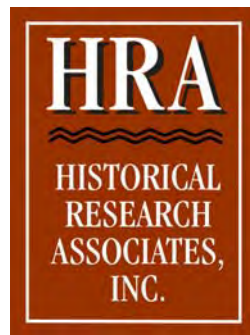


**Cultural Resources Assessment of the  
Proposed Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project  
King County, Washington**

Submitted to

SVR Design

Submitted by



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## Management Summary

The Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) is proposing to extend the current Burke-Gilman Trail from 11th Avenue NW to the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks. The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking, subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, because federal permits and/or federal funds are involved. The Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) is the lead agency for compliance with Section 106. This assessment partially fulfills the requirements of Section 106. SVR Design retained Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) in January 2007 to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project in King County, Washington.

The archaeological assessment consisted of analysis of environmental, geological, historical, and archaeological data, and fieldwork. Twenty-eight historic period buildings were identified, inventoried, and evaluated. Historic Property Inventory Forms were prepared for all twenty-eight buildings. Two buildings, the C.D. Stimson Lumber Company Office and the Seattle Boiler Works Office, were recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register, and the City of Seattle Landmarks Register. In addition, a portion of a historic corridor of the former Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad is within the APE and is recommended eligible for the NRHP and WHR.

No archaeological resources were identified during fieldwork; however, background research suggests that all segments of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE have a high probability for prehistoric, ethnographic period and historic Native American archaeological resources that may exist beneath an unknown depth of fill soils. Segment 1 also has a high probability for historic Euroamerican archaeological resources.

HRA recommends that a professional archaeologist monitor all ground disturbing activities that may penetrate fill soils. HRA also recommends that after consultation with DAHP and the affected tribes, SDOT should develop a Memorandum of Agreement that addresses construction monitoring and unanticipated discoveries.

# 1.0 Introduction

The proposed project is located in Sections 11 and 12, Township 25 North, Range 3 East, Willamette Meridian on the Seattle North, Washington Quadrangle (United States Geological Survey 1983) (Figure 1).

The Burke-Gilman Trail is one of the most heavily utilized bike and pedestrian trails in the city of Seattle. The proposed Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project would lengthen the existing trail, extending the current trail from 11th Avenue NW to the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks. According to the proposed Design Concept, design elements will include: installation of planting strips, rubberized railroad crossings, new parking areas, traffic signals, the construction of an asphalt multi-use trail, and associated drainage improvements. The proposed ground disturbance is expected to be minimal, approximately 0.5 meters (m) (1.6 feet [ft]) in depth or less, for planting strips, installation of rubberized railroad crossings, and grading for new asphalt-paved parking areas, although the final design has not yet been developed. Other elements of the project for which locations have not been finalized at this time will include excavation for drainage, stormwater vaults, and trail lighting that may extend to 8 ft (2.4 m) in depth (Dave Rodgers, personal comm. 2007).

## 1.1 Identification of Area of Potential Effects

Implementing regulations for Section 106 (36 CFR 800) define the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as the geographic area where an undertaking has the potential to directly or indirectly alter the character or use of historic properties, should such properties exist. HRA recommends that based on a conceptual design (City of Seattle 2006), the APE be defined as described below:

The APE for the Burke Gilman trail extension is divided into three segments (Figure 2). The descriptions of the segments are as follows:

- Segment 1: NW 45<sup>th</sup> Street from 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW to 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW and the connection with Ballard Avenue NW.
- Segment 2: Shilshole Ave. NW from NW Vernon Pl. to the NW 54th Street right-of-way. Between 24th Avenue NW and 28th Avenue NW, HRA surveyed both the NW 54th Street right-of-way and the south side of NW Market Street because SDOT has not determined whether the trail will utilize the sidewalk on the south side of NW Market Street or the NW 54th Street right of way.
- Segment 3: NW 54<sup>th</sup> St. from 28<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW to the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks at 30<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW.

Within these segments, ground disturbance in portions of the APE will be from 1.5 ft (0.5 m) in depth for the installation of planting strips, and rubberized railroad crossings and up to 8 ft (2.4 m) for drainage, stormwater vaults and lighting fixtures. The portion of the trail between Segment 1 and Segment 2 will include no ground disturbance. Signage will direct trail users northwest on Ballard Avenue NW and then southwest on NW Vernon Place, to the beginning of Segment 2.

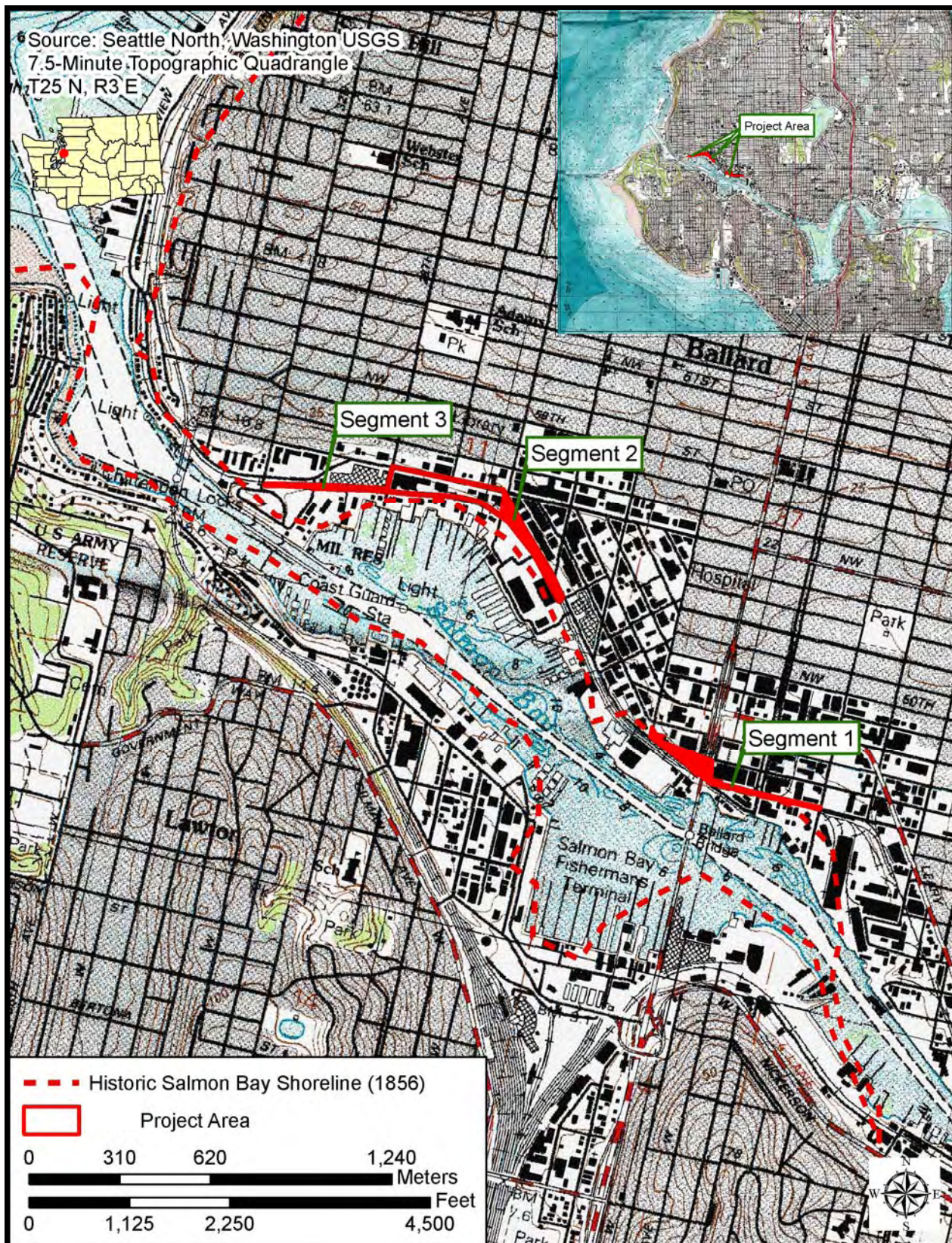


Figure 1. Location of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension project area.

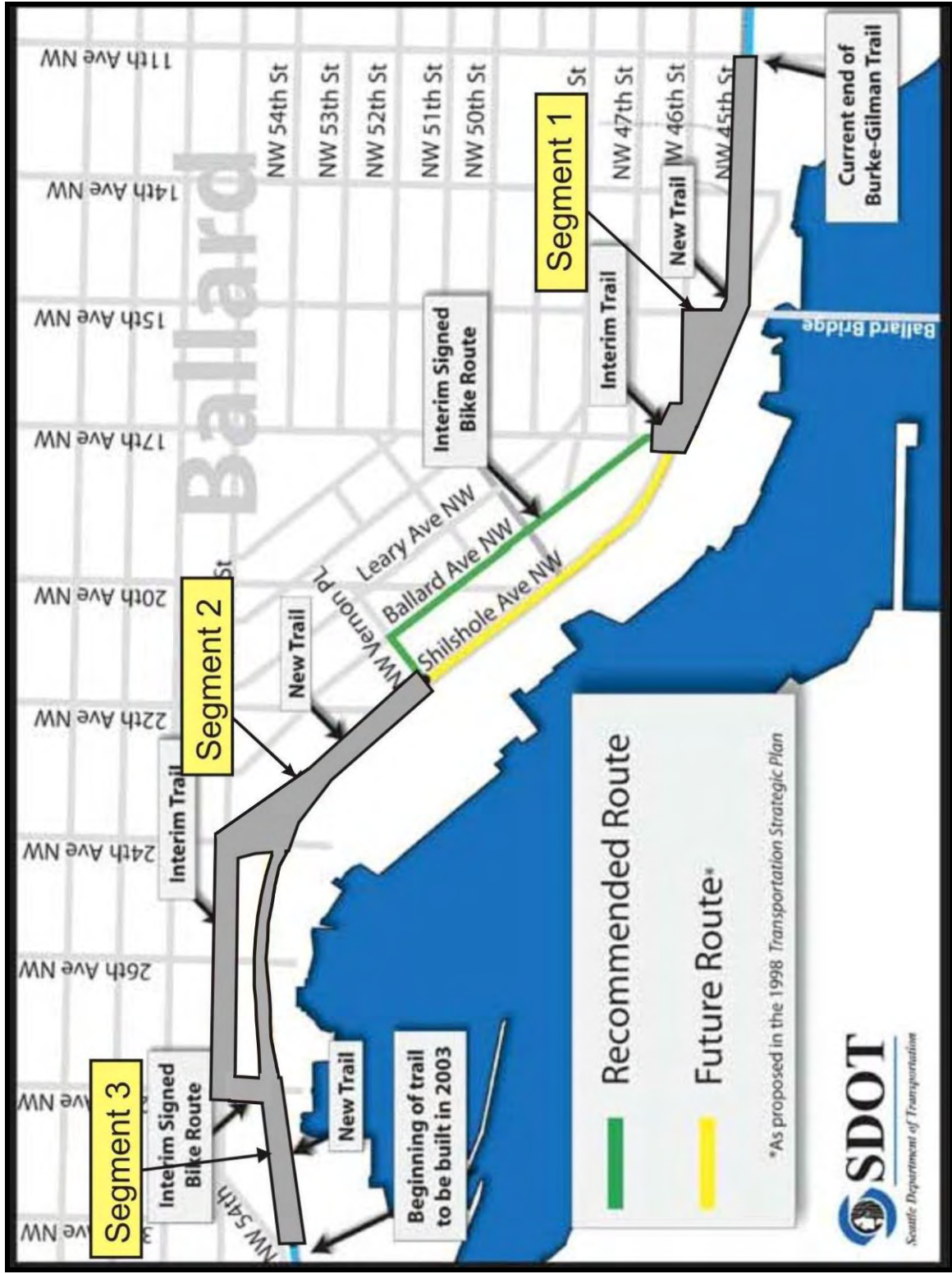


Figure 2. Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project Area of Potential Effects (APE).

## 2.0 Methodology

HRA conducted archival review of environmental reports, histories, historic maps, and ethnographic notes and manuscripts, on file at HRA, the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), the University of Washington Libraries, and the Seattle Public Library. Utilizing geological, environmental, ethnographic, and historic data, as well as records of previously recorded archaeological resources, HRA archaeologists developed probabilities for prehistoric, ethnographic period, and historic archaeological resources within the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE.

### 2.1 Tribal Consultation

HRA identified a list of affected tribes who may have an interest in the Burke Gilman Trail Extension Project. The list includes the Duwamish Tribe, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Tulalip Tribe, and the Snoqualmie Tribe. Pursuant to Section 106 requirement, SDOT will initiate consultation with these tribes.

### 2.2 Environment

The Burke Gilman Trail Extension Project is located on the north side of Salmon Bay. Salmon Bay was formed approximately 16,000 years ago when the Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet began to retreat northward (Porter and Swanson 1998). Glacial meltwater from the ice sheet eroded glacial deposits forming an outwash channel that became Salmon Bay. Prior to sea level stabilization approximately 2,500 years ago (Downing 1983), Salmon Bay was a stream valley (Salmon Bay Valley) channeling a small stream that drained west from Lake Union. According to Chrzastowski (1983:4) the east end of Salmon Bay was a saltwater marsh and tidal inlet containing brackish water. While it was navigable by boat or canoe at high tide, the tidal basin was nearly dry at low tide. The water level in Salmon Bay fluctuated with the tides and varied by as much as 11.3 ft (3.4 m) (Chrzastowski 1983:4). At mean lower low tide, Salmon Bay contained a small, meandering tidal channel that was approximately 3 ft (0.9 m) deep (Chrzastowski 1983). The historic period shoreline of Salmon Bay is shown in Figure 1.

Historically, the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE was on gently sloping land above Salmon Bay, adjacent to beaches and shoreline. The project APE would have been near a productive intertidal zone supporting a variety of shellfish, crustaceans, and marine fish. During salmon runs, salmon would have milled in the tidal basin before traveling up the outlet channel to Lake Union. Prehistoric, ethnographic period and historic period Native American task groups from nearby villages would have collected clams, oysters, and crabs from the intertidal zone and fished for salmon which would have been easily caught in the narrow neck of Salmon Bay.

When the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks were completed in the spring of 1916, the lock gates closed and Salmon Bay was flooded with freshwater (Chrzastowski 1983). The water level of Salmon Bay was equal to that of Lake Union by July of 1916. The increase in the water level flooded old shorelines and inundated wetland areas along the Salmon Bay shorelines. The mean tide level of the tidal inlet increased from 6.6 feet (2 meters) during the historic period to its current 21.0 feet (6 meters) (Chrzastowski 1983:8).



Early surveyors (United States Surveyor General 1856b) noted that the land of the project area vicinity was gently rolling and was overstoried in fir (*Abies* sp.), hemlock (*Tsuga* sp.), cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and maple (*Acer* sp.). Understory plant species included fern and hazelnut.

## 2.3 Background Research and Archival Review

HRA conducted a review of previous cultural resource studies, and archaeological sites recorded within 1 mile (mi) (1.6 kilometers [km]) of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE. Thirteen cultural resources studies have been conducted within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the APE. One prehistoric archaeological site, 45KI1, has been identified within 1 mi (1.6 km) of Segment 3.

### 2.3.1 Archaeological Studies

Site 45KI1 was recorded on the Fort Lawton Military Reservation approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) southwest of Segment 3 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE. The site was identified 8 feet (ft) (2.4 meters [m]) below ground surface and consisted of a thin charcoal lens, bone and lithic projectile points, as well as an adze blade (Burroughs 1950). Other materials from the site had been collected by local residents for many years prior to its recordation (Burroughs 1950). During an archaeological investigation in the Fort Lawton Historic District, approximately 1 mi (1.6 km) southwest of Segment 3, Wilke and James (1984) documented historic period artifacts consisting of coal, wood, slate, glass, and brick, but determined that the artifacts were not eligible for the NRHP because they would not provide information important to history.

BOAS Incorporated (1988) monitored the removal of a building and asphalt, as well as a borrow excavation on the Fort Lawton Military Reservation, but did not identify cultural resources. Forsman et al. (1997) identified the probability and location of archaeological resources in the Hiram M. Chittenden Government Locks and Related Features of the National Register District through archival research historic photographs. Forsman and Larson (1998) also identified seven ethnographic place names in the Hiram M. Chittenden Government Locks and Related Features of the National Register District within one mile of Segment 3 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Project APE, including a village. The village šilšul was on the north side of Salmon Bay but may have extended to the south side of the bay as well. During the construction of the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks in 1912, shell midden deposits were exposed on the north side of the bay indicating prolonged subsistence and refuse activity such as that representative of a village. The village location is supported by early ethnographies and historic memoirs that also place the village on the north side of the Salmon Bay (Waterman ca. 1920; Wandrey 1975).

**Table 1.** Previous Cultural Resources Studies and Cultural Resources within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE.

Author(s)	Date	Title	Cultural Resource Identified	Eligibility Status*
Burroughs	1950	<i>45K11. University of Washington Archaeological Field Form.</i>	Chipped stone and bone projectile points, adze blade	Not evaluated
Wilke and James	1984	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation of the Fort Lawton Historic District</i>	Historic period artifacts	Not eligible†
BOAS Incorporated	1988	<i>Report of Archaeological Monitoring of the Fort Lawton Building and Asphalt Removal and Borrow Area Excavation</i>	None	N/A
Forsman et al.	1997	<i>Lake Washington Ship Canal Cultural Resource Assessment of Catalog of Known Historic Photographs Identifying Potential Archaeological Sites</i>	None	N/A
Forsman and Larson	1998	<i>Lake Washington Ship Canal National Register District King County, Washington, Cultural Resources Assessment Ethnographic Place Name Report</i>	None	N/A
Hartmann	1998	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of the Washington State Department of Transportation's Rails Corridor Study, Western Washington</i>	None	N/A
Hartmann	1999	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of the Washington State Department of Transportation's Rails Corridor Study, Western Washington</i>	None	N/A
Parvey	2004	<i>Cultural Resources Investigation for the Ship Canal Trail Extension Project, Seattle, Washington</i>	None	N/A
Lewarch et al.	2005	<i>Seattle Monorail Project Green Line, Seattle, King County, Washington Archaeological Resources Treatment and Monitoring Plans</i>	None	N/A
Roedel et al.	2004	<i>Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural places Assessment, City of Seattle, King County, Washington</i>	None	N/A
Trudel et al.	2005	<i>Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project Archaeological Resources Monitoring</i>	Recent and historic debris in fill	Not eligible†
Kiers and LeTourneau	2006	<i>Cultural Resources Background Investigations for the Ballard Siphon Replacement Project, King County, Washington</i>	None	N/A
Parvey	2006	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Burke Gilman Trail Extension Project Seattle, Washington</i>	Historic artifacts mixed with modern construction debris	Not eligible†

\*NRHP-National Register of Historic Places

N/A-Not Applicable

†-Author's Opinion

Hartmann (1998, 1999) conducted assessments for the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) upgrade to segments of the existing north-south Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad corridor. The Ballard Double Track project area, located approximately 1 mi (1.6 km) northwest of Segment 3 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project, was designated as having a moderate probability for significant hunter-fisher-gatherer and ethnographic period archaeological resources because of its proximity to Puget Sound and to ethnographic period villages on the shorelines of Salmon Bay (Hartmann 1998, 1999). No archaeological resources were identified.

