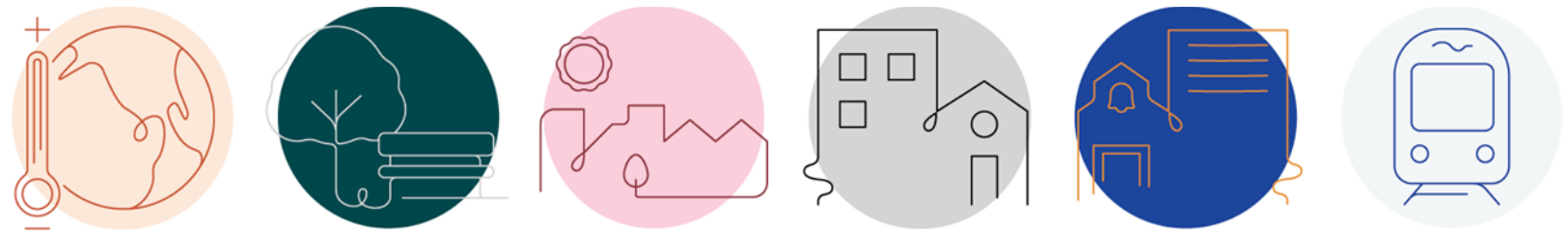
3.9 Cultural Resources



Source: Sunita Martini via City of Seattle, 2023.

This section describes the current conditions (affected environment), analyzes the alternatives' potential impacts on cultural resources (which includes historic-period architectural resources and precontact and historic-period archaeological resources), details the current cultural resources policy and regulatory frameworks, and suggests possible mitigation measures. Finally, it summarizes any significant unavoidable adverse impacts.

What are Cultural Resources?

Cultural resources are:

- **Architectural resources** (buildings, structures, sites, landscapes, objects, and districts) that are of the historic period, which is generally 25 years old or older (under the Seattle Landmarks program) or 40 years old or older (National Register of Historic Places)
- **Archaeological resources**, including precontact Native American artifacts, features, and sites; Traditional Cultural Properties; and historic-period artifacts, features, and sites.

Adverse effects or impacts to cultural resources are defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as impacts that alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association (36 CFR 800.5). Adverse impacts may include reasonably foreseeable impacts caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative. Below are some examples of adverse impacts on cultural resources:

- Physical destruction or damage to all or part of the resource;
- Moving the resource from its historic location;
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the resource's setting that contribute to its historic significance; or
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the resource's significant historic features.

Impacts of the alternatives on cultural resources are considered significant if they result in:

- Substantial changes to or alteration of features or characteristics, or loss (removal or demolition) of a cultural resource that that prevent their eligibility for inclusion as a designated Seattle Landmark (SL), or inclusion in the NRHP, National Historic Landmark (NHL) program, or the Washington Heritage Register (WHR).
- More than a moderate adverse impact (potential loss of or alterations to the physical evidence or tangible evidence of cultural history) to Culturally Important Resources (CIR), which for the purposes of this EIS are important to certain cultural groups or communities, whether or not they are listed or eligible for the SL, NRHP, or WHR.

Resources that have been officially determined not eligible for these registers or considered CIR will not be adversely impacted by the proposed alternatives.

3.9.1 Affected Environment

This section describes the precontact, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the areas within the city as background by which to address the potential for impacts to cultural resources.

Indigenous Settlement Context

Based upon current scientific understandings of the archaeological record, the earliest human occupations in the Pacific Northwest were characterized by highly mobile bands of broad-spectrum foragers. The widespread Clovis culture, the first well-defined cultural complex in North America, has been dated to between 12,800 and 13,200 calibrated years before present (cal. B.P.) (Ames and Maschner 1999:65–66; Kirk and Daugherty 2007:13). Recent research suggests that large stemmed projectile points (i.e., Western Stemmed complex) may have been produced by populations pre-dating Clovis (e.g., Jenkins et al. 2012). Such points have been identified at the Cooper's Ferry site in western Idaho, which has been dated to between 16,560 and 15,280 cal. B.P. (Davis et al. 2019). These early Paleoindian cultures consisted of small, nomadic bands that specialized in hunting a variety of small- to large-sized game animals, including megafauna that went extinct across North America at the end of the Pleistocene (e.g., wooly mammoth [*Mammuthus primigenius*], mastodon [*Mammut americanum*], ancient bison [*Bison antiquus*]) (Kirk and Daugherty 2007:13).

Following the Clovis period, early and middle Archaic populations across western Washington produced large, willow leaf-shaped ("Olcott" phase) projectile points, in addition to lanceolate points and scrapers (Ames and Maschner 1999; Kopperl et al. 2016; Nelson 1990:483). Similar projectile points have been found in sites from the Fraser River Valley in British Columbia down to the margins of the Columbia River, indicating the wide dispersal of related groups across the broader Northwest Coast during this period. Sites containing Olcott material are most commonly documented well inland from the coast along rivers, suggesting that these populations were likely still subsisting largely upon terrestrial plant and animal resources and had not yet developed the extensive reliance upon riverine and coastal food resources observed among later Coast Salish peoples (Kopperl et al. 2016; Nelson 1990:483).

Between approximately 6400 and 2500 cal. B.P., there was a gradual shift across the Northwest Coast to an increasingly heavy reliance on marine and riverine resources for subsistence. This shift coincided with a general trend toward increasing sedentism as more sites were settled along river courses, estuaries, and productive marine environments (Ames and Maschner 1999:93–94; Nelson 1990:483). During this period, settlements began to be occupied on a seasonal basis. Larger, denser artifact concentrations have been identified within sites dating from 6400 to 2400 cal. B.P., and deep shell middens have been dated to as early as 5,200 years ago (Larson and Lewarch 1995; Mierendorf 1986:57; Wessen 1988). It was during this time that coastal and neighboring inland communities developed their complex suites of lithic, bone, and antler tool technologies suited for marine mammal hunting, riverine fishing, and the

further exploitation of terrestrial plant and animal resources (Ames and Maschner 1993:93–95; Blukis Onat et al. 1980:29–30; Kopperl et al. 2016:117–118).

Along with steady population growth and increasingly intensive resource utilization across the broader Northwest Coast, Late Pacific (2400–200 cal. B.P.) precontact archaeological sites in the region demonstrate the emergence of status differentiation and complex social hierarchies (Ames and Maschner 1999:95–96). Increased reliance on stored foods and controlled access to resources, including salmon and shellfish, also developed during this period. By this time, the general ethnographic (prior to Euroamerican influence) pattern observed along the Northwest Coast had become well-developed, although these societies saw swift and dramatic changes with the arrival of Euroamerican explorers, traders, and settlers beginning in the late 1700s (Ames and Maschner 1999:95–96, 112).

The EIS study area is within the traditional territory of the Lushootseed-speaking Duwamish people. The settlements of this ethnographically documented Coast Salish group were principally located along the Duwamish, Black, and Cedar Rivers, as well as along the coasts of Puget Sound and Lake Washington in the vicinity of present-day Seattle (Duwamish Tribal Services 2018; Ruby and Brown 1992:72). The Duwamish were part of the broader Southern Coast Salish culture, which was generally adapted toward the intensive utilization of marine and riverine resources (Suttles and Lane 1990). A principal division among the Duwamish existed between the Sxwaldja'bc ("saltwater dwellers") who lived in settlements on Puget Sound and the Xatcua'bc ("lake dwellers") who lived along the shores of Lake Washington. The latter, as well as Duwamish groups living along the interior rivers of the region, were considered to be poorer and lower-status than the coastal communities (Hilbert et al. 2001:45; Ruby and Brown 1992:72–73; Suttles and Lane 1990:485–486; Swanton 1952:26). The three main peoples with winter settlements within the Seattle area were the dùd¢w...abí ("People of the Inside"), who lived primarily along the Duwamish River; the Hachooabsh ("Lake People"), who lived along the shores of Lake Washington; and the Shilshoolabsh ("People of Tucked Away Inside"), who lived primarily around Salmon Bay in what is today the Ballard neighborhood. The anglicized version of the first of these groups, Duwamish, was eventually applied as a general name covering all of the distinct populations living in the greater Seattle area (Duwamish Tribal Services 2018; Hilbert et al. 2001:45–50; Thrush 2007:23).

While Seattle represents the ancestral lands of the Duwamish, Hachooabsh, and Shilshoolabsh, Coast Salish groups living throughout Puget Sound, including the Snoqualmie, Suquamish, Muckleshoot, Stillaguamish, and Tulalip, routinely visited the area. These groups utilized Elliott Bay and the surrounding environment for hunting, gathering, and fishing purposes, as well as to trade with resident communities (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930; Spier 1936; Swanton 1952).

Like other Southern Coast Salish peoples, the Duwamish relied heavily upon salmon and other fish for subsistence and utilized a diverse suite of technologies to harvest them in different settings. They made use of trolling, seine, and gill net technologies to harvest fish in Puget Sound, while weirs, nets, gaff hooks, harpoons, and spears were all employed in rivers (Suttles and Lane 1990:488–489). Terrestrial mammals, especially black-tailed deer and elk were also

hunted by the Duwamish and neighboring Tribes using the bow and arrow, and they gathered a great variety of plant foods, including edible roots, bulbs, and berries (Duwamish Tribal Services 2018; Gunther 1945; Suttles and Lane 1990:489).

The Duwamish lived a semi-sedentary lifestyle, spending part of the year in permanent winter settlements and the warmer months in temporary encampments from which they fished, hunted, and gathered plant resources. Smaller bands would travel across their territory to hunt and forage for plant resources during the summer months, returning to their permanent settlements for the ceremonially rich winter season and to intensively fish in the spring and autumn (Duwamish Tribal Services 2018; Suttles and Lane 1990).

In 1855, members of the Duwamish and neighboring Puget Sound Tribes signed the Treaty of Point Elliott, which directed the removal of Tribal members to reservations. The Duwamish were ordered to relocate to the Port Madison Reservation, along with the Suquamish (Lane 1975:3–4). Created by ships dumping their ballast at the Seattle waterfront before loading their cargoes, Ballast Island (45KI1189) became an important gathering place for Tribal members from across Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska, as well as a permanent residence for Duwamish peoples forced from their homes elsewhere by the 1880s. Following the 1865 passage of an ordinance banning Tribal members from residing within the city limits, Ballast Island was a location in Seattle that the Duwamish and visiting Native peoples were grudgingly permitted to inhabit because it was not considered to be a part of the city proper. Following repeated attempts by the city government to expel the Tribal occupants of the island in the 1890s, waterfront developments eventually encroached on Ballast Island in 1898 and Tribal peoples residing there were forced to leave (Curti et al. 2020; Duwamish Tribal Services 2018; Elder 2014). The site is today recognized as a traditional cultural property (TCP) for numerous Tribes of the Puget Sound region and is listed in the NRHP and WHR (Curti et al. 2020). Many Duwamish had also remained along the Black River in defiance of federal government orders but were likewise removed from their ancestral lands by the early 1900s (Lewarch et al. 1996:3–13).

The Duwamish Indian Tribe petitioned for federal recognition in 1979. In 2001, the federal government rejected the petition, reversing the decision of the previous administration to recognize its Tribal status. The Duwamish Indian community continues to pursue recognition, build their community, and maintain their cultural traditions (Duwamish Tribal Services 2018; Thrush 2007:196–197).

At least 11 Indigenous winter settlements were located within the Seattle area when non-Indigenous explorers and settlers first began arriving in Puget Sound. Several of these settlements were located around the mouth of the Duwamish River and the expansive tidal marshes that once stretched across the area now occupied by downtown Seattle, as well as along the lower reaches of the Duwamish River. The settlement of tõ...ul...altù (“where herring live” or “herring house”), was situated to the west of the mouth of the Duwamish River under the West Seattle bluff. An unknown Euroamerican settler burned the town down in 1893, and its name was eventually given to Terminal 107 Park (Hilbert et al. 2001:46; Thrush 2007:234).

The winter settlement of y¢l•çad (“basketry cap”) was named for the distinctive woven hats worn by peoples such as the Yakama, perhaps because its residents participated in trade networks that spanned the Cascades. This settlement was located along the west bank of the Duwamish River west of Kellogg Island (Dailey 2020; Hilbert et al. 2001:119; Thrush 2007:236–237). A third settlement, dùç•ó¢d (“Place of the Fish Spear”), was located atop a large flat next to the Duwamish River at what is presently the north end of Boeing Field (Hilbert et al. 2001:47; Thrush 2007:240). To the north, in the vicinity of the Old Rainier Brewery along U.S. Interstate 5 (I-5), the settlement of tutõ¿aqs (“Little-Bit-Straight Point”) included three longhouses as well as a small stockade and lookout used to guard settlements up the Duwamish River (Hilbert et al. 2001:61; Thrush 2007:235).

Three winter settlements were located in the area of present-day downtown Seattle between the SoDo and Belltown neighborhoods. The large settlement of sä•ä¢l...ali• (“Little Crossing-Over Place”) was situated on both sides of a promontory overlooking a tidal marsh in the vicinity of present King Street Station and included up to eight longhouses (Hilbert et al. 2001:46; Thrush 2007:229). The smaller settlement of ß¢l½‹qabiù (“Grounds of the Leader’s Camp”) was located between Cherry and Seneca Streets and First and Second Avenues, while the settlement of bab‹çab (“prairies”) was located in the vicinity of the present-day Belltown neighborhood (Hilbert et al. 2001:60–64; Thrush 2007:228–229).

The settlement of íilíul (“Tucked Away Inside”) included two large longhouses measuring 60 by 120 feet and a larger potlatch house along the north shore of Salmon Bay. It was inhabited by the Shilshoolabsh, or Shilshole, people, who continued living there until it was destroyed during the construction of the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks in the 1910s (Hilbert et al. 2001:45–46; Thrush 2007:222-223). An archaeologically well-documented settlement at West Point, paß‹ca¿•u (“Brush Spread on the Water”) was used in the nineteenth century by Duwamish peoples displaced from elsewhere in the area (Thrush 2007:226). Situated along the north shore of Elliott Bay before the lowering of Lake Washington in 1916, the settlement of s¿uw•¿ (“Little Canoe Channel”) included up to five longhouses and an extensive fishing weir at the mouth of Ravenna Creek (Hilbert et al. 2001:78; Thrush 2007:251). The settlement of dù½õb¢d (“Silenced Place”), at the mouth of Thornton Creek along the west shore of Lake Washington, included at least one longhouse (Thrush 2007:254).

The City of Seattle’s namesake is the respected leader siʔał. The first ləliʔaʔkʷbixʷ (non-Indigenous colonizers) built this young village upon the ancient inter-Tribal trade, commercial, cultural, and governmental hub of the Northwest Coast, dᶻidᶻəlaĺič. The connection the ʔaciłtalbixʷ (all of the Puget Sound People, often translated as the simplified and colonized terms “Native American” or “Indian”) have to the larger Puget Sound region reaches back into history 13 millennia and continues into 2024. This connection and legacy of ecological stewardship, cultural heritage, and sustainable environmental practices continue to be supported archaeologically and Ethno-historically for over 12,000 years, since time immemorial (Spiry, Martin, and Moses 2024).

Non-Indigenous Settlement Context

Early Non-Indigenous Settlement

Non-Indigenous peoples began visiting the Puget Sound Region in 1792 when George Vancouver and his crew explored the area. Within the next 100 years, Native populations plummeted due to repeated outbreaks of introduced diseases such as smallpox, influenza, and typhoid fever (Boyd 1990; Suttles and Lane 1990). The Treaty of Washington in 1852 conveyed the territory to the United States, and the Donation Land Claim Act drew settlers into land occupied by the Duwamish and their neighbors. In 1855, members of the Duwamish and neighboring Puget Sound tribes signed the Treaty of Point Elliott, which provided for the removal of Tribal members to reservations, including the Port Madison Reservation (Suquamish/Fort Kitsap), Lummi, Swinomish, and Tulalip. Some Duwamish people continued to live in and around Seattle, maintaining friendly relations, working for, and trading with incoming settlers. Many others, meanwhile, relocated to the Port Madison Reservation, but due to undesirable conditions were compelled to leave. Many then attempted to return to their ancestral lands, and a few were able to claim or purchase land (Ruby and Brown 1992; Thrush 2007).

As non-Indigenous settlement increased, Tribal lands and fishing rights continued to be eroded through the late 1800s and 1900s. Non-Indigenous settlers purchased lands that were used by Natives as fishing areas and prevented access, and, as the commercial fishing industry grew, the State applied fishing regulations and fees not only to the industry but to the Tribes. These and other such actions culminated in the late 1900s, in a series of lawsuits and court cases that upheld certain treaty rights (Dougherty 2020; Marino 1990; Ruby and Brown 1992). The federally recognized Muckleshoot, Snoqualmie, Suquamish, and Tulalip Tribes are the descendant Tribes that represent the various tribes and bands with territorial interests in Seattle, that were signers of the Point Elliott Treaty. The Duwamish Tribe is not currently federally recognized but continues to fight for this distinction.

It was in 1851 that the first non-Indigenous settlers arrived in the Seattle area. In the Duwamish area (Area 7), a party that included Luther Collins, Jacob Maple, Samuel Maple, and Henry Van Asselt filed claims along the Duwamish River on lands that now make up Georgetown. Farming became the main industry in this area (Wilma 2001a).

Soon after, in what is now downtown Seattle (Area 4), the Denny Party arrived. They included Arthur A. Denny and his brother David T., John N. Low, Carson D. Boren, William N. Bell, Charles C. Terry and his brother Lee, and their families. These early settlers moved to the east shore of Elliott Bay in 1852, to take advantage of the deep-water harbor, and filed donation land claims. They encouraged additional settlement by adjusting their land claims to accommodate new arrivals, such as sawmill owner, Henry L. Yesler, and filed the first plat for the town of Seattle (Denny 1888:7–13, 16–17; Fiset 2001a; U.S. Surveyor General [USSG] 1856, 1863).

Some of these earliest non-Indigenous settlers in what is now the southern end of the Queen Anne/Magnolia area (Area 3), included members of the Denny party, David T. Denny and his

wife, Louisa Boren Denny, who filed a donation land claim for just over 320 acres. Their neighbor to the north, Thomas Mercer, filed for a land claim on 160 acres (General Land Office [GLO] 1866a, 1866b). Dr. Henry Smith, with his wife, mother, and sister, and Erasmus M. Smithers settled in what is now the Interbay area of the Queen Anne/Magnolia area, establishing small farms, while David Standler settled on land to the north along Salmon Bay, and John Ross and William A. Strickler (alternately spelled Sticken) settled to the northeast near the north end of Lake Union, all filing land claims (GLO 1866c, 1871a, 1871b, 1872, 1877; Wilma 2001b; USSG 1871).

The earliest land claims in the NW Seattle area (Area 1) were Edmund Carr, who filed a donation land claim for 137 acres at the southwestern end of what is now the Ballard neighborhood and Ira W. Utter, who filed a land claim for 156.60 acres at the north shore of Salmon Bay (GLO 1871c, 1871d). In the Capitol Hill/Central District (Area 5), John H. Nagel (also spelled Nagle) filed a land claim for 161 acres south of present-day Volunteer Park, while Henry L. Yesler's 185.74-acre claim with his wife Sarah B. Yesler was in what is now the Central District, centered on the present-day Garfield Playfield (GLO 1866d, 1871e).

Two land claims in the northern end of the SE Seattle area (Area 8), were filed by John C. Holgate and Edward Hanford and his wife, Abigail Jane (Holgate) Hanford. Each was for 320 acres in what is now the Beacon Hill neighborhood (GLO 1867, 1871f; Lange 2000a).

More settlers followed in the 1850s, made claims, and supported themselves by farming and logging, or by establishing small retail or commercial enterprises (Wilma 2001a). Most of these earliest farms in the Seattle area were small family operations that raised some fruit, vegetables (potatoes), and a few chickens or livestock; these farms were used primarily to sustain the family, not for resale. In the Duwamish, some farmers grew hops and hired local Indigenous peoples to work the harvest (Gregory 2009; Wilma 2001c). Logging, which began with local men working with oxen and small timber mills, became the primary industry of this period (Caldbick 2014; Denny 1888:16–22; Fiset 2001a). Over time, larger mills were constructed in the area and the industry offered steady employment for incoming settlers, and much of the Seattle neighborhoods were logged off (Sanborn Map Co. 1884, 1888, 1893).

Also in 1852, King County was established, with Seattle as the county seat, and the following year, Congress split the Washington Territory out of Oregon Territory (Crowley 2006).

Other non-Indigenous settlers arrived from the east and opened small shops in the nascent city, providing services to other settlers. At least two of these non-Indigenous settlers were African Americans. One was Manuel Lopez, who came to Seattle in 1852 and established a barber shop, and another was William Grose (or Groce or Gross) who arrived in 1859 and opened a restaurant (Long 2006; Raftery 2021). For more information about Grose, see the Capitol Hill/Central District (Area 5).

Around 1855, the U.S. Navy anchored the sloop *Decatur* just offshore in Puget Sound to defend the settlers who feared attacks from Native peoples. The settlers also built blockhouses and hosted militias in response to skirmishes with frustrated Natives, dissatisfied with the

reservations. After the Battle of Seattle in 1856, the government established the Muckleshoot Reservation southeast of Seattle on the White River in 1857 (Crowley and Wilma 2006; Williams 2015; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe 2023). In 1861, Seattle won the right to build the Territorial University. The school would develop into the University of Washington (UW) (Crowley 2006; Williams 2015). In 1865, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Seattle passed an ordinance banning Native Americans from living in Seattle, and although the law was not readopted when Seattle was reincorporated in 1869, discrimination against Native Americans continued. By that time, the population of settlers in Seattle had risen to 302, and many of them were working to grow the town into something more substantial. While most of the early industry and commercial activity had grown along the eastern shore of Elliott Bay, sparse residential and family farms were beginning to pop up in the areas surrounding Seattle's central core (Bagley 1929; Ott 2014).

Development of Seattle

In the 1870s, the discovery of large deposits of coal near present-day Newcastle and Renton created a need for transportation to Seattle docks on Elliott Bay. Initially, the coal was transported on barges across Lake Washington, then unloaded to wagons and transported overland to Lake Union, where it would be loaded back onto barges and shipped southwest across the lake. Then the coal was once again unloaded onto wagons for the final leg of the route to Elliott Bay. In an attempt to simplify this onerous shipping system, a narrow-gauge rail line was constructed in 1872 between Lake Union's south shore and the coal dock on Elliott Bay. Five short years later, the line was abandoned as the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad (S&WW) was constructed by the enterprising locals in Seattle from Elliott Bay south to the coal fields near Renton and then north to those near present-day Newcastle (Link 2004:3; MacIntosh and Crowley 1999).

The S&WW was incorporated as a response to Northern Pacific Railroad's choice for its western terminus. In the early 1870s, Northern Pacific Railroad representatives toured the Puget Sound area looking at locations for their transcontinental line west coast terminus. Seattle, Tacoma, and other towns made substantial offers to the railroad company in hopes of enticing them to choose their town. In 1873, the railroad selected Commencement Bay near Tacoma. Angered, Seattle's leaders and residents responded by forming the S&WW. When complete, the S&WW line carried vast quantities of coal from the mining region in southern King County to Seattle for export. In 1880, successful railroad magnate, Henry Villard, purchased the S&WW and renamed it the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad (C&PS). In 1884, the Northern Pacific Railroad built a spur line to Seattle, and the following year, in 1885, the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern (SLS&E) built a rail line from Smith Cove to Newcastle and Issaquah, spurring additional growth (Chesley 2009; MacIntosh and Wilma 1999; Lange 2000b; Williams 2013).

Seattle's economy boomed with shipping, railroads, timber extraction and milling, coal mining and shipping, commercial and industrial manufacturing such as iron works, and service industry support. At this time, Seattle's economy was closely tied to other Pacific ports, especially those in California. At various times, a substantial percentage of lumber shipped from

Seattle went to San Francisco to aid in its reconstruction from catastrophic fires and, later, the 1906 earthquake that was accompanied by a fire that destroyed some 25,000 buildings. The close connection between these ports can be seen in the creation of Ballast Island, an artificial landform on the Seattle waterfront, which was largely made up of rock mined from outcrops in San Francisco and dumped in Elliott Harbor to make space for the Seattle products shipped in return sailings. Ballast Island is a traditional cultural property (TCP) that is important to the area's Tribes (Curti, et al. 2020). This rise in production created jobs and encouraged population growth (Fiset 2001a).

In response to Seattle's growth, the pace of construction in the surrounding neighborhoods began accelerating in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Over time, additional sawmills were constructed, and existing mills were enlarged throughout the area with the addition of planing mills, molding cutters, and other specialty manufacture. The industry offered steady employment for incoming settlers and much of the Seattle neighborhoods were logged off (Sanborn Map Co. 1884, 1888, 1893). Mills and other commercial ventures were built on the available lands, manufacturing companies expanded, and support services such as restaurants, hotels, breweries, laundries, creameries, soap works, and other similar enterprises were established throughout the neighborhoods. In addition, houses were constructed to accommodate increasing numbers of employees, both management and labor, and business owners (Fiset 2001a; Sanborn Map Co. 1884, 1888, 1893).

At first many people in Seattle welcomed the city's Chinese residents for their labor. The Chinese had built many of Seattle's streets and railroads, operated shops and businesses, worked in mills, logging camps, mining, and the fishing industry, and were domestic workers. By the 1880s, they faced increased discrimination and abuse, as other laborers perceived greater competition for jobs. Following the passage of the Federal Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, hostilities continued to rise against the area's remaining Chinese inhabitants. Many Chinese living in Seattle lost jobs and many left town fearing violence. Then, in 1886 an angry crowd of Seattle residents swarmed into Chinatown, forced more than 300 of the city's Chinese population to leave the city via ship, and destroyed many Chinese homes. The governor declared martial law and imposed a curfew, which was enforced by patrolling military troops. Later, crowds forced an additional 110 Chinese to leave town and many more left on their own. By the time Martial law was rescinded, fewer than 30 Chinese residents remained (Dougherty 2013; Riddle 2014). The Chinese Exclusion Act was extended for 10 years in 1892, made permanent in 1902, and was finally repealed in 1943 (National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] 2023).

Cable cars and electric streetcars crisscrossed Seattle's neighborhoods, ferries transported passengers across Lake Union, and systems of staircases, first constructed of wood and later of concrete, were built for ease of travel over the area's hilly topography (Fiset 2001a; Thompson and Marr 2013). According to Sanborn maps, in 1884 the population of Seattle was 7,000 persons; this number more than doubled by 1888 to 16,000 (Sanborn Map Co. 1884, 1888).

Like many cities in the United States, Seattle was devastated by fire. The Great Seattle Fire occurred in 1889 and leveled the city's 18-block waterfront and 40 blocks of the city center. The fire destroyed wood-frame buildings and structures, and those constructed of brick and stone, including wharves, piers, depots, mills, warehouses, businesses, offices, banks, stores, hotels, apartment buildings, and some residences. Rebuilding began almost immediately. The City widened some streets and raised others, implemented a new building code, banned wood buildings in the fire zone, and established a city water works (Caldbick 2020a, 2020b). Many of Seattle's sawmills that had been destroyed in the fire relocated to the north side of Salmon Bay, to what is now Ballard (Wilma 2001b).

