

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM 7:

**PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE
CITY OF BELLEVUE'S MEYDENBAUER BAY PARK AND LAND USE PLAN,
BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON**

BY
JAMES SCHUMACHER

GLENN D. HARTMANN, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

PREPARED FOR:
EDAW, INC.
815 WESTERN AVENUE, SUITE 300
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

CRC PROJECT No. 0804K

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC.
8001 DAY ROAD WEST, SUITE B
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WA 98110

JULY 14, 2008



Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc.

Executive Summary

This report (Technical Memorandum 7) presents an initial cultural resources assessment for the City of Bellevue's Meydenbauer Bay Park and Land Use Plan. No archaeological sites are recorded within the study area; however, no archaeological surveys appear to have been conducted within the study area. Any as-yet unidentified buried archaeological deposits in the project vicinity could potentially range in age from about 12,000 years old to the recent historic period. Recommendations for further work include definition of a project design and boundary to inform a final cultural resources assessment. Additional information developed as part of this evaluation could include an on-the-ground archaeological investigation of the existing park, and inventory of historic structures within the project boundary and evaluation of their eligibility for historic registers. The final park design should recognize the heritage of Meydenbauer Bay, from the time of Native Americans, explorers, and early settlers to the industries of whaling, ferrying, and today's residential and pleasure boat moorage.

Summary of history

Archaeological evidence dated to the last several thousand years in the greater Puget Sound region represent seasonal campsites and village locations. Five traditional Indian place names have been recorded in the general vicinity. Pre-contact (pre- AD1850) Native American land use in the general Meydenbauer Bay area may have consisted primarily of subsistence activities such as hunting, plant gathering, and fishing. Specialized fishing for salmon using traps, prongs and nets was conducted. Anadromous fish found in creeks would likely have been taken using weirs and willow and stone traps.

In 1869, William Meydenbauer filed a claim for a tract of land that became known as Meydenbauer's Bay. The land was heavily timbered, but his family built a cabin and planted an orchard of fruit trees. In 1885, new settlers, Isaac Bechtel and his family, built a cabin on the Bay on the west side of the Meydenbauer Park ravine. Additional settlers came to this area following the 1889 Seattle fire. These early homesteaders were largely engaged in berry farming and timber harvesting; trees would be felled and large rafts of logs would be floated to Seattle mills.

A fleet of steamers began service across Lake Washington in 1892 and a car ferry started in 1915; the Bellevue dock for these services was located at the end of 100th Street, at the current Meydenbauer Bay Yacht Club. In 1898, Bellevue's second public school was built on Main Street and 100th, at the current location of the Chevron gas station. By 1906, Meydenbauer Bay had become a popular destination for swimming, canoeing, and dancing at the newly built Wildwood Park Dance Pavilion.

The American Pacific Whaling Company moved to Meydenbauer Bay after the opening of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917, but a fire shortly destroyed most of the new moorage installations. In 1941, the Whaling Company buildings were leased to the U.S. government and became a Coast Guard Station for the duration of the Second World War. Following the war, the whaling company experienced economic challenges, and when, by 1947, the company closed its doors, it was the last operating whaling company in the United States.

Summary of existing conditions

As of June 2008, no archaeological sites have been identified within the study area and recorded with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). The Office of the King County Assessor has identified 14 structures within the Primary Study Area as older than 50 years, and 7 structures aged between 40-49 years. A 1992 historic structures inventory (updated 1997) appears to have recorded only one such structure within the Primary Study Area, the American Pacific Whaling Fleet Buildings (now Meydenbauer Bay Marina).

Newspaper accounts from July 1977 indicate that two human skulls identified as Native American were found in the “front yard” of a Meydenbauer Bay home located along the 9700 block of Lake Washington Boulevard. The exact address is not recorded in available information, but this suggests the remains were found just east of the ravine. No information is available regarding the disposition of the skulls or any subsequent investigation of the discovery location.

Regulatory context – applicable regulations

The City of Bellevue Comprehensive Plan outlines policies to administer development along the shoreline of Lake Washington. These policies were developed in accordance with the Washington State Shoreline Management Act, RCW 90.58, currently being updated. State (WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife; WA Dept. of Ecology) and federal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) agencies responsible for issuance of permits for work in or near Lake Washington accept multiple permit applications under the Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA).

Under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), DAHP is the sole state agency with technical expertise with regard to cultural resources. Under the National Historic Preservation Act, federal agencies must consider cultural resources in all licensing, permitting, and funding decisions. Agencies must consult with DAHP to ensure that cultural resources are identified. Federal agencies must obtain the formal opinion of DAHP as regards each site’s significance and the potential impacts of Agency actions upon the site. Under SEPA, DAHP provides formal opinions to local governments and state agencies as regards a site’s significance and the potential impacts of proposed projects. State laws that apply to cultural resources include RCW 27.44, Indian Graves and Records Act, and RCW 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources. Federal regulations include the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and mandate consultation with affected Indian Tribes.

Resources are typically defined as significant or potentially significant if they are identified as of special importance to an ethnic group or Indian tribe; or if the resource is considered to meet certain eligibility criteria for local, state, or national historic registers, such as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Criteria used for assessment of potential eligibility for the Washington Heritage Register are similar to NRHP criteria: resources should be at least 50 years old and retain qualities of structural integrity and historical significance. DAHP mandates inventory of standing structures older than 50 years that lie within a given project boundary. The King County Historic Preservation Office encourages inventory of structures older than 40 years within County limits.

Primary constraints

Cultural resources that could potentially be present within the project area could be expressed by any of a number of physical property types and landscape elements directly associated with past and present human behavior. These property types could include buried archaeological deposits; landscape characteristics important to traditional Native American subsistence, spiritual, and religious practices; historic structures; and, other features of historic or cultural significance. Buried archaeological deposits could potentially range in age from the early Holocene to the more recent historic period (dating earlier than about AD 1950).

For the purposes of completing a cultural resources field assessment, the project area should be defined to include the proposed construction footprint of any ground disturbing activities; any related work or construction staging areas, including temporary or permanent access roads and service corridors; and, any off-site mitigation and acquisition locations (e.g., gravel pits).

Once preliminary alternatives for the project are defined, a qualified archaeologist should determine whether pre-construction field assessment of potential ground disturbance is practical. Field assessment would involve hand or mechanical excavation of multiple sample locations. Field assessment may be deemed by project proponents as most cost-effective or practical at locations without impervious ground surfaces (e.g., pavement), and at which legal right of entry for the assessment can be secured. For example, the ravine could be amenable to pre-construction field assessment; the parking lot of the Marina or yards of currently occupied homes in the project location might not be judged as suitable.