Parvey (2004) conducted a cultural resources assessment for the Ship Canal Trail Extension Project approximately 0.5 mi northwest of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE. No prehistoric, ethnographic period or historic period cultural resources were identified. Roedel et al. (2005) conducted an archaeological and traditional cultural places assessment for the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project from Hiram M. Chittenden Locks to Golden Garden Park. The assessment included the excavation and examination of backhoe trenches. Roedel et al. (2005) observed fill soils to five ft (1.5 m) and did not identify any cultural resources. However, backhoe trenches did not penetrate fill soils to reach native soils. Roedel et al. (2005:30-31) warned that significant cultural resources may still be present beneath fill soils, and recommended monitoring of subsurface construction activities for the project.

Lewarch et al. (2005) prepared cultural resources treatment and monitoring plans for the proposed Seattle Monorail Greenline Project. The Seattle Monorail Greenline's proposed Segment 1: Ballard is within Segment 1 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE. Lewarch et al. (2004:10) considered this area of the Greenline Alignment to have a high probability for "significant hunter-fisher-gatherer resources" as well as ethnographic period resources on the former shorelines of Salmon Bay. Trudel et al. (2005) monitored subsurface construction activities for the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension project from the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks to Golden Gardens Park. Trudel et al. (2005) recorded only recent debris in fill.

Kiers and LeTourneau (2006) conducted cultural resource background investigations for the Ballard Siphon Replacement Project approximately 500 ft (152 m) east of the east end of Segment 2 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Expansion project APE. No cultural resources were identified. Parvey (2006) conducted a cultural resources survey for the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project from the intersection of Seaview Avenue NW, 37th Place, and NW 38th Avenue to the entrance of Golden Gardens Park approximately 0.8 mi (1.3 km) west of Segment 3 of the current APE. No cultural resources were identified.

Other previously recorded cultural resource data consists of a collection of artifacts currently curated by the Burke Museum that include lithic and bone tools, wood stake fragments, iron anchor fragments and a partial human skeleton that were identified in a shell midden at the base of a bluff along the shoreline of Salmon Bay, west of the Burke-Gilman Trail Project APE. The shell midden and artifacts were identified by an amateur archaeologist in 1923.

### **2.3.2 Historic Buildings and Structures Studies**

HRA historians examined previous historical resources surveys and records of previously recorded buildings, structures, and historic districts that were within or adjacent to the APE. Segment 2 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project is adjacent to the Ballard Historic

District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a City of Seattle Landmark District (Potter 1976). Segment 3 is adjacent to the Lake Washington Ship Canal National Historic District which includes the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks, the Fremont Cut, and the Montlake Cut and is listed in the NRHP (Potter 1972). Soderberg (1980) recorded the Salmon Bay Great Northern Railroad Bridge Site (45KI232H) and stated that it is significant for being one of the earliest examples of a bascule bridge, and the oldest extant heel and trunion bridge in Washington. The Site is listed in the NRHP (Table 2). None of these resources are located within the project APE.

**Table 2.** Previously recorded Historic Buildings and Structures and Historic Districts within one mile (1.6 km) of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension APE.

Author(s)	Date	Title	Cultural Resource Identified	Eligibility Status*
Potter	1972	<i>Chittenden (Hiram M.) Locks and Related Features of the Lake Washington Ship Canal</i>	Lake Washington Ship Canal National Register District	NRHP Listed*
Potter	1976	<i>Ballard Avenue Historic District</i>	Ballard Avenue National Register Historic District and City of Seattle Historic District	NRHP and SCLR Listed*
Soderberg	1980	<i>Salmon Bay Great Northern Railroad Bridge (45KI232H). Archaeological Site Form</i>	Railroad bridge	NRHP Listed*

\* Register in which the resource is listed

### 2.3.3 Prehistory

Archaeological knowledge of the prehistory of western Washington has increased in recent years as a result of cultural resource management projects. Most archaeologists agree that human occupation and the use of western Washington has been continuous from at least 10,000 years ago. The earliest sites consist of lithic scatters, including leaf-shaped projectile points, which may be the remains of broad-spectrum foraging camps or hunting and gathering activity areas. Over time, changing aboriginal technology and site locations suggest increased sedentism and specialization in the use of particular environments and resources (Ames and Maschner 1999; Mierendorf 1986; Mierendorf et al. 1997; Samuels 1993).

The earliest known cultural remains around Puget Sound are thought to represent an adaptation to coastal land hunting and intertidal, littoral gathering (Carlson 1990). Few sites with artifact assemblages dating between 10,000 and 5,000 years ago have been documented, as many settlements were situated on the marine littoral and were inundated as sea levels rose. Most of these excavated sites are shell middens that contain well-preserved faunal remains but low concentrations of bone and shell tools. Despite the small sample size, the diversity in style

and function contained in these assemblages holds valuable research potential for understanding the evolution of littoral adaptations in the region (Campbell 1981; Carlson 1990; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Thompson 1978). By 5000 B.P., populations had developed more complex settlement-subsistence patterns through greater utilization of locally available resources such as salmon, shellfish, roots, and berries. This trend toward more diversified technologies can be seen in assemblages dating after 2500 B.P.; various ground and chipped tools made of stone, antler, and bone show increasing social complexity, and specialized reliance on marine and riverine resources (Carlson 1990).

#### 2.3.4 Ethnography

The Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE is in the aboriginal territory of the Duwamish, a Lushootseed or Puget Salish-speaking group that lived in winter villages on the shorelines of Elliott Bay, Lake Washington, Lake Union, and Salmon Bay, and along the Black, Cedar, and Duwamish Rivers (Stevens 1854; United States Court of Claims 1927). The Shilaholamish, a Duwamish band whose name means "dwellers on Shilshole," lived along the shorelines of Salmon Bay. Like neighboring groups in Puget Sound, the Shilaholamish were semi-nomadic, leaving winter villages in the spring and summer to hunt and collect resources for winter use, and to visit and trade. Deer were hunted in the north Queen Anne Hill area, ducks were taken at Smith Cove, blackcaps (berries) were gathered on the east side of Lake Union, and fish were caught in the waters of Puget Sound (Thompson 1988:11). Often two to five families traveled and camped together as task groups, with each family erecting their own cattail mat shelter.

The Shilaholamish were well adapted to marine resources such as clams, crabs and other shellfish. They relied heavily on salmon, especially that which was dried for winter storage. In the narrow neck of Salmon Bay, they easily caught salmon with nets and spears (Wandrey 1975). They collected crabs and shellfish during daily low tides that all but drained the bay, exposing the sandy bottom. The Shilaholamish also hunted land mammals such as deer and elk, and waterfowl such as ducks. Ducks were taken through the use of aerial nets suspended between poles that trapped flocks of ducks in flight (Waterman ca. 1920:188). Plant resources included berries and roots gathered in season. Surplus food was dried for winter storage and trade. Berries were eaten fresh or dried and formed into cakes for later use. Shellfish were steamed over hot stones and consumed, or dried over smaller fires for winter storage. The abundance and ease with which salmon, crabs and shellfish were caught and collected in Salmon Bay, as well as the abundance of resources in the surrounding area, supported the Salmon Bay winter village and allowed the development of complex religious rituals and ceremonies. It also meant that the village on Salmon Bay was wealthy.

The winter village on Salmon Bay was called šilšul, a name that was anglicized into Shilshole and was incorrectly applied to the small bay outside of Salmon Bay by early surveyors (United States Surveyor General 1856; Figure 3). šilšul was in an advantageous position geographically and, subsequently, politically. According to Thompson (1988) it was located on an inland salmon migration route, had ready access to both saltwater and terrestrial resources, and was placed to be invisible from Puget Sound thereby reducing the chances of being raided by enemy tribes passing in canoes. According to Waterman (ca. 1920), Shilshole was used as a "highway" by Puget Sound groups traveling to Lake Washington where they were able to access Sammamish Lake via the Sammamish River. Thompson (1988:13) states that "the route from

Puget Sound through Shilshole to Lake Washington was a main route of travel and it was also regarded by the Indians as a watershed. As such, Shilshole constituted a "political unit." The Shilshole people along with other bands along the "highway" formed a band known as the "Lake People" who, with šilšul as their capital, controlled access to saltwater. The village had ties to saltwater peoples as well as peoples in other drainages and therefore had access to imported and exotic goods, possession of which constituted wealth and prestige both prehistorically and during the ethnographic period (Ames and Maschner 1999).

The Duwamish peoples were signatories to the Treaty of Point Elliot in 1855, but the United States did not provide a reservation for them. Instead of providing a reservation for the Duwamish peoples, they were directed to move to other reservations. These included the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, the Tulalip Reservation, and the Port Madison Indian Reservation at Suquamish. The contemporary Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Suquamish Tribe and Tulalip Tribe count many Duwamish descendents among their members. Other Duwamish descendents are members of the Duwamish tribe that is currently not federally recognized. Their most recent bid for recognition was denied in 2001 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2007).

The exact location of šilšul is unknown, but it was located somewhere in contemporary Ballard. "The village was situated on north side of Salmon bay, in the present Ballard district of Seattle" (Waterman ca.1920:45-46, Figure 3). According to Wandrey (1975:51), there was a burial ground "just west" of the Great Northern Railroad Trestle (currently the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad trestle). The location of the burial ground supports the Waterman (ca. 1920) location of the village, since the burial ground would have been near or adjacent to the village. In further support of the location of the village, as depicted in Figure 3, Wandrey (1975) stated that during the historic period Native peoples continued to camp on the hill near the railroad bridge. This group would return every year to fish, and to collect and process clams and salmon.

Other ethnographic place names in the vicinity of the project APE included šišul which means "shoving a thread through a bead, threading or inserting something" which refers to the way "the narrow estuary invades the shoreline" (Waterman ca. 1920:45; Figure 2). The place name refers to Salmon Bay. TcÉ dkedad, which means "lying curled on a pillow", is applied to a promontory at the entrance to Salmon Bay where the sand spit "curled around itself." According to Waterman's informants (ca. 1920:55) it was a "fine place to dig clams." šilšulucid is applied to the mouth of Salmon Bay (Figure 3). No Lushootseed orthography is given by Hilbert et al. (2001) for a place name meaning "a small bush with white flowers and berries", located southwest of the west end of Segment 3 on the south side of Salmon Bay (Figure 3). Bətətdaq, meaning "a kind of supernatural power" or "a ritual", is within the APE at the west end of Segment 3 (Waterman ca. 1920; Hilbert et al. 2001). Bətətdaq referred to a supernatural power that:

gave specialists the ability to travel to the "land of the dead" or "ghostland" the home of spirits awaiting rebirth to this world. The spirit doctor and his crew of helpers, in a special bətətdaq ceremony involving the placement of carved figures and a model canoe, traveled to the land of the dead to return to dying individuals souls that had recently departed this world (Thompson 1988:12).

Some Shilshole Indians refused to move to reservations as stipulated by the 1855 treaty and continued to live in their traditional village, šilšul, on the north side of Salmon Bay. During the 1800s, they resided in small shacks built of materials purchased through the sale of clams and fish to Euroamerican settlers. Residents of the Salmon Bay settlement also traveled to the Puyallup Valley to pick hops during harvesting season (Thompson 1988). The Salmon Bay settlement remained until the Corps of Engineers began construction of the locks in 1912 and the settlement was vacated. The last remaining Shilshole Indian in Ballard was Salmon Bay Charlie. Salmon Bay Charlie's house was located on the south side of the bay across from the original village. Because the house was not in the path of the locks construction, Salmon Bay Charlie and his wife Madelline were able to remain until 1914. In 1914, Madelline died and Salmon Bay Charlie was removed to a reservation (Thompson 1988:15).

### 2.3.4 Euroamerican History

The first Euroamericans to file Donation Lands Claims on the shoreline and around Salmon Bay between 1854 and 1856 were Ira C. Utter, J. Carr, Edmund Carr, Henry Smith, B.H. Pierce and Osborn Hall (Bagley 1929, United States Surveyor General 1856a). Ira Utter filed a 156-acre Donation Land Claim in Sections 11 and 12 (Figure 3). When Osborn Hall left Salmon Bay, he sold his claim to Utter. Figure 2 shows Utter's claim including a cultivated field and building north of Segment 1. Although Utter became friendly with the native Shilshole peoples, this did not prevent him from losing his home and belongings during the Indian War of 1855-1856. In a claim filed against the United States government for his losses, Utter listed a 16 x 20 ft cabin, 200 bushels of potatoes, a canoe, furniture, cooking utensils and tools for a total loss of \$637.25 (Reinartz 1988:17). By 1875, Utter had recovered from the loss and was the largest land owner in the vicinity of Salmon Bay with a total of 820 acres (Reinartz 1988:17).

A group of Seattle businessmen acquired the 700-acre Farmdale Homestead, which would become Ballard, in 1882. The West Coast Improvement Company consolidated Farmdale Homestead with other lands it owned in 1887 and platted it into 73 parcels as Gilman Park. Partners in the West Coast Improvement Company included John Leary, Thomas Burke, Boyd J. Tallman, and company manager William Ballard (Potter 1976: section 8 page 1). Captain William Ballard ran a popular sternwheeler, the *Zephyr*, between Seattle and Olympia and who owned 160-acres in the heart of present-day Ballard (Reinartz 1988). Eventually Gilman Park would take his name. Streets in and near the historic district still bear the names of Burke, Leary, and Tallman as well.

The key to its initial success was its proximity to both timber resources and both water and rail transportation. The lots along the waterfront immediately attracted lumber mills, including the Stimson Lumber Company and the Cedar Lumber Company, which operated in Ballard into the 1970s (Jochman 1975). Ballard grew quickly on the impetus of the sawmilling and fishing industry, the vast forests and fertile waters supplying both industries. The construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal served to further Ballard as a major center of industry. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Sanborn Map Company 1918, 1944) show that the APE remained largely industrial until the present, with few residential buildings. The surviving historic buildings along Ballard Avenue date from two major periods of growth between 1890 and 1930 (Potter 1976: section 8 page 1).

In 1885, Judge Thomas Burke, Daniel Gilman, and ten other investors established the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad (SLSE). Their intention was for the railroad to connect with the Canadian Transcontinental line, but construction never progressed past Arlington, Washington. Had this plan come to full fruition, it would have insured a secure transcontinental line, something that Seattle had been lacking (Bagley 1929:310). It did, however, serve as a major regional line connecting Puget Sound logging operations to their customers.

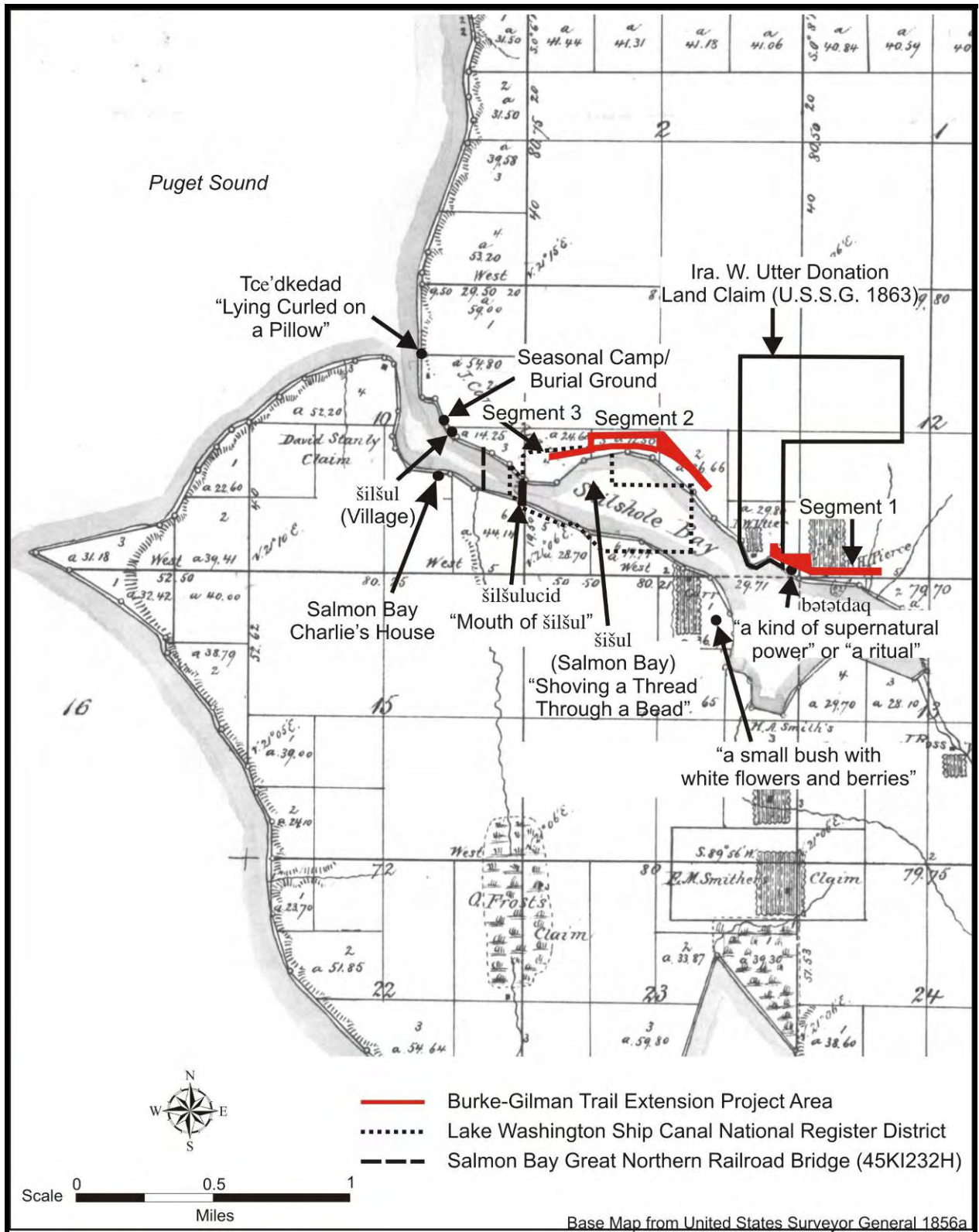
The extension of the railroads to the Pacific Coast in the 1880s coincided with an influx of Norwegians to Puget Sound, which reminded them of Norway. Although they settled throughout Washington, Ballard soon became known as a Scandinavian settlement. They worked in the fishing and maritime industries, opened stores, built homes, and pursued other methods of employment (Forsblad 2001).

