22 (Fill)

Zone 22 is in the central portion of the study area, north of NE 195th Street (see Exhibit 1-4). The zone consists primarily of the raised I-405 road grade, which is situated about 15 feet above intact surfaces to the east. Just less than an acre of the zone in the LoC is unpaved and was surveyed in 2019. Proposed construction is limited to the extant north- and southbound lanes of I-405, with the installation of stabilized fill and retaining wall pilings adjacent to the northbound lanes of I-405 near the north end of the zone (Exhibit 6-35). Retaining wall footings are expected to extend to 5 feet below surface. Geotechnical borings within or immediately outside the boundary of Zone 22 describe fill to an average 2.33 feet below surface (70 cm below surface). Below fill, geotechnical logs describe sediments similar to intact low-energy alluvium typical of a floodplain or turbid creek. Soils mapped within Zone 22 are units of the Indianola series, which form in Pleistocene glacial outwash on eskers, kames and terraces (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

One ST (ST 88) was excavated in Zone 22 (Exhibit 6-36). Additional STs were unfeasible due to the extent of paving as well as fill slopes exceeding 45 degrees along northbound lanes (Exhibit 6-37). ST 88 was excavated to 190 cm below surface, exposing fill over what was interpreted as Holocene alluvium (Exhibit 6-38).

Exhibit 6-36. Zone 22 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
1	Terminal auger limit	190	Fill; Holocene alluvium

cmbs=centimeters below surface

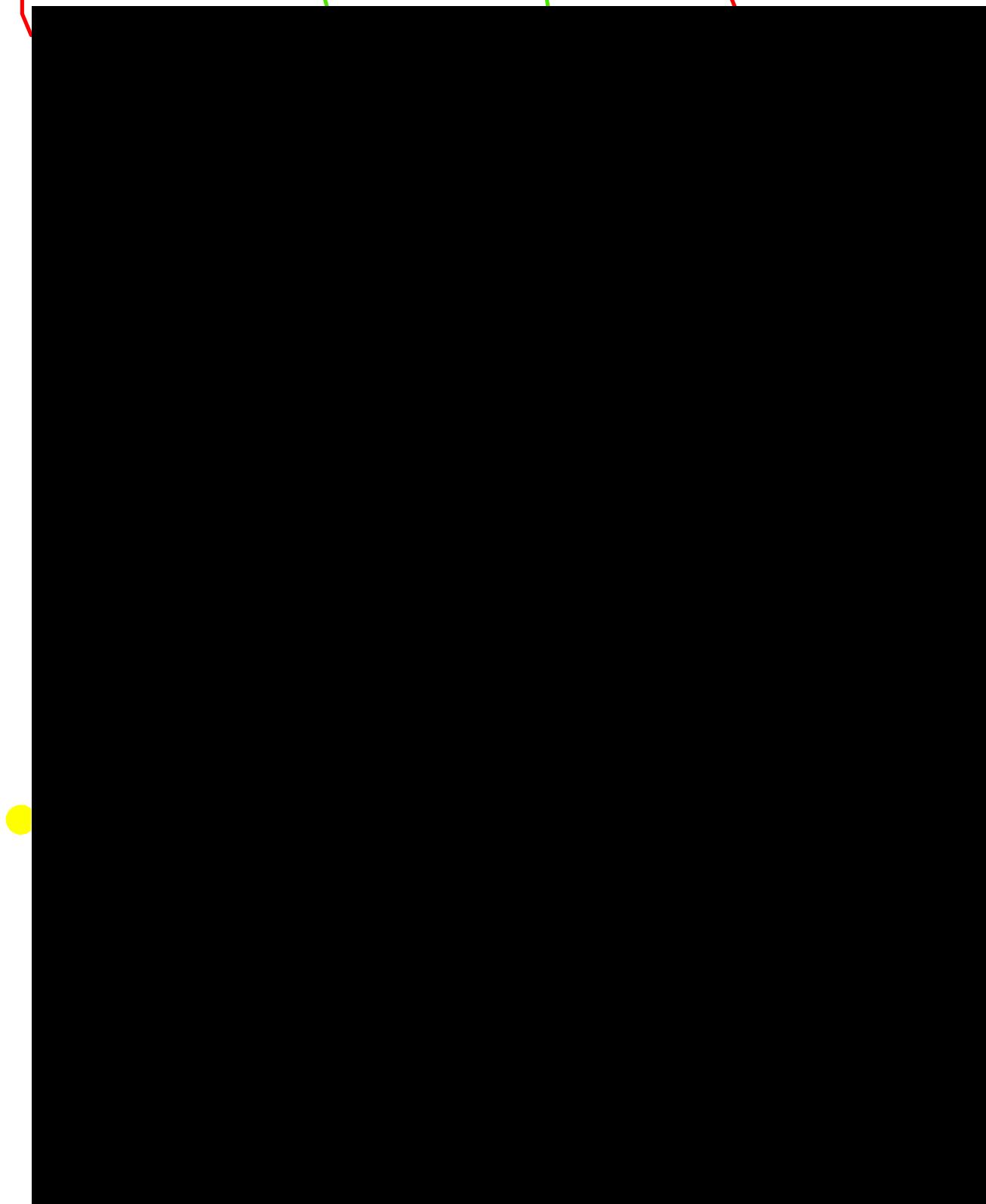


Exhibit 6-35. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of the excavation unit in zone 22 and nearby cultural resource.



Exhibit 6-37. Overview of the fill slope immediately east of the I-405 northbound lanes in Zone 22, view is to the north. This area in Zone 22 contains a steep, 45-degree fill slope that could not be safely excavated. Crewmember is standing at the eastern boundary of the Limits of Construction.



Exhibit 6-38. The ST 88 west wall profile. The ST was excavated to 190 cm below surface, exposing disturbed native sediments (pictured) overlying intact Holocene and Pleistocene sediments (not visible). The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is made of 10-cm long segments.

6.12. Zone 23 (Unrestricted)

Zone 23 is in the north-central portion of the study area that encompasses both the northbound and southbound lanes of I-405 (see Exhibit 1-4; Exhibits 6-39 through 6-41). Approximately 17 acres of the zone within the LoC are unpaved and were surveyed in 2019. Bundy (2009) classified Zone 23 as unrestricted with a low potential for cultural resources due to uneven terrain and lack of recovery of artifacts from STs in the median area northeast of Zone 24 (north). Nine STs were excavated in the wooded median between I-405 northbound and southbound lanes by Landau Associates in 2006 (Bundy 2009; WSDOT 2008c). Five of the STs revealed intact sediments with soil horizonation overlying Pleistocene sediments. Proposed construction is limited to the extant divided lanes of I-405, as well as fish barrier corrections oriented perpendicular to I-405. Although classified as unrestricted by Bundy (2009), 39 STs (STs 89-118, 145-154) were attempted within fish barrier correction locations; three were omitted (ST 111, 117 and 118) in the field due to excessive slope and surface riprap. Soils mapped in Zone 23 include units from the Alderwood, Indianola, and Kitsap series, which all form in Pleistocene glacial sediments (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

Unpaved portions of Zone 23 consisted of uneven, forested topography with signs of logging (Exhibit 6-43). The ST excavations exposed fill, disturbed Pleistocene glacial till, or intact glacial till (Exhibit 6-44). The STs within intact sediments revealed well-developed soil profiles similar to mapped Alderwood glacial till soils. The STs are summarized in Exhibit 6-45. The ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during shovel test excavation.

Two deep test pits (Pits 17 and 18) were placed in fill areas that could not be penetrated through with hand tools due to compaction (see Exhibits 6-40 and 6-41). Pit 18 was terminated due to the presence of buried utilities at the pit location. Pit 17 exposed glacial sediments at terminal depths (Exhibit 6-46). Deep test pit stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during deep test pit excavation.

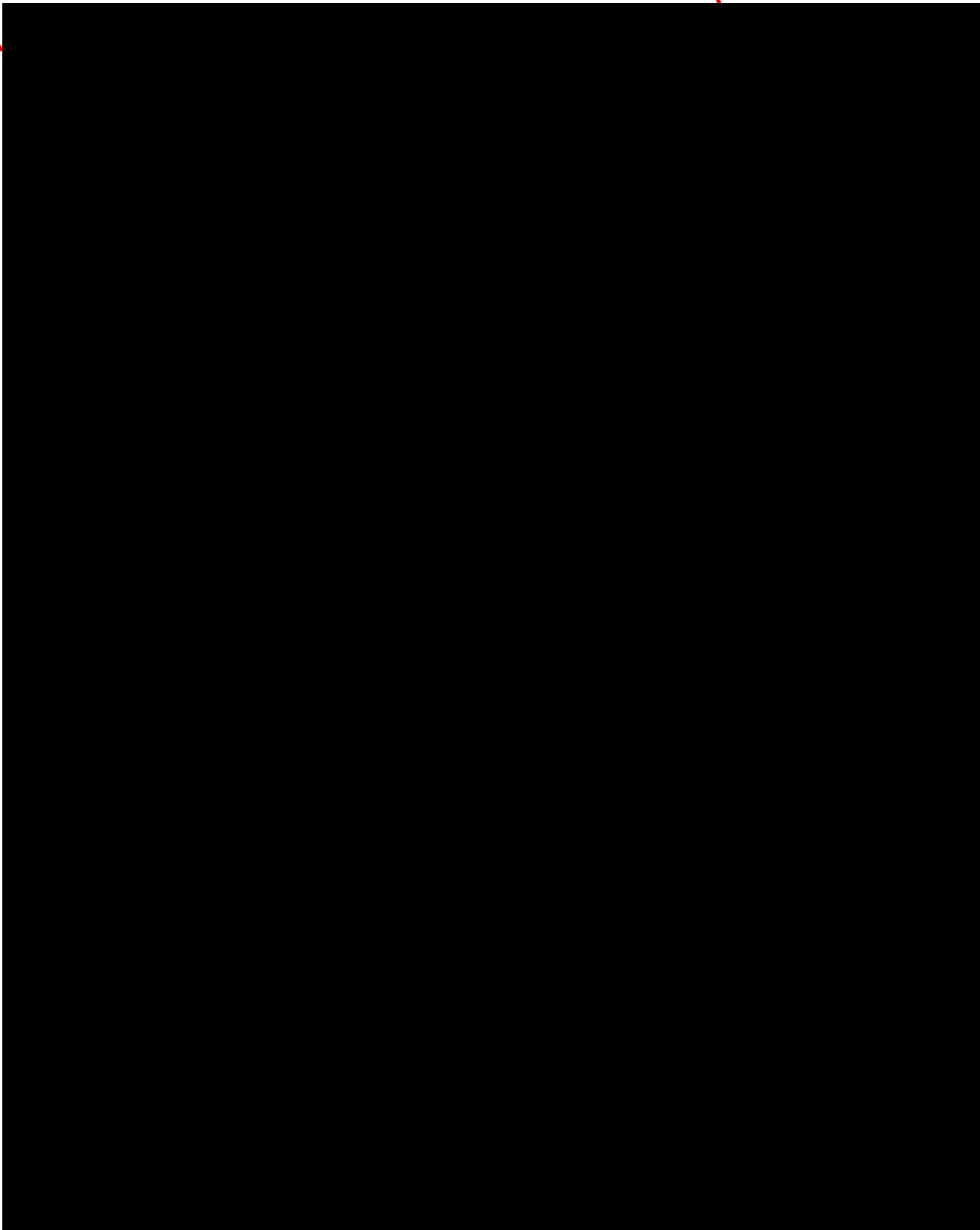


Exhibit 6-39. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of excavated shovel tests in zones 23 and 24. Site 45SN0716, composed of two adjacent logging road segments, is also depicted. Site 45SN0716 is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

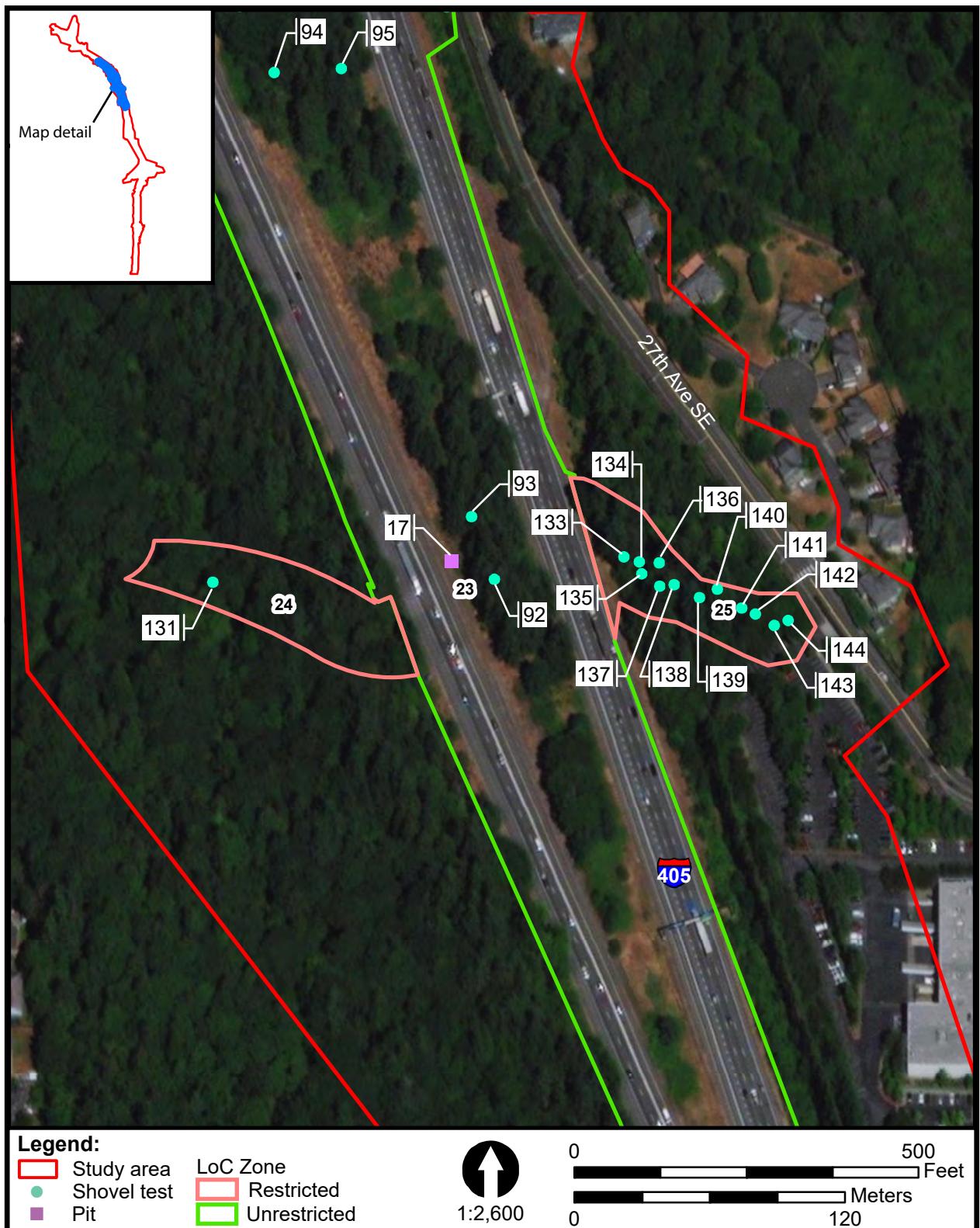


Exhibit 6-40. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of the excavation units in zones 23, 24, and 25.

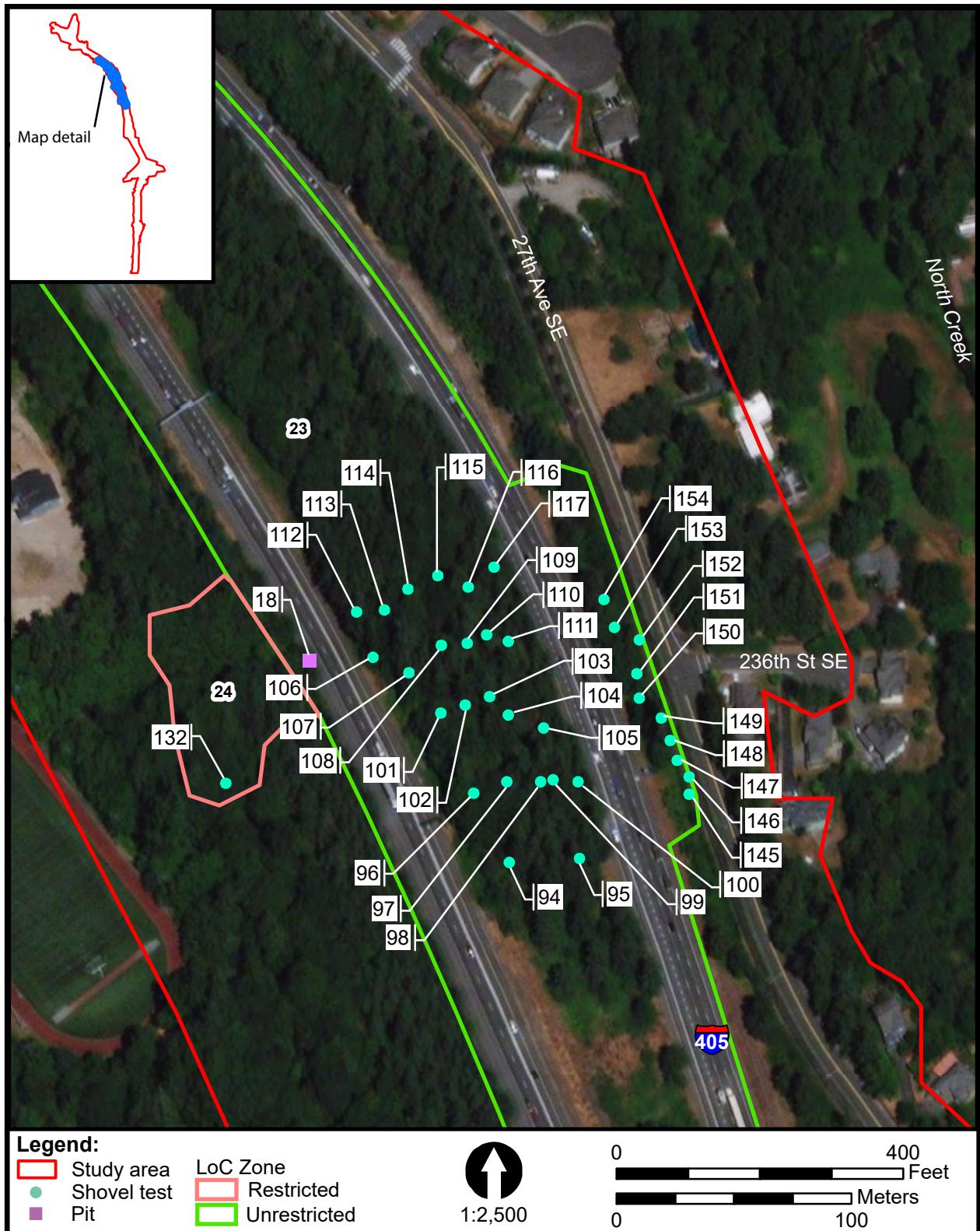


Exhibit 6-41. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of the excavation units in zones 23 and 24.



Exhibit 6-42. Overview of steep terrain representative of forested areas in between I-405 northbound and southbound lanes in Zone 23, view is to the south. The orange bucket is near ST 111 at a location that contains steep, 45-degree natural slopes that could not be safely excavated.



Exhibit 6-43. A springboard notch hatcheted out of the trunk of a cedar located between I-405 northbound and southbound lanes in Zone 23, view is to the south.



Exhibit 6-44. The ST 149 west wall profile. The ST was excavated to 80 cm below surface, exposing an intact soil profile formed in Pleistocene glacial till. Notice the brown organic horizon overlying the comparatively reddish horizon, a hallmark of well-developed Pleistocene soils. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is made of 10-cm long segments.



Exhibit 6-46. Pit 17 east wall profile. The pit was excavated to 290 cm below surface, exposing disturbed native sediments overlying intact Pleistocene glacial sediments. The pit contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is marked with 10-cm long increments.

Exhibit 6-45. Zone 23 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
36	Pleistocene sediments; cobble impasse; water table	72	Fill; Pleistocene glacial till;

cmbs=centimeters below surface

Exhibit 6-47 shows a portion of the study area, adjacent to Zone 23 on the east side of the I-405 corridor. The area was once the location of the historic-era Monte Villa Farm; the new development visible in the photograph demonstrates the highly-modified and modernized setting along I-405 in the study area.



Exhibit 6-47. This area of the project APE was once occupied by resources associated with the Monte Villa Farm, view is to the south. The present North Shore School District building and parking lot, built in 1996, are within the project APE and several of the resources associated with the farm complex are no longer extant. The modern development typifies the character of the current built environment along much of the I-405 corridor study area. A handful of remaining farm-associated resources are extant nearby, within the highly-modified setting, but are not within the project APE.

6.13. Zone 24 (Restricted)

Zone 24 is in the north-central portion of the study area west of the southbound lanes of I-405 (see Exhibits 1-4, 6-40, and 6-41). Zone 24 encompasses three noncontiguous areas, referred to as Zone 24 (south), Zone 24 (central), and Zone 23 (north), which are all unpaved and densely vegetated. This entire zone was surveyed in 2019, and survey transects were increased to no more than 30 m intervals in Zone 24 (north) and Zone 24 (central) to safely inspect steep slopes. Proposed construction in this zone is limited to the installation of fish barrier corrections for Stream 25.0L and Stream 66, both tributaries of North Creek (WSDOT 2019). Soils mapped in Zone 24 include units of Alderwood, Everett, and Kitsap series, all of which form in glacial sediments (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Fifteen STs (STs 188-132) were attempted in Zone 24, only 12 of which could be excavated (STs 111, 123, and 127 were not excavated due to slope). Zone 24 (north) and Zone 24 (south) were too steep to safely excavate more than a single ST in each area (ST 131 and ST 132, respectively). There is a deep ravine in Zone 24 (central) with exposed thick deposits of glacial outwash (Exhibit 6-48). Zone 24 (south) shows signs of human land modification, containing logging roads (site description below), trails, and a recently constructed (not historic era) cistern (Exhibits 6-49 through 6-50). During the survey, a historic-era logging road was recorded as site 45SN0716, which is described below. A Washington State Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) form was prepared for this resource and is included as Attachment C.

The ST excavations exposed profiles consisting primarily of intact glacial till (Exhibit 6-51). Those STs within intact sediments revealed well-developed soil profiles similar to mapped Alderwood glacial till soils. STs are summarized in Exhibit 6-52. The ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during ST excavation.



Exhibit 6-48. Overview of a deeply incised creek located east of ST 131, within the North Creek Forest in Zone 24 (central), view is to the east. The incised creek exposes a section of glacial outwash deposits observed throughout the northern Limits of Construction. The scale is made of 10-cm long segments.



Exhibit 6-49. Overview of site 45SN0716, two adjacent historic logging road segments recorded near ST 124, within the North Creek Forest in Zone 24 (south). The segments are in a forest setting with steep and uneven terrain, typical of Zone 24 (south). The scale is barely visible in the center and consists of 10-cm long segments. The site is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Exhibit 6-50. Overview of the modern cistern observed near ST 126, within the North Creek Forest in Zone 24 (south), view is to the southeast. The concrete cistern drains uphill slopes that contain hiking trails. The cistern is modern and is likely associated with the Boy Scouts of America-era of parcel ownership, which began in the late-1970s and ended with the sale of the parcel to the City of Bothell in 2011. The scale is marked in 10-cm increments.



Exhibit 6-51. South wall of ST 126 which was excavated to 61 cm below surface, exposing an intact soil profile that forms in Pleistocene glacial sediments. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is made of 10-cm long segments.

Exhibit 6-52. Zone 24 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
12	Pleistocene sediments; cobble impasse; root impasse	63	Pleistocene glacial till; Pleistocene glacial outwash

cmbs=centimeters below surface

6.13.1. Site 45SN0716

Site 45SN0716 is a historic-era road in Zone 24 (south) composed of two adjacent segments of a logging road, on land within the city limits of Bothell [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Both segments consist of unimproved roadbeds that have been cut across steep slope terrain. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Logging road segment A is approximately 82 m in length with an approximate 3 m width, trending approximately northwest to southeast along the slope. Segment B is approximately 40 m in length and approximately 2.5 m wide. The segment begins very close to the center point of segment A, extending generally south along the slope. Mature vegetation was noted within the deteriorated and unimproved roadbed; larger trees flank each side of each road segment. It appears the road segments were once connected, and the original intersection has eroded.

Euro-American settlement and development began in the Bothell area in the 1870s, with settlers drawn by natural resources such as timber and the availability of land. Initial economic growth was based on logging and farming, both dependent on the development of local transportation systems. The Sammamish River was used to transport felled timber to the numerous local mills (Dellert et al. 2013). By 1885, the first railway reached Bothell, when the Seattle, Lakeshore & Eastern Railway was completed through the region. Soon after, the Huron Lumber Company competed a number of shortlines which extended into timbered areas from the railway mainline (Dellert et al. 2013).

Logging declined in the early 20th century, and the now-cleared land allowed agriculture and dairying to take on greater economic importance. Prominent among the farms in the study area vicinity was the McWhirter family's Monte Villa Dairy Farm, which was active in the 1920s and 1930s (Dellert et al. 2013). The site 45SN0716 road segments are on land that was originally part of a 160-acre homestead patent received by Daniel S. Stevens in 1891. By around 1910, 80 acres of the Stevens' land, including the resource area, was acquired by T.R. Reid. In the 1930s, the 80-acre parcel was acquired by the McWhirter family and added to the Monte Villa Farm (Dellert et al. 2013).

In the late 1970s, the McWhirter family donated approximately 32 acres, including the site area, to the Boy Scouts of America. The Boy Scouts left the land undeveloped, with the possible exception of concrete irrigation structures that were also observed in the vicinity of the linear resource. In December 2011, following negotiations between the City of

Bothell and the Boy Scouts, the city purchased 35 acres of land, which formed the initial parcel of today's North Creek Forest (Dellert et al. 2013).

Recent cultural resources investigations conducted as part of the City acquisition process discuss the local, historical land use patterns and intensively surveyed the broader park cultural landscape (Costa et al. 2017; Dellert et al. 2013). One 2017 study reported:

Evidence of late-nineteenth-century, early-twentieth-century logging was identified within the project area by the 2016 NWCRS survey. Along the upper portions of the Beckstrom Hill slope, NWCRS observed the presence of "springboard notches" in cut stumps, which is indicative of pre-industrialized logging activities

A railway spur from the Northern Pacific Railway is shown plotted on the 1895 topographic map roughly in the same footprint as 112th Avenue NE. This rail spur may have transported lumber harvested from Beckstrom Hill to the mills located in the city of Bothell (Costa et al. 2017).

Based on background research and 2019 field observations, it likely that site 45SN0716 is two segments of an early 20th century logging road, a remnant of early 20th century timber activities that occurred within the boundary of what is now North Creek Forest.

The forest landscape and its vicinity have undergone substantial alterations, as documented by Dellert et al. (2013) and Costa et al. (2017). Originally home to a handful of farmsteads, historic-age dwellings appear to have been demolished over the last several years in an effort to return the land to a forested setting. Property 644373, determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2017, appears to be the single remaining historic-age residence in the study area portion of North Creek Forest (see Exhibit 6-27).

6.14. Zone 25 (Restricted)

Zone 25 is in the north-central study area and is located east of the northbound lanes of I-405(see Exhibit 1-4). Zone 25 is densely vegetated and encompasses a small, unpaved area surrounding Stream 66, which is a tributary of North Creek (see Exhibit 6-40) (WSDOT 2019). The entire zone was surveyed in 2019. Proposed construction is limited to the installation of fish barrier corrections under I-405 for tributaries of North and Par creeks.

Soils mapped in the zone are units of the Alderwood and Kitsap series, both which form in glacial deposits (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Previous STs indicates Pleistocene glacial outwash sediments are present at 32 cm below ground surface (Bundy 2009:26).

Twelve STs (STs 133-144) were excavated along the creek and exposed mostly intact profiles consistent with Pleistocene glacial outwash sediments mapped nearby (Exhibits 6-53 and 6-54). The STs are summarized in Exhibit 6-55. The ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during ST excavation.



Exhibit 6-53. Overview of the forested creek setting near ST 137 in Zone 25, view is to the north.



Exhibit 6-54. The south wall of ST 140, which was excavated to 55 cm below surface, exposing a soil profile that forms in Pleistocene glacial sediments. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is made of 10-cm long segments.

Exhibit 6-55. Zone 25 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
12	Pleistocene sediments; cobble impasse; water table	61	Pleistocene glacial till; Pleistocene glacial lake deposits

cmbs=centimeters below surface

6.15. Zone 26 (Fill)

Zone 26 is in the northern portion of the study area and encompasses both the northbound and southbound lanes of I-405 from Zone 23 south of 228th Street SE, north to the I-405/SR 527 interchange, and ending at the raised freeway overpass above 9th Avenue SE (see Exhibit 1-5; Exhibits 6-56 and 6-57). Surface conditions include paved roadways (totaling approximately 24 acres), fill slopes, disturbed vegetated areas between ramps, and wooded areas south of 228th Street SE (Exhibit 6-58 and 6-59). The entire zone was surveyed in 2019. Proposed construction is largely limited to the extant lanes of I-405, as well as connections to SR 527 and the Canyon Park Park and Ride, ponds, and the installation of stabilized fill and wall pilings for both retaining and noise walls adjacent to the lanes of I-405 within the zone. Mapped soils in Zone 26 include units of Alderwood, Everett, Indianola, and McKenna series, all of which form in glacial sediments (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

Nineteen STs (STs 155-173) were placed near the northern boundary of Zone 26 immediately east of the southbound I-405 lanes. Three (STs 160, 164-165) could not be excavated due to buried utilities. An additional 32 STs (STs 206-237) were placed immediately northeast and down the fill slope from the proposed noise wall (see Exhibit 6-59). This shovel tested surface ranged from 10 to 20 feet below the fill prism and roadway. One of these tests could not be excavated (ST 220) due to an active hornet's nest. Excavation outside of the LoC was necessary to investigate the potential for buried cultural resources below the raised road prism, which was neither safe nor practical to excavate.

The ST excavations in Zone 26 exposed both intact and disturbed sediment profiles, varying by location. The long line of STs, which included ST 206 through ST 237 in the southern part of Zone 26, contained mostly intact Pleistocene glacial sediments and intact wetland soils. The STs near the northern boundary of Zone 26, at the location of a proposed noise wall, contained deep fill within the northernmost STs (ST 166 through ST 173), and intact Pleistocene outwash within the southern STs (ST 155 through ST 163) (Exhibit 6-60). The northern STs are located on a fill slope that ranges from 0 to 15 feet deep. The STs are summarized in Exhibit 6-61. ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during ST excavation.

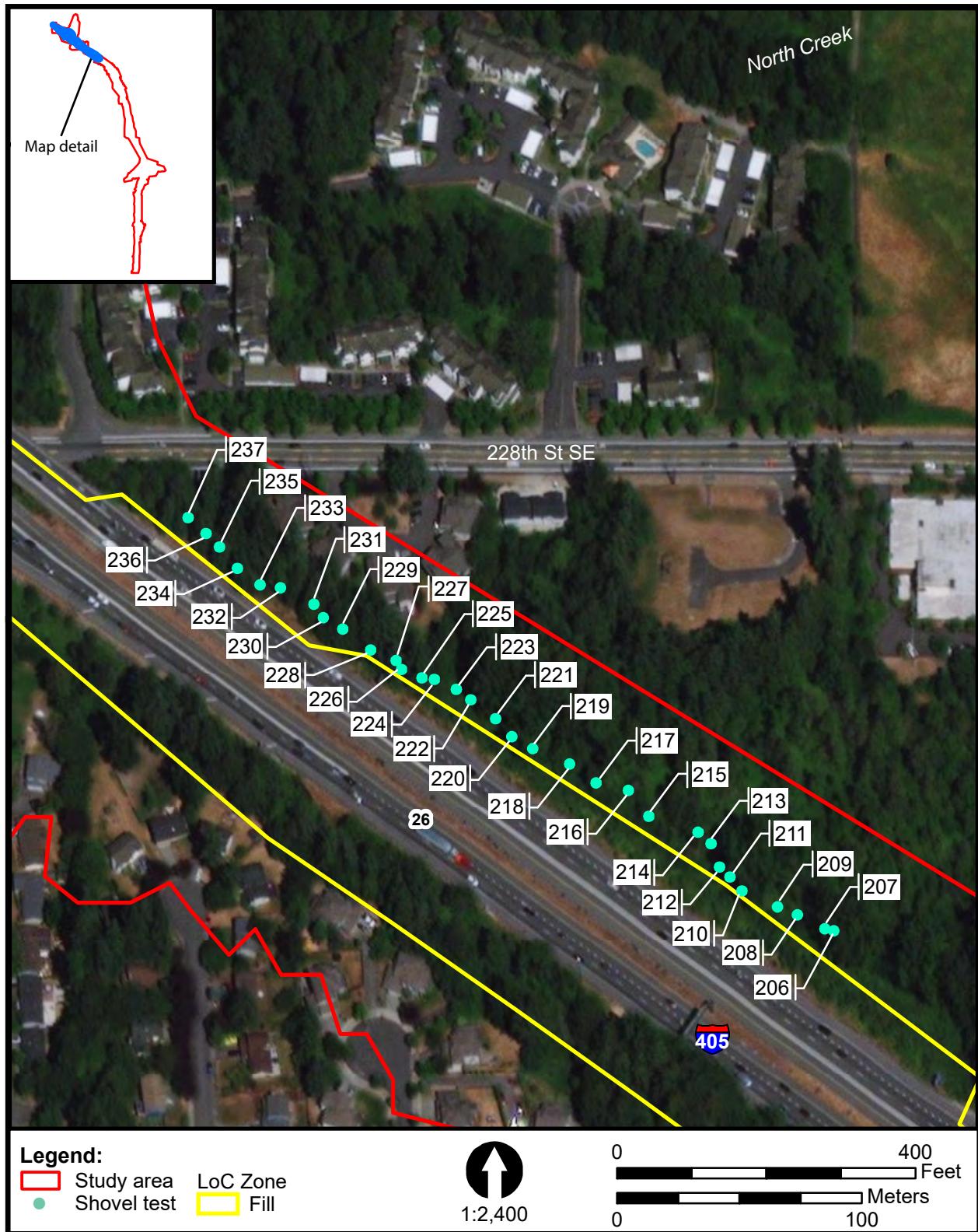


Exhibit 6-56. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of the excavation units in zone 26.