After the fire, in 1892, the Great Northern Railway Company's president, James J. Hill, constructed his line to Seattle that crossed Salmon Bay and Interbay to Seattle, and built docks, a grain terminal, grain elevator and warehouse at Smith Cove to facilitate maritime commerce with the Far East. Other private docks and warehouses were also built in the area (McClary 2013). In 1895, the UW relocated from the downtown area to the Brooklyn neighborhood in NE Seattle (Crowley 2006). For more information about the UW, see NE Seattle (Area 2).

The discovery of gold in 1896 in the Klondike region of the Yukon Territory, in western Canada, impacted Seattle's development with long-lasting economic benefits. Seattle was uniquely positioned as the jumping-off point for thousands of miners headed to the gold fields, and as a supplier to those miners with the provisions they needed for the trek. The Klondike gold rush triggered a great need for Seattle's shipbuilders, merchants, steamships, and railroads, and in return, millions of dollars flooded into Seattle's economy and were used by individuals to open shops and stores, create transportation services, and construct buildings, and by the municipality to fund infrastructure improvements such as roads, sewer and water systems, and ports. The Klondike gold rush cemented Seattle's reputation as a successful port city and hub for shipbuilding, transportation, and business (Tate 2004).

Around the turn of the twentieth century, construction in Seattle's neighborhoods included educational buildings, religious facilities, and multi-unit apartment buildings in support of the rapidly expanding population (Baist 1905; Fiset 2001a). Additionally, religious organizations, commercial enterprises, and industrial operations began upgrading their wood-frame buildings with more substantial masonry versions in the wake of the fire (Link 2004:6). Industry boomed as well, spreading north and south of Seattle to more accommodating topography and expansive rail and waterway transportation systems (Langloe 1946). Private wharves, piers, warehouses, and mills were built south of the city, many were linked to the Northern Pacific lines to handle freight shipped into and out of Seattle. It was around 1900 that Seattle's Chinese population finally recovered, and Chinatown began to prosper once again (Dougherty 2013; Sanborn Map Co. 1905, 1928; Wilma 2001a).

After the turn of the twentieth century, the City of Seattle embraced the progressive era with a series of planned projects, including annexing a series of suburban towns, hiring the famed Olmsted Brothers landscape architects to create plans for parks, scenic boulevards, and playgrounds, built utilities and schools in the outlying neighborhoods, and began paving roads.

(Crowley 2006). Although Seattle established a park commission in 1890 and had purchased parks over the years, the commission was unable to create a citywide parks plan. In 1903, Seattle hired the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects firm to develop plans for Seattle parks. That same year, John Charles Olmsted, his assistant Percy Jones, and park commissioners toured and surveyed the city for a month. When Olmsted submitted his report to the City Council, it laid out a citywide system of parks interconnected by parkways and boulevards and included playgrounds and meadows. The report stressed the importance of purchasing land across the city that had access to water and wooded areas, and that contains important views of mountains, water, and forests. The report recommended certain properties to purchase and included design recommendations for the city's existing parks. The plan was approved by the City Council in November 1903. Olmsted continued to advise the city over the years on its development of the parks system, and also worked with the UW board of regents on improvements for the campus (Beckner and Perrin 2016; Williams 1999). In 2016, *Seattle's Olmsted Parks and Boulevards (1903–68)* was listed in the NRHP under a Multiple Property Documentation form (Beckner and Perrin 2016).

By 1904, Seattle's increasingly diverse population swelled to over 150,000. The city was ethnically diverse, with established Chinese, Japanese, Italian, and Jewish communities just outside the downtown area. Between 1905 and 1910, Seattle annexed many of the small towns and neighborhoods north and south of the city center, nearly tripling the size of the city. Many of these communities had petitioned for annexation due to their inability to keep up with infrastructure and safety concerns. Progressive city leaders funded projects for public benefit including paving roads, constructing utilities, and building schools. They established the Pike Place Public Market in 1907 and in 1908 again hired the Olmsted Brothers for a report on the newly annexed areas of the city (Beckner and Perrin 2016; City of Seattle 2023a; Crowley 2006; Sanborn Map Co. 1905; Williams 1999; Wilma 2001a).

In 1909, Seattle hosted a world's fair on the campus of the UW in the Brooklyn neighborhood. The 250-acre fairgrounds was designed by the Olmsted Brothers. The fair's planners requested the Olmsted Brothers firm develop landscaping plans for the fair's 250-acre grounds on the UW campus. Seattle residents celebrated the city's accomplishments with nearly four million visitors at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (Beckner and Perrin 2016; Williams 1999).

The onset of the 1910s saw big changes for the now booming Seattle. Between 1912 and 1917, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) constructed a canal between Puget Sound and Lake Washington following Ross Creek, which had been widened ca. 1885 for use as a log canal (Chrzastowski 1983:6). The Hiram M. Chittenden/Ballard Locks was completed in 1917, opening a major shipping route that connected Lake Washington, Lake Union, and Salmon Bay Waterway to Puget Sound. The project was funded by King County and the federal government. Simultaneous to the construction of the Canal, the City of Seattle completed bridge construction, street grading, and built the Third Avenue West Tunnel to provide a route for utilities to pass under the new Canal (Fiset 2001a; Walton Potter 1977:12).

Other large projects during that time included the flattening of Denny Hill and streets north of downtown Seattle, known as regrades, which allowed for easier transportation routes in and out of the city (Link 2004:8). Much of the earth removed in the regrades was used to fill in wetlands and tidal flats. In 1912, the Great Northern docks at Smith Cove were sold to the newly created Port of Seattle for construction of a deep-sea terminal. The Port's comprehensive plan also included the construction of Fisherman's Terminal on Salmon Bay, the Bell Street Pier, wharves and warehouses on the East Waterway pier and a second pier on the East Waterway, a public wharf and warehouse at the end of Bell Street, a grain elevator at Hanford Street, and a new ferry service on Lake Washington (Oldham 2020).

Additionally, man-made alterations along the Duwamish River beginning in 1913—rerouting, straightening, and channelizing the river, and draining, dredging, and filling tidelands—and extensive logging, created land for agriculture and industry. These actions destroyed the Duwamish Tribe's traditional uses of the river to fish, gather and hunt. The dredged material was used to construct Harbor Island, which split the mouth of the river into two channels. The Port of Seattle would later plan extensive terminals on Harbor Island (Oldham 2020; Updegrave 2016; Wilma 2001c). This industrial growth created additional employment opportunities and more residences and apartment buildings were constructed in Seattle's neighborhoods to house the influx of needed workers. Seattle's population rose to 456,000 by 1928 (Crowley 2006; Sanborn Map Co. 1905, 1928).

In 1923, Seattle City Council passed the city's first zoning ordinance. Prior to its passage, the city had relied on the irregular issuance and amendment of Building Ordinances, that were largely building codes. These building ordinances defined building terminology, specified construction materials and methods by building class, described the role of the building inspector and Fire Marshall, laid out permitting procedures, and spelled out mandatory requirements for each class of building (fireproof, mill, masonry, and frame buildings), and type of building (residential, business, commercial, manufacturing, and industrial) (Seattle Building Code Commission 1909:1–10, 11–94). Conforming to these building ordinances, developers constructed a mix of single- and multi-family residences alongside boarding and lodging houses, and small commercial strips outside of the downtown core in neighborhoods across the city (Eliason 2018).

In January 1920, the city council passed Ordinance 40407, which established the City Zoning Commission and defined its role. The first members of the commission consisted of the City Engineer, Superintendent of Buildings, a Park Trustee, and six members appointed by the Mayor. The commission's first job was to divide the city into zones or districts and write ordinances that would "specify the uses to which property in each district may be devoted" (Seattle City Council 1920:2; Seattle Zoning Commission 1920a).

Through 1920, the commission heard testimony on neighborhood concerns and gathered information about zoning. Residents requested the commission address issues caused by meat packing plants and stockyards adjacent to residential neighborhoods, and tackle parking issues. The commission collected zoning data from cities around the country, including Portland, St.

Louis, Cincinnati, Memphis, New York, Washington D.C., and others (Seattle Zoning Commission 1920a, 1920b, 1920c). In January the following year, the commission hired Harland Bartholomew a "zoning expert" and city planning engineer from St. Louis, Missouri, and a public meeting was held in February to introduce Bartholomew and discuss city zoning (Seattle Zoning Commission 1921a).

Bartholomew suggested that Seattle be divided into five districts by use and recommended that the commission consider building height, building area per parcel, and density of occupancy within each of the districts (Seattle Zoning Commission 1921a). Working with the Building Code Commission, the zoning commission developed a proposed zoning report, presented the report to the City Council, and held public meetings to share each neighborhood's proposed zoning (Seattle Zoning Commission 1921b). Throughout 1922, the commission received petitions from numerous university, hospital, ecclesiastic, and industry representatives, improvement clubs, property owners, neighborhood groups, and business owners requesting changes to zoning that affected them; some of these were approved by the commission and some were denied (Seattle Zoning Commission 1922a, 1922b).

In January 1923, the zoning commission approved the draft zoning ordinance and presented it to the City Council. During the months that followed, the commission continued to review petitions for changes and make amendments to the draft, which they forwarded to the City Council (Seattle Zoning Commission 1923). In June 1923, the Council signed the zoning ordinance (Ordinance 45382), presented it to the mayor who approved it that same month (Seattle City Council 1923).

The ordinance divided the city into six different "use districts," which included the First Residence, Second Residence, Business, Commercial, Manufacturing, and Industrial Districts. Permitted in the First Residence Districts were single family dwellings, schools, churches, parks, playgrounds, art galleries, libraries, private conservatories, educational housing, and railroad stations. In the Second Residence Districts, zoning allowed for all First Residence uses plus dwellings, flats, apartments, boarding and lodging houses, hotels, clubs or fraternal organizations, and medical and philanthropic institutions. Within the Business Districts, both First and Second Residence uses were permitted plus stores, offices, banks, restaurants, service stations, police or fire stations, printing office, telephone/telegraph office, theaters, dance halls, skating rinks, retail trades or shops, automobile salesrooms and garages, hand laundries, and the like. In Commercial Districts, the zoning ordinance permitted all of the First and Second Residence, and Business uses, and allowed for any trade or industry except for 75 specific manufacturing industries that were enumerated in the ordinance. In the Manufacturing Districts, the ordinance allowed all of the First Residence, Second Residence, Business, and Commercial uses except for a list of 16 industries. Most of the excepted industries were listed as "objectionable" due to "the emission of dangerous, unwholesome, foul, nauseous or offensive gases, odors or fumes" (Seattle City Council 1923). Finally, in the Industrial Districts, all lawful uses were permitted under the zoning ordinance. Between its passage in 1923 and its repeal and replacement in 1957, the zoning ordinance was amended over 600 times (Seattle City Clerk 2023).

In many new neighborhood subdivisions, discriminatory racial restrictions were entered into the deeds. These restrictions that prohibited the use, sale, or lease of a property to persons of color and other such discriminatory classifications became common after a 1926 U.S. Supreme Court case, *Corrigan et al. v. Buckley*, ruled that such covenants were not prohibited by law. In 1948, in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court reversed its earlier opinion and found that such racial deed restrictions violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. However, it remained legal to discriminate on the basis of race or ethnicity in the rental or sale of housing until 1968, when Congress passed the Housing Rights Act. Although now illegal, such racially restrictive language remains in many deeds in many of Seattle's neighborhoods (LII 2021, 2023; University of Washington [UW] 2020a). For more specific information about racially restrictive covenants in Seattle's neighborhoods, see each of the analysis areas below.

Like most of the United States, the Great Depression hit Seattle hard, as the area's industries faltered, jobs were lost, and subsequently, the population fell. The arrival of World War II and the corresponding growth in war-supporting industries slowed the decline. In 1942, all the Japanese residents on the West Coast—including over 7,000 Japanese Americans in Seattle—were forcibly removed and incarcerated for the duration of World War II by President Roosevelt's executive order 9066. After the war, many never returned to the area, many lost their businesses and homes, and over time, many of their former farmlands were developed (Studio TJP 2021).

During this time, the city's earliest residential neighborhoods were in flux due to pressure of commercial and industrial interests. Additionally, the 1949 earthquake, which damaged numerous buildings, hastened the shift away from mixed residential and commercial neighborhoods towards those with a mix of commercial and industrial, as city officials sought to protect people from falling debris of unreinforced masonry buildings. The gradual rebuilding began in the late 1950s, in part stimulated by the rezoning of some of Seattle's neighborhoods to general manufacturing (Fiset 2001a; Link 2004:14; Thompson and Marr 2013).

In June 1957, the 1923 zoning ordinance was repealed and replaced with Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance 86300 (Seattle City Council 1957). One of the biggest zoning changes implemented under this ordinance included the classification of eight residential zones (R zones), which allowed for a mix of housing types and population densities plus some essential public services' facilities. These comprised three categories of single-family residence zones to "promote and protect various densities and uniformity of development within each" zone; two classes of duplex residence zones; and two classes of multiple family residence zones (Seattle City Council 1957). The ordinance also included three categories of shopping and business zones (B zones); two classes of commercial zones (C zones); and three categories of manufacturing zones (M, IG, and IH zones) (Seattle City Council 1957). The City Council amended Ordinance 86300 over 22,000 times before 1980 (Seattle City Clerk 2023).

As in many parts of the country, in 1957, the city implemented an Urban Renewal Program (Ordinance 86767) that altered the character of some of Seattle's neighborhoods. Defining areas as "blighted" due to what was perceived as deteriorated housing or unsanitary living

conditions, the Planning Commission sought to use eminent domain to clear and redevelop areas of the city (City of Seattle 2023b). These projects were financed by federal funds authorized under the Washington State's Urban Renewal Law that passed in 1957. Even though the city found that these actions would unequally displace more persons of color, the plan moved forward, touting the benefits of eradicating blight and revitalizing communities. The city found nearly 1,400 acres of the city met the various classifications of blight and would need some form of urban renewal as treatment. By mid-1968, over 1,000 structures had been demolished due to "code noncompliance" (City of Seattle 2023c). Public hearings found residents in support of and in opposition to the program, and by 1974, the Federal Urban Renewal program was ended. In 1984, the City reported that the program failed to meet many objectives and in 2021, the City Council apologized, condemned the displacement of persons of color caused by the program, and directed city departments to make amends for the injustices caused by the program (City of Seattle 2023b).

Years in the planning, work on I-5 through Washington began in 1959. The freeway aligned north–south along the east side of Eastlake Avenue E, cutting many neighborhoods in half, disrupting traffic patterns and routes, and introducing visual and auditory impacts. Much of I-5 through Seattle was completed in 1967, but the entire I-5 project was completed in 1969 (Dougherty 2010).

While not targeted by the Urban Renewal program, some of Seattle's neighborhoods such as Queen Anne pushed back against zoning changes in the 1960s–1970s, as they sought to protect their neighborhood character and historic buildings. In 1968 and 1970, voters approved a series of capital improvement bonds initiatives put forward by the Forward Thrust Committee, that included funding for a multipurpose stadium (Kingdome), historic preservation, arterial highways, neighborhood improvements, and parks and recreation, among others. In 1971, the Washington legislature created the Washington Heritage Register, and in 1973, the city passed a Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, establishing the Seattle Landmark designation (Williams and Miller 2015). In 1973, the City passed an ordinance that established the International Special Review District (ISRD) and ISRD Board, to "promote, preserve, and perpetuate the cultural, economic, historical, and otherwise beneficial qualities of the area" (Seattle Department of Neighborhoods 2023). The Seattle Chinatown-International Historic District, which is located within the ISRD, was listed in the NRHP in 1986 (Kreisman 1986).

In the 1970s, Seattle saw a drop in the city's population after a series of layoffs at the Boeing plant. Due to an influx of successful companies like Microsoft, Starbucks, and Costco, and research institutions at the UW, neighborhoods began to see rising populations and a corresponding growth in construction of new housing units, including mixed-use buildings along arterials but mostly single-family dwellings along residential streets (Williams and Miller 2015). In 1980, the City Council approved Ordinance 109560, which compiled and codified City ordinances that were passed on or prior to November 19, 1979, into the Official Code of The City of Seattle (Seattle City Clerk 2023). In 1984, Seattle's City Council passed an ordinance (111571) to pay reparations to five Japanese American city employees who were "terminated,

laid off, or dismissed" due to President Roosevelt's executive order 9066 during World War II (Long 2001).

By the late 1990s, the rise in high-technology and knowledge sectors brought an influx of diverse, talented workers from around the world. The city by 2010 had just over 600,000 residents and by 2020, Seattle's population had soared to 735,015 (U.S. Census Bureau 2022).

Although Seattle began as a sparsely populated region whose settlers supported nearby lumber mills, by the turn of the twentieth century, it had become the Pacific Northwest's powerhouse city with considerable commercial, transportation, industrial, and maritime industries. Seattle's Chinatown-International District is a racially diverse cultural center for Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans, and Filipino Americans, as well as others. Today the city is home to modern hi-tech, retail, commercial, and multi-family infill construction in villages. While some single-family homes and small commercial ventures make way for denser urban infill, most of the city's acres are still in low density residential use.

Development in Seattle Neighborhoods

Area 1: NW Seattle

Around 1870, David Denny purchased 160 acres in the area now known as the Licton Springs neighborhood and built a summer home there. The area was, and continues to be, an important cultural location for the Duwamish, Muckleshoot, Snoqualmie, Suquamish, Tulalip, and other Puget Sound region Tribes, and was known as líq'təd. The area contained forests, bogs, marshes, and mineral springs. The spring water contained minerals that colored the mud a coppery red. The Tribes used the red-colored mud in ceremonies and for other traditional purposes and harvested the native plants throughout the area (Remle and Howard 2019; Simpson 2021).

After the area along the shore north of Lake Union was logged around 1881, non-Indigenous people began settling there. In 1882, William Ashworth built a small cabin for his family on land he purchased from Corliss P. Stone at the northern end of Lake Union, in the area of present-day Wallingford. Also in the early 1880s, John and Mary Jane Ross moved north across the Outlet, which is what non-Indigenous settlers called the small stream that drained Lake Union into Salmon Bay, to the area now known as Ross/Fremont, where a few other settlers lived, including William and Mary Crawford. The settlers farmed and built a school for their children (Krafft 2010a; Veith 2005).

In 1883, the Lake Washington Improvement Company hired the Wa Chong Company to excavate canals connecting Salmon Bay and the Puget Sound with Lake Washington (see below Downtown/Lake Union [Area 4], for more information about the Wa Chong Company). The Wa Chong Company completed the canals in 1886, allowing for passage of shallow-draft boats and log booms through the Fremont and Montlake Cuts. That same year, David T. Denny and Judge

John P. Hoyt platted the Denny & Hoyt's Addition, which encompassed land on both sides of the Outlet (Krafft 2010a; Riddle 2014; Veith 2005).

By the late 1880s, much of the present-day neighborhoods of Northlake, Edgewater, Fremont, and Wallingford had been logged over, and the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad (SLS&E) connected the area with Seattle. By 1890, real estate investors had platted a number of subdivisions and sold lots for residential development, lumber and shingle milling companies set up operations, the Seattle Electric Railway and Power Company had established an electric trolley service, and a fleet of steamers plied the waters of Lake Union transporting passengers and supplies (Krafft 2010a).

The present-day neighborhood of Ballard developed on the Utter lands in the early 1880s, after real estate investors from Seattle purchased the property. By 1887, the West Coast Improvement Company combined a series of neighboring tracts with the Utter property and platted the unit as Gilman Park. Most of the parcels were designated residential and commercial, but larger plots along the waterfront were allocated for industrial uses, which attracted shingle and lumber mills (Walton Potter 1976).

After the Great Fire of 1889 leveled much of downtown Seattle, investors and entrepreneurs established additional industrial, commercial, and retail operations in the burgeoning community of Fremont, including an iron works, a tannery and machine works, a hotel, hardware store, grocery, dairy, cigar stores, cafes, fraternal organizations, and a meat market. A number of residences and churches were also built during this prosperous time (Krafft 2010a).

It was in the late 1880s that a real estate developer platted 600 acres around Green Lake, built an amusement park on the northwestern shore of the lake, and worked to extend a railway line to the lake. At around the same time, a developer named Guy Phinney platted the Woodlands Estate subdivision in what became the Woodland Park neighborhood, built the Woodlands Hotel, and installed his own streetcar line to connect with Fremont (Studio TJP 2021; Veith 2005).

As growth continued and the area thrived, Ballard incorporated in 1890, while Seattle annexed Fremont, Green Lake, and much of North Seattle in 1891. Soon after annexation, Seattle established an elementary school in Fremont. In 1899, Seattle purchased and annexed the Phinney property. Shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, Fremont's street railways expanded north to Greenwood and later to Green Lake, Ballard, and east to Meridian and Wallingford, spurring residential growth with accompanying small commercial and retail centers (Krafft 2010a; Veith 2005; Walton Potter 1976).

In Ballard, by 1904 there were 15 shingle mills, iron foundries, shipyards for the fishing fleet, drop forge works, wood pipe works, and boiler works, and its population was around 10,000. Much of the residential stock constructed in Ballard during this time was worker housing around the industrial areas. That same year, Ballard received a Carnegie Library, which was listed in the NRHP in 1979 (Morrison Beals 1979; Walton Potter 1976).

In 1905, farther to the north, Theodore N. Haller purchased the land John Welch homesteaded, in what became known as the Haller Lake neighborhood. Haller then platted tracts around the lake for sale. The area, along with the neighboring community of Bitter Lake, slowly developed with a sparse population of small farms and summer cabins (Fiset 2001b).

In 1906, the Seattle Gas Light Company opened its gas manufacturing plant, originally called Lake Station, on the headland that protrudes south into Lake Union. Over the years, the plant delivered gas to Seattle, Renton, Kent, and Tukwila through 1,071 miles of pipes; the plant closed in 1956. In 1962, the site was purchased by the City of Seattle, and between 1969 and 1978, Gas Works Park, designed by Richard Haag, was developed. The park was listed in the NRHP in 2012. Also in 1906, the Seattle–Everett Interurban line was installed through Fremont, and reached Haller Lake by 1910, which contributed to another surge in population and residential housing growth. Likely hoping to see their faltering water and sewer systems upgraded, Ballard's citizens approved annexation to Seattle in 1907. In 1910, a Carnegie Library was constructed in Green Lake, which was listed in the NRHP in 1981 (Krafft 2010a; Tusa Fels and Edstrom O'Hara 2012; Vandermeer 1981a; Walton Potter 1976).

In the early 1910s, as planning was underway for the construction of the Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal to connect Lake Washington with Puget Sound, Seattle engineers also planned for a new bridge to cross the channel at Fremont Avenue. Completed in 1917, the Fremont Bridge, a double-leaf trunnion bascule bridge, was listed in the NRHP in 1982. The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks and Related Features of the Lake Washington Ship Canal, also completed in 1917, were listed in the NRHP in 1978 (Soderberg 1980; Walton Potter 1977).

Although discrimination limited job opportunities for people of color, in the mid- to late 1910s, the Ballard shingle mills employed some African Americans, who were recruited by James A. Roston. A former Army officer, Roston helped other Black and sometimes Filipino Seattle residents find employment in mills, as cooks for the Admiral Lines, and in other industries (Mumford 1985:30–32).

In 1919, the Lakeside Boys School opened in Haller Lake, and two years later, the area's residents established a community club. Clare E. Huntoon, who purchased 200 acres of land in the Haller Lake area, never platted her land. After her death, developers acquired the land and built commercial, educational, and cultural properties, such as the Playland amusement park at Bitter Lake (built in 1930 and demolished in 1961), Ingraham High School (built in 1959 and designated an SL in 2016), and the Jewish cemetery, Bikur Cholim Cemetery (built in 1890) on N 115th Street. The Bikur Cholim is King County's oldest Sephardic cemetery (Bikur Cholim Machzikay Hadath [BCMH] 2023; Fiset 2001b; Sundberg 2010; The Johnson Partnership [TJP] 2016).

Some first-generation Japanese immigrants—Issei—settled on farms around Green Lake. Many farmed fruit, berries, flowers, and vegetables, which they sold to wholesalers or transported for sale at Pike Place Market. Other Japanese residents operated small commercial or retail enterprises. By the mid-1930s, there were about 300 Issei living in the area. In 1942, all the Japanese residents on the West Coast were forcibly removed and incarcerated for the duration

of World War II by President Roosevelt's executive order 9066. After the war, many never returned to the area, and over time, their former farmlands were developed (Studio TJP 2021).

Throughout the 1920s and up until the onset of the Great Depression, residential development in the NW Seattle area remained strong. Most residential buildings (single family homes, duplexes, and apartments) were constructed near commercial districts and expanded outward from there, usually following streetcar lines. In the NW Seattle area, racially restrictive covenants were found in a number of residential developments. One example of such covenants was found in the Overland Park subdivision. Built by the Peoples Realty Company, the covenants covered about 990 properties. The covenant restricted the renting, leasing, or selling of the lots or buildings to African Americans or Asian Americans (UW 2020).

In 1921, a Carnegie Library was built in Fremont; the property was listed in the NRHP in 1981 (Vandermeer 1981b). Like many areas of Seattle, the depression slowed real estate development through the end of World War II, when returning soldiers caused a residential and commercial construction boom, and a transformation to an automobile driven urban form in NW Seattle (Krafft 2010a).

The 1950s saw many changes in industrial and economic activity. In 1954, the city annexed the northern end of NW Seattle out to N 145th Street, which brought improvements in infrastructure and new residential development. During this time, many lumber mills declined and closed, and industrial development shifted south of Seattle in King County, which caused commercial and waterfront areas to deteriorate in NW Seattle. In preparation for the construction of Interstate 5, WSDOT purchased and demolished numerous buildings along the proposed two-block wide route through NW and NE Seattle. (Dorpat 2001a; Fiset 2001b; Tobin and Sodt 2002; Veith 2005; Wilma 2001d).

In the 1960s, the City purchased the Licton Springs property for a city park and filled in the bathing area. Improvements in the 1970s and 1980s included the creation of a pond, construction of a comfort station, and installation of stone or concrete ring around the iron oxide spring. The area continues to be a significant Tribal sacred place for gathering, healing, and ceremony, and was designated a SL in 2019 (Remle and Howard 2019; Simpson 2021).

After many years of decline, the 1970s and 1980s brought an influx of art, social services, and community development to Fremont and Ballard, causing a resurgence of the area. During this time of change, the Seattle School District's desegregation program bussed African American students to Lincoln High School. In response to desegregation, some parents pulled their students out of integrated public schools, and Lincoln closed in 1981 due to declining enrollment. After sitting unused for nearly 40 years, the school reopened in 2019. It currently serves approximately 1,700 students. In 1976, Seattle purchased the 11-acre site of the House of the Good Shepherd and transferred the deed to Historic Seattle. The property now includes the Meridian Playground, and the building is used as a multi-purpose community center. The Good Shepherd property was listed in the NRHP in 1977 and designated a Seattle Landmark in 1981. Throughout the 1980s, new residential and mixed-use development increased in the area

(Alexander and Layman 1977; Krafft 2010a; Office of Urban Conservation 1981; Seattle Public Schools 2023; Veith 2005).