If pre-construction field assessment does not occur, monitoring of construction excavation, as directed by a qualified archaeologist, should occur. In the event that any ground-disturbing or other construction activities result in the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, work should be halted in the immediate area, and contact made with DAHP and tribal representatives. Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded.

Structures of potential historic significance (i.e., those over 40 years old) within the final project boundary should be inventoried according to DAHP standards and the inventory forms submitted to DAHP and the King County Historic Preservation Office. Structures should be evaluated for historic significance by the field recorder and the subsequent recommendations submitted to DAHP. If a structure is recommended by DAHP as significant and a historic resource, methods for mitigation of any project impacts should be developed. Any rehabilitation of historic structures should conform to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Properties. The Historical Architect at DAHP should be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on proposed designs for the rehabilitated structures prior to any modifications.

Affected tribes and stakeholders (e.g., Eastside Heritage Center) should be kept apprised of construction schedules, changes in project priorities, and development of the project plan. Cultural resources staff of Indian tribes should be invited to review published information

regarding traditional usage of the project area and be invited to comment as to its comprehensiveness.

The final cultural resources assessment should be submitted by the City of Bellevue to appropriate agency personnel for comment prior to the initiation of any land-altering activities.

Opportunities and constraints for design team

The Eastside Heritage Center recommended that “park design should recognize the heritage of Meydenbauer Bay, from the time of Native Americans, explorers, and early settlers to the industries of whaling, ferrying, and today’s residential and pleasure boat moorage. The plan should assess opportunities to preserve and reuse structures of historical note and incorporate means to animate the Bay’s rich heritage through public art and interpretive programs.” The Eastside Heritage Center stands ready to provide whatever assistance is necessary to ensure that planning, design, and execution of the new Meydenbauer waterfront park celebrates Bellevue’s unique history.

Additional documentary resources available to the design team include ethnographic information and historic photographs. Ethnographer Thomas T. Waterman compiled a dictionary of Puget Sound area Coast Salish place names about 1920. Shoreline sites are common, especially those located in protected bays or located at headlands or at the mouths of streams. Waterman recorded five Indian place names in the general vicinity of Meydenbauer Bay; of these, only one falls within the boundary of the study area. This name is *TLhai*³*si*, “named for a certain species of fish, for a little creek at the head of Meydenbauer Inlet. This fish, called tLhais, has a stripe on the side, and is very bony. They “ran” in great numbers at this point”. The University of Washington has 42 archived photos of the Meydenbauer Bay area taken between 1908-1993, as well as a photo of William Meydenbauer (1892). Many of the photos date to the period between about 1910 and the Second World War, and depict maritime and recreation activities. Additionally, Seattle’s Museum of History and Industry archives a photo of Mrs. Tekla Meydenbauer. The Meydenbauer Bay Yacht Club may have additional resources available.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM 7:

**Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment for the
City of Bellevue’s Meydenbauer Bay Park and Land Use Plan,
Bellevue, Washington**

AUTHOR: James Schumacher
DATE: July 14, 2008
LOCATION: Bellevue, King County
USGS QUAD: Bellevue South, WA 7.5’
T, R, S: Township 25 North, Range 5 East, Section 31, Willamette Meridian.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	2
1.0. Introduction.....	7
2.0. Summary of Existing Conditions.....	7
2.1. Archaeological Data.....	7
2.2. Ethnographic Data	8
2.3. Historic Information.....	9
2.4. Built Structures in the Study Area	10
2.5. Other Information	10
2.6. Stakeholder Participation.....	10
3.0. Regulatory Context for the Study Area	11
4.0. Impacts to Cultural Resources and Mitigation of Impacts.....	13
4.1. Impacts.....	13
4.2. Mitigation.....	14
5.0 Recommendations.....	14
6.0. References Cited.....	17

FIGURES

Figure 1. Primary Study Area indicated on USGS topographic quadrangle.	20
Figure 2. Primary Study Area indicated on aerial photo.	21
Figure 3. Locations of ethnographic place names recorded by T. T. Waterman.....	22
Figure 4. Street map keyed with structures in the Primary Study Area.....	23

APPENDIX

Appendix A. Summary structure information for parcels in the Primary Study Area.

1.0. Introduction

This report (Technical Memorandum 7) presents a preliminary cultural resources assessment for the City of Bellevue's Meydenbauer Bay Park and Land Use Plan. The City of Bellevue has long had a vision of connecting the Meydenbauer Bay waterfront to the 20-acre Downtown Park, creating a waterfront park and destination of citywide significance that is physically and visually accessible to downtown Bellevue and nearby neighborhoods (Figure 1). Over the past fourteen years, the City has engaged in an ambitious effort to acquire land for a new waterfront park at Meydenbauer Bay so that Bellevue residents can enjoy a majestic natural resource and Bellevue can enhance its position as a waterfront city. The City now owns several waterfront properties, comprising approximately 10 acres, extending from the existing Meydenbauer Beach Park to SE Bellevue Place and north to Lake Washington Blvd.

The area of focus for this initial assessment is the area defined as the Primary Study Area (Figure 2). The assessment was developed to determine the potential for any as yet unrecorded cultural resources within this area. This report is intended to support development of a project master plan and completion of supporting regulatory documentation. It includes a summary of the current cultural resource management regulatory status of the study area; existing archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and other information, including stakeholder input, as well as information needs; an outline of potential impacts and mitigation of impacts to cultural resources; and, recommendations for further work.

2.0. Summary of Existing Conditions

No archaeological sites are recorded with the Washington State Department of Historic Preservation (DAHP) within the study area. One structure within the Primary Study Area has been recorded on a historic structures inventory prepared for the City of Bellevue (Tobin 1993). There are no known Indian Allotments or Traditional Cultural Places recorded within the study area.

2.1. Archaeological Data

As of June 2008, no pre-contact (prior to ca. AD 1850) or historic archaeological sites have been identified within a mile of the Primary Study Area or Secondary Study Area and recorded with DAHP or the King County Historic Preservation Office. No archaeological surveys are recorded as having been conducted within either study area.