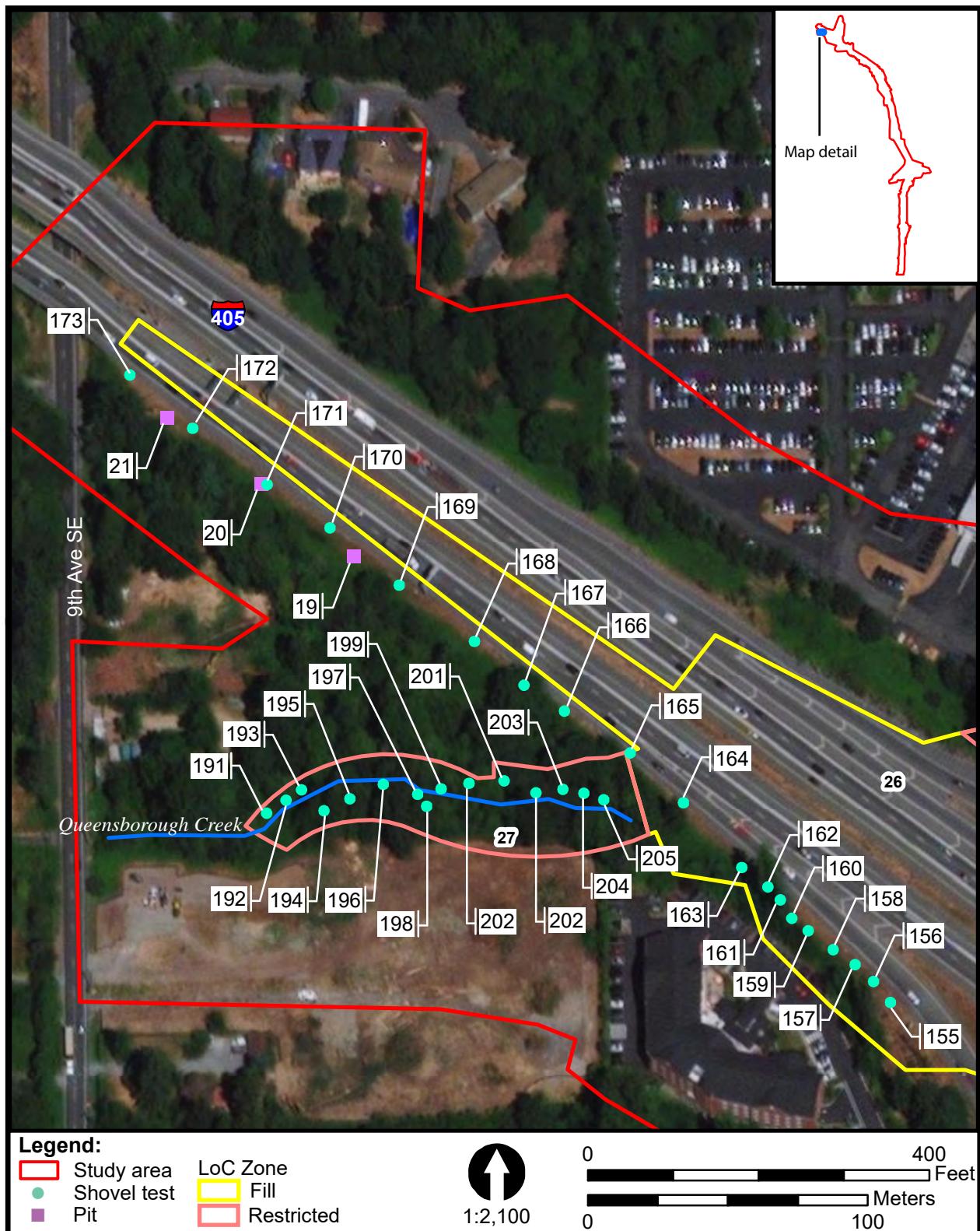


Exhibit 6-57. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of the excavation units in zones 26 and 27.



Exhibit 6-58. Overview of the fill slope immediately west of the I-405 southbound lanes at milepost 27, near the northern boundary of Zone 26, view is to the south. The fill slope is near Pit 20, which decreases in thickness with distance from 9th Ave and eventually transitions into intact native soil near the off-ramp.



Exhibit 6-59. Overview of the fill slope immediately west of the I-405 southbound lanes at milepost 27, near the northern boundary of Zone 26, view is to the north. The fill slope pictured is near Pit 20, which increases in thickness north to 9th Ave.



Exhibit 6-60. The west wall of ST 159 which was excavated to 100 cm below surface, exposing an intact soil profile that forms in Pleistocene glacial outwash. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale consists of 10-cm long segments.



Exhibit 6-62. Pit 20 south wall profile. The pit was excavated to 240 cm below surface, exposing a profile consisting entirely of fill. Pockets of the fill have a bluish-gray color, indicating an origin from low-lying, wetland areas where soils would be saturated. The scale consists of 10-cm long increments.

Exhibit 6-61 Zone 26 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
49	Pleistocene sediments; cobble impasse; water table	84	Pleistocene glacial outwash; fill; Holocene wetland muck

cmbs=centimeters below surface

Three deep test pits (Pits 19 through 21) were placed in locations with deep fill (ST 166 through ST173) near the northern boundary of Zone 26 (see Exhibits 6-58 and 6-59). Deep test excavation could not penetrate through fill at the deep test locations (Exhibit 6-62). Deep test pit stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during deep test pit excavation.

6.16. Zone 27 (Restricted)

Zone 27 encompasses portions of Queensborough Creek and Perry Creek, west of the I-405/SR 527 interchange in the northern portion of the study area (see Exhibit 1-5). Zone 27 (south) refers to areas surrounding North Fork of Perry Creek (Exhibit 6-63), and Zone 27 (north) refers to areas surrounding Queensborough Creek (see Exhibit 6-57). Surface conditions in Zone 27 are variable, with Zone 27 (south) containing more of a wetland/creek environment (Exhibit 6-64), compared to Zone 27 (north). The entire zone was surveyed in 2019. Proposed construction is limited to the installation of fish barrier corrections under I-405 for North Fork of Perry Creek and Queensborough Creek. Soils mapped in the zone include Alderwood, McKenna, and Everett units, which form in Pleistocene glacial deposits on a variety of landforms, as well Norma loam, which forms in Holocene alluvium in the drainageways of Perry and Queensborough creeks (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Thirty-two STs were placed in Zone 27, one of which could not be excavated due to buried utilities.

The STs excavated in Zone 27 were remarkably uniform, with nearly every excavation terminated within intact Pleistocene glacial outwash similar to Everett soils mapped nearby (Exhibit 6-65). The STs are summarized in Exhibit 6-66. ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during ST excavation.

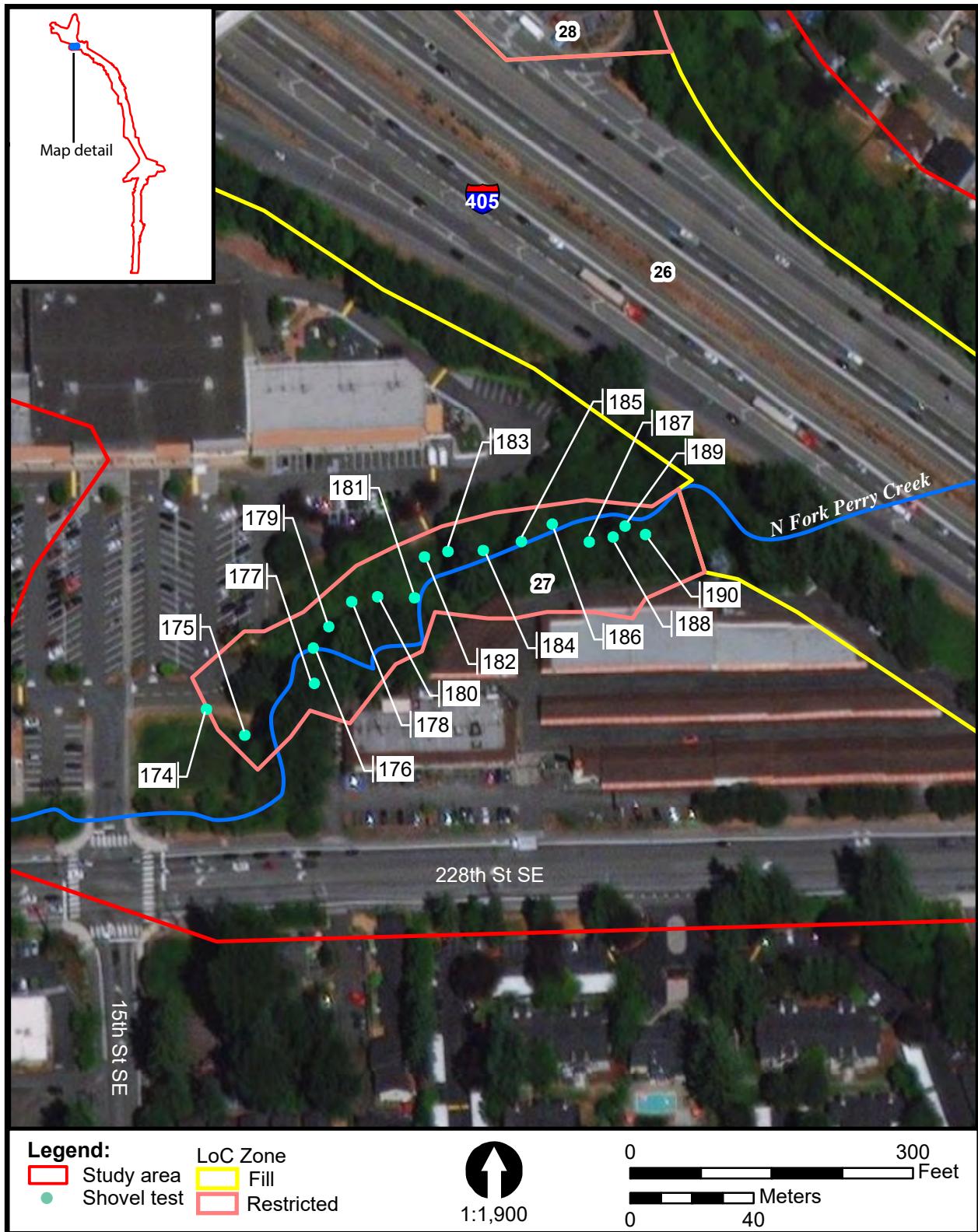


Exhibit 6-63. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of the excavation units in Zone 27.



Exhibit 6-64. Overview of the marshy field conditions surrounding ST 187 along Northfork Perry Creek in Zone 27 (south), view is to the north. Low-lying areas near the creek (foreground) contain wetland species that include skunk cabbage and horsetail. Soils were correspondingly moist, consisting of muck overlying Pleistocene glacial outwash.



Exhibit 6-65. The north wall of ST 201, along Queensborough Creek in Zone 27 (north). The ST was excavated to 45 cms below surface, exposing an intact soil profile that forms in Pleistocene glacial outwash. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale is made of 10-cm long segments.

Exhibit 6-66. Zone 27 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
31	Pleistocene sediments; cobble impasse; water table	64	Pleistocene glacial outwash; Holocene muck

cmbs=centimeters below surface

6.17. Zone 28 (Restricted)

Zone 28 encompasses portions Perry Creek and areas to the north and west of the I-405/SR 527 interchange in the northern portion of the study area (Exhibits 6-67 and 6-68; see Exhibit 1-5). Surface conditions in Zone 28 include modified environments such as vegetated fill slopes (Exhibit 6-69) as well as intact wetland/creek environments (Exhibit 6-70). No paved surfaces are located within Zone 28, and the entire zone was surveyed. Proposed construction is limited to the installation of one fish barrier correction under I-405 for North Fork of Perry Creek. Soils mapped in the zone include Alderwood, McKenna, and Everett units, which form in Pleistocene glacial deposits on a variety of landforms, as well as Norma loam, which forms in Holocene alluvium in the drainageways of Perry Creek (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Twenty-six STs (STs 238-263) were excavated in Zone 28. An additional ST (ST 263) was planned but was not excavated due to buried utilities.

The ST excavations in Zone 28 exposed mostly intact Pleistocene glacial outwash. While a few STs had fill (Exhibit 6-71), most exposed glacial outwash or muck overlying glacial outwash (Exhibit 6-72). The STs terminated in fill were isolated near northern edge of the long shovel test line (ST 261 and ST 262), as well as ST 250 and ST 251 at the Canyon Park Park and Ride. The vicinity of ST 250 and 251 could not be excavated due to access restrictions (not WSDOT property). The STs are summarized in Exhibit 6-73. The ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during ST excavation.

I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project

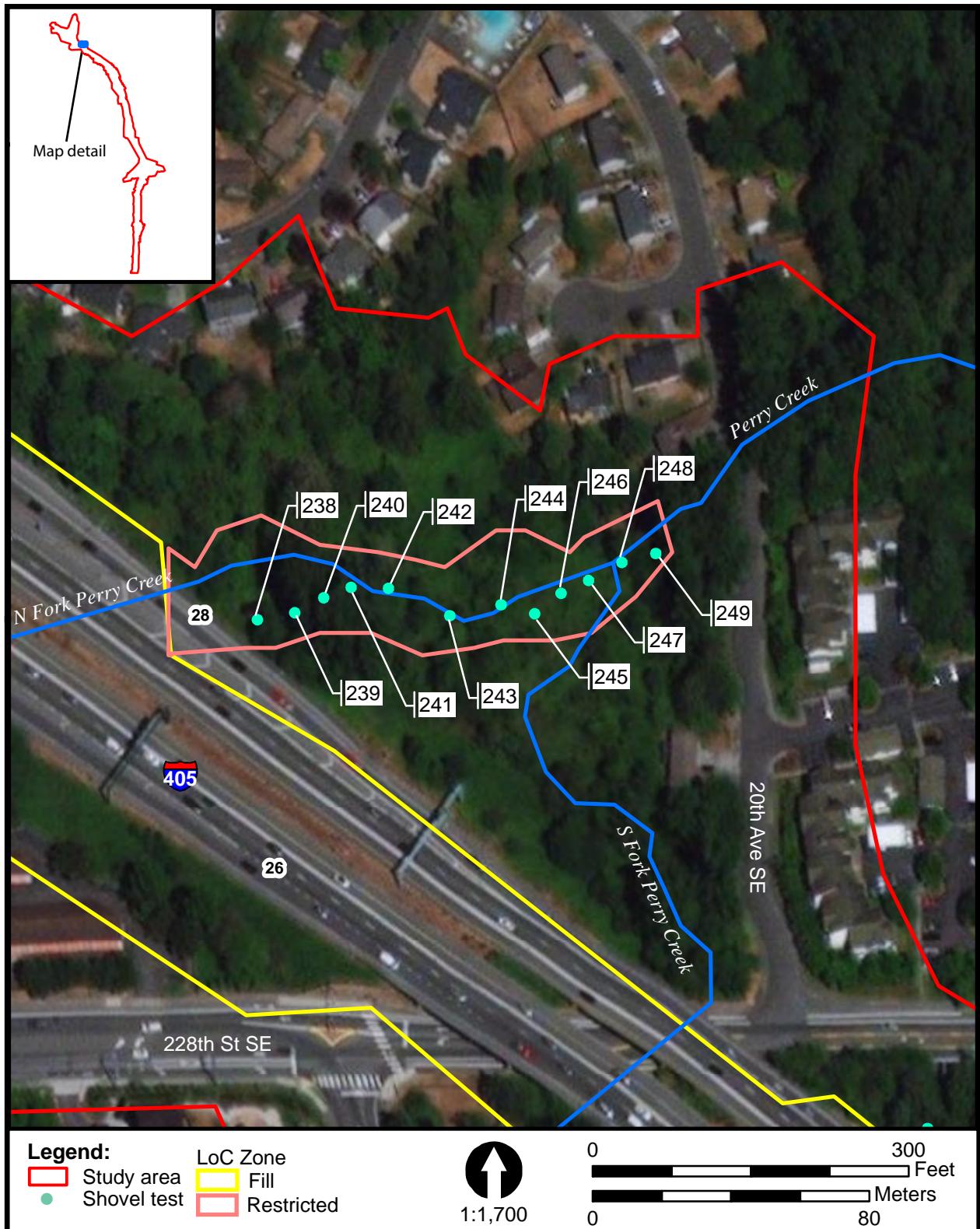


Exhibit 6-67. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of the excavation units in Zone 28.

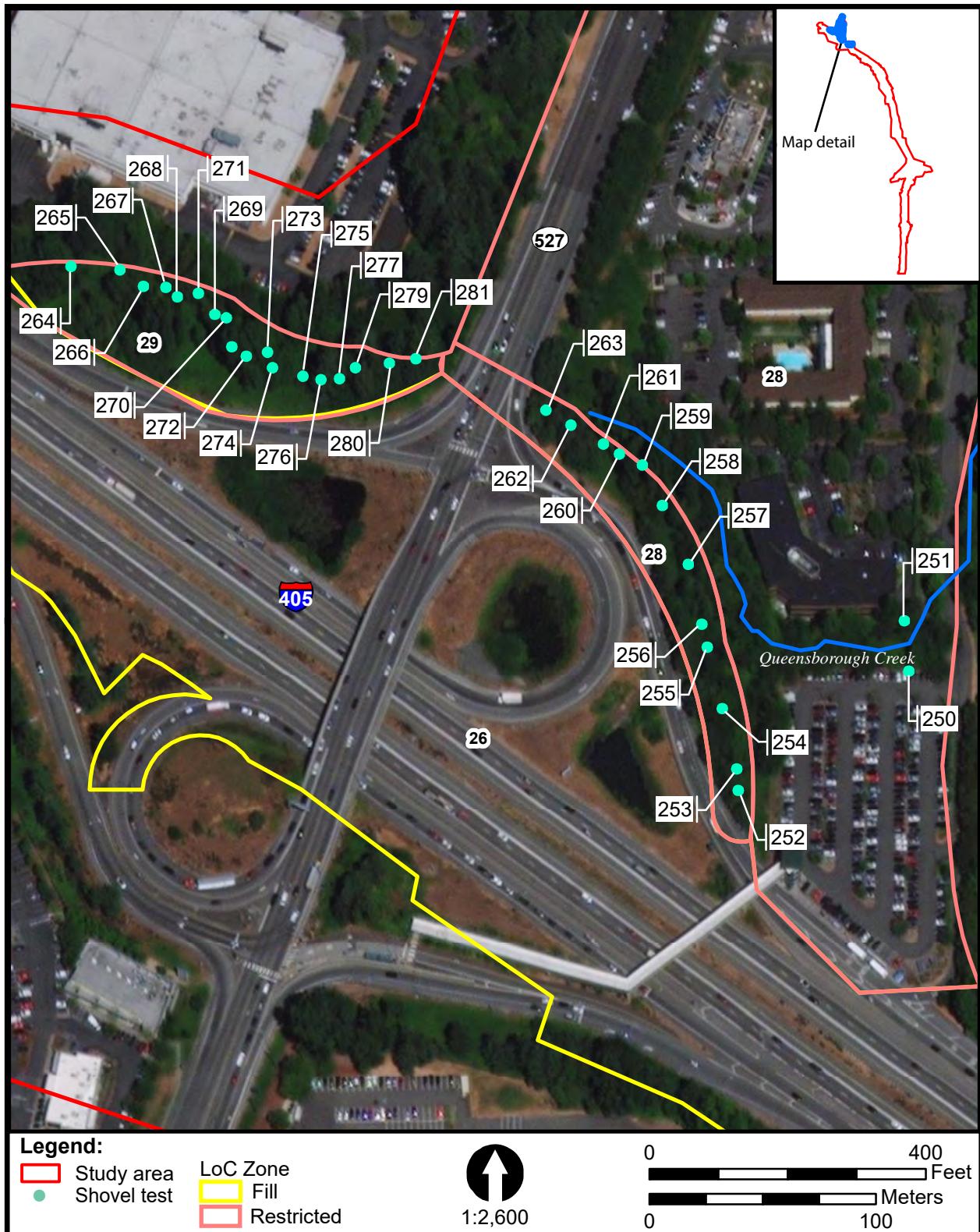


Exhibit 6-68. Aerial photograph showing the study area boundary and locations of the excavation units in zones 28 and 29.



Exhibit 6-69. Overview of field conditions near ST 261 in Zone 28 (north), view is to the south. Crewmember is standing on a road fill slope that supports the I-405 (south) to SR 527 (south) off-ramp.



Exhibit 6-70. Overview of the lush field conditions near ST 244 along North Fork Perry Creek in Zone 28 (south), view is to the south. Low-lying areas near the creek contain wetland species that include skunk cabbage, which is pictured to the lower left of the crewmember. Soils were correspondingly moist, consisting of muck overlying Pleistocene glacial outwash.



Exhibit 6-71. The south wall of ST 261 located along a road fill slope in Zone 28 (north) and was excavated to 90 cm below surface, exposing a profile consisting entirely of fill road fill. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale consists of 10-cm long segments.



Exhibit 6-72. The west wall of ST 244 located along North Fork Perry Creek in Zone 28 (south) and was excavated to 90 cm below surface, exposing a profile consisting of muck overlying Pleistocene glacial outwash. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale consists of 10-cm long segments.

Exhibit 6-73. Zone 28 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
25	Pleistocene sediments; cobble impasse; water table	67	Pleistocene glacial outwash; Holocene muck

cmbs= centimeters below surface

6.18. Zone 29 (Restricted)

Zone 29 is in the northern portion of the study area and encompasses the portion of Queensborough Creek between I-405 and SR 527 (see Exhibits 1-5 and 6-68). Ground conditions in Zone 29 consist of modified surfaces that include road fill slopes, as well as intact areas near Queensborough Creek (Exhibit 6-74). Proposed construction is limited to the installation of one fish barrier correction under I-405 for Queensborough Creek. No paved surfaces are located within Zone 29, and the entire zone was surveyed. Soils mapped in the zone are a unit of the Indianola series, which forms in sandy Pleistocene glacial outwash on the backslopes of eskers, kames, and terraces (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

Eighteen STs (STs 264-281) were excavated near Queensborough Creek in Zone 29 and exposed mostly intact Pleistocene glacial outwash. There were a few STs that contained fill (Exhibit 6-75). The STs are summarized in Exhibit 6-76. The ST stratigraphy is described in Attachment A. No cultural materials were observed during ST excavation.



Exhibit 6-74. Overview of field conditions near ST 264 in Zone 29, view is to the south. Western and southern areas in Zone 29 have been disturbed by road building and land clearing. Crewmember is standing adjacent to a fence (center) mostly buried by several feet of sediment.



Exhibit 6-75. The north wall profile of ST 274 which was excavated down to 85 cm below surface, exposing a disturbed organic layer overlying an intact soil profile that forms in Pleistocene glacial outwash. The ST contained no historic or precontact cultural materials. The scale consists of 10-cm long segments.

Exhibit 6-76. Zone 29 Shovel Test Excavation Results

Number of Shovel Tests Excavated	Reason for Termination	Average Depth (cmbs)	Sediments
18	Pleistocene sediments; cobble impasse	74	Pleistocene glacial outwash; fill

cmbs= centimeters below surface

6.19. Discussion and Management Recommendations

The LoC contains Zones 15 through 29, which vary in soil types, scales of human modification, and impacts from Project elements. This section describes how Project elements would impact or potentially impact cultural resources in each zone, presented from south to north. Exhibit 6-77 provides an overview of the management recommendations by zone.

Exhibit 6-77. Management Recommendations by Zone

Zone	LoC Classification	Probability for Intact Subsurface Archaeology in the LoC	Full Vertical APE Tested?	Associated NRHP Eligible Resources	Recommendations
15	Unrestricted	Low	Yes, work is limited to the existing road prism	None	No further work warranted
16	Fill	Low	Yes, work is limited to the existing road prism	None	No further work warranted
17	Unrestricted	Low	Yes, work is limited to the existing road prism	None	No further work warranted
18	Unrestricted	Moderate	No, deep Holocene sediments were observed in a proposed bridge location	DAHP property: 40731 (Shaw House)	As planned, the Project would have no effect on the NRHP eligible built environment resource; monitoring recommended at the proposed bridge location
19	Fill	Moderate/high	No, untested areas of Zone 19 within the LoC may contain intact sediments/cultural deposits	DAHP property: 39187 (Chase House)	As planned, the Project would have no effect on the NRHP eligible built environment resource; monitoring recommended at the interchange and north along I-405

I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project
 Cultural Resources Survey

Zone	LoC Classification	Probability for Intact Subsurface Archaeology in the LoC	Full Vertical APE Tested?	Associated NRHP Eligible Resources	Recommendations
20	Restricted	Moderate/high	No, untested areas of Zone 20 within the LoC may contain intact sediments/cultural deposits	None	Monitoring recommended
21	Restricted	Moderate/high	Yes, work is limited to the existing road prism	DAHP property: 39187 (Chase House)	As planned, the Project would have no effect on the NRHP eligible built environment resource; no further work warranted
22	Fill	Low	No, Holocene sediments were observed in a proposed retaining wall location	None	Monitoring recommended where intact sediments were identified near ST 88
23	Unrestricted	Low	Yes	None	No further work warranted
24	Restricted	Low	No, but Pleistocene sediments were observed in most shovel tests, and non-shovel tested areas are low probability due to steep topography	None	No further work warranted
25	Restricted	Low	No, but Pleistocene sediments were observed in most shovel tests	None	No further work warranted
26	Fill	Low	No, Pleistocene sediments observed in some but not all excavation units; fill material extended beyond shovel test and deep testing pit excavation limits	None	Monitoring recommended in area of proposed wall
27	Restricted	Low	No, but Pleistocene sediments were observed in most shovel tests	None	No further work warranted

Zone	LoC Classification	Probability for Intact Subsurface Archaeology in the LoC	Full Vertical APE Tested?	Associated NRHP Eligible Resources	Recommendations
28	Restricted	Low	No, Pleistocene sediments observed in some but not all excavation units; fill material extended beyond excavation limits	None	Monitoring recommended
29	Restricted	Low	No, but Pleistocene sediments were observed in most shovel tests	None	No further work warranted

LoC=limits of construction; APE = Area of Potential Effects; DAHP=Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; NRHP=National Register of Historic Places

6.19.1. Zone 15 (Unrestricted)

Proposed construction is limited to the extant northbound lanes of I-405 and would not impact intact sediments and/or cultural resources. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

6.19.2. Zone 16 (Fill)

Proposed constructed is limited to repaving extant northbound lanes atop raised road prism. Project elements would not impact intact (native) sediments. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

6.19.3. Zone 17 (Unrestricted)

Proposed construction is limited to the extant northbound and southbound lanes of I-405, with the installation of stabilized fill and retaining wall pilings adjacent to the southbound lanes of I-405 near the north end of the zone. No Project-related disturbances to native sediments are proposed. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

6.19.4. Zone 18 (Unrestricted)

Construction is largely limited to the extant northbound and southbound lanes of I-405 for much of the zone, with new construction limited to the vicinity of the Sammamish River where the construction of new bridges is proposed (Attachment D). Areas of Zone 18 were tested near the Sammamish River in 2019 where road fill sediments were observed overlying intact Holocene floodplain deposits near Pit 1. Due to the presence of intact Holocene sediments and its location near the Sammamish River, there is a moderate probability for Zone 18 to contain cultural resources within untested portions.

Construction monitoring is recommended at the proposed bridge location near the Sammamish River (Exhibit 6-78)

6.19.5. Zone 19 (Fill)

Proposed construction is largely concentrated on the I-405/SR 522 interchange, where several Project features are proposed (Attachment D). New bridges are proposed for the northbound lanes of I-405 and for the I-405 off-ramp to eastbound SR 522. The construction of several stormwater treatment areas, a bus station and turnaround loop, pick-up and drop-off facilities, and a new nonmotorized connection to the North Creek Trail are proposed for areas adjacent to the existing interchange. There is also proposed installation of stabilized fill and noise wall pilings north of the I-405/SR-522 interchange and the interchange with NE 195th Street near the north end of the zone.

Holocene alluvium was observed in Zone 19 from surface to 300 cmbs. Holocene alluvium was concentrated around the Sammamish River and not observed north of NE 195th Street except potentially in one shovel test (ST 88) in Zone 22. Holocene alluvium was intermixed with fill and may extend to a depth of 25 feet below surface. Areas with Holocene alluvium have the potential to contain buried and intact cultural materials, which would be adversely impacted by ground-disturbing activities. Cultural resources monitoring is recommended if proposed Project elements would impact ground surfaces in Zone 19 south of NE 195th Street. Exhibit 6-78 illustrates areas recommended for cultural resources monitoring in Zone 19.

6.19.6. Zone 20 (Restricted)

Proposed construction is largely limited to extant lanes of SR 522 and ramps to and from northbound I-405, with the installation of stabilized fill and retaining wall pilings adjacent to the northbound lanes of I-405 near the north end of the zone and a fish barrier correction at Par Creek under SR 522 (Attachment D). The STs near Par Creek exposed Holocene alluvium that likely extends many meters below ground surface. Similar to Zone 19, areas with Holocene alluvium have the potential to contain buried and intact cultural materials, which would be adversely impacted by ground-disturbing activities. Cultural resources monitoring is recommended if proposed Project elements would impact ground surfaces in Zone 19 south of NE 195th Street. Exhibit 6-78 illustrates areas recommended for cultural resources monitoring in Zone 20.

6.19.7. Zone 21 (Restricted)

Proposed construction is limited to a slight realignment to the margin of the extant southbound lane of the I-405 off-ramp to westbound SR 522. Project construction features appear to be within the extant road fill prism and would not disturb native sediments in the zone. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

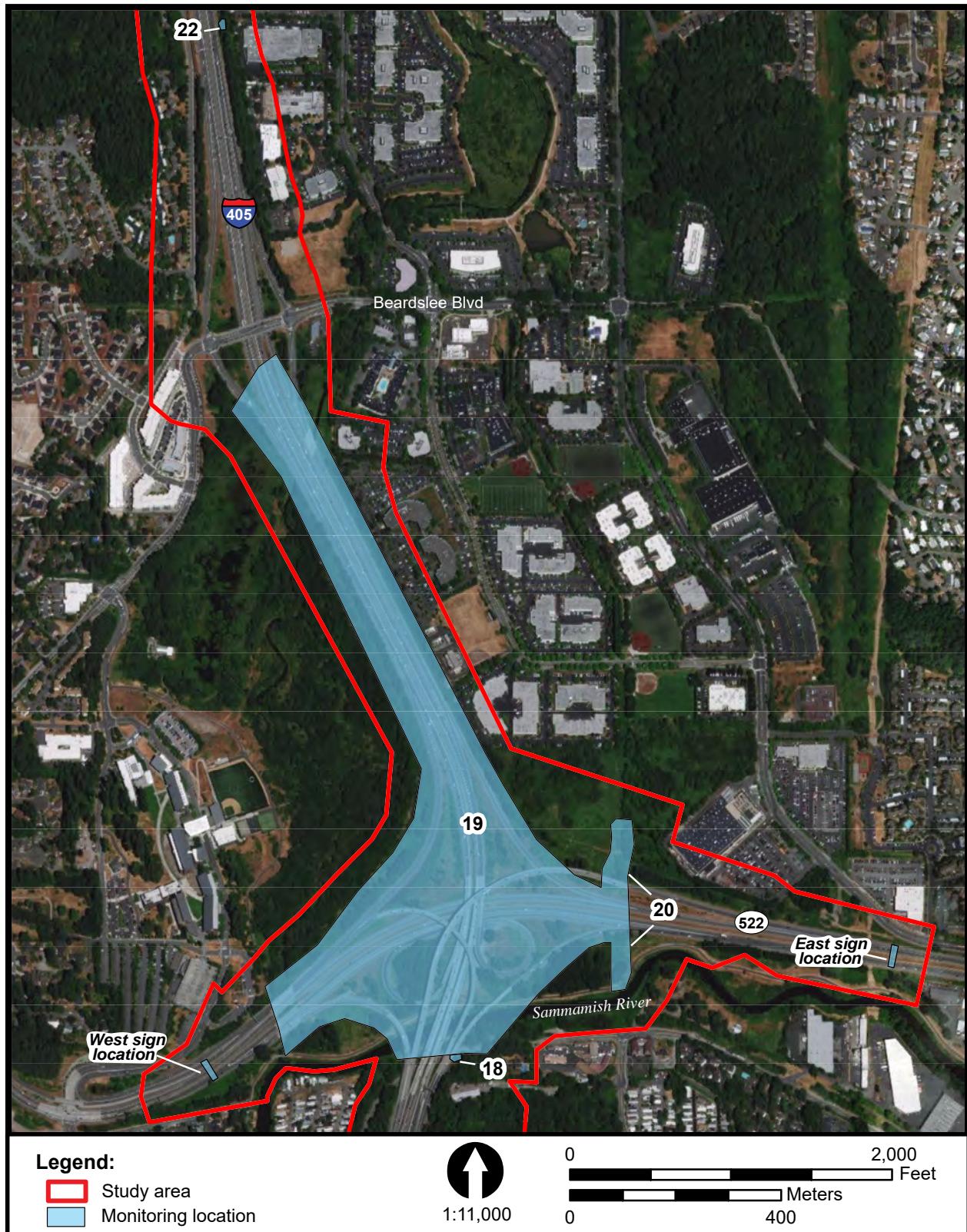


Exhibit 6-78. Aerial photograph showing the recommended monitoring locations in zones 18, 19, 20, and 22.

6.19.8. Zone 22 (Fill)

Proposed construction is limited to the extant northbound and southbound lanes of I-405, with the installation of stabilized fill and retaining wall pilings adjacent to the northbound lanes of I-405 near the north end of the zone (Attachment D). Proposed wall footings are expected to extend 5 feet below surface. The majority of Zone 22 encompasses a fill slope along the northbound lanes roughly 15 feet above the surrounding landscape. Impacts along the northbound lanes would not impact 75 percent of fill sediments. However, if Project elements are proposed for areas of Zone 22 near ST 88, cultural resources monitoring is recommended because intact Holocene alluvium was observed at the base of the excavation. Exhibit 6-78 illustrates the small area recommended for cultural resources monitoring in Zone 22.

6.19.9. Zone 23 (Unrestricted)

Proposed construction is limited to the extant divided lanes of I-405. The ST excavations focused on areas likely to contain intact sediments that would be impacted by proposed elements related to fish barrier correction. The STs exposed shallow and intact Pleistocene sediments in most excavations. There is a low likelihood that Zone 23 contains unrecorded cultural resources. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

6.19.10. Zone 24 (Restricted)

Proposed construction is limited to the installation of fish barrier corrections for Stream 25.0L, a tributary of North Creek. The ST excavations exposed profiles consisting primarily of intact Pleistocene glacial till. Areas not shovel tested have steep and irregular topography and, therefore, low probability for cultural resources. No cultural resources monitoring is recommended in Zone 24.

Site 45SN0716 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Discussion

Site 45SN0716, composed of two adjacent segments of historic-era logging road, does not have any significant elements or associations that would make the site eligible for listing in the NRHP. The site does not contribute to an understanding of local, state, or national events that demonstrate broad patterns of history. Logging is documented as a primary economic activity in the early history of Bothell and along the Sammamish River, but the site does not contribute to an enhanced understanding of early Bothell social and economic activities. The site is not known to be associated with other logging-related resources, such as a mill site or lumber camp, which would support a broader, more meaningful reinterpretation of timbering within the local context. As such, the site is not eligible under Criterion A. The site area is associated with a documented homestead, background research did not reveal that homesteader T.R. Reid attained local prominence, either as a homesteader or in relation to the lumber industry. The site is not eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, the road segments do not express distinctive design or engineering characteristics that would render the site eligible under Criterion C. And, as documentation exists regarding historic logging activities in the vicinity of the site during the historic era,

the road segments are not their own sole sources of data, and the site is thus not eligible under Criterion D. No further cultural resources work is recommended for site 45SN0716.

6.19.11. Zone 25 (Restricted)

Proposed construction is limited to the installation of fish barrier corrections under I-405 for Stream 66, a tributary of North Creek. Shovel test excavations exposed mostly intact Pleistocene glacial outwash. There is a low likelihood that Zone 25 contains unrecorded cultural resources. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

6.19.12. Zone 26 (Fill)

Proposed construction is largely limited to the extant lanes of I-405, as well as connections to SR 527 and the Canyon Park Park and Ride, ponds, and the installation of stabilized fill and wall pilings for both retaining walls and noise walls adjacent to the lanes of I-405 within the zone (Attachment D). The ST excavations exposed both shallow and intact Pleistocene sediments and deep fill deposits. Cultural resources monitoring is recommended in two locations in Zone 26. Exhibit 6-79 illustrates areas recommended for cultural resources monitoring. The northern monitoring area is just south of 9th Ave SE, at a location of fill sediments that range from 0 to 15 feet. A wall is proposed for this location that would extend up to 12 feet below surface. The southern monitoring area in Zone 26 is just south of 228th St SE, at a location of a proposed wall that will extend up to 12 below surface. This location contains fill sediments that could not be tested due to steep slopes. Shovel tests adjacent to the fill toe slope exposed intact Holocene sediments with no cultural resources. The fill is 10 to 20 feet deep at this location, well within the "three-quarter rule" that recommends monitoring of Project elements expected to impact up to three quarters of the depth of known fill sediments (see Section 5.4.2).