Area 2: NE Seattle

Development of the NE Seattle area closely followed the development in the NW Seattle area. In 1867, Christian and Harriet Brownfield, the earliest known non-Indigenous settlers in the NE Seattle area, filed a land claim for 174 acres, receiving their land patent in 1873. Northeast of the Brownfields claim, in the present-day Laurelhurst neighborhood, William H. Surber, Henry Nathan Jr., John Hildebrand, James and Alex Elder, Terresa Feltofer, and many others filed claims. The Brownfields and their neighbors farmed and improved their land (Rochester 2001a; Tobin and Sodt 2002). Farther to the north, in what is now the Lake City area, agricultural and residential development remained slow, with lumber mills and logging operations along the shoreline (Wilma 2001d).

Two events would open the area for settlement and development. By 1887, the SLS&E reached Union Bay and Laurelhurst, creating easier access to the area. And, in 1888, Henry Yesler purchased some of William Surber's land, established a sawmill near what is now Union Bay Boglands, and logged the surrounding area. With railroad access and cleared land, small farms and orchards developed. In 1889, William W. and Louise Beck platted tracts in the present-day Ravenna neighborhood, and James A. Moore platted tracts in what is now the Latona neighborhood. In 1891, the City of Seattle annexed the Brooklyn neighborhood (Tobin and Sodt 2002).

The biggest boon to the NE Seattle area was the relocation of the UW campus from downtown to Brooklyn in 1895. With a student enrollment of over 600 students by 1900, the UW drove development in the area. Between 1900 and 1910, all the tracts north of campus were platted and subdivided (Tobin and Sodt 2002). A number of buildings and structures on the UW campus are listed in the WHR, including Denny Hall, Parrington Hall, Bagley Hall, and Lewis Hall, all of which were listed in 1971, while the UW Faculty Center was listed in the NRHP in 2009 (DAHP 2023)

In 1900, the Seattle Golf and Country Club purchased 40 acres in Laurelhurst and luxury real estate development soon followed, with the largest waterfront lots set aside for public-use maritime facilities, such as boat launches, to attract buyers (Rochester 2001a). In 1902, the University Heights School was completed, and a wing was added in 1907. The school was listed in the NRHP in 2010 (Lengyel 2010).

In 1906, after receiving approval and funding from the Washington state legislature on their proposal for Seattle to host a world's fair in 1909, the Board of Trustees for the Alaska–Yukon–Pacific Exposition reached out to the Olmsted Brothers. They requested the firm develop landscaping plans for the fair's 250-acre grounds on the UW campus (Beckner and Perrin 2016; Williams 1999). At the exposition the buildings represented industries, states and countries, including Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii, and New York, the Philippines, Japan, and Europe, among many others, and were arranged around a central fountain and landscaped area

with views to Mount Rainier. Contemporaneous fair maps show two locations featuring the Philippines: the Philippine Building and the "Igorrote" (Igorot) Village (Cordova, et al. 2009). Located in the fair's so-called entertainment area, the village, which featured members of the Bontoc Igorot, from Northern Luzon's Cordillera mountain provinces, contained traditional huts and fenced enclosures (Cordova, et al. 2009). Also located in the entertainment section of the fair, were both a Japanese Village and a Chinese Village. The manager of the Chinese Village was a Seattle merchant, Ah King. The village pavilion showcased Chinese shops, a temple, restaurant, and a performance stage (Ho and Bronson 2023). After the fair ended, UW used many of the former buildings and structures for classrooms and other campus uses. Over time most were removed. Today only Drumheller Fountain (originally Geyser Basin), Rainier Vista, remnants of the Olmsted landscape, the curving W and E Stevens Way NE (originally Pacific Avenue), Architecture Hall (originally the Fine Arts Building), and Cunningham Hall/Alene Moris Women's Center (the Woman's Building), which was relocated to George Washington Lane NE in 2009 (Andrews 1998; Frykman 1962; Sanborn Map Company 1909; UW 2023).

By 1910, most of the residential area around the UW had been platted and the area had a thriving commercial district, influenced by the Alaska–Yukon–Pacific Exposition. Many who came to Seattle for the fair stayed to purchase homes and establish businesses. In 1910, the Brooklyn area was annexed by the City of Seattle (Dorpat 2001a;Rochester 2001a; Tobin and Sodt 2002).

In 1920, in an industrial area on the Sand Point peninsula, King County, through purchase and condemnation, obtained slightly more than 400 acres to establish an airfield. In 1926, the U.S. Navy accepted the deed and began building the Naval Air Station Seattle. The station was decommissioned in 1970, and the base is now used as a Naval air reserve station, Magnuson Park, and a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) site. Naval Air Station Seattle was listed in the NRHP in 2010 (Howard et al. 2009).

In the 1920s and 1930s, in the NE Seattle area, racially restrictive covenants were found in a number of residential developments. One example of such covenants was found in the Maple Leaf Addition to Green Lake Circle subdivision. Built by A. F. Nichols Company, the covenants covered about 720 properties. The covenant restricted the renting, leasing, or selling of the tracts or buildings to anyone "other than one of the white race" (UW 2020).

The 1950s saw shifts in development. At the northern end of the NE Seattle area, in 1950, the Northgate Mall opened. The property was the first shopping mall in the United States. The construction of the mall hastened declines in the area's small neighborhood commercial corridors. Also, in preparation for the construction of I-5, WSDOT purchased and demolished numerous buildings along the proposed two-block wide route through NE and NW Seattle. In 1953, Seattle Children's Orthopedic Hospital opened its new campus in the Laurelhurst neighborhood. In 1954, the area that includes Haller Lake neighborhood and the Lake City community were annexed by the City of Seattle (Andrews 1999; Dorpat 2001a; Fiset 2001b; Tobin and Sodt 2002; Veith 2005; Wilma 2001d).

The post-World War II period saw a boom in the student population at UW, with returning service members taking advantage of the G.I. Bill to enroll in college. During this time, the UW expanded its campus to the south and southwest. But it was the construction of I-5 that caused a massive shift in the area. The freeway divided the University District from its historic western neighbors, the Latona and Wallingford neighborhoods (Dorpat 2001a; Tobin and Sodt 2002).

By the 1960s, Children's Orthopedic Hospital had expanded as a teaching hospital. The UW Medical School pediatrics program was located in the hospital. In 1970, the hospital opened the Odessa Brown Children's Clinic in the Central District (Andrews 1999).

After years of decline, the 1970s and 1980s brought an influx of art, social services, and community development to NE Seattle. The post-war baby boom, urban flight, desegregation, and the Boeing Bust moved residents out of the city into the suburbs, where development had slowed. As development picked up, smaller, older buildings were demolished and replaced. During this time, UW continued to have high enrollment and increased its student body in the 1970s (Dorpat 2001a; Meisner and Krafft 2015; Tobin and Sodt 2002).

In 1997, the Children's Orthopedic Hospital became Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Center, was allied with a number of regional hospitals and clinics, and had expanded clinics in Bellevue, Federal Way, and Olympia (Andrews 1999).

Area 3: Queen Anne/Magnolia

Residential development on lower Queen Anne Hill began in the 1870s and boomed in the 1880s, as the early non-Indigenous settlers subdivided and sold off portions of their land holdings. Infrastructure such as private water systems and electrical power service were available in Queen Anne in the 1880s, as well as some public transportation, such as cable cars, a ferry on Lake Union, and horse-drawn trolleys. The southern portion of Queen Anne was annexed by the City in 1883 (Lentz and Sheridan 2005).

While the Queen Anne neighborhood grew rapidly due to its proximity to central Seattle, growth in Magnolia was due to the construction of the West Point Lighthouse and later, Fort Lawton. Built in 1881, the lighthouse was originally a manned station, with two lighthouse keepers' houses built just east of the lighthouse structure. The lighthouse was remote and accessible only by water until 1883 when a horse trail was built connecting it to a wagon road. In 1985, the lighthouse was automated, and in 2002, the Federal government declared it surplus. The City obtained the deed to the property, restored the structure, and incorporated the property into Discovery Park. The West Point Lighthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1977 and is a resource within the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area (MW NHA) (Anderson 2023; Williamson 1977).

Fort Lawton was established in 1898 at the westernmost tip of Magnolia Bluff. Originally, it was part of a 700-acre land donation by local landowners. As one of a series of coastal military forts, Fort Lawton was an infantry headquarters and a strategic defense for the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton and the Port of Seattle. Around 1901, African American soldiers were

garrisoned at Fort Lawton and helped to fight fires in national parks and forests, although some locals complained to the War Department about the presence of these troops. Army Sergeant Frank Jenkins, with his wife Rufina Clemente Jenkins, were stationed at Fort Lawton in 1909. They were the first Filipino family to homestead in Seattle. Over time, the Fort was used for National Guard training, troop processing and embarkation to the Pacific and Far East combat zones during World War II, and a German prisoner of war camp. In 1972, ownership of 391 acres of land around the fort was transferred to the City and became Discovery Park, which is now home to a visitor's center, playground, hiking trails, beach access, the West Point Lighthouse (1881), and the Daybreak Star Indian Cultural Center (1977). In 2007, additional portions of the Fort property were turned over to the City. The Fort was listed in the NRHP and designated a Seattle Landmark (Boyle and Sokol Fürész 2007; Cordova 2009; Kavanaugh 1978; Mumford 1985; Williamson 1977).

Between the 1890s and early twentieth century, the Queen Anne neighborhood blossomed. Residential infill construction followed extensive logging on the south side and the top of Queen Anne Hill. Other improvements during this time included the construction of the West Queen Anne Elementary School (listed in the NRHP in 1975), installation of a municipal sewer system, a municipal water service, the construction of the Great Northern Railway's terminal at Smith's Cove, and the addition of streetcar and trolley lines. In 1907, Charles R. Collins built the Chelsea Family Hotel on the hill across from Kinnear Park. Listed in the NRHP in 1978, the Chelsea Family Hotel is a significant example of an early twentieth century apartment house (Walton Potter 1975a; Sutermeister 1978).

Most residential growth in Magnolia occurred after 1900. In those early years, some scattered residential and commercial developments appeared in the vicinity of the Fort, butut in 1905, the neighborhood began to see additional development after a streetcar line was constructed to the area. Residences, small farms, dairies, and orchards grew up along the line. Two years later, the Magnolia area was annexed to the City (Boyle and Sheridan 2015).

The completion of the Port of Seattle in 1911 and the Chittenden/Ballard Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917 cemented the industrial, manufacturing, and maritime use of the area in and around Interbay, Lake Union, and Salmon Bay (Boyle and Sheridan 2015; Lentz and Sheridan 2005).

By the 1920s and 1930s, the Magnolia/Queen Anne area began to see further commercial development with additional small commercial districts built at the southern end of Magnolia and residences constructed on its ridges to the east and south. In 1927, the Magnolia School was built (Boyle and Sheridan 2015). In the Queen Anne/Magnolia area, racially restrictive covenants were found in a number of residential developments. One example of such covenants was found in the 832 property deeds of the Carleton Park subdivision, which was a residential development built by Charles F. Clise in 1928. The covenant restricted the renting, leasing, or selling of the tracts or buildings to anyone of the Asian American or African American "lineage" (UW 2020).

In 1940, the build-up to World War II increased jobs and the need for housing in Magnolia, and changes in public transportation brought a bus system to the neighborhoods transitioning

away from street cars. The U.S. Navy takeover of much of Interbay brought the biggest changes to the Queen Anne/Magnolia area. The Navy filled in the tidal flats and constructed a supply depot, warehouses, barracks, and other buildings in Interbay, creating jobs and housing units, as the port sent thousands of troops to the war in the Pacific theater (Boyle and Sheridan 2015; Williams and Miller 2015). Like most parts of the city, at the end of the war, both Magnolia and Queen Anne neighborhoods saw a corresponding housing boom, with Magnolia seeing new neighborhoods develop around Fort Lawton (Boyle and Sheridan 2015; Wilma 2001b).

The Century 21 Exposition, the World's Fair of 1962, brought almost ten million attendees, and left an indelible mark on the Queen Anne neighborhood. A number of innovative, significant buildings and structures were designed for the Expo, including the Science Pavilion, Monorail, Space Needle, and the Century 21 Coliseum. The Science Pavilion was designed by Minoru Yamasaki and is today the Pacific Science Center, which was designated an SL in 2010 (Peterson 2010). The Monorail was designed by Germany's Alweg Company and was designated an SL in 2003 (Boyle 2003). The Space Needle was designed by John Graham, Jr., Victor Steinbrueck, and John Ridley and designated an SL in 1999 (Boyle 1998). The Century 21 Coliseum (designed by Paul Thiry) transitioned to a civic and multi-purpose convention and sports center and has remained an important architectural resource for Seattle. The building, now known as Climate Pledge Arena, was renovated in 1995 and listed in the NRHP in 2017 (Lazzaretto et al. 2017; Stein 2000).

Prior to the mid-1960s, Seattle's neighborhoods, commercial, and industrial enterprises discharged raw effluent into Puget Sound. In 1966, the City built the West Point Treatment Plant just east-northeast of the West Point Lighthouse. Secondary treatment tanks were installed in 1995. The plant was a necessary upgrade in infrastructure and now treats approximately 90 million gallons of wastewater per day from Seattle, Shoreline, north Lake Washington, north King County, and south Snohomish County (King County 2023; Long 2018; Wilma 2000).

In the 1970s, additional neighborhood amenities were built in the Queen Anne neighborhood. In 1972, the Queen Anne Recreation Center playfield was redeveloped, and in 1978, the City built the Queen Anne Pool. The pool was designed by Benjamin McAdoo Jr., the first African American to own an architecture firm in Seattle and the first to operate a long-term architectural practice in the state (Williams and Miller 2015).

Area 4: Downtown/Lake Union

The Denny Party, who arrived in 1852, were the first non-Indigenous settlers who landed in the area that would become Pioneer Square. The party included Arthur A. Denny and his brother David T., John N. Low, Carson D. Boren, William N. Bell, Charles C. Terry and his brother Lee, and their families. Later that year, Henry L. Yesler and David S. Maynard joined them. Yesler set up his steam-powered sawmill at the foot of what is now Yesler Way (Crowley and McRoberts 1999; Denny 1888:7–13, 16–17; Fiset 2001a).

In the hopes that the Northern Pacific Railway (NP) would choose to terminate its transcontinental line in Seattle, the inhabitants set about clearing trees, filling tidal marshes, constructing wood-frame residential and commercial buildings, blockhouses, and a wharf at the harbor. In 1861, Seattle lost the campaign to become Washington Territory's new capitol but won the right to build the Territorial University in Seattle. In the early 1860s, Bell, after returning from a sojourn in California, platted his claim into town lots. Shortly after Seattle was incorporated in 1869, the 1870 Census counted around 1,000 residents. In 1874, to the disappointment of the town, NP chose Tacoma over Seattle for its terminus (Bagley 1916; Crowley 2006; Williams 2015).

In 1868, Chun Ching Hock, who was likely Seattle's first Chinese immigrant, and his business partner, Chun Wa, opened the Wa Chong Company near the Yesler Mill. The company operated a general merchandise store and contracted Chinese laborers for jobs in Seattle and for the railroads. By the mid-1870s, around 250 Chinese settlers lived in the "Chinese quarter" or Chinatown (Kreisman 1986; Riddle 2014).

By 1878, Seattle's population had grown to about 3,000 inhabitants (Williams 2015). By the 1880s, development had spread east to the south end of Lake Union, where entrepreneurs established industries there such as sawmills, brick manufacturing, shipbuilding, tanneries, and iron works (Tusa Fels and Edstrom O'Hara 2012).

During the 1880s, two of Seattle's main industries were logging and the transportation of coal. Around Lake Union, a number of sawmills opened along its shores to process the timber harvested around the lake and a number of piers for offloading of coal (Link 2004). By 1884, the horse-drawn cars of Frank Osgood's Seattle Street Railway were operating in the downtown area. Osgood extended his line to the southern shore of Lake Union and built a wharf there for steamships ferrying passengers and supplies (Veith 2005). That same year, David Denny donated land for the first public park within the city. Although originally a cemetery, in 1884, the remains were disinterred and reinterred in Lakeview Cemetery (formerly the Washelli Cemetery), and the land became a park (Beckner and Perrin 2016; Corley 1969a).

In the 1880s, many Chinese worked in downtown Seattle. Although they faced discrimination and abuse from many in Seattle, Chinese laborers built streets and railroads, operated downtown businesses, worked in mills and the fishing industry, and were domestic workers. Following the passage of the Federal Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, anti-Chinese sentiment continued to rise against the area's remaining Chinese inhabitants as other laborers perceived greater competition for jobs. Four years after the law passed, an angry crowd of Seattle residents swarmed into Chinatown and forced many Chinese to leave the city. Those who stayed and those who arrived later, relocated to a regraded area east of the railroad tracks, creating a new Chinatown. The Chinese established shops, businesses, social organizations, schools, hotels, and apartments there. The Chinese Exclusion Act was finally repealed in 1943. The Chinatown-International District was listed in the NRHP in 1986 (Kreisman 1986; NARA 2023; Riddle 2014).

The Japanese community also worked in Seattle's downtown. Kyuhachi Nishii was the first known Japanese resident in Seattle. After arriving in town from Oregon in 1888, he opened the Star Restaurant with his business partner, Azuma. Many other Japanese settlers worked in sawmills, canneries, shops, and on the railroads, while others took jobs as domestic help. The Japanese quarter known as Nihonmachi ("Japanese town") grew just north of Chinatown (Link 2007; Takami 1998).

The SLS&E was incorporated by a group of 13 investors comprising Thomas Burke, Daniel Gilman, James R. McDonald, T. T. Minor, John Leary, Henry L. Yesler, David T. Denny, George Kinnear, G. Morris Haller, Griffith Davies, William Cochrane, James W. Currie, and Frank Osgood. Construction began in 1887 at the depot near the waterfront with a line that ran northwest along Elliott Bay to Interbay, then north to Ballard, east to Lake Union, Ross and Fremont, Wallingford, Brooklyn (now the University District), to Union Bay, then on to Yesler, and finally to Bothell by November that same year. By 1888, the eastern branch line reached into Snohomish County and finally to the coal mines of Gilman (now Issaquah), and the northern branch extended to Arlington. In 1901, the SLS&E was acquired by the NP and became its Seattle Division (Veith 2005).

Like many cities in the late nineteenth century, Seattle was susceptible to fire. Seattle's commercial core was nearly leveled by the "Great Seattle Fire" in 1889, which destroyed 64 acres of commercial, industrial, and residential buildings and the city's wharves, piers, depots, mills, and warehouses. The fire initiated a rebuilding effort that resulted in new stone and brick buildings, the widening and regrading of streets, and a phase of infrastructure improvements such as a public water system and cable car lines across the city to the suburbs (Caldbick 2020a, 2020b; Crowley 2006; Schultze et al. 2017). By 1891, a birds-eye image of Seattle, prepared by Augustus Koch, showed development spreading from the waterfront east to the banks of Lake Washington, which were still mostly forested but beginning to fill with scattered development in the clearings (Koch 1891). By 1893, the Great Northern Railway's transcontinental line terminated in Seattle, creating more opportunities for growth and development (Crowley 2006).

In 1895, the UW campus relocated from downtown to the Brooklyn neighborhood. The city also undertook a series of regrades, beginning in 1898, to flatten Denny Hill and others north of downtown. The regrades created easy access to the Belltown, Queen Anne, and Lake Union neighborhoods (Sheridan 2007). Much of the dirt removed in the regrades was used to fill in wetlands and tidal flats, as well as the depression known as the Belltown Ravine (Link 2004:8; Thomas Street History Services [TSHS] 2006; Tobin and Sodt 2002; Williams 2015).

After the turn of the twentieth century, the City of Seattle embraced the progressive era with a series of planned projects, including annexing a series of suburban towns, hiring the famed Olmsted Brothers landscape architects to create plans for parks, scenic boulevards, and playgrounds, built utilities and schools in the outlying neighborhoods, and began paving roads. (Crowley 2006). As a part of this progressive mindset, the City Council gave James J. Hill reclaimed tidal flats for construction of the Great Northern depot. City engineer Reginald H.

Thomson objected to Hill's plans and insisted on a tunnel under the business district to reduce congestion. After the tunnel was complete in 1904, Great Northern built the King Street Station, which was finished in 1906 and was listed in the NRHP in 1969 (Corley 1969b; McClary 2002; TSHS 2006). It was city engineer Thomson who designed the east–west alignment for piers built in the 1900s along the waterfront (TSHS 2006).

Additionally, the City founded the Pike Place Public Market in 1907 (City Ordinance 16636). Located on Seattle's waterfront, the market was developed in response to widespread price gouging by wholesalers who raised the costs to consumers while minimizing payments to farmers. The market was an instant success. Shortly after the market opened, neighboring businessman Frank Goodwin constructed a large two-story building to house market stalls out of the weather. By 1909, the market was attracting over 60 farmers a day to sell their products, and each month the market drew 300,000 visitors and stimulated additional commercial development in the downtown area (City of Seattle 2022; PikePlaceMarket.org 2021). Developed as a unique public-private partnership, the Pike Place Public Market was listed in the NRHP in 2010 (Krafft 2010b).

Just prior to this booming time, the Philippines came under colonial control of the United States following the Spanish-American War of 1898. After a three-year battle, the devastating Philippine-American War ended in 1902, and many Filipinos migrated to the United States, with some coming to Seattle. Many Filipinos, who could not become citizens or own property at the time, worked installing telegraph and telephone lines and attended college (Chinn 2011; Cordova 2009; Hedden 2013).

In 1909, when the city hosted the world's fair, the Alaska–Yukon–Pacific Exposition, Seattle surpassed expectations and impressed visitors as a major port city. In preparation for the influx of visitors to the Expo, the Seattle Park Board updated the 1890s-era Pioneer Square Park with a Chief Seattle fountain, a pergola, and a comfort station. The Pioneer Square-Skid Road National Historic District and the Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole were listed in the NRHP in 2007 and 1977, respectively (Crowley 2006; Link 2007; Pitts 1977).

The city's commercial core shifted north of pioneer Square by 1910, as industries moved south (Crowley 2006). As rents increased for Chinese Americans, they moved farther east. One such move was the Wa Chong Company, which moved operations into the East Kong Yick Building in 1910 and would remain in business there until 1953. The building reopened in 2008 as the Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience (Riddle 2014).

The construction of the Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917 triggered an expansion of Lake Union's boat yards. Some of the boat yards repaired ocean sailing ships, as they could now enter the canal to access Lake Union, while other shipbuilders built a fleet of wooden boats for World War I. The fleet never joined the war effort (Becker 2007).

Beginning in the 1920s, automobile-related enterprises, warehouses, light manufacturing plants, and construction-related businesses were constructed in South Lake Union (Krafft and Meisner 2014). The regrades of the Downtown/Lake Union area continued into the 1920s and

1930s, including the area of Denny Park. The project lowered the park grade by over 60 feet, and it was landscaped with walkways on the diagonal and cardinal directions, and planted with lawn, shrubs, flowers, and trees. Denny Park was listed in the NRHP in 1969 (Corley 1969a).

While most of the Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese immigrants to Seattle lived in the Chinatown area and Nihonmachi, by the 1920s and 1930s, some had moved farther out from the downtown area into the Central District onto larger properties where they grew fruits and vegetables to sell at Pike Place Market (Riddle 2014; Tobin 2004a). During the Great Depression, commercial construction in the downtown area slowed and commercial enterprises in the Pioneer Square area declined, but some industries rebounded during World War II in support of the war effort (Crowley and McRoberts 1999).

In 1940, construction began on the Naval Reserve Armory at the south end of Lake Union. The building and others at the site were completed in mid-1942 and was used to train thousands of U.S. Navy sailors, range finders, ammunition handlers, welders, electrician's mates, and others. The site was decommissioned after the war and some of the buildings removed. In 1991, the property was redeveloped as Lake Union Park and maritime heritage center. The Naval Reserve Armory was listed in the NRHP in 2009 (Sokol Fürész and Boyle 2009)

During World War II, the residents of Japanese ancestry who lived in the Nihonmachi, were forcibly removed and incarcerated for the duration of the war. After the war ended, many Japanese residents never returned to the area, and many lost their businesses and homes (Kreisman 1978; Studio TJP 2021; Tobin 2004a).

Also in the 1940s, in the Downtown/Lake Union area, racially restrictive covenants were found in some residential developments. One example of such covenants was found in the Haggardts Addition subdivision. Built by Oren H. and Agnes M. Haggardt in 1946, the covenants covered about eight properties. The covenant restricted the renting, leasing, or selling of the tracts or buildings to anyone "other than one of the white or Caucasian race" except as domestic servants (UW 2020).

The post-war years allowed for some commercial and industrial growth in Seattle and led to a series of construction projects in the downtown area. The automobile-related businesses in South Lake Union expanded, and in 1947, the city passed a new zoning ordinance that rezoned most of the Cascade neighborhood and South Lake Union area for light industrial, manufacturing, and commercial use only (Krafft and Meisner 2014). The Alaska Way Viaduct project was designed to move traffic off Seattle city streets and bypass the downtown area, thus alleviating congestion. The first section opened in 1953, with the final section opening the following year (Veith 2005). Also, during this time period, work began on I-5 through Washington in 1959. The freeway bisected many neighborhoods, disrupted traffic patterns and routes, and introduced visual and auditory impacts downtown. The I-5 project was completed in 1969 (Dougherty 2010). During the 1950s, as the Cascade and South Lake Union neighborhoods shifted increasingly to commercial development, numerous residential buildings were demolished, and the neighborhoods were greatly affected by the construction of I-5 (Becker 2007).

In 1969, Pike Place Market was set to be demolished and replaced by multi-story buildings and a parking garage as an Urban Renewal project. Citizens were outraged and put forth an initiative in 1971 to create a Pike Place Market historic district and a historical commission to protect it. The initiative passed, and today the Market is celebrated as an iconic Seattle and tourist destination (City of Seattle 2022; PikePlaceMarket.org 2021).

In 1974, the 12th Avenue Bridge (1912) that links the International District to Beacon Hill was renamed in honor of Dr. Jose P. Rizal. Dr. Rizal was a nineteenth century Filipino patriot, artist, historian, and writer who was executed by the Spanish for his anti-colonial efforts on behalf of all Filipinos. After a campaign begun in 1960 by Filipino American civil rights activists Tinidad Rojo and Vic Bacho, the bridge was renamed, and in 1981, the Dr. Jose P. Rizal Park in Beacon Hill was constructed in his honor (Hedden 2013).

In 1989, voters approved a land use plan, Citizens' Alternative Plan (CAP) (Initiative 31), which established height and density limits for new construction in the downtown area. In 2006, the City altered those regulations by rezoning the downtown area to allow for greater height and density limits (City of Seattle 2023d; Wilma and Crowley 2001). In the 1990s, the downtown area underwent a period of redevelopment with revitalized stores and theaters, and increased residential and cultural development, including the building of a museum and a symphony hall (Crowley and McRoberts 1999). By the end of the twentieth century, the downtown area was booming.