Local topography in the project area was formed by Late Pleistocene glaciers that advanced through the area approximately 15,000 years ago. Since the last glacial retreat (ca. 12,000-13,000 years ago), little sedimentary deposition has occurred in the vicinity of the project area, with the exception of the remnant creek at the Park ravine and the creek at the head of the Bay (Waterman 1920, 2001), now buried under modern fill. Geologic deposits mapped in the vicinity of the project consist of Quaternary glacial deposits such as till, outwash sands and gravels, and lacustrine clays and silts, suggesting that local topography has remained relatively unchanged until the recent past. The project area was potentially available for human use following the northward retreat of ice by about 12,000 years ago. About 7,000 years ago, the north end of Lake Washington submerged, potentially increasing frequency of seasonal floods and wetlands across tributary floodplains (e.g., Thorson 1981, 2000). An earthquake on the Seattle Fault Zone (south of the project area) about 1,100 years ago lowered land north of the

project area (Atwater and Moore 1992); resultant seasonal flooding probably buried older archaeological deposits located along stream floodplains. However, evidence of post-glacial cultural activity in the project area would likely be present near the modern ground surface.

Archaeological evidence dated to the last several thousand years in the greater Puget Sound region represents a range of sites that include seasonal campsites and village locations (Nelson 1990). Pre-contact settlements were often located on major waterways, and heads of bays or inlets, and people practiced a seasonal subsistence economy that included hunting, fishing, and plant food horticulture. Based on analogy with site types recorded around Lake Washington, pre-contact Native American land use in the general Meydenbauer Bay area may have consisted primarily of subsistence activities such as hunting, plant gathering, and fishing. Specialized fishing for salmon using traps, prongs and nets was conducted. Anadromous fish found in creeks would likely have been taken using weirs and willow and stone traps (Greengo and Houston 1970; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Any as-yet unidentified buried archaeological deposits in the project vicinity could potentially range in age from the early Holocene to the recent historic period (dating to about AD 1950). These could include ancient Native American sites; recent sites dating to the 19th century period of contact between Indian people and outside homesteaders, trappers, or loggers; and, sites related to the early history of Bellevue up until and including the first half of the 20th century.

2.2. Ethnographic Data

Ethnographer Thomas T. Waterman compiled a dictionary of Puget Sound area Coast Salish place names about 1920 (Waterman 1920, 2001). Shoreline landmark sites are common, especially those located in protected bays or located at headlands or at the mouths of streams. Some sites may have a more esoteric meaning, and be recognized in personal songs, dances, and related articulation (Amoss 1978; Kew 1990).

Waterman recorded five Indian place names in the general vicinity of Meydenbauer Bay; of these, only one falls within the boundary of the study area (Figure 3). This name is *TLhai*³*si*, “named for a certain species of fish, for a little creek at the head of Meydenbauer Inlet. This fish, called tLhais, has a stripe on the side, and is very bony. They “ran” in great numbers at this point” (Waterman 1920, 2001). The name for Lake Washington itself is "*Xacuabš*" (“great amount of water”). Place name locations as recorded by Waterman are approximate, and include the following (numbers refer to Waterman’s original map notations):

107. *Tca*³*bqwEsEbEts* for a small creek at the head of Anderson’s Bay.
108. *DE*³*q³tus* for a small marsh at the head of the inlet west of above [#107].
109. *CtcE*³*gwūs* “place where a trail descends into the water,” for Groat Point near Peterson’s Landing.
111. *TLhai*³*si* named for a certain species of fish, for a little creek at the head of Meydenbauer Inlet. This fish, called tLhais, has a stripe on the side, and is very bony. They “ran” in great numbers at this point.
112. *Lewild* for a promontory south of Meydenbauer Inlet.

Under guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the National Register of Historic Places recognizes Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) sites as locations of particular significance to a living community's cultural practices or beliefs (Parker and King 1999). These sites may include features of the natural or human landscape, or be a combination of natural and modified objects; they may range in scale from very small to as large as a mountain. Individual features such as trees or rocks may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; however, documentary or oral evidence for the association of a feature with traditional activities or observances should be carefully evaluated (Parker and King 1999). Certain recognized places may also warrant particular legal protections under federal legislation such as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (King 1998).

2.3. Historic Information

Meydenbauer Bay is within territory utilized by Southern Lushootseed speakers that include ancestral families of the Duwamish Tribe (Eells 1891; Suttles and Lane 1990). Historically, the Duwamish shared many broadly defined traditions with inland Puget Sound people, including lacustrine or riverine settlement patterns, subsistence emphasis on salmon and other fish, land game, and a wide variety of abundant vegetable foods, and household and village communities linked by family and exchange relations (Suttles and Lane 1990).

By the mid-1850s, Euro-American settlement in the Northwest had drastically impacted Indian people and their traditions; many families were forcibly relocated and interned during this period. In 1855, following negotiations between Indian people and the United States government, the Treaty of Point Elliot was invoked by federal authorities to compel many Indian people to relocate to reservations (Ruby and Brown 1992). Some Indian people strove to remain off-reservation and later became members of the Duwamish Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe, or Muckleshoot Tribe (Duwamish et al. 1933; Lane 1975).

In 1869, William Meydenbauer filed a claim for a tract of land that became known as Meydenbauer's Bay. The land was heavily timbered, but his family built a cabin and planted an orchard of fruit trees. In 1885, new settlers, Isaac Bechtel and his family, built a cabin on the Bay on the west side of the ravine that is within the study area. Additional settlers came to this area following the 1889 Seattle fire. These early homesteaders were largely engaged in berry farming and timber harvesting; trees would be felled and large rafts of logs would be floated to Seattle mills (McDonald 2000). A fleet of steamers began service across Lake Washington in 1892. In 1898, Bellevue's second public school was built on Main Street and 100th, at the current location of the Chevron gas station. After 1930, as the town grew around it, the Meydenbauer Bay schoolhouse became a clubhouse for Veterans of Foreign Wars, then the Bellevue Police Department occupied it until the 1969 construction of the gas station (McDonald 2000).

In 1905, three acres of the former Meydenbauer claim was purchased by Seattle operators of the steamboat *Wildwood*; this land at the head of the Bay was subsequently called Wildwood Park and tourists were ferried there from Seattle. By 1906, this park had become a popular recreation destination; attractions included swimming, canoeing, and dancing at the newly built Wildwood Park Dance Pavilion. A car ferry across Lake Washington began operation in 1915; the Bellevue dock for these services was located at the end of 100th Street, at the current location of the

Meydenbauer Bay Yacht Club. Decline of the passenger excursion ferries after about 1920 decreased the number of Seattle visitors to Wildwood Park. In 1928, new owners of the Dance Pavilion still staged dances each Saturday night and featured a live orchestra, but waning attendance prompted the new owners to host boxing matches and roller skating. Within a few years the Pavilion was nearly in ruins (McDonald 2000).