6.19.13. Zone 27 (Restricted)

Proposed construction in Zone 27 is limited to the installation of fish barrier corrections under I-405 for North Fork of Perry Creek and Queensborough Creek. The ST excavations in Zone 27 exposed primarily intact Pleistocene glacial outwash. There is a low likelihood that Zone 27 contains unrecorded cultural resources. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

6.19.14. Zone 28 (Restricted)

Proposed construction is limited to the installation of a fish barrier correction under I-405 for North Fork of Perry Creek. The ST excavations in Zone 27 exposed mostly intact Pleistocene glacial outwash. Noise walls with an estimated 5 feet of vertical subsurface disturbance are planned for this location, which contains fill that could not be penetrated with hand tools (ST 250). As deep testing in that location was not an option due to access, and the sub-fill sediments could not be investigated, one small area in Zone 28 near ST 250 and ST 251 adjacent to the Canyon Park Park and Ride is recommended for cultural resources monitoring (see Exhibit 6-79).

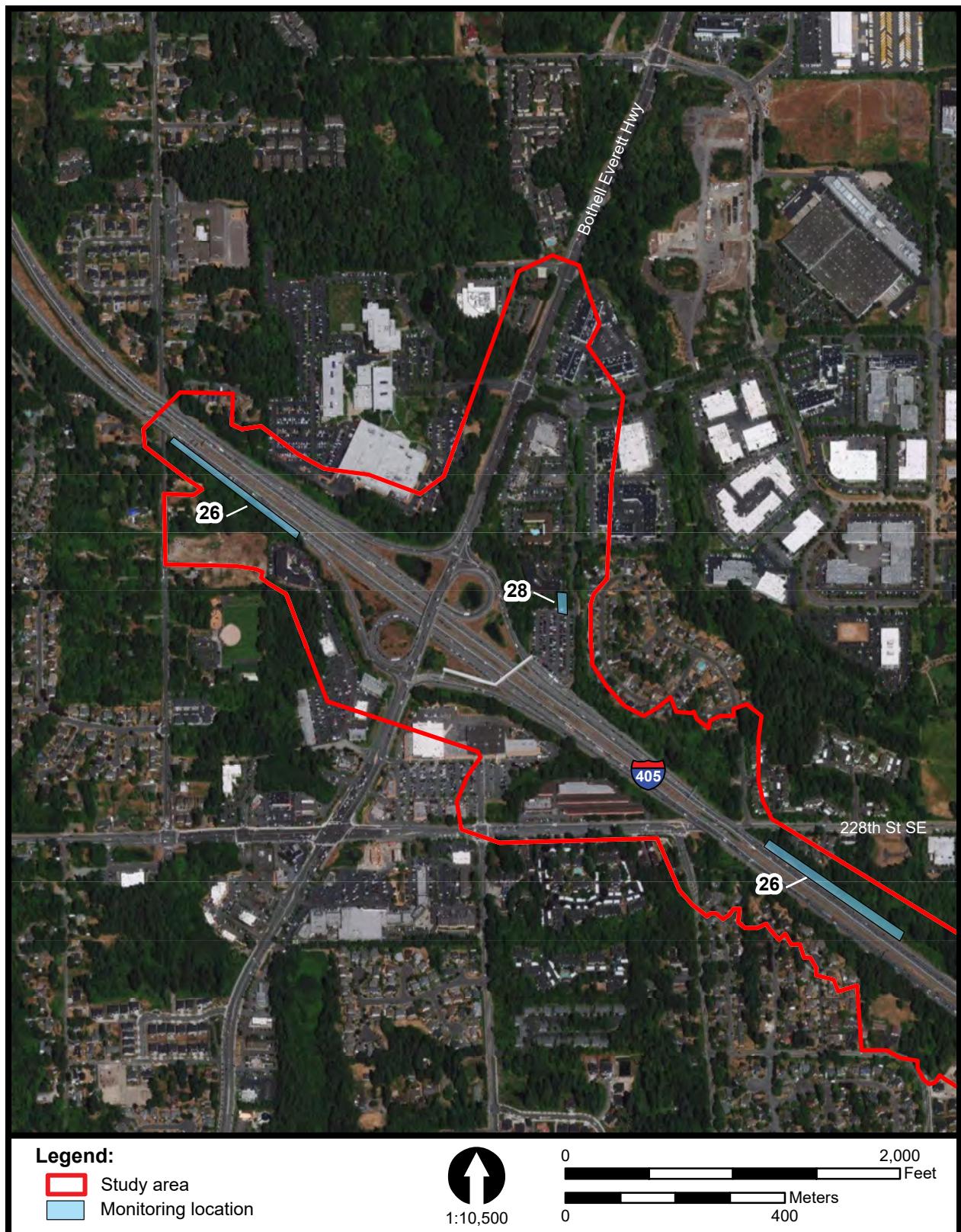


Exhibit 6-79. Aerial photograph showing the recommended monitoring locations in zones 26 and 28.

6.19.15. Zone 29 (Restricted)

Proposed construction is limited to the installation of a fish barrier correction under I-405 for Queensborough Creek. The ST excavations in Zone 29 exposed mostly intact Pleistocene glacial outwash. There is a low likelihood that Zone 28 contains unrecorded cultural resources. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

6.19.16. Historic Built Environment National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Discussion

Property 644373 was previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The NRHP eligibility discussion in this section provides a broad NRHP eligibility statement for Project-associated built environment resources; for resource-specific significance statements, see the individual HPI forms in Attachment B.

The 14 updated or newly-recorded historic built environment resources, mostly composed of single-family residences from 1967 and 1968, are not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Research into subject dwellings and developers of dwelling-associated subdivisions (which included review of records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records, online King County and Snohomish County Assessment and Building files, and research at the Snohomish Assessor's Office, as well as review of secondary source materials consisting of historic resource surveys for the Bothell and Kirkland municipalities) did not indicate a significant association between the resources and broad patterns of history, such as community development, at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the structures are not eligible under Criterion A. The same research did not indicate any significant association between the resources and associated subdivision developers or builders. Accordingly, the resources are not individually eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

The 14 updated or newly-recorded resources are not individually eligible under Criterion C. Generally, most of these single-family residences are typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. Many of the single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of the era, where home buyers chose from a selection of residential models designed to maximize the speed and minimize the cost of construction. As such, these 14 resources do not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. No architects are listed on the assessor forms for subject residences, and it is likely that the subdivision's residential designs were produced by draftspersons or architects employed by the developers. Additionally under Criterion C, the integrity of most of the resources, especially in aspects of design and materials, has been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration, alterations to front doors and entryways, some changes to original cladding, and changes to original roofing material.

Finally, as historic documents and photographic materials are available for most newly-recorded historic resources, the resources themselves are not the principle source of significant information, and therefore not eligible under Criterion D.

As discussed in Section 6.3, two potential NRHP historic districts are present adjacent to both sides of Zone 17 in the south portion of the study area. The districts are formed by the Windsor Vista subdivision, which received final plat approval from King County in 1967, and the Queensgate Division 1 subdivision, which received final plat approval in November 1967. Nine 1967 single-family residences in Windsor Vista, and three 1968 single-family residences in Queensgate that are within the study area were evaluated as contributing or non-contributing district resources.

Per National Park Service Bulletin 15 (1997:17), a historic district may “represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.” Windsor Vista and Queensgate study area-associated residences may be interpreted and found to be significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history. Social, economic, and cultural trends, discussed throughout Section 4.3, may support their significance as an historic district (see Exhibit 6.2).

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista and Queensgate tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. As noted, the single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

The 2012 National Cooperative Highway Research Program (supported by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine) issued “A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing” (TRB 2012). The comprehensive document supports identification of historic themes as well as NRHP evaluations for postwar subdivisions and housing. The 2012 report provides general guidelines for evaluating the contributing or non-contributing status of potential historic district resources. Contributing resources should generally retain their overall form and massing, and not detract from the sense of time and place. Regarding workmanship and materials, a dwelling with vinyl siding may still be considered a contributing element if no other alterations are present and the resource still conveys its original appearance. Likewise, original window replacement with modern windows is not necessarily a disqualifying alteration for a potentially contributing resources, and must be considered within the context of the presence of absence of other physical features (TRB 2012).

Given the relatively small number of researched and evaluated historic built environment properties relative to the entirety of each subdivision, it is not possible in this study to consider the broad extent of residential characteristics that are intact or have been altered, or to determine if the number of contributing resources within the district meets the

minimum number required for NRHP listing. However, three of the Windsor Vista single-family residences in the study area form contributing elements to the potential historic district, while each of the three Queensgate single-family residences in the study area is a contributing resource to the potential historic district. Although vinyl-window replacement, composition roof installation, and modern garage-door installation has occurred at each Windsor Vista residence, the three contributing resources (properties 474787, 382500, and 719412) maintain original front entryway characteristics (original doors and sidelights), original cladding, and original window patterns. By contrast, the six non-contributing resources display modern roofing and fenestration, as well as altered front entryways, new and historically-inappropriate cladding, new window openings along the façade, or alterations to the façade, such as the construction of prominent entryway stairs.

Similarly, although each Queensgate single-family residence in the study area features modern roofing, non-original fenestration, and modern garage doors, the three contributing resources (properties 282698, 639202, and 719422) retain original cladding, overall form, and original entryway characteristics.

6.19.17. Significant Cultural Resources in Study Area

Two historic properties, 39187 and 40731, and six contributing resources to historic districts are located within the study area and were evaluated for Project impacts.

Property 39187, 17936 113th Avenue NE, on the University of Washington, Bothell Campus

Property 39187 is the circa 1885 Chase House, listed in the NRHP in 1990 and designated a City of Bothell landmark. The gable and wing dwelling is listed in the NHRP under criteria B and C, for its association with Dr. Reuben Chase (a significant local physician) and as a notable local example of period architecture, respectively. The UW Bothell campus was planned in 1995 and constructed in phases over the next 18 years, and property 39187 has been integrated in the campus, adjacent to Zone 21.

Property 40731, 11807 Woodinville Drive

Property 40731 is the 1906 Shaw House, determined NRHP eligible by DAHP in 2005. The historically significant brick Craftsman/bungalow residence is on the east side of the study area adjacent to Zone 18.

Historic District Contributing Resources

Like the two historic properties noted above, historic district contributing resources are significant cultural resources. Properties 474787, 382500, and 719412 are contributing resources within a broader historic district associated with the Windsor Vista subdivision, while properties 282698, 639202, and 719422 form contributing resources to the broader Queensgate historic district.

6.19.18. Possible Effects of the Proposed Project on Significant Cultural Resources

Property 39187, the Chase House, is within a highly modified setting, on the southeast edge of the UW Bothell campus. The historic property was original to the Stringtown settlement, a rural, agricultural village that is no longer extant. There is an existing, vegetated screen consisting of mature trees between the resource and the I-405 corridor, which protects the resource's viewshed toward the roadway. The property's historic setting has been compromised for several decades, which did not inhibit its NRHP listing in 1990. Proposed construction in the adjacent zone is limited to a slight realignment to the margin of the extant southbound lane of the I-405 off-ramp to westbound SR 522. As such, proposed Project activities do not represent an adverse effect to the resource under its established integrity.

Property 40731, the Shaw House, is set within a modified landscape, with a modern lumber yard adjacent to its east side. The perimeter of the parcel is heavily screened with mature trees and vegetation to shield the residence and protect its viewshed, and the residence itself is set back on the parcel and accessed by a long driveway from Woodinville Drive. Given the resource's present, modified setting and substantial extant vegetative screening, planned construction activities in that area of the Project and which are fairly distant from property 40731, do not form an adverse effect to the historic property's integrity.

Potential historic district contributing resources will not be impacted by the Project. Contributing resources were likely constructed at their current locations due to proximity to the developing I-405 corridor. The presence of the I-405 corridor is foundational to the subsequent historic-era residential development which occurred adjacent to it, including identified contributing single-family residences. Further, a substantial sound wall and line of mature trees along the wall provide both visual and auditory separation between the Project and the contributing resources. Accordingly, the Project does not form an adverse effect to adjacent historic district contributing resources under their associated significance.

7. Management Summary

No subsurface cultural resources were observed during the cultural resources survey. Many ST excavations, primarily in the northern study area, exposed thin Holocene sediments overlying Pleistocene sediments. Pleistocene sediments predate any known human occupation in the region, thus decreasing the likelihood of encountering cultural resources at those locations during construction phases. However, Pleistocene sediments could not be reached in four locations throughout the study area with planned Project-related subsurface impacts. These four locations have the potential for buried cultural materials and are recommended for cultural resources monitoring during future ground-disturbing activities (see Exhibits 6-78 and 6-79).

Two built environment historic properties in the study area are NRHP listed or eligible for listing. Property 39187, the Chase House, is listed on the NRHP. Property 40731, the Shaw

House, was determined eligible for NRHP in 2005. The Project as currently designed would not form an adverse effect to either historically significant resource. It is therefore recommended that the Project proceed as proposed with respect to these cultural resources.

None of the historic built environment resources (see Exhibit 6-2) or two archaeological sites within the study area are individually NRHP eligible, having experienced modifications to original fenestration, cladding, and roofing material. Six historic built environment resources form contributing resources to two potential historic districts. One previously-recorded historic resource was previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Newly recorded archaeological site 45SN0716 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Previously-recorded site 45KI0757, within the study area, was previously determined as not eligible for NRHP listing.

None of identified historic properties will be adversely effected by the Project. It is therefore recommended that the Project proceed as proposed with respect to these cultural resources.

In the unlikely event that cultural resources are identified during construction, the new work should be halted in the immediate vicinity of the find, and a professional archaeologist should be notified to assess the resource. This document should be submitted by WSDOT to the appropriate review agencies and interested parties for review and comment prior to the initiation of any land-altering activities.

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Attachment A

Shovel Test Data

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
1	18	561102	5289496	0-75 silty clay loam (fill)	fill	intact Pleistocene sediments	concrete pipe frags at 50 cm	intact no
			75-85	dark brown loamy sand with 70 % sorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
2	18	561116	5289493	0-15 brown sandy loam 15-67 compact yellowish brown and gray silt loam with re/dox mottling	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	Pleistocene lake deposit	intact no
					intact Pleistocene sediments			
3	18	561125	5289499	0-14 brown silt loam 14-32 light brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	Pleistocene lake deposit	intact no
					intact Pleistocene sediments			
4	18	561132	5289507	0-60 brown silt loam with 5% sorted rounded pebbles 60-95 yellowish brown silt loam with 5% sorted rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	Pleistocene lake deposit	intact no
					intact Pleistocene sediments			
5	18	561141	5289499	No dig: unsure property owner				
6	18	561151	5289498	No dig: unsure property owner				
7	18	561110	5289527	No dig: buried utilities				
8	18	561121	5289528	No dig: buried utilities				
9	18	561132	5289529	0-45 brown silt loam with 1% sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	Pleistocene lake deposit	intact no
10	18	561141	5289532	0-40 brown clay loam with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles and yellowish brown mottles	fill	buried utilities	orange pipe in W wall at base	disturbed no
11	18	561150	5289534	No dig: buried utilities				
12	18	561157	5289536	0-30 brown silty clay loam with 1% rounded pebbles 30-70 yellowish brown silty clay loam with 1% rounded pebbles 70-75 dark brown loamy sand with 70 % rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
13	18	561138	5289559	0-110 sandy fill with 20% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	1 m	road fill slope with modern debris throughout	fill no
14	18	561162	5289560	0-80 fill of sand and rounded pebbles and cobbles	cobble impasse	road fill slope	disturbed no	
15	19	561163	5289586	0-40 fill of loamy sand with 50 % angular to rounded gravels	cobble impasse	modern debris throughout	disturbed no	
16	19	561190	5289585	0-20 fill of loamy sand with 50 % angular to rounded gravels	cobble impasse	Heavily compacted between dirt road and armored bank/ large culvert.	disturbed no	
17	19	561041	5289606	0-44 fill of sand and gravels stratified Holocene floodplain alluvium, organics at depth, no gravels below fill	fill intact Holocene sediments	auger limit	intact	
18	19	561048	5289615	0-34 34-290 fill of sand and gravels stratified Holocene floodplain alluvium, organics at depth, no gravels below fill	fill intact Holocene sediments	auger limit	intact	no
19	19	561054	5289612	0-49 fill of sand and gravels	fill	auger limit	Woody obstruction at 290 cm collected for possible 14-C dating	intact no
		49-290		stratified Holocene floodplain alluvium, organics at depth, no gravels below fill	intact Holocene sediments			
20	19	561067	5289615	-18 18-290 fill of sand and gravels stratified Holocene floodplain alluvium, organics at depth, no gravels below fill	fill intact Holocene sediments	auger limit	intact	

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
21	19	561073	5289618	0-20 very compact fine gray brown sand 5% round pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	intact	no
			20-64	mottled brown and gray medium sand, a couple of cobbles	disturbed native sediments			
			64-84	mottled brown and gray medium sand with gray silt nodules. Flood plain deposits.	intact Holocene sediments			
22	19	561086	5289616	0-24 fill of 90% angular basalt riprap. Cannot penetrate with hand tools	fill	cobble impasse	fill	no
23	19	561097	5289625	0-52 fill of sand and gravels	fill	cobble impasse	intact	
			52-260	stratified Holocene floodplain alluvium	intact Holocene sediments			
24	19	561104	5289620	0-27 light gray brown fine sand some pebbles	fill	auger limit	intact	no
			27-65	light brown fine sand	intact Holocene sediments			
			65-195	coarse sand some small nodules of gray silt	intact Holocene sediments			
			195-230	intact grayish brown coarse sand larger silt nodules	intact Holocene sediments			
			230-290	wet light gray and brown coarse sand with silt nodules	intact Holocene sediments			
25	19	561123	5289615	0-42 fill with asphalt and angular cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	intact	no
			42-276	intact sandy stratified Holocene floodplain deposits	intact Holocene sediments			
26	19	561072	5289646	0-18 fill of compacted grayish brown sandy loam with 50% unsorted rounded to angular pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	Terminated at angular cobbles (rip rap).	fill no
27	19	561099	5289644	0-8 beauty bark	fill	cobble impasse	compacted fill near overpass support footing	fill no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
28	19	561133	5289649	0-67 compact fine brown and gray imported sand 67-135 fine gray sand 135-145 brown silt 145-290 very dark brown silt with non-decomposed wood	yellowish brown loamy sand with fill 50% unsorted angular to rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill auger limit	intact	no
29	19	561160	5289652	0-42 fill of dark loamy sand with 25 % fill unsorted angular to subrounded pebbles and cobbles	dark brown silt loam no gravels, disturbed	cobble impasse auger limit	modern debris throughout	disturbed no
30	19	561071	5289692	0-19 disturbed	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse auger limit	located in man-made drainage between hummocky mounds of fill.	intact no
31	19	561100	5289676	0-30 angular pebbles and cobbles	stratified silt and fine sand Holocene floodplain deposits, organics at depth (intact)	intact Holocene sediments	located between two overpass supports	disturbed no
32	19	561134	5289680	0-40 very compact fill	fill of gray sandy loam with 80% fill	cobble impasse	fill	no
33	19	561045	5289655	0-39: 39-99	brown sandy loam with 10-20% rounded pebbles yellowish brown fine sandy loam with 10-20% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse intact	no
34	19	561044	5289662	0-70: disturbed native silty sediments	disturbed native auger limit	intact	no	

Exhibit A-1: Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone	Eastings	Northings	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
No. ^a								
35	19	561038	5289677	0-51	brown silt loam with no gravels	intact Holocene sediments	water table	water table at 90 cm, sands sloughing due to saturation
	70-260	stratified Holocene sands and silts, buried A horizon and organics at 260						
	260-285	sand						
36	19	561040	5289673	0-110	brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	water table	water table at 240 cm, sands sloughing due to saturation
	51-90	light brown silt loam with no gravels						
	90-160	gray (gley) sands with no gravels						
37	19	561039	5289693	0-80	dark brown silt loam with redox mottles;	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact no
				80-240	gleyed clay	intact Holocene sediments		
38	19	561035	5289706	0-21	dark brown silt loam with no gravels	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact no
				21-170	gray silty clay loam with no gravels, more gley and clay content with depth	intact Holocene sediments		
39	19	561013	5289678	0-45	fill of brown loamy sand with 40 % unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	at base of cloverleaf on - ramp fill slope
40	19	560939	5289677	0-40	brown sandy loam with 40% rounded pebbles	fill	cobble impasse	disturbed no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
41	19	561082	5289744	0-9 compact gray brown silt loam with 40% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	dark brown silt loam with no gravels	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse	modern debris throughout
42	19	561139	5289742	0-20 gray crushed sand and angular gravel fill	brownish yellow sand with 40% rounded pebbles; modern debris	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse	fill
43	19	561191	5289736	0-24 sandy fill	brown silt loam with 10 % sorted rounded pebbles	fill	cobble impasse	intact no
			24-32	compact gray (gle) with red/ox mottling silt loam with 10 % rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments			
			32-90	loamy sand	intact Holocene sediments			
44	19	561340	5289774	0-16 loamy sand	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse	disturbed no	
			16-35	gray clay and reddish brown loamy sand	intact Holocene sediments			
			35-65	medium sand with 20% round pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments			
45	19	561280	5289744	0-77 Fill. Impasse at large metal object at bottom	fill	cobble impasse	modern debris throughout	disturbed no
46	19	561045	5289831	0-65 various fill episodes, silty to sandy, rounded pebbles and cobbles throughout	fill	cobble impasse	disturbed no	
47	19	561090	5289885	0-30 fill of heavily compacted loamy sand and rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	disturbed no	
48	19	561098	5289943	0-38 compact fill of sand and gravels, heavily compacted	fill	cobble impasse	transitioning to intact floodplain (?)	no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
49	19	561201	5289923	0-36 fill of brown loamy fine sand with 40 % rounded pebbles and cobbles	cobble impasse	transitioning to intact floodplain (?)	disturbed no	
50	19	561258	5289863	0-34 compacted fill of loamy sand with fill 60 % rounded unsorted pebbles and cobbles	cobble impasse		fill	no
51	19	561205	5289860	0-19 fill of pale brown sandy loam with fill large cobble impasse	cobble impasse	disturbed NE interchange area	disturbed no	
52	19	561254	5289648	0-65 brown loamy sand with 30 % subrounded sorted pebbles and cobbles	cobble impasse		intact	no
53	19	561269	5289664	0-105 sandy fill	cobble impasse		fill	no
54	19	561294	5289682	0-35 disturbed native seds	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse	intact	no
					intact Holocene sediments			
					intact Holocene sediments			
					intact Holocene sediments			
55	19	561305	5289696	0-70 mottled silt loam 70-260 stratified sands and silt	water table		intact	no
56	19	561318	5289707	0-49 fill of compacted mix of gray floodplain sediments and sand and gravels	fill	cobble impasse	disturbed no	
57	19	561337	5289724	0-70 sandy fill	fill	cobble impasse	on-ramp fill slope 10 m north	
					intact Holocene sediments			
					intact Holocene sediments			
58	19	561343	5289742	0-40 40 -81 brown silt loam	fill	cobble impasse	intact	no
					intact Holocene sediments			
					intact Holocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
No. ^a								
59	19	561366	5289749	0-25 dark brown silt loam with no gravel	intact Holocene sediments	auger limit	intact	no
			25-298	stratified sand and silt	intact Holocene sediments			
60	19	560876	5290657	0-25 recent alluvial fill 25-105 dark brown sandy loam with 5 % pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	auger limit	intact	
			105-300	stratified very dark brown silt with poorly decomposed organics, with gley silt loam, no gravel	intact Holocene sediments			
61	19	560865	5290667	0-19 dark brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	water table @ 135 cm	intact	no
			19-65	mottled gray and red brown silt loam with few rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments			
			65-90	coarse sand mixed with gray silt loam with few rounded gravel	intact Holocene sediments			
			90-135	fine gray sand with few rounded cobbles	intact Holocene sediments			
			135-215	organic silt loam (peat)	intact Holocene sediments			
62	19	560863	5290680	0-80 dark brown sandy loam with 5 % rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	auger limit	intact	no
			80-300	stratified very dark brown silt and gley silt loam with poorly decomposed organics	intact Holocene sediments			
63	19	560860	5290687	0-70 dark brown sandy loam with 5 % rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	auger limit	intact	
			70-300	stratified very dark brown silt and gley silt loam with poorly decomposed organics	intact Holocene sediments			
64	19	560853	5290702	0-45 sandy fill	fill	water table @ 135 cm	intact	no
			45-95	dark brown sandy loam with 5 % rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
65	19	560769	5290834	0-66 Fill	stratified very dark brown silt and gley silt loam with poorly decomposed organics	intact Holocene sediments		
66	19	560685	5290940	0-40 40-50 50-110	fill brown loamy sand with 5 % sorted rounded pebbles alternating stratified yellowish brown silt loam and sorted medium sand with 1-5 % rounded pebbles	fill intact Holocene sediments intact Pleistocene sediments	cobble impasse asphalt	Terminated on asphalt intact fill no
67	19	560683	5290949	0-31 31-109	compacted fill stratified yellowish brown medium sand and coarse sand, 1-2 % sorted rounded small pebbles		intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact no
68	19	560683	5290962	0-55 55-64 64-108	compacted fill disturbed buried A horizon of brown sand; stratified yellowish brown medium sand and coarse sand, 1-2 % sorted rounded small pebbles	fill disturbed native sediments intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash intact	no
69	19	560677	5290968	0-20 20-50 50-54 54-59 59-100	compact brown loamy sand with few round pebbles very compact medium sand with some gley pockets gray clay medium sand with few round pebbles fine sand with few round pebbles	disturbed native sediments disturbed native sediments intact Pleistocene sediments intact Pleistocene sediments intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene disturbed no	

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
70	19	560678	5290976	0-75	light brown sand	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial till	intact no
				75-100	sand with ca. 30% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
71	19	560677	5290988	0-65	light brown sand	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial till	intact no
				65-100	sand with ca. 30% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
72	20	561432	5289680	0-25	fill of grayish brown sandy loam with 40% angular pebbles	fill	cobble impasse		disturbed no
73	20	561424	5289682	0-25	dark brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse		intact no
74	20	561432	5289698	0-230	stratified sands and silts	intact Holocene sediments	auger limit		intact no
				230-270	stratified gleayed coarse sand and decayed organic material (peat)	intact Holocene sediments			
75	20	561441	5289710	0-32	fill	fill	cobble impasse		intact no
				32-91	stratified sandy gravels and silt loam	intact Holocene sediments			
76	20	561430	5289722	0-90	mottled silt loam fill	fill	auger limit		intact
				90-300	intact Holocene floodplain deposits	intact Holocene sediments			
77	20	561427	5289726	0-230	stratified sands and silts	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact no
				230-270	stratified gleayed coarse sand and decayed organic material (peat)	intact Holocene sediments			
78	20	561432	5289735	0-45	dark brown loam with no gravels	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	terminated in Pleistocene coarse sands	intact no
				45-130	sorted yellowish brown sand	intact Holocene sediments			
				130-240	stratified Holocene floodplain deposits, organics at depth	intact Holocene sediments			
79	20	561397	5289848	0-35	carse angular gravel fill	fill	cobble impasse		intact no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
80	20	561422	5289879	0-20	compact grayish yellow sand with 20% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact	
				35-51					
				20-62	0-20: brown silt loam compacted gray silt	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		
				62-104	light brown silt	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		
81	20	561404	5289886	0-11	organic horizon	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	terminated at compacted sands	intact no
				11-60	brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		
				60-150	floodplain stratified sands and silts	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		
82	20	561414	5289891	0-11	organic horizon	intact Holocene sediments	water table	intact	no
				11-180	brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		
				180-230	floodplain stratified sands and silts	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		
83	20	561418	5289902	0-11	organic horizon	intact Holocene sediments	water table	intact	no
				11-180	brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		
				180-240	floodplain stratified sands and silts	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		
84	20	561419	5289912	0-41	yellowish brown sandy loam disturbed angular road gravels	fill	cobble impasse	disturbed no	
				41-60					
85	20	561422	5289926	0-11	organic horizon	intact Holocene sediments	auger limit	intact	no
				11-180	brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments		

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
86	20	561421	5289934	0-11 organic horizon silts	180-290 floodplain stratified sands and sediments	intact Holocene sediments	intact	yes
87	20	561427	5289944	0-20 brown silt loam 0-20: compacted gray silt 20-62 light brown silt	11-180 brown silt loam 180-290 floodplain stratified sands and silts	intact Holocene sediments intact Holocene sediments intact Holocene sediments	auger limit intact Holocene sediments intact Holocene sediments	intact
88	22	560674	5291490	0-105 brown fine sandy loam with 5% subrounded unsorted pebbles 105-190 brown mottled with red/ox and gley silt loam with 5% sorted subrounded granules	10-105 brown fine sandy loam with 5% subrounded unsorted pebbles 105-190 brown mottled with red/ox and gley silt loam with 5% sorted subrounded granules	disturbed native sediments intact Holocene and Pleistocene sediments	cobble impasse cobble impasse	intact
89	23	560630	5291749	0-45 fill	10-105 fill overlaying a layer of utility sand bags	fill	cobble impasse cobble impasse	no
90	23	560617	5291774	0-28 fill	10-105 chunks throughout	fill	cobble impasse cobble impasse	fill no
91	23	560613	5291808	0-75 fill compact sand with asphalt	10-105 brown sandy loam with 30% rounded pebbles	fill	cobble impasse cobble impasse	fill no
92	23	560391	5292272	0-24 24-75 very light brown sandy loam with 30% rounded pebbles	10-105 brown sandy loam with 30% rounded pebbles	fill	cobble impasse disturbed native sediments	fill no
93	23	560380	5292300	0-54 very compact fill. Loamy sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	10-105 very compact fill. Loamy sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	fill no
94	23	560293	5292497	0-96 very compact fill. Loamy sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	10-105 very compact fill. Loamy sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	fill no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
95	23	560323	5292499	0-20 brown sandy loam with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse		disturbed no
			20-65	light brown sandy loam with 30% disturbed native rounded pebbles and cobbles sediments				
96	23	560278	5292526	0-13 brown sandy loam with 30% round pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	intact	no
			13-43	light brown sandy loam with 30% disturbed native round pebbles and cobbles sediments				
97	23	560292	5292531	0-15 brown sandy loam 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse	intact	no
			15-75	medium orange brown sand 50% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
98	23	560306	5292531	0-20 yellowish brown loamy sand with 20% unsorted pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	
			20-85	yellowish brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
99	23	560312	5292532	No dig: slope				
100	23	560322	5292531	0-23 light brown sandy loam with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	fill	no
			23-40	compact orange brown fine sand fill with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles				
101	23	560264	5292560	40-70 loamy sand and duff	fill	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact no
			14-70	very light brown loamy medium sand with 40% rounded pebbles		intact Holocene sediments		
			70-89	light brown medium sand with 50% rounded pebbles and cobbles		intact Pleistocene sediments		
102	23	560274	5292564	0-15 light brown sandy loam with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles		cobble impasse	intact	

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
103 23	560285	5292567	0-18	brown loamy sand with 10 % rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
			18-61	yellowish brown loamy sand with 50% rounded to subangular pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
104 23	560293	5292559	0-21	brown sandy loam with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
			21-130	reddish brown medium sand with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
105 23	560308	5292554	0-14	brown loamy sand with 25% surrounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
			14-59	yellowish brown loamy sand with 50% surrounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
106 23	560235	5292584	0-33	very compact light brown sandy loam with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	disturbed	no
107 23	560250	5292577	0-17	organic duff with 40-50% cobbles and pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	water table	intact	no
			17-80	yellowish brown sand with 50-60% cobbles and pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene	intact	no
108 23	560264	5292589	0-10	organic duff	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact	no
			10-72	brown sandy loam with 25% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Holocene	intact	no
109 23	560275	5292590	0-20	organic duff with 40-50% cobbles and pebbles	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse	disturbed	no
			20-73	yellowish brown sand with 50-60% cobbles and pebbles	disturbed native sediments	disturbed native	disturbed	no
110 23	560283	5292593	0-11	brown loamy sand with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	Likely esker or kame deposit	intact no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
111 23	560293	5292591	No dig: slope	yellowish brown sand	intact Holocene sediments			
112 23	560228	5292603	0-5 5-47	light brown sand organic duff mottled very compact fill with 30% rounded pebbles	fill fill	cobble impasse	fill	no
113 23	560240	5292604	0-40	grayish brown loamy sand with 30 % subrounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
114 23	560250	5292613	0-23	disturbed sandy native sediments fill capping rip rap fill	cobble impasse	Disturbed area near channelized creek	disturbed	no
115 23	560263	5292619	0-34	brown sandy loam with 2% rounded pebbles and four angular sediments cobbles	disturbed native	cobble impasse	intact	no
			34-43	light brown medium sand with few rounded pebbles	disturbed native			
			43-112	brown sandy loam with <2% rounded pebbles	sediments intact Holocene			
116 23	560276	5292614	0-21	brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted subrounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
			21-56	yellowish brown loamy sand with 50% unsorted subrounded pebbles and cobbles	sediments			
117 23	560287	5292622		No dig: surface fill				no
118 24	560441	5291842	No dig: slope					
119 24	560457	5291849	0-17	dark brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted subrounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
No. ^a								
120	24	5291842	0-11	brown loamy sand with 10% pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact	no
			11-50	reddish brown loamy sand with 20% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact	no
			50-61	yellowish brown loamy sand with 40% pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact	no
121	24	5291838	0-16	dark brown sandy loam with 20% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact	no
			16-72	loamy sand with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact	no
122	24	5291828	0-16	dark brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted subrounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial till	intact	no
			16-40	reddish brown loamy sand with 40% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments (?)	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact	no
			40-81	yellowish brown loamy sand with 50% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial till	intact	no
123	24	5291838	No dig. slope					
124	24	5291844	0-12	dark brown sandy loam with 10% rounded pebbles and cobbles	cobble impasse	near old logging road	intact	no
			12-60	brown loamy sand				
125	24	5291845	0-20	brown sandy loam with ca. 50% cobbles and pebbles	cobble impasse	single grain sediments prevented further excavation	intact	no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Zone	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
126	24	560442	5291874	0-61	light brown to yellowish brown sand with 50-70% rounded cobbles and pebbles	cobble impasse	intact	no	
127	24	560452	5291875	No dig: slope	brown loamy sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	cobble impasse	gravels increase with depth	intact	no
128	24	560462	5291875	0-43	brown sand with 50-70% cobbles and pebbles	cobble impasse	gravels increase with depth	intact	no
129	24	560474	5291869	0-18	dark brown loamy sand with 40% intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact	no	
				18-47	brown medium sand with 50% poorly sorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
130	24	560487	5291867	0-60	dark brown sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments	water table	intact	no
131	24	560266	5292271	0-57	compact light brown Silt loam with red/ox motting	intact Pleistocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact	no
132	24	560172	5292530	0-97	Loamy brown sand with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	disturbed	no
133	25	560448	5292282	0-20	grey sand with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	1 m	disturbed	no
				20-40	compact gray clay	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
				40-100	grey sand with ca. 30% rounded pebbles and partially decayed woody debris throughout	intact Pleistocene sediments			
134	25	560455	5292280	0-39	dark brown loam with 10 % rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	glacial drift	intact	no
				39-65	yellowish brown sandy loam with 30 % rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Eastings	Northings	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
135 25	560456	5292275	0-64	disturbed native sediments	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse	Fill slope below 5 m high retaining wall, area impractical for deep testing due to poor backhoe access (muddy creek, retaining wall, trees, etc.)	disturbed no
136 25	560464	5292280	0-44	loamy medium sand with 70% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact no
137 25	560464	5292269	0-20	brown loamy sand with few round pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse		intact no
			20-33	light brown loamy sand with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
			33-69	brown loamy sand with 10% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
138 25	560470	5292270	0-11	brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	Pleistocene lake	intact no
			11-46	yellowish brown sand with 50% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
			46-78	gray (grey) silt	intact Pleistocene sediments			
139 25	560482	5292264	0-26	brown silt with ca. 30% pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse		intact no
			26-42	grey sand with ca. 40% rounded cobbles and pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
			42-68	yellowish brown sand with ca 50% cobbles and pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
140 25	560490	5292268	0-25	brown loamy sand with 20% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial till		intact no
			25-55	reddish brown loamy sand with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Eastings	Northings	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
141 25	560500	5292259	0-9	dark brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	Pleistocene lake deposit over glacial outwash.	intact no
			9-40	light brown silt loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)		
			40-48	brown sand with ca. 70% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
142 25	560507	5292257	0-14	brown loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		intact no
			14-43	grayish brown silt loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)		
			43-63	grayish brown silt loam with light brown and dark brown mottles and ca. 60% rounded cobbles and pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
143 25	560515	5292252	0-31	light brown sandy loam with 5% small round pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse		intact no
144 25	560521	5292254	0-11	dark brown silt loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	deposits over glacial outwash.	intact yes
			11-46	light brown silt loam	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact Pleistocene sediments		
			46-51	brown loamy sand with 70% rounded pebbles	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse		
145 23	560370	5292526	0-50	fill of compact glaciolacustrine sediments	disturbed native sediments			intact no
			38-70	dark brown sandy loam with 5% rounded pebbles reddish brown loamy sand 10% pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)		
			70-94	yellowish brown 30% round pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
147 23	560365	5292540	0-14	loamy sand	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial till	intact no	