Area 5: Capitol Hill/Central District

In 1869, Harvey Pike platted Union City on the isthmus between Lake Washington and Lake Union (at the northern end of present-day Montlake), reserving a 20-foot-wide strip of land for a future connecting canal between the lakes. Two years later, Pike transferred the property to the Lake Washington Canal Company, which built a tram rail for portage between the lakes. In 1875, Charles Coppin dug a well in the First Hill area that had been logged by Henry Yesler. The well became a source of drinking water for the development that followed. Also in 1875, the first plat was filed in the Central Area for the Edes & Knight's Addition (Dorpat 2001b; Veith 2005, 2009).

One of the earliest African Americans to settle in Seattle was William Grose. Before moving to Seattle, Grose enlisted in the Navy, worked as a gold miner in California, aided the western branch of the Underground Railroad, and served as a community leader. While the date of his arrival in Seattle is unclear, Grose cooked in a number of downtown restaurants before opening his own restaurant in 1876, on Yesler Way near the wharf. In 1882, Grose purchased 12 acres of land from Henry Yesler in what is now the Madison Valley area of the Central District. The following year, he built a hotel and restaurant on Yesler Wharf that catered to working men, which also housed Grose and his family. After the Great Fire in 1889 destroyed his hotel, the Grose family moved to the Central District property. The Grose house still stands at 1733 24th Avenue (Long 2006; Mumford 1985; Raftery 2021; Veith 2009).

In the 1880s, likely triggered by Grose's land purchase and construction of his home, other African Americans moved into the Central District. This influx later spurred residential development that included the construction of apartment buildings for African Americans. One such apartment building was the one built by Zechariah and Irene Francis Woodson in 1908 (Mumford 1985). Between 1919 and 1923, African American businesspeople were operating a number of commercial enterprises in the Central Area (Mumford 1985; Raftery 2021; Veith 2009).

By the mid-1880s, Seattle's leaders, such as Colonel Granville and Henrietta Haller, Morgan and Emily Carkeek, and a number of the Dennys, moved to First Hill to escape the boomtown that they had helped to create. In First Hill, along 14th Avenue, they built expansive mansions (Dorpat 2001b). The Millionaire's Row Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 2020 (Kurlander 2020). Some row houses and duplexes were also built in the area during this time period (Dorpat 2001b).

Easily accessible transportation sparked growth in commercial, residential, and institutional development in the Central District. The first of three cable car lines was installed in 1888 to First Hill, with the others completed by 1891. A commercial strip grew along Madison Street, and residential tracts expanded east of Broadway into the Cherry Hill and Squire Park neighborhoods. In 1890, King County built its courthouse at the southern end of First Hill, and by 1891, the City built three schools, Rainier, Randell/Madrona, and T. T. Minor (Dorpat 2001b).

The first Jewish services for the Chevra Bikur Cholim temple were held in 1889, in the downtown Seattle area, before moving into a building in the Central District. The temple incorporated in 1891. In 1898, the congregation built a new temple at 13th Avenue and Washington Street. By 1909, the Jewish population outgrew the temple. In 1915, the Chevra Bikur Cholim Synagogue No. 3 was completed. In the early 1960s, the congregation moved to Seward Park, merged with Congregation Machzikay Hadath in 1971, and sold Synagogue No. 3 to the City of Seattle, which repurposed the building as the Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center, in honor of the renowned poet, social activist, and leader of the Harlem Renaissance. The Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center was designated an SL in 1982 (BCMH 2023; Michelson 2023).

The Capitol Hill/Central District contains a number of parks that were discussed in the Olmsted Brothers' reports to the City of Seattle. One of these was Volunteer Park, which is often referred to as the "centerpiece" of the Olmsted Brothers' plan for Seattle (Walton Potter 1975b). Originally purchased by the City in 1876, the land that became Volunteer Park was used as a cemetery. In 1887, the remains were disinterred and moved to an adjacent parcel to the north, and the land became Lake View Park. By 1901, the park was renamed Volunteer Park and had a greenhouse, nursery, caretaker's cottage, walking paths, lawn, picnic areas, some play equipment, and a recently constructed in-ground reservoir. In their 1903 report to the City, the Olmsted Brothers, anticipating development around the park, recommended an observation tower from which to view distant important sights and a full design plan by the firm. Their plan for Volunteer Park

included a second reservoir, bandstand, music pavilion and pergola, and a conservatory, expansive lawns, undulating walkways, and various plantings. Construction began that same year (Beckner and Perrin 2016; Walton Potter 1975b). Volunteer Park was listed in the NRHP in 1975 (Walton Potter 1975b). In 1932, the Seattle Art Museum was constructed in Volunteer Park at the former location of the pavilion. The Art Moderne building was completed and opened in 1933. In 1994, the museum was renamed the Seattle Asian Art Museum, and in 2016, listed in the NRHP (Boyle 2016; Seattle Art Museum [SAM] 2023).

In the 1920s and 1930s, in the Capitol Hill/Central District area, racially restrictive covenants were found in a number of residential developments. One example of such racially restrictive covenants was found in 958 property deeds of the Capitol Hill subdivision, which was one of the largest subdivisions in the Capitol Hill/Central District (Area 5). Developed by the Capitol Hill Community Club in 1927 or 1928, this covenant was included in the deeds, restricting the sale, conveyance, lease, rent, or gift by the property owner or their "heirs and assigns," to anyone of African American heritage (UW 2020).

While most early Japanese immigrants originally settled in what is now known as the International District, in the 1920s and 1930s, many Japanese Americans moved out of the city into the Central District and Beacon Hill, as they found fewer racially restrictive covenants and more affordable housing. One of the most culturally important buildings in the community is the Japanese Language School at 1414 S Weller Street in the Atlantic neighborhood, just east of the Chinatown-International District. The school was established in 1902 and moved into its new building in 1913. The Japanese Language School (Nihon Go Gakko) was listed in the NRHP in 1982 (Dubrow 2002; Tobin 2004a).

In 1931, Harborview Hospital was built on the site of the former King County Courthouse, and a medical zone has been built up around it over time (Dorpat 2001b).

In 1959, work began on I-5 through Washington. The freeway bisected many neighborhoods, disrupted traffic patterns and routes, and introduced visual and auditory impacts downtown. The I-5 project was completed in 1969 (Dougherty 2010). During the 1950s, as the Cascade and South Lake Union neighborhoods shifted increasingly to commercial development, numerous residential buildings were demolished, and the neighborhoods were greatly affected by the construction of I-5 (Becker 2007).

In 1974, the 12th Avenue Bridge (1912) that links the International District to Beacon Hill was renamed in honor of Dr. Jose P. Rizal. Dr. Rizal was a nineteenth century Filipino patriot, artist, historian, and writer who was executed by the Spanish for his anti-colonial efforts on behalf of all Filipinos. After a campaign begun in 1960 by Filipino American civil rights activists Tinidad Rojo and Vic Bacho, the bridge was renamed, and in 1981, the Dr. Jose P. Rizal Park was constructed in his honor (Hedden 2013).

Area 6: West Seattle

Shortly after the Denny Party arrived at Alki Point in 1851, most of them moved to the east shore of Elliott Bay to escape the grueling spring storms. Only one settler, Charles C. Terry, remained, and he platted the town of Alki in 1853, and opened a general store, sawmill, and post office. Three years later, Terry traded his land to David S. Maynard for land downtown, and left Alki behind. In 1868, Maynard sold the land to Hans M. Hanson, when he found it could not support farming (Corley 1969c; Sherrard 2016; Tate 2001).

By the late 1870s, a number of industries were established along what is now Harbor Avenue at Elliott Bay, including a salmon cannery, sawmill, and shipbuilders. Industrial workers lived in the mill town of Freeport (now Delridge), which provided housing and other services (City of Seattle 2023e; Tate 2001).

During the 1880s and 1890s, the West Seattle area began to see residential and commercial development. In 1885, the West Seattle Land & Improvement Company (WSL&IC) purchased most of the land in the Admiral district, replatted it, and in 1888, the company developed a residential area they called "West Seattle" (City of Seattle 2023e; Tate 2001). The WSL&IC made transportation and other improvements to the area. They operated a ferry that carried passengers and supplies to and from Seattle and ran a cable car line up the hill into town. In 1898, the cable car ceased operation. In response, the City of West Seattle established a municipal streetcar system, which was operational by 1905. The City operated the streetcars for about a year, then sold the system to the Seattle Electric Company. They expanded the system to the south into a sparsely populated area of the peninsula, sparking a real estate boom (City of Seattle 2023e; Tate 2001).

Around 1895, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers started to dredge the Duwamish River, which spurred additional industrial development in the area. The dredged material was dumped near the mouth of the river, creating Harbor Island. By this time, a business district was thriving near the ferry dock and the industrial area along the northeast shore (City of Seattle 2023e; Tate 2001; Wilma 2001c). Also, around this time, the NP constructed a trestle bridge to carry the rail line across the Duwamish River and connect to the WSL&IC ferry (Tate 2001).

In 1902, the residents of West Seattle incorporated as the City of West Seattle after the WSL&IC failed to continue making improvements. The city shared the peninsula with the unincorporated residential communities of Fauntleroy, Gatewood, Highland Park, Arbor Heights, Spring Hill, Youngstown, and Alki, which was a burgeoning summer recreation spot. Wealthy residents from Seattle began purchasing lots and building vacation homes in the area. One such buyer was William Bernard. In 1903, Bernard and his wife Gladys built their home, Fir Lodge at Alki Point, where they entertained frequently. After a few years, the Bernards sold the building, which was used over the years as a public event space, rental home, clubhouse, private residence, and finally as a restaurant by the 1950s. The Fir Lodge was listed in the NRHP in 2020 (Johnson 2020; Tate 2001).

By 1906, Alki had transformed into a summer playground and resort with residential tracts for sale along the beach and west of the point. The area boasted a small neighborhood filled with summer homes overlooking Puget Sound, a natatorium, an amusement park, bandstand, outdoor dining, swimming, boating, and other seasonal attractions. A steamship delivered passengers from Seattle to Alki Point, and a streetcar line extended into the area. Such amenities triggered additional residential and hotel development in the surrounding neighborhoods. In 1907, the City of West Seattle annexed Alki, Youngstown, and Spring Hill, and within a month, the City of Seattle annexed most of the West Seattle peninsula (City of Seattle 2023e; Sherrard 2016; Tate 2001). The area commonly known as Alki Beach Park, encompassing Alki Point and Duwamish Head, was listed in the WHR in 1969 (Corley 1969c).

Beginning in 1908, residents in the Alki area, including Ferdinand Schmitz, donated land to the City for a park, as great swaths of area forests were logged over for development. Originally named Forest Park, the 53-acre Schmitz Preserve Park contains old growth timber and nearly 2 miles of trails. In the Olmsted Brothers' 1908 report for Seattle's parks and boulevards, they recommended construction of a picnic shelter, pergola, trails, scenic water feature, and waterfall in the park (Beckner and Perrin 2016; Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks 2023a).

In 1911, the U.S. Lighthouse Service purchased Alki Point from Hans Hanson's son Edward (or Edmund). Although a lighthouse at the point was initially requested in 1895, Congress appropriated the funds in 1913, and the U.S. Lighthouse Service built the Alki Point Lighthouse comprising a concrete fog signal building and octagonal lighthouse. The lighthouse was originally a manned station, with two lighthouse keepers' houses built just east of the lighthouse structure. In 1984, the lighthouse was automated, and in 2002, the federal government declared it surplus. The lighthouse continues to function as a navigation aid at the present time and is managed by the U.S. Coast Guard (Anderson 2023).

Infrastructure improvements were needed after the ferry was discontinued in 1921. Within a span of a few years, the City Council approved funding for two bridges across the Duwamish River. One was completed in 1924 and the other in 1930. In 1984, a high bridge was built, replacing the two earlier bridges (Tate 2001).

In the 1920s and 1930s, like many neighborhoods in Seattle, racially restrictive covenants were found in a number of residential developments in the West Seattle area. One example of such racially restrictive covenants was found in 28 property deeds of the Williams Alki Addition subdivision. Developed by Franklin and Mary Williams between 1926 and 1929, this covenant was included in the deeds, restricting the sale or rental of the property to Asian Americans, Filipino Americans, and African Americans (UW 2020).

In 1934, the last of three Natatoriums on Alki Beach was constructed by a private developer, north of the lighthouse on the shore. The Alki Natatorium was an indoor swimming pool housed within a glass-roofed building. Initially closed in 1939 after a tragic accident, the property was taken over by the City of Seattle and reopened in 1942. The property closed and was demolished in 1953, as renovation costs were deemed too high. The site was filled and landscaped (Corley 1969c; Sherrard 2016).

Area 7: Duwamish

The first non-Indigenous settlers in the Duwamish area were Luther Collins, Jacob Maple, Samuel Maple, and Henry Van Asselt, who filed land claims in the early 1850s. In 1871, developer Julius Horton purchased some of the Collins claim, and platted Georgetown (Wilma 2001a).

The Duwamish area soon became the industrial powerhouse of Seattle. In 1874, enterprising locals in Seattle built the S&WW from its start at Steele's Landing in Georgetown to the coal fields near Renton and then north to those near present-day Newcastle (Link 2004:3; MacIntosh and Crowley 1999; Smith 1983; Wilma 2001a).

In 1883, Andrew Hemrich and John Kopp founded Bay View Brewery overlooking Elliott Bay. The brewery was renamed Seattle Brewing and Malting Company Brewery Bay View Branch in 1893, Bay View Milling Company in 1919, Century Brewing Association in 1933, and finally in 1936, Rainier Brewery. Over the years, the Bay View Brewery expanded numerous times, was one of the area's largest employers and the historic property was listed in the NRHP in 2012 (Howard and Chase 2012).

Around 1895, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers started to dredge the Duwamish River, which spurred additional industrial development in the area. The dredged material was dumped near the mouth of the river, creating Harbor Island (Tate 2001; Wilma 2001c).

By the turn of the twentieth century, agriculture was the main industry in the Duwamish area and in 1904, Georgetown was incorporated (Smith 1983; Wilma 2001a). In 1907, the Georgetown Steam Plant began operation as a "standby" electrical plant, only switching on during peak demands for power. In 1951, Seattle City Light purchased the property, and it was last operated in 1972. The Georgetown Steam Plant was listed in the NRHP in 1984 (Caldbick 2016). In 1910, Seattle annexed Georgetown (Wilma 2001a).

In the Olmsted Brothers' 1908 report for Seattle's parks and boulevards, they recommended a playfield in the South Park neighborhood. By 1910, just over 5 acres of land was purchased, and two years later, the City began construction of the ballfield (Beckner and Perrin 2016; Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks 2023b).

In order to create more land along the Duwamish River for agriculture and industry, beginning in 1913 the area was logged; the river was rerouted, straightened, and channelized; and the tidelands were drained, dredged, and filled. The renamed Duwamish Waterway supported large industrial complexes, such as shipbuilders, foundries, clay and coal plant, terracotta factory, an antimony smelting and refining plant, iron works, flour mill, meat packer and slaughterhouse, creosoting works, lumber mills, warehouses, and Boeing Company Plant 1, which was constructed in 1916 to build aircraft for the military (Oldham 2020; Updegrave 2016; Wilma 2001c).

Founded by William E. Boeing, the Boeing Company struggled financially after World War I. Boeing began manufacturing furniture, power boats, and sea sleds. The company organized a subsidiary company to deliver mail and began making fast, powerful aircraft for mail delivery.

1928, King County established Boeing Field after Boeing threatened to leave the Seattle area (Crowley 2003).

In 1932, another industrial complex, the Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant, was built in the Duwamish area. The plant, designed by Albert Kahn, promised to employ 2,000 workers in automobile production. However, due to the economic impacts of the Great Depression, the plant shut down after six months and was operated as a Ford sales and service facility until 1941. Ford sold the plant to the U.S. military, who expanded the property to be used as an U.S. Army Depot. The property was leased to and then purchased by Boeing for a missile production center and finally sold back to the federal government for military use. The Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant was listed in the NRHP in 2013 (Lamprecht and Hetzel 2013).

This industrial growth created additional employment opportunities, and additional residences and apartment buildings were constructed in the surrounding residential neighborhoods to house the influx of workers (Oldham 2020; Updegrave 2016).

Like most of the United States, the Great Depression hit Seattle hard, as the area's industries faltered, jobs were lost, and subsequently, the population fell. The arrival of World War II and the corresponding growth in war supporting industries slowed the decline. Also, during World War II, the U.S. Government created the Bracero Program to create a pathway for Mexicans to migrate to the U.S. to fill a labor shortage in the agriculture and war industries. Boeing was one of those industries that thrived during the war. By 1944, the company expanded to employ tens of thousands of workers, who made thousands of aircraft in support of the war effort. Many of these workers were from Mexico. They were originally brought to work in the central and eastern Washington's agricultural regions through the Bracero Program; some then migrated to western Washington to obtain jobs in the higher-wage war industries, such as Boeing. Many of these workers and their families settled in the South Park neighborhood. Boeing's support continued through the Cold War and Korean War, then in the 1960s began manufacturing domestic airliners. During the Boeing Bust beginning in 1969, Boeing laid off a total of 86,000 workers. The Bust caused a regional economic decline, but by 1972, Boeing was back on track manufacturing for the military and airlines across the globe (Gamboa 2019; Kershner 2015; Sanchez 2011).

Area 8: SE Seattle

The neighborhood of Beacon Hill had its beginnings on Henry Van Asselt's land claim, which early non-Indigenous settlers called Maple Hill. These settlers harvested timber and farmed, and many platted their lands between 1869 and 1878. One of the first African Americans to purchase land in the Beacon Hill area was businessman George Riley, who, backed by a group of Portland investors, bought land in 1869. These lands were platted in 1875 as Riley's Additions to South Seattle. The northern side of Beacon Hill was annexed to Seattle in 1883 (Tobin 2004a; Wilma 2001e).

The first non-Indigenous settler in the area that would become Rainier Beach was Joseph Dunlap and his family. Like many other early settlers, he built a cabin, farmed, logged, and sold land to other settlers, and in 1904, Dunlap donated land for a school (Tobin 2004b).

By 1889, the north end of SE Seattle was dotted with small farms. Residential growth was stimulated when streetcars reached newly platted neighborhoods. The installation of a streetcar line between downtown and north Beacon Hill in the early 1890s led to residential construction in the area. Along the Rainier Valley, residential development boomed when J. K. Edmiston built the Rainier Avenue Electric Railway in 1891. By 1896, the line covered 12 miles and was renamed the Seattle, Renton and Southern Railway. The line opened up the area for additional settlement, and farmers used it to deliver crops into the Seattle markets. Hillman Investment Company bought some of Dunlap's land and platted the Atlantic City Addition in Rainier Beach in 1905. (Crowley 1999; Tobin 2004a; Wilma 2001e, 2001f).

In 1898, the City bought 235 acres from the state on the north side of Beacon Hill and, in 1911, built two water reservoirs there. This property became Jefferson Park in 1915 (Tobin 2004a; Wilma 2001e). In 1907, the City of Seattle annexed the Rainier Valley communities and the south side of Beacon Hill (Tobin 2004a, 2004b).

In 1904, Seattle Public Schools built the Beacon Hill School, and in 1912, the school was expanded to handle a growing student population. In 1909, Seattle Public Schools built the Colman Elementary School and later expanded it in 1940. Beacon Hill and Rainier Valley saw moderate development until about 1920 and into the 1930s, when a number of Italian and Japanese immigrants built homes on large lots and put in expansive gardens. Some of these landowners sold their produce at markets downtown, while others opened local community shops and restaurants (Handy et al. 2019; Tobin 2004a, 2004b).

In the Olmsted Brothers 1903 report for Seattle's parks and boulevards, Olmsted recommended the development of the Mt. Baker ravine into Mount Baker Park with a connecting parkway linking the park with present-day Jefferson Park, and construction of a boathouse and pier (Beckner and Perrin 2016; Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks 2023c).

In the 1920s and 1930s, in the SE Seattle area, racially restrictive covenants were found in a number of residential developments. One example of such racially restrictive covenants was found in 622 property deeds of the Ladd's 2nd Addition and Jefferson Park Addition #2 subdivisions. Developed by George Spencer between 1927 and 1930, the covenant restricted occupancy of the properties by anyone "other than one of the white or Caucasian race" except as domestic servants (UW 2020).

In 1931, the U.S. Public Health Service built the U.S. Marine Hospital on the north end of Beacon Hill. This monumental building anchors the north end of the SE Seattle area and was listed in the NRHP in 1978 (Kreisman 1978). As Boeing expanded during the lead up to World War II, wartime housing in the nearby Beacon Hill boomed, and the Seattle Housing Authority built projects such as the Rainier Vista and Holly Park developments. During World War II, the residents of Japanese ancestry who lived in the area, were forcibly removed and incarcerated

for the duration of the war. After the war ended, many Japanese residents never returned to the area, and many lost their businesses and homes, and their former farmlands were developed (Kreisman 1978; Studio TJP 2021; Tobin 2004a).

Also, during World War II, the U.S. Government created the Bracero Program to create a pathway for Mexicans to migrate to the U.S. to fill a labor shortage in the agriculture and war industries. While originally brought to work in the central and eastern Washington's agricultural regions through the Bracero Program, some of these workers migrated to western Washington to obtain jobs in the higher-wage war industries, such as Boeing. Some of these workers and their families settled in the SE Seattle area (Gamboa 2019; Kershner 2015; Sanchez 2011).

After World War II, development in the SE Seattle area began again with a new Veterans Hospital (built in 1951) in Beacon Hill, new schools in many communities, and an influx of single-family homes and multi-family residential apartments across the communities. Around the same time, African Americans, Filipino Americans, Mexican Americans, Chinese Americans, and Southeast Asians began moving into the Beacon Hill area, creating a diverse community. In the South Beacon Hill neighborhood, Chinese American architect Jimmie S. Eng, who emigrated from China in the mid-1920s, designed and built a home for his family in 1966. The home was listed in the NRHP in 2019 (Chinn 2022; Cook 2019; Tobin 2004a).

The area's population that had stagnated during the Great Depression began to climb after World War II. By the 1960s, the post-war baby boom, urban flight, desegregation, and the Boeing Bust moved residents out of the city into the suburbs, which prompted the city to build new schools in the suburbs, including in Beacon Hill. The area's students were moved to new schools, and by 1971, the old Beacon Hill School building was vacant (Handy et al. 2019; Wilma 2001e). On October 11, 1972, frustrated by discrimination and lack of solutions to the challenges they faced, a coalition of the area's community leaders, including Roberto Maestas from the Chicano community, Larry Gossett from the African American community, Bernie Whitebear from the Native American community, and Bob Santos from the Asian American community, occupied the vacant school with over 100 supporters. It took until May 1973 for the City to sign a lease with the group, who then established El Centro de la Raza, a social service, civil rights organization, and community resource center. In 1999, El Centro purchased the building, which was listed in the NRHP in 2019 (Handy et al. 2019; Wilma 2001e, 2001f).

In the early 1960s, the Chevra Bikur Cholim congregation moved to Seward Park. After merging with Congregation Machzikay Hadath in 1971, they sold Synagogue No. 3 in the Central District to the City of Seattle. The following year, in 1972, Congregation Bikur Cholim—Machzikay Hadath completed Synagogue No. 4 in Seward Park (BCMH 2023; Michelson 2023).

In 1965, the Filipino Community Center opened on what is now Martin Luther King Jr. Way South, in Hillman City neighborhood (Chinn 2011).

The Colman Elementary School closed in 1973, as enrollment had plummeted. The school was used for a short time as a temporary, alternative school facility, before closing permanently in

1985. That year, a group of African American activists occupied the building, hoping to convince the City to allow them to create the Northwest African American Museum on the lower floor, with 36 lower-income apartments on the upper floor. The move was successful, and in 2008 the project was completed. The Colman School was designated a Seattle Landmark and listed in the WHR in 2005 (Johnson Partnership 2005a, 2005b).

In 1974, the 12th Avenue Bridge (1912) that links the International District to Beacon Hill was renamed in honor of Dr. Jose P. Rizal. Dr. Rizal was a 19th century Filipino patriot, artist, historian, and writer who was executed by the Spanish for his anti-colonial efforts on behalf of all Filipinos. After a campaign by Filipino American civil rights activists, the bridge was renamed, and the Dr. Jose P. Rizal Park was constructed in his honor (Hedden 2013).

Acronym Definitions

BSO—Buildings, Structures, Objects

DAHP—Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

GLO—General Land Office

HPI—Historic Property Inventory forms

NHL—National Historic Landmark (the Nation's highest level of significance)

NRHP—National Register of Historic Places

SL—Seattle Landmarks

TCP—Traditional Cultural Properties

WHBR—Washington Heritage Barn Register

WHR—Washington Heritage Register

WISAARD—Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records database

Current Conditions

Data & Methods

To establish the presence and location of known historic and cultural resources in the study areas, for the purposes of this report, a GIS Specialist gathered building data from the King County Assessor's website, reviewed DAHP's online database, WISAARD, and Seattle City Landmarks online database for:

- Historic-period aged parcels;
- cultural resource survey reports;
- archaeological site records;
- HPIs;
- TCPs; and
- NHL-listed, WHBR-listed, NRHP- and WHR-listed and eligible resources; and
- SLs.

Cultural Data Sources

City of Seattle Landmarks List

- Established by City's Landmark Preservation Ordinance in 1973.

- Landmarks Preservation Board reviews and approves nominations, negotiates a Controls and Incentives Agreement with the property owner, and issues designations. The City Council issues a designating ordinance. The Board also reviews proposed alterations to Landmarks and issues Certificates of Approval.
- Affords the highest protection for designated historic properties.
- Landmarks List database contains a property's Landmark nomination form, designation reports, and the designating ordinance imposing controls upon the property.
- Landmarks List contains over 400 designated improvements (buildings and structures), objects, and sites.
- Landmarks Map shows location of each Landmark and each Landmark District.
- To be considered for designation, resources must meet certain designation standards. The resource must be at least 25 years old; must have significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, state, or nation under one or more of the six criteria for designation; and must have sufficient integrity to convey its significance.
- For more information, go to https://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/historic-preservation/city-landmarks.

City of Seattle Landmark Districts

- Established by the City's Landmark Preservation Ordinance.
- There are eight historic Landmark Districts, each is regulated by a District Board or the Landmarks Preservation Board, per the District's Ordinance.
- Landmark Districts website links to each District's page with a short history, boundary map, link to the District Ordinance, guidelines, forms, FAQs, and Board meeting schedules, agendas, and minutes, and other information.
- For more information, go to https://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/historic-preservation/historic-districts.

King County Assessor's website

- Data includes GIS locational data (parcel number and address), year built, and year renovated for each building/structure on each parcel. Parcels that contain a building that is 40 years old or older are indicated on the "Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Properties" maps.
- This data is updated regularly with information from renovation and demolition permits.
- For more information, go to https://kingcounty.gov/services/gis/Maps/parcel-viewer.aspx.

Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) WISAARD database

- The state's repository for public cultural resource data (NRHP-, WHR-, and NHL-listed and NRHP-eligible (for listing) historic properties/districts, cultural resource survey reports, historic property inventory (HPI) forms, and archaeological predictive model) and non-

public archaeological data (archaeological site forms, most TCPs, and archaeological inventory reports).

- Data is updated as surveys and inventories are performed, and new information is entered.
- Some HPI forms were created by data transfer for a series of Assessors Data Projects for a few counties in the state. The resources were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data.
- For more information, go to https://wisaard.dahp.wa.gov/.

Black Historic Sites Survey

- Sponsored by the National Park Service (NPS), DAHP, and the City of Tacoma.
- Initiated by the 1985 work of Esther Mumford, *Black Heritage Survey of Washington State*.
- Work continues on identifying and documenting Black Historic Sites by a team comprising Guided Methods with project lead, Monette Hearn, and Studio TJP.
- The study identifies Black creators, including architects, designers, engineers, artists, builders, etc. whose work contributes to the history of Washington.
- Survey includes public outreach and extensive research and documentation, HPI forms, biographies, and the identification of up to 50 significant sites.
- Additional goals include the nomination of two sites to the NRHP and the identification of other important Black History sites across the state.
- For more information, go to https://www.blackhistoricsiteswa.com/.

Latino Heritage Survey Sites

- Sponsored by NPS, the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation (WTHP), and DAHP in 2015 and 2018.
- Study by Artifacts Consulting in the greater Seattle area and the Yakima Valley.
  - The study included oral interviews with community members, 37 HPIs, two NRHP nominations, and a report Latino Heritage of Greater Seattle: Intensive Level Survey Documentation and Illustrated Historic Context Statement (2019), with the historic context, "King County Latino Heritage: WWII–1980s" written by Dr. Erasmo Gamboa.
  - 20 sites were identified in Seattle.
- For more information, go to https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/Seattle_Latino_ContextStudy_2019.pdf.

To plot the location of architectural resources for this EIS, a GIS Specialist created maps, using Alternative 5 as the base map because it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and it allows for the maximum impact analysis. These maps show~~ing~~ the locations of parcels that meet the following criteria:

- Include SL designated historic properties and districts;

- Include NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible historic properties or are included in NRHP-listed historic districts; and
- Include built resources 40-years-old or older (old enough to require evaluation for listing in the NRHP, WHR, WHBR and NHL).

The Seattle Historic Resources Survey Database was not utilized in the creation of the architectural resources maps. This database was compiled from survey and inventory projects that began in the late 1970s–1980s, were revived again in 2000, and although funding was discontinued in 2011, some survey work continued for a few years after that. The approximately 8,000 resources entered in the database have varying levels of documentation. Some have been surveyed and inventoried, and contain background research, description of the resource, brief discussion of the resource's integrity, and evaluation of its significance. Some database entries have little to no information about the resources, contain no discussions of integrity or significance, and make no evaluation recommendations. None of the resources in the database have formal evaluations for eligibility to the SL, NRHP, or WHR. Very few of the resources have been updated since their initial documentation—some of which were written over 30 years ago. Additionally, due to the lack of updating, it is unknown if resources have sustained alterations over time that may have led to loss of original character-defining features including style, design, form, materials, site/landscaping. It is also unknown how many of the resources are still standing or how many were demolished. Thus, the database does not contain data useful for analysis for this EIS and these resources were not added to the maps in this report. However, the database remains a useful tool when performing property research.

To prepare historic contexts for the project areas, which can be used to assist researchers in analyzing the significance of cultural resources, the consultants reviewed published and online sources, gathering information on the environmental, archaeological, and historical context of the project vicinity. As part of the Seattle Historic Resources Survey projects, a number of historic contexts were developed about many of Seattle's neighborhoods. They were written between 1997 and 2015 and were utilized for this EIS. The consultants reached out to a number of cultural community experts to gather information on culturally important resources within their community. Research staff also examined historic-period maps and aerial photographs, including GLO plats, which are nineteenth-century maps available online through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) website. They can be used to locate potential historical features including former structures, trails, and transportation routes. Although these features may no longer be extant, these maps indicate where historic-period cultural resources, including archaeological materials, may be encountered. Other historic maps (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, County atlases) were reviewed through online resources.

Based on environmental characteristics, ethnographic data, and the distribution of previously recorded cultural resources, HRA formulated initial expectations about the sensitivity of the analysis areas for containing cultural resources. DAHP's statewide predictive model layer was also reviewed for probability estimates of the presence of precontact cultural resources.

Citywide

Cultural resources identified in the full study area (including architectural resources such as districts, sites, buildings, landscapes, structures, or objects, and archaeological resources such as precontact Native American artifacts, features, and sites; Traditional Cultural Properties; and historic-period artifacts, features, and sites) that are 40 years old or older, and listed or eligible for listing in the NHL program, NRHP, WHR, WHBR, or in the SL program, whose age threshold for inclusion is 25 years old or older.

Architectural Resources

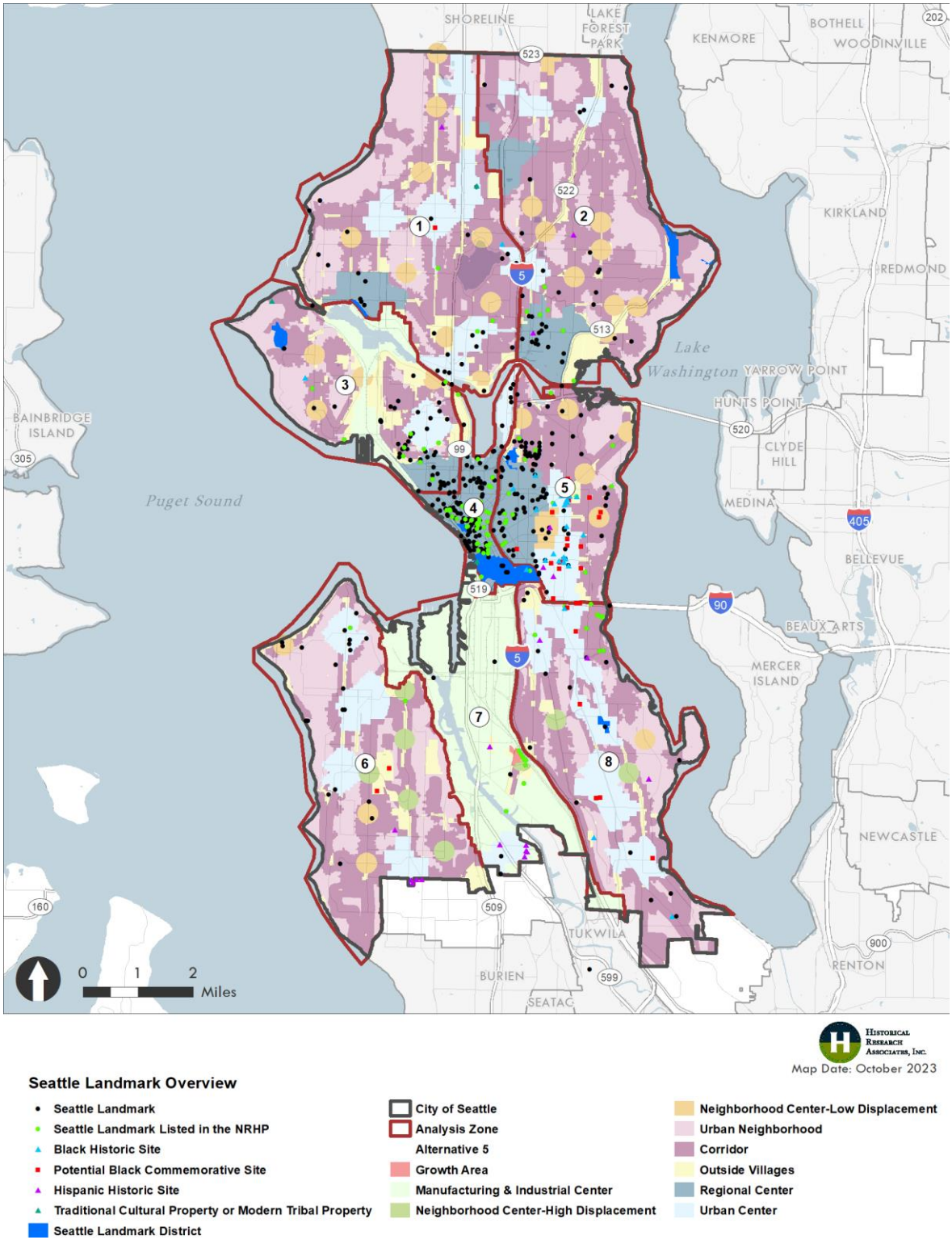
Within the Citywide study area, there are 7 NHL properties and several properties that are listed in the SL, NRHP, and WHR. There are 8 Seattle Landmark Districts, 24 NRHP-listed historic districts, and 1 WHR-listed historic district in the full study area. Citywide there are 474 properties that are designated Seattle Landmarks, 200 NRHP-listed historic properties, and 48 WHR-listed properties. Additionally, there are 31 Black Historic Sites, 28 Potential Black Commemorative Sites, and 20 Hispanic Historic Sites (Culturally Important Resources) within the citywide study area (**Exhibit 3.9-1** and **Exhibit 3.9-2**) (Sources: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey and the 2018 Latino Heritage Survey). There are no historic agricultural barns listed in the WHBR within the study area.

Current King County Tax Assessor's data provides one indication of how many historic-period, built-environment resources are located within the study area. For the purposes of this EIS, the historic period refers to buildings that are 40 years old or older. According to the King County Tax Assessor, there are 135,367 historic-period buildings within the full study area, of which 124,037 are residential buildings (single-family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, apartment buildings, and condominiums), and the remaining 11,330 are commercial, industrial, and governmental buildings (**Exhibit 3.9-3**).

In contrast, DAHP's WISAARD database provides another indication. WISAARD records show 104,492 built resources within the full study area that were 50 years old or older in 2011. Of these, 1,208 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency (**Exhibit 3.9-3**). In 2011, WISAARD was updated for an Assessors Data Project for King County to provide a snapshot of buildings that were constructed in 1961 or earlier. These buildings were issued historic property identification numbers and HPI forms. The HPI forms created by the Assessors Data Project were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely due in part to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

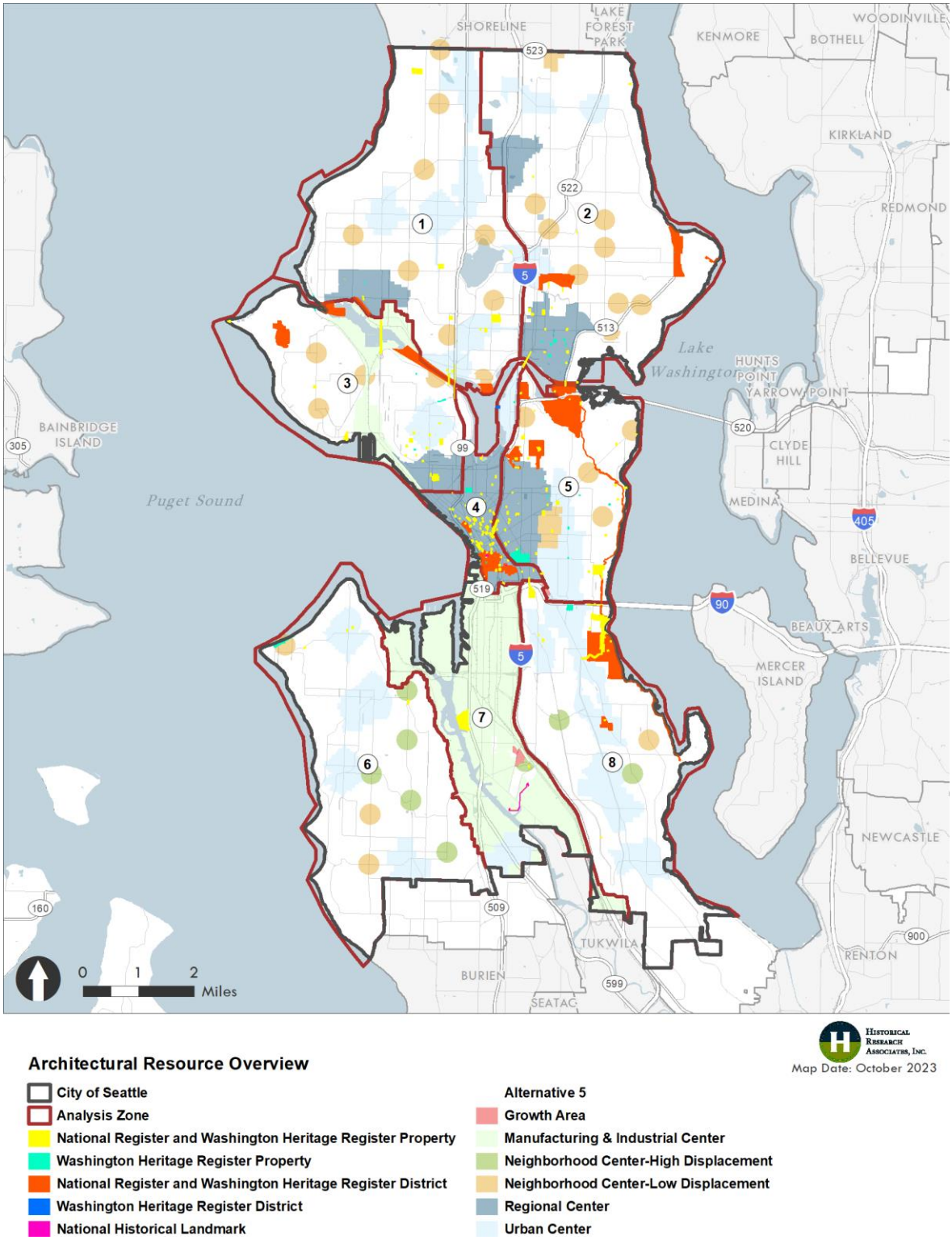
Exhibit 3.9-1. Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources—Citywide



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

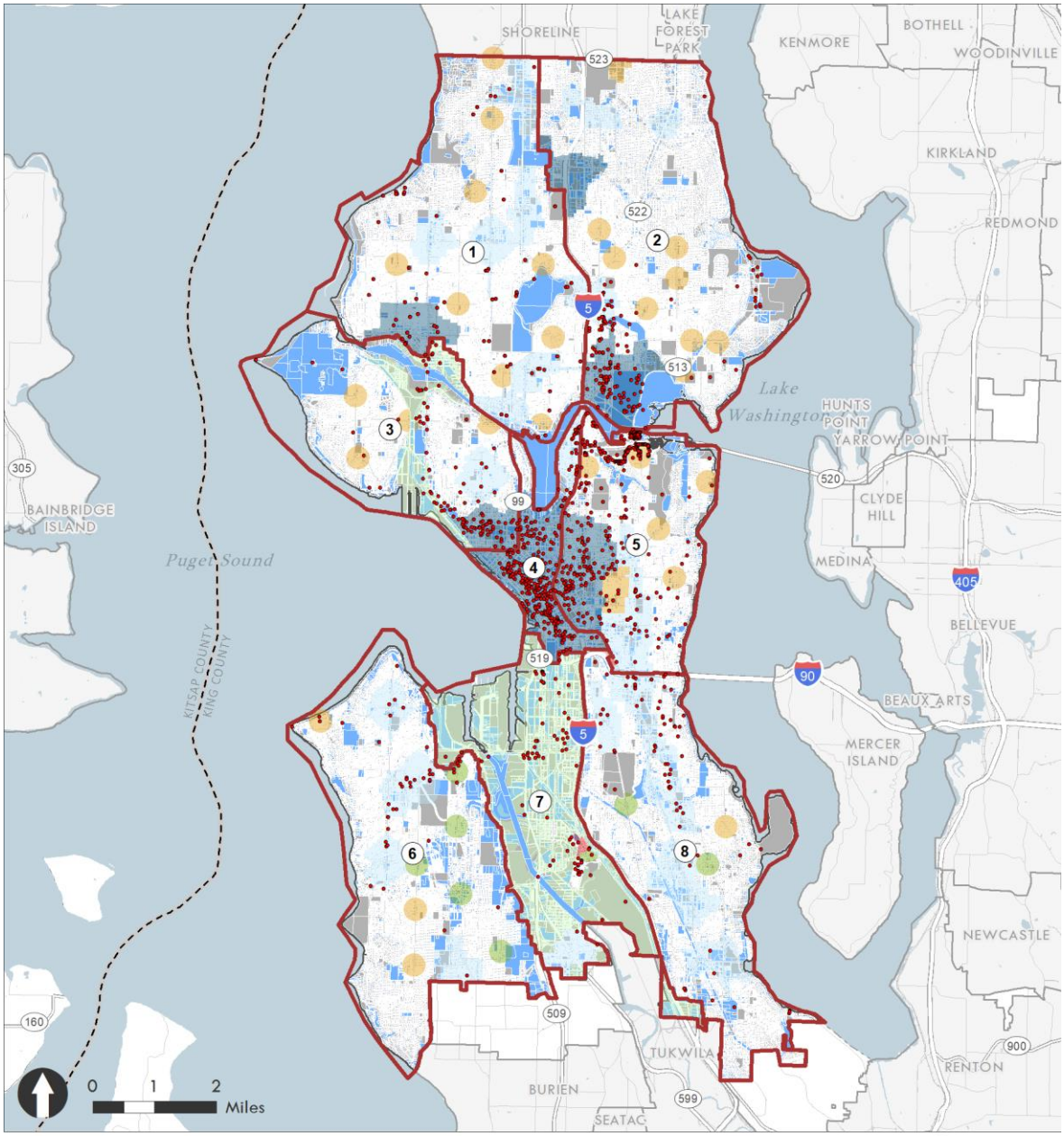
Exhibit 3.9-2. NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Districts and Properties—Citywide



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-3. Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Properties—Citywide



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

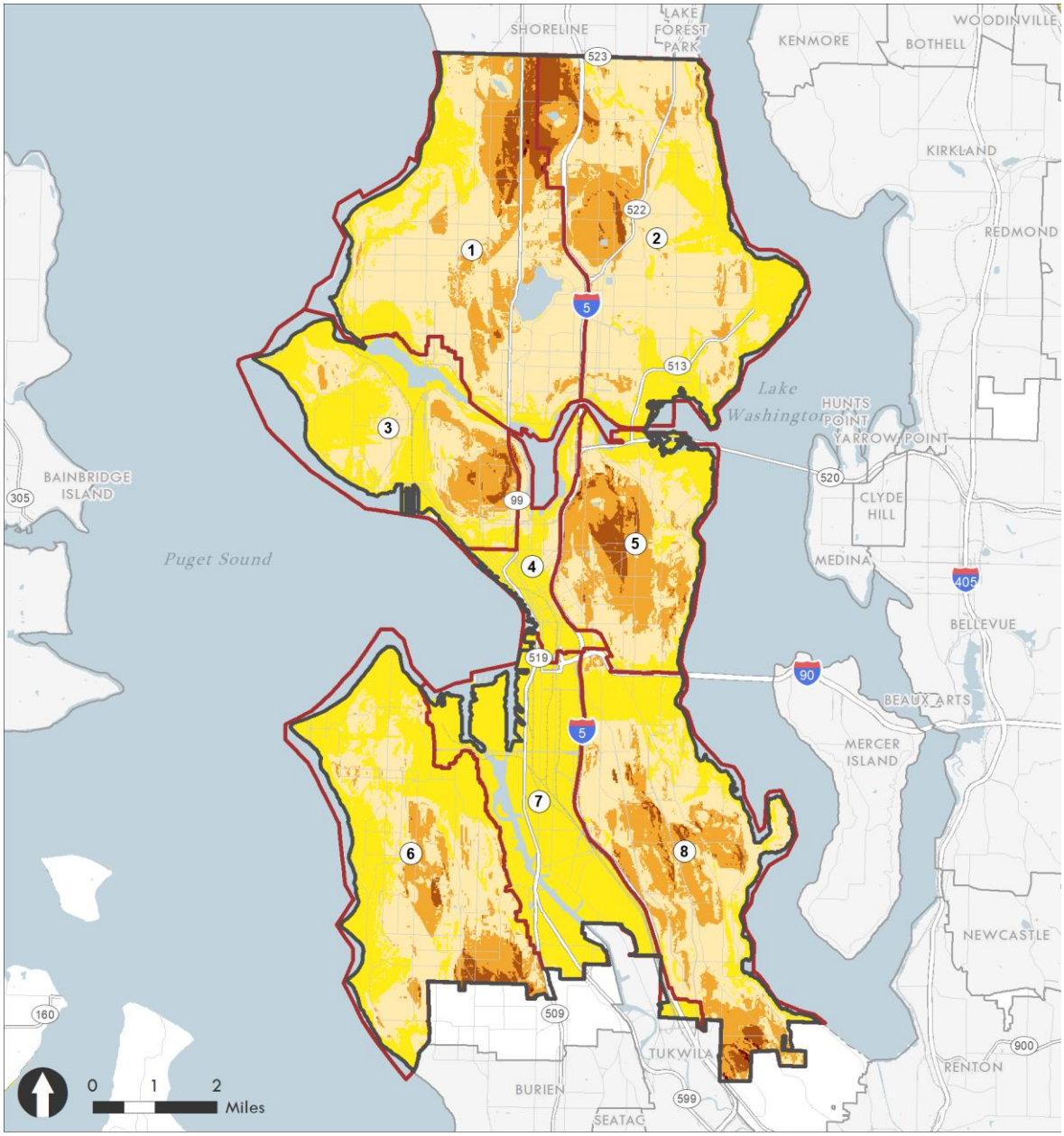
Archaeological Resources

Within the full study area, there are 135 previously documented archaeological sites. A total of 294 previous studies have been conducted within the full study area since 1995 that included archaeological investigations. One precontact site and two historic-period sites are listed in the NRHP and WHR. One of those historic-period sites is also a TCP. Two precontact sites and three historic-period sites have been determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Two precontact sites and thirty-three historic-period sites have been determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining thirteen precontact sites, seventy-five historic-period sites, and six multicomponent sites have not been formally evaluated. No TCPs were identified in WISAARD, however one, Ballast Island (45KI1189), is known to be within the full study area (Curti, et al. 2020; Elder and Cascella 2014; HRA 2018).

Per Washington state law (RCW 42.56.300), the locations of these sites are exempt from public disclosure in order to prevent their looting or depredation.

A majority of the area within each of the project subareas is considered of High or Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model, while areas of Moderately Low to Moderate Risk are typically located in hilly settings farther from permanent water sources (**Exhibit 3.9-4**).

Exhibit 3.9-4. Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model—Citywide



Source: HRA, 2023.

Maritime Washington National Heritage Area

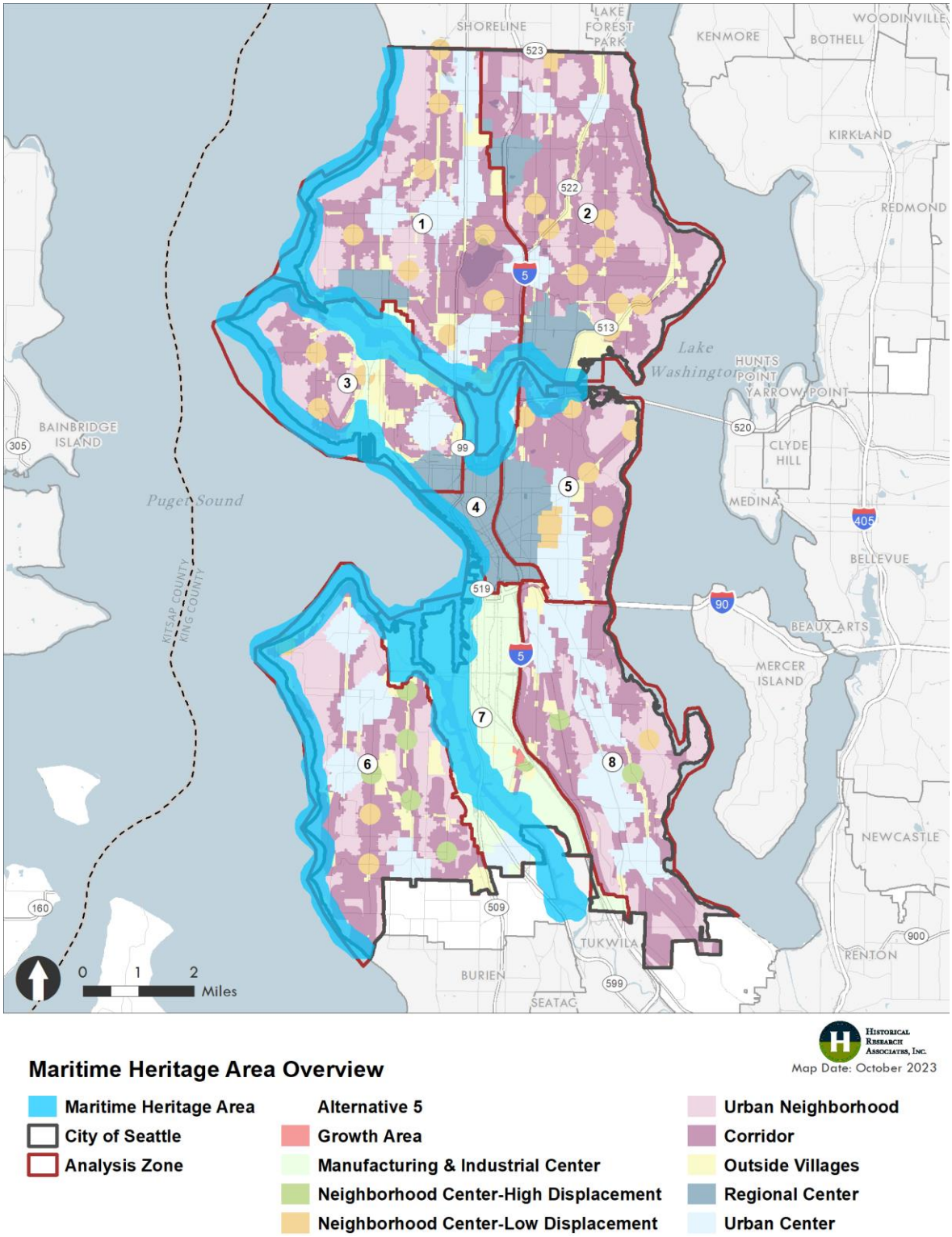
Congress designated the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area (MW NHA) in 2019 as a place recognized for its nationally important natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources, which combine to form a nationally important landscape. The MW NHA stretches along 3,000 miles of saltwater shoreline from Grays Harbor County to the Canadian border. The MW NHA encompasses 18 federally recognized Tribes, 13 counties, 32 incorporated cities, and 33 port districts in Washington state. The MW NHA is a non-regulatory program coordinated by the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation (WTHP), Washington's statewide nonprofit historic preservation organization. The program will be guided by the Washington Trust Board of Directors, a Maritime Washington Advisory Board, and a Maritime Washington Tribal Working Group, with technical assistance and funding from the National Park Service (NPS). The MW NHA is a cooperative organization with regional representation that is supportive of tourism and economic development, and functions to build partnerships to support communities in maintaining and sharing their unique resources and telling the stories of those places (Maritime Washington 2022).