The American Pacific Whaling Company had moved to Meydenbauer Bay in 1919, after the opening of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917 and subsequent lowering of the level of Lake Washington nearly nine feet. The Bellevue location was used as a wintering harbor for the company's Alaskan fleet; a 1930 fire destroyed most of the moorage installations, but these were rebuilt that year. In 1933, company owner William Schupp purchased the park and partially completed a two-story frame residential building that incorporated the rundown Pavilion structure (Tobin 1993). In 1941, the Whaling Company buildings were leased to the U.S. government and became a Coast Guard Station for the duration of the Second World War. Following the war, the whaling company experienced economic challenges, and when, by 1947, the company closed its doors, it was the last operating whaling company in the United States (Dupar 1989).

In 1946, Marc Lagen, son-in-law of William Schupp, purchased the land with the aid of investors, and over the next several years renovated the structure for use as the new Meydenbauer Bay Yacht Club. The building, originally intended by Schupp as a garage, became the club caretaker's cottage. Three surviving American Pacific Whaling Company buildings were converted to the Meydenbauer Bay Marina between 1956-1958, and piers and additional facilities were built around them (Tobin 1993). In 1979, the City of Bellevue purchased two acres of the former Wildwood Park for use as a new City park (McDonald 2000).

2.4. Built Structures in the Study Area

The Office of the King County Assessor has identified 14 structures within the Primary Study Area as older than 50 years, and 7 structures aged between 40-49 years (Appendix A). A 1993 historic structures inventory (updated 1997) appears to have recorded only one structure (or structural complex) within the Primary Study Area, the American Pacific Whaling Fleet Buildings, now used as the Meydenbauer Bay Marina (Tobin 1993).

2.5. Other Information

Newspaper accounts from July 1977 indicate that two human skulls identified as Native American were found buried about one foot deep in the "front yard" of a Meydenbauer Bay home (Miletich 1977; Suffia 1977). The skulls were reportedly found associated with corroded metal hardware suggestive of the early contact period (i.e., mid- to late-19th century). The exact address of the discovery is not recorded in available information, but a local resident later noted (Buerge 1992) that the house was located along the 9700 block of Lake Washington Boulevard, which places the house east of the ravine. No information is available regarding the disposition of the skulls or any subsequent investigation of the discovery location (personal communication with Megan Carlisle, Archivist, Eastside Heritage Center, June 2008).

2.6. Stakeholder Participation

The Eastside Heritage Center recommended that "park design should recognize the heritage of

Meydenbauer Bay, from the time of Native Americans, explorers, and early settlers to the industries of whaling, ferrying, and today's residential and pleasure boat moorage. The plan should assess opportunities to preserve and reuse structures of historical note and incorporate means to animate the Bay's rich heritage through public art and interpretive programs" (Meydenbauer Bay Park and Land Use Plan Steering Committee 2007).

The Eastside Heritage Center has made several specific recommendations for the project, including the following: that the park land incorporate architecture that reflects the early days of Bellevue; the existing Lagen family house and boathouse be preserved; ferry history be reflected through charter-boat or tour-boat service; restoration of the ravine to a "pre-settlement" environment; recreation of the Wildwood Pavilion; and, development of a historic walking trail and related programs. Additionally, the Center noted that the organization "stands ready to provide whatever assistance is necessary to ensure that planning, design, and execution of the new Meydenbauer waterfront park celebrates Bellevue's unique history" (Eastside Heritage Center 2007).

Indian tribes could express interest in having a cultural resources specialist participate in any field investigations.

3.0. Regulatory Context for the Study Area

The City of Bellevue Comprehensive Plan outlines policies to administer development along the shoreline of Lake Washington. These policies were developed in accordance with the Washington State Shoreline Management Act, RCW 90.58. State (WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife; WA Dept. of Ecology) and federal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) agencies responsible for issuance of permits for work in or near Lake Washington accept multiple permit applications under the Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA).

Under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), DAHP is the sole state agency with technical expertise with regard to cultural resources. Under the National Historic Preservation Act, federal agencies must consider cultural resources in all licensing, permitting, and funding decisions. Agencies must consult with DAHP to ensure that cultural resources are identified. Federal agencies must obtain the formal opinion of DAHP as regards each site's significance and the potential impacts of Agency actions upon the site. Under SEPA, DAHP provides formal opinions to local governments and state agencies as regards a site's significance and the potential impacts of proposed projects. State laws that apply to cultural resources include RCW 27.44, Indian Graves and Records Act, and RCW 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources. Federal regulations include the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and mandate consultation with affected Indian Tribes.

Resources are typically defined as significant or potentially significant if they are identified as of special importance to an ethnic group or Indian tribe; or if the resource is considered to meet certain eligibility criteria for local, state, or national historic registers, such as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NRHP assessment criteria were developed by the National Park Service (NRHP 1991). Resources may qualify for NRHP listing if they:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

Criteria used for assessment of potential eligibility for the Washington Heritage Register are similar to NRHP criteria: resources should be at least 50 years old and retain qualities of structural integrity and historical significance (DAHP n.d.). DAHP mandates inventory of standing structures older than 50 years that lie within a given project boundary. Criteria to qualify include:

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

Potential eligibility for historic registers is related to a site or structure's integrity and historical significance, as well as its age. Age alone is rarely sufficient to demonstrate potential eligibility; integrity is an important aspect of eligibility. Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to accurately represent the past through original design qualities, materials, landscape, and setting.

For historic structures, integrity can be established by consideration of the original construction details, subsequent changes, and the permanence of any changes, alterations, or additions.

Alterations to original structural features and the original interior or exterior plan can all affect integrity. Qualities such as landscape and setting evocative of the past must be considered to affect a property's integrity as well. The King County Historic Preservation Office encourages inventory of structures older than 40 years within County limits.

4.0. Impacts to Cultural Resources and Mitigation of Impacts

Assessment of impacts begins with the identification of cultural resources and historic properties within a project area; evaluation of the significance of such properties; and then consideration of the scope of potential short-term and long-term impacts. Cultural resources that could potentially be present within the project area could be expressed by any of a number of physical property types and landscape elements directly associated with past and present human behavior. These property types could include buried archaeological deposits; landscape characteristics important to traditional Native American subsistence, spiritual, and religious practices; historic structures; and, other features of historic or cultural significance.