The establishment of the SLSE provided transportation and encouraged Ballard's economic and industrial growth in the form of sawmills, lumber yards, factories and shipyards which could now export their goods by rail (Armbruster 1999:140). By 1895, Ballard had one of the largest shingle mill industries in the world (Kier and LeTourneau 2006:16). With a labor pool of 570 and an unemployment rate of zero, Ballard had one of the largest workforces of any west coast city. After the 1889 fire, Ballard supplied most of the lumber used to rebuild Seattle's business district (Jochman 1975). In addition to lumber businesses, Ballard attracted iron foundries, shipyards, drop forge works, wood pipe works, and a boiler works (Potter 1976: section 8 page 2).

Located at what became the center of the town's growing downtown core, the SLSE organizers named Farmdale's train station Ballard Junction. This remains the area of the Ballard Historic District to this day. When it incorporated as a municipality in 1890, the new city council changed the name to Ballard. The SLSE became bankrupt in 1896 and reorganized into the Seattle & International Railroad, which was incorporated into the Northern Pacific Railroad, Seattle Division, in 1898 (Armbruster 1999:140). Initially, spring water from a slope on the south side of Market Street supplied residents and industries with fresh water. However, by 1907 Ballard was the seventh largest city in the State of Washington. The spring could not sustain the municipality's rapid growth and the City of Seattle refused to sell water from its municipal water system to Ballard. That year, Ballard citizens approved annexation by Seattle (Kiers and LeTourneau 2006:15).

The completion of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1916 altered Salmon Bay significantly. The canal connected Puget Sound with Lake Washington, requiring significant changes to Salmon Bay. By the completion, locks and a spillway dam were constructed between Salmon Bay and Shilshole Bay, and the Fremont Cut was opened between Salmon Bay and Lake Union. The Fremont Cut now exists where a small, non-navigable stream that descended westward towards Salmon Bay from Lake Union once flowed (Kiers and LeTourneau 2006:17). The locks and dam are located on a former tidal inlet. In the years following the First World War, Ballard reached the high point of its development based upon its strategic position on the ship canal. The facilities were designated the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks in 1956. Naval and commercial craft, fishing boats and log rafts have used the locks throughout its history. By the 1970s, however, recreational watercraft comprised the majority of the traffic (Potter 1972, Potter 1976: section 8 page 2).





Use of the railroad line declined during the 1960s. After further mergers, the company became the Burlington Northern Railroad in 1970, before abandoning the line in 1971. The City of Seattle, University of Washington, and King County cooperated to purchase the first portions of the railroad right-of-way and begin construction of the Burke-Gilman Trail. The original 12.1 miles, from Tracy Owen Station in Kenmore to Seattle's Gas Works Park, opened in 1978. The trail was later extended west through the Fremont neighborhood and east to Redmond via the Sammamish River Trail. In 2003, the City of Seattle purchased the remainder of the Great Northern Railroad's (formerly the SLSE) right-of-way for the Burke-Gilman Trail (HistoryLink.org).

The Burke-Gilman Trail Expansion Project APE generally follows the historic Great Northern Railroad grade, and includes the area that was Ballard's original downtown core and is now the Ballard Historic District. It was developed primarily for industrial purposes between 1900 and 1950. Historic maps show industrial use of the project area interspersed with a few dwellings and cabins. Mill buildings and lumber storage areas were shown as either built on pilings, platforms or on planked areas indicating that the surface of the ground was beach or tideland and prone to inundation during high tide (Sanborn Map Company 1904, 1905, 1950). The railroad grade and vicinity would have been heavily filled to raise it well above the high tide.

## **2.4 Probabilities for Prehistoric, Ethnographic Period and Historic Archaeological Resources**

HRA developed probabilities for archaeological resources in the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE based on historic, environmental and geological data, as well as previously recorded archaeological sites and ethnographic place names.

### **2.4.1 Segment 1**

Segment 1 has a high probability for prehistoric, ethnographic period, historic Native American, and historic Euroamerican archaeological resources under fill soils. Segment 1 is on the old shoreline of Salmon Bay and also immediately adjacent to an ethnographic place name *bətətdaq* where spiritual ceremonies may have been performed during the prehistoric and ethnographic periods. Prior to 2,500 years ago, Segment 1 was on sloping ground adjacent to, or near the base of, Salmon Bay Valley. Prehistoric groups may have traveled through the valley to access marine resources in Puget Sound as well as hunted and gathered plants in the stream valley. Archaeological resources dating to before 2,500 years ago may consist of isolated stone or bone tools, including projectile points from hunting and lithic debris from manufacturing or sharpening tools. After 2,500 years ago, Segment 1 was adjacent to a productive intertidal zone that would have provided late prehistoric and ethnographic period people with a variety of shellfish and crustaceans as well as marine fish. Archaeological resources post-dating 2,500 years ago may include processing features such as stone pavements, ovens or hearths for processing shellfish, post and peg molds from fish drying racks and temporary shelters, as well as stone and bone tools, and carved figures from spiritual or healing ceremonies. Historic resources associated with Native American use of the area would include those listed above, with the possible addition of glass beads, metal implements and ammunition.



**Figure 4.** Burke Gilman Trail Extension Project, Segment 1. Area of proposed trail (view east).

The west end of Segment 1 is within the Donation Land Claim (DLC) of Ira C. Utter and continues through the south end of the DLC of B. H. Pierce to the east passing over an area where a possible building is depicted on the 1856 GLO map (Figure 3, United States Surveyor General 1856a, and Figure 4). Historic Euroamerican archaeological resources that may be present include the remnants of dumps and privies, possible residential buildings and agricultural buildings and/or structures. According to historic fire insurance maps (Sanborn Map Company 1918, 1944), Segment 1 was primarily industrial in nature and historic archaeological resources associated with this use may include personal items, architectural debris, and packing materials, as well as railroad spikes and metal fragments. These types of resources may be contained in disturbed or fill soils; if so, they would not be considered significant.

#### 2.4.2 Segment 2

Segment 2 (Figure 5) is on old shorelines of Salmon Bay and has a high probability for prehistoric, ethnographic period and historic Native American archaeological resources under fill soils. Segment 2 has a low probability for significant historic Euroamerican archaeological resources because land use was primarily industrial (Sanborn Map Company 1904, 1905 1918, 1944, 1950). Prehistoric, ethnographic period and historic Native American archaeological resources that may be present would be similar to those listed for Segment 1. Historic Euroamerican archaeological resources may include personal items, architectural debris and packing materials, as well as railroad spikes and metal fragments, among others.



**Figure 5.** Burke Gilman Trail Extension Project, portion of Segment 2. Trail extension will be adjacent to parking lot (view east).

### 2.4.3 Segment 3

The west end of Segment 3 is also on old shoreline of Salmon Bay. This area has a high probability for prehistoric, ethnographic period and historic Native American archaeological resources, and a low probability for significant historic Euroamerican archaeological resources, because land use was primarily industrial (Sanborn Map Company 1904, 1905 1918, 1944, 1950). The east end of Segment 3 would have been on uplands or low bluffs prior to 2,500 years ago. The west end of Segment 3 is situated within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of an ethnographic winter village and 0.25 mi (0.4 km) north of an ethnographic place name meaning "the mouth of Salmon Bay," a location that was heavily utilized for salmon fishing during the ethnographic and early historic periods. Like most of the Burke-Gilman Trail Project APE, the original ground surfaces have likely been modified and extensively filled. Prehistoric, ethnographic period, and historic Native American archaeological resources that may be present under fill would be similar to those listed for Segment 1, with the possible addition of shell middens. Historic Euroamerican archaeological resources may include personal items associated with industry, such as architectural debris and packing materials, as well as railroad spikes and metal fragments, among others. These items would most likely be isolated artifacts in disturbed or fill soils, and would probably not be significant.

## **3.0 Field Methods and Results**

### **3.1 Field Methods**

Field reconnaissance for both archaeological resources and historic buildings and structures was conducted on March 6, 2007. Additional field reconnaissance for historic buildings was conducted on May 7, 2008.

#### **3.1.1 Archaeological Resources**

HRA archaeologist Gretchen Kaehler conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE which consisted of walking the length of Segments 1, 2, and 3, examining topography and exposed ground surfaces, recording observations, and taking photographs. The purpose of the survey was to identify paved and otherwise inaccessible areas that may require archaeological monitoring based on background research and the extent of historical and modern disturbance.

#### **3.1.2 Historic Buildings and Structures**

Historians utilized the King County Assessor's Office website to identify previously unrecorded buildings greater than 25 years of age, the threshold for listing a property in the City of Seattle Landmarks Register. In addition, HRA historians consulted the City of Seattle Landmarks Registry to determine whether any listed properties were within, or adjacent to, the APE.

After completing this background research, HRA architectural historian Ann Gillespie conducted pedestrian surveys of the APE on March 6, 2007 and May 7, 2008 and visually assessed these buildings and/or structures during the fieldwork. Ms. Gillespie photographed and assessed the physical integrity and eligibility of each building for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Washington Heritage Register (WHR). The buildings were also assessed for possible listing in the Landmarks Register for the City of Seattle Landmarks Register (CSLR).

### **3.2 Field Results**

#### **3.2.1 Archaeological Resources**

Most of the APE is on altered and/or modified surfaces such as the railroad grade (Figure 6 and 7) or on improved surfaces (Figure 8). No archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.



**Figure 6.** Railroad grade in Segment 3 that will become paved trail (view east).



**Figure 7.** Roadway in Segment 1 in the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE. This area will become part of Burke-Gilman Trail (view east).



**Figure 8.** Area of proposed trail in Segment 2 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project (view east).

### 3.2.2 Historic Buildings and Structures

A total of 28 buildings were inventoried in the APE and evaluated with reference to NRHP and WHR eligibility criteria (Table 3). Washington State Historic Property Inventory Forms (HPIs) were prepared for the buildings evaluated (Appendix A). Ten buildings were located in Segment 1, 15 buildings were contained in Segment 2, and the remaining three buildings were in Segment 3. Segment 2 is adjacent to the Ballard Avenue Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is also a City of Seattle Landmark District. However, none of the buildings within the APE are within either district.

HRA also evaluated the railroad grade that the trail will follow. The City of Seattle owns the grade and the Ballard Terminal Railroad Company owns the rails and holds a 99 year lease on the rails.

#### *National Register of Historic Places*

The criteria for listing a property in the NRHP:

- A. Property is at least 50 years old; possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and meet at least one of the following criteria outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. Buildings under 50 years old may be eligible for listing in the NRHP if they are exceptional or rare examples of specific architectural styles or have exceptional historic significance.
  
- B. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns or our history; or

- C. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- D. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- E. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### *Washington Heritage Register*

The criteria for listing properties in the WHR appear below (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 2007):

- A. A building, site, structure or object must be at least 50 years old. If newer, the resource should have documented exceptional significance.
- B. The resource should have a high to medium level of integrity, i.e. it should retain important character defining features from its historic period of construction.
- C. The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state or federal level.

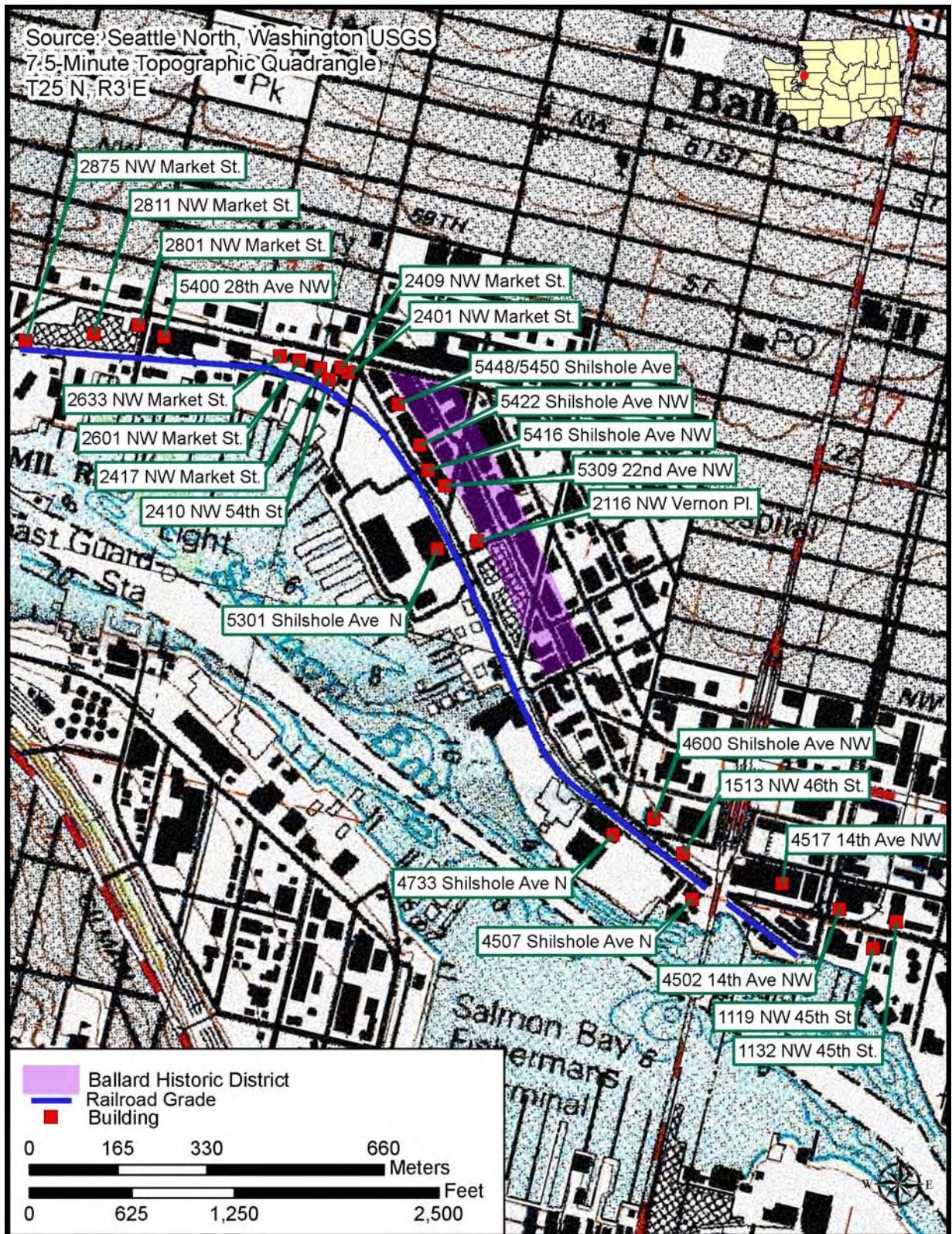
### *City of Seattle Landmarks Register*

The criteria for listing historic properties in the City of Seattle Landmarks Register are listed below:

In order to be designated, the building, object, or site must be at least 25 years old and must meet at least one of the six criteria for designation outlined in the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Ordinance ([SMC 25.12.350](#)):

- A. It is the location of, or is associated in a significant way with, a historic event with a significant effect upon the community, City, state, or nation.
- B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the City, state, or nation
- C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, City, state or nation.
- D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or a method of construction.
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.
- F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or the City.





**Figure 9.** Map showing locations of Historic Buildings and the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad grade evaluated within the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE.