After receiving designation, the WTHP, with partners and community stakeholders developed a management plan that was submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior and accepted in 2022. The plan includes the strategies, policies, and plans for the MW NHA program, guided by five key strategic goals:

- Goal One: Build a network of cross-sector partners dedicated to advancing, honoring, and stewarding Washington's maritime stories and resources.
- Goal Two: Provide support and resources for organizations, communities, and Tribes working to preserve, enhance, and share maritime heritage.
- Goal Three: Share diverse stories and increase visibility of Washington's maritime heritage, past and present.
- Goal Four: Encourage sustainable experiences of maritime heritage for residents and visitors alike.
- Goal Five: Preserve our region's unique maritime identity, resources, and lifeways.

The plan is an implementation framework that will guide the MW NHA's actions over the next five to fifteen years, and which includes directional guidance, interpretive plan framework, key sites from resources inventories, branding and marketing plan, business plan, and an implementation plan with short- and long-range actions and performance goals for the MW NHA (Maritime Washington 2022). **Exhibit 3.9-5** shows the portion of the MW NHA that occurs within the study area of this EIS. For more Information, go to the WTHP website, https://preservewa.org/programs/mariti--national-heritage-area/.

Exhibit 3.9-5. Maritime Washington Heritage Area that Occurs Within the Study Area



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Analysis Areas

Area 1: NW Seattle

There are 1 Seattle Landmark District and 3 NRHP-listed historic districts found in the NW Seattle analysis area (**Exhibit 3.9-6**). There are 32 designated Seattle Landmarks in the NW Seattle area. Of these, 10 are education-related buildings, 6 are residential buildings, 5 are commercial buildings, 3 are former libraries, 3 are fire stations, 2 are bridges, 2 are parks, and 1 is a pool building. These resources are significant under a variety of the six standards for designation (**Exhibit 3.9-7**).

Exhibit 3.9-6. Area 1: NW Seattle—SL-designated and NRHP-listed Districts

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Ballard Avenue Historic District	SL / 1976 / Criterion A for Contributions to the Development of Seattle, Criterion B for Commercial Development in Ballard, and Criterion C for Architecture	1890–1940s
Ballard Avenue Historic District	NRHP / 1976 / Criterion A for Industry, Commerce, Transportation, Politics/Government, and Criterion C for Architecture	1890–1930
Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal, Historic District	NRHP / 1978 / Criterion A for Commerce, Politics/Government, and Criterion C for Architecture, Engineering, and Landscape Architecture	1906–1917
Gas Works Park, Historic District	NRHP / 2013 / Criterion A for Industry, and Criterion C for Landscape Architecture	1973–1978

Sources: DAHP, 2023.

There are 14 NRHP-listed resources and 2 WHR-listed resources found in the NW Seattle analysis area. Of these, 2 are former schools, 2 are fire stations, 2 are residential buildings, 1 is a garden, 1 is a commercial building, 1 is a religious institution, 1 is a ship, and 3 are bridges, which were listed in the NRHP under the *Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State MPD,* and, finally, 3 are Carnegie libraries, which were listed in the NRHP under the *Carnegie Libraries of Washington TR* (**Exhibit 3.9-8**).

Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the NW Seattle area, there are 34,045 historic-period buildings. Of these, 31,588 are residential, including 30,325 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 1,104 apartment buildings, and 159 condominiums. The remaining 2,457 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-9**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 25,709 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the NW Seattle area. Of these, only 59 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-9**). Many of the 25,709 HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King

County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

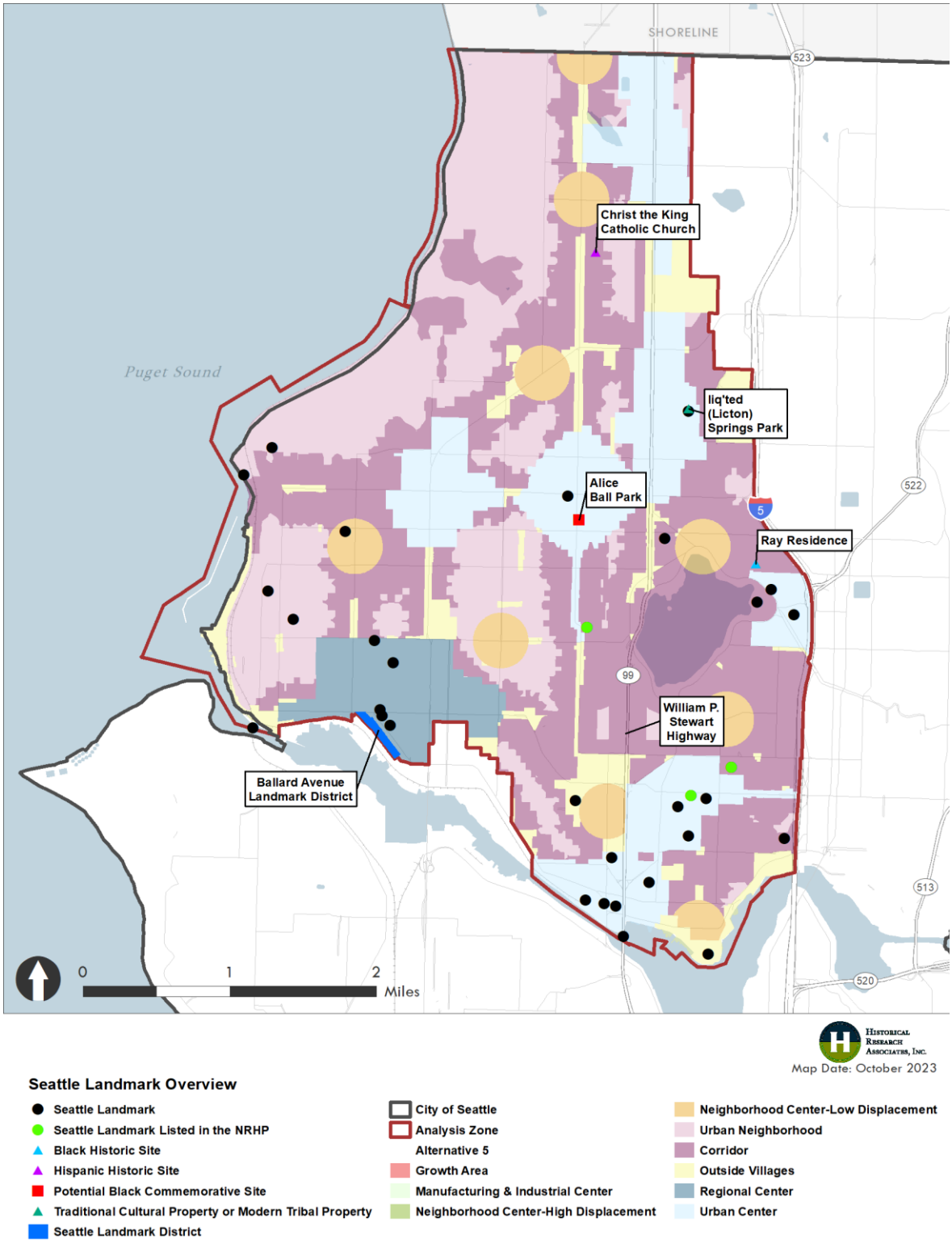
The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely in part due to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

DAHP records show 40 cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations that have been conducted within Analysis Zone 1 since 1995. One precontact site, six historic-period sites, and one multicomponent site have been recorded within Analysis Zone 1, none of which have been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Most of the area within Analysis Zone 1 is considered of High or Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model. Areas of Moderately Low to Moderate Risk are located in upland settings to the west and southwest of Green Lake, as well as across the northeastern portion of Analysis Zone 1 (**Exhibit 3.9-10**).

Culturally Important Resources

There are 1 Black Historic Site (the Ray Residence), 2 Potential Black Commemorative Sites (Alice Ball Park, and the William P. Stewart Highway), and 1 Hispanic Historic Site (Christ the King Catholic Church) within Analysis Zone 1. Traditionally utilized as a clay source for the creation of red paint, a rust-red springs known as *l•qt¢d* ("Red Paint") is an important Tribal cultural resource located within present-day Licton Springs Park in Analysis Zone 1 (**Exhibit 3.9-7**) (Sources: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey and the 2018 Latino Heritage Survey; Thrush 2007:250–252).

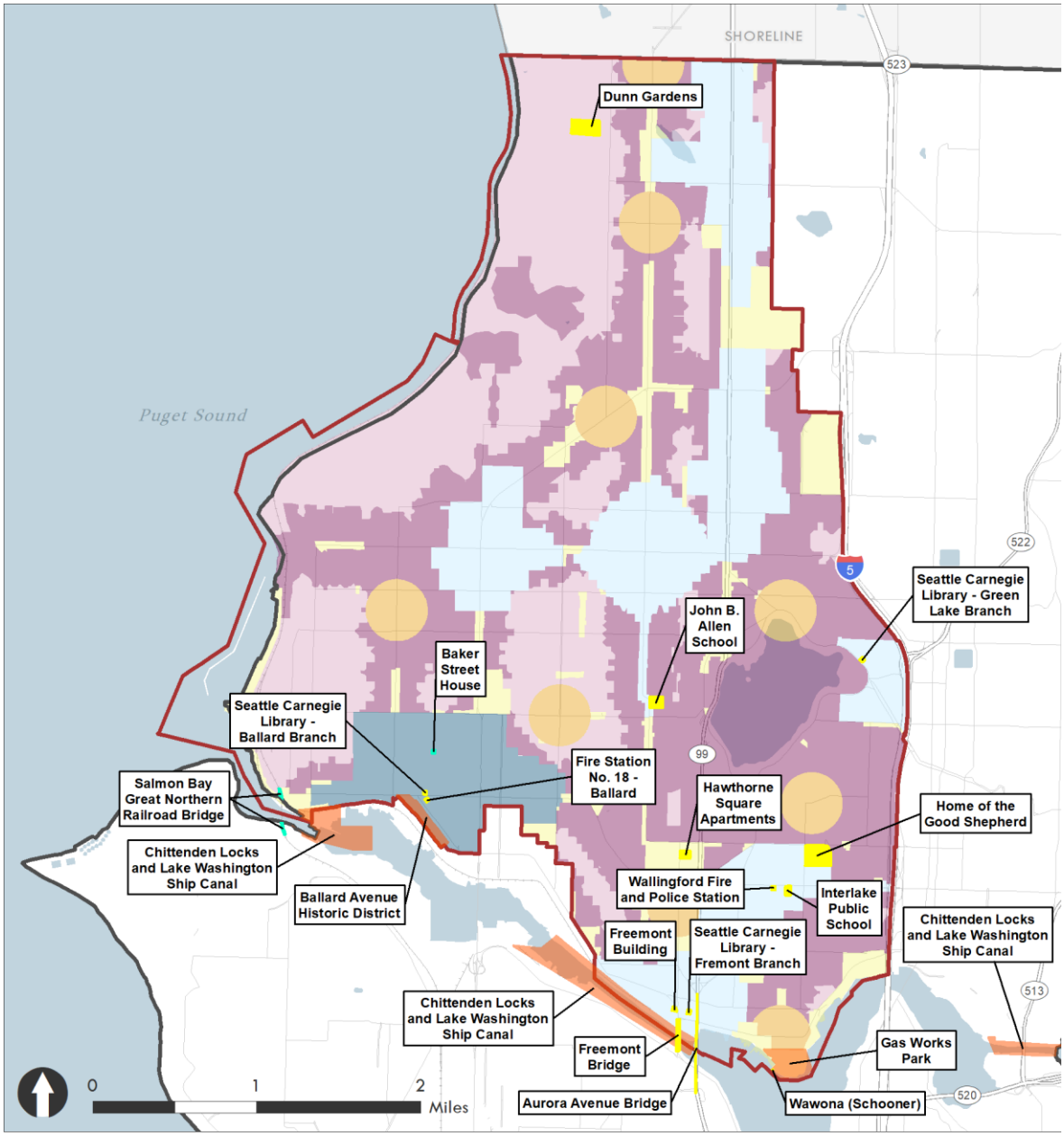
Exhibit 3.9-7. Area 1: NW Seattle—Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-8. Area 1: NW Seattle—NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Districts and Properties



Historical Research Associates, Inc.
Map Date: October 2023

Architectural Resource Overview - Analysis Zone 1

- City of Seattle
- Analysis Zone
- National Register and Washington Heritage Register Property
- Washington Heritage Register Property
- National Register and Washington Heritage Register District

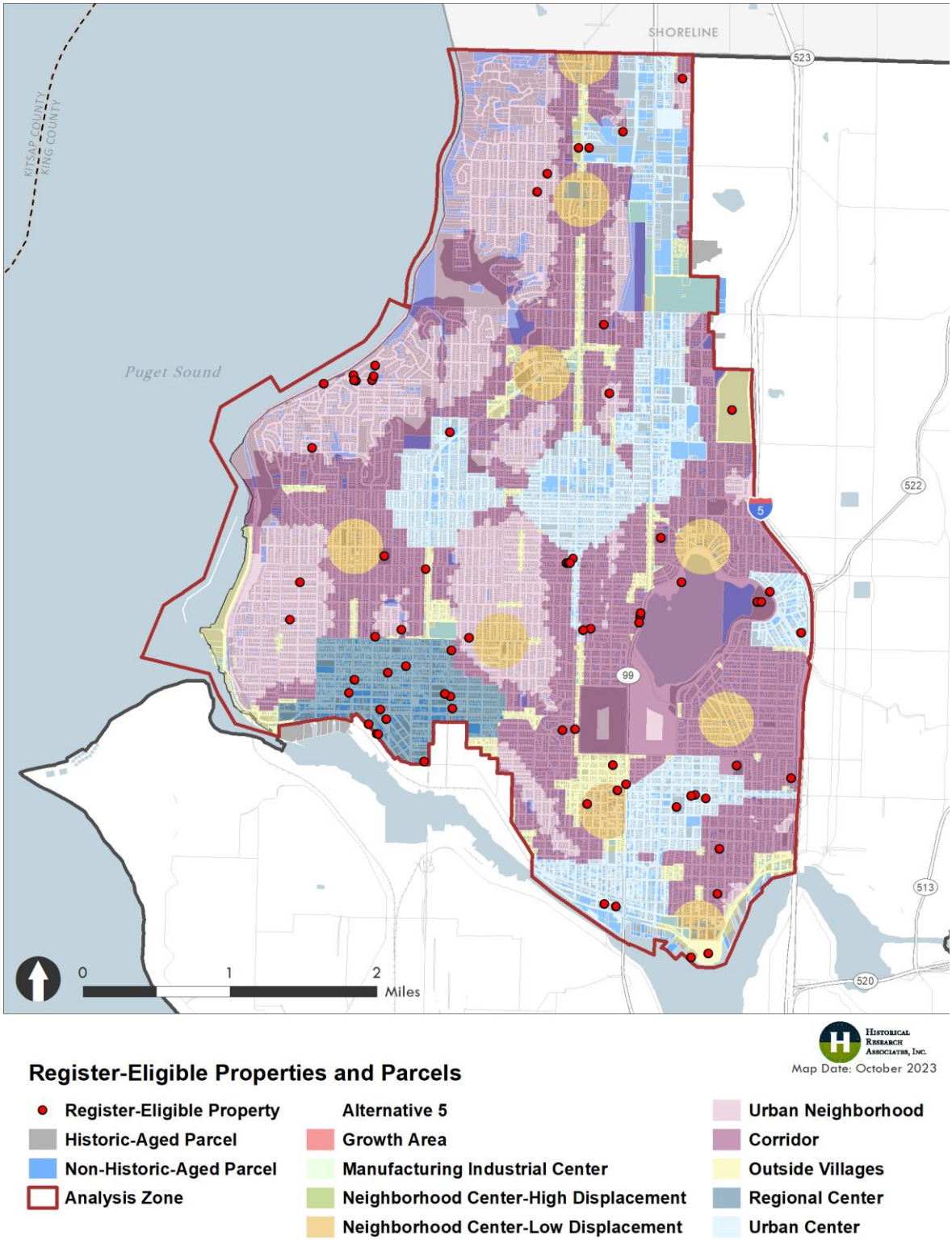
Alternative 5

- Growth Area
- Manufacturing & Industrial Center
- Neighborhood Center-High Displacement
- Neighborhood Center-Low Displacement
- Urban Neighborhood
- Corridor
- Outside Villages
- Regional Center
- Urban Center

Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

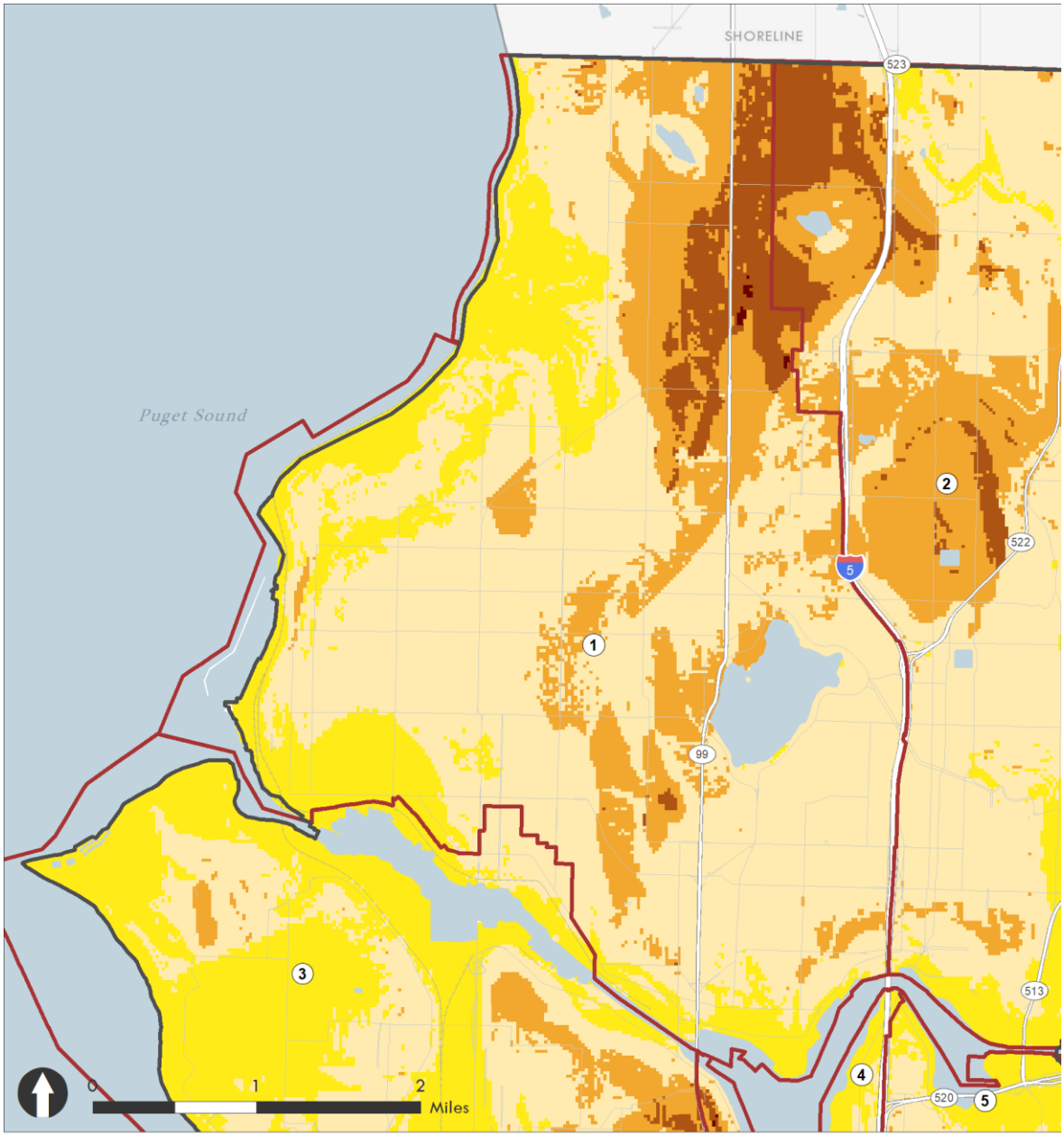
Exhibit 3.9-9. Area 1: NW Seattle—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Properties



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-10. Area 1: NW Seattle—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



Source: HRA, 2023.

Area 2: NE Seattle

There are 1 Seattle Landmark District and 3 NRHP-listed historic districts found in the NE Seattle analysis area (**Exhibit 3.9-11**). There are 39 designated Seattle Landmarks in the NE Seattle area. Of these, 13 are education-related buildings, 11 are residential buildings, 3 are religious institutions, 3 are former libraries, 2 are commercial buildings, 2 are fire stations, 2 are bridges, 1 is a hangar, 1 is a street clock, and 1 is a science and technology conference center. These resources are significant under a variety of the six standards for designation (**Exhibit 3.9-12**).

Exhibit 3.9-11. Area 2: NE Seattle—SL-designated and NRHP-listed Districts

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District	NRHP / 2018 / Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C for Architecture	1906–1969
Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal, Historic District	NRHP / 1978 / Criterion A for Commerce, Politics/Government, and Criterion C for Architecture, Engineering, and Landscape Architecture	1906–1917
Sand Point Naval Air Station Landmark District, Historic District	SL / 2011 / Criterion A for Military, Criterion C for Political, Criterion for Architecture, and Criterion F as a Distinctive Visual City Feature.	1926–1953
Naval Air Station (NAS) Seattle, Historic District	NRHP / 2010 / Criterion A for Military, and Criterion C for Architecture	1929–1945

Sources: DAHP, 2023.

There are 18 NRHP-listed resources and 9 WHR-listed resources within the NE Seattle analysis area. Of the 26 individually listed resources, 10 are collegiate buildings, 4 are residences, 2 are religious buildings, 2 are commercial buildings, 1 is a school, 1 is a site, 1 is an object, and 4 are bridges, which were listed in the NRHP under the *Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State MPD,* and, finally, 1 is a Carnegie library, which was listed in the NRHP under the *Carnegie Libraries of Washington TR* (**Exhibit 3.9-13**).

Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the NE Seattle area, there are 28,352 historic-period buildings. Of these, 26,690 are residential, including 26,057 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 554 apartment buildings, and 79 condominiums. The remaining 1,662 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-14**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 21,298 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the NE Seattle area. Of these, only 140 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-14**). Many of the 21,298 HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither

eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

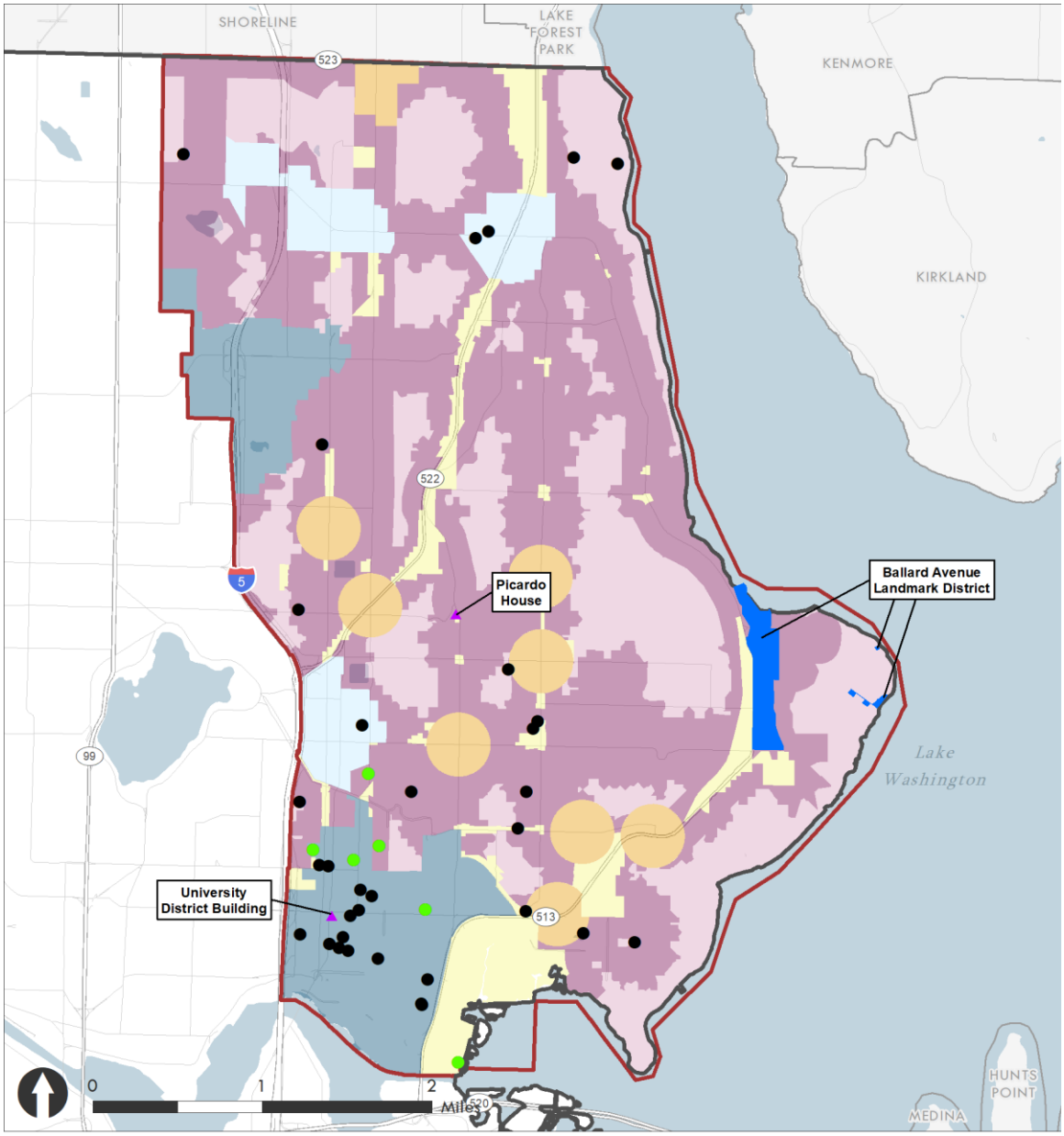
The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely in part due to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

DAHP records show 42 cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations that have been conducted within Analysis Zone 2 since 1995. Two precontact sites and nine historic-period sites have been recorded within Analysis Zone 2. Both precontact sites and one of the historic-period sites were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The remaining historic-period sites have not been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Most of the area within Analysis Zone 2 is considered of High or Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model, with areas of Very High Risk predominating along the shorelines and drainages. Areas of Moderately Low to Moderate Risk are located in scattered upland settings throughout the Analysis Zone 2, particularly within its northwestern portion (**Exhibit 3.9-15**).

Culturally Important Resources

There are 2 Hispanic Historic Sites (the Picardo House and the University District Building) within Analysis Zone 2 (**Exhibit 3.9-12**) (Source: the 2018 Latino Heritage Survey).