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
148	23	560362	5292548	0-25 reddish brown loamy sand with 20% unsorted subrounded pebbles	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact Pleistocene glacial till	intact
			70-81	yellowish brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles				
149	23	560358	5292558	0-30 dark brown sand loam with 20% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact Pleistocene glacial till	intact no
			30-65	reddish brown loamy sand with 30% rounded pebbles				
			65-80	brownish yellow loamy sand with 30% rounded pebbles				
150	23	560348	5292566	0-22 loamy sand	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact Pleistocene glacial till	intact no
			22-51	reddish brown loamy sand with 20% unsorted subrounded pebbles				
			51-92	yellowish brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles				
151	23	560347	5292577	0-15 reddish brown loamy sand with ca. 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact Pleistocene glacial till	intact no
			15-70	yellowish brown sand with ca. 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles				

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Point Easting	Northings Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
152 23	560348	5292591	0-14 loamy sand	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial till	intact no
		14-74	reddish brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted subrounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
		74-84	yellowish brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
153 23	560338	5292597	0-12 reddish brown loamy sand with ca. 20% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene		intact no
		12-100	yellowish brown sand with ca. 20% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
154 23	560333	5292608	0-40 brown silt loam with ca. 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene		intact no
		40-100	yellowish brown loamy sand with 30% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
155 26	558649	5293894	0-24 disturbed sandy native sediments	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash	intact no
		24-66	compact stratified sand and fine sand with 10% small sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
156 26	558641	5293908	0-50 disturbed sandy native sediments	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash	intact no
		50-95	compact stratified sand and fine sand with 10% small sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
157 26	558637	5293908	0-40 disturbed sandy native sediments	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash	intact no
		40-80	compact stratified sand and fine sand with 10% small sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
158	26	558629	5293913	0-37	disturbed sandy native sediments	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
				37-72	compact stratified sand and fine sand with 10% small sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
159	26	558614	5293922	0-25	brown loamy sand with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
				25-90	yellowish brown loamy sand with 10 % rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
				90-95	grayish brown sand with 10 % rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
160	26	558609	5293923	No dig; buried utilities					
161	26	558610	5293931	0-44	disturbed sandy native sediments	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
				44-100	compact stratified sand and fine sand with 10% small sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
162	26	558606	5293936	0-15	disturbed sandy native sediments	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
				15-100	compact stratified sand and fine sand with 10% small sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
163	26	558596	5293943	0-38	disturbed sandy native sediments	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
				38-84	compact stratified sand and fine sand with 10% small sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
164	26	558575	5293966	No dig; buried utilities					
165	26	558556	5293983	No dig; buried utilities					
166	26	558533	5293999	0-70	0-70: disturbed native sandy sediments (road fill slope)	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse		disturbed no
167	26	558519	5294008	0-26	compact fill	fill	cobble impasse	fill	
168	26	558501	5294023	0-70	gravelly loamy coarse sandy fill with modern trash to base	fill	1 m		disturbed no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone	Point Easting	Northing Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
No. ^a							
169	26	558474	5294043	0-80 70-100 gravelly coarse sand with modern trash to base	fill fill disturbed native sediments	1 m	disturbed
170	26	558449	5294064	0-45 80-100 gravelly coarse sand	fill disturbed native sediments	1 m	disturbed no
171	26	558427	5294079	0-45 45-100 gravelly loamy coarse sandy fill with modern trash to base gravelly coarse sand	fill disturbed native sediments	1 m	disturbed no
172	26	558400	5294099	0-100 gravelly loamy coarse sandy fill with modern trash to base	fill	1 m	fill
173	26	558378	5294118	0-55 45-100 gravelly loamy coarse sandy fill with modern trash to base	fill disturbed native sediments	1 m	fill no
174	27	558965	5293463	0-40 40-58 dark brown loam gray sand with 30% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments intact Pleistocene sediments	1 m	fill
175	27	558978	5293454	0-25 0-25: ABC horizons	intact Holocene sediments	water table within pond	intact no
176	27	559000	5293471	0-25 25-80 dark brown sandy loam with 5% rounded small pebbles gray coarse sand with ca. 50% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash intact	no
177	27	559000	5293483	0-22 ABC horizons	intact Holocene sediments	glacial outwash intact	
178	27	559005	5293490	0-25 22-70 gray coarse sand with ca. 50% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	glacial outwash intact	

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
179	27	559012	5293497	0-30 dark brown poorly decomposed O horizon/young A horizon (peat)	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no
			30-40	gray sorted medium to coarse sand, 10 % sorted rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
180	27	559021	5293499	0-25 ABC horizons	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	
			25-55	gray coarse sand with ca. 50% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
181	27	559033	5293499	0-26 ABC horizons	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	
			26-50	dark brown buried A horizon with organics	intact Holocene sediments			
			50-65	gray coarse sand with ca. 50% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
182	27	559036	5293512	0-50 ABC horizons	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no
			50-80	dark brown buried A horizon with organics	intact Holocene sediments			
			80-90	gray coarse sand with ca. 50% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
183	27	559044	5293514	0-40 dark brown loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no
			40-55	dark grayish brown sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
184	27	559055	5293514	0-15 organic dark brown to black sandy loam (peat)	intact Holocene water table sediments	glacial outwash or creek alluvium	intact	no
			15-30	dark grayish brown sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
185	27	559067	5293517	0-49 organic dark brown to black sandy loam (peat)	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts	
186	27	559077	5293523	0-23	dark brown loam rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	water table	intact	no	
187	27	559089	5293517	0-26	dark brown sandy loam rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact	no
188	27	559097	5293518	0-60	dark brown sandy loam rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact	no
189	27	559101	5293522	0-20	0-20 dark brown loam 20-53 dark brown loamy sand 53-67 dark brown loamy sand with 50% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact	no
190	27	559107	5293519	0-40	loamy sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	cobble impasse	fill	no	
191	27	558429	5293972	0-40	dark brown loamy sand with 20% rounded pebbles and cobbles round	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact	no
192	27	558434	5293967	No dig; buried utilities						
193	27	558439	5293970	0-29	dark brown loamy sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles round	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact	no
				29-48	coarse sand with gravels.	intact Pleistocene sediments				

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
194	27	558447	5293963	0-30	brown loamy sand with 10% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
				30-62	pale brown coarse sand with 20% rounded pebbles and cobbles.	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene		
				62-100	gray sandy loam with 40% rounded pebbles and cobble	intact Pleistocene sediments			
195	27	558456	5293967	0-48	pale brown loamy sand with 5% subrounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact	yes
196	27	558468	5293972	0-35	dark brown loamy sand with 10% subrounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no
				35-80	reddish brown loamy sand with 10% subrounded sorted pebbles	intact Holocene sediments			
				80-100	yellowish brown sand with 10% rounded sorted pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
197	27	558480	5293969	0-58	pale brown loamy sand with 5% subrounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no
				58-90	gray coarse sand with 30% subrounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
198	27	558484	5293965	0-72	dark brown sandy loam with 5% subrounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no
				72-88	gray coarse sand with 30% subrounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments			
199	27	558489	5293971	0-56	medium sand with 40% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no
200	27	558499	5293973	0-19	dark brown sandy loam with 5% subrounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	
				19-48	gray coarse sand with 30% subrounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
				48-92	gray coarse sand	intact Pleistocene sediments			
201	27	558511	5293974	0-12	dark brown loamy sand with 30% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	
				12-45	pale brown coarse sand with few gravels	intact Pleistocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
No. ^a								
202	27	558523	5293969	0-18 dark brown loamy sand with 10% round pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	intact	no
			18-42 grayish brown coarse sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles.		intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
			42-70 sandy loam with 40% rounded pebbles and cobble	intact Pleistocene sediments				
203	27	558532	5293971	0-18 dark brown loamy sand with 30% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash	intact
			18-86 coarse sand with 30% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments				
204	27	558540	5293969	0-24 dark brown loamy sand with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash	intact
			24-72 coarse sand with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments				
205	27	558547	5293967	0-39 dark brown sandy loam with 5% subrounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	creek alluvium over glacial outwash	intact
			39-55 gray coarse sand with 30% subrounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments (?)				
			55-60 gray coarse sand with 70 % subangular pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments				
206	26	559726	5293221	0-22 pale brown sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact
			22-48 gleyed silt loam	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)				
			48-84 decomposed organic muck (peat)	intact Pleistocene sediments				
207	26	559722	5293221	0-20 pale brown sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene		intact
			20-71 gleyed silt loam	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)				
			71-95 gleyed coarse sand/granule gravel	intact Pleistocene sediments				

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
208	26	559711	5293227	0-70	very gravelly coarse sandy loam with modern trash	recent alluvial sediments	1 m intact Holocene sediments	at culvert outlet	intact no
				70-100	loamy coarse sand				
209	26	559703	5293230	0-80	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift	intact
210	26	559688	5293237	0-50	fill with modern debris throughout	fill	cobble impasse	fill	
211	26	559683	5293243	0-32	fill with modern debris throughout	fill	cobble impasse	fill	
212	26	559679	5293247	0-65	partially decomposed organic muck (peat)	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact
213	26	559675	5293256	0-60	partially decomposed organic muck (peat)	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact no
214	26	559670	5293261	0-54	partially decomposed organic muck (peat)	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact
215	26	559650	5293267	0-20	pale brown sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact
				20-55	gleyed silt loam				
				55-90	partially decomposed organic muck (peat)				
216	26	559642	5293278	0-20	pale brown sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact no
				20-53	gleyed silt loam				
				53-62	partially decomposed organic muck (peat)				
217	26	559628	5293281	0-30	pale brown sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact
				30-85	partially decomposed organic muck (peat)				
218	26	559618	5293289	0-30	pale brown sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments	water table		intact no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
219	26	559603	5293295	0-100	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact no
220	26	559594	5293300	No dig: Hornets nest				
221	26	559587	5293307	0-100	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact no
222	26	559577	5293315	0-60	gleyed sandy clay loam with redox mottles	fill	intact Pleistocene	intact Pleistocene intact no
			60-70	dark brown sandy clay loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
223	26	559571	5293319	0-50	gleyed sandy clay loam with redox mottles	fill	intact Pleistocene	intact no
			50-75	dark brown sandy clay loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
224	26	559562	5293323	0-100	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact no
225	26	559557	5293324	0-100	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact no
226	26	559549	5293327	0-82	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact
227	26	559547	5293331	0-100	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact
228	26	559536	5293335	0-65	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact no
229	26	559525	5293344	0-100	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact no
230	26	559517	5293348	0-90	Compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact no
231	26	559513	5293354	0-44	light gray unsorted gravelly sandy loam with recent trash	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift intact no
			44-80	compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
No. ^a								
232	26	559499	5293361	0-24 light gray unsorted gravelly sandy loam with recent trash	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift	intact no
			24-100	compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
233	26	559491	5293362	0-33 light gray unsorted gravelly sandy loam with recent trash	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift	intact no
			33-100	compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
234	26	559482	5293369	0-70 light gray unsorted gravelly sandy loam with recent trash	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift	intact no
			70-90	compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
235	26	559474	5293377	0-52 light gray unsorted gravelly sandy loam with recent trash	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift	intact no
			52-77	compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
236	26	559469	5293383	0-64 light gray unsorted gravelly sandy loam with recent trash	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift	intact no
			64-85	compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
237	26	559462	5293389	0-80 light gray unsorted gravelly sandy loam with recent trash	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial drift	intact no
			80-100	compact pale brown gravelly sandy loam	intact Pleistocene sediments			
238	28	559274	5293537	0-36 dark brown silty loam with 20% rounded pebbles	disturbed native sediments	intact Holocene	glacial outwash	intact no
			36-59	coarse sand with 20% rounded pebbles.	intact Pleistocene sediments			
239	28	559279	5293538	0-40 dark brown silty loam with 20% rounded pebbles	disturbed native sediments	intact Holocene	glacial outwash	intact no
			40-81	coarse sand with 20% rounded pebbles.	intact Pleistocene sediments			
240	28	559288	5293555	0-29 dark brown sandy loam with 5% sorted rounded pebbles	disturbed native sediments	intact Holocene	glacial outwash	intact no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone	Point Easting	Northing Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
No. ^a							
241	28	559290	5293555	0-30 dark brown sandy loam with 5% sorted rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact no
242	28	559306	5293546	0-40 dark brown sandy loam 40-45 light brown sand 45-90 brown fine sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments intact Holocene sediments (?) intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact no
243	28	559329	5293530	0-15 root mat 15-60 gravelly sand 60-80 organic muck (peat) 80-100 very gravelly coarse gray sand	intact Holocene sediments intact Holocene sediments (?) intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact no
244	28	559338	5293541	0-35 dark brown silt (wetland) 35-50 gray (gley) coarse sand with 30% sorted rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact no
245	28	559357	5293535	0-35 dark brown silt (wetland) 35-85 gray (gley) coarse sand with 30% sorted rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact no
246	28	559356	5293544	0-66 dark brown silt loam 66-81 gray coarse sand with 50% rounded sorted small pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact no
247	28	559360	5293549	0-28 dark brown silt loam with few rounded pebbles coarse sand with red/ox nodules	intact Holocene sediments intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	water table	intact no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
248	28	559383	5293552	0-55 disturbed native seeds, mix of mucky loam and outwash pebbles, with modern debris throughout	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash intact	no
249	28	559392	5293555	0-37 gray coarse sand with 50% well sorted subrounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	intact no
250	28	559084	5293814	Fill	fill	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact Pleistocene sediments	fill disturbed no
251	28	559082	5293836	0-70 brown loamy sand with 40 % unsorted subangular to rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse	fill no
252	28	559009	5293762	0-60 fill 60-85 medium sand with 40% rounded pebbles and cobbles	fill	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact no
253	28	559008	5293771	0-101 0-101: various fill episodes, sandy texture throughout	fill	water table		disturbed no
254	28	559002	5293798	0-12 dark brown silt loam (wetland organic muck) 12-55 gleved gravelly loamy sand with red/ox mollies	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments (?)	intact no
255	28	558995	5293825	0-20 0-20: dark brown loam with 5% rounded pebbles 20-45 gray (gray) sand with 50% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments (?)	intact no
256	28	558993	5293835	0-25 dark brown silt loam 25-49 gray (gray) silt loam 49-75 peat	intact Holocene sediments	water table	intact Holocene sediments	intact no
257	28	558987	5293861	0-16 dark brown silt loam (wetland organic muck) 16-62 gleved gravelly loamy sand with red/ox mollies	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Holocene sediments	intact no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
258 28	558976	5293887	0-38	reddish brown loamy sand with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
			38-48	brown coarse sand.	intact Holocene sediments			
			48-73	bluish gray sand with 20% rounded pebbles.	intact Pleistocene sediments (?)			
259 28	558967	5293905	0-20	brown loamy sand with 10% pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
			20-50	cemented sand with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
260 28	558961	5293914	0-35	pale brown sandy loam	intact Holocene sediments	cobble impasse		intact no
261 28	558950	5293914	0-90	Fill (loamy sand with 20 % surrounded pebbles and cobbles)	fill	cobble impasse		fill no
262 28	558936	5293938	0-29	fill (trap of channelized creek)	fill	cobble impasse		fill no
263 28	558939	5293946	No dig; buried utilities					
264 29	558715	5293995	0-20	brown sandy loam	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse		disturbed no
265 29	558740	5293994	0-95	disturbed (mix of light brown native sandy A/B/C horizons observed nearby)	disturbed native sediments	cobble impasse	Disturbed outwash sitting unnaturally high above creek, but at same elevation as hwy (road prism fill slope)	disturbed no
266 29	558749	5293977	0-32	dark brown loamy sand with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact	no
267 29	558756	5293984	0-28	brown sandy loam with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
			28-105	gray loamy sand	intact Pleistocene sediments			
268 29	558760	5293982	0-30	brown sandy loam with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene glacial outwash	intact	no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
269 29	558771	5293981	0-50	slightly disturbed A horizon of loamy sand	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	prime example of Indianola glacial outwash sediments	intact no
270 29	558784	5293972	0-50	possibly disturbed brown sandy loam with 30% rounded pebbles	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact	no
			50-61	yellowish brown sand with 10% sorted small rounded pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
271 29	558783	5293970	0-35	brown sandy loam with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
			35-92	brown loamy sand	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
272 29	558785	5293953	0-30	dark brown sandy loam with 10% rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
			30-45	brown loamy sand with 50% pebbles	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
273 29	558788	5293943	0-100	Road prism fill of unconsolidated fill rounded cobbles and yellowish brown sand	1 m	fill	no	
274 29	558801	5293955	0-33	dark brown loamy sand with charcoal and modern trash	disturbed native sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no
			33-45	yellowish brown loamy sand	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
			45-85	light gray gravelly loamy sand	intact Pleistocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments		
275 29	558804	5293948	0-16	dark brown loamy sand with 15% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene sediments	glacial outwash	intact no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	East	North	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
276 29	558817	5293944	0-70	brown loamy sand with 5% sorted rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash intact	no
276 29	558825	5293943	0-55	brown loamy sand with 5% sorted rounded pebbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash intact	no
277 29	558834	5293936	0-36	dark brown loamy sand with 20% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash intact	no
278 29	558840	5293948	0-36	reddish brown loamy sand with 40% unsorted rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash intact	no
279 29	558864	5293953	0-43	dark brown loamy sand with 20% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash intact	no
280 29	558867	5293952	0-23	reddish brown sand loam with 30% rounded pebbles and cobbles	intact Holocene sediments	intact Pleistocene	glacial outwash intact	no

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Eastings	Northings	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
Pit 1 18		0-120	fill		construction fill	terminal reach	Holocene floodplain deposit	intact no
		120-200	disturbed native soil		disturbed Holocene sediments			
		200-260	yellowish brown silt loam with no intact Holocene gravels		intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 2 19		0-120	fill		construction fill	terminal reach	Holocene floodplain deposit	intact no
		120-230	yellowish brown silt loam with no intact Holocene gravels		intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 3 19		0-60	fill		construction fill	terminal reach	Holocene floodplain deposit	intact no
		60-290	stratified fine and medium sands, and sandy loam, no gravels		intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 4 19		0-89	sandy fill with angular basalt cobbles/riprap	fill				
		89-340	stratified sand and silts with organics 270-340		intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 5 19		0-16	dark brown sandy loam with no gravels	intact A horizon				
		16-250	stratified silt, silt loam, and fine sand loam, no gravels, gley at depth		intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 6 19		0-200	disturbed native sediments		disturbed Holocene sediments	terminal reach	Holocene floodplain deposit	intact no
		200-260	gray sands with no gravels		intact Holocene sediments			
		260-300	brown silt loam with blocky structure and organics, intact buried A horizon		intact Holocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Easting	Northing	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
Pit 7	19		300-330	gray sands with no gravels	intact Holocene sediments	terminal reach		
Pit 8	19		0-89	sandy fill with angular basalt cobbles/riprap	fill	terminal reach	Holocene floodplain deposit	intact no
Pit 9	19		89-340	stratified sand and silts with organics 270-340	intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 10	19		0-12	disturbed dark brown loam	disturbed	terminal reach	in depression	intact no
Pit 11	19		12-100	yellowish brown silt loam with red/ox mottling	intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 12	19		100-250	blue gray (grey) moist silty clay loam. No gravels	intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 13	19		0-284	fill	disturbed fill	terminal reach	no intact soil	disturbed no
Pit 14	19		0-300	disturbed native sediments	disturbed native	terminal reach	no intact soil	disturbed no
Pit 15	20		0-240	fill, woody debris at 180-240	disturbed	terminal reach	no intact soil	disturbed no
Pit 16	20		0-260	fill	disturbed	terminal reach	Holocene floodplain deposit	intact no
Pit 17	19		260-280	brown loam with no gravels (intact A horizon)	intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 18	19		280-310	gleyed sands with no gravels	intact Holocene sediments			
Pit 19	19		0-213	fill of disturbed native sediments	disturbed	terminal reach	disturbed	disturbed no
Pit 20	19		0-170	fill, no utility locates, did not complete	fill	possible utilities	incomplete	disturbed no
Pit 21	20		0-140	fill overlaying unmapped buried culvert	culvert	culvert		disturbed no
Pit 22	20		0-100	brown silt loam with no gravels	intact Holocene sediments	wall collapse	water table	intact no
Pit 23	20		100-200	pale brown silt loam with red/ox mottles and no gravels	intact Holocene sediments			

Exhibit A-1. Shovel Test Excavation Results

Test Zone No. ^a	Eastings	Northings	Depth (cmbs) ^b	Sediment Description	Interpretation	Reason for Termination	Comments	Integrity Artifacts
Pit 23	17		0-200	blue gray (gley) moist sands and water table	intact Holocene sediments		intact	no
Pit 23	18		50	fill of disturbed native sediments, road fill				
Pit 26	19		0-300	sandy with some gley intact sandy glacial drift, appears to be outwash	intact Pleistocene outwash	terminal reach	outwash	
Pit 26	20		0-300	fill of sand and riprap	road fill	utility	riprap	disturbed no
Pit 26	21		0-300	fill of disturbed native sediments; fill gley sands denote wetland borrowing	terminal reach	fill slope	fill slope	disturbed no
Pit 26			0-300	fill of disturbed native sediments; fill gley sands denote wetland borrowing	terminal reach	fill slope	fill slope	disturbed no
				fill of disturbed native sediments; fill gley sands denote wetland borrowing	terminal reach	fill slope	fill slope	disturbed no

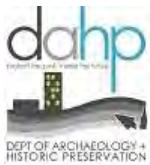
Notes:

^a all units are shovel tests, unless otherwise labeled; pit=deep testing pit

^b centimeters below surface

Attachment B

Historic Property Inventory Forms



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 414214

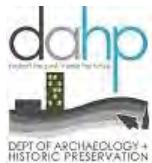
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-08-00127, , Assessors Data Project: King County J	7/1/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 414214

Photos



14712 114TH AVE NE



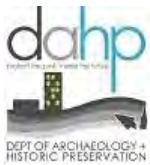
News_Article__Seattle_Daily_Times_published_as_The_Seattle_Times__September_8_1968__p129a.jpg



14712 114TH AVE NE



14712 114TH AVE NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 414214

Inventory Details - 7/1/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/1/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 9477000640

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

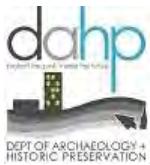
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 14712 114th Avenue NE, Inglewood-finn Hill, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1967 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with an attached garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 414214

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Side Gable
Roof Type	Gable - Gable-on-Hip
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Plan	L-Shape
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

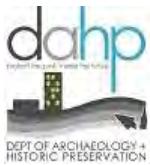
Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 414214

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

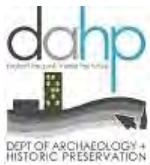
By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction.

Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 414214

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are offered in 18 different elevations.

Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and

unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes.

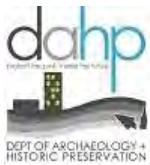
By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads. Property 414214 appears to be the residential model portrayed in the ads.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. The home was constructed by Deverian Builders, Inc, which built architecturally-similar local residences throughout the associated subdivision that are typical of the era.

Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially its aspects of Design, Materials, and Workmanship, has been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration and changes to the original entry appearance and original cladding. As historic textual and photographic materials are available from original Assessor records for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, most prominently as a significant example of the community planning of the era. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formerly rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

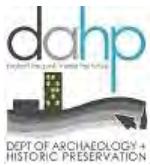
Property ID: 414214

American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

However, property 414214 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property exhibits additional historically-inappropriate alterations to the primary elevation such as significant alteration to entryway fenestration and the front door, as well as significant modernization of the cladding. Due to these alterations and the associated loss of integrity, the subject residence is non-contributing to the potential historic district.

Physical description: Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story, irregularly-planned single-family residence on a 0.34-acre suburban parcel. The dutch-gabled wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing, and a skylight is present. An exterior brick chimney is present on the rear (east) elevation. Cladding is a combination of clapboard siding and vertical wood siding. Across the primary (west) elevation, four-paneled front entrance features a sidelight. The entrance is accessed by a five step-concrete recessed front porch. A single 4/1 vinyl-sash slider is south of the front porch, while a pair of evenly-spaced 6/1 vinyl-sash sliders are north of the porch. No fenestration is present along the side (north) elevation. An attached two-vehicle garage extends perpendicular from the south side of the primary elevation. A centrally-set 4/1 vinyl-side slider is present on the garage's side (west) elevation. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original cedar siding has been replaced by the current cladding combination. Original windows were aluminum-sash, replaced by the present vinyl-sash windows. The original roof was comprised of medium shakes.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 414214

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

City of Kirkland

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King County

2019a 1967 Windsor Vista Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

2019b Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

2019c King County Department of Assessment Property Detail Records. Electronic document, <https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/default.aspx>, accessed June 2019.

Seattle Times. 21 November 1966. "Firm to Build 429 Houses East of Lake." Retrieved November 20, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>

Seattle Times. 18 December 1966. "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." Retrieved on November 19, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>

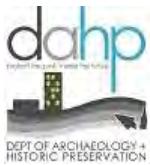
Seattle Times. 30 July 1967. "Area of Homes to Make Bow." Retrieved November 10, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

Seattle Times. 8 September 1968 "Windsor Vista Estates." Retrieved November 19, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

Stein, Alan J.

1998 "Kirkland—Thumbnail History" Electronic document, <https://www.historylink.org/File/208>, accessed July 2019.

Transportation Research Board (TRB). 2012. A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing. Retrieved November 8, 2019 from <http://www.trb.org/Publications/Blurbs/167790.aspx>.

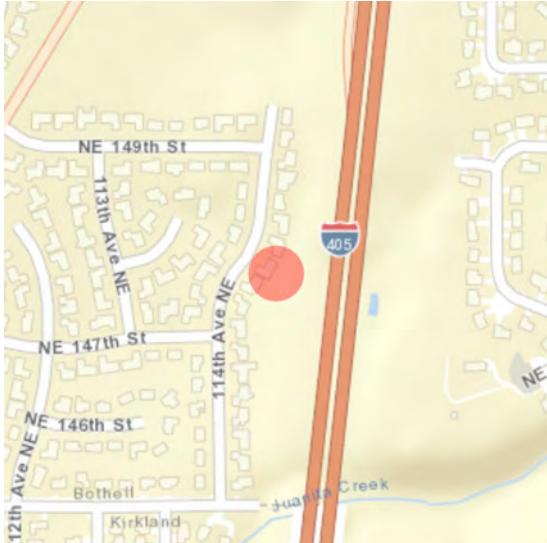


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 474787

Location



Address: 14720 114TH AVE NE, INGLEWOOD-FINN HILL, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 9477000650

Plat/Block/Lot: WINDSOR VISTA # 1

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, T26R05E17

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

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

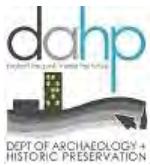
Historic Context:

Category

Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Deverian Builders Inc
Architect	J.A. Jerome



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 474787

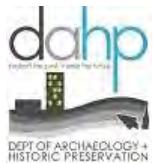
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-08-00137, , Assessors Data Project: King County N	7/12/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 474787

Photos



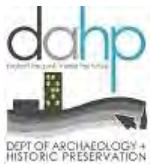
14720 114TH AVE NE



14720 114TH AVE NE



14720 114TH AVE NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 474787

Inventory Details - 7/12/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/12/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 9477000650

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

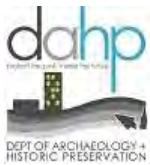
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 14720 114th Avenue NE, Inglewood-finn Hill, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1967 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with an attached garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 474787

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Gable Front and Wing
Roof Type	Gable - Gable-on-Hip
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	L-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

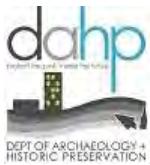
Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 474787

in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction.

Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

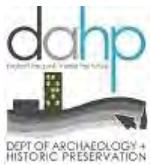
We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are offered in 18 different elevations.

Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 474787

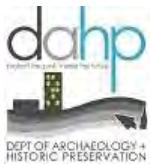
By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads. Property 474787 resembles the residential model portrayed in the ads, though with a different window orientation.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. The home was built by Deverian Builders, Inc, which built architecturally-similar local residences throughout the associated subdivision that are typical of the era.

As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, most prominently as an significant example of the community planning of the era. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

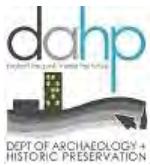
Property ID: 474787

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

Property 474787 is recommended as a contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property generally retains original characteristics such as cladding and entryway fenestration organization. Due to these alterations and the associated loss of integrity, the subject residence is contributing to the potential historic district.

Physical description:

Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story, irregularly-planned single-family residence on a 0.27-acre suburban parcel. The dutch-gabled, wood-frame dwelling is built on a concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing, and a skylight is present. An exterior brick chimney is present on the rear (east) elevation. Cladding is a combination of vertical wood boards and a stone veneer framing the recessed front porch. Across the primary (west) elevation, fenestration is limited. An aluminum-sash double-hung window is adjacent to the north side of the porch and two aluminum-sash sliders are adjacent to the south side. The main entryway is accessed by three steps, and the front double-doors are each six-light. A two-vehicle garage is attached to the south side of the primary elevation. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original roof was comprised of medium shake shingles the front door is not original. Original windows and cladding appear to be intact.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 474787

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

City of Kirkland

2016 Kirkland Historic Resources Survey: 1945-1965 Residences Final Report. Prepared by Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, WA. Electronic document, <https://www.kirklandwa.gov/Assets/Planning/Planning+PDFs/1945-1965+Historic+Residences+Survey.pdf>, accessed June 2019.

King County

2019a 1967 Windsor Vista Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

2019b Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

2019c King County Department of Assessment Property Detail Records. Electronic document, <https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/default.aspx>, accessed June 2019.

Seattle Times. 21 November 1966. "Firm to Build 429 Houses East of Lake." Retrieved November 20, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>

Seattle Times. 18 December 1966. "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." Retrieved on November 19, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>

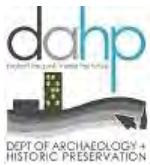
Seattle Times. 30 July 1967. "Area of Homes to Make Bow." Retrieved November 10, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

Seattle Times. 8 September 1968 "Windsor Vista Estates." Retrieved November 19, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

Stein, Alan J.

1998 "Kirkland—Thumbnail History" Electronic document, <https://www.historylink.org/File/208>, accessed July 2019.

Transportation Research Board (TRB). 2012. A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing. Retrieved November 8, 2019 from <http://www.trb.org/Publications/Blurbs/167790.aspx>.

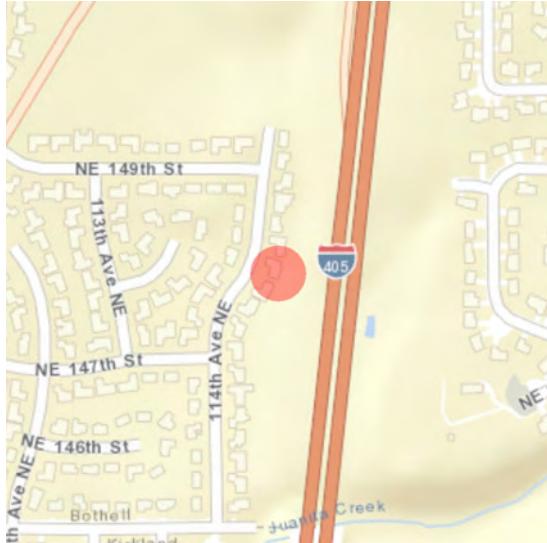


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

Location



Address: 14726 114TH AVE NE, INGLEWOOD-FINN HILL, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 9477000660

Plat/Block/Lot: WINDSOR VISTA # 1

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, T26R05E17

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

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

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Deverian Builders Inc
Architect	J.A. Jerome



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

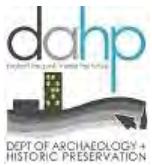
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-08-00136, , Assessors Data Project: King County M	7/10/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

Photos



14726 114TH AVE NE



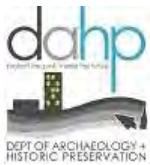
News_Article__Seattle_Daily_Times_published_as_The_Seattle_Times__September_8_1968_p129a.jpg



14726 114TH AVE NE



14726 114TH AVE NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

Inventory Details - 7/10/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/10/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 9477000660

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

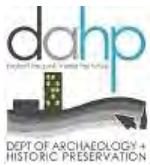
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 14726 114th Avenue NE, Inglewood-finn Hill, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1967 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with an attached garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Gable Front and Wing
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Plan	L-Shape
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

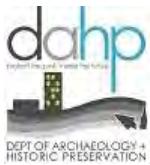
Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

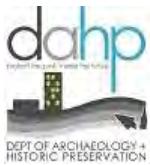
By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction.

Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are offered in 18 different elevations.

Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and

unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes.

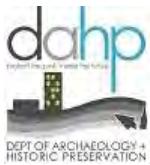
By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads. Property 382500 appears to be the residential model portrayed in the ads.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. The home was constructed by Deverian Builders, Inc, which built architecturally-similar local residences throughout the associated subdivision that are typical of the era.

Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially its aspects of Design and Materials, has been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration and changes to the original entry appearance. As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, most prominently as a significant example of the community planning of the era. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

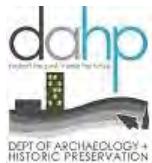
residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

However, property 467030 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property exhibits additional historically-inappropriate alterations to the primary elevation such as significant alteration to the appearance of the primary entryway and significant changes to the original cladding. Due to these alterations and the associated loss of integrity, the subject residence is non-contributing to the potential historic district.

Physical description:

Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story, irregularly-planned single-family residence on a 0.25-acre suburban parcel. The side-gabled, wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing, and two skylights are present. An exterior brick chimney with a terra cotta cap extends from the rear (east) elevation. Cladding is a combination of clapboard siding and cedar wood panels. No fenestration is present along the side (south) elevation. Across the primary (south) elevation, the main entrance is accessed via a recessed porch reached by four concrete steps under an arched entryway supported by two columns. The six-panel front door is flanked by a vinyl-sash slider to the north. Two evenly-spaced vinyl-sash sliders are present on the primary elevation, flanked by decorative wood shutters. An attached two-vehicle garage extends perpendicular from the primary elevation. A centrally-set vinyl-sash slider with decorative shutters is present on the garage side (west) elevation. Per Assessor data and present conditions, much of the original clapboard siding has been replaced by vertical board siding. Original windows were aluminum-sash, replaced by the present vinyl-sash windows. The original roof was comprised of medium shakes. The front porch has been altered, and an original window opening adjacent to the north side of the porch has been covered with cladding.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 467030

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

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King County

2019a 1967 Windsor Vista Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

2019b Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

2019c King County Department of Assessment Property Detail Records. Electronic document, <https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/default.aspx>, accessed June 2019.