**Table 3.** Summary of Historic Resources Evaluated within Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE.

Building(s)/Address	Year Built/ Renovated	Segment	Intact	Eligibility Recommendations		
				NRHP <sup>1</sup>	WHR <sup>2</sup>	CSLR <sup>3</sup>
Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad grade along southwest side of Shilshole Ave	1885	1-3	No	Yes	Yes	n/a
Buildings (2) 1119 NW 45th St	1949, 1961	1	No	No	No	No
Building 1132 NW 45th St	1910/1918	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building 4502 14th Ave NW	1940-1942	1	Yes	No	No	No
Buildings (2) 4517 14th Ave NW	Building #1: 1906-1948 Building #2: 1957	1	Yes	No	No	No
Building 1513 NW 46th St	1900	1	No	No	No	No
Buildings (2) 4507 Shilshole Ave NW	Building #1: 1949 Building #2: 1959	1	No	No	No	No
Building 4600 Shilshole Ave NW	1947	1	No	No	No	No
Building 4733 Shilshole Ave NW	1959	1	Yes	No	No	No
Building 5301 Shilshole Ave NW	1959	2	Yes	No	No	No
Building 2116 NW Vernon Place	1912	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building 5309 22nd Ave NW	1927	2	No	No	No	No
Building 5416 Shilshole Ave NW	1933	2	No	No	No	No
Building 5422 Shilshole Ave NW	1941	2	Yes	No	No	No
Buildings (2) 5448/5450 Shilshole Ave NW	Building #1: 1910 Building #2: 1928	2	No	No	No	No
Building 2401 NW Market St	1960	2	No	No	No	No
Building 2409 NW Market St	1950	2	Yes	No	No	No
Building 2410 NW 54th St	ca. 1920	2	No	No	No	No
Building 2417 NW Market St	1945	2	Yes	No	No	No
Building 2601 NW Market St	1943/1950	2	Yes	No	No	No
Buildings (2) 2633 NW Market St	Building #1: 1959 Building #2: 1968	2	Yes	No	No	No
Building 5400 28th Ave NW	1962	2	Yes	No	No	No
Building 2801 NW Market St	1949/1953, 1957, 1959	3	No	No	No	No

Building(s)/Address	Year Built/ Renovated	Segment	Intact	Eligibility Recommendations		
				NRHP <sup>1</sup>	WHR <sup>2</sup>	CSLR <sup>3</sup>
Building 2811 NW Market St	1946	3	No	No	No	No
Building 2875 NW Market St	1932/1947, 1948, 1962	3	No	No	No	No

<sup>1</sup>NRHP-National Register of Historic Places

<sup>2</sup>WHR-Washington Heritage Register

<sup>3</sup>CSLR-City of Seattle Landmarks Register

### *Segment 1*

A total of eleven buildings were inventoried in Segment 1. The buildings at 1119 NW 45th Street (1 of 2), 1513 NW 46th Street, 4507 Shilshole Ave NW (2), and 4600 Shilshole Ave NW do not retain integrity. The shed-roofed building at 1119 NW 45th Street appears to be a gabled building, cut longitudinally, as no shed roofed buildings appear among the files at Puget Sound Regional Archives. The windows of the various elevations are inconsistent with each other and in some cases within the same elevation, indicating that many are not original. The building at 1513 NW 46th Street was originally a residential building. Porches on the north and south elevations that appeared in tax photos were removed and the building is now connected to the modern building adjacent to it. Separate property owners constructed the two buildings at 4507 Shilshole Avenue NW. A subsequent purchaser acquired both and connected them at the second story. The building at 4600 Shilshole Avenue NW has undergone extensive changes to the south elevation that included changes to the overall plan of the building.

The buildings at 1119 NW 45th St (2 of 2), 4502 14th Avenue NW, 4517 14th Avenue NW (2), 4733 Shilshole Avenue NW appear to retain their integrity but do not meet the criteria for the NRHP, WHR, or SCLR because they are not outstanding examples of an architectural style and have no known association with significant events or persons. The buildings at 4517 14th Avenue NW were demolished subsequent to completion of this survey. The building at 1132 NW 45th Street was the office for the Seattle Boiler Works from 1912 to 1938. Though the manufacturing plant is not extant, this appears to be one of the oldest surviving buildings associated with Ballard's industrial origins. Despite the impaired integrity of setting, association, and feeling caused by the absence of the manufacturing plant and its setting in relatively recent construction, HRA recommends that the office building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with Ballard's industrial roots, of which it appears to be one of the oldest extant examples.

Construction of the Ballard Bridge in 1917 required moving the original railroad grade, but other portions of it within Segment 1 appear to be the corridor and grade constructed for the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad in 1885. Where intact, HRA recommends that the former Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad grade is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### *Segment 2*

A total of 15 buildings were inventoried in Segment 2. Five of the 15 buildings are under 50 years of age. While they were included in the inventory because they were old enough to be

eligible for the CSLR, HRA evaluated their eligibility for all registers. The buildings at 5309 22nd Avenue NW, 5416 Shilshole Avenue NW, 5448/5450 Shilshole Avenue NW(2), 2401 NW Market Street, and 2410 NW 54th Street do not retain integrity. Most of the upper story windows of the building at 5309 22nd Avenue NW may be original, but the visible windows of the lower story do not appear to be. The pedestrian entry door and the garage doors, in both the east and southwest elevations, are not consistent with the age of the building or tax photos. The windows of the building at 5416 Shilshole Avenue NW do not appear to be original and at least some of the cladding appears to have been changed. The buildings at 5448/5450 Shilshole Avenue NW have undergone numerous changes to the plan, cladding, and windows. The windows of the building at 2401 NW Market Street may be original, but the cladding is not. The plan and cladding of the building at 2410 NW 54th Street appear to be original, but the windows and doors do not.

The buildings at 5301 Shilshole Avenue NW, 5422 Shilshole Avenue NW, 2409 NW Market Street, 2417 NW Market Street, 2601 NW Market Street, 2633 NW Market Street, and 5400 28th Avenue NW appear to retain their integrity but do not meet the criteria for the NRHP, WHR, or SCLR because they are not outstanding examples of an architectural style, and have no known association with significant events or persons. Only one building in this segment, the Stimson Lumber Company Office located at 2116 NW Vernon Place, is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP, WHR, and CSLR. The building is significant because it is the work of a regionally important architect and is associated with the C.D. Stimson family and Ballard's historic lumber industry. The C.D. Stimson Mill was one of the most successful in Ballard and played a large role in Ballard's industrial development. The Stimson family and their descendants used the wealth generated by the mill to foster economic growth, philanthropic organizations, and projects that contributed to the history of Ballard.

The portions of the railroad located within this segment of the APE are likely to be the corridor and grade constructed for the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad in 1885. Where intact, HRA recommends that the former Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad grade is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### *Segment 3*

A total of three historic buildings were inventoried in Segment 3. The buildings at 2801 NW Market Street, 2811 NW Market Street, and 2875 NW Market Street do not retain their integrity and are not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP, WHR, or CSLR. The cladding of the building at 2801 NW Market Street is not original. The windows and cladding of the building at 2811 NW Market Street are not original. The function of this group of buildings changed from industrial to retail during the past decade. This conversion required extensive changes to the interiors of the buildings. The building at 2875 NW Market Street was moved to this location after construction. It underwent remodeling during the 1940s and 1960s, including several additions.

The portions of the railroad located within this segment of the APE appear to be the corridor and grade constructed for the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad in 1885. Where intact, HRA recommends that the former Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad grade is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

## 4.0 Conclusions

SVR Design Company retained HRA, Inc. on behalf of SDOT to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project. The current project would extend the Burke-Gilman Trail system from 11th Avenue NW to the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks.

No known archaeological sites are located within the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE and no archaeological resources were identified during fieldwork. However, based on archival research, examination of geological, ethnographic, and historic data as well as the results of previous archaeological surveys adjacent to and in the vicinity of the APE, some segments of the APE have a higher probability than others of containing significant prehistoric and ethnographic archaeological resources that may be impacted during project construction excavation. All segments of the APE lie adjacent to or on old shorelines of Salmon Bay. Ethnographic place names, villages and camps have been recorded within or in the vicinity of all segments of the APE.

Fill deposits have been recorded at varying depths in areas west of the APE, the deepest in excess of 4 ft (1.2 m) (Roedel et al. 2004). Depths of fill within the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE have not been defined and locations of deeply excavated utilities, such as stormwater vaults, have not been determined. As such, construction excavation elements of the Burke-Gilman Trail Expansion Project that would penetrate fill soils have the possibility to directly impact prehistoric and ethnographic period archaeological resources on old shorelines and terraces, depending on the depths of fill in the APE. Historic fill can seal and protect archaeological deposits. Prehistoric, ethnographic period and early historic period archaeological resources that could be eligible for listing in the NRHP may be extant under historic period fill.

A total of 28 historic buildings and/or structures were identified within the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE. One building in Segment 1, the Seattle Boiler Works Office at 1132 NW 45th Street, and one building in Segment 2, the C.D. Stimson Lumber Company Office at 2116 NW Vernon Place, are recommended as eligible for the NRHP, WHR, and the CSLR. The former Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad grade, where it is intact within the APE, is recommended eligible for the NRHP and WHR.

### 4.1 Potential Effects of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project

#### 4.1.1 Segment 1

##### *Archaeological Resources*

Construction elements of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension project, such as excavations for drainage, stormwater vaults, and lighting that may penetrate fill soils to native soils, could affect unknown prehistoric, ethnographic period or historic archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP or WHR.

##### *Historic Buildings and Structures*

Because ground disturbance will be minimal and confined to the street and right-of-way in front of the building, project construction should not directly or indirectly affect the Seattle

Boiler Works building at 1132 NW 45th Street that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP, WHR, and SCLR. Though construction of the trail will take place within the historic corridor of the former Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad, which is recommended eligible for the NRHP and WHR, the minimal ground disturbance should not constitute an adverse effect.

#### 4.1.2 Segment 2

##### *Archaeological Resources*

Construction elements of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension project, such as excavations for drainage, stormwater vaults, and lighting that may penetrate fill soils to native soils, could directly affect unknown prehistoric, ethnographic period or historic archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP or WHR.

##### *Historic Buildings and Structures*

Because ground disturbance will be minimal and confined to the street and right-of-way in front of the building, project construction should not directly or indirectly affect the C.D. Stimson building at 2116 NW Vernon Place that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP, WHR, and SCLR. Though construction of the trail will take place within the historic corridor of the former Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad, which is recommended eligible for the NRHP and WHR, the minimal ground disturbance should not constitute an adverse effect.

#### 4.1.3 Segment 3

##### *Archaeological Resources*

Construction elements of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension project, such as excavations for drainage, stormwater vaults, and lighting that may penetrate fill soils to native soils, could directly affect unknown prehistoric, ethnographic period or historic archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP or WHR.

##### *Historic Buildings and Structures*

No historic buildings and/or structures that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or WHR were identified in Segment 3. Though construction of the trail will take place within the historic corridor of the former Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad, which is recommended eligible for the NRHP and WHR, the minimal ground disturbance should not constitute an adverse effect.

## 4.2 Recommendations

There is a high probability for prehistoric, ethnographic period, and historic period Native American archaeological resources in all segments of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE. In addition to the above, Segment 1 has a high probability for historic Euroamerican archaeological resources. Depths of fill in the APE are undocumented, and historic fill may have sealed and protected intact archaeological resources that may be extant on native soils. Historic buildings and/or structures that may be eligible for listing in federal, state, and/or local registers will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project because work on the trail will be confined to the street and right-of-way. Only two historic properties were identified, the

Seattle Boiler Works Office at 1132 45th Street NW and the C.D. Stimson Office Building. The Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project will not alter the character or use of these properties.

Therefore, HRA only extends recommendations for archaeological resources.

#### 4.2.1 Segment 1

A professional archaeologist should monitor ground disturbing activities that may penetrate beneath fill soils (e.g. stormwater vaults that may be excavated to 8 ft (2.4 m).)

#### 4.2.2 Segment 2

A professional archaeologist should monitor ground disturbing activities that penetrate beneath fill soils (e.g. stormwater vaults that may be excavated to 8 ft (2.4 m).)

#### 4.2.3 Segment 3

A professional archaeologist should monitor ground disturbing activities that penetrate beneath fill soils (e.g. stormwater vaults that may be excavated to 8 ft (2.4 m).)

In addition, HRA recommends that after consultation with the DAHP and the affected tribes, SDOT should develop a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that would address construction monitoring and unanticipated discoveries.

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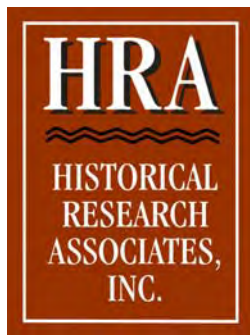
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**Appendix A**  
Historic Property Inventory Forms

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**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1119 NW 45 St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-1

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Ballard Diver's Institute

Property Address: 1119 NW 45 St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R03E 1/4 Sec 37 1/4 1/4 Sec SW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 547127 Northing: 5278831

Tax No./Parcel No. 0467000075 Plat/Block/Lot Ballard Tide Lands/3 &/1-11 Supplemental Map(s) Acreage 4.09

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Ballard Diver's Institute Owner Address: 1119 NW 45th St City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Braced Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Slight Changes to other: Vernacular

Changes to windows: Moderate Other (specify):

View of North and West Elevations taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Form/Type

Industrial

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1119 NW 45 St, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Rolled</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Manufacturing/Industry</u>	<b>Other</b>
--	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1943  
**Architect:**  
**Builder:**  
**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

These buildings were constructed during the early 1940s for use as storage. Though the property has changed hands several times, the buildings are still used as storage spaces. Though they retain integrity of location, changes made by the owners impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to these and the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. This building is not known to be associated with events or persons who played significant roles in the history of the area. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

These two wood-frame building are storage buildings built in the vernacular style. There are no distinctive architectural details and both buildings have been extensively altered over time. The first building has a single pitch roof. There are two pedestrian entry doors in the west elevation. Rough sawn boards clad the west elevation, the doors are metal, and the windows of the west elevation do not match the windows of the north elevation. The cladding of the remainder of the building is shiplap. The tax records for this parcel show no shed-roofed buildings. This building may have been a front gable building that was cut in half longitudinally. The second story of the west elevation has six pairs of three over three over three windows. The first story has a pedestrian door near the north end of the building and one near the south end of the building. Access to each of these doors is via stairs. At the north end of the building, a short staircase leads to NW 45th Street. At the south end, a longer staircase leads to the ground. The ground floor has a pedestrian door and four sets of three double-hung three over three over three over three windows. Two sets of these windows are under an overhang. The second building is gabled. It is clad primarily in shiplap. Large portions of the north elevation covered with plywood may have been windows at some point in the past. There are no entry doors visible in the north or east elevations

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

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King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

Additional Photos for:

at 1119 NW 45 St, Seattle, WA 98107



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of North Elevation

taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1132 NW 45th St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-2

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Seattle Boiler Works

Property Address: 1132 NW 45th St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 37 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 547157 Northing: 5278888

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2768303415

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park Addition/174/POR

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.66

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
Hopkins Ballard LLC

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Post and Beam

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Industrial

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):



View of West and South Elevations

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1132 NW 45th St, Seattle, WA 98107

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Wood - Horizontal Tongue and G</u> <u>Metal - Corrugated</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1910/1918

Study Unit	Other
<u>Manufacturing/Industry</u>	

Architect:

Builder:

Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building served as the office for Seattle Boiler Works between 1912 and 1938. Paul Hopkins emigrated to the United States from England in 1880. He and his wife Isabella lived in Illinois and Michigan during their early years in the country. The family first appeared in the Seattle City Directory in 1891, along with an advertisement for the Salmon Bay Marine Boiler Works, of which Paul was listed as proprietor. By 1897, the directory listed the company as the Ballard Boiler Works, operated by Paul Hopkins and Son. Several of Paul and Isabella's children worked for the company. Edward Hopkins served as vice president, E. Isabella Hopkins as secretary and treasurer, and Frank F. Hopkins as a boilermaker. The company operated on Shilsohole Avenue near 24th Street. It is likely that the locks displaced it, since their construction began in 1911, the last year during which the company is listed at that location. In 1912, the company name changed to Seattle Boiler works, Frank assumed the presidency, and the location changed to 45th Street. It operated at that location until 1938, when it moved to East Marginal Way. The company, headed by Frank H. Hopkins, still operates in that area. Frank F. Hopkins retained ownership of this property after the company moved and a family trust owns it today. Though this section of Ballard is still predominantly industrial, few of the historic industrial buildings are extant. The property card lists a 1918 renovation, but this building appears to have undergone no significant alterations since then. Though it retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, the lack of extant context impairs the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of an architectural style. Despite the impaired integrity of setting, association, and feeling, HRA recommends that this building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with Ballard's industrial roots, of which it appears to be one of the oldest extant examples.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This two-story front-gabled post and beam building was constructed in 1910 and remodeled in 1918. The fenestration of the façade consists of one door, on the right side under a full-width porch, and two windows evenly placed near the top of the building. The cladding is dark-stained clapboard siding. The readily apparent ends of the boards and the unevenness of the color may indicate areas where the cladding has been altered over the life of the building. However, they may only be indicative of cheap materials and a long period of neglect.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

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- King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PVviewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PVviewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.
- King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.
- McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1132 NW 45th St, Seattle, WA 98107

R.L. Polk & Company. Seattle City Directories 1890-1950. On file at Seattle Public Library, Hugh and Jane Ferguson Seattle Room.

Additional Photos for:

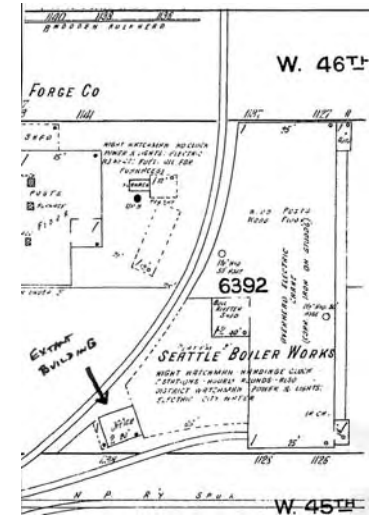
at 1132 NW 45th St, Seattle, WA 98107



View of west elevation taken 6/10/1937

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: courtesy of Puget Sound Regional Archives property card



View of detail of 1917 Sanborn Map.

taken 1/1/2017

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments: Courtesy of Seattle Public Library and Sanborn Map Company.

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 4502 14th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-3

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Millican of Washington, Inc.