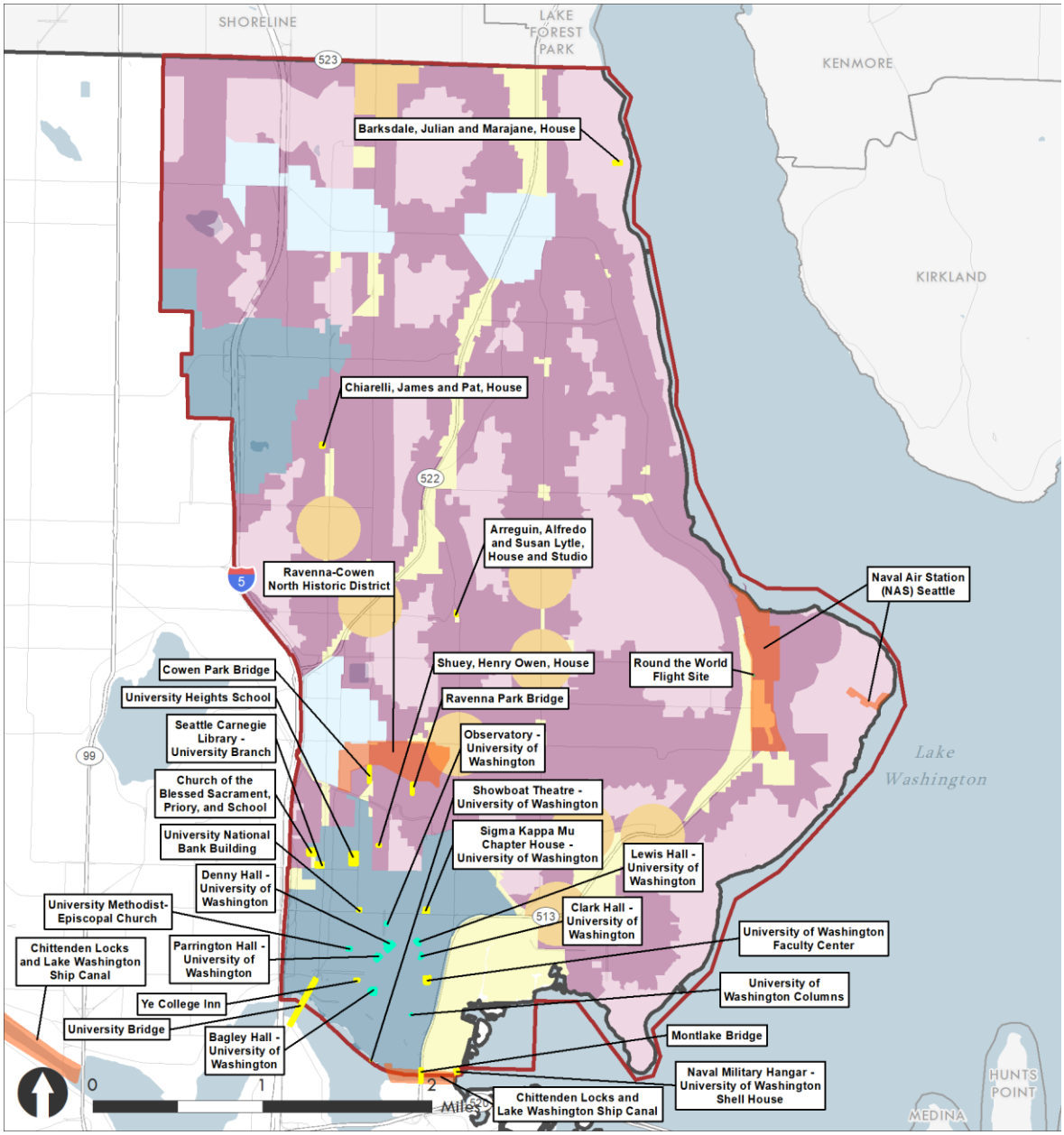
Exhibit 3.9-12. Area 2: NE Seattle—Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-13. Area 2: NE Seattle—NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Districts and Properties



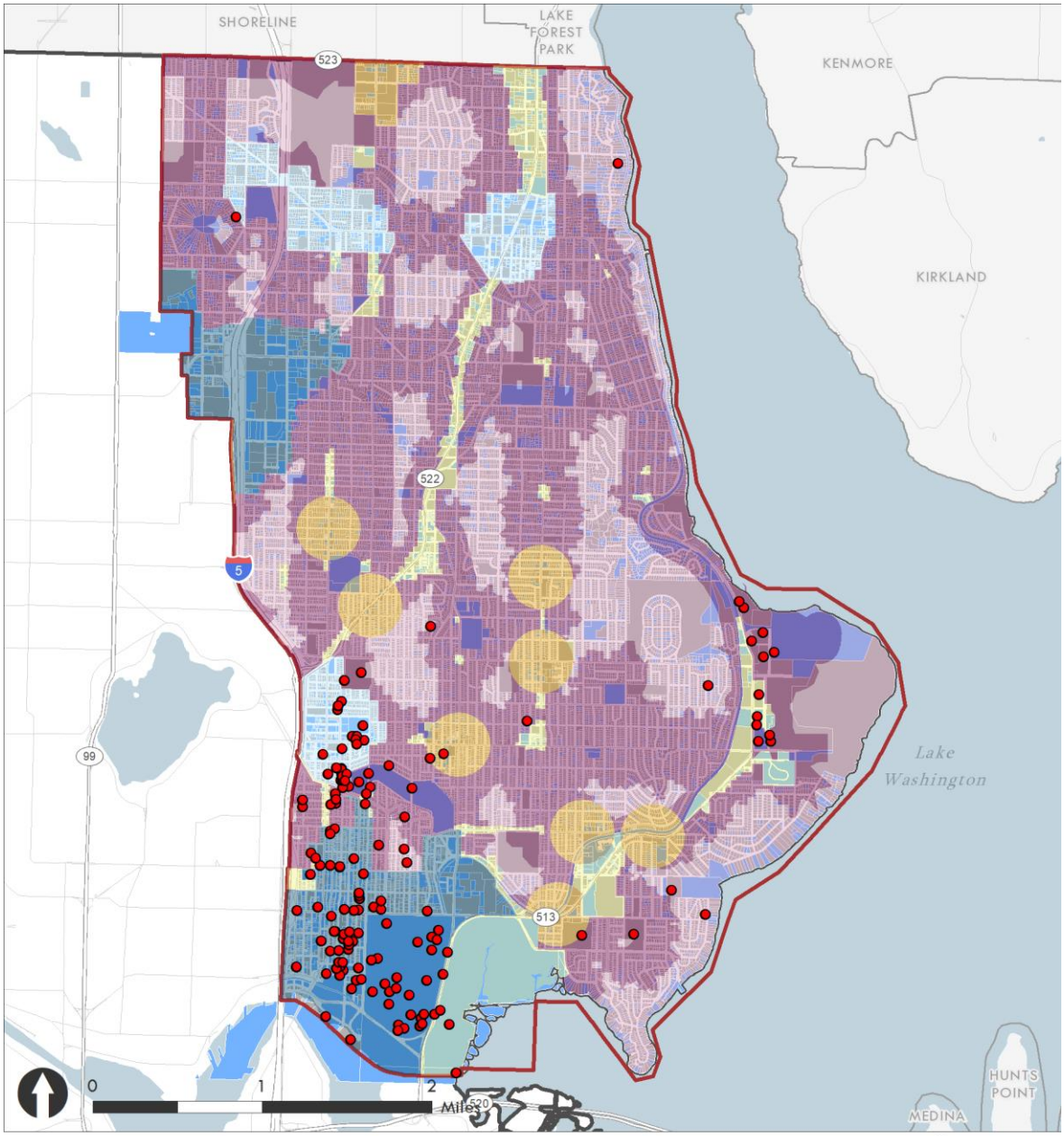
Historical Research Associates, Inc.
Map Date: January 2025

Architectural Resource Overview - Analysis Zone 2

- City of Seattle
- Analysis Zone
- National Register and Washington Heritage Register Property
- Washington Heritage Register Property
- National Register and Washington Heritage Register District
- Alternative 5
- Growth Area
- Manufacturing & Industrial Center
- Neighborhood Center-High Displacement
- Neighborhood Center-Low Displacement
- Urban Neighborhood
- Corridor
- Outside Villages
- Regional Center
- Urban Center

Notes: Map corrected since the Draft EIS. Nuclear Reactor Building at UW was listed in the National Register but it was demolished by UW in 2016. Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.
Source: HRA, 2024~~3~~.

Exhibit 3.9-14. Area 2: NE Seattle—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Resources



Historical Research Associates, Inc.
Map Date: October 2023

Register-Eligible Properties and Parcels

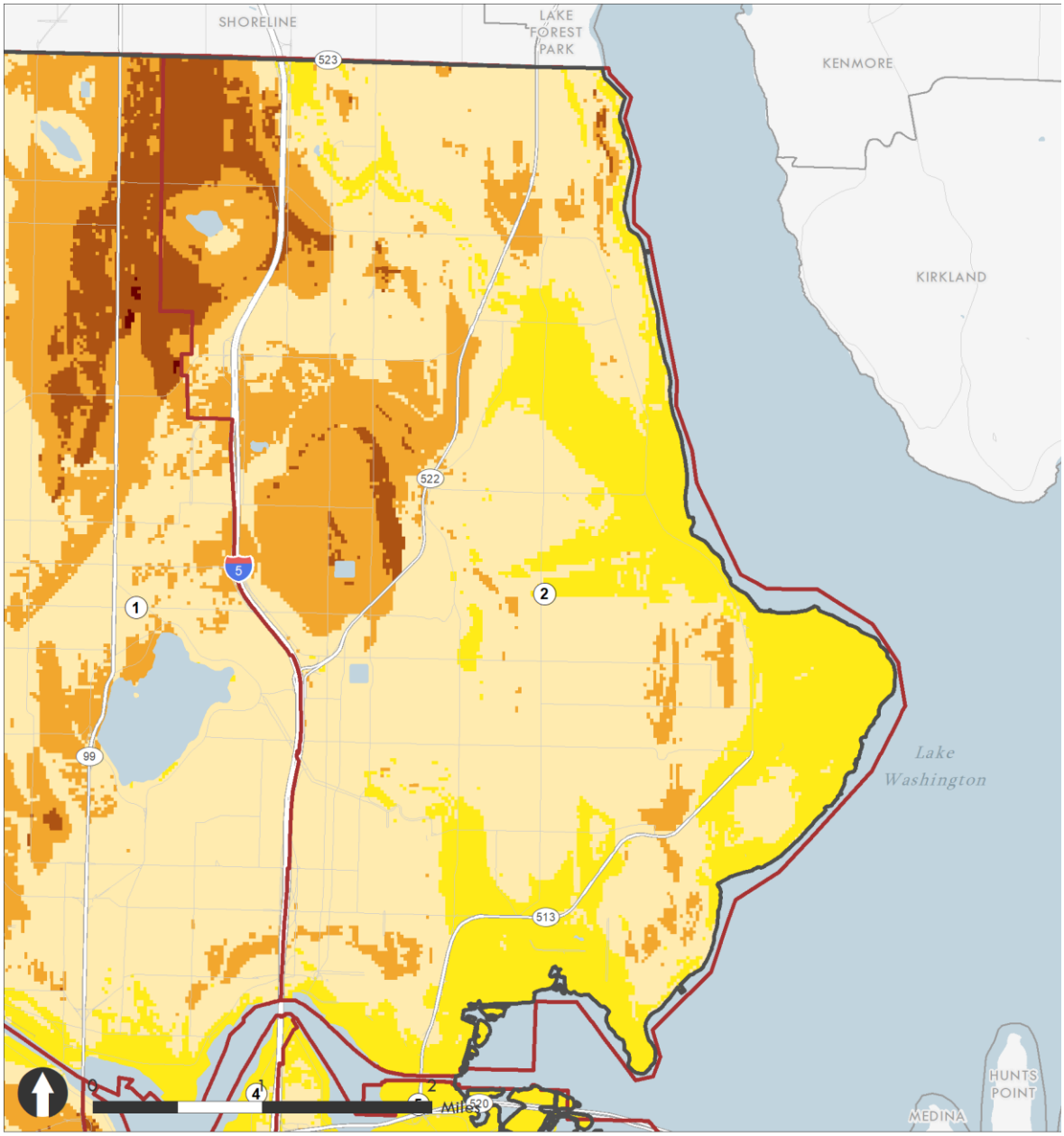
- Register-Eligible Property
- Historic-Aged Parcel
- Non-Historic-Aged Parcel
- Analysis Zone

Alternative 5

- Growth Area
- Manufacturing Industrial Center
- Neighborhood Center-High Displacement
- Neighborhood Center-Low Displacement
- Urban Neighborhood
- Corridor
- Outside Villages
- Regional Center
- Urban Center

Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-15. Area 2: NE Seattle—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



Source: HRA, 2023.

130th/145th Station Area

There are 3 designated Seattle Landmarks in the 130th/145th Station Area. The first is Ingraham High School, which was designated in 2017. Built in 1958, the school is significant under Standard D, for its Mid-Century Modern style school architecture. The second is Lake City School, which was designated in 2009. The school was built in 1931 and is significant under Standard C for its association with the heritage of the community, Standard D for its Georgian style architecture, and under Standard F as a prominent feature of the neighborhood. Finally, the third Seattle Landmark within the 130th/145th Station Area is Lake City Library. Built in 1965, the library is significant under Standard D, for its Mid-Century Modern style architecture, and under Standard E as an outstanding work of the architect, John Morse (**Exhibit 3.9-16**)**.** There are no NRHP- or WHR-listed historic districts or individually listed resources found in the 130th/145th Station Area.

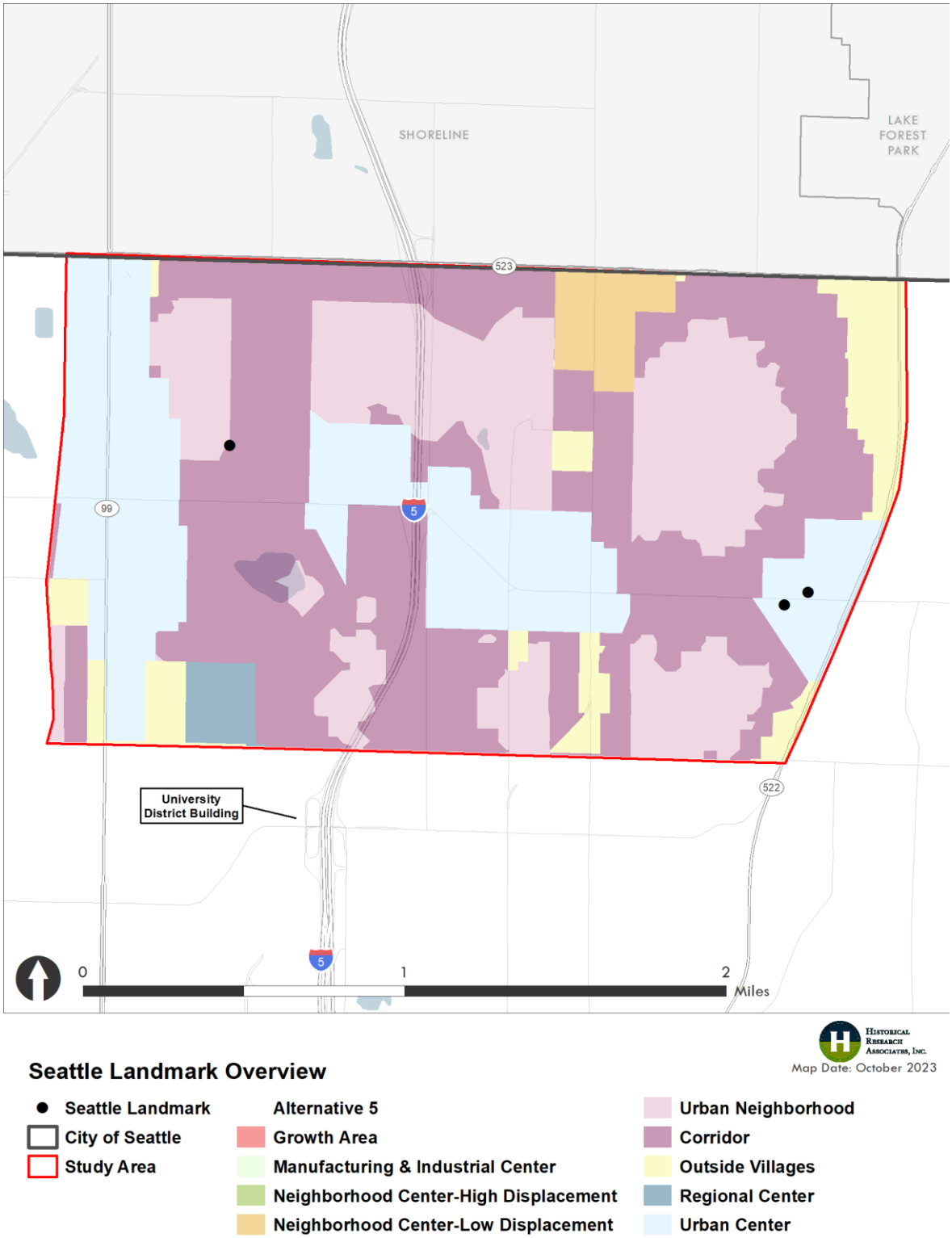
Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the 130th/145th Station Areas, there are 5,260 historic-period buildings. Of these, 4,933 are residential, including 4,826 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 90 apartment buildings, and 17 condominiums. The remaining 327 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-17**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 3,789 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the 130th/145th Station Areas. Of these, only 2 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-17**). Many of the 3,789 HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely in part due to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

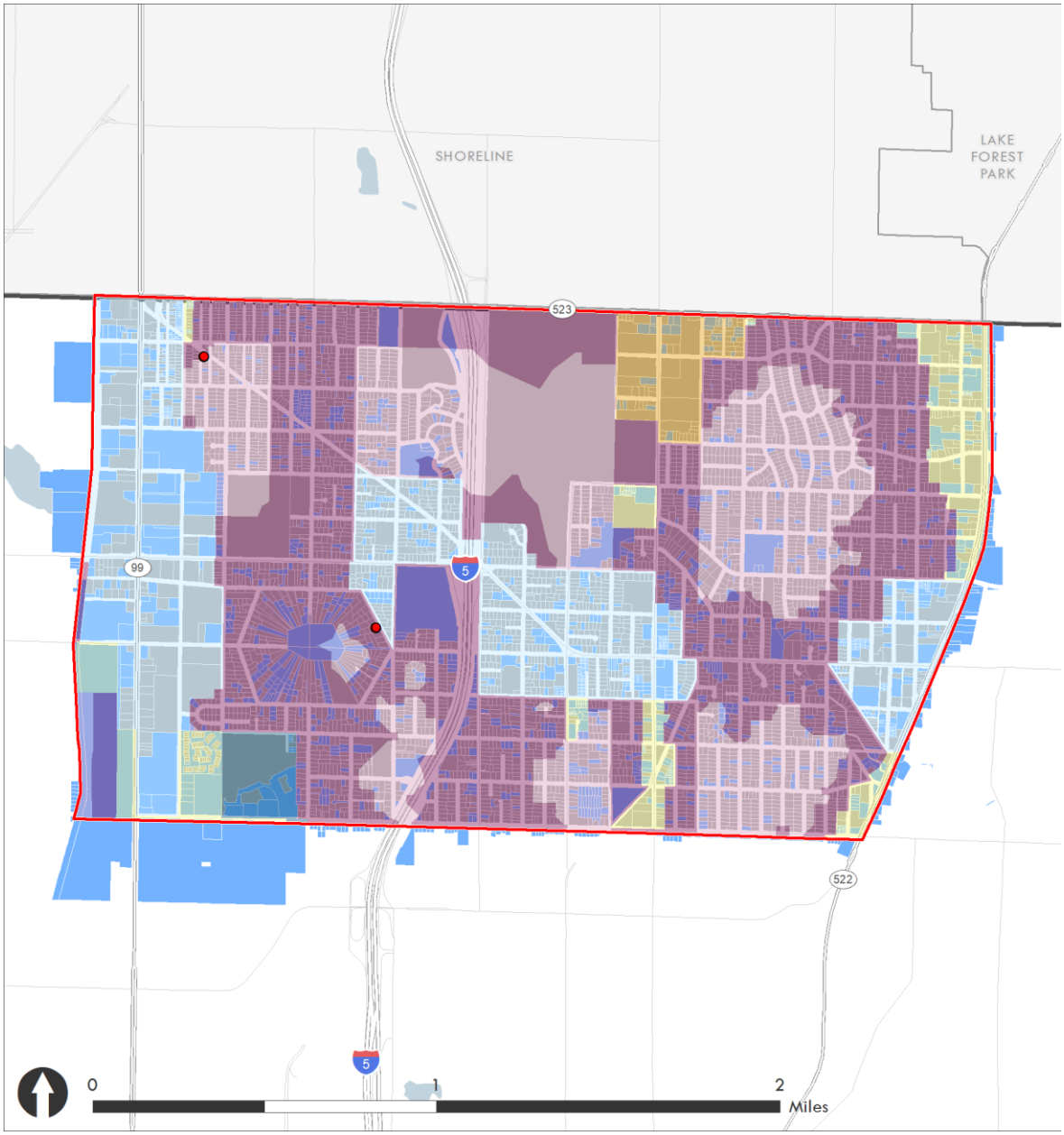
DAHP records show seven cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations have been conducted within the 130th/145th Station Area since 1995. One historic-period site has been recorded within the 130th/145th Station Area. The site has not been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Most of the eastern half of the 130th/145th Station Area is considered High to Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model. Areas of Moderately Low to Moderate Risk are primarily located in hilly upland settings across the western half of the 130th/145th Station Area (**Exhibit 3.9-18**).

Exhibit 3.9-16. Area 2: NE Seattle—Designated Seattle Landmarks



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-17. Area 2: NE Seattle—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Resources



Historical Research Associates, Inc.
Map Date: October 2023

Register-Eligible Properties and Parcels

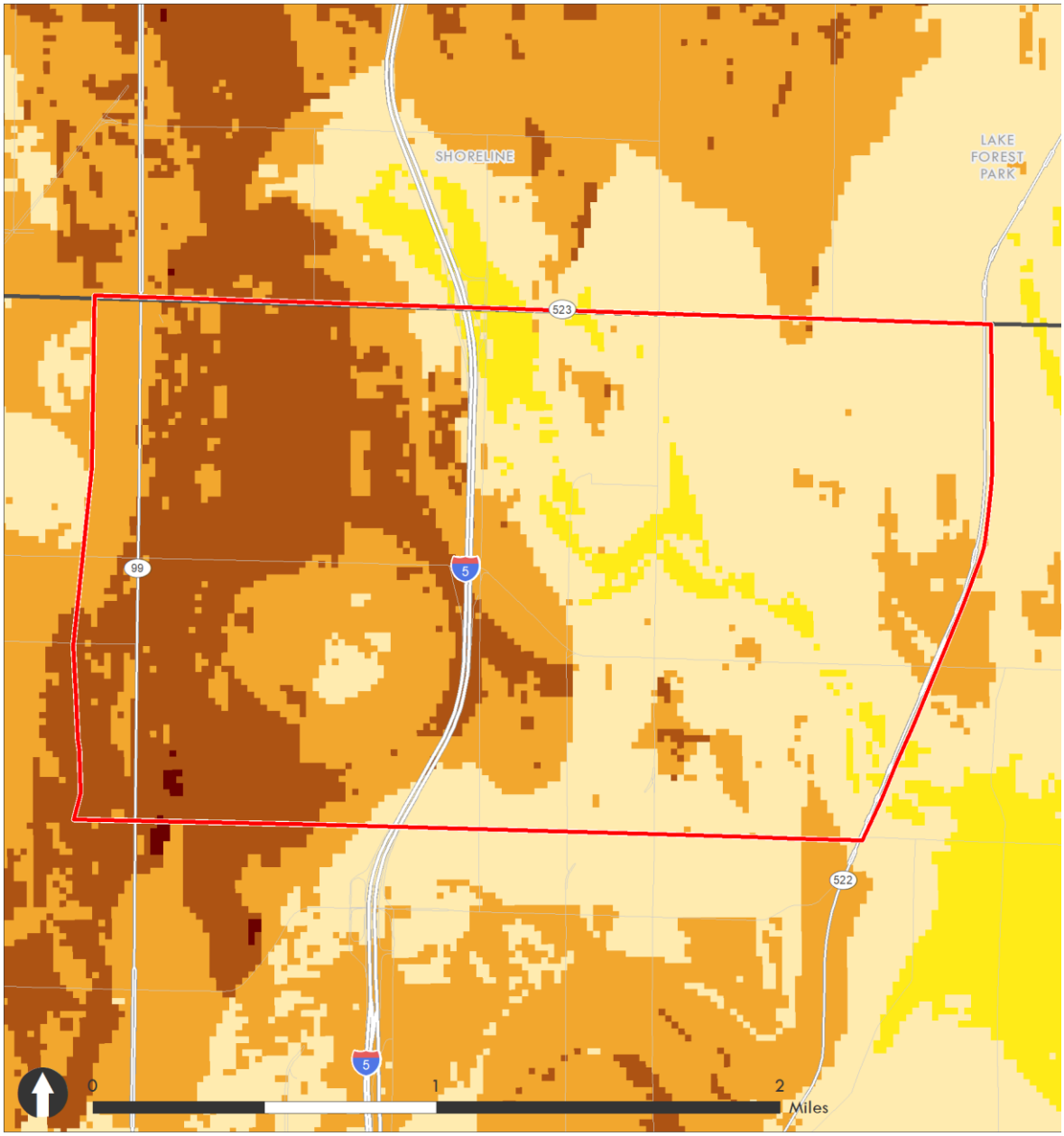
- Register-Eligible Property
- Historic-Aged Parcel
- Non-Historic-Aged Parcel
- Study Area

Alternative 5

- Growth Area
- Manufacturing Industrial Center
- Neighborhood Center-High Displacement
- Neighborhood Center-Low Displacement
- Urban Neighborhood
- Corridor
- Outside Villages
- Regional Center
- Urban Center

Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-18. Area 2: NE Seattle—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



BERK
Map Date: January 2023

Archaeological Sensitivity Overview

- City of Seattle
- Study Area
- 1 - Survey Contingent Upon Project Parameters: Low Risk (Color: Brick Red)
- 2 - Survey Contingent Upon Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk (Color: Burnt Orange)
- 3 - Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk (Color: Orange)
- 4 - Survey Highly Advised: High Risk (Color: Pale Yellow)
- 5 - Survey Highly Advised: Very High Risk (Color: Brightest Yellow/Canary Yellow)

Source: HRA, 2023.

Area 3: Queen Anne/Magnolia

There are 1 Seattle Landmark District and 3 NRHP-listed historic districts found in the Queen Anne/Magnolia analysis area. These resources are listed in the table below (**Exhibit 3.9-19**).