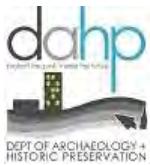
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Stein, Alan J.

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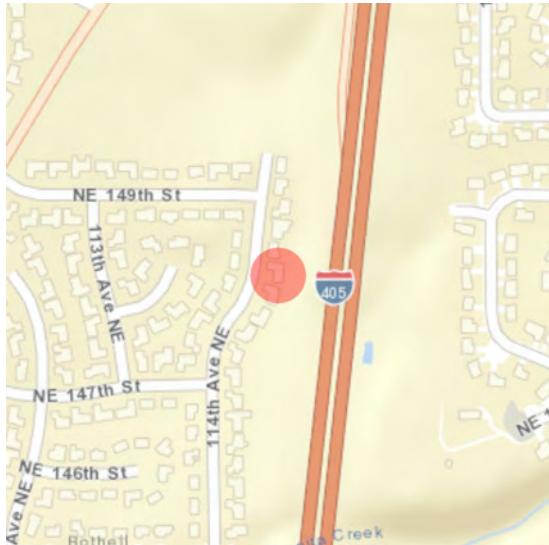


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

Location



Address: 14732 114TH AVE NE, INGLEWOOD-FINN HILL, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 9477000670

Plat/Block/Lot: WINDSOR VISTA # 1

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, T26R05E17

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

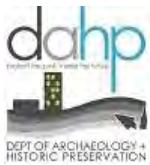
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Deverian Builders Inc
Architect	J.A. Jerome



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

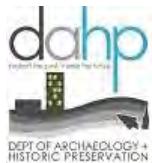
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00113, , Assessors Data Project: King County C	7/9/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

Photos



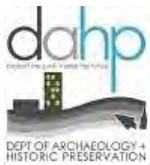
14732 114TH AVE NE



14732 114TH AVE NE



14732 114TH AVE NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

Inventory Details - 7/9/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/9/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 9477000670

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

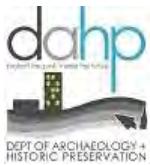
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 14732 114th Avenue NE, Inglewood-finn Hill, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1967 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with an attached garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Gable Front and Wing
Roof Type	Gable - Gable-on-Hip
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	L-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

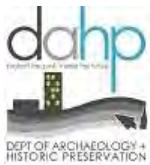
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen

Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction.

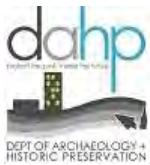
Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

offered in 18 different elevations.

Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and

unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes.

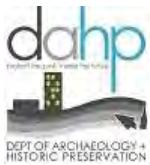
By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads. Property 382500 appears to be the residential model portrayed in the ads.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. The home was constructed by Deverian Builders, Inc, which built architecturally-similar local residences throughout the associated subdivision that are typical of the era.

Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially its aspect of Materials, has been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration and changes to the original entry appearance. As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, most prominently as a significant example of the community planning of the era. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

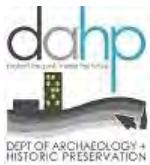
supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

However, property 370319 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property exhibits additional historically-inappropriate alterations to the primary elevation such as alteration to the front door, alteration to sections of the original primary elevation cladding and installation of non-original window opening along the primary elevation. Due to these alterations and the associated loss of integrity, the subject residence is non-contributing to the potential historic district.

Physical description:

Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story, L-shaped single-family residence on 0.18-acre suburban parcel. The low-pitch, dutch and cross-gabled, wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. Cladding combines clapboard on the sides (north and south) and rear (east) elevation with board and batten along the primary elevation. An entryway is present on the side (north) elevation. The primary elevation features a recessed porch and main entryway consisting of nine-light double doors. The porch is accessed by six wood steps. Fenestration along the primary elevation is minimal, consisting of two vinyl-sash double-hung windows and a slider adjacent to the main entryway. An attached, projecting two-vehicle garage is adjacent to the porch. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original roof consisted of medium shakes and original windows were aluminum-sash. Original cladding appears intact.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 370319

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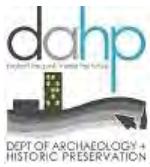
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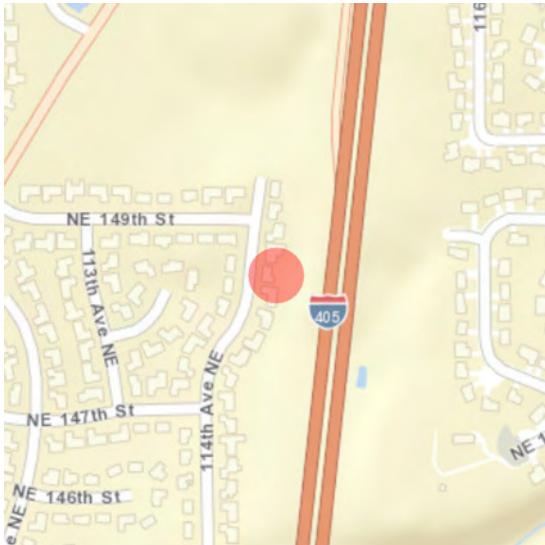


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

Location



Address: 14740 114TH AVE NE, INGLEWOOD-FINN HILL, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 9477000680

Plat/Block/Lot: WINDSOR VISTA # 1

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	■

Historic Use:

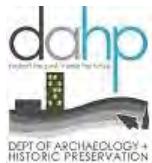
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Northland Construction
	J.A. Jerome



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

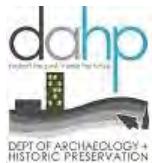
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-11-00254, , Assessors Data Project: King County V	11/4/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

Photos



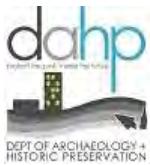
14740 114th Ave NE



14740 114th Ave NE



14740 114th Avenue NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

Inventory Details - 11/4/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 11/4/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 1

Field Site number: 9477000680

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

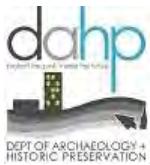
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 14740 114th Avenue NE, Inglewood-finn Hill, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1967 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with a basement garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Split Level
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

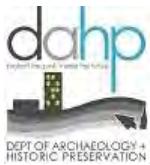
Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction.

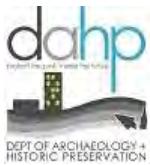
Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

offered in 18 different elevations.

Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and

unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes.

By summer 1968, advertisements for Windor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. The home was constructed by Deverian Builders, Inc, which built architecturally-similar local residences throughout the associated subdivision that are typical of the era.

Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially it's aspects of Design, Materials, and Workmanship, has been negatively impacted by the removal of some of the original fenestration and changes to the original entry appearance. As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, most prominently as an significant example of the community planning of the era. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

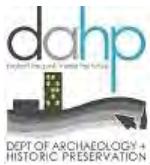
residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

However, property 446242 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property exhibits additional historically-inappropriate alterations to the primary elevation such as significant alteration to the primary entryway fenestration and front door. Due to these alterations and the associated loss of integrity, the subject residence is non-contributing to the potential historic district.

Physical description:

Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story (split-level), rectangular, single-family residence on a 0.19-acre suburban parcel. The low-pitch, side-gabled, wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. An exterior brick chimney extends from the side (south) elevation. Cladding is a combination of clapboard, with a T1-11 skirt. Along the primary (east) elevation, the main entryway is accessed by a six-step concrete porch flanked by iron railing. Wood frame single-pane windows are above the multi-panel wood double-doors. Slight projections flank both sides of the main entryway. Fenestration on the south projection consists of a three-pane aluminum-clad slider, with a second three-pane slider below the projection, along the full basement. Two evenly-spaced aluminum-sash sliders are present on the north-side projection. Projection fenestration is sheltered by canopies. A two-bay garage is below the north-side projection, and a single garage entryway is on the side (north) elevation. No windows are present. Per Assessor data and present conditions, original cladding and some fenestration is intact, while roofing material, the front door, and the window arrangement around the front door are non-original.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 446242

Bibliography:

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City of Kirkland

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King County

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2019b Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

2019c King County Department of Assessment Property Detail Records. Electronic document, <https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/default.aspx>, accessed June 2019.

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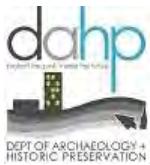
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Stein, Alan J.

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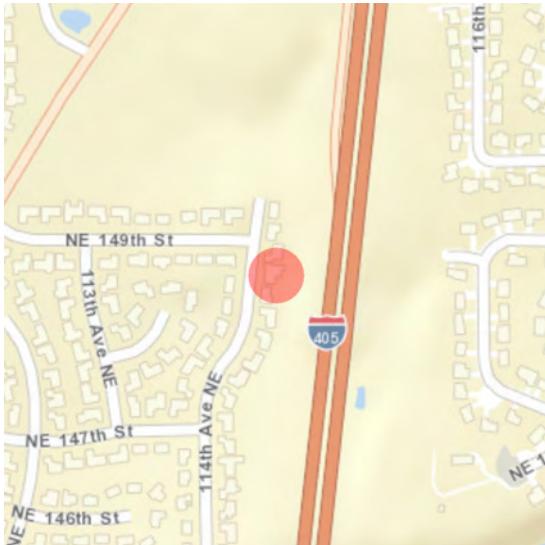


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

Location



Address: 14746 114TH AVE NE, INGLEWOOD-FINN HILL, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 9477000690

Plat/Block/Lot: WINDSOR VISTA # 1

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, T26R05E17

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

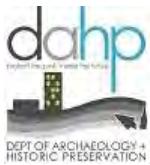
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Northland Construction
Architect	J.A. Jerome



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

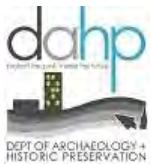
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00112, , Assessors Data Project: King County B	7/3/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

Photos



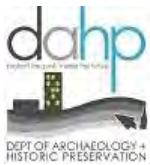
14746 114th Ave NE



14746 114th Ave NE



14746 114th Ave NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 9477000690

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

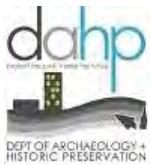
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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).

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Physical description: The house at 14746 114th Avenue NE, Inglewood-finn Hill, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1967 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with a basement garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Split Level
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

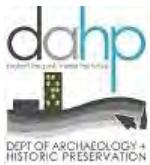
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction.

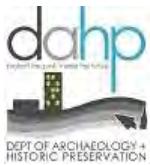
Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are offered in 18 different elevations.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes.

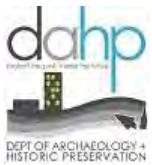
By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. The home was built by Deverian Builders, Inc, which built architecturally-similar local residences throughout the associated subdivision that are typical of the era.

Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially it's aspects of Design, Materials, and Workmanship, has been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration and changes to the original entry appearance. As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, most prominently as an significant example of the community planning of the era. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

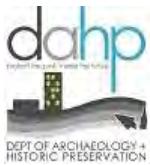
supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

However, property 357033 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property exhibits additional historically-inappropriate alterations to the primary elevation such as significant alteration to the primary entryway fenestration and front door and addition of modern porch staircase. Due to these alterations and the associated loss of integrity, the subject residence is non-contributing to the potential historic district.

Physical description:

Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story (split-level), rectangular, single-story residence on a 0.19-acre suburban parcel. The low-pitch, side-gabled, wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. An exterior brick chimney extends from the side (north) elevation. Cladding is cedar clapboard. Along the primary (west) elevation, the front door is accessed via a wood porch. The front door is comprised of multi-panel double-doors and a prominent fanlight is above the door. Slight projections flank each side of the front door and porch. Fenestration along the south projection features two vinyl-sash sliders, each with a planter box. A two-bay garage is below the projection. The north projection features a single large vinyl-sash slider and a vinyl-sash slider is at basement level, along the full basement. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original cladding is intact but the original aluminum-sash windows have been replaced. Original roofing material consisted of medium shake shingles, and the front entryway has been altered, resulting in the removal of single-pane windows originally above and adjacent to the south side of the front door.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 357033

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

City of Kirkland

2016 Kirkland Historic Resources Survey: 1945-1965 Residences Final Report. Prepared by Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, WA. Electronic document, <https://www.kirklandwa.gov/Assets/Planning/Planning+PDFs/1945-1965+Historic+Residences+Survey.pdf>, accessed June 2019.

King County

2019a 1967 Windsor Vista Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

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2019c King County Department of Assessment Property Detail Records. Electronic document, <https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/default.aspx>, accessed June 2019.

Seattle Times. 21 November 1966. "Firm to Build 429 Houses East of Lake." Retrieved November 20, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>

Seattle Times. 18 December 1966. "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." Retrieved on November 19, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>

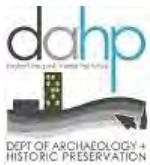
Seattle Times. 30 July 1967. "Area of Homes to Make Bow." Retrieved November 10, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

Seattle Times. 8 September 1968 "Windsor Vista Estates." Retrieved November 19, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

Stein, Alan J.

1998 "Kirkland—Thumbnail History" Electronic document, <https://www.historylink.org/File/208>, accessed July 2019.

Transportation Research Board (TRB). 2012. A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing. Retrieved November 8, 2019 from <http://www.trb.org/Publications/Blurbs/167790.aspx>.

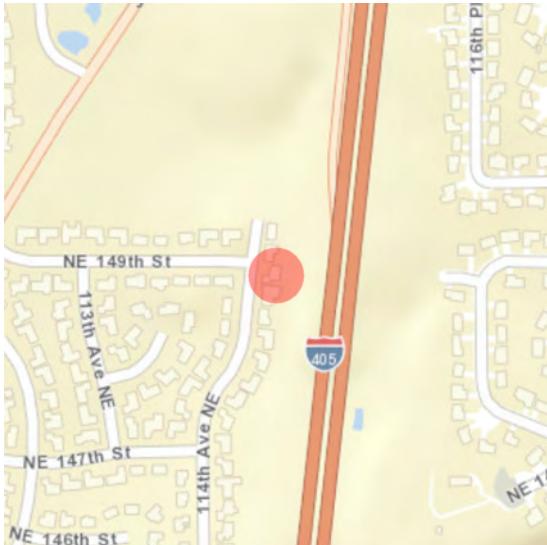


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

Location



Address: 14754 114TH AVE NE, INGLEWOOD-FINN HILL, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 9477000700

Plat/Block/Lot: WINDSOR VISTA # 1

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, T26R05E17

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

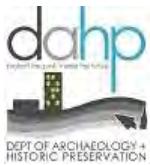
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Deverian Builders Inc
Architect	J.A. Jerome



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

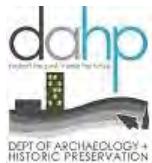
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-07-00113, , Assessors Data Project: King County C	7/12/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

Photos



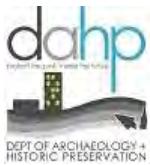
14754 114TH AVE NE



News_Article__Seattle_Daily_Times_published_as_The_Seattle_Times__September_8_1968__p129a.jpg



14754 114TH AVE NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

Inventory Details - 7/12/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/12/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 9477000700

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

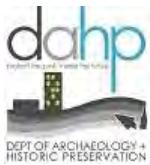
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 14754 114th Avenue NE, Inglewood-finn Hill, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1967 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with an attached garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Side Gable
Roof Type	Gable - Gable-on-Hip
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	L-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

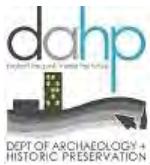
Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

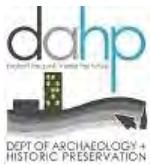
By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction.

Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are offered in 18 different elevations.

Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and

unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes.

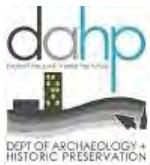
By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads. Property 382500 appears to be the residential model portrayed in the ads.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. The home was built by Deverian Builders, Inc, which built architecturally-similar local residences throughout the associated subdivision that are typical of the era.

Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially its aspects of Design, Materials, and Workmanship, has been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration and changes to the original entry appearance. As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, especially community planning of the 1960s and 1970s. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

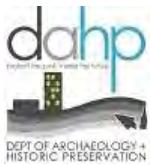
commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

Property 382500 is recommended as a contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property has maintained its original cladding and form. Further, the subject residence continues to resemble the model home portrayed in historic era advertising for Windsor Vista. As such, the property continues to represent its historic period as a contributing district resource.

Physical description:

Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story, L-shaped, single-family residence on a 0.20-acre suburban parcel. The dutch-gabled, wood-frame dwelling is built on a concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. Cladding is a combination of cedar clapboard and T1-11 boards which is present around selected fenestration. An exterior brick chimney with a single terra cotta cap extends from the rear (east) elevation. No fenestration is present along the side (north) elevation. Along the primary (west) elevation, the recessed main entrance is accessed by four concrete steps and formed by two plain double-doors. A single vinyl-sash slider is immediately south of the main entrance, while two evenly-spaced vinyl-sash sliders with decorative shutters are present to the north. An attached two-vehicle garage extends perpendicular from the south end of the primary elevation and a single centrally-set vinyl-sash slider is present on the garage side (west) elevation. Per Assessor data and present conditions, original cladding is intact but the original aluminum-sash windows have been replaced. The original roofing material consisted of medium shake shingles.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 382500

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

City of Kirkland

2016 Kirkland Historic Resources Survey: 1945-1965 Residences Final Report. Prepared by Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, WA. Electronic document, <https://www.kirklandwa.gov/Assets/Planning/Planning+PDFs/1945-1965+Historic+Residences+Survey.pdf>, accessed June 2019.

King County

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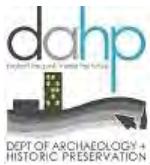
Seattle Times. 30 July 1967. "Area of Homes to Make Bow." Retrieved November 10, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

Seattle Times. 8 September 1968 "Windsor Vista Estates." Retrieved November 19, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

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1998 "Kirkland—Thumbnail History" Electronic document, <https://www.historylink.org/File/208>, accessed July 2019.

Transportation Research Board (TRB). 2012. A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing. Retrieved November 8, 2019 from <http://www.trb.org/Publications/Blurbs/167790.aspx>.

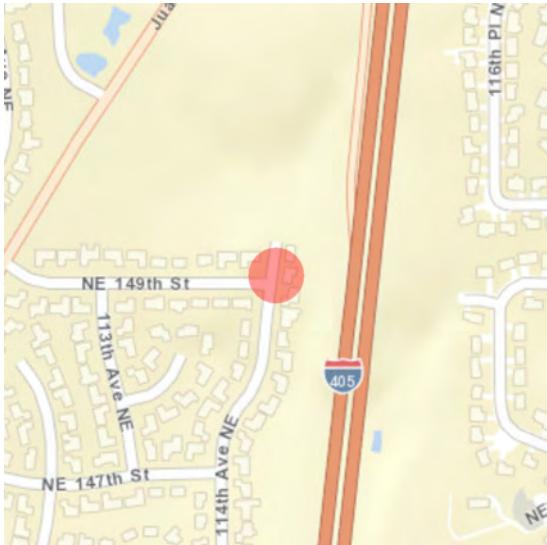


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719421

Location



Address: 14900 114th Ave NE, Kirkland, WA, 98034, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, King County, T26R05E17, KIRKLAND Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

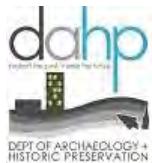
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Northland Construction Co
Architect	J.A. Jerome



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719421

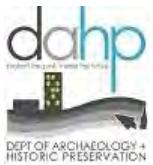
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719421

Photos



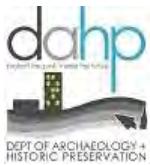
14900 114th Ave NE



14900 114th Ave NE



14900 114th Ave NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719421

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Split Level
Roof Type	Hip - Hip-on-Gable
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

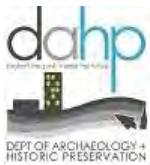
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719421

subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction.

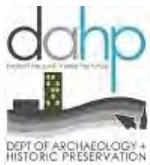
Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are offered in 18 different elevations.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719421

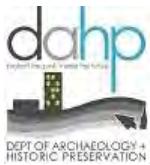
Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms next to the bedrooms and unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes. By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. As noted, the dwelling was constructed by Northland Construction Company, which built architecturally-similar residences throughout the associated subdivision.

Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially its aspect of Materials and Design, has been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration and primary elevation deck. As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, especially community planning of the 1960s and 1970s. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719421

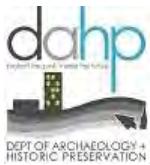
Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

Property 719421 is recommended as a contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property has maintained its original cladding and form, as well the prominent entryway fenestration arrangement. As such, the property continues to represent its historic period as a contributing district resource.

Physical description:

Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story (split-level), rectangular, single-family residence on a 0.19-acre suburban parcel. The low-pitch, dutch-gabled and wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition roof shingles. An exterior concrete block chimney with two metal caps extends from the side (north) elevation, where no fenestration is present. Additionally, no fenestration is present on the opposite side elevation. Cladding consists of cedar clapboard siding. Along the primary (west) elevation, the main entrance is accessed by a concrete stoop and eight concrete steps. The paneled front door is flanked by three textured glass panels above and adjacent to its south side. The main entrance is flanked to the north and south by two slight projections. Fenestration on the south projection consists of two vinyl-sash sliders with decorative shutters. A two-bay garage is below the projection. The north projection features a single centrally-set vinyl-sash slider with decorative shutters, while an additional vinyl-sash slider is at basement-level, along the full basement. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original cladding is intact but the original aluminum-sash windows have been replaced. The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles and a decorative deck adjacent to the upper-level northside windows on the primary elevation has been removed.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719421

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King County

2019a 1967 Windsor Vista Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

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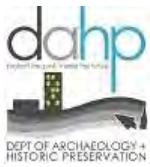
Seattle Times. 30 July 1967. "Area of Homes to Make Bow." Retrieved November 10, 2019 from <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/browse-multi?p=AWN&t=favorite%3ASTBSSTWE%21Seattle%20Times%20Collection>.

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Stein, Alan J.

1998 "Kirkland—Thumbnail History" Electronic document, <https://www.historylink.org/File/208>, accessed July 2019.

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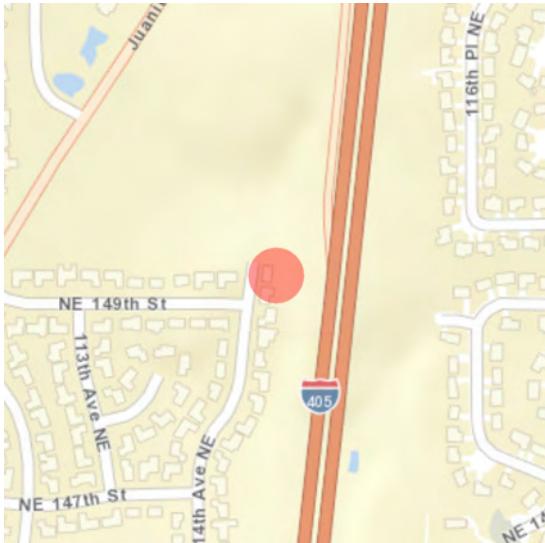


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

Location



Address: 14906 114TH AVE NE, INGLEWOOD-FINN HILL, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 9477000720

Plat/Block/Lot: WINDSOR VISTA # 1

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, T26R05E17

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

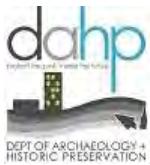
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Northland Construction
Architect	J.A. Jerome



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

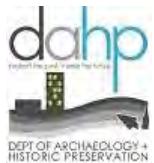
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-08-00133, , Assessors Data Project: King County L	7/7/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

Photos



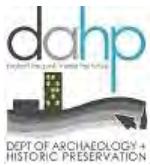
14906 114TH AVE NE



14906 114TH AVE NE



14906 114TH AVE NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

Inventory Details - 7/7/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/7/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 9477000720

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

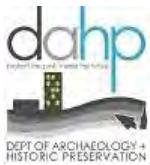
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 14906 114th Avenue NE, Inglewood-finn Hill, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1967 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with a basement garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Split Level
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

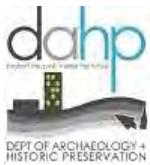
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.

The subject residence is a tract home within the Windsor Vista subdivision. The



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

subdivision was platted by developer Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of the California-based Deverian Builders. The subject residence is in first phase or division of the development, which received final plat approval from King County in March 1967. The two subsequent additions to the subdivision were approved in November 1967 and June 1968. An aerial image from September 1968 demonstrates that residential construction in Divisions 1 and 2 was completed or well underway by that date, though only the roads had been completed in Division 3.

Born in Pasadena, California in 1928, Deverian was the youngest of three sons of Turkish Armenian immigrants. His father, a self-employed tailor, immigrated to the United States in 1912, while his mother arrived in 1919. He married in 1959 in Los Angeles, and made southern California his base of operations for his land development and contractor enterprises.

Several mid-to-late 1960s newspaper articles in the Seattle Times provide information on the progression of the Windsor Vista development. In a November 1966 article, the newspaper reported that work was pending on the \$8 million, 429-residence housing tract. The 110-acre project was reported to consist of three- and four-bedroom models priced between \$17,500 and \$20,000. In the article, developer Deverian is quoted, stating that the new subdivision "...is trying to help fill a housing need we understand exists in the Seattle area."

By the following month, ground was broken. A December 1966 Seattle Times article includes a photograph of Deverian and development financiers ceremonially shoveling soil at the subdivision, next to the headline "Windsor Vista: New Community Under Way." The subdivision, now described as accommodating 409 single-family residences, featured a selection of tract homes designed by Southern California architect J.A. Jerome. The homes were described as "ranch-style, rustic and contemporary," and each would feature shake or shingle roofs. Homes were described as between 1,150 and 1,600 square feet, with double garages and 1.5 baths. While Deverian's construction firm built many homes in the subdivision, it was noted that local builders would also participate in home construction. Deverian also commented on the communal aspects of his subdivision, noting that:

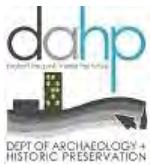
We have set aside 4.3 acres of land with a natural creek running through it for a community park for the homeowners. We are going to make this a very good community and will have the first homes ready for occupancy by April."

Notably, the article includes a brief description of the previous land use. The 110 acres purchased by Deverian for the subdivision included the barns and home of former dairy farm operators, which were demolished in preparation for residential construction.

Windsor Vista's grand opening occurred on July 30, 1967, reported by the Seattle Times. Then, six model homes were open to prospective buyers and greater detail was provided regarding subdivision and residential amenities. Besides noting underground utilities, street lighting and the community recreation area, the Times stated that:

Homes, priced from \$19,500 to \$23,500 for three- and four- bedroom models, are offered in 18 different elevations.

Hand-split shake roofs, carpeting, 30-foot living rooms, double entries, utility rooms



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

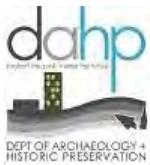
next to the bedrooms and unusual placement of the family rooms are some of the features Deverian put into his homes. By summer 1968, advertisements for Windsor Vista residences appeared in the Times. An artist rendering and floor plan of Model 301, an L-shaped, side-gabled residence appears in the ads.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision and the subject resource is associated with Vahe A. Deverian, the founder of Deverian Builders, Inc., the developer and contractor behind the 1967 Windsor Vista Division 1 subdivision. While the subject residence was built by Northland Construction (per Assessor data), most adjacent residences were built by Deverian. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. While Deverian's firm was a documented regional developer and builder, his firm was based in southern California, and most of his substantial residential and commercial development projects appear to have occurred in California or Hawaii. In addition, research into architect J.A. Jerome did not return information regarding his individual professional significance. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with Deverian or Jerome under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. The home was built by Northland Constructions Co, Inc, which built a handful of architecturally-similar dwellings residences throughout the associated subdivision.

Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially it's aspects of Design and Materials have been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration and changes to the original entry appearance. As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the Windsor Vista subdivision. Windsor Vista Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history. The development of Windsor Vista was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly,



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

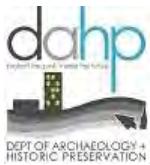
the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Windsor Vista likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Windsor Vista Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

However, property 451878 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property exhibits additional historically-inappropriate alterations to the primary elevation, including removal of a upper story deck, alteration to the primary entryway, and recent construction of a prominent front staircase. Due to these alterations and the associated loss of integrity, the subject residence is non-contributing to the potential historic district.

Physical description:

Completed in 1967, the subject building is a one-story (split-level), rectangular, single-family residence on 0.19-acre suburban parcel. The low-pitch, side-gabled, wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. An exterior concrete block chimney with a single terra cotta cap extends from the side (north) elevation. No fenestration is present on the north elevation or on the opposite side (south) elevation. Cladding consists of cedar clapboard siding. Along the primary (west) elevation, the main entrance is accessed by an elaborate wood stoop and staircase. The glass and wood front door is flanked by three textured glass panels above and adjacent to its south side. The main entrance is flanked to each side by two side lights and a prominent single-pane window is above the door. Two slight projections are present to the north and south of the main entrance. Fenestration on the south projection consists of two faux divided-light vinyl-sash sliders with decorative shutters. A two-bay garage is below the projection. The north projection features a single centrally-set vinyl-sash slider with decorative shutters, and the remains of a deck are below the window. An additional vinyl-sash slider is near basement-level, along the full basement. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original cladding is intact but the original aluminum-sash windows have been replaced, and the original window configuration and associated front door have been replaced. As noted, an original deck has been mostly removed from the primary elevation. The original roofing materials consisted of wood shakes.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 451878

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City of Kirkland

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King County

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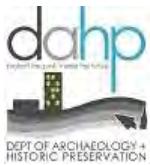
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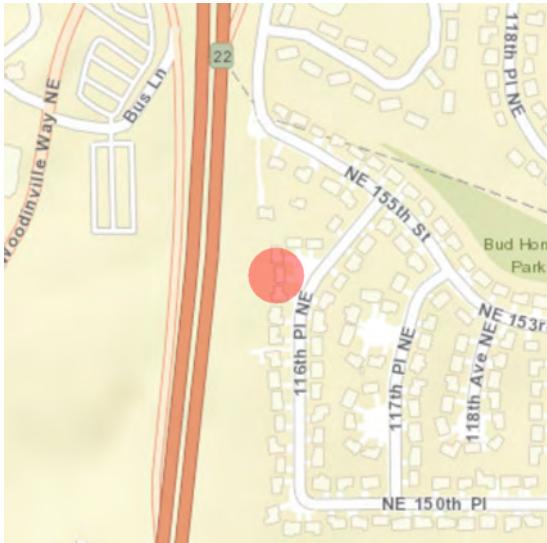


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 282698

Location



Address: 15219 116TH PL NE, KINGSGATE, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 7016000070

Plat/Block/Lot: QUEENSGATE # 1

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, T26R05E16

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1968	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

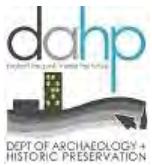
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 282698

Thematics:

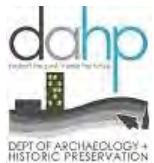
Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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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	7/3/2011	Not Determined	

2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR
522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll
Lanes Project



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 282698

Photos



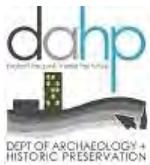
15219 116TH PL NE



15219 116TH PL NE



15219 116TH PL NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 282698

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 7016000070

SHPO Determination

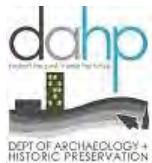
Detail Information

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 15219 116th Place NE, Kingsgate, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1968 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with a basement garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 282698

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Split Level
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

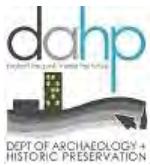
Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 282698

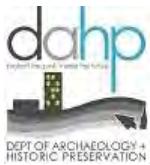
The subject dwelling is within the Queensgate Division 1 subdivision which received final plat approval from Kings County in November 1967. This relatively small development consisting on 70 parcels was platted by Sven Jonassen and spouse Ragnhild Jonassen, and Henry Svasand and spouse Hildur Svasand, and associated tract housing development began in 1968.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision, Queensgate Division 1, was platted in November 1967 by Sven Jonassen and spouse Ragnhild Jonassen, and Henry Svasand and spouse Hildur Svasand. Background research revealed little regarding the Jonassens and their significance as local developers. Henry Svasand is recorded as a "Naval architect and house builder" on his 1957 Petition for Naturalization, but little else was located during background research. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. . As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with the Jonassen or Svsand families under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is typical of local and regional mid-to-late 1960s and early 1970s split-level single family dwellings, and does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. No architect or builder is listed on the historic King County Assessor data cards or current Assessor forms for the subject residence. The dwelling has also undergone alterations to original materials, including the removal and replacement of original aluminum-sash windows.

As historic textual and photographic materials from original Assessor records are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the 1968 Queensgate subdivision. Queensgate Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, especially community planning of the 1960s and 1970s. The development of Queensgate was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Queensgate likely



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 282698

support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Queensgate Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

Property 282698 is recommended as a contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property has maintained its original cladding and form, as well the prominent entryway fenestration arrangement. As such, the property continues to represent its historic period as a contributing district resource.

Physical description:

Completed in 1968, the subject building is a one-story (split-level), rectangular, single-family residence on a 0.16-acre suburban parcel. The side-gabled and wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. An interior common-bond brick chimney with three terra cotta and metal caps extends from the roof's east slope. Cladding consists of cedar clapboard siding and brick veneer along the primary (east) elevation. No fenestration is present along the south and north (side) elevation. Along the primary (west) elevation, the main entrance is accessed by a concrete path and steps which connects to the driveway. The paneled front double door features a large vinyl-clad single-pane window above it. Two slight projections are present to the north and south of the main entrance. Fenestration on the north projection consists of two side-by-side divided-light vinyl-sash sliders, with a narrow vinyl-sash slider at basement-level, along the full basement. The south projection features two vinyl-sash sliders, above the two-bay garage. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original cladding is intact but the original aluminum-sash windows have been replaced. The original roofing materials consisted of medium wood shakes.

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

King County

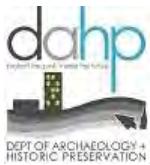
2019a Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

2019 1968 Queensgate Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

Transportation Research Board (TRB). 2012. A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing. Retrieved November 8, 2019 from <http://www.trb.org/Publications/Blurbs/167790.aspx>.

Wilma, David

2003 "Bothell—Thumbnail History." Electronic document, <https://historylink.org/File/4190>, accessed July 2019.

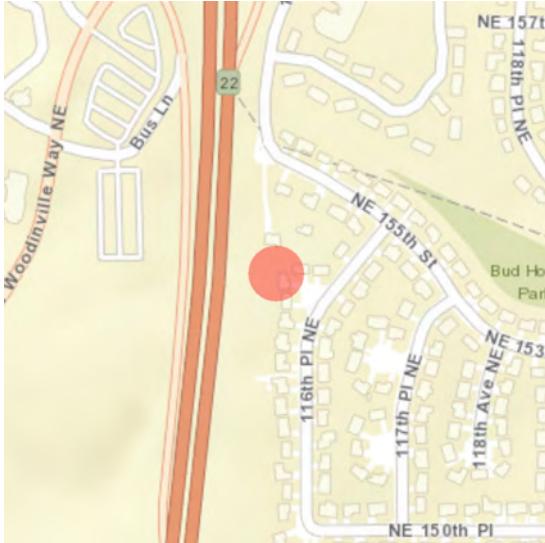


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 639202

Location



Address: 15223 116TH PL NE, KINGSGATE, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 7016000060

Plat/Block/Lot: QUEENSGATE # 1

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, T26R05E16

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1968	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

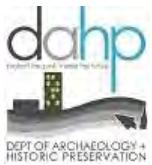
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 639202

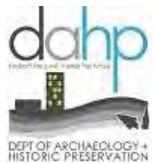
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-10-00230, , Assessors Data Project: King County S	7/7/2011	Not Determined	
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 639202

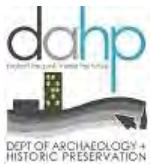
Photos



15223 116th PL NE



15223 116th PL NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 639202

Inventory Details - 7/7/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/7/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 7016000060

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

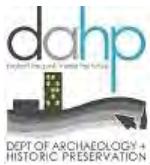
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 15223 116th Place NE, Kingsgate, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1968 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family with a basement garage.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 639202

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Split Level
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

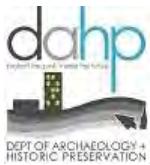
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.