Property Address: 4502 14th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R03E 1/4 Sec 37 1/4 1/4 Sec SE Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 547051 Northing: 5278886

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2768303390

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park Addition/174/20-24

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.49

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespe

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Millican of Washington Owner Address: 4502 14th Ave NW City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Braced Frame

Changes to plan: Slight Changes to interior: Unknown Style  
Changes to original cladding: Slight Changes to other: Vernacular  
Changes to windows: Slight Other (specify):

Form/Type  
Commercial



View of South Elevation taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 4502 14th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Drop Siding</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u>
--	---	--	--------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Study Unit**  **Other**

Manufacturing/Industry

**Date Of Construction:** 1940,1942

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building retains integrity of location, but changes made by the owners impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to this building and the neighboring buildings impairs the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. This building is not known to be associated with events or persons who played significant roles in the history of the area. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-story building has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The façade is the north elevation. It was constructed in 1940 and expanded in 1942. According to a floor plan drawn shortly after construction, there are several offices of varying sizes, two bathrooms, a vault, and a furnace room. The small windows on the south side of the building, near the east end, are compatible with the placement of the bathrooms. All of the other windows are consistent in height. The cladding and roofline appear in accord with tax record photographs from the 1940s. The size and placement of the windows is consistent with these photographs, but the current windows appear to be replacements.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

**at 4502 14th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107**



**View of South Elevation taken 3/28/2007**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 4517 14th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-4

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Color Tech

Property Address: 4517 14th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 37 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546939 Northing: 5278908

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2768303245

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park Addition/173/1-22

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage  
2.34

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
DRD Company

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Concrete - Poured

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Industrial

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):

View of East Elevation Building #1

taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 4517 14th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Study Unit	Other
<u>Manufacturing/Industry</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1906, 1957  
Architect: A. J. Mahoney  
Builder:  
Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

There are two buildings on this parcel. Building #1 was a luggage factory and building #2 was a plastics factory. Both buildings retain integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to these and the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. Neither building is known to be associated with significant persons or event. They are not outstanding examples of any architectural style. Building #1 is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect. Though one of A.J. Mahoney's commissions is on the National Register and one is on the City of Seattle Landmarks Register, he is not considered a master architect or craftsman. HRA recommends that neither of these buildings is eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

The original portion of building #1, the long end-gabled section on 46th Street NW, was constructed in 1906. The remainder of the building, which is a low rectangular addition extending nearly to 45th Street NW, was constructed in 1946. With the exception of the roof, the entire building is concrete block or poured concrete. The addition features concrete pilasters. There is one set of wooden doors near the southeast corner of the building. All other visible doors, in both the south and east facades, are metal replacements and all visible windows in the same facades are replacement windows with aluminum frames.

A. J. Mahoney designed building #2, completed in 1957. It is a factory building with no main entrance or façade. Its southernmost 50 feet are nearly twice the height of the rest of the structure. There is a loading bay door in the south elevation and there a pedestrian door in the north elevation. There are no visible windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

**at 4517 14th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107**



**View of South Elevation Building #2**

**taken 3/6/2007**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**



**View of South and East Elevations Building #2**

**taken 3/6/2007**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1513 NW 46th St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-5

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Mac's

Property Address: 1513 NW 46th St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T26R03E Section 37 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546751 Northing: 5278918

Tax No./Parcel No. 2768400020 Plat/Block/Lot Gilman Park Addition residential/none/Res2 Supplemental Map(s) Acreage .13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Edward and Faye Garneau

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip: Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Plan: Square No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Post and Beam

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Single Family

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):



View of North Elevation

taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1513 NW 46th St, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>CommunityPlanning/Development</u>	<b>Other</b>
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**Date Of Construction:** 1900  
**Architect:**  
**Builder:**  
**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building served as a single-family residence for at least a few decades, though the neighborhood was industrial even then. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. It retains integrity of location. Because a subsequent owner has attached an industrial building to this house and altered the cladding of the house, the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are impaired. Changes to the neighborhood impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. HRA recommends that the building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-story, pyramidal-roofed building was constructed ca. 1900. Tax photos from 1924 show a stovepipe at the apex of the roof. The house had porches on the north and south elevations, one of which was partially enclosed. In 1994, the owners constructed a building immediately adjacent to this one and connected the two buildings. The appearance of the existing building was altered to match the new building, which included changing the cladding and adding a metal panel that extends vertically above the wall surface of the north elevation and somewhat obscures the hipped roof. The visible windows and doors have been replaced and an awning was installed above the entry door.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

**at** 1513 NW 46th St, Seattle, WA 98107



**View of** North Elevation **taken** 3/6/2007

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 4507 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-6

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Mandrakes Antiques Warehouse/Diner Ware

Property Address: 4507 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 37 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546786 Northing: 5278841

Tax No./Parcel No.  
0467000385

Plat/Block/Lot  
Ballard Tide Lands/6 &/29 thru 35

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
3.02

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
Branchflower Marina

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Concrete - Poured

Changes to plan: Slight

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Form/Type

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):

Industrial



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 4507 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Manufacturing/Industry</u>	<b>Other</b>
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**Date Of Construction:** 1949-1959  
**Architect:**  
**Builder:**  
**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

Two buildings on this parcel are located along Shilshole Ave NW. The first building, located next to the Ballard Bridge and constructed in 1949, was originally a warehouse and chemical plant. A subsequent conversion made the entire building warehouse space. The second building, located west of the first and constructed in 1959, was originally a warehouse and factory. The King County Assessor's office now lists it as a seafood processing building. These buildings have no known association with significant persons or events. They are not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and are not outstanding examples of any architectural style. Though they retain integrity of location, changes made by the owners impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to these and the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. HRA recommends that neither building is eligible for the National Register, Washington Heritage Register, or the City of Seattle Landmarks Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

The first building has a row of clerestory windows providing light to the second story. The north elevation also includes a loading dock door near the west end of the building and a pedestrian door near the east end of the building. A ramp descending to a loading bay is located between the buildings. A narrow projection from the first building provides some protection from the weather. On the eastern end of the building, the second story of the second building hangs over the first story by approximately six feet. The second building also has a row of windows that provides light to the second story, but in this case, the windows are approximately twice the height of the clerestory windows of the first building. The windows take up more than 90 percent of the width of the façade and are three panes in height. The middle pane is taller than the panes above and below it. The remainder of the fenestration of the north elevation consists of one window located approximately two feet from the eastern end of the first story, a loading dock door approximately three feet west of this window, and three windows. The eastern edge of the first is approximately one foot from the western edge of the loading bay door. The spaces between the first and second windows and the second and third windows are equal – both approximately two feet. The western edge of the third window is approximately two and a half feet from the western end of the building. All of these windows are equal in size and each is, like the second story windows, divided into three sections vertically. Unlike the second story windows the first story windows are further divided into smaller panes. The upper section consists of two side-by-side panes. The middle section has two panes over two panes and the lower section consists of two side-by-side panes. A pedestrian door providing access to a below-road-grade level of the building is located immediately to the west of the loading bay door. This pedestrian door is directly below the first window west of the larger door and the window and pedestrian door are of equal width.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 4600 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-7

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Stewart's Marine

Property Address: 4600 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R03E 1/4 Sec 11 1/4 1/4 Sec SE Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546684 Northing: 5278968

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2767702295

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park/69/22-23

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.17

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Larry E. Stewart Owner Address: 4600 Shilshole Ave NW City/State/Zip: Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status: Survey/Inventory Comments:

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Moderate Changes to other: Vernacular

Changes to windows: Moderate Other (specify):



View of South Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Form/Type

Commercial



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 4600 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Brick - Stretcher Bond</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Date Of Construction:** 1947

**Study Unit** **Other**

Commerce

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building began as a cabinet shop, became an auto repair shop for a time, and is now a store that sells marine supplies. It retains integrity of location, but the changes made as the function of the building changed impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to this and neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. There is no known association between this building and significant persons or events. The building is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-story building has a flat roof. The shape of the building conforms to the street in front of it. Thus, the western portion of the south elevation is not perpendicular to the side walls. Based on historic photos, the façade setback originally consisted of walls at right angles to each other. A horizontal projection formed a canopy over the front steps and connected these walls. A subsequent renovation added a vertical shiplap wall approximately three feet in height that creates a surface above the storefront that is parallel to the sidewalk. Below this shiplap wall, the portion of the façade that is not occupied by windows bears a brick veneer. The entry door is located in the angled portion of the façade and is approximately two feet above the sidewalk. In order to maximize use of the lot and provide a canopy that protects the front door from the weather, the steps leading to the entry door are recessed into the façade. This feature also creates the space for large single-pane display windows to the left of the entry door. The area to the right of the entry door is perpendicular to the side walls. Two three foot wide sections of glass blocks make up the bottom of this part of the wall, from a point equal in elevation with the front door and about three feet in height. These sections are seven blocks high and nine blocks wide. There are single-pane windows above both sections of glass block.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Seattle Cedar Company

at 4733 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-8

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Seattle Cedar Company

Common Name: Ballard Mill & Marina

Property Address: 4733 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SE Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546618 Northing: 5278922

Tax No./Parcel No. 0467000335 Plat/Block/Lot Ballard Tide Lands/ 6 &/1 thru 28 Supplemental Map(s) Acreage 13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Ballard Mill & Marina Owner Address: 4733 Shilshole Ave NW City/State/Zip: Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Current Use: Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Slight Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Vernacular

Changes to windows: Moderate Other (specify):



View of West and North Elevations taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Seattle Cedar Company

at 4733 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

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<b>Cladding</b> <u>Metal - Corrugated</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Metal - Corrugated</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Front Gable</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Study Unit**  **Other**

Manufacturing/Industry

**Date Of Construction:** 1959

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Seattle Cedar Company constructed this building in 1959 and used it for dry sorting and storage of their crane. It is now a warehouse. This building is less than 50 years old and is not historically or architecturally exceptional. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-story building has a steel frame and corrugated metal walls and roof. The foundation is concrete on top of pilings. The floor is asphalt paving laid over the concrete. There are no architectural details.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5301 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-9

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Stimson Industrial Park & Marina

Property Address: 5301 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SE Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546186 Northing: 5279354

Tax No./Parcel No.  
0467000420

Plat/Block/Lot  
Ballard Tide Lands/&/PORS

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
8.68

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
C. D. Stimson Company

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of South Elevation

taken 3/29/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Concrete - Poured

Changes to plan: Slight

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Modern - International Style

Commercial

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5301 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Concrete - Poured</u> <u>Concrete - Block</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u> <u>Flat with Eaves</u>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Study Unit **Other**

Commerce

Date Of Construction: 1959

Architect: Lamont and Fey

Builder: Howard S. Wright

Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

The C.D. Stimson Company constructed this building, completed in 1960, as the original building for the marina complex. It housed a warehouse and offices. The company began with a shingle mill that operated at this location from 1888 to the mid-1950s. When the supply of lumber ran out, the company converted their waterfront location into a marina. This building has no known association with significant persons or events. Though the C.D. Stimson Company played a significant role in the history of Seattle, it was as a lumber company. There was no association between C. D. Stimson, the person, and the marina. This building is not an outstanding example of International Style architecture. Lamont and Fey are not considered to be significant architects. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register because it is less than 50 years old and not historically or architecturally exceptional.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-story building holds both offices and warehouse space. The offices are at the south end of the building on the first floor and mezzanine. The warehouse occupies the remainder of the building. The flat roof has a slight overhang. There are two rows of windows in the façade, the south elevation. The lower row provides light for the first floor offices and the upper row provides light to the offices on the mezzanine. As is characteristic of International Style architecture, there are no decorative architectural details. Though the structural system of this building is concrete rather than a steel frame, the façade is clearly not load-bearing.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Stimson Lumber Co. Office

at 2116 NW Vernon Pl, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-10

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Stimson Lumber Co. Office

Common Name:

Property Address: 2116 NW Vernon Pl, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SE Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546253 Northing: 5279385

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2767702655

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park/71/32-33-34

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.23

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
MCL Company LLC

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use:

Current Use:

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):

View of South and West Elevations

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Form/Type

Commercial

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Stimson Lumber Co. Office

at 2116 NW Vernon Pl, Seattle, WA 98107

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Brick</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Wood - Shake</u>	<u>Hip</u>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Study Unit	Other
<u>Manufacturing/Industry</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1912  
Architect: Kirtland Cutter  
Builder:  
Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building, constructed in 1912 and remodeled in 1958, was originally the office for the Stimson Lumber Company. Kirtland Cutter, the same architect who designed one Stimson home in 1898 and another in 1909, designed this building. The building is not an outstanding example of any architectural style, though it is the work of a regionally significant architect. It may be the last vestige of Ballard's lumber mills, which were significant to the history of the neighborhood and the city as a whole. It is definitely the last extant building for the C. D. Stimson mill. C.D. Stimson's mill was one of the most successful in Ballard and Stimson, his wife, and their descendants were able to use the wealth that started with this mill to play significant economic and philanthropic roles in the history of the city. The building retains integrity of location, and despite some changes made in 1958 retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Though the lack of other mill buildings nearby impairs the integrity of setting, association, and feeling, the setting is still primarily industrial. HRA recommends that this building is eligible for the National Register under criteria A, B, and C because of its association with the history of Seattle, particularly Ballard, C.D. Stimson, and architect Kirtland Cutter.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

The rectangular one-story building has a hipped roof, four dormers, a main entry door in the west elevation, and is clad in brick. The dormers, as Cutter designed them, were not gabled. Instead they had shaped parapets. Many of Cutter's designs used the Tudor Revival architectural style. This building uses elements of several styles. Shaped parapets are most common in Tudor Revival or masonry examples of the Queen Anne style. The quoins and keystone lintels are common elements of the Federal style. The 1958 remodel changed the dormers made the dormers gabled. Subsequent changes added an elaborate metal canopy hanging from chains above a door in the south elevation.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.





View of West Elevation

taken 3/29/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Ballard Millwork

at 5309 22nd Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-11

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Ballard Millwork

Common Name: White's Warehouse

Property Address: 5309 22nd Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546172 Northing: 5279470

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2767702750

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park blocks 50-94/72/14-15

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.15

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Nikolas and Rose Marie White Owner Address: 5309 22nd Ave NW City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Plan: Irregular No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Concrete - Poured

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Commercial Form/Type

View of East Elevation taken 4/4/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Ballard Millwork

at 5309 22nd Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Concrete - Poured

**Foundation**

Concrete - Poured

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition

**Roof Type**

Flat with Parapet

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1927

**Study Unit**

Other

Manufacturing/Industry

Commerce

Architect:

Builder:

Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This one-story masonry building was constructed in 1927. It was used by the Ballard Millwork Company and later by Union Wines, Inc. It is now a warehouse. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. It retains integrity of location, but alterations to the building impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The area to the southwest of the building retains much of its original industrial character, but it faces a neighborhood whose function has changed, impairing the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. Because alterations to the building have negatively impacted its integrity, HRA recommends that it is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This building is constructed of poured concrete and concrete block. Because the lot is not rectangular, three elevations make up the facade. The easternmost elevation includes three windows. Two are side-by-side single-pane windows. Above them is a single five over five window which occupies the same horizontal space as the two single-pane windows. The entry door and a loading door occupy the center façade at street level. Above them are side-by-side five over five windows of the same size and shape as the window in the eastern elevation. The western elevation has one large six over six window above two smaller windows. Their structure is not visible in historic photos and plywood now covers them. Signage for former tenant businesses occupies the upper three feet of all three façade elevations and an area next to the eastern elevation windows that is approximately two feet wide and four feet tall. There are no distinctive architectural details on the building.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.

King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapprotal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapprotal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.

King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.



View of West Elevation taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5416 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-12

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Ballard Bookcase

Property Address: 5416 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SE Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546136 Northing: 5279490

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2767702760

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park blocks 50-94/72/16

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.11

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
Shilshole LLC

Owner Address:  
5416 Shilshole Ave NW

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Current Use: Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Braced Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Moderate

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Industrial

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):



View of West Elevation

taken 4/4/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5416 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Drop Siding</u> <u>Wood - Shiplap</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Rolled</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Date Of Construction:** 1933

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Manufacturing/Industry</u>	<b>Other</b>
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**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building, constructed in 1914, was originally a brass foundry. The plan appears to be substantially intact but the fenestration of the façade has been altered. It retains integrity of location, but changes to the building impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to this building and the surrounding ones impairs the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. Because alterations to the building have negatively impacted its integrity, HRA recommends that it is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This flat-roofed building has a rectangular plan. The westernmost portion of the building is one story tall. The eastern portion of the building is two stories tall, and a long two-story tall portion that is approximately six feet wide extends west along the northern side of the building. The architectural style is vernacular. The façade is clad in clapboard and shiplap. There is a pedestrian door near the northern end of the building and there are two windows south of this door. These windows are of equal size and they extend more than one foot above the upper edge of the doorway. There is a space of approximately two feet and then a set of wooden doors that appear to swing outward. These doors replace two windows. There is a window south of the doors. This window is of equal size with the other extant windows and is placed at the same height.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PVviewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PVviewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

**at 5416 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107**



**View of West Elevation**

**taken 3/6/2007**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5422 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-13

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Magnum Self Storage

Property Address: 5422 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T26R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546111 Northing: 5279531

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2767702765

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park blocks 50-94/72/17 thru 22

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.64

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Magnum Limited Partnership Owner Address: 5422 Shilshole Ave NW City/State/Zip: Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of West Elevation

taken 4/4/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 3

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown Style

Changes to original cladding: Slight Changes to other: Vernacular

Form/Type

Commercial



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5422 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Metal - Corrugated</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1941

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Commerce</u>	<b>Other</b>
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Architect:

Builder:

Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building was originally a warehouse. Today it is a self-service storage facility. It retains integrity of location, but changes to the building impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to these and the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a rectangular building with no architectural ornamentation. Because it sits on a sloping lot, the east side of the building has two stories and the west side has three. The building is clad in sheets of corrugated steel. The lowest level of the west elevation has a pedestrian door, marked door A, and loading bay doors, marked B, C, D, and E interspersed with rows of small windows. The next level has a row of eight triple-hung sash windows north of door C and a row of small irregularly spaced three over three windows beginning south of door C and continuing to the end of the building. All of the windows on the upper level are small three over three windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

at 5422 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107



View of West Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5448/5450 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-14

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Wilson Brothers Automotive/ J Design Fabrication

Property Address: 5448/5450 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section 11 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 546055 Northing: 5279594

Tax No./Parcel No.  
2767702795/2767702800

Plat/Block/Lot  
Gilman Park blocks 50-94/72/23-24

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
.11/.11

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Daniel E. Relei Owner Address: 5448 Shilshole Ave NW City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status: Survey/Inventory Comments:

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Post and Beam

Changes to plan: Extensive Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Extensive Changes to other: Vernacular

Changes to windows: Extensive Other (specify):

View of West Elevation taken 4/4/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Form/Type

Commercial

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5448/5450 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Hardiplank</u> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Date Of Construction:** 1910/1928

**Study Unit** **Other**

Commerce

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

The buildings at 5448 and 5450 Shilshole Ave NW have been combined into one building. Changes to the fenestration of 5450 are moderate and to 5448 are extensive. Changes to the cladding of both are extensive. Though they retain integrity of location, changes made by the owners impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to these and the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. Because of the lack of integrity, HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