4.1. Impacts

Impacts to cultural resources typically result from activities that occur in the vicinity of the resource. Adverse impacts to buried archaeological deposits could be consequences of ground disturbing, excavation, earthmoving, and construction activities. Adverse impacts to above-ground resources, such as historic structures, can result from demolition, partial removal of structural elements, the addition of new features, and changes in the surrounding historical context of a resource. Traditional cultural properties are identified in consultation with cultural specialists from Indian tribes, or other users, who could ascertain potential adverse impacts. Definition of adverse impacts to cultural resources should be conducted in consultation with DAHP.

The scope of adverse impacts is only properly defined in conjunction with adequate identification of cultural resources and historic properties. Identification efforts should typically include archival and historical research; review of project construction plans, drawings, and available geotechnical information; and subsequent on-site examination and field survey of project areas by an archaeologist and/or historian.

Field examination could include pedestrian survey and visual reconnaissance; small-scale test excavations or other subsurface investigations; and inventory and documentation of cultural and historic properties. Field survey should be intended to account for possible minor changes in project design. Identification efforts should include consultation and review by DAHP and tribal cultural resources specialists.

Short-term impacts to buried archaeological sites could include those related to ground disturbance activities. Possible physical impacts could occur to historic structures due to renovation or new construction efforts, or vibration effects from nearby heavy machinery operation. Long-term impacts would include these, as well as potential limitations on public accessibility to traditional sites.

Cumulative impacts could include the potential for inadvertent discovery of sites and artifacts of cultural significance during any future excavation. Cumulative impacts could include impacts

from erosion and changes in land use, such as the erosive actions of wind, water, and temperature upon newly exposed sediments or excavated channels that might contain archaeological deposits. In addition, development could adversely impact the historical characteristics of a locality, as well as future access to lands by groups engaged in traditional activities.

4.2. Mitigation

Mitigation of adverse impacts is determined in consultation with DAHP and appropriate stakeholders, such as Indian tribes, local governments, and others. Mitigation of adverse impacts to buried archaeological sites could typically include project redesign to ensure avoidance of ground-disturbing actions in locations of archaeological deposits; monitoring of construction excavation in the vicinity of a site; and archaeological recording, sampling, or large-scale excavation at a site. Mitigation of adverse impacts to above-ground resources, including historic structures, could include impact avoidance through redesign; construction monitoring; and documentation of the resource consistent with Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) standards.

Regulatory agency cultural resource specialists could request that ground disturbing construction activities in the vicinity of known or suspected resources be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor with “stop work” authority. Mitigation measures should specify protocols to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery in the project area, both during construction and following implementation of project operations.

Determination and prioritization of mitigation measures should occur as early as possible in the project planning and design phase, in order to avoid delays in construction and implementation. Mitigation would vary based upon the nature of the identified resource and the potential impact; however, mitigation could include the measures described above.

5.0. Recommendations

Available evidence attests to the long history of human use of Meydenbauer Bay. Recorded ethnographic place names antedate Euro-American settlement. Two human skulls have been found in the immediate vicinity of the project area that could date prior to the homestead claim of William Meydenbauer (1869). These remains could be isolated finds; however, no information is available at present to confidently determine the presence or absence of any additional human remains that might be present in the project vicinity. Any as-yet unidentified buried archaeological deposits in the project vicinity could potentially range in age from about 12,000 years old to the recent (ca. 1950) historic period. Standing structures in the project Primary Study Area could potentially meet local, state, and/or federal criteria for historic significance.

Recommendations for further work to address these various cultural resource concerns include steps to complete the cultural resources field assessment, as well as general suggestions to support project development.

For the purposes of completing a cultural resources field assessment, the project area should be defined to include the proposed construction footprint of any ground disturbing activities; any

related work or construction staging areas, including temporary or permanent access roads and service corridors; and, any off-site mitigation and acquisition locations (e.g., gravel pits).

Once preliminary alternatives for the project are defined, a qualified archaeologist should determine whether pre-construction field assessment of potential ground disturbance is practical (a qualified archaeologist is one that meets U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards for a Professional Archaeologist). Field assessment would involve hand or mechanical excavation of multiple sample locations. Field assessment may be deemed by project proponents as most cost-effective or practical at locations without impervious ground surfaces (e.g., pavement), and at which legal right of entry for the assessment can be secured. For example, the ravine could be amenable to pre-construction field assessment; the parking lot of the Marina or yards of currently occupied homes in the project location might not be judged as suitable.

Pre-construction archaeological field assessment is a sampling method intended to develop a confidence level for the presence or absence of buried archaeological deposits. Every part of a large project area cannot be intensively examined; thus, multiple archaeological probes or pits are dug in order to develop a spatial probability model across a landscape. This technique is most effective when large archaeological deposits are assumed to exist. In the Meydenbauer Bay project area, there is no information to suggest that the archaeological remains of large sites (e.g., Indian village) are present. Ethnographic information (Waterman 1920, 2001) indicates that Indian people were familiar with the project area, but does not indicate that a particular location was regularly, intensively utilized to a degree that would result in surviving physical evidence. Available information does indicate that the remains of at least two Indian people were buried in or near the project area. Sampling methods would not necessarily identify the presence of such potentially idiosyncratic deposits; thus, monitoring of construction excavation might be considered useful in addition to any pre-construction sampling program.

If pre-construction field assessment does not occur, monitoring of construction excavation, as directed by a qualified archaeologist, should occur. In the event that any ground-disturbing or other construction activities result in the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, work should be halted in the immediate area, and contact made with DAHP and tribal representatives. Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded.

Structures of potential historic significance (i.e., those over 40 years old) within the final project boundary should be inventoried according to DAHP standards and the inventory forms submitted to DAHP and the King County Historic Preservation Office. Structures should be evaluated for historic significance by the field recorder and the subsequent recommendations submitted to DAHP. If a structure is recommended by DAHP as significant and a historic resource, methods for mitigation of any project impacts should be developed. Any rehabilitation of historic structures should conform to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Properties. The Historical Architect at DAHP should be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on proposed designs for the rehabilitated structures prior to any modifications.

Affected tribes and stakeholders (e.g., Eastside Heritage Center) should be kept apprised of construction schedules, changes in project priorities, and development of the Meydenbauer Bay

Park and Land Use Plan. Cultural resources staff of Indian tribes should be invited to review published information regarding traditional usage of the project area and be invited to comment as to its comprehensiveness.

The final cultural resources assessment should be submitted by the City of Bellevue to appropriate agency personnel for comment prior to the initiation of any land-altering activities.