The subject dwelling is within the Queensgate Division 1 subdivision which received final



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 639202

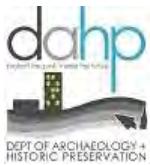
plat approval from Kings County in November 1967. This relatively small development consisting on 70 parcels was platted by Sven Jonassen and spouse Ragnhild Jonassen, and Henry Svasand and spouse Hildur Svasand, and associated tract housing development began in 1968.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Kirkland or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision, Queensgate Division 1, was platted in November 1967 by Sven Jonassen and spouse Ragnhild Jonassen, and Henry Svasand and spouse Hildur Svasand. Background research revealed little regarding the Jonassens and their significance as local developers. Henry Svasand, meanwhile, is recorded as a "Naval architect and house builder" on his 1957 Petition for Naturalization, but little else was located during background research. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with the Jonassen or Svasand families under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is typical of local and regional mid-to-late 1960s and early 1970s split-level single family dwellings, and does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. No architect or builder is listed on the historic King County Assessor data cards or current Assessor forms for the subject residence. The dwelling has also undergone alterations to original materials, including the removal and replacement of the original aluminum-sash windows.

As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the 1968 Queensgate subdivision. Queensgate Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, especially community planning of the 1960s and 1970s. The development of Queensgate was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Queensgate likely support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

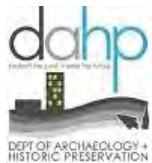
Property ID: 639202

Under Criterion C, Queensgate Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

Property 639202 is recommended as a contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property has maintained its original cladding and form, as well the prominent entryway fenestration arrangement. As such, the property continues to represent its historic period as a contributing district resource.

Physical description:

Completed in 1968, the subject building is a one-story (split-level), L-shaped, single-family residence on a 0.21-acre suburban parcel. The side-gabled and wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. An interior common-bond brick chimney with two terra cotta and metal caps extends from the roof's east slope. Cladding consists of cedar clapboard siding. The primary (east) elevation is dominated by a dutch-gabled, two-bay garage projection. A stepped concrete path leads from the driveway to the main entrance, a paneled front door. A textured glass sidelight is adjacent to the door on its south side, and additional textured glass panels are above the door. Four vinyl-sash sliders are along the elevation, north of the main entrance. The primary elevation features a slight projection which connects to the garage is south of the entryway. There, fenestration consists of two evenly-spaced vinyl-sash sliders. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original cladding is intact but the original aluminum-sash windows have been replaced. The original roofing materials consisted of medium wood shakes and the garage doors are not original.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 639202

Bibliography:

City of Bothell
1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

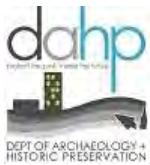
King County
2019a Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

2019 1968 Queensgate Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

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Wilma, David
2003 "Bothell—Thumbnail History." Electronic document, <https://historylink.org/File/4190>, accessed July 2019.

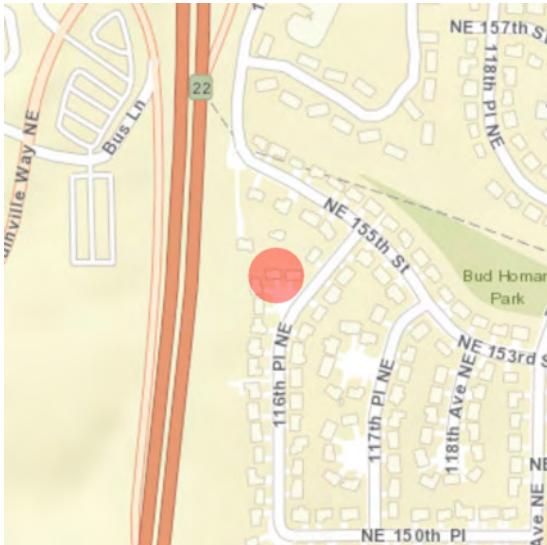


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719422

Location



Address: 15227 116th Pl NE, Kirkland, WA, 98034, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, King County, T26R05E16, KIRKLAND Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1968	■
Built Date	1968	■

Historic Use:

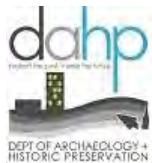
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719422

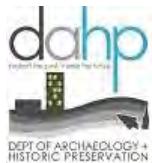
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project		8/7/2019	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719422

Photos



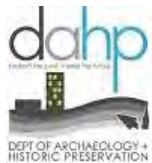
15227 116th Pl NE



15227 116th Pl NE



15227 116th Pl NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719422

Inventory Details - 8/7/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/7/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Split Level
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

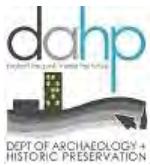
Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Kirkland was incorporated in 1905, initially as a small but thriving transportation and industrial hub on the east shore of Lake Washington. Early development was checked by the national depression of 1893 and the town grew slowly, with a 1920 population of 1,354. The city was less than a square mile in size and did not include the project APE or vicinity, then a rural landscape of small farms. As the 1930s progressed and the United States began national defense mobilization in anticipation of World War II, Kirkland's Lake Washington shipyard assumed new prominence. By 1939, over 8,000 people worked at the shipyard, and federal funding played a critical role in new residential construction for Kirkland-area defense workers during World War II. Following the closure of the shipyard at the end of World War II and the end of ferry operations in 1950, Kirkland's growth slowed. Sheridan (2016:8) notes that in this period, regional developers:

focused on Bellevue and the easily accessible SR-10 (now I-90) corridor rather than on Kirkland. After the Evergreen Point Bridge, near Kirkland's southern boundary, opened in 1963, access to Kirkland and the rate of local development increased.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719422

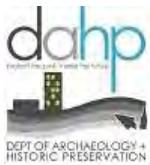
The subject dwelling is within the Queensgate Division 1 subdivision which received final plat approval from Kings County in November 1967. This relatively small development consisting on 70 parcels was platted by Sven Jonassen and spouse Ragnhild Jonassen, and Henry Svasand and spouse Hildur Svasand, and associated tract housing development began in 1968.

The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Bothell or historic events at the state or national level. The associated subdivision, Queensgate Division 1, was platted in November 1967 by Sven Jonassen and spouse Ragnhild Jonassen, and Henry Svasand and spouse Hildur Svasand. Background research revealed little regarding the Jonassens and their significance as local developers. Henry Svasand is recorded as a "Naval architect and house builder" on his 1957 Petition for Naturalization, but little else was located during background research. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. As such, the subject resource is not eligible for its association with the Jonassen or Svsand familes under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is typical of local and regional mid-to-late 1960s and early 1970s split-level single family dwellings, and does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. No architect or builder is listed on the historic King County Assessor data cards or current Assessor forms for the subject residence. The dwelling has also undergone alterations to original materials, including the removal and replacement of original divided-light windows.

As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

The subject resource is within an identified historic district associated with the establishment of the 1968 Queensgate subdivision. Queensgate Division 1 residences may be interpreted and found significant as contributing district elements under Criterion A and Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the development of the subdivision is likely associated with significant historical events that have contributed to Kirkland-Bothell and regional patterns of history, especially community planning of the 1960s and 1970s. The development of Queensgate was emblematic postwar subdivision and tract home growth. Occurring adjacent to major transportation corridor, subdivision growth transformed formally rural landscapes into higher density single-family residences away from regional major cities, supporting the growth of American commuter culture. Subdivision development was further by federal support of residential loans for new home buyers, and the unprecedented postwar economic boom supported a new consumer-based economy. While suburbanization and the new consumer economy produced new wealth, affluence did not reach all Americans equally. Minorities were often purposely excluded from participation in suburban growth, helping to shape the racial patterns of postwar American society. Accordingly, the social, economic and cultural trends expressed by the development of Queensgate likely



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719422

support the district's historic significance under Criterion A.

Under Criterion C, Queensgate Division 1 tract homes appear typical of the era, with repetitive characteristics that typify subdivision development of the era. The single-family residences share common design elements typical of the mass construction of tract homes of the era, where consumers selected a residential model designed to maximize construction speed and minimize the expense of construction. Together, and while ubiquitous, the collection of residential architecture is emblematic of a distinctive period demonstrating postwar methods of construction and community planning.

Property 719422 is recommended as a contributing resource to the district. While observed district resources have all experienced alterations including modernized fenestration, roofing material and garage doors, the subject property has maintained its original cladding and form, as well the prominent entryway fenestration arrangement. As such, the property continues to represent its historic period as a contributing district resource.

Physical description:

Completed in 1968, the subject building is a one-story (split-level), rectangular, single-family residence on a 0.21-acre suburban parcel. The low-pitch, side-gabled, wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. An interior common-bond brick chimney with two terra cotta and metal caps extends from the roof's south slope. Cladding consists of cedar clapboard siding and brick veneer along the primary (south) elevation. A stepped concrete path leads from the driveway to the primary (south) elevation and the main entrance, a multi-paneled double-door. Two textured glass panels are above the door, and four additional aluminum -sash sliders are along the elevation, west of the main entrance. The primary elevation features a slight projection east of the entryway. There, fenestration consists of two evenly-spaced aluminum-sash sliders with decorative wood shutters. A two-bay garage is set below the projection. Per Assessor data and present conditions, the original cladding is intact but the original divided-light windows are no longer present. The original roofing material consisted of medium wood shakes and garage doors are not original.

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

King County

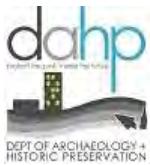
2019a Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

2019 1968 Queensgate Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

Transportation Research Board (TRB). 2012. A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing. Retrieved November 8, 2019 from <http://www.trb.org/Publications/Blurbs/167790.aspx>.

Wilma, David

2003 "Bothell—Thumbnail History." Electronic document, <https://historylink.org/File/4190>, accessed July 2019.

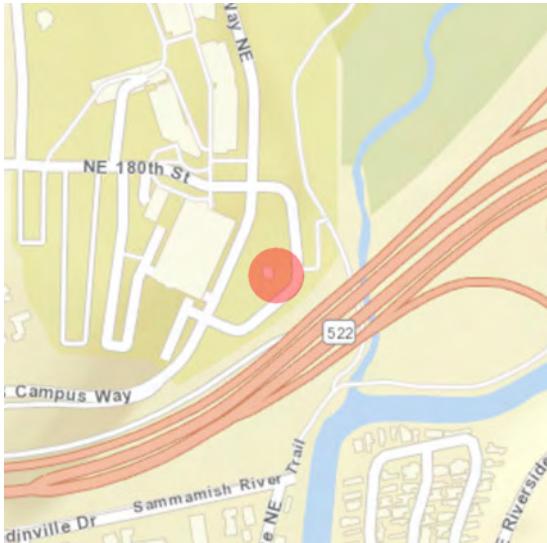


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Location



Address: 17819 113th Avenue NE, Bothell, WA

Geographic Areas: Bothell Certified Local Government, King Certified Local Government, King County, T26R05E08, BOTHELL Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1885	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

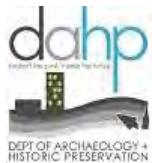
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Health/Medicine

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
National Register	8/27/1990		-	Local	B, C
Washington Heritage Register	8/27/1990		-	Local	B, C

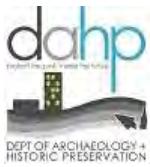
Thematics: Historic Resources of Bothell MPS

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2008-01-00005, , City of Bothell, 1988 with 2002 updates	3/10/1988	Not Determined	
2019-02-01143, UW, UW Bothell - Chase House screening and new construction			
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		

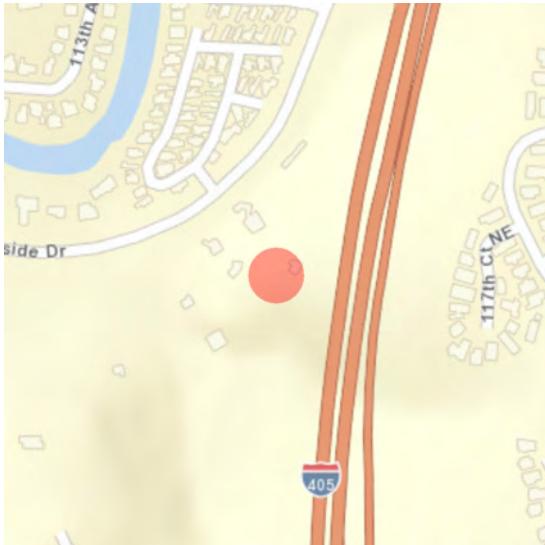


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 283108

Location



Address: 11403 E RIVERSIDE DR, BOTHELL, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 0961100023

Plat/Block/Lot: BOTHELL ACRES UNREC BAAP ON NELY LN 485.85 FT WLY

Geographic Areas: King County, BOTHELL Quadrangle, T26R05E08

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1950	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

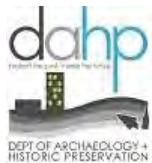
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 283108

Thematics:

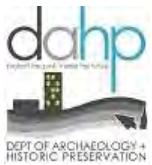
Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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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	7/3/2011	Not Determined	

2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR
522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll
Lanes Project



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 283108

Photos



11403 E RIVERSIDE DR



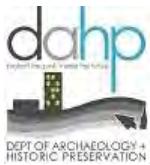
11403 E RIVERSIDE DR



11403 E RIVERSIDE DR



DSC_0038.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 283108

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 0961100023

SHPO Determination

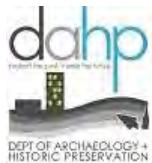
Detail Information

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 11403 E Riverside Drive, Bothell, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1950 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 283108

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name: Single-Family Residence

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

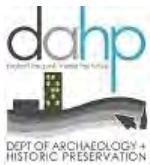
Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Side Gable
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

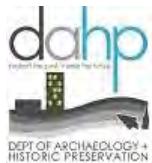
Property ID: 283108

Significance narrative: The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The residence is not discussed in the 1995 City of Bothell Historic Resources Inventory and the resource, which would have been approximately 45 years old at the time the report was produced, does not appear on the City Master List of potentially significant historic built environment resources included in the report. Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Bothell or historic events at the state or national level. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. As such, the subject resource is not eligible under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling is typical of local and regional mid-to-late 1960s and early 1970s split-level single family dwellings, and does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. No architect or builder is listed on the historic King County Assessor data cards or current Assessor forms for the subject residence.

As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

Physical description: Completed in 1950, the subject building is a one and one-half story, rectangular, single-family residence on 1.46-acre parcel. The steeply-pitched, front-gabled wood-frame dwelling is built on a concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. Cladding is a combination of board and batten and brick veneer. A massive exterior, common-bond brick chimney with two terra cotta caps extends from the side (south) elevation. Fenestration varies across elevations, and the primary entrance is along the primary (east) elevation, adjacent to a row of wood-frame windows. A second historic-age structure, labeled in Assessor data as the "shop and rec room" is immediately north of the residence and appears to have been constructed concurrent with the dwelling. Per Assessor Data and present conditions, original fenestration and cladding appear intact, while original roofing material was cedar.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 283108

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

City of Kirkland

2016 Kirkland Historic Resources Survey: 1945-1965 Residences Final Report. Prepared by Sheridan Consulting Group, Seattle, WA. Electronic document, <https://www.kirklandwa.gov/Assets/Planning/Planning+PDFs/1945-1965+Historic+Residences+Survey.pdf>, accessed June 2019.

King County

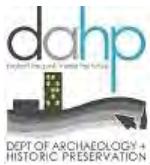
2019a 1967 Windsor Vista Div. 1 Plat Map, King County Records and Licensing Services. Electronic document, <https://recordsearch.kingcounty.gov/LandmarkWeb/search/index?theme=.blue§ion=searchCriteriaLegal&quickSearchSelection=>, accessed June 2019.

2019b Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

2019c King County Department of Assessment Property Detail Records. Electronic document, <https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/default.aspx>, accessed June 2019.

Stein, Alan J.

1998 "Kirkland—Thumbnail History" Electronic document, <https://www.historylink.org/File/208>, accessed July 2019.

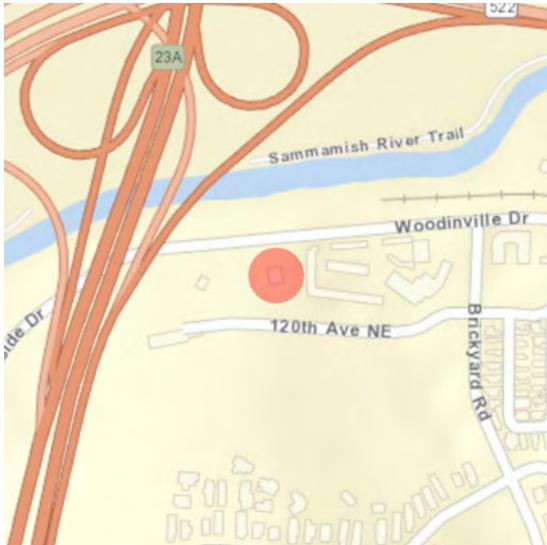


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Shaw, George, Residence

Property ID: 40731

Location



Address: 11807 Bothell-Woodinville Rd, Bothell, WA 98011

Geographic Areas: King County, KIRKLAND Quadrangle, Bothell Certified Local Government, King Certified Local Government, King County, T26R05E09, BOTHELL Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 2.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1915	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

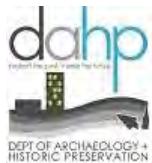
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	George Shaw



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Shaw, George, Residence

Property ID: 40731

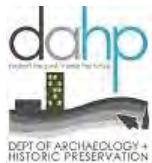
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2005-02-00038, , I-405: Kirkland	6/14/2004	Determined Eligible	, 2/17/2005
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Shaw, George, Residence

Property ID: 40731

Photos



11807 Bothell-Woodinville Rd



11807 Bothell-Woodinville Rd

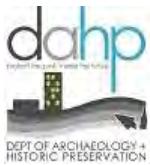


11807 Bothell-Woodinville Rd



11807 Bothell-Woodinville Rd





Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Shaw, George, Residence

Property ID: 40731

Inventory Details - 6/14/2004

Common name:

Date recorded: 6/14/2004

Field Recorder: C. Walker Gray (2004); J. Dean/M. Knapp (1988)

Field Site number: 1080-2

SHPO Determination rh 2/17/2005

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Cladding	Brick - Flemish
Roof Type	Gable
Form Type	Single Dwelling
Roof Material	Wood - Shingle
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Late 19th and Early 20th Century	Craftsman
American Movements	

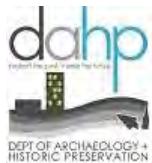
Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: (From Survey and Inventory form prepared by Dean and Knapp, 1988): The property on which the George Shaw house was built was once part of the original Woodin homestead. George Shaw was the owner and manager of a brickyard located on the property. He had previously owned a stationery store in Snohomish and moved to Bothell after purchasing the brickyard from a man named Stevens. Appropriately, the house Shaw built in 1910 was constructed of brick. Although the brickyard no longer exists, a nearby street is named Brickyard Road, illustrating its local significance.

UPDATE June 2004. The building's setting, feeling, and association have been greatly altered by the construction of I-405, which runs in front of the property. Still, this building appears to meet National Register eligibility criteria A (for its association with economic growth during the early twentieth century) and C (as an example of the Craftsman bungalow style).



Historic Property Report

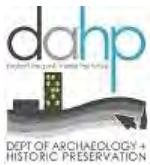
Resource Name: Shaw, George, Residence

Property ID: 40731

Physical description: (From Survey and Inventory form prepared by Dean and Knapp, 1988): The Shaw house is a rectangular, one-and-one-half story building that measures approximately 50' by 40'. It is of masonry construction, and the bricks are laid in the Flemish bond pattern. Characteristics contain features of the Bungalow style. The wood-shingled gabled roof features a shed dormer extending across the front slope. The foundation is concrete. The house is set on an approximately 2-acre sloped lot. All windows and doors feature segmental arch opening shapes. Exterior window sills are brick, above which are two rows of brick radiating voussoirs. The windows are either double-hung or fixed, and a few have multiple-paned leaded glass. Some of the wooden window sashes have been replaced with aluminum. The primary entry is off-center and is flanked by a pair of paned leaded glass sidelights. The door itself is a single-leaf, vertical plank with a leaded glass window in its top quarter. To the west of the main door is a similar feature, although its middle panel is a window rather than a door. A full-façade porch with brick piers supporting the roof defines the front façade. The porch and stairway feature solid brick railings. A second porch, on the east side of the house, has a gable roof supported by brick piers.

UPDATE June 2004: This house retains a high level of physical integrity.

Bibliography: King County Tax Assessor Records, Seattle, WA 1988; King County Historical Tax Cards, Washington State Archives; Kroll's Atlas of Seattle/Eastside supplement; Chas. F. Metsker Historic Property Maps for King County (1926 and 1936); Walker and Associates, Seattle 1936 aerial photos; USGS Map, Washington-Kirkland Quad, 1950; Greater Woodinville Historical Museum Foundation, "Greater Woodinville Historical Tour Guide," Seattle; King County Arts Commission, 1976; Lucile MacDonald and Amy Eunice Stickney, Squak Slough 1870-1920, Seattle: Evergreen Printing Co., 1977; INTERVIEWS: John C. Hallet, Albert Vangemert (December 1977).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Shaw, George, Residence

Property ID: 40731

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name: George Shaw Residence

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

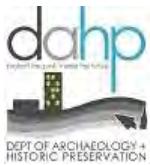
Significance narrative: As land was cleared during the late nineteenth century, Bothell transformed into a small agricultural community. In 1885, Pennsylvanian David Bothell purchased 80 acres, establishing a shingle mill and a boarding house. Bothell's first school was soon established on land donated by Bothell, and in 1888, Bothell platted the townsite. During that same year, the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad reached the area, sparking a local development boom that attracted new settlers and the construction of new mills.

By 1900, Bothell was a small but productive rural district. At that time, it contained an area of approximately 450 acres with a population of about 500. The township's early 20th century development was dependent on logging and agriculture, with products shipping by boat along the Sammamish River to Lake Washington, then to settlements along the shoreline and Seattle. There were few local roads by this period, and passengers traveling to and from Bothell arrived on boats (City of Bothell 1995). In 1912, the brick-paved Pacific Highway from Seattle reached Bothell, and the roadway would soon extend to Everett, adding a vital overland transportation corridor that supported Bothell's development.

The Bothell-Everett Road, built initially as State Highway No. 1, was paved by 1926, long before the Seattle-Everett section of Highway 99. It linked Bothell to Everett and Bellingham and beyond to northwest Washington communities. The slowly-developing road system supported local commercial and residential growth, though small farmsteads remained intact prior to World War II. Impacted by the Great Depression, and still rural in character, Bothell grew slowly through the 1930s, reaching a population of fewer than 800 residents by 1940 (City of Bothell 1995).

Since World War II, Bothell has transitioned both socially and economically from a rural district to a more suburban setting. Over the last four decades, the development of Bothell's technology corridor, the construction of the I-405 corridor, and the construction of the UW campus have given the area its own robust local economy and identity (City of Bothell 1995).

The subject single-family residence was constructed by George W. Shaw in ca. 1915. Shaw, a Canadian immigrant, relocated to the United States in 1885 when he was 24 years old. His spouse, Mary, emigrated from Canada in 1890, the same year the couple



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Shaw, George, Residence

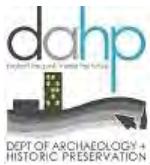
Property ID: 40731

married and settled in Snohomish. There, he was employed as what was quaintly described in the 1900 US Census as a "notions dealer," likely operating a stationary store. By 1910, the Shaw family had relocated to Woodinville, where his was employed as Foreman at a local brickyard.

The brickyard was Woodinville's Superior Brick, Tile and Pottery Company, established ca. 1905 by W.A. Stevens, J.H. Barnard and C.W. Gotchy, located on just east of the subject dwelling on the next parcel. At a point soon after 1910, Shaw became the owner/operator of the brickyard, which is depicted in the Kroll Map Company's 1912 map of King County. The subject residence appears to have been constructed between 1915 and 1920, with one local history noting that construction, using bricks from the adjacent brickyard, in 1919. The 1920 US Census records Shaw as the Manager/Employer of the brickyard, a homeowner, and a naturalized US citizen. However, Shaw died in 1922 at 59 years of age, and is interred at the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery in Snohomish. The Superior Brick, Tile and Pottery Company appears to have stayed in business until 1930, likely a local casualty of the early Great Depression. A lumber yard is now occupies the grounds of the former brick yard, east of the residence.

In 2005, the Shaw House was determined NRHP eligible. The 2019 re-survey of the dwelling found that the historic property maintains a local level of historic significance under NRHP criteria's A and C with the associated integrity required for NRHP eligibility. Under NRHP Criterion A, the Shaw House represents Bothell's early twentieth century transition from an extraction- (logging) based economy to one of greater diversification and industrial development. While Shaw's adjacent brickyard is no longer extant, his residence, built from the yard-produced materials, demonstrates an early phase in Bothell's community development, occurring in the same era as the construction of the Pacific Highway, the first improved overland transportation corridor between Seattle and Bothell. The subject dwelling does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The term of Shaw's management and ownership of the no-longer extant brickyard is not known. Census information confirms his ownership by 1920, and the subject residence was constructed by that date. However, the brickyard as a local business appears to predate his professional involvement and Shaw is noted in the 1910 census as a wage-earner and yard foreman. He died in 1922, and the brick business appears to have remained in business for several years after his death. The subject residence is eligible under NRHP Criterion C. While the architect is unknown, the dwelling is a fine local example of the Bungalow style, constructed during the era of national prominence of the style. While not a high-style example, the Shaw House displays representative characteristics of the style, including prominent, centered shed-roof dormer, an expansive and open front porch with short and square columns, and multi-pane sash over single-pane sash with brick masonry arches over the window openings. The subject dwelling is not eligible under Criterion D. As textual and photographic records documenting the building exist, the building itself is not the principle source of significant information and is thus not eligible under the criterion.

Overall historic integrity is intact. The Shaw House is in its original location and retains integrity of setting overlooking the Sammamish River. While the residence is adjacent to a lumber yard, it historically was adjacent to a brickyard which supplied materials for its construction, indicating that the presence of today's lumber yard is not necessarily a departure from the dwelling's historic setting. And while Bothell has grown tremendously since the 1960s, the dwelling, set back on its parcel and sheltered by mature vegetation, retains integrity of feeling. In addition, essential physical



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Shaw, George, Residence

Property ID: 40731

characteristics of the dwelling and present and visible. The overall design of the residence appears intact, as do key exterior materials such as fenestration and brickwork.

Physical description:

The ca. 1915 Shaw house is a rectangular, 1.5 story masonry single-family residence constructed on a concrete foundation that is built in the Bungalow style. Roofing material is wood shingles. The gabled roof features a shed roof dormer extending across the front slope of the roof above the primary (north) elevation. All fenestration features segmented arch opening forms. Window sills are brick and windows are either double hung or fixed. A handful of windows have paned leaded glass. Some of the wooden window sashes have been replaced with aluminum. Along the primary elevation, the off-center front door features a decorative wood lintel under the brick segmented arch opening. The front door is flanked to both sides by paned leaded glass sidelights which extend 3/4 of the way down the door. The door itself is single leaf, vertical plank with a leaded glass window in its top quarter. To the west of the main door is a similar feature, although its middle panel is a window rather than a door. The prominent masonry main porch extends the width of the house and is contained under the span of the roof. Brick piers support the porch roof. The porch has a 2 1/2 foot solid brick railing. Leading up to the porch is a brick stairway with curved, solid brick railings. A second porch, on the east side of the house, features a gable roof supported by brick piers.

Bibliography:

City of Bothell

1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

King County

2019 Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

Kroll Map Company

1912 Parcel Map of King County. Electronic document,
<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/US/16966/King+County+1912/>, accessed November 2019.

United States Department of Commerce

1910 Census of Population and Housing. Washington. Electronic document, ancestry.com, accessed November 2019.

1920 Census of Population and Housing. Washington. Electronic document, ancestry.com, accessed November 2019.

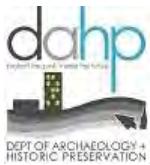
2019b King County Department of Assessment Property Detail Records. Electronic document, <https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/default.aspx>, accessed June 2019.

Wilma, David

2003 "Bothell—Thumbnail History." Electronic document,
<https://historylink.org/File/4190>, accessed July 2019.

Windsor and Kenfield Publishing Company

1905 Bricks, Volume 22. Electronic document,
<https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=M8RJAQAAQAAJ&rdid=book-M8RJAQAAQAAJ&rdot=1>, accessed November 2019.

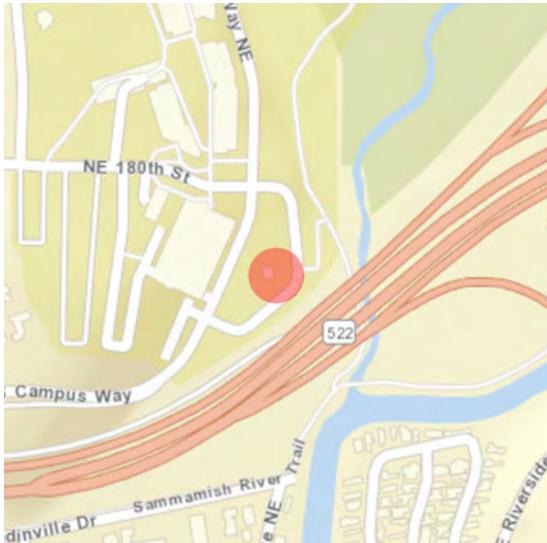


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Location



Address: 17819 113th Avenue NE, Bothell, WA

Geographic Areas: Bothell Certified Local Government, King Certified Local Government, King County, T26R05E08, BOTHELL Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1885	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

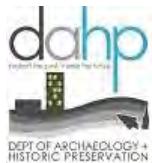
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Health/Medicine

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
National Register	8/27/1990		-	Local	B, C
Washington Heritage Register	8/27/1990		-	Local	B, C

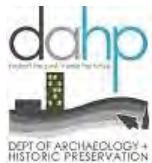
Thematics: Historic Resources of Bothell MPS

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2008-01-00005, , City of Bothell, 1988 with 2002 updates	3/10/1988	Not Determined	
2019-02-01143, UW, UW Bothell - Chase House screening and new construction			
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Photos



The Chase House



The Chase House



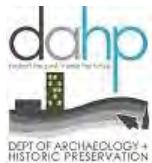
Northeast Corner



Original HPI form(s)



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

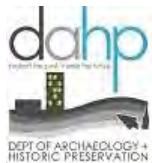
Field Recorder:

Field Site number: 11-408E

SHPO Determination

Styles:

Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Inventory Details - 4/7/1986

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/7/1986

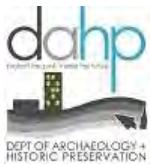
Field Recorder:

Field Site number: 11-408E

SHPO Determination Reviewed by Jacob Thomas

Styles:

Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Inventory Details - 3/10/1988

Common name:

Date recorded: 3/10/1988

Field Recorder: Jan Dean

Field Site number: KS08-0048

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Rectangle
Roof Material	Wood - Shingle
Form Type	Single Dwelling
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Gable Front and Wing

Styles:

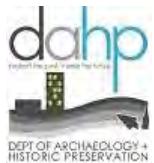
Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Significance narrative: This 1885 farmhouse remains at its original location and is now on the University of Washington extension campus in Bothell. The area on which UW Bothell is located was referred to as String Town. Dr. Reuben Chase's house and the house from George Wilson's Homestead (KS08-0053/17-408E) are the only extant building examples remaining in this location. There is an a shed roof addition to the back of the house. Otherwise, there have been no alterations to the original plan. Dr. Reuben Chase arrived in Bothell in 1889 and was Bothell's first doctor. Besides his medical practice he is remembered for his interest in photography and for taking part in local plays. He was known as a real ham actor. Chase was not the first owner of this house. He became the owner in 1889. The original owner is unknown.

Physical description: This 1.5 story farmhouse is a cross gable wood structure. The shed roof addition to the back/west façade of the building is new. The windows are original, double hung. There is a one story entry porch with a hip roof covering. Exterior siding is horizontal wood clapboard and the roof is covered in wood shingles. It was moved to its current location to make way for the University of Washington campus in Bothell.



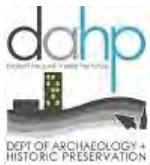
Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Bibliography:

King County Tax Assessor Records, Seattle, WA, 1988; King County Historical Tax Cards, Washington State Archives, Bellevue, WA; Kroll's Atlas of Seattle/Eastside Supplement, King County; Chas. F. Metsker Historical Property Maps for King County (1926 and 1936); Walker and Associates, Seattle, 1936 Aerial Photos; USGS Map-Washington/Bothell Quad, 1953 (Photo-revised 1981); Amy Eunice Stickney and Lucile McDonald, Squak Slough, Evergreen Printing Co., Seattle, WA, 1977.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chase, Dr. Reuben, House

Property ID: 39187

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name: Dr. Reuben Chase House

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

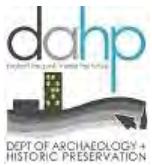
Significance narrative: The Chase House was individually listed in the NRHP in 1990, under criteria's B and C, at the local level of significance. The resource is additionally listed in the Washington Register. In May 2019, the resource was re-visited and photographed. The resource appears intact, retaining significance and integrity and no re-evaluation of the resource is recommended.

Physical description: See the NRHP Registration form for the property, included in the WISAARD inventory under "Documents and Images."

Bibliography:
BOLA Architecture and Planning
2017 The Truly House & Chase Residence. University of Washington Bothell/Cascadia College Campus, Historic Resources Addendum. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

City of Bothell
1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Wilma, David
2003 "Bothell—Thumbnail History." Electronic document,
<https://historylink.org/File/4190>, accessed July 2019.

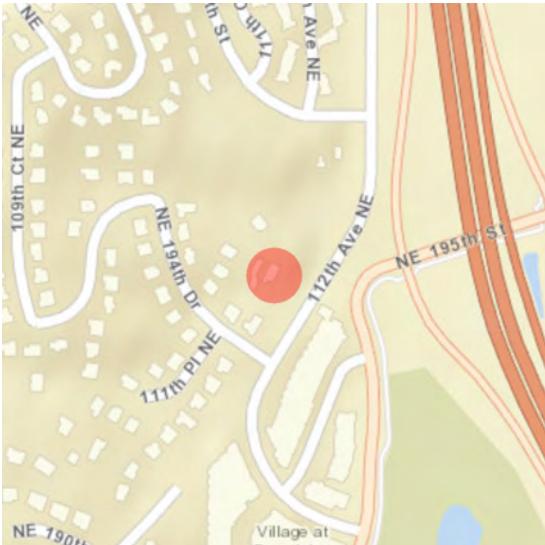


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719423

Location



Address: 19425 112th Ave NE, Bothell, WA, 98011, USA

Geographic Areas: Bothell Certified Local Government, King Certified Local Government, King County, T26R05E05, BOTHELL Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1955	[REDACTED]

Historic Use:

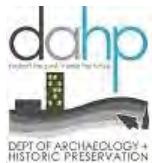
Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719423

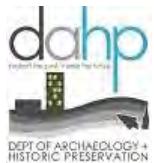
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project		8/7/2019	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719423

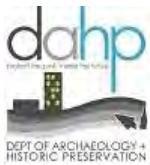
Photos



19425 112th Ave NE



19425 112th Ave NE



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719423

Inventory Details - 8/7/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/7/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

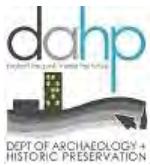
Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Split Level
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Single-Family Residence

Property ID: 719423

Significance narrative: The subject resource is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The residence is not discussed in the 1995 City of Bothell Historic Resources Inventory and the resource, which would have been approximately 50 years old at the time the report was produced, does not appear on the City Master List of potentially significant historic built environment resources included in the report. Under Criterion A, background research into the subject residence did not demonstrate a significant association between the dwelling and the community development of the town of Bothell or historic events at the state or national level. Records on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, King County Archive digital records and online King County Assessment and Building files, as well as additional research, did not indicate individual significance in local, state, or national history. As such, the subject resource is not eligible under Criterion B.