5448 Shilshole Ave NW had a garage door, a pedestrian door, and a row of large display windows. The windows have been replaced with garage doors. 5450 Shilshole Ave NW had three large windows, with a pedestrian door between the second and third windows, and a large loading bay door. All of these still are extant and their size, placement, and spacing is consistent with historic photographs. The original windows consisted of five rows of four panes and the current windows are single-pane. The original wooden triple loading bay door has been replaced with a vertical metal rolling door.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

at 5448/5450 Shilshole Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107



View of West Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of West Elevation

taken 4/4/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2401 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-15

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Mandrake's Antique Store

Property Address: 2401 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545953 Northing: 5279629

Tax No./Parcel No.  
1125039011

Plat/Block/Lot  
not given

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.31

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
Raymond & Joanne Eriksen

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 4

Structural System: Concrete - Poured

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Commercial

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):

View of North and East Elevations

taken 3/29/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Additional Photos for:**

at 2401 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107



View of East Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of South elevation

taken 5/9/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of South and east elevations

taken 5/6/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2409 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-16

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Sea Breeze Restaurant

Property Address: 2409 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545938 Northing: 5279634

Tax No./Parcel No.  
1125039097

Plat/Block/Lot  
not given

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.06

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
R.J. & S. T. Eriksen

Owner Address:  
2409 NW Market St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Restaurant

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Concrete - Block

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Moderate

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Utilitarian

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):



View of North Elevation

taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2409 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Study Unit** **Other**

Entertainment/Recreation

**Date Of Construction:** 1950

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building was originally a retail store and is now a restaurant. It appears that the vertical metal projection across the top of the façade, which appears in the 1951 tax photo as a wooden sign bearing the name of the hardware store, is the only alteration to the façade. It retains integrity of location, and exterior design, materials, and workmanship. The integrity of the interior is unknown, but the change in function indicated that it is not intact. The changes to this and the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

Large single-pane windows occupy most of the façade of this one-story flat-roofed building. The cladding is brick veneer and there is a vertical metal projection above the windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

**at 2409 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107**



**View of North Elevation**

**taken 3/6/2007**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**



**View of south elevation**

**taken 5/6/2008**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2417 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-17

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Ballard Transfer

Property Address: 2417 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545902 Northing: 5279624

Tax No./Parcel No. 1125039009 Plat/Block/Lot not given Supplemental Map(s)  Acreage .65

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Miller Barringham Bldg Owner Address: 2417 NW Market St City/State/Zip: Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Concrete - Block

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Extensive Changes to other: Vernacular

Changes to windows: Extensive Other (specify):

View of North Elevation taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2417 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

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<b>Cladding</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Study Unit**  **Other**

Commerce

**Date Of Construction:** 1945

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

Ballard Transfer has used this building since its construction in 1945. It originally housed both retail and warehouse space and is now retail and office space. It retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to the surrounding buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-story flat-roofed building has four retail bays with recessed entry doors and display windows. The easternmost bay, the one occupied by Ballard Transfer, has a display window only on one side of the door. The other bays have multiple display windows. The cladding is brick veneer around the display windows and stucco above, just as described in the 1940s tax records. There is an awning above each bay that bears the name and logo of the business that occupies the space.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

at 2417 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of South elevaion

taken 5/6/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of South elevation

taken 5/6/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Additional Photos for:**

**at**



**View of** Rear storage building, west and south elevations **taken** 5/9/2008

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2601 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-18

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Ballard Inflatable Boats

Property Address: 2601 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545861 Northing: 5279629

Tax No./Parcel No. 8673400270 Plat/Block/Lot H W Treat's 1st Addition/A/1-2-3 Supplemental Map(s) Acreage .36

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Nordic Heritage Museum  
Foundation

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip: Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Art Deco - Streamlined Moderne

Commercial

View of North Elevation

taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2601 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Post &amp; Pier</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1943

Study Unit Other

Commerce

Architect:

Builder:

Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building was constructed as a warehouse and office in 1943 and remodeled in 1950 to add retail display space and display windows. Some of the businesses that occupied this space were a marine supply business and an Admiral refrigerator/freezer dealer. The building has since been divided into five separate retail spaces. It retains integrity of location, but changes made by the owners as the function changed impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to these and the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-story flat-roofed building has five separate spaces with display windows. The northeastern corner of the building is curved and the entire façade is clad in a brick veneer. The bays at either end and at the center are larger than the others and the entry door for each bay is recessed. The easternmost bay is the only one with a display window that is not flush with the building façade. There is a large display window at the corner of the building. The entry door for that bay is just to the west of that window, and the next display window west of the entry door begins just to the west of the door and angles out toward the façade. There is a decorative cornice band around the façade, above the storefronts, and approximately three feet below the roofline of the building.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

at 2601 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of East and south elevations

taken 5/9/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2633 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-19

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: FenPro

Property Address: 2633 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545825 Northing: 5279629

Tax No./Parcel No.  
8673400305

Plat/Block/Lot  
Treat's 1st Addition/A/7-8-9-10

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
.7

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
Nordic Heritage Museum  
Foundation

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Steel

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Utilitarian

View of North Elevation

taken 4/4/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2633 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Metal - Corrugated</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Metal - Corrugated</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Study Unit Other

Manufacturing/Industry

Date Of Construction: 1959, 1968

Architect: H. R. Dodd

Builder:

Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

Fentron Hiway Products built both building on this parcel. The smaller building to the east, built in 1959, was a machine shop and warehouse and the larger building, constructed in 1968, was a warehouse. HRA recommends that these buildings are not eligible for the National Register because they are less than 50 years old and are not historically or architecturally exceptional.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

Both of the buildings on this parcel are warehouses. They have steel frames and are clad in corrugated metal.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

Additional Photos for:

at 2633 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of North Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of North Elevation

taken 3/29/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of East elevation

taken 5/6/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 5400 28th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-20

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: FenPro

Property Address: 5400 28th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545612 Northing: 5279614

Tax No./Parcel No.  
8673400350

Plat/Block/Lot  
H W Treat's 1st Addition/A/10-11-12-13

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.54

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: B Box LLC Owner Address: 5400 28th Ave NW City/State/Zip: Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status: Survey/Inventory Comments:

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Steel

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown Style

Changes to original cladding: Slight Changes to other: Vernacular Form/Type

Changes to windows: Slight Other (specify):

View of North and West Elevations taken 3/28/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Additional Photos for:**

at 5400 28th Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98107



View of West Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of North and West Elevations

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of South elevation

taken 5/6/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2801 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-21

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Habitude Salon

Property Address: 2801 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545561 Northing: 5279624

Tax No./Parcel No.  
1125039004

Plat/Block/Lot  
not given

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.22

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name:  
Triad Market LLC

Owner Address:  
2801 NW Market St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Moderate

Changes to other:

Modern - International Style

Commercial

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):



View of North Elevation

taken 3/28/2006

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2801 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Metal</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Study Unit** Other

Commerce

**Date Of Construction:** 1949

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

Fentron Steel built this building in 1949 to house the offices of one of their divisions. They remodeled the building in 1953, 1957, and 1959. The 1959 tax photo bears a close resemblance to the current plan of the building. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It retains integrity of location, but the extensive changes made during the 1950s and subsequently impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This two-story office building is rectangular, with a rectangular projection at the approximate center of the façade. The original building was one-story and had metal cladding that resembled tiles. The blank north wall of the projection from the façade bore signage for the business, just as it does today. The company remodeled the building several times during the 1950s and the building appears to have undergone no major exterior changes since that time. It is still clad in metal but the current cladding is made up of large sheets of metal without obvious seams. The flat roof, lack of ornamentation, and curtain wall windows set flush with the exterior walls are elements of the International architectural style.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

**Additional Photos for:**

**at 2801 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107**



**View of West Elevation**

**taken 3/6/2007**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2811 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-22

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Market Street Self-Storage

Property Address: 2811 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545486 Northing: 5279589

Tax No./Parcel No.  
1175001235

Plat/Block/Lot  
Bryggers 1st Home Addition/B/Res

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage  
2.74

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Triad Market Owner Address: 2801 NW Market St City/State/Zip: Seattle, Wa 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status: Survey/Inventory Comments:

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Business

Plan: L-Shape No. of Stories: 1

Structural System:

Changes to plan: Slight Changes to interior: Unknown Style

Changes to original cladding: Moderate Changes to other: Vernacular Form/Type

Changes to windows: Moderate Other (specify):

View of North Elevation taken 4/4/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2811 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

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<b>Cladding</b> <u>Concrete - Block</u> <u>Metal</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Metal - Corrugated</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Varied Roof Lines</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Study Unit

Other

Date Of Construction: 1946

Architect:

Builder:

Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Fentron Steel Company constructed this group of warehouse and shop buildings during the late 1940s and early 1950s, which were converted ca. 2002-2003 into a complex that includes a self-storage facility and retail stores. The current owners changed the windows and all of the cladding at that time. It retains integrity of location, but the recent renovation impairs the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to this and the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

The current owners converted this group of buildings into one large irregularly shaped building. The east wall is concrete block, but most of the building is clad in steel. The office for the storage facility has double entry doors and windows. The retail spaces have display windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

Additional Photos for:

at 2811 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107



View of North Elevation

taken 4/4/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of South Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of South Elevation

taken 3/6/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2875 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-23

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Lockspot Café

Property Address: 2875 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec SW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545368 Northing: 5279548

Tax No./Parcel No. 1175001225 Plat/Block/Lot Brygger's 1st Home Addition/A/RES Supplemental Map(s)  Acreage .12

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 3/6/2007

Owner's Name: Panos Properties Owner Address: 2875 NW Market St City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Restaurant

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Restaurant

Plan: Irregular No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Slight Changes to interior: Unknown Style Vernacular  
Changes to original cladding: Slight Changes to other:   
Changes to windows: Slight Other (specify):

View of North Elevation taken 3/29/2007

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

Form/Type  
Commercial

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2875 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Metal - Aluminum Siding</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable</u>
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**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Study Unit** **Other**

Entertainment/Recreation

**Date Of Construction:** 1932

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

The original portion of this building was moved to this site ca. 1932 and was remodeled in 1947-48 and 1962. It has always been a tavern/restaurant. Since it was not originally on this site, the integrity of location is impaired. The extensive changes to the building impair the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The changes to the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This building consists of two front-gable buildings connected by an end-gable addition. The current entry is via the western end of the addition. The eastern portion of the building and the center addition are both clad in siding that may date from the 1940s renovation. The two-story portion of the building at the western end is clad in clapboard. At least part of the ductwork is external.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
King County Property Records. Puget Sound Regional Archives.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.



**Additional Photos for:**

**at 2875 NW Market St, Seattle, WA 98107**



**View of North Elevation**

**taken 3/6/2007**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**



**View of South and East Elevations**

**taken 3/6/2007**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of**

**taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2410 NW 54th St, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1312-24

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Pacific Fishermen, Inc.

Property Address: 2410 NW 54th St, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R03E 1/4 Sec 11 1/4 1/4 Sec 11 Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545922 Northing: 5279608

Tax No./Parcel No.  
1125039077

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.21

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Burke-Gilman

Field Recorder: Ann Gillespie

Date Recorded: 5/7/2008

Owner's Name:  
R J & S T Eriksen

Owner Address:  
2442 NW Market St, #50

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98107

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District?

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Current Use: Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Brick

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Utilitarian

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):



View of south elevation

taken 5/7/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2410 NW 54th St, Seattle, WA 98107

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>
---------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Commerce</u>	<b>Other</b>
--------------------------------------	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** ca. 1920  
**Architect:**  
**Builder:**  
**Engineer:**

**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):**

**Statement of  
Significance**

This building appears to retain integrity of location, and it retains integrity of design and workmanship. However, changes to the windows and one set of doors impair the integrity of materials. The changes to the neighboring buildings impair the integrity of setting, association, and feeling. The building is not known to be associated with any significant events or persons. It is not known to be the work of a master craftsman or architect and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. HRA recommends that this building is not eligible for the National Register.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

The construction of the one-story, rectangular building on the south (54th Street) side of this property appears to be entirely of brick. The roof is flat with a parapet, which is higher at the south elevation than on the other sides of the building. The dentiled cornice consists of corbelled brickwork. There are two windows and a set of double metal doors in the south elevation. There are windows and another set of double doors in the east elevation. Each window has three horizontal panes divided by aluminum muntins. The architectural style is vernacular. The brickwork is characteristic of buildings constructed in the northwest during the 1920s. The windows and the south elevation doors appear to be replacements, but the brickwork surrounding the openings shows that all are consistent in size and placement with the originals. The east elevation doors may be original.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.  
King County Assessor Real Property Records. <[http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mapportal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007.  
McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred a Knopf, 2003.

Historic Property  
Inventory Report for

Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Grade at NW 54th St between 26th & 28th Aves NW, Seattle, WA 98107

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No. 1473-1

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Grade

Common Name: Ballard Terminal Railroad

Property Address: NW 54th St between 26th & 28th Aves NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R03E Section 11 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

UTM Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Line Acquisition Code: Other  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 545779 Northing: 5279601  
Sequence: 2 Easting: 545580 Northing: 5279570

Tax No./Parcel No. Plat/Block/Lot Supplemental Map(s) Acreage

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: Nordic Heritage Museum

Field Recorder: Gail Thompson

Date Recorded: 9/20/2008

Owner's Name:  
City of Seattle

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:  
---

Classification: Site

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Looking East from 28th Ave NW crossing taken 9/20/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Transportation - Rail-Related

Current Use: Transportation - Rail-Related

Plan: No. of Stories:

Structural System:

Changes to plan:

Changes to interior:

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding:

Changes to other:

Other - Industrial

Industrial

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Grade at NW 54th St between 26th & 28th Aves NW, Seattle, WA 98107

Changes to windows:

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1885

Study Unit

Other

Architect:

Transportation

Builder:

Engineer:

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):

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern (SLS&E) Railroad Company was incorporated in 1885 with the goal of connecting Seattle with the transcontinental line at the Canadian border. Rails ran from the Seattle waterfront east to the coal fields of Newcastle and Issaquah and other points east of the city. A number of important early city leaders took part in the venture to provide for the area's economy, including Judge Thomas Burke and Daniel H. Gilman. The early grade ran from the Seattle waterfront north through Smith Cove and east along the north shore of Salmon Bay. The line was incorporated into the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1892 and continued operation until 1970, when the Burlington Northern Railroad purchased it.

The Ballard Terminal Railroad began service over the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Ballard Line in 1997-1998. The line runs about once each week, serving just a few businesses—primarily Western Pioneer Shipping (for frozen fish) and Salmon Bay Gravel Co., and occasional other freight loads. This portion of the SLS&E grade is likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Washington Heritage Register because its operation spans Seattle history from the 1880s to the present. The grade would qualify under NRHP criterion A for its importance to the economic history of Seattle and criterion B for its association with figures such as Burke and Gilman, who were important in the City's history.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

The overall remaining railroad line consists for 3 miles, running from NW 40th St and 6th Ave NW, just south of its Bright Street Yard and on the edge of Fremont, northwest into Ballard. The line passes the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks and runs along Seaview Ave NW to its Shilshole Yard, where it joins the BNSF mainline just north of NW 6th St. The grade generally follows along the north side of Salmon Bay, with one set of tracks (in the segment between 26th and 28th Aves NW) lying in atop fill.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Bagley, Clarence. History of King County, Washington. Seattle: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1929.

King County Property Records. < [http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer\\_main.htm](http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/mappointal/PViewer_main.htm)> March 1, 2007 and Puget Sound Regional Archives.

MacIntosh, Heather. "Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Company," Historylink.org Essay # 1736, 18 November 1999. < [http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file\\_id=1736](http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1736)> 13 March 2007.

MacIntosh, Heather. "Northern Pacific Railroad and Seattle Development," Historylink.org Essay # 1734, 11 October 1999. < [http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file\\_id=1734](http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=1734)> 13 March 2007.

**Additional Photos for:** Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Grade at NW 54th St between 26th & 28th Aves NW, Seattle, WA 98107



View of Looking west from 26th Ave NW crossing taken 9/20/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

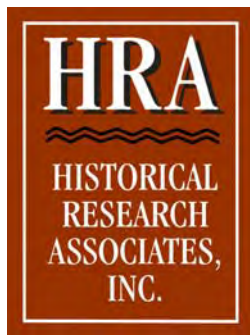
Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Appendix B**  
Archaeological Monitoring Plan

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**Archaeological Monitoring Plan  
for the Proposed Burke-Gilman Trail Extension  
Project  
King County, Washington**



Prepared by

Shari Maria Silverman



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## 1.0 Introduction

The Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) is proposing to extend the current Burke-Gilman Trail from 11th Avenue NW to the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks. The project area is located in the Ballard neighborhood of Seattle, King County, Washington, in Sections 11 and 12, Township 25 North, Range 3 East, Willamette Meridian on the Seattle North, Washington Quadrangle (United States Geological Survey 1983) (Figure 1). SVR Design retained Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) in January 2007 to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project in King County, Washington. The archaeological assessment consisted of analysis of environmental, geological, historical, and archaeological data, and fieldwork. The results of this study and concurrent research are outlined in this monitoring plan.

The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, because federal permits and/or federal funds are involved. The Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) is the lead agency for compliance with Section 106. The previous cultural resources assessment and implementation of this monitoring plan provides partial compliance with these regulations. The plan presents 1) a discussion of the project background, 2) important issues relative to archaeological monitoring, and 3) procedures for archaeological monitoring and unanticipated discoveries of human remains and/or archaeological resources if any are discovered during construction at the project site. This document will:

- Comply with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, particularly 36 CFR 800.13 of the regulations that implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Title 27 Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Chapter 27.44 Indian Graves and Records, and Chapter 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources,
- Describe to regulatory and review agencies the procedures SDOT will follow to conduct archaeological monitoring and deal with the discovery of archaeological and/or historic resources, and
- Provide direction and guidance to project personnel about the procedures to be followed should the discovery of archaeological resources occur.

HRA identified a list of affected tribes who may have an interest in the Burke Gilman Trail Extension Project. The list includes the Duwamish Tribe, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Tulalip Tribe, and the Snoqualmie Tribe. Pursuant to Section 106 requirement, SDOT will initiate consultation with these tribes.