The project design team should take full advantage of available documentary resources. These include the cited ethnographic information, anecdotal and historic accounts, and historic photographs. The Eastside Heritage Center archives numerous primary sources regarding Bellevue's history that include printed ephemera, diaries, and transcriptions of oral accounts related to the general project area. The principal secondary source summarizing Bellevue history is an updated chronicle originally published in 1984 by a prominent local journalist (McDonald 2000).

The University of Washington has 42 archived photos of the Meydenbauer Bay area taken between 1908-1993, as well as a photo of pioneer William Meydenbauer (1892). Many of the photos date to the period between about 1910 and the Second World War, and depict maritime and recreation activities. Additionally, Seattle's Museum of History and Industry archives a photo of Mrs. Tekla Meydenbauer. The Meydenbauer Bay Yacht Club may have additional resources available to supplement their own published history (Dupar 1989).

6.0. References Cited

- Amoss, P.
1978 *Coast Salish Spirit Dancing: The Survival of an Ancestral Religion*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.
- Atwater, Brian and Andrew L. Moore
1992 A Tsunami about 1,000 years ago in Puget Sound, Washington. *Science* 258:1614-1617.
- Buerge, David M.
1992 *Expanded List of 237 Significant Native American Sites in King County, Washington*. Submitted to the King County Arts Commission, March 30. On file at Eastside Heritage Center, Bellevue.
- City of Bellevue
2007 *Comprehensive Plan* (as amended through April 2, 2007). City of Bellevue Planning and Community Development, Bellevue, Washington.
- DAHP (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
n.d. *Washington Heritage Register*. On file at DAHP, Olympia.
- Dupar, Robert W.
1989 *Meydenbauer Bay Yacht Club: History of the Bay and the Club*. Meydenbauer Bay Yacht Club, Bellevue.
- Duwamish et al. Tribes of Indians v. United States of America
1933 *Testimony Before the Court of Claims of the United States*. Proceedings of the Indian Court of Claims, No. F-275.
- Eastside Heritage Center
2007 Memorandum to Meydenbauer Bay Park and Land Use Plan Steering Committee, August 16. Copy on file at CRC, Inc.
- Eells, Myron
1891 The Indians of Puget Sound. *Pacific Magazine*, 3(8), Seattle.
- Greengo, Robert E. and Robert Houston
1970 *Excavations at the Marymoor Site*. Reports in Archaeology 4, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.
- Kew, J. E. M.
1990 Central and Southern Coast Salish Ceremonies Since 1900. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 7: Northwest Coast*, pp. 476-480. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.
- King, T. F.
1998 *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice*. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Lane, Barbara

1975 Anthropological Report on the Identity, Treaty Status and Fisheries of the Snoqualmie Tribe of Indians. In *Political and Economic Aspects of Indian-White Culture Contact in Western Washington in the Mid-19th Century*, by Barbara Lane. Ms. on file, Suzzallo Library, University of Washington, Seattle.

McDonald, Lucile

2000 *Bellevue: Its First Hundred Years* (Revised). Bellevue Historical Society, Bellevue, Washington.

Meydenbauer Bay Park and Land Use Plan Steering Committee

2007 Planning Principles. Accessed on World Wide Web in June 2008. Available at www.ci.bellevue.wa.us/pdf/PCD/Meydenbauer_Principles.pdf

Miletich, Steve

1977 Skull unearthed near Medina. *Bellevue Daily Journal American*, pp. A3, July 8.

Nelson, Charles

1990 Prehistory of the Puget Sound Region. In *Northwest Coast, Handbook of North American Indians* Vol. 7, pp. 481-84, edited by Wayne Suttles. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

NRHP (National Register of Historic Places)

1991 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin 15, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Parker, P. L. and T. F. King

1999 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin 38, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Ruby, Robert H. and John A. Brown

1992 *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman and London.

Suffia, David

1977 Skulls found in yard; Indian burial ground? *Seattle Times*, pp.B3, July 8.

Suttles, Wayne and Barbara Lane

1990 Southern Coast Salish. In *Northwest Coast, Handbook of North American Indians* Vol. 7, pp. 485-502, edited by Wayne Suttles. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Thorson, Robert

1981 *Isostatic Effects of the Last Glaciation in the Puget Lowland, Washington*. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 81-370.

2000 *Shoreline Stratigraphy of Lake Washington: Implications for Holocene Crustal Strain and Earthquake Recurrence in the Cascadia Forearc*. Poster presented at Cascadia Penrose Conference, June.

Tobin, Caroline C. and Lee F. Pendergrass

1993 *Bellevue Historic and Cultural Resources Survey*. Prepared for City of Bellevue Design and Development Department.

Waterman, T. T.

1920 *Puget Sound Geography*. Manuscript No. 1864, National Anthropological Archives, Washington D. C.

2001 *sda?da? g^w∂_dib∂_lōsucid ?acaci_talbix^w Puget Sound Geography*. Original manuscript edited with additional material from Vi Hilbert, Jay Miller, and Zalmay Zahir. Lushootseed Press, Federal Way.

Figures.