The subject residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling does not represent significant and distinctive architectural characteristics, demonstrate the work of an accomplished architect, or feature noteworthy methods of construction. No architect or builder is listed on the Assessor forms for the subject residence.

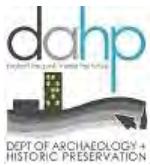
Additionally under Criterion C, the residence's integrity, especially its aspect of Materials, has been negatively impacted by the removal of original fenestration. As historic textual and photographic materials are available for the dwelling, the resource itself is not the principle source of significant information, and the building is not eligible under Criterion D.

Physical description: Completed in 1955, the subject building is a one-story (split-level), slightly irregular, single-family residence on a 0.94 acre parcel. The low-pitch, hipped, wood-frame dwelling is built on a poured concrete foundation and features composition shingle roofing. An interior common-bond brick chimney with a single terra cotta cap extends from the roof's east slope. Cladding consists of wood shingles and vertical boards. Cladding is a combination of wood shingles and vertical wood boards. Across the primary (east) elevation, the main entrance is within a recessed porch, accessed by 14 concrete steps, and a single vinyl-sash, double-hung window is adjacent to the front door. A vinyl-sash slider is north of the porch, while a basement-level multi-paneled door and adjacent wood-frame window is below the slider. The northern-most portion of the residence includes two additional wood-frame divided-light windows at ground-level with a vinyl-sash window in the upper level. Two prominent, side-by-side vinyl-sliders are present south of the porch. Two additional buildings, a shop and a garage, are to the rear (west) of the residence.

Bibliography:
City of Bothell
1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

King County
2019a Build Data Forms, King County, WA. Original King County Tax Assessor Department forms, Puget Sound Regional Archive. Reviewed 4 June 2019.

Wilma, David
2003 "Bothell—Thumbnail History." Electronic document,
<https://historylink.org/File/4190>, accessed July 2019.

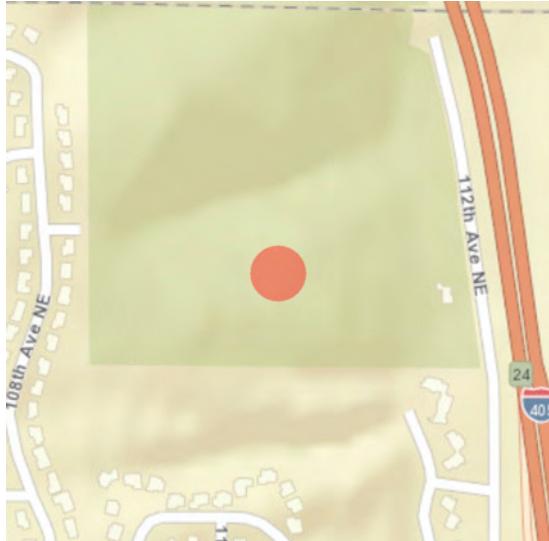


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

Location



Address: 20115 112TH AVE NE, BOTHELL, WA

Location Comments: The resource is within the boundary of Forest Creek Park, a City of Bothell park.

Tax No/Parcel No: 0526059032

Plat/Block/Lot: S 305.25 FT OF N 1014.75 FT OF GL 2 LESS RDS

Geographic Areas: King County, BOTHELL Quadrangle, T26R05E05

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

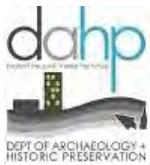
Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence - Farmstead
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence - Farmstead
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Agriculture
Community Planning and Development



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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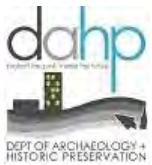
Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

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

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
080712-06-NPS, NPS, City of Bothell-North Creek Forest Acquisition (RCO)	9/22/2017	Determined Not Eligible	Russell Holter, 12/5/2017
2019-03-01701, FHWA, I-405_SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Project	8/2/2019		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

Photos



Philip Fries House



Philip Fries House



Philip Fries House



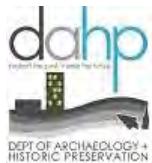
Stoop detail facing southwest



Smoker facing southwest



Demolished garage, facing southwest



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373



House and garage, facing southeast



House, facing southwest



House, view west



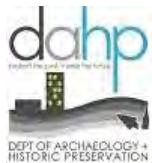
Shed addition, facing west



House, facing northeast



Garage, facing north



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

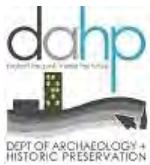
Property ID: 644373



House, facing east



House and garage, facing south



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

Inventory Details - 7/8/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/8/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc. dap

Field Site number: 0526059032

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

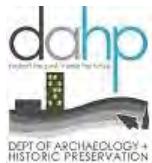
Category	Item
Form Type	Single Dwelling

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 20115 112th Avenue NE, Bothell, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1910 and is a single family dwelling. The form of the building is single-family.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

Inventory Details - 9/22/2017

Common name: Philip Fries House

Date recorded: 9/22/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Trexler

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

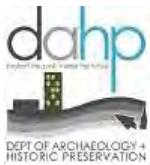
Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Cross Gable
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

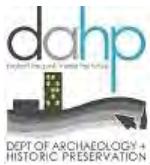
Property ID: 644373

Significance narrative: The farmhouse at 20115 112th Ave NE in Bothell, also known as the Philip Fries House, sits on a parcel that was originally part of John Kenner's 1884 land claim. The town of Bothell was originally settled by loggers near the north bank of the Sammamish River (Sanborn Map Company 1912 and Wilma 2003). Following the deforestation of the immediate area, Bothell grew into a farming community. The house at 20115 112th Ave NE was built northeast of the Bothell by Howard Hosmer, a citizen likely connected to the area's early logging operations (Foster 1977). This was one of a series of farms that were established along 112th Ave NE (USGS 1941). The Fries family purchased the house and nine associated acres in 1922 and the garage was constructed around the same time, c. 1920 (Foster 1977).

In the decades following World War II, Bothell grew into a suburb of Seattle and the population increased exponentially (Wilma 2003). While some farms remain in the Bothell area, by 1952 the farms on the west side of 112th Ave NE started to become more forested and by 1971 Interstate 405 paralleled 112th Ave NE and this group of farms appeared densely wooded (USGS 1952 and 1971). The property was reduced to 8.3 acres by the construction of Interstate 405 (Foster 1977). The house was owned by the Fries family from 1922 until its sale to the City of Bothell in 2017 (King County Assessor 2017).

The house and associated structures are not eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as a district. They are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B as they lack associated with events or person important in the past locally, regionally, or nationally. The house is not a distinctive example of a vernacular farmhouse and has had numerous alterations, including the addition of fixed, single-pane windows, which detract from its integrity. Furthermore, the house and associated structures do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and are therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

The house originally functioned as a farmhouse but has been surrounded by a second growth forest for several decades, which, in combination with the construction of Interstate 405 to the east of the house, have resulted in the loss of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The multiple additions and altered windows detract from the integrity design, materials, and workmanship. The house has poor overall integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

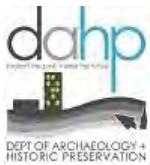
Physical description: The Philip Fries House is located in Bothell and consists of a farmhouse, a garage, a smoker, and the foundation of a former garage no longer standing. The house is 1.5 stories and has a cross-gabled roof. The roof is clad with wood shingles. Two dormers have been added, a gable-roof dormer on the west side of the roof and a shed-roof dormer on the east side of the roof. There is one double-hung window in the north-facing gable end and paired double-hung windows in the east- and west-facing gable ends. The first floor has 6-1 light windows on the east and north facades, and double-hung windows on the west facade. The walls are clad in clapboard siding. Due to the slope, the basement is partially exposed on the east side of the house. The basement walls are concrete and there are six-light windows on the east side. There is a partially below-grade door on the west façade that likely provides access to the basement. It is covered by a small shed roof with a single-pane, fixed window above and accessed by concrete stairs. A brick porch with a shed roof extension is located on the east façade. The porch was likely built c. 1930 and has Craftsman influences including the brick base and brick piers with curved wood elements under the porch roof. A front door with sidelights is located centrally within the porch. An external brick chimney is located on the south side façade.

There are two main additions, one on the north façade and one on the south façade. The north addition consists of 1-story, gable-roofed entryway with an enclosed concrete stoop area that provides access to the house from the driveway and garage. A turned-wood post supports the northwest corner of the roof within the stoop. The west edge of the roof extends out to the garage, providing sheltered access between the garage and the house. The south addition is a one-story, fiberglass shed with a shed roof. The roof of the shed addition is no longer covered.

The garage, located directly northeast of the house, was likely constructed c. 1950. The garage has a gable roof and a garage door slightly left of center on the north façade. The garage is built into the hill on the west side. A small two-light window is centrally located on the north gable end. A two-light window is also located on the south façade. Paired, two-light windows and a pedestrian door are located on the east side façade, facing the house.

The smoker is located north of the house. It is approximately three feet in height and constructed of wood with a shed roof. One full side of the structure makes up the door and has a row of round vent holes at the top. The structure is painted white and has suffered some disrepair due to exposure to the elements. It is located on the slope above the concrete foundation and appears to be leaning slightly.

An additional garage, constructed c. 1920, once stood approximately 100 feet north of the house. All that remains is a concrete foundation. Based on the foundation, this garage appears to have had three rooms. According to an oral history conducted by Malia Foster as part of the 1977 survey of the property, this garage also served as a chicken coop (Foster 1977).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

Bibliography:

Foster, Malia. 1977. King County Historic Sites Survey Inventory Sheet: Hosmer Home. Appendix to Northwest Cultural Resource Services: Cultural Resources Assessment for the North Creek Forest (Parcels A, B, and C), Bothell, King County, Washington. On file with the City of Bothell Parks and Recreation Department.

King County Assessor. 2017. Look up Property Info: eReal Property. Electronic document: <http://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/Detail.aspx?ParcelNbr=0526059032>, accessed September 22, 2017.

Sanborn Map Company. 1912. Seattle [King Co.]: 1912, Sheet 1. Digital Sanborn Maps 1867-1970. Electronic document: <http://sanborn.umi.com/>, accessed September 22, 2017.

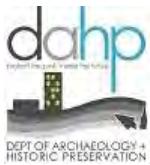
United States Geological Survey (USGS).

1941. EarthExplorer Search Results 20115 112th Ave NE: Aerial Photo 1S00000010115. Electronic document, <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>, accessed September 22, 2017.

1952. EarthExplorer Search Results 20115 112th Ave NE: Aerial Photo 1T00000010137. Electronic document, <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>, accessed September 22, 2017.

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Wilma, David. 2003. Bothell—Thumbnail History. HistoryLink Essay 4190. Electronic document, <http://www.historylink.org/File/4190>, accessed September 22, 2017.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

Inventory Details - 8/2/2019

Common name: Philip Fries House

Date recorded: 8/2/2019

Field Recorder: James Jenks

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Cross Gable
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

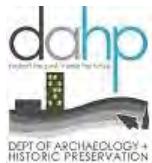
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: In 2017, the Philip Fries House was determined by DAHP as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. In May 2019, the resource was re-visited and photographed, and 2019 images have been included in the property inventory update. As of May 2019, resource conditions do not merit NRHP re-evaluation of the resource.

Physical description: See 2017 inventory narrative for a complete physical description of the resource.

As of May 2019, fenestration has been boarded over to prevent trespass.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Philip Fries House

Property ID: 644373

Bibliography:

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
2019 Federal Homestead Patents, Township 27N, Range 5E, Section 32. Electronic document, https://glorecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=patent|st=WA|cty=061|twp_nr=27|twp_dir=N|rng_nr=5|rng_dir=E|sec=32|sp=true|sw=true|sadv=false, accessed July 2019.

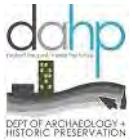
City of Bothell
1995 Historic Resources Inventory, City of Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Costa, Daniel B., Susie Trexler, and Jennifer M. Ferris.
2017 Cultural Resources Assessment for the North Creek Forest Project, Bothell, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Dellert, Jenny, Matthew Sneddon and Justin Butler
2013 Cultural Resources Inventory for the North Creek Forest Project Parcels A, B, and D, City of Bothell, King and Snohomish Counties, Washington. On file, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Attachment C

Archaeological Site Inventory Form



**STATE OF WASHINGTON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**

Archaeological Sites are exempt from public disclosure per RCW 42.56.300

SITE DESIGNATION

Integrity

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

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Water Resources (Type):	North Creek	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

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SITE HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

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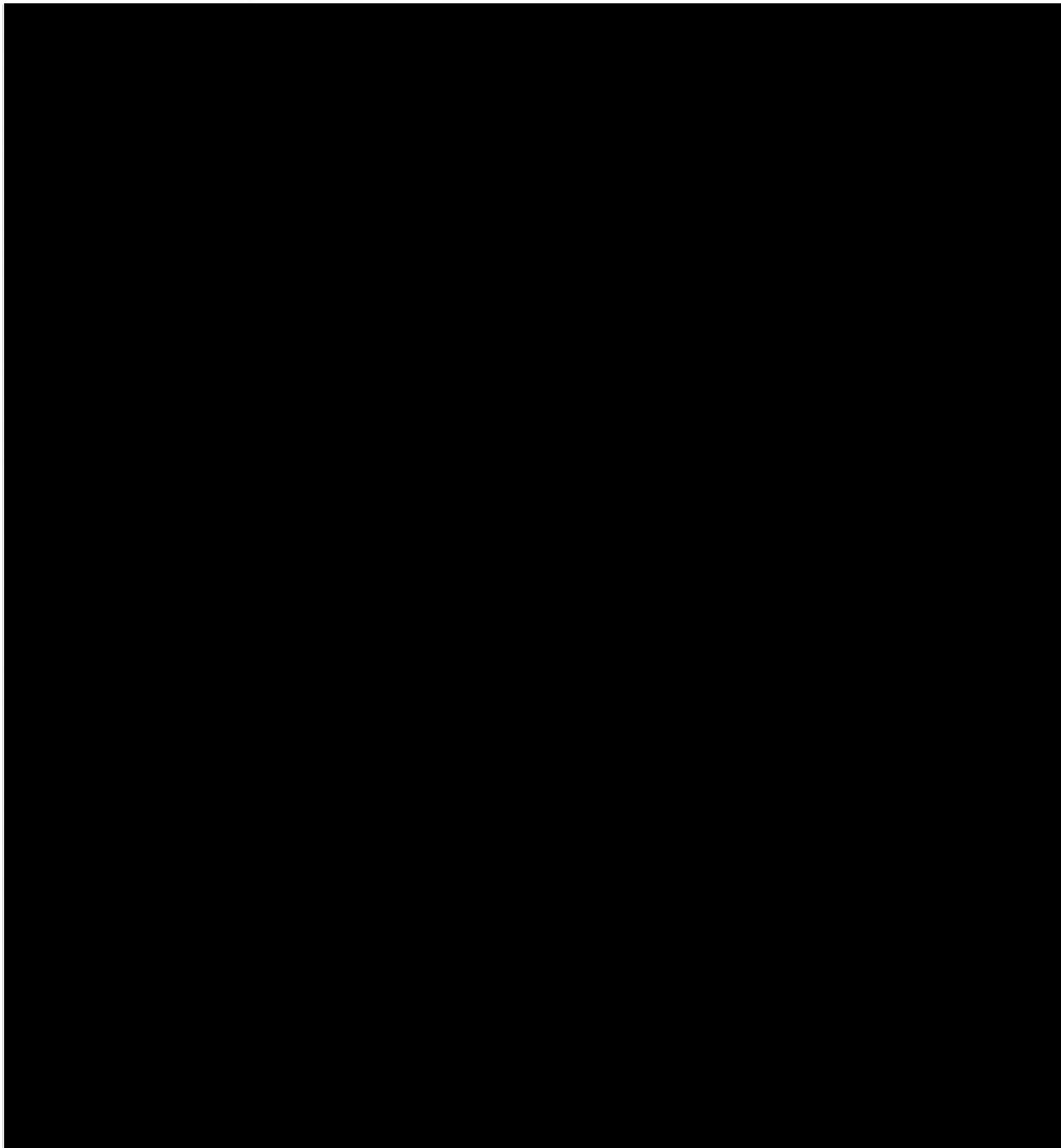
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RESEARCH REFERENCES		
[REDACTED]		

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM



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USGS MAP



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM



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SKETCH MAPS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

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Photographs, Tables and Additional Information

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM



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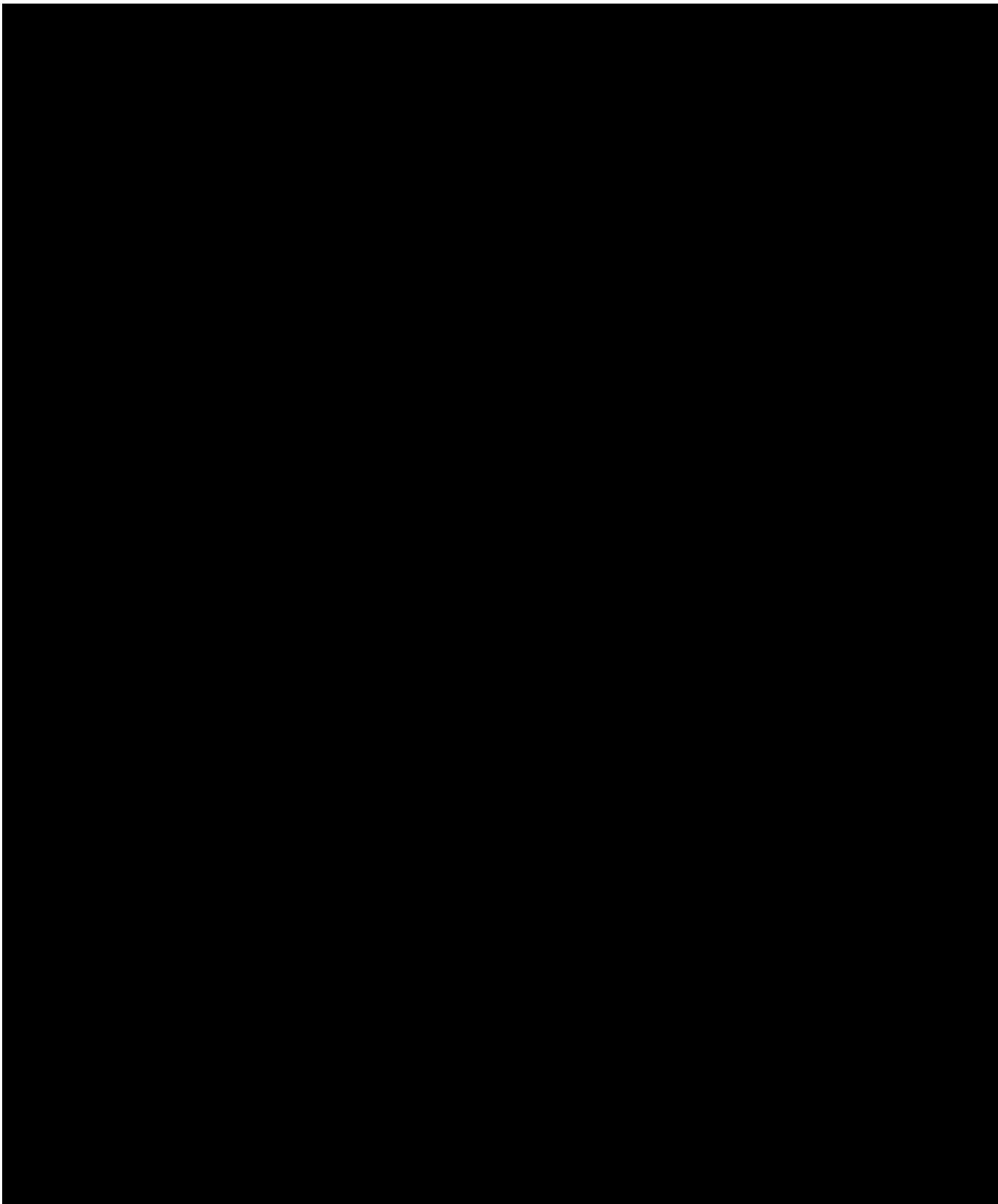
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Attachment D

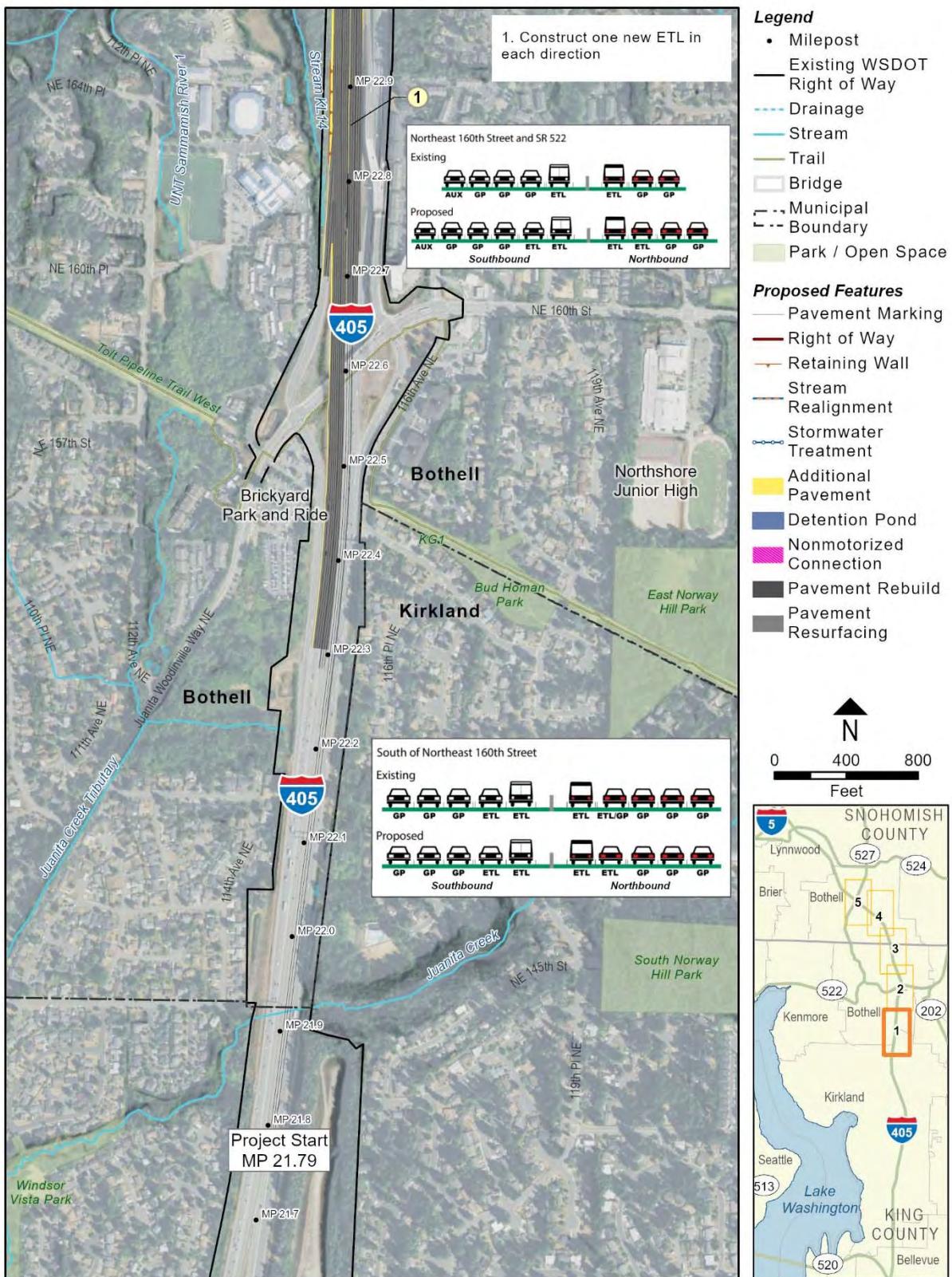
WSDOT Project Elements Maps,

Sheets 1-5

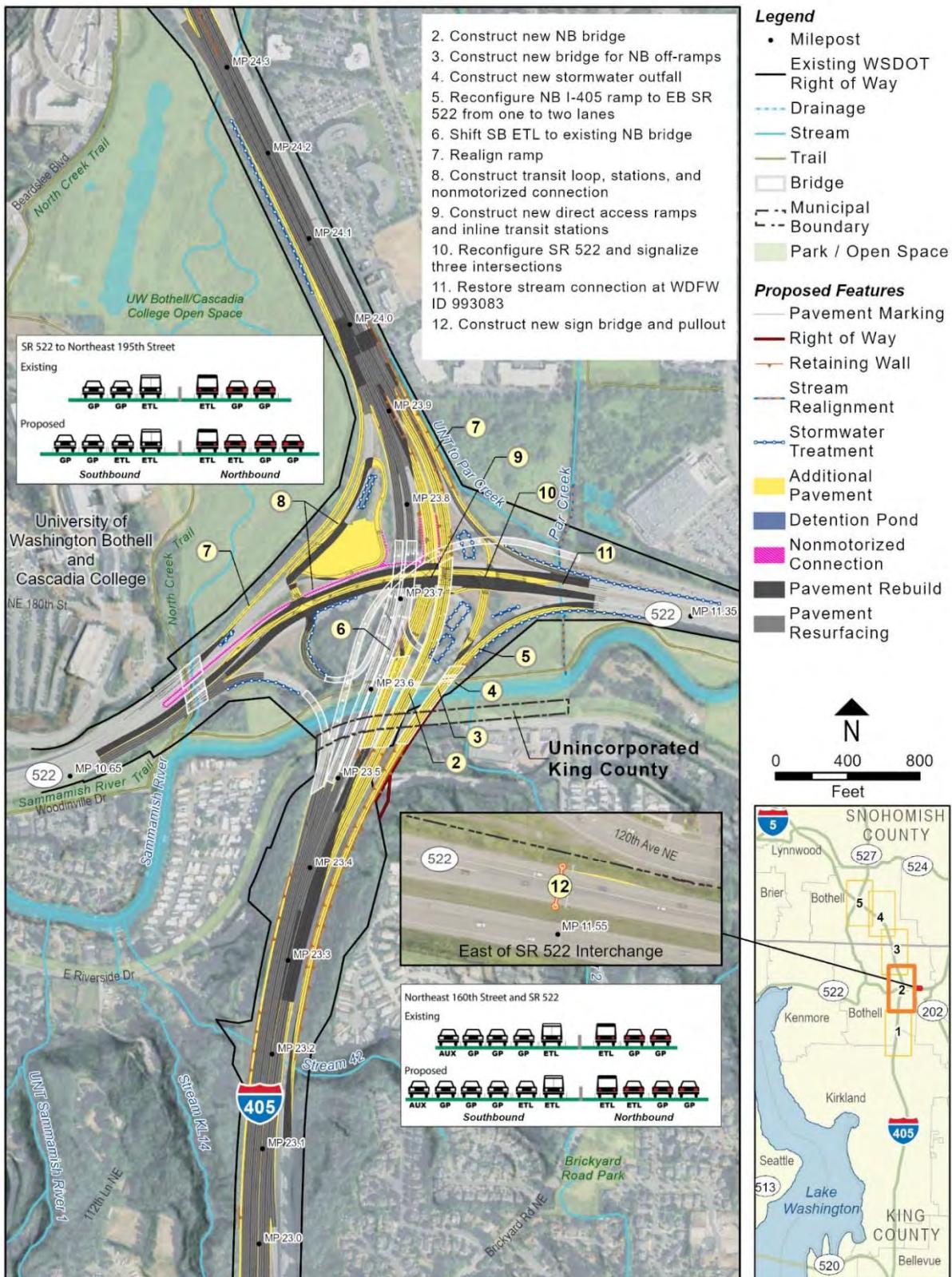
and

Noise Discipline Maps

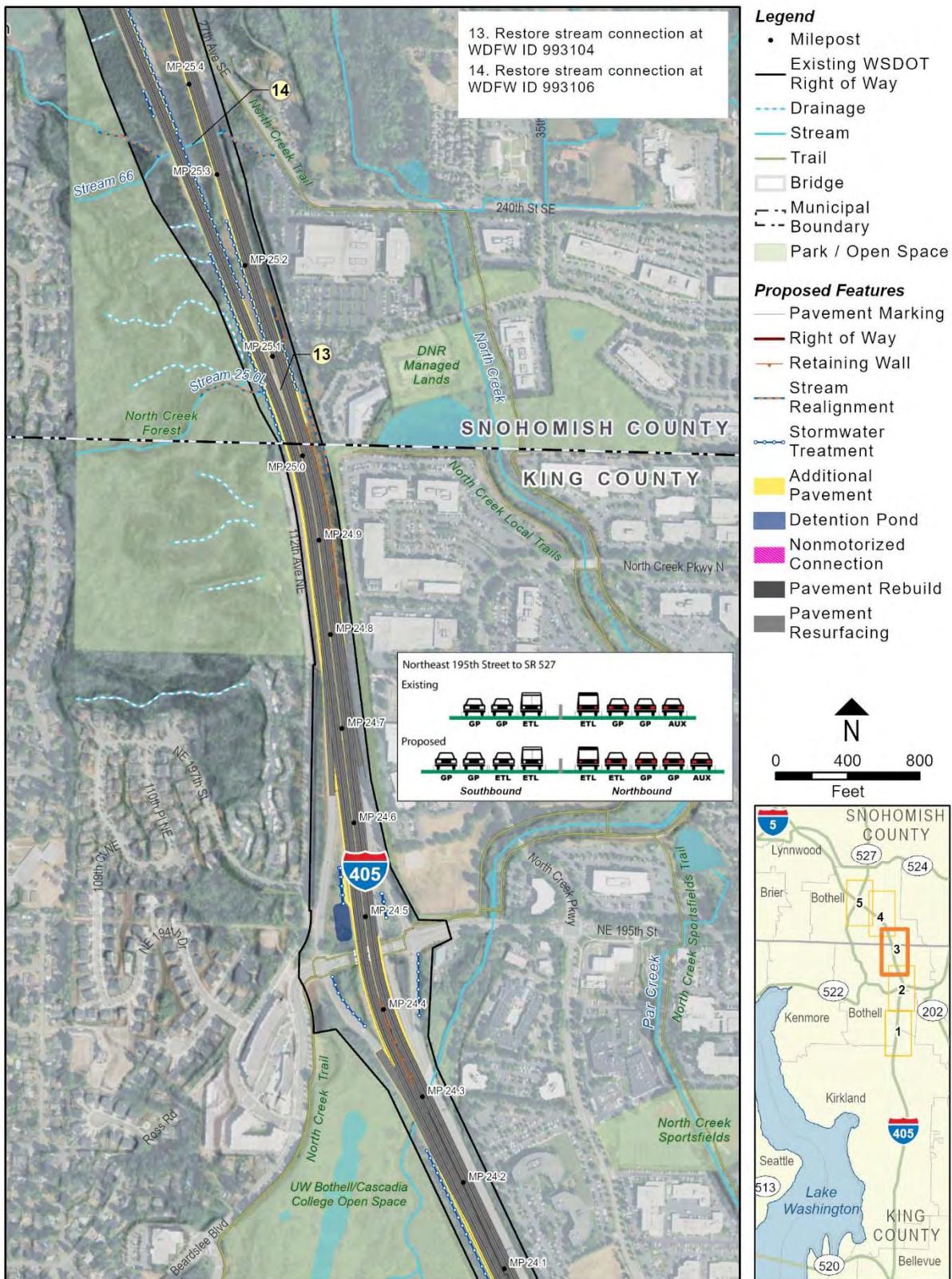
I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project, Sheet 1 of 5



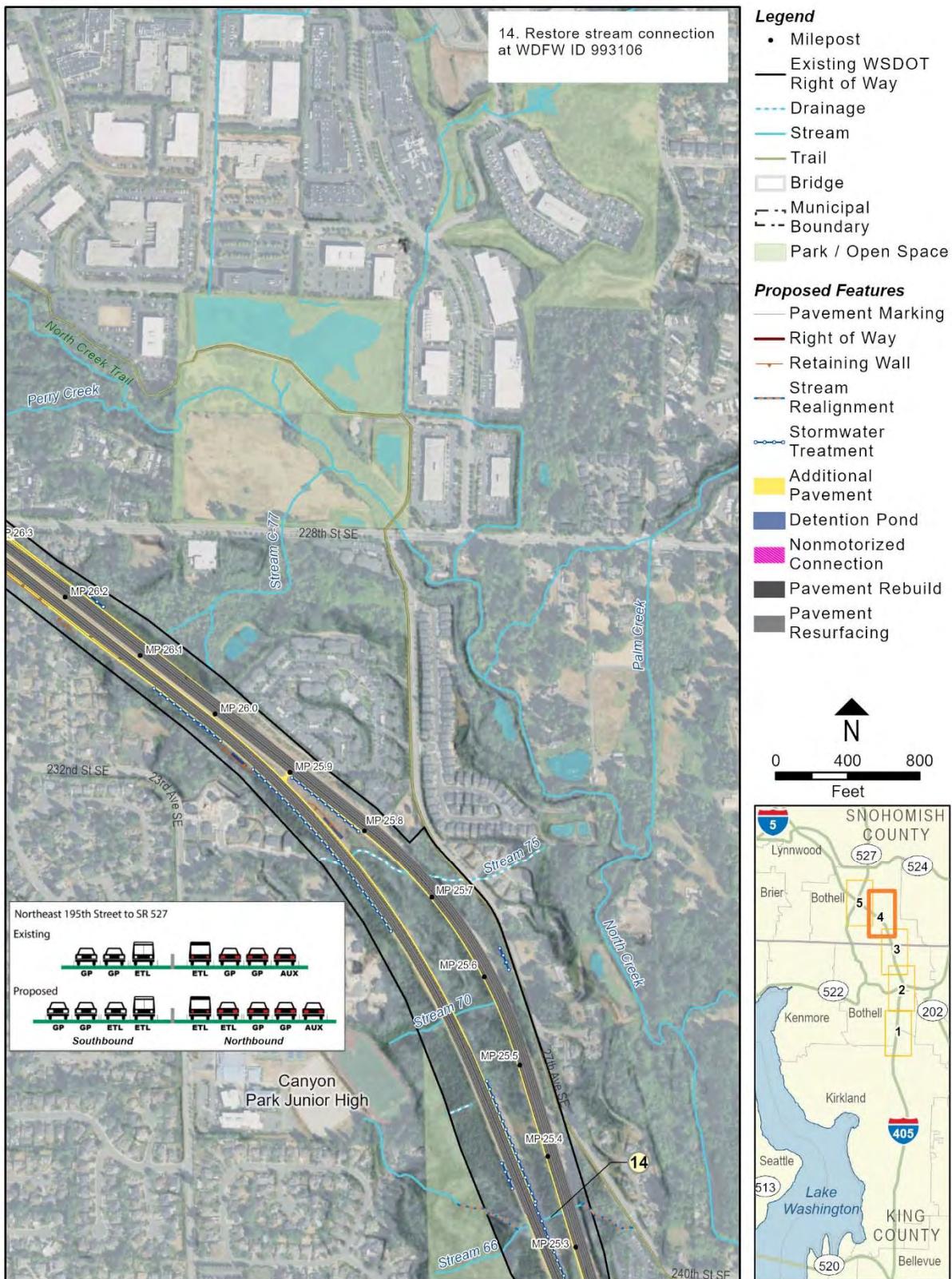
I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project, Sheet 2 of 5