## 2.0 Project Background

The Burke-Gilman Trail Extension project Area of Potential Effects (APE) (Figure 2), as proposed by HRA is the area in which construction activities associated with the excavation and installation of drainage and sewer systems have the potential to impact historic properties, should such properties exist. Under this plan, archaeological monitoring will occur at drainage swales,

catch basin inserts, beehive grates and associated vault features, and where trenching associated with the features or pipes occurs at or below 5 ft below ground surface, unless there are existing storm water systems at that depth and location.



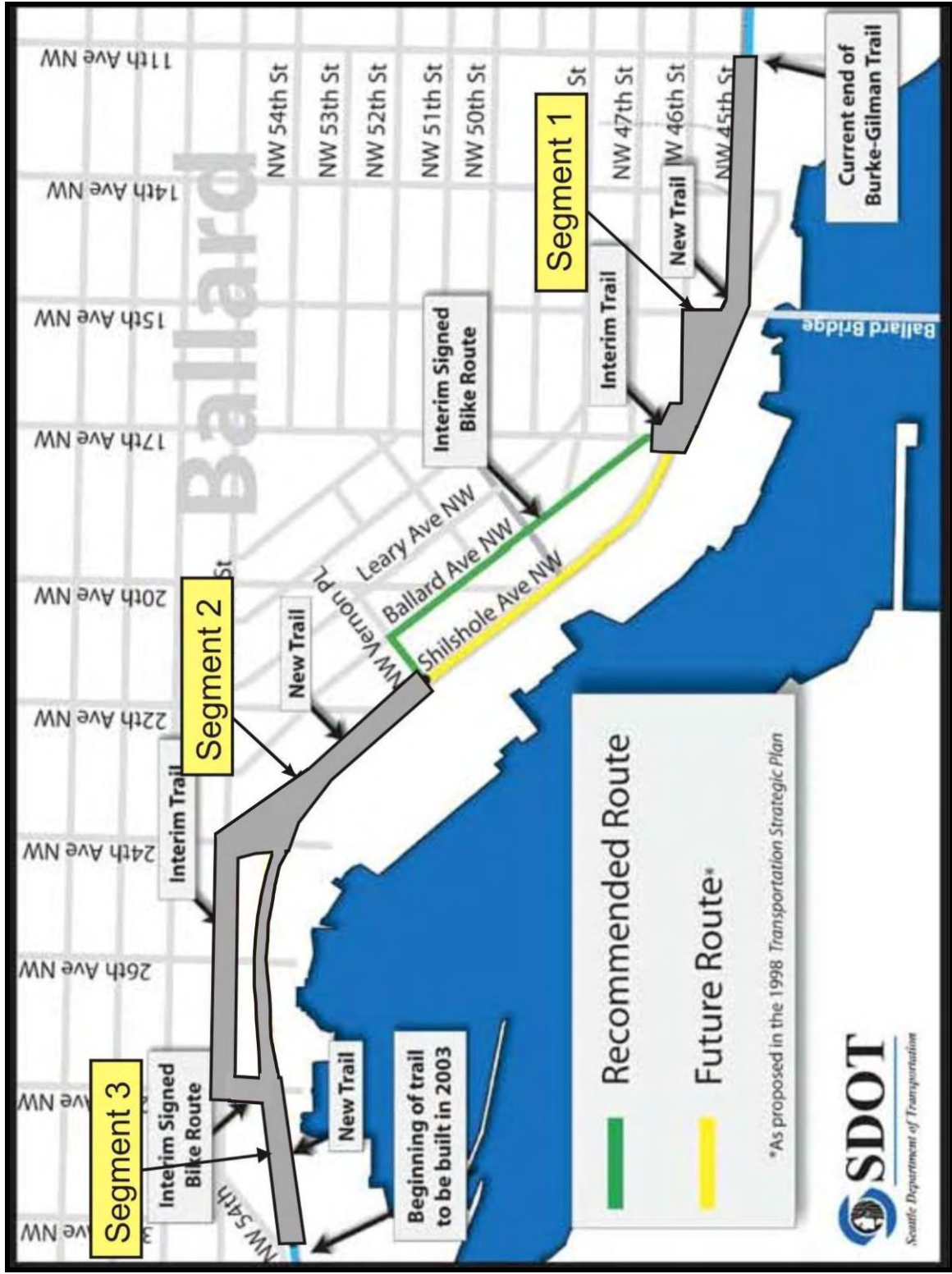


Figure 2. Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project Area of Potential Effects (APE).

## 3.0 Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Historic Context

In order to understand possible archaeological materials that may be disturbed by construction activities associated with the project, HRA conducted research on the ethnographic and historic inhabitants of the APE and area, and to identify archaeological and historic sites within the vicinity of the project area. Because this monitoring plan may be shared without the full survey report, the archaeological, ethnographic, and historic contexts are duplicated below.

### 3.1 Archaeological Context

Archaeological knowledge of the prehistory of western Washington has increased in recent years as a result of cultural resource management projects. Most archaeologists agree that human occupation and the use of western Washington has been continuous from at least 10,000 years ago. The earliest sites consist of lithic scatters, including leaf-shaped projectile points, which may be the remains of broad-spectrum foraging camps or hunting and gathering activity areas. Over time, changing aboriginal technology and site locations suggest increased sedentism and specialization in the use of particular environments and resources (Ames and Maschner 1999; Mierendorf 1986; Mierendorf et al. 1997; Samuels 1993).

The earliest known cultural remains around Puget Sound are thought to represent an adaptation to coastal land hunting and intertidal, littoral gathering (Carlson 1990). Few sites with artifact assemblages dating between 10,000 and 5,000 years ago have been documented, as many settlements were situated on the marine littoral and were inundated as sea level rose. Most of these excavated sites are shell middens that contain well-preserved faunal remains but low concentrations of bone and shell tools. Despite the small sample size, the diversity in style and function contained in these assemblages holds valuable research potential for understanding the evolution of littoral adaptations in the region (Campbell 1981; Carlson 1990; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Thompson 1978). By 5000 B.P., populations had developed more complex settlement-subsistence patterns through greater utilization of locally available resources such as salmon, shellfish, roots, and berries. This trend toward more diversified technologies can be seen in assemblages dating after 2500 B.P.; various ground and chipped tools made of stone, antler, and bone show increasing social complexity and specialized reliance on marine and riverine resources (Carlson 1990).

Site 45KI1 was recorded on the Fort Lawton Military Reservation approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) southwest of Segment 3 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE. The site was identified 8 feet (ft) (2.4 meters [m]) below ground surface and consisted of a thin charcoal lens, bone and lithic projectile points, as well as an adze blade (Burroughs 1950). Other materials from the site had been collected by local residents for many years prior to its recordation (Burroughs 1950). During an archaeological investigation in the Fort Lawton Historic District, Wilke and James (1984) documented historic period artifacts consisting of coal, wood, slate, glass, and brick, but determined that the artifacts were not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D because they would not provide information important to history.

Using archival research and historic photographs, Forsman et al. (1997) modeled the probability and location of archaeological resources in the Hiram M. Chittenden Government Locks and Related Features of the National Register District located near the west end of

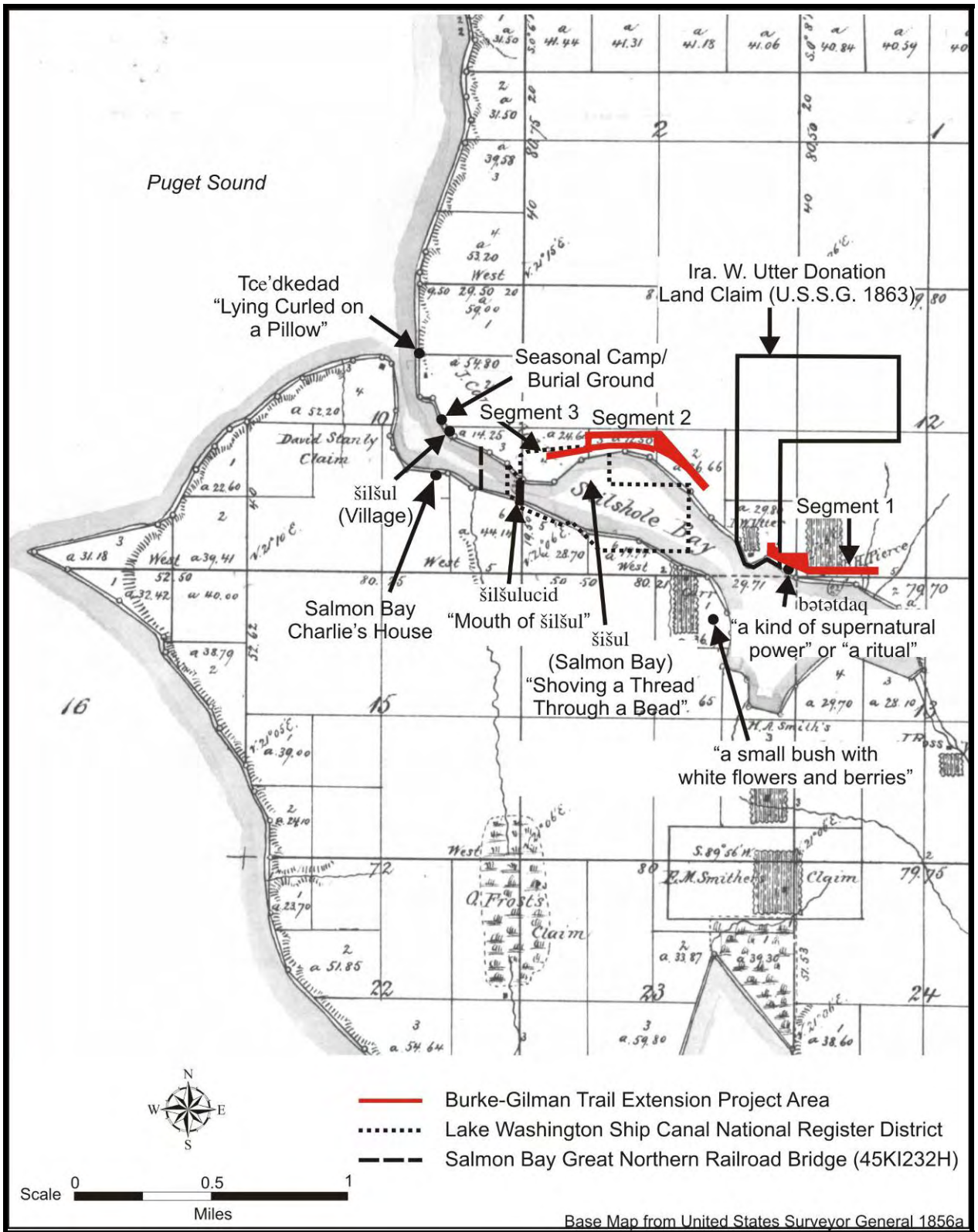
Segment 3 of the Burke-Gilman Trail Project APE. Forsman and Larson (1998) also identified seven ethnographic place names including a village. The village šilšul was on the north side of Salmon Bay but may have extended to the south side of the bay as well. During the construction of the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks in 1912, shell midden deposits were exposed on the north side of the bay indicating prolonged subsistence and refuse activity such as that representative of a village. The village location is supported by early ethnographies and historic memoirs that also place the village on the north side of the Salmon Bay (Wandrey 1975; Waterman ca. 1920) (Figure 3).

Other previously recorded cultural resources include a collection of artifacts currently curated by the Burke Museum that include lithic and bone tools, wood stake fragments, iron anchor fragments, and a partial human skeleton that were identified in a shell midden at the base of a bluff along the shoreline of Salmon Bay, west of the Burke-Gilman Trail Project APE. The shell midden and artifacts were identified by an amateur archaeologist in 1923.

### 3.2 Ethnographic Context

The Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE is in the aboriginal territory of the Duwamish, a Lushootseed or Puget Salish-speaking group that lived in winter villages on the shorelines of Elliott Bay, Lake Washington, Lake Union, and Salmon Bay, and along the Black, Cedar, and Duwamish Rivers (Stevens 1854; United States Court of Claims 1927). The Shilaholamish, a Duwamish band whose name means "dwellers on Shilshole," lived along the shorelines of Salmon Bay. Like neighboring groups in Puget Sound, the Shilaholamish were semi-nomadic, leaving winter villages in the spring and summer to hunt and collect resources for winter use and to visit and trade. Deer were hunted in the north Queen Anne Hill area, ducks were taken at Smith Cove, blackcaps (berries) were gathered on the east side of Lake Union, and fish were caught in the waters of Puget Sound (Thompson 1988:11). Often two to five families traveled and camped together as task groups, with each family erecting their own cattail mat shelter.

The Shilaholamish were well adapted to marine resources such as clams, crabs and other shellfish. They relied heavily on salmon, especially that which was dried for winter storage. In the narrow neck of Salmon Bay, they easily caught salmon with nets and spears (Wandrey 1975). They collected crabs and shellfish during daily low tides that all but drained the bay, exposing the sandy bottom. The Shilaholamish also hunted land mammals such as deer and elk, and waterfowl such as ducks. Ducks were taken through the use of aerial nets suspended between poles that trapped flocks of ducks in flight (Waterman ca. 1920:188). Plant resources included berries and roots gathered in season. Surplus food was dried for winter storage and trade. Berries were eaten fresh or dried and formed into cakes for later use. Shellfish were steamed over hot stones and consumed or dried over smaller fires for winter storage. The abundance and ease with which salmon, crabs and shellfish were caught and collected in Salmon Bay, as well as the abundance of resources in the surrounding area, supported the Salmon Bay winter village and allowed the development of complex religious rituals and ceremonies. It also meant that the village on Salmon Bay was wealthy.



**Figure 3.** Ethnographic place names (after Waterman ca.1920 and Hilbert et al. 2001) and historic features within and in the vicinity of the Burke-Gilman Trail Project APE.



The winter village on Salmon Bay was called šilšul, a name that was anglicized into Shilshole and was incorrectly applied to the small bay outside of Salmon Bay by early surveyors (United States Surveyor General 1856; Figure 3). šilšul was in an advantageous position geographically and subsequently politically. According to Thompson (1988) it was located on an inland salmon migration route, had ready access to both saltwater and terrestrial resources, and was placed to be invisible from Puget Sound thereby reducing the chances of being raided by enemy tribes passing in canoes. According to Waterman (ca. 1920), Shilshole was used as a "highway" by Puget Sound groups traveling to Lake Washington where they were able to access Sammamish Lake via the Sammamish River. Thompson (1988:13) states that "the route from Puget Sound through Shilshole to Lake Washington was a main route of travel and it was also regarded by the Indians as a watershed. As such, Shilshole constituted a "political unit." The Shishole people along with other bands along the "highway" formed a band known as the "Lake People" who, with šilšul as their capital, controlled access to saltwater. The village had ties to saltwater peoples as well as peoples in other river drainages and therefore had access to imported and exotic goods, possession of which constituted wealth and prestige both prehistorically and during the ethnographic period (Ames and Maschner 1999).

The Duwamish peoples were signatories to the Treaty of Point Elliot in 1855, but the United States did not provide a reservation for them. Instead of providing a reservation the Duwamish peoples were directed to move to other reservations including the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, the Tulalip Reservation, and the Port Madison Indian Reservation at Suquamish. The contemporary Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Suquamish Tribe and Tulalip Tribe count many Duwamish descendents among their members. Other Duwamish descendents are members of the Duwamish tribe that is currently not federally recognized. Their most recent bid for recognition was denied in 2001 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2007).

The exact location of šilšul is unknown, but it was located somewhere in contemporary Ballard. "The village was situated on north side of Salmon bay, in the present Ballard district of Seattle" (Waterman ca.1920:45-46, Figure 3). According to Wandrey (1975:51), there was a burial ground "just west" of the Great Northern Railroad Trestle (currently the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad trestle). The location of the burial ground supports the Waterman (ca. 1920) location of the village, since the burial ground would have been near or adjacent to the village. In further support of the location of the village, as depicted in Figure 3, Wandrey (1975) stated that during the historic period Native peoples continued to camp on the hill near the railroad bridge. This group would return every year to fish and to collect and process clams and salmon.

Other ethnographic place names in the vicinity of the project APE included šišul which means "shoving a thread through a bead, threading or inserting something" which refers to the way "the narrow estuary invades the shoreline" (Waterman ca. 1920:45; Figure 2). The place name refers to Salmon Bay. TcÉ dkedad, which means "lying curled on a pillow", is applied to a promontory at the entrance to Salmon Bay where the sand spit "curled around itself." According to Waterman's informants (ca. 1920:55) it was a "fine place to dig clams." šilšulucid is applied to the mouth of Salmon Bay (Figure 3). No Lushootseed orthography is given by Hilbert et al. (2001) for a place name meaning "a small bush with white flowers and berries" located southwest of the west end of Segment 3 on the south side of Salmon Bay (Figure 3). Bətətdaq, meaning "a kind of supernatural power" or "a ritual", is within the APE at the west end of

Segment 3 (Waterman ca. 1920; Hilbert et al. 2001). Bətətdaq referred to a supernatural power that:

gave specialists the ability to travel to the "land of the dead" or "ghostland" the home of spirits awaiting rebirth to this world. The spirit doctor and his crew of helpers, in a special bətətdaq ceremony involving the placement of carved figures and a model canoe, traveled to the land of the dead to return to dying individuals souls that had recently departed this world (Thompson 1988:12).

Some Shilshole Indians refused to move to reservations as stipulated by the 1855 treaty and continued to live in their traditional village, šilšul, on the north side of Salmon Bay. During the 1800s, they resided in small shacks built of materials purchased through the sale of clams and fish to Euroamerican settlers. Residents of the Salmon Bay settlement also traveled to the Puyallup Valley to pick hops during harvesting season (Thompson 1988). The Salmon Bay settlement remained until the Corps of Engineers began construction of the locks in 1912 and the settlement was vacated. The last remaining Shishole Indian in Ballard was Salmon Bay Charlie. Salmon Bay Charlie's house was located on the south side of the bay across from the original village. Because the house was not in the path of the locks construction, Salmon Bay Charlie and his wife Madelline were able to remain until 1914. In 1914, Madelline died and Salmon Bay Charlie was removed to a reservation (Thompson 1988:15).