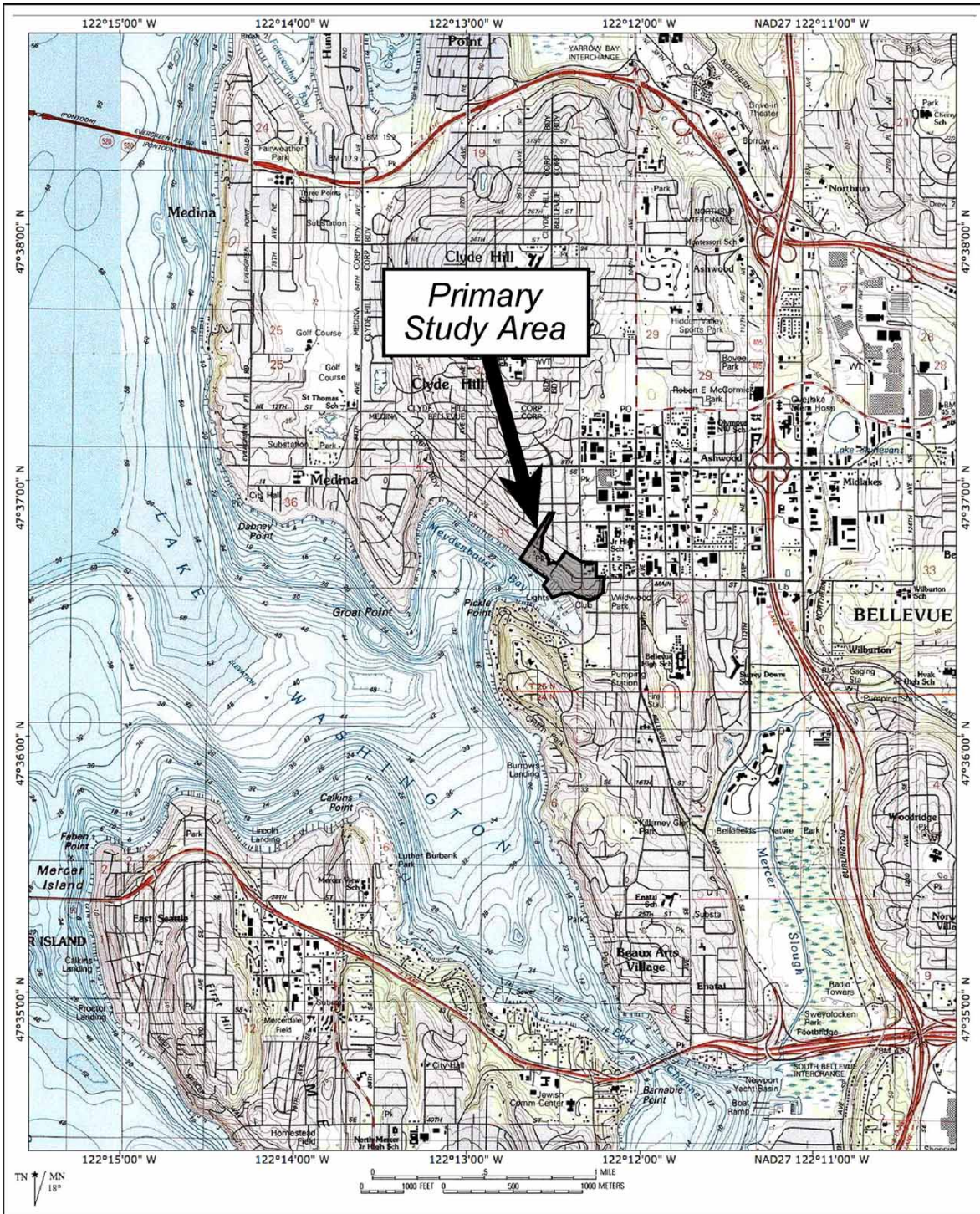


Figure 1. Primary Study Area indicated on USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.



Figure 2. Primary Study Area indicated on aerial photo.

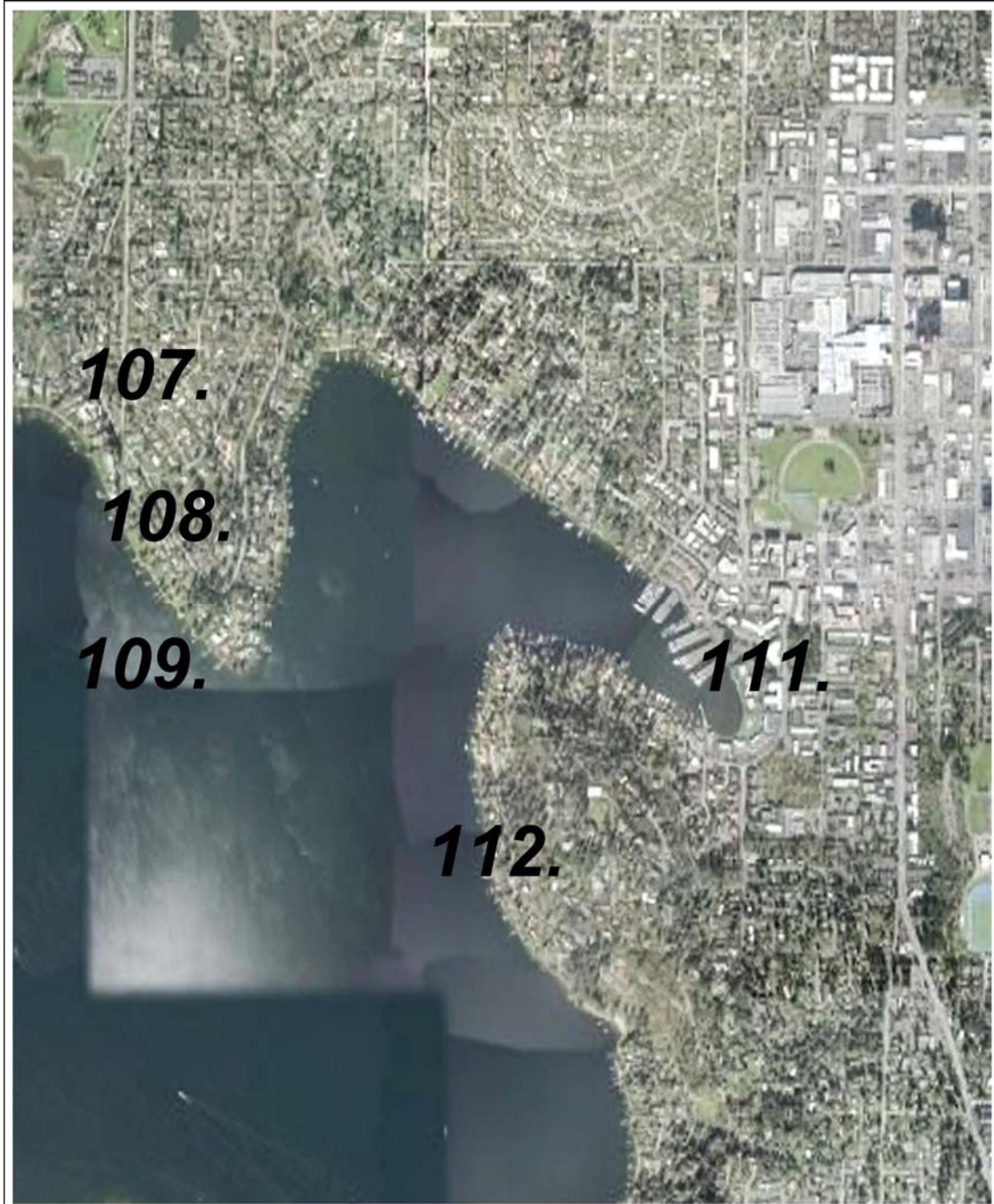


Figure 3. Locations of ethnographic place names recorded by T. T. Waterman.