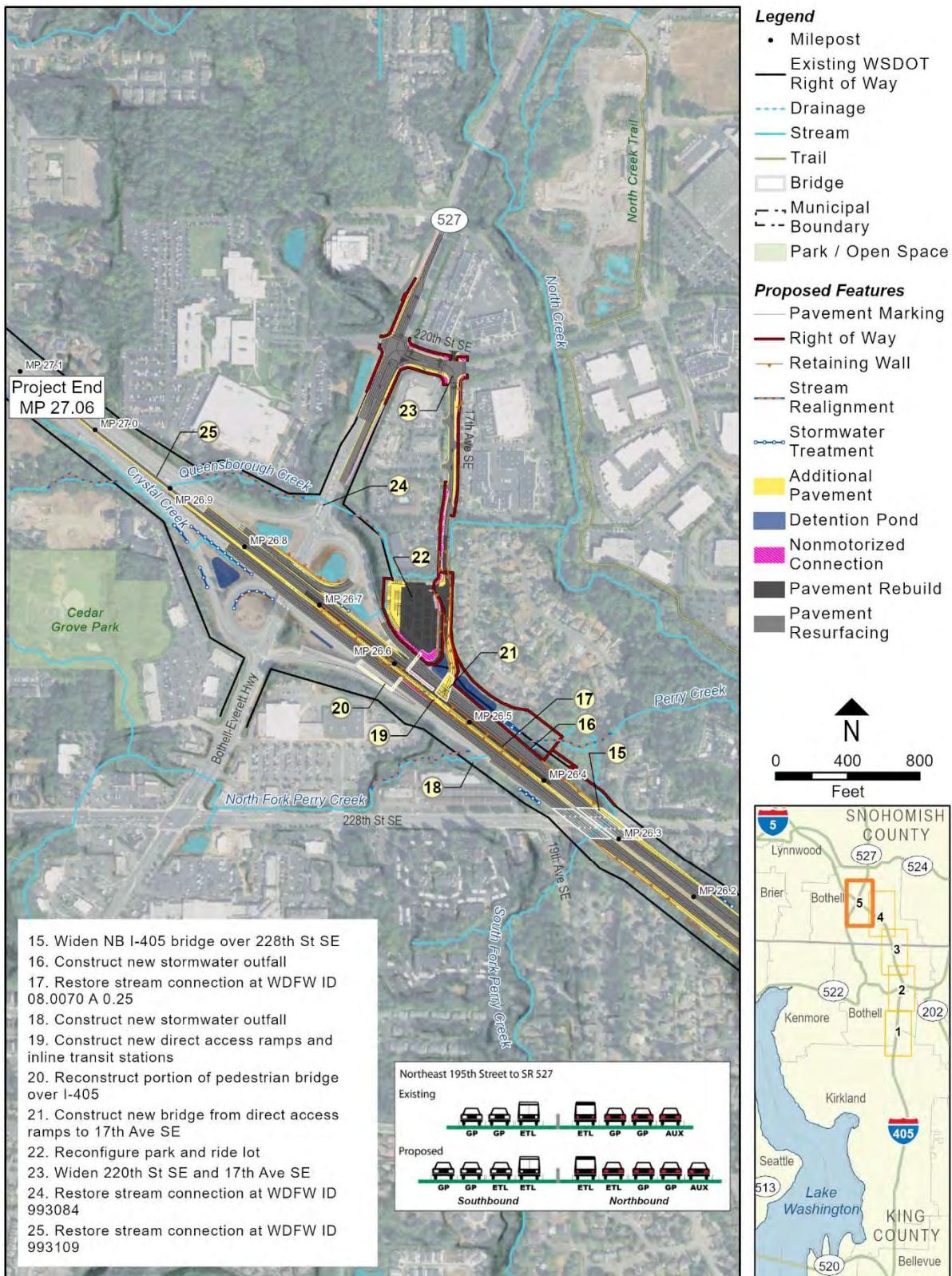
I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project, Sheet 3 of 5

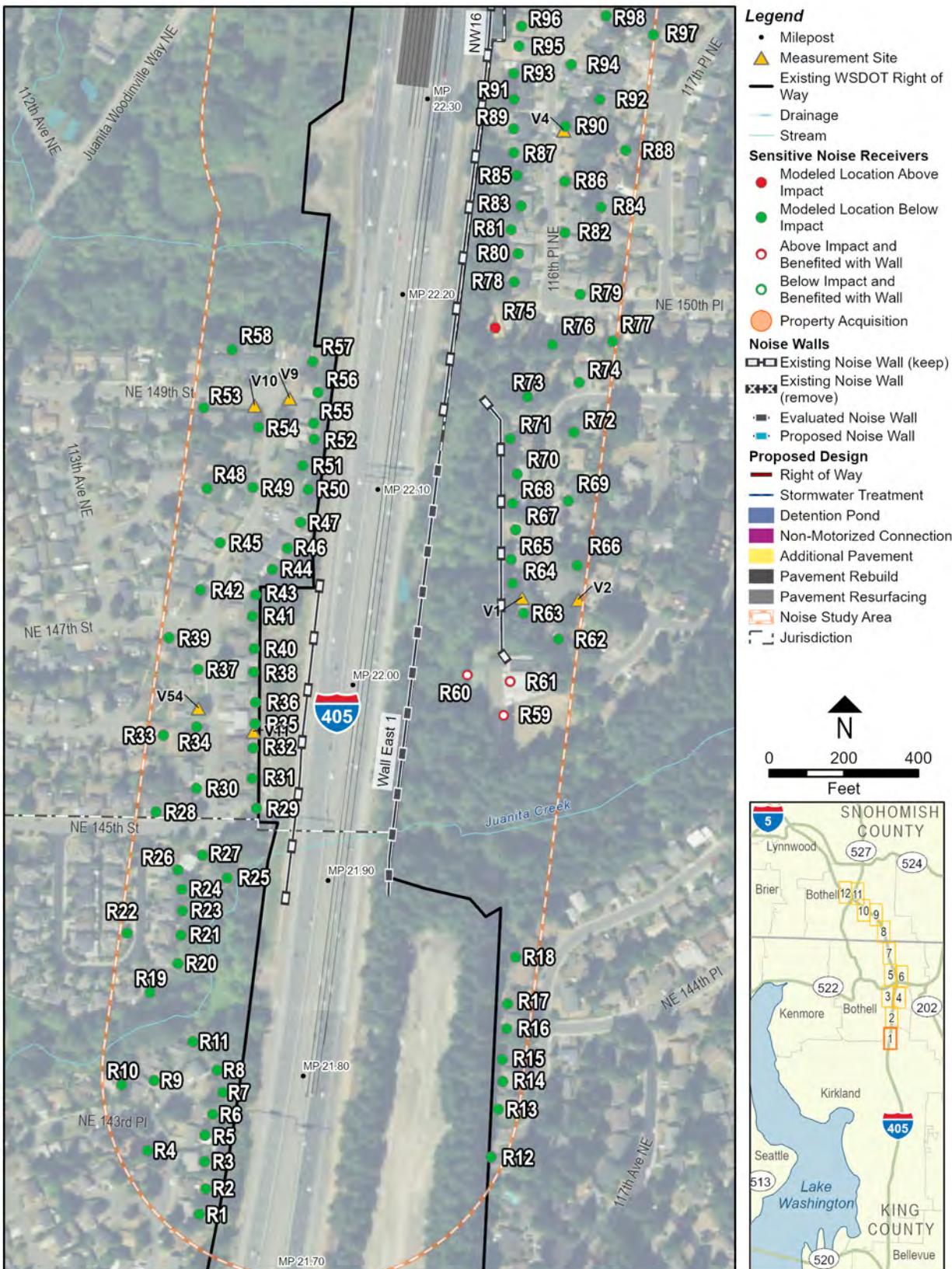


I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project, Sheet 4 of 5



I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project, Sheet 5 of 5





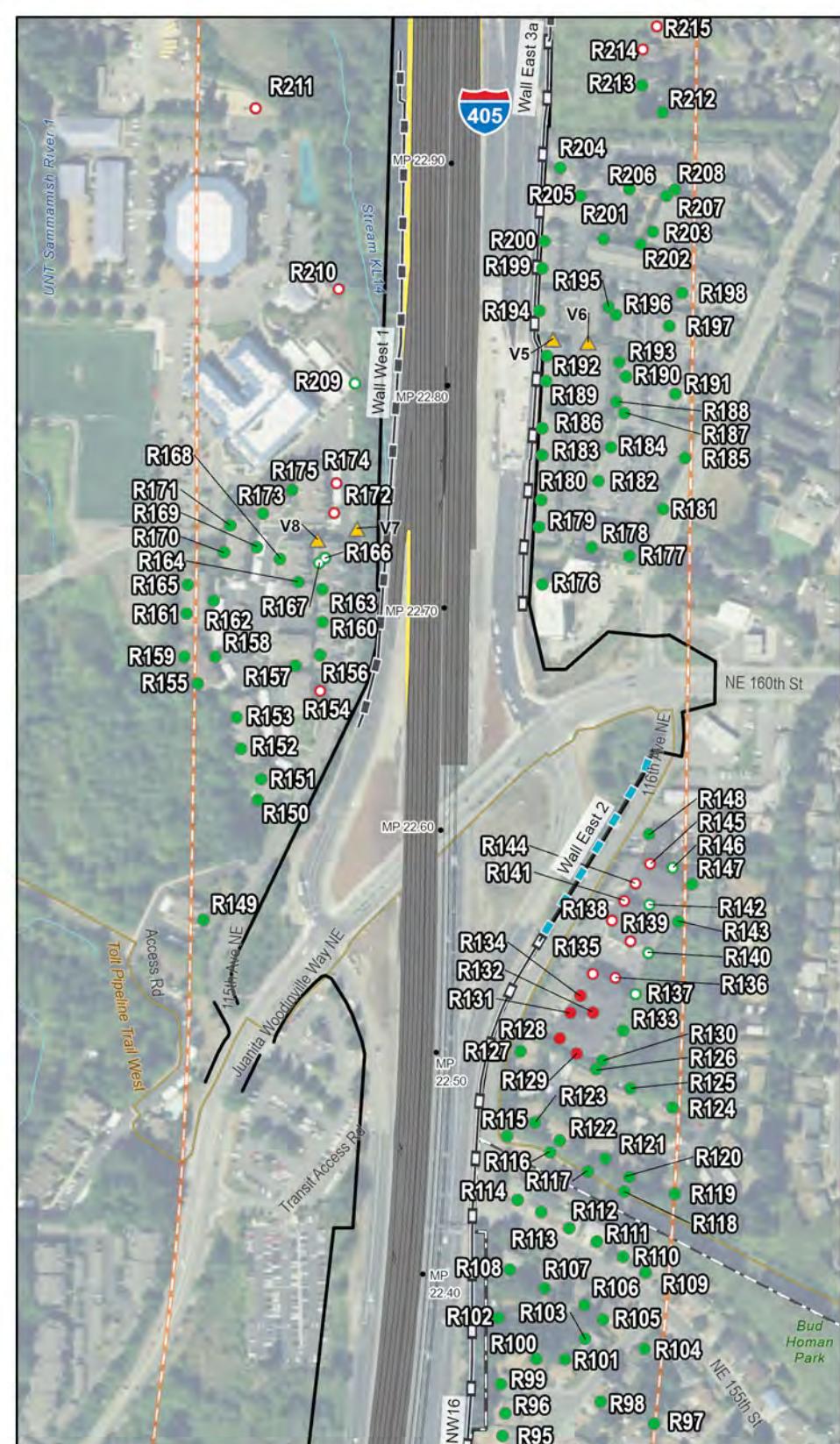
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- Milepost
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 - Existing WSDOT Right of Way
 - Drainage
 - Stream
- Sensitive Noise Receivers**
- Modeled Location Above Impact
 - Modeled Location Below Impact
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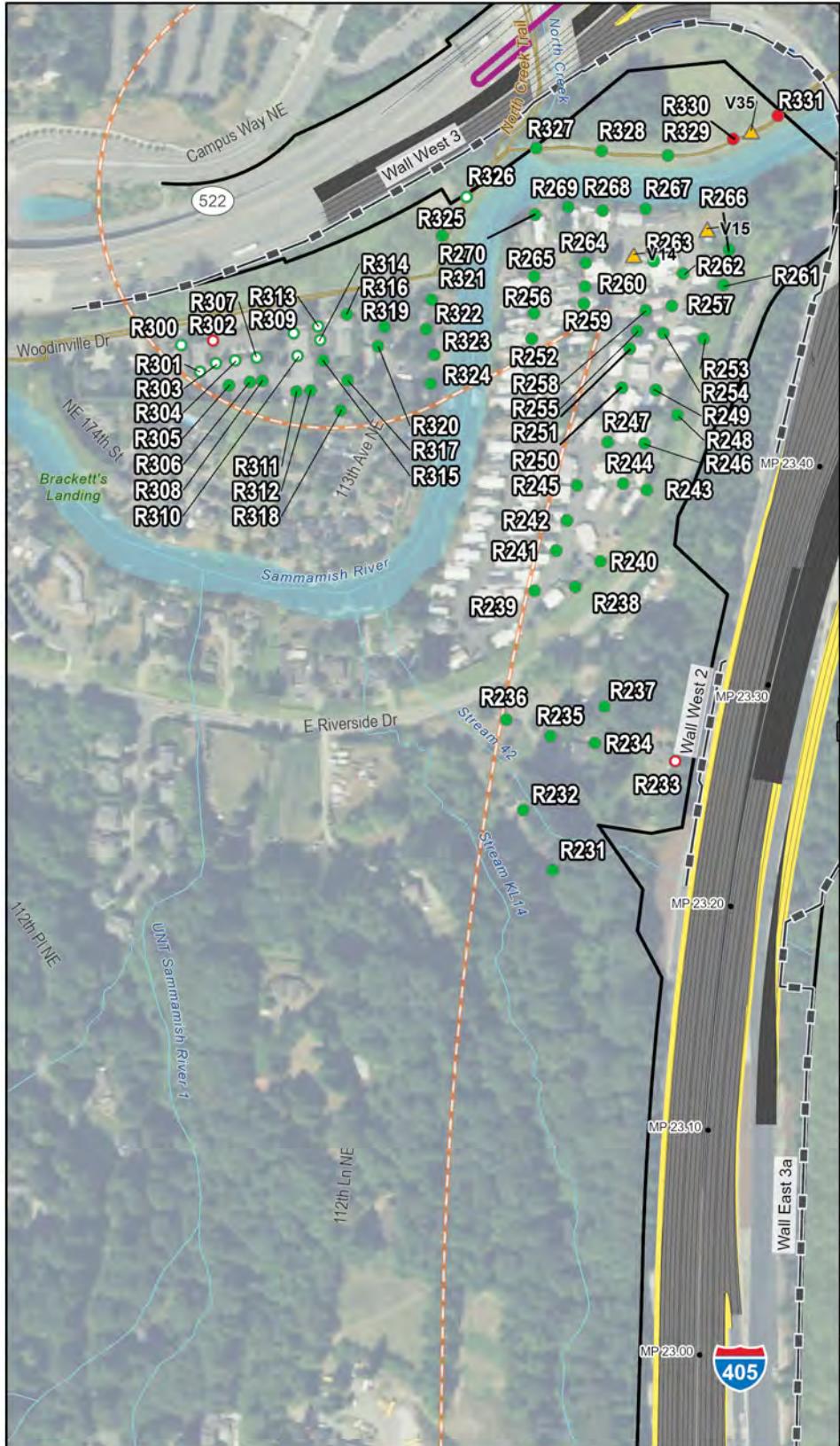


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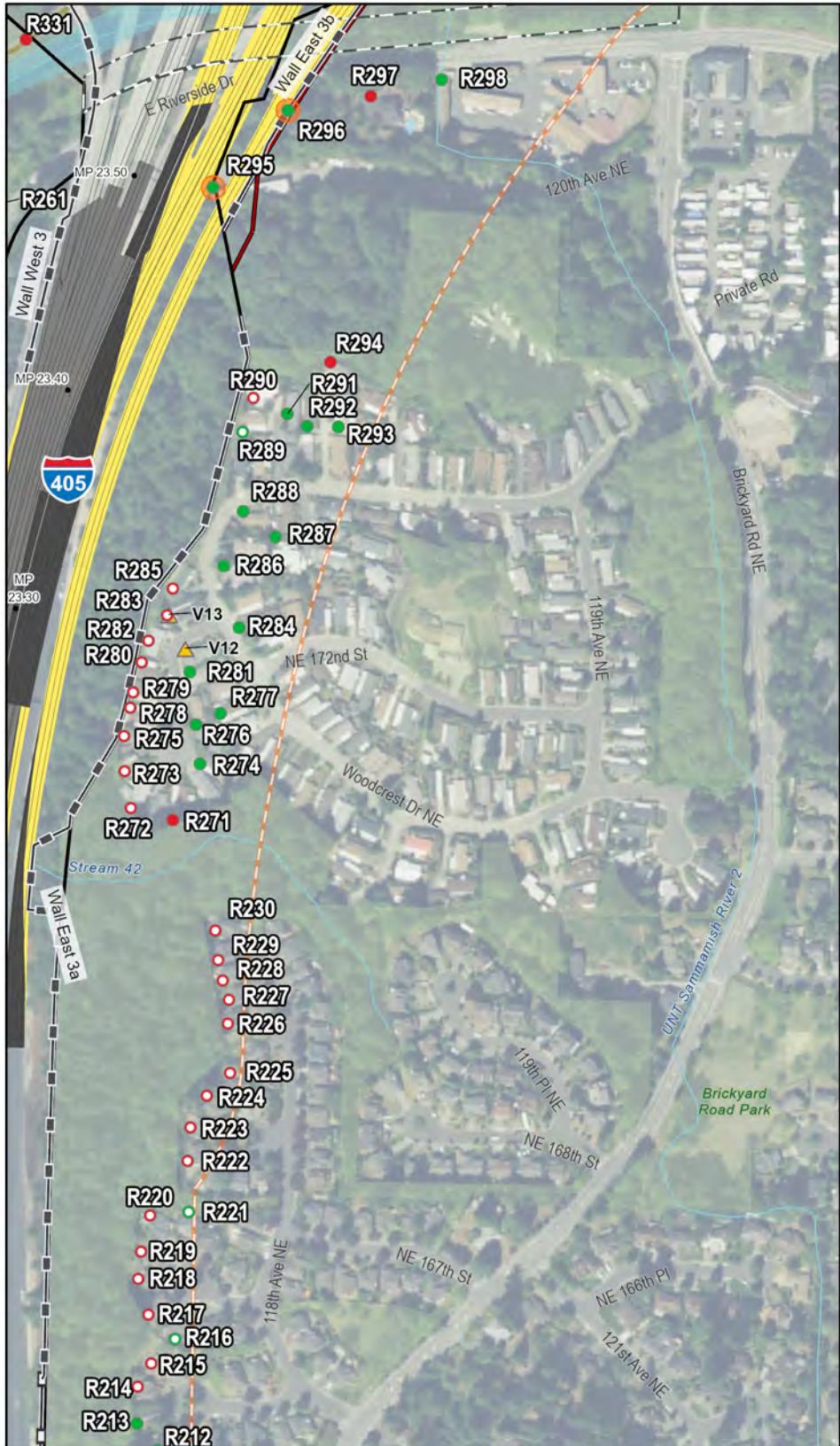
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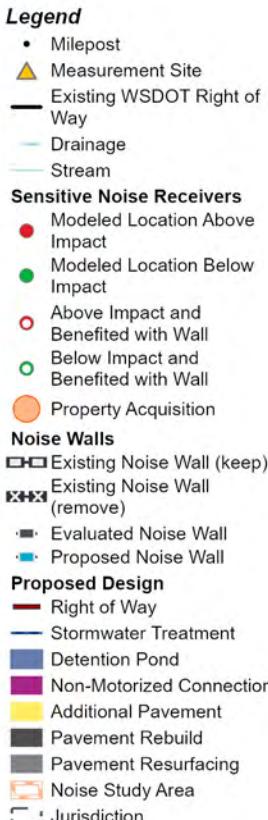
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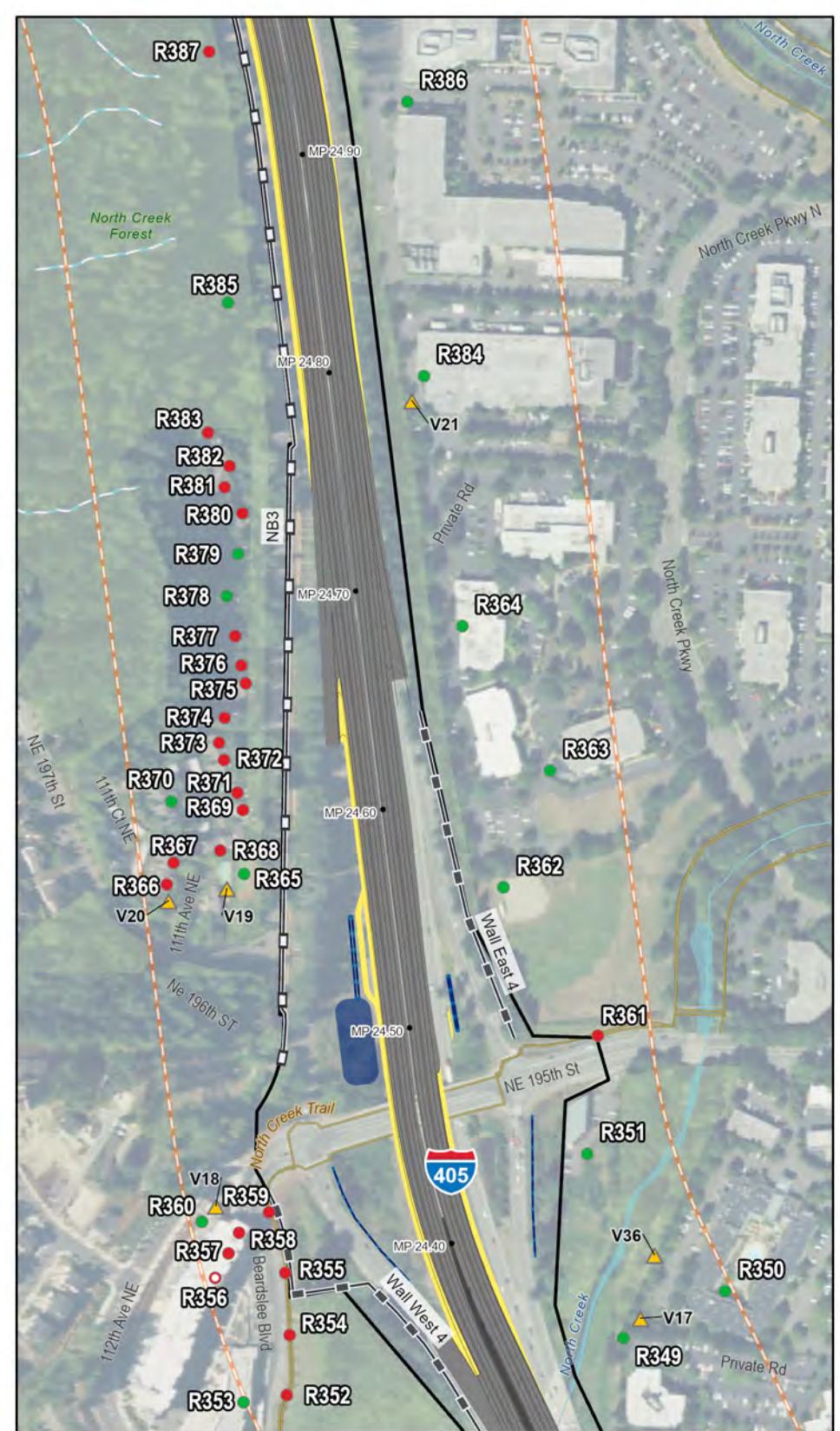


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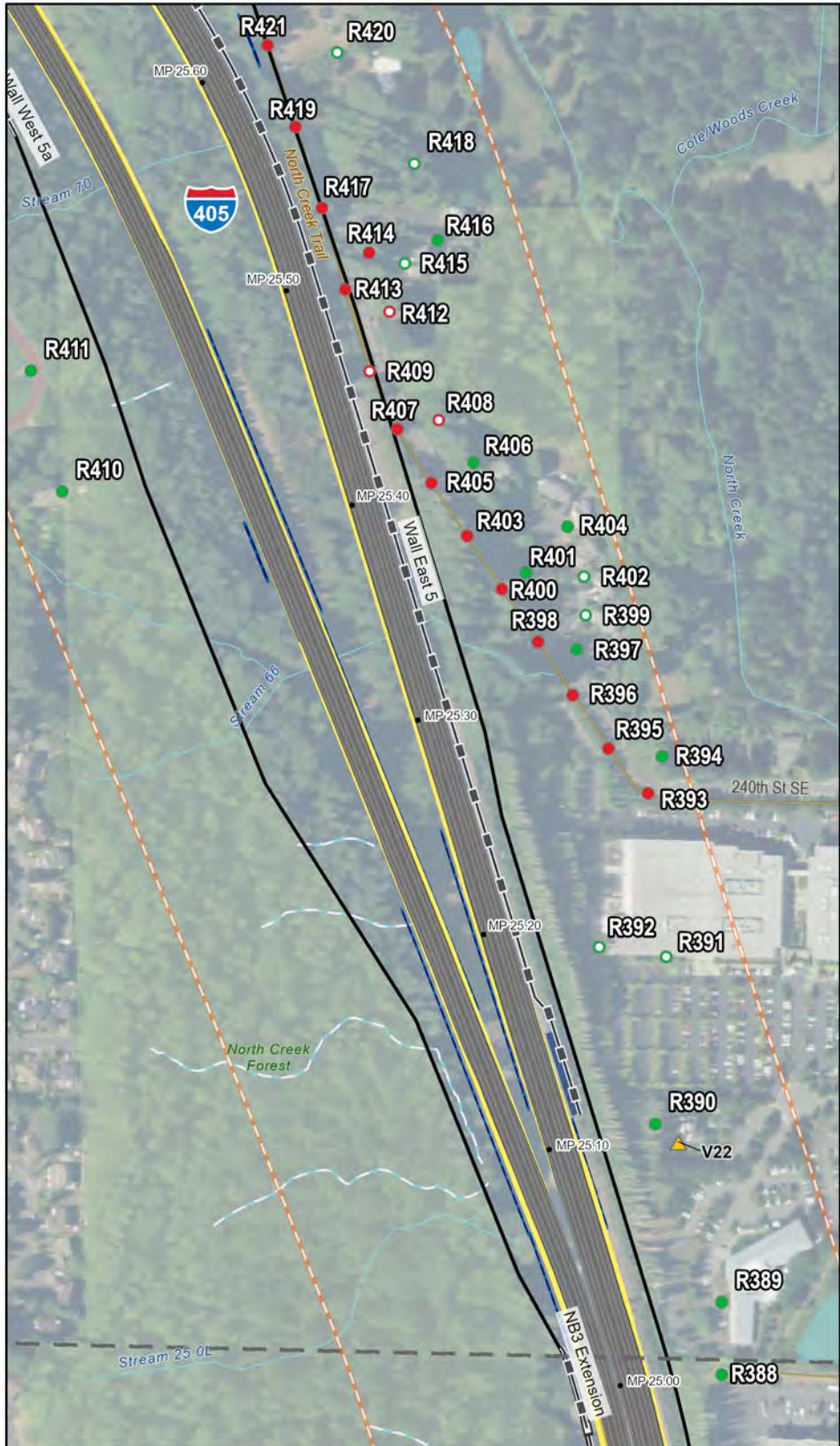


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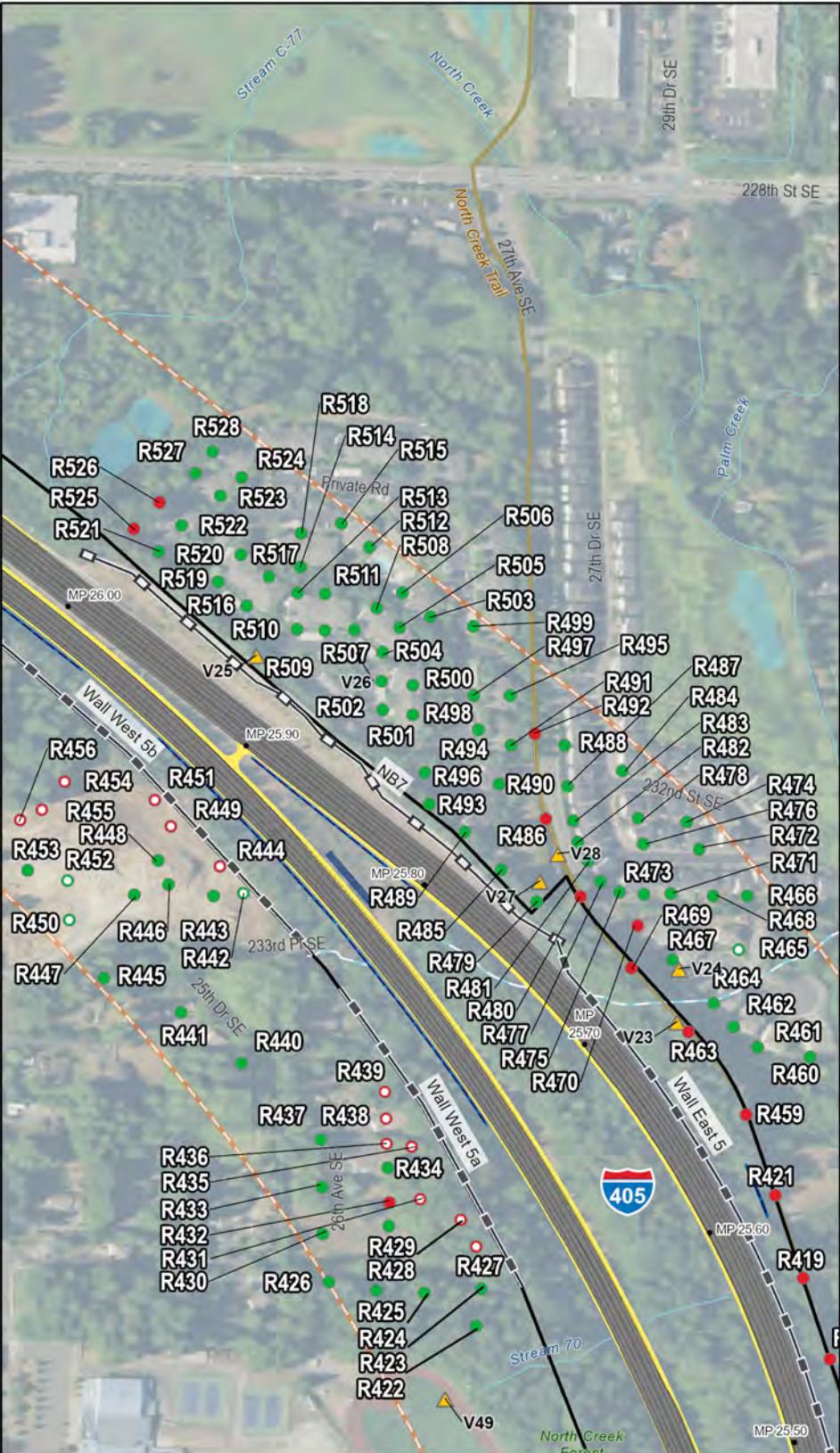


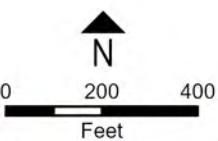
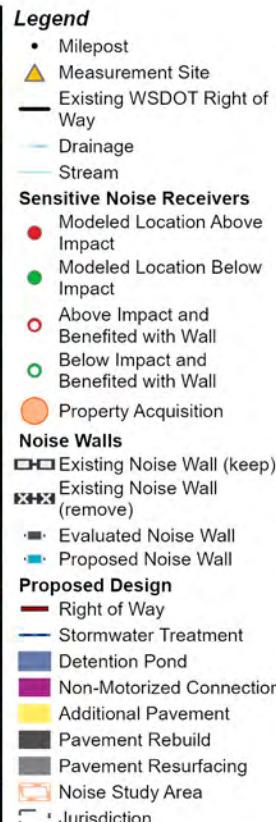
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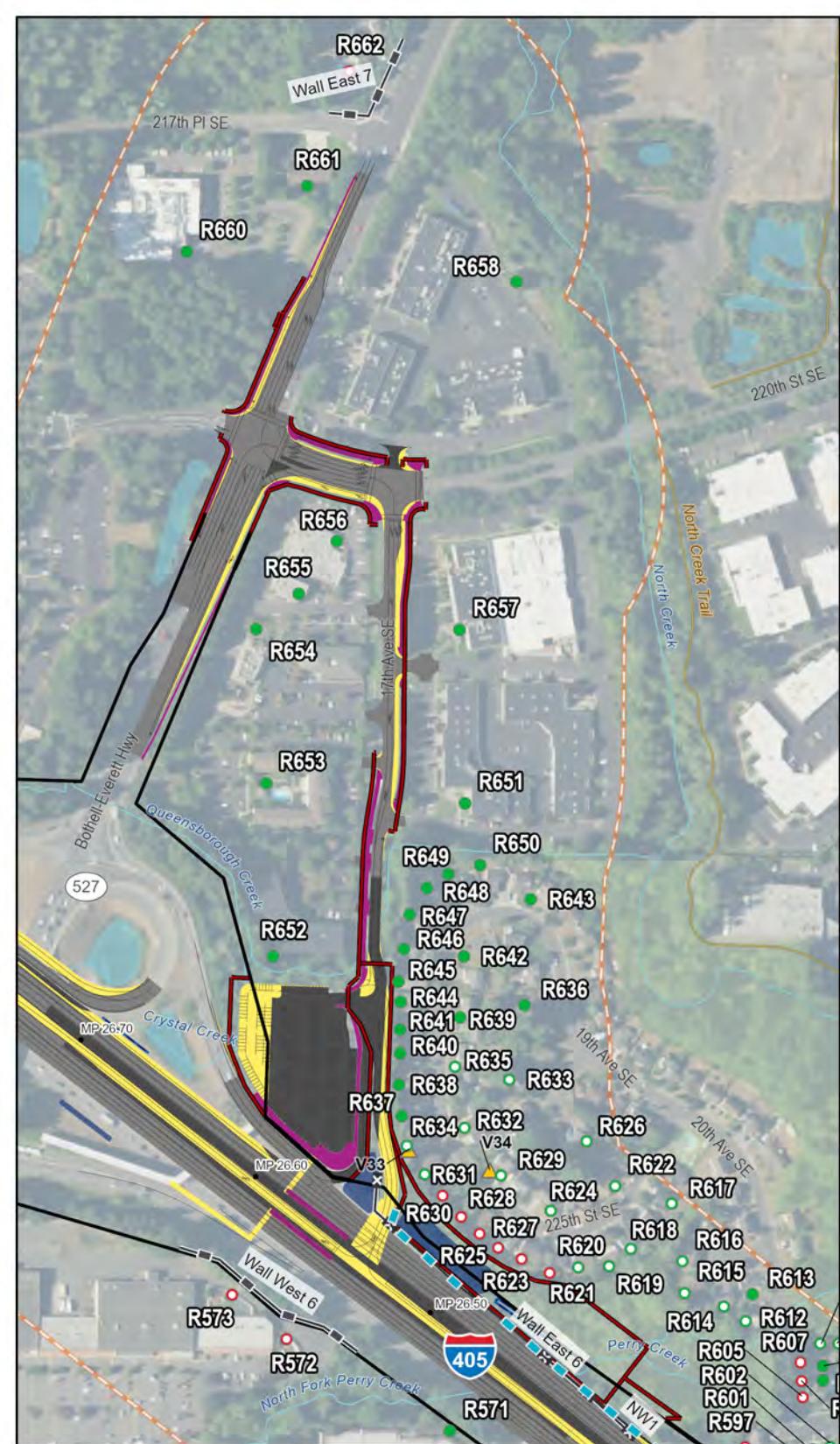


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