### 3.3 Historic Context

The first Euroamericans to file Donation Lands Claims on the shoreline and around Salmon Bay between 1854 and 1856 were Ira C. Utter, J. Carr, Edmund Carr, Henry Smith, B.H. Pierce and Osborn Hall (Bagley 1929, United States Surveyor General 1856). Ira Utter filed a 156-acre Donation Land Claim in Sections 11 and 12 (Figure 3). When Osborn Hall left Salmon Bay, he sold his claim to Utter. Figure 2 shows Utter's claim including a cultivated field and building north of Segment 1. Although Utter became friendly with the native Shilshole peoples, this did not prevent him from losing his home and belongings during the Indian War of 1855-1856. In a claim filed against the United States government for his losses, Utter listed a 16 x 20 ft cabin, 200 bushels of potatoes, a canoe, furniture, cooking utensils and tools for a total loss of \$637.25 (Reinartz 1988:17). By 1875, Utter had recovered from the loss and was the largest land owner in the vicinity of Salmon Bay with a total of 820 acres (Reinartz 1988:17).

A group of Seattle businessmen acquired the 700-acre Farmdale Homestead, which would become Ballard, in 1882. The West Coast Improvement Company consolidated Farmdale Homestead with other lands it owned in 1887 and platted it into 73 parcels as Gilman Park. Partners in the West Coast Improvement Company included John Leary, Thomas Burke, Boyd J. Tallman, and company manager William Ballard (Potter 1976: section 8 page 1). Captain William Ballard ran a popular sternwheeler, the *Zephyr*, between Seattle and Olympia and who owned 160-acres in the heart of present-day Ballard (Reinartz 1988). Eventually Gilman Park would take his name. Streets in and near the historic district still bear the names of Burke, Leary, and Tallman as well.

The key to its initial success was its proximity to both timber resources and both water and rail transportation. The lots along the waterfront immediately attracted lumber mills, including the Stimson Lumber Company and the Cedar Lumber Company, which operated in Ballard into

the 1970s (Jochman 1975). Ballard grew quickly on the impetus of the sawmilling and fishing industry, the vast forests and fertile waters supplying both industries. The construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal served to further Ballard as a major center of industry. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Sanborn Map Company 1918, 1944) show that the APE remained largely industrial until the present, with few residential buildings. The surviving historic buildings along Ballard Avenue date from two major periods of growth between 1890 and 1930 (Potter 1976: section 8 page 1).

In 1885, Judge Thomas Burke, Daniel Gilman, and ten other investors established the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad (SLSE). Their intention was for the railroad to connect with the Canadian Transcontinental line, but construction never progressed past Arlington, Washington. Had this plan come to full fruition, it would have insured a secure transcontinental line, something that Seattle had been lacking (Bagley 1929:310). It did, however, serve as a major regional line connecting Puget Sound logging operations to their customers.

The extension of the railroads to the Pacific Coast in the 1880s coincided with an influx of Norwegians to Puget Sound, which reminded them of Norway. Although they settled throughout Washington, Ballard soon became known as a Scandinavian settlement. They worked in the fishing and maritime industries, opened stores, built homes, and pursued other methods of employment (Fornsblad 2001).

The establishment of the SLSE provided transportation and encouraged Ballard's economic and industrial growth in the form of sawmills, lumber yards, factories and shipyards which could now export their goods by rail (Armbruster 1999:140). By 1895, Ballard had one of the largest shingle mill industries in the world (Kier and LeTourneau 2006:16). With a labor pool of 570 and an unemployment rate of zero, Ballard had one of the largest workforces of any west coast city. After the 1889 fire, Ballard supplied most of the lumber used to rebuild Seattle's business district (Jochman 1975). In addition to lumber businesses, Ballard attracted iron foundries, shipyards, drop forge works, wood pipe works, and a boiler works (Potter 1976: section 8 page 2).

Located at what became the center of the town's growing downtown core, the SLSE organizers named Farmdale's train station Ballard Junction. This remains the area of the Ballard Historic District to this day. When it incorporated as a municipality in 1890, the new city council changed the name to Ballard. The SLSE became bankrupt in 1896 and reorganized into the Seattle & International Railroad, which was incorporated into the Northern Pacific Railroad, Seattle Division, in 1898 (Armbruster 1999:140). Initially, spring water from a slope on the south side of Market Street supplied residents and industries with fresh water. However, by 1907 Ballard was the seventh largest city in the State of Washington. The spring could not sustain the municipality's rapid growth and the City of Seattle refused to sell water from its municipal water system to Ballard. That year, Ballard citizens approved annexation by Seattle (Kiers and LeTourneau 2006:15).

The completion of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1916 altered Salmon Bay significantly. The canal connected Puget Sound with Lake Washington, requiring significant changes to Salmon Bay. By the completion, locks and a spillway dam were constructed between Salmon Bay and Shilshole Bay, and the Fremont Cut was opened between Salmon Bay and Lake Union. The Fremont Cut now exists where a small, non-navigable stream that descended westward towards Salmon Bay from Lake Union once flowed (Kiers and LeTourneau 2006:17).

The locks and dam are located on a former tidal inlet. In the years following the First World War, Ballard reached the high point of its development based upon its strategic position on the ship canal. The facilities were designated the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks in 1956. Naval and commercial craft, fishing boats and log rafts have used the locks throughout its history. By the 1970s, however, recreational watercraft comprised the majority of the traffic (Potter 1972, Potter 1976: section 8 page 2).

Use of the railroad line declined during the 1960s. After further mergers, the company became the Burlington Northern Railroad in 1970, before abandoning the line in 1971. The City of Seattle, University of Washington, and King County cooperated to purchase the first portions of the railroad right-of-way and begin construction of the Burke-Gilman Trail. The original 12.1 miles, from Tracy Owen Station in Kenmore to Seattle's Gas Works Park, opened in 1978. The trail was later extended west through the Fremont neighborhood and east to Redmond via the Sammamish River Trail. In 2003, the City of Seattle purchased the remainder of the Great Northern Railroad's (formerly the SLSE) right-of-way for the Burke-Gilman Trail (HistoryLink.org).

The Burke-Gilman Trail Expansion Project APE generally follows the historic Great Northern Railroad grade, and includes the area that was Ballard's original downtown core and is now the Ballard Historic District. It was developed primarily for industrial purposes between 1900 and 1950. Historic maps show industrial use of the project area interspersed with a few dwellings and cabins. Mill buildings and lumber storage areas were shown as either built on pilings, platforms or on planked areas indicating that the surface of the ground was beach or tideland and prone to inundation during high tide (Sanborn Map Company 1904, 1905, 1950). The railroad grade and vicinity would have been heavily filled to raise it well above the high tide.

### 3.4 Probabilities for Prehistoric, Ethnographic Period and Historic Archaeological Resources

HRA developed probabilities for archaeological resources in the Burke-Gilman Trail Extension Project APE based on historic, environmental and geological data, as well as previously recorded archaeological sites and ethnographic place names. This data includes two sources within one mile of the project area, which indicate that sensitive sediments may lie approximately 5 feet or more below the ground surface.

#### 3.4.1 Segment 1

Segment 1 has a high probability for prehistoric, ethnographic period, historic Native American, and historic Euroamerican archaeological resources present under fill. Segment 1 is on the old shoreline of Salmon Bay and also immediately adjacent to an ethnographic place name *bətətdaq* where spiritual ceremonies may have been performed during the prehistoric and ethnographic periods. Prior to 2,500 years ago, Segment 1 was on sloping ground adjacent to, or near the base of, Salmon Bay Valley. Prehistoric groups may have traveled through the valley to access marine resources in Puget Sound as well as hunted and gathered plants in the stream valley. Archaeological resources dating to before 2,500 years ago may consist of isolated stone or bone tools including projectile points from hunting and lithic debris from manufacturing or sharpening tools. After 2,500 years ago, Segment 1 was adjacent to a productive intertidal zone that would have provided late prehistoric and ethnographic period people with a variety of shellfish and crustaceans as well as marine fish. Archaeological resources post-dating 2,500 years ago may include processing features such as stone pavements, ovens or hearths for processing shellfish, post and peg molds from fish drying racks and temporary shelters, as well as stone and bone tools, and carved figures from spiritual or healing ceremonies. Historic resources associated with Native American use of the area would include those listed above, with the possible addition of glass beads, metal implements and ammunition.

The west end of Segment 1 is within the Donation Land Claim (DLC) of Ira C. Utter and continues through the south end of the DLC of B. H. Pierce to the east passing over an area where a possible building is depicted on the 1856 GLO map (Figure 3, and United States Surveyor General 1856). Historic Euroamerican archaeological resources that may be present include the remnants of dumps and privies, possible residential buildings and agricultural buildings and/or structures. According to historic fire insurance maps (Sanborn Map Company 1918, 1944), Segment 1 was primarily industrial in nature and historic archaeological resources associated with this use may include personal items, architectural debris, and packing materials, as well as railroad spikes and metal fragments. These types of resources may be contained in disturbed or fill soils; if so, they would not be considered significant.

#### 3.4.2 Segment 2

Segment 2 (Figure 5) is on old shorelines of Salmon Bay and has a high probability for prehistoric, ethnographic period and historic Native American archaeological resources present under fill. Segment 2 has a low probability for significant historic Euroamerican archaeological resources because land use was primarily industrial (Sanborn Map Company 1904, 1905 1918, 1944, 1950). Prehistoric, ethnographic period and historic Native American archaeological resources that may be present would be similar to those listed for Segment 1. Historic

Euroamerican archaeological resources may include personal items, architectural debris and packing materials, as well as railroad spikes and metal fragments, among others. These items would most likely be isolated artifacts in disturbed or fill soils, and would probably not be significant.

### 3.4.3 Segment 3

The west end of Segment 3 is also on old shorelines of Salmon Bay and has a high probability for prehistoric, ethnographic period and historic Native American archaeological resources, and a low probability for significant historic Euroamerican archaeological resources because land use was primarily industrial (Sanborn Map Company 1904, 1905 1918, 1944, 1950). The east end of Segment 3 would have been on uplands or low bluffs prior to 2,500 years ago. The west end of Segment 3 is situated within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of an ethnographic winter village and 0.25 mi (0.4 km) north of an ethnographic place name meaning "the mouth of Salmon Bay," a location that was heavily utilized for salmon fishing during the ethnographic and early historic periods. Like most of the Burke-Gilman Trail Project APE, the original ground surfaces have likely been modified and extensively filled. Prehistoric, ethnographic period, and historic Native American archaeological resources that may be present under fill would be similar to those listed for Segment 1, with the possible addition of shell middens. Historic Euroamerican archaeological resources may include personal items associated with industry, such as architectural debris and packing materials, as well as railroad spikes and metal fragments, among others. These items would most likely be isolated artifacts in disturbed or fill soils, and would probably not be significant.

## 4.0 Procedures for Archaeological Monitoring and the Treatment of Archaeological Resources

1. Archaeological monitoring will be conducted by a professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications (Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61) as described by the Title 27 Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Chapter 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources (RCW 27.53.030 [8]).

SDOT will authorize the archaeologist to stop construction via the Resident Engineer (or site foreman) periodically as needed for a closer examination of exposed soils. SDOT will inform the construction contractor(s) about the archaeologist's monitoring work, and make provisions within its agreement with the contractor for work stoppage and for temporary shoring of the trench for inspection of possible finds.

2. During construction, the archaeological monitor will examine soils, including excavations and back-dirt piles. Equipment will include, as appropriate, a shovel, trowel, and screen of ¼-inch mesh. The archaeologist will watch for prehistoric or historic-period artifacts or layers/lenses of organic material or shell, and organically enriched/midden soils that might indicate past prehistoric human use.

The archaeologist will record the monitoring work as follows: daily activities will be recorded on a Daily Record Form and in a field notebook; and overview photographs of the site, along with detailed photographs of particular construction areas, work in progress, and any cultural materials will be promptly logged in a field notebook. In

addition, the archaeologist will log in sketches/drawings of particular areas, features, and soil profiles; and construction work that has been monitored will be noted on construction plans of the project area.

All excavations 5 ft deep and over, including trenching, will be monitored unless utility systems already exist at that exact location and base depth.

For safety reasons, the archaeologist will not enter any excavations deeper than 5.0 feet to inspect a possible find until the excavation has been shored by the construction contractor per OSHA standards at 29 CFR 1926.652 ([www.osha-slc.gov/](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)).

3. If the archaeological monitor or any member of the construction work force believes that they have encountered prehistoric archaeological materials (including but not limited to intact deposits of midden sediments; clusters of fire modified rock, charcoal, or other evidence of fire-related activities; and faunal remains in association with stone chips or tools), the archaeologist will direct the Resident Engineer or designee to stop excavation work in the immediate area. If the archaeologist is not present at the time of discovery, the Resident Engineer or designee will be responsible for stopping excavation work and immediately contacting the monitoring archaeologist.

Halting construction for inspection of a possible find will likely not exceed more than 30 minutes to allow the monitoring archaeologist to identify whether it is an intact archaeological deposit. The archaeologist will take notes on the location observed (e.g., depth in metric units below surface), the sedimentary context, and other pertinent information, and will document the area with photographs. A buffer zone of 50 feet will be established to protect the location and the archaeologist during this inspection. It may be necessary for the archaeologist to request continued mechanical excavation of soils adjacent to the find in order to confirm the extent and integrity of the find; SDOT will authorize the archaeologist to direct the contractor through the Resident Engineer in such circumstances. If the initial inspection indicates that it may be an intact archaeological deposit, a buffer zone of 100 feet will be established until the find can be fully evaluated. If monitoring reveals human remains, the procedures listed in Section 5.0 will be followed.

If it appears that the initial inspection will require an extended time period (at minimum, more than 30 minutes), the Resident Engineer may direct the construction contractor, upon consultation with the archaeologist, to resume work in another area of the trench site.

4. If the monitoring archaeologist believes that the find is a significant archaeological resource (i.e., sufficient to warrant further investigation and potential testing for NRHP eligibility), the Resident Engineer or designee will take appropriate steps to protect the discovery site by installing a physical barrier (i.e., exclusionary fencing) and prohibiting all machinery, other vehicles, and unauthorized individuals from crossing the barrier. The archaeologist will inform SDOT, who will then contact the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and interested tribes. Treatment measures may include mapping, photography, subsurface testing, sample collection, and/or other activities as determined appropriate by the DAHP, the tribes, and SDOT.

SDOT will authorize construction to resume in the area of the discovery after the find has been evaluated and treated to the satisfaction of SDOT, the tribes, and the DAHP. It should be noted that delays to construction resulting from the discovery of a potential NRHP-eligible archaeological resource will occur as the required consultation with the SHPO, the tribes, and SDOT can be time-consuming until the parties agree how to treat a find.

5. If the monitoring of ground-disturbing activities results in the collection of any artifacts or samples, such as an isolated find not associated with a larger archaeological site, the archaeologist will be responsible for temporary curation of said artifacts (including appropriate, secure storage). SDOT as the lead agency for the project, will be responsible for curating any collection and associated records consistent with 36 CFR Part 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections) and WAC 25-48.
6. When monitoring work has been completed, the archaeologist will prepare a report discussing the methods and results of the work.

## 5.0 Procedures for Human Skeletal Remains

Any human remains and associated items that are discovered during excavation associated with the Burke-Gilman Trail Project will at all times be treated with dignity and respect. The affected Native American Tribes are the Duwamish Tribe, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Tulalip Tribe, and the Snoqualmie Tribe.

If the archaeological monitor or any member of the construction work force believes that they have discovered human skeletal remains, the foreman or his/her designee, as directed by the monitoring archaeologist, will be responsible for stopping construction work adjacent to the discovery, in an area large enough to provide for the security and integrity of the remains as determined between the archaeologist and the Resident Engineer or designee.

1. If the discovery of possible human remains occurs during archaeological monitoring, the archaeologist will immediately notify the Resident Engineer or designee, who will call for work stoppage. Initial identification of human remains will be made by the archaeologist if he or she possesses expertise in physical or forensic anthropology. If not, the archaeologist will contact someone with the necessary professional expertise available. If the remains are human, the Resident Engineer or designee will be responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect any and all remains by installing a physical barrier (i.e., exclusionary fencing) and prohibiting all machinery, other vehicles, and unauthorized individuals from crossing the barrier into affected areas. Following work stoppage, the archaeologist will immediately notify SDOT, who will then notify the City of Seattle Police Department (SPD), the King County Medical Examiner's Office (ME), the DAHP, and the tribes, who will contact the appropriate tribal repatriation specialists.
2. For safety reasons, under no circumstances will anyone be allowed to enter any excavations deeper than 5.0 feet until the excavation has been stabilized and shored by the construction Contractor per OSHA safety standards at 29 CFR 1926.652 ([www.osha-](http://www.osha-)



slc.gov/). The construction contractor is responsible for trench safety and no one shall enter a trench until the Resident Engineer or designee authorizes the entry.

3. If the discovery of possible human remains occurs when there is no archaeological monitoring on-site, the Resident Engineer or designee will immediately notify SDOT, who will then notify the monitoring archaeologist.
4. A representative of the ME will examine the discovery and determine whether it should be treated as a crime scene or as a grave. The archaeologist will remind the ME that (a) the find may be a prehistoric or historic burial, (b) the members of the tribes are concerned about Native American burials, and the find must be treated confidentially so that it is not subject to vandalism, and (c) the tribes will be notified by telephone and/or in person by SDOT and asked if they want to be present.

If the ME determines that the remains are nonforensic, SDOT will promptly notify the DAHP (including the State Physical Anthropologist) and the tribes. These interested parties will consult with SDOT and the DAHP to determine what treatment is appropriate for the remains.

**No analysis of human remains will be undertaken without the written consent of SDOT following consultation with the tribes and the DAHP.** If disinterment of Native American human remains is necessary, the consulting parties, including SDOT, the DAHP, and the tribes will jointly determine the procedures by which any or all remains will be excavated as well as the final custodian of the human remains.

SDOT will make a good faith effort to accommodate requests from the tribes that they be present during the implementation of mitigation measures related to human remains.

5. SDOT will authorize construction to resume in the area of the discovery after the approved relocation or reinterment of the remains and any associated archaeological materials have been investigated to the satisfaction of SDOT, the tribes, and the DAHP. The archaeological monitor will prepare a report describing the treatment actions as part of the monitoring report, or as a separate technical report based on decisions by SDOT and the DAHP.

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