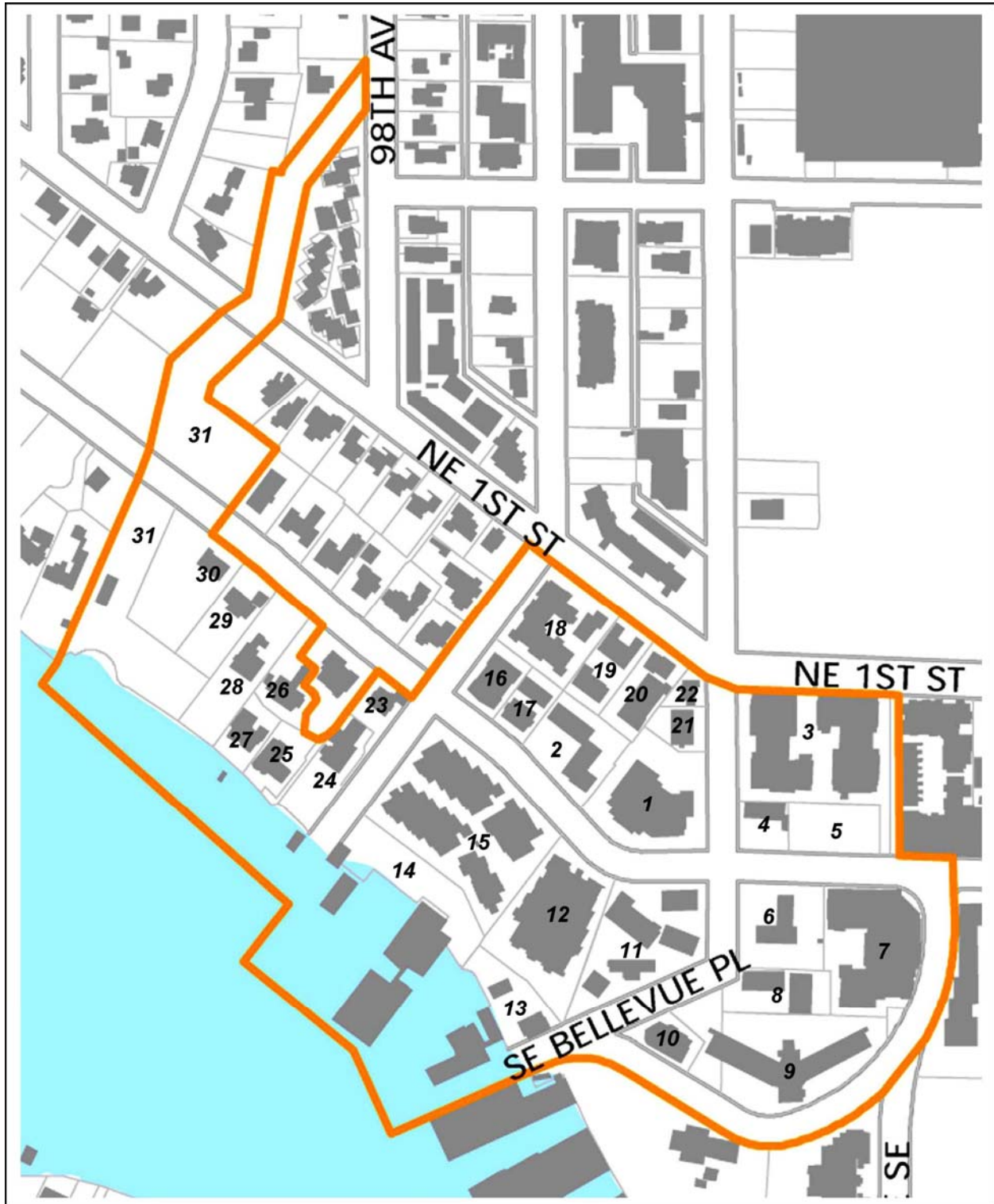


Figure 4. Street map keyed with structures in the Primary Study Area (see Appendix A).

Appendix A. Summary structure information for parcels in the Primary Study Area. Residential (Res.) and Business (Bus.) structures older than 40 years are highlighted.

Map No. (Fig. 4)	Address (as recorded with Office of King County Assessor)	Parcel No.	Year Built	Use	Historic Inventory Status
1	1 100th Avenue NE	438920-0325	2001	Bus.	N/A
2	9920 Lake Washington Blvd. NE	438920-0310	1959	Res.	
3	10001 NE 1st	154510-0122	1999	Res.	N/A
4	108 100th Avenue NE	154510-0121	1946	Bus.	
5	10001 NE 1st	154510-0127	1999	Res.	N/A
6	10011 Main Street	322505-9033	1969	Bus.	N/A
7	10047 Main Street	029395-0000	2000	Res.	N/A
8	114 100th Avenue SE	322505-9034	1958	Res.	
9	10022 Meydenbauer Way SE	066600-0516	1968	Res.	
10	10000 Meydenbauer Way SE	857990-0000	1989	Res.	N/A
11	9959 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	438920-0335	1957	Res.	
12	9951 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	896350-0000	1967	Res.	
13	100 100th Avenue SE	438920-0347	1953	Res.	
13	100 100th Avenue SE	438920-0347	1975	Res.	N/A
14	2 99th Avenue NE	438920-0370	1928	Bus.	Inventoried
14	2 99th Avenue NE	438920-0370	1928	Bus.	Inventoried
14	2 99th Avenue NE	438920-0370	1936	Bus.	Inventoried
15	9905 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	933370-0000	1979	Res.	N/A
16	9906 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	438920-0300	1963	Res.	
17	9910 Lake Washington Blvd. NE	438920-0305	1957	Res.	
18	9909 NE 1st	058720-0000	1970	Res.	N/A
19	9925 NE 1st	438920-0285	1959	Res.	
20	9933 NE 1st	066050-0000	1959	Res.	
21	27 100th Avenue NE	438920-0266	1969	Bus.	N/A
22	35 100th Avenue NE	438920-0265	1946	Bus.	
23	3 99th Avenue NE	438920-0501	1920	Res.	
24	1 99th Avenue NE	438920-0500	1911	Res.	
25	9821 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	438920-0462	1985	Res.	N/A
26	9815 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	438920-0460	1914	Res.	
27	9817 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	438920-0463	1981	Res.	N/A
28	9807 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	438920-0450	1914	Res.	
29	9755 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	438920-0435	1967	Res.	
30	9747 NE Lake Washington Blvd.	438920-0405	1933	Res.	
31	(Park)	438920-1295		Rec.	