There are 59 designated Seattle Landmarks in the Queen Anne/Magnolia area. Of these, 25 are residential buildings, 5 are transportation-related, 4 are education-related buildings, 4 are commercial buildings, 3 are religious institutions, 2 are electrical power-related resources, 2 are former libraries, 2 are telephone-related buildings, 2 resources are Seattle World's fair-related, 2 are parks/gardens, 2 are bridges, 1 is a fire station, 1 is sports arena, 1 is a mural, 1 is a bell, 1 is a retaining wall, and 1 is a space needle. These resources are significant under a variety of the six standards for designation (**Exhibit 3.9-20**).

Exhibit 3.9-19. Area 3: Queen Anne/Magnolia—SL-designated and NRHP-listed Districts

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Fort Lawton Landmark District, Historic District	SL / 1988 / Criterion A for Development of the City, Criterion C for Military, Criterion D for Architecture and Landscape	1898–1945
Fort Lawton, Historic District	NRHP / 1978, updated in 2008 / Criterion A for Military, and Criterion C for Architecture	1899–1945
Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal, Historic District	NRHP / 1978 / Criterion A for Commerce, Politics/Government, and Criterion C for Architecture, Engineering, and Landscape Architecture	1906–1917

Sources: DAHP, 2023.

There are 19 NRHP-listed resources and 4 WHR-listed resources within the Queen Anne/Magnolia area. Of the 23 individually listed resources, 6 are residential, 3 are commercial buildings, two are schools, 1 is a light station, 1 is an object, 1 is a Post Office, 1 is a library, 1 is a coliseum, 1 is a collegiate building, and 5 are bridges, which were listed in the NRHP under the *Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State MPD,* and, finally, 1 is a Carnegie library, which was listed in the NRHP under the *Carnegie Libraries of Washington TR* (**Exhibit 3.9-21**).

Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the Queen Anne/Magnolia area, there are 12,546 historic-period buildings. Of these, 11,083 are residential, including 10,285 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 622 apartment buildings, and 176 condominiums. The remaining 1,463 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-22**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 9,588 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the Queen Anne/Magnolia area. Of these, only 120 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-22**). Most of the 9,588 HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have

neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

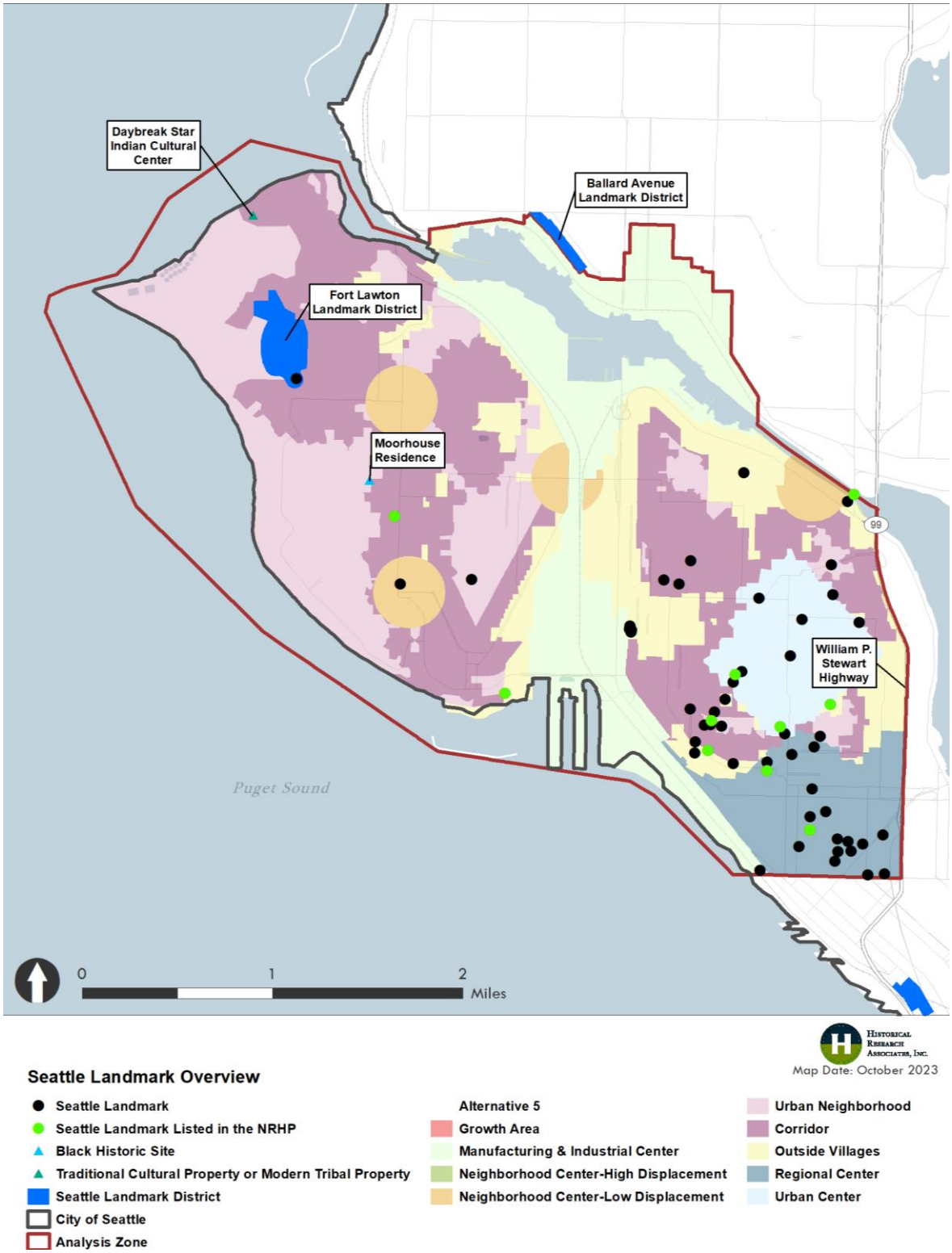
The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely in part due to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

DAHP records show 43 cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations that have been conducted within Analysis Zone 3 since 1995. Three precontact sites, ten historic-period sites, and one multicomponent site have been recorded within Analysis Zone 3. One of the precontact sites was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, three of the historic-period sites were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the remaining ten sites have not been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Most of the area within Analysis Zone 3 is considered of High or Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model. Areas of Moderately Low to Moderate Risk are located in a small upland portion of the Magnolia neighborhood and across much of the hilly Queen Anne neighborhood (**Exhibit 3.9-23**).

Culturally Important Resources

There are 1 Black Historic Site (Moorhouse Residence) and 1 Potential Black Commemorative Site (William P. Stewart Highway), within Analysis Zone 3 (**Exhibit 3.9-20**) (Source: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey).

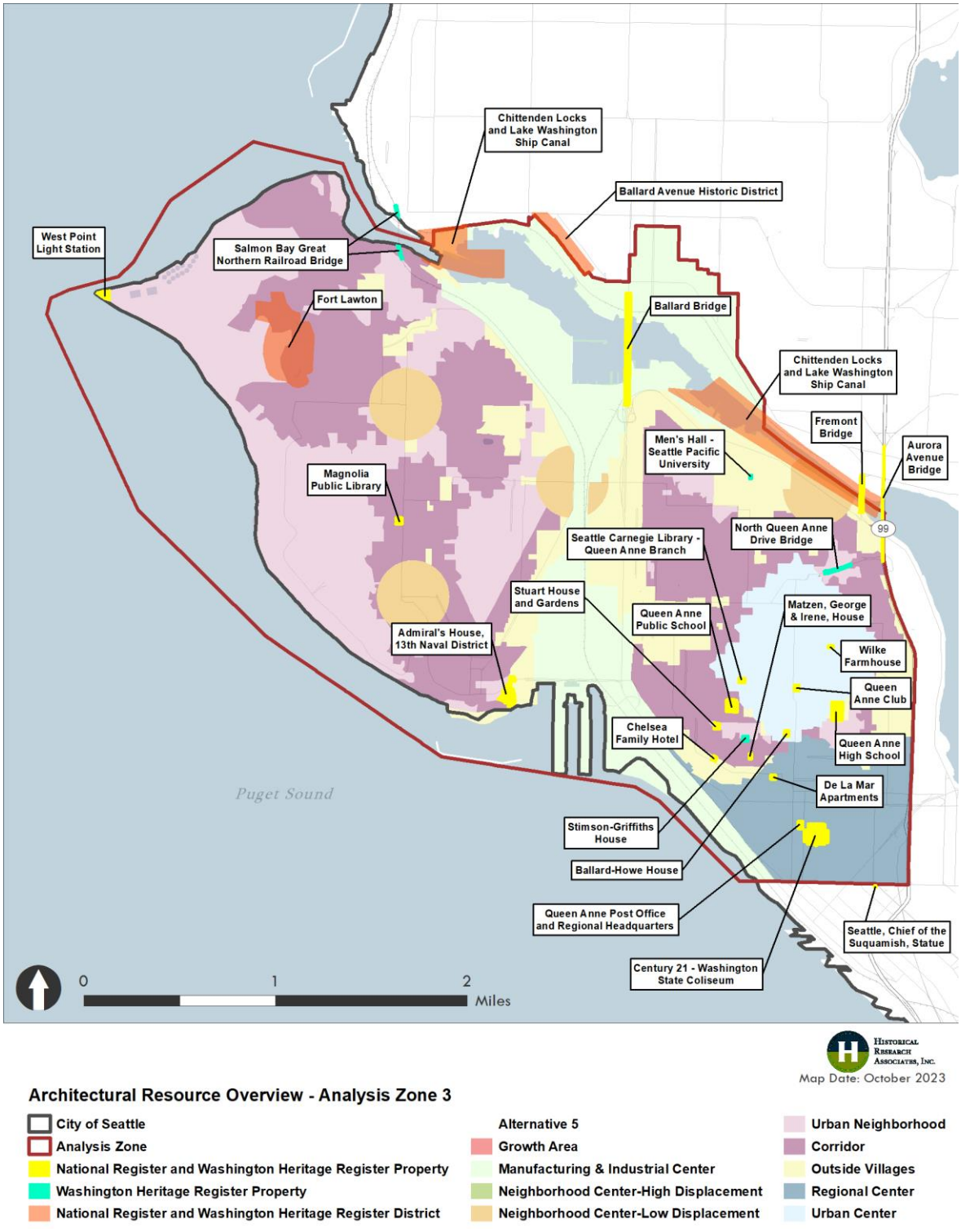
Exhibit 3.9-20. Area 3: Queen Anne/Magnolia—Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

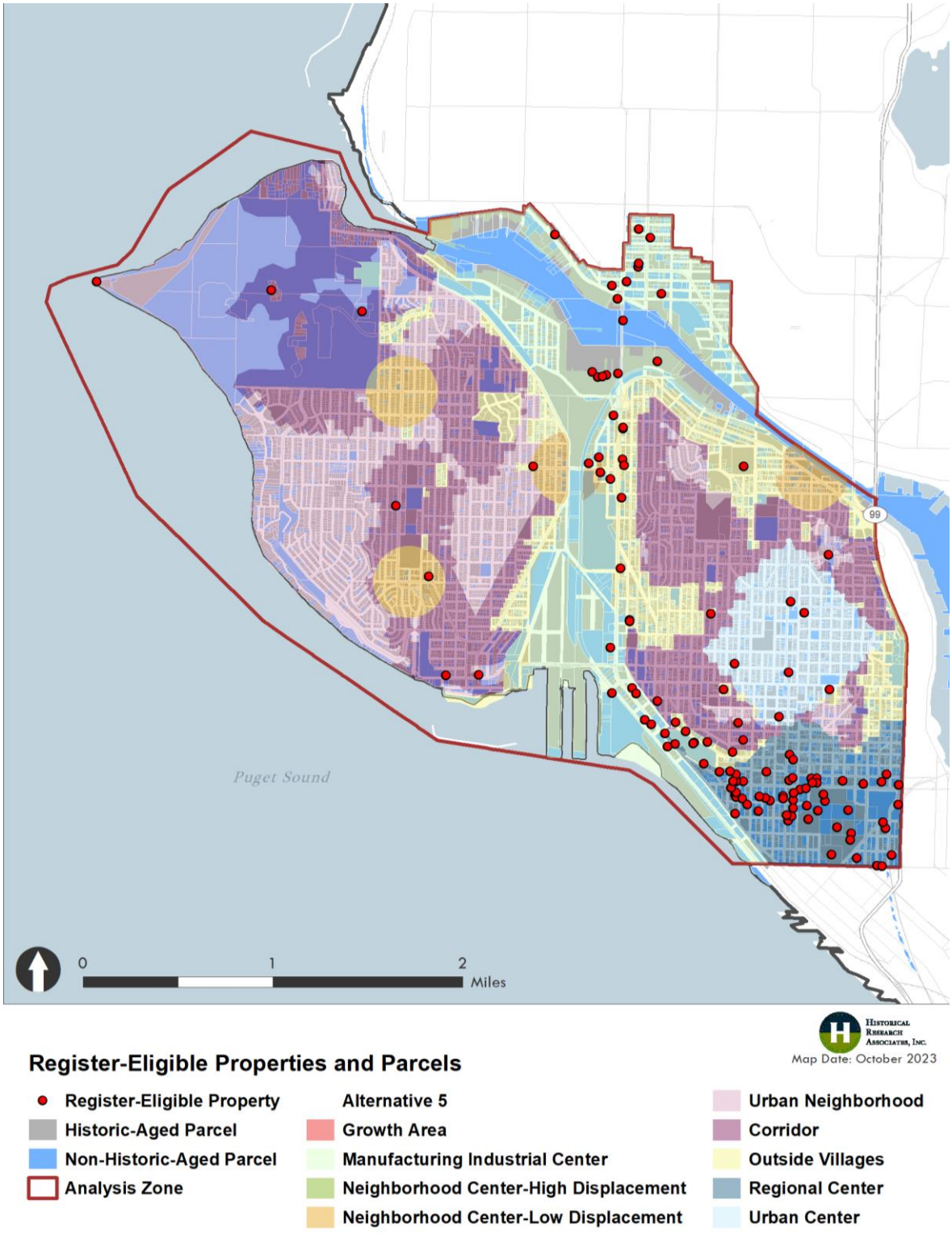
Exhibit 3.9-21. Area 3: Queen Anne/Magnolia—NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Districts and Properties



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

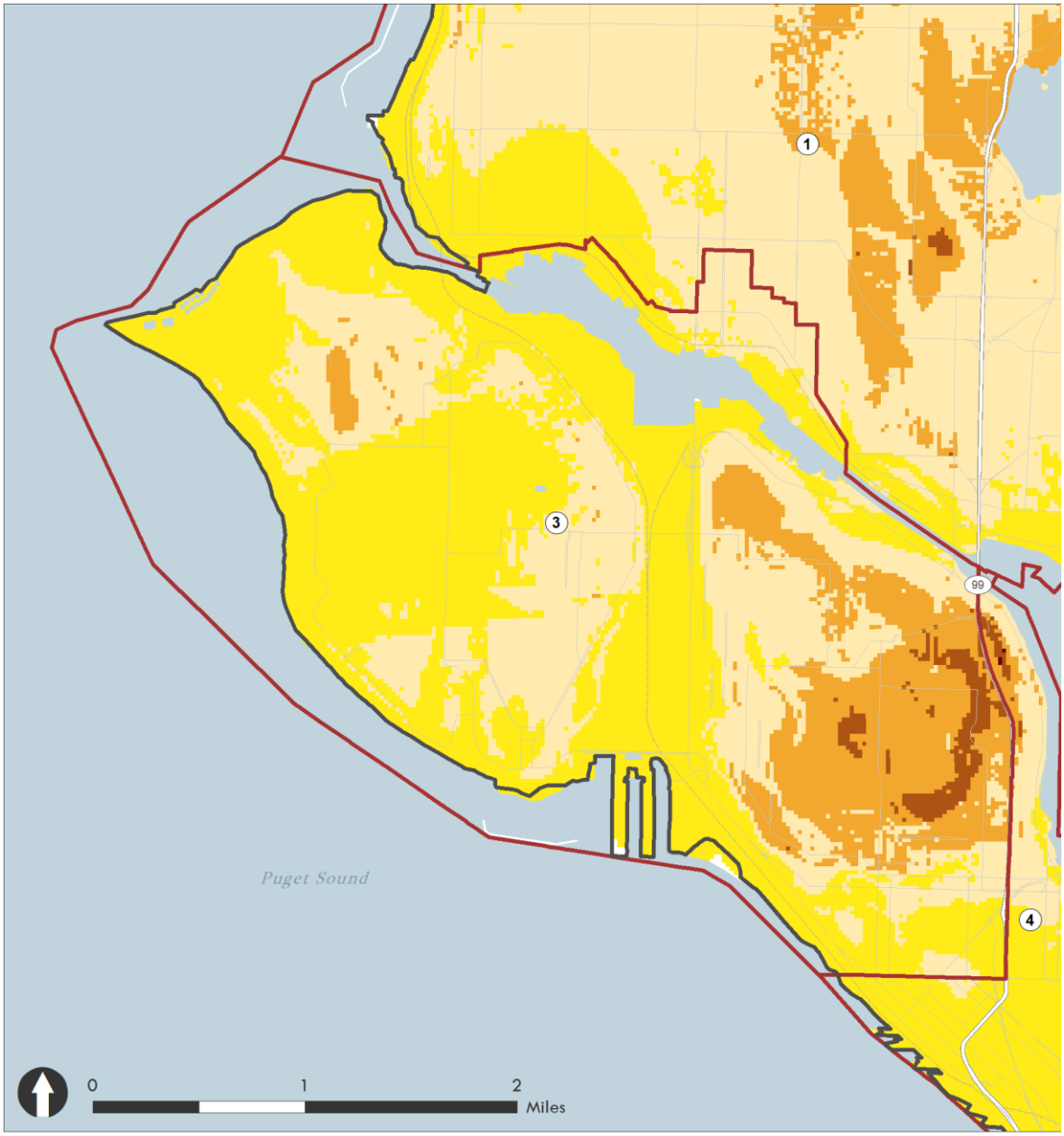
Exhibit 3.9-22. Area 3: Queen Anne/Magnolia—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-23. Area 3: Queen Anne/Magnolia—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



Source: HRA, 2023.

Area 4: Downtown/Lake Union

There are a very large number of historic properties and districts in the Downtown/Lake Union Area. Found in the Downtown/Lake Union analysis area are 3 Seattle Landmark Districts, 3 NRHP-listed historic districts, 1 WHR-listed historic district, and notably, there are 6 National Historic Landmarks, which are also listed in the NRHP. These resources (districts and NHLs) are listed in the table below (**Exhibit 3.9-24**).

There are 155 designated Seattle Landmarks in the Downtown/Lake Union area. Of these, 15 are residential buildings, 15 are transportation-related, 2 are education-related buildings, 77 are commercial buildings, 12 are hotels, 8 are maritime-related, 6 are fraternal organization/club buildings, 5 are street clocks, 3 are religious institutions, 2 are power-related resources, 3 are theater buildings, 2 are fire station buildings, 2 are memorial sculptures, 1 is a Naval armory, and 1 is a YMCA. These resources are significant under a variety of the six standards for designation (**Exhibit 3.9-25**).

Exhibit 3.9-24. Area 4: Downtown/Lake Union—SL-designated and NHL-listed Districts, and NHL-listed Properties

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Pioneer Square Preservation District, District	SL / 1970 / Criterion A for the Development of Seattle, Criterion C for the Economic Heritage of Seattle, Puget Sound, and Washington, Criterion D for Architecture	1889–1931
Pioneer Square-Skid Road Historic District, (Including Boundary Increases), District	NRHP / 2008 / Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Industry, Commerce, Transportation, Politics/Government, and Social History, and Criterion C for Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Engineering	1889–1931
Pike Place Market Historical District, District	SL / 1971 / Criterion A for Development of Seattle, Criterion C for Cultural and Economic Heritage, Criterion D for Architecture, and Criterion F as a Distinctive Neighborhood Feature	1907–1971
Pike Place Public Market Historic District, District	NRHP / 2011 / Criterion A for Agriculture, Commerce, Politics/Government, and Ethnic Heritage, and Criterion C for Architecture	1907–1971
International Special Review District (ISRD), District	SL / 1973 / Criterion A for Development of Seattle, Criterion C for Economic Heritage of the Community and Culture, and Criterion D for Architecture	1910
Seattle Chinatown Historic District, District	NRHP / 1986 / Criterion A for Commerce, Social/Humanitarian, and Ethnic History	1907–1936
Tenas Chuck Houseboat Moorage Historic District, District	WHR / 2000 / Criterion A for Early Settlement and Community, and Criterion C for Land Use and Architecture/Engineering	1910–1965
Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole—Seattle, District	NHL / 1977 / Criterion 1 for Social History, and Criterion 4 for Architecture	1875–1899, 1900–1924

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Schooner *Adventuress,* Structure	NHL / 1989 / NHL Criterion 1 for Maritime History, and Criterion 4 for Naval Architecture	1914
Virginia V, Structure	NHL / 1992 / Criterion 1 for Maritime Transportation, and Criterion 4 for Architecture	1922–1944
Relief (Lightship), Structure	NHL / 1989 / Criterion 1 for Maritime Transportation, and Criterion 4 for Naval Architecture, Lightship	1905–1960
Duwamish, Structure	NHL / 1989 / Criterion 1 for Maritime Business, Shipping and Transportation, and Criterion 4 for Naval Architecture	1909–1949
Panama Hotel, Building	NHL / 2006 / Criterion 1 for Ethnic Heritage: Asian, and Criterion 4 for Architecture	1910–1942

Sources: DAHP, 2023.

There are 80 NRHP-listed resources and 20 WHR-listed resources within the Downtown/Lake Union area (for more information see the WISAARD map with the "Register Public" layer turned on, at https://wisaard.dahp.wa.gov/Map). As adding these resources to the table would create a table that spans a number of pages, they will be only briefly mentioned here. Of the 80 NRHP-listed resources, 30 are commercial buildings, 13 are hotels, 8 are ships/boats, 5 are apartment buildings, 5 are federal government-related buildings, 3 are transportation-related, 3 are churches, 3 are club facilities, 2 are theaters, 2 are art objects, 1 is a stables, 1 is a park, 1 is a YWCA, and 3 are bridges, which were listed in the NRHP under the *Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State MPD*. Of the 20 WHR-listed resources, 15 are historic sites, 2 are ships, 1 is a school, 1 is a commercial block, and 1 is a park (**Exhibit 3.9-26**).

Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the Downtown/Lake Union area, there are 1,711 historic-period buildings. Of these, 599 are residential, including 246 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 260 apartment buildings, and 93 condominiums. The remaining 1,112 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-27**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 1,853 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the Downtown/Lake Union area. Of these, only 278 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-27**). Many of the 1,853 HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

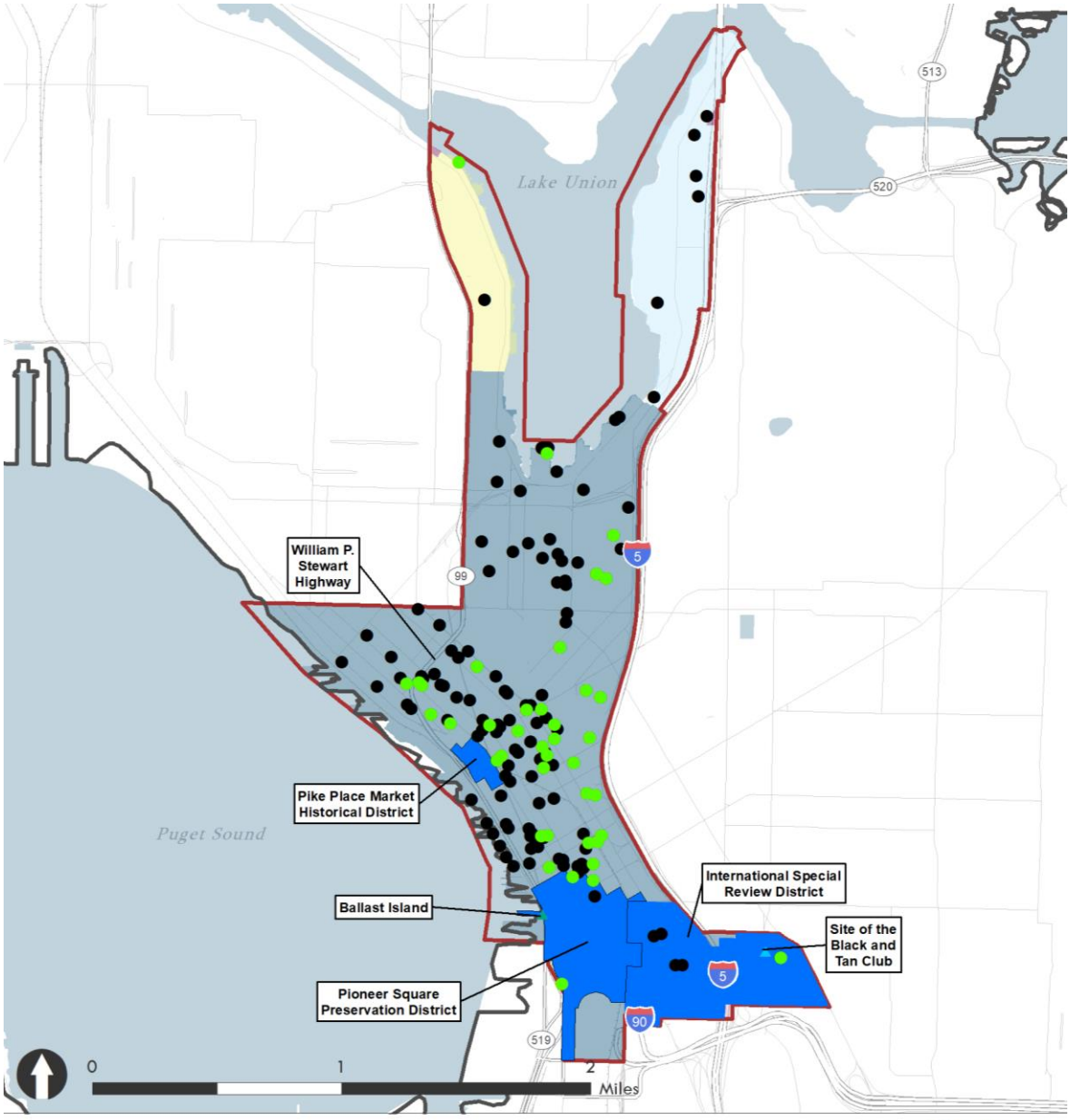
The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely in part due to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

DAHP records show 81 cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations that have been conducted within Analysis Zone 4 since 1995. Thirty-four historic-period sites and two multicomponent sites have been recorded within Analysis Zone 4. two of the historic-period sites are listed in the NRHP, two historic-period sites were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, ten historic-period sites were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the remaining twenty-one sites have not been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. One of the NRHP-listed historic-period sites, Ballast Island, is a TCP (45KI1189) (Curti, et al. 2020). Nearly all of Analysis Zone 4 is considered of High or Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model. Small areas of Moderate Risk are located along I-5 east of the South Lake Union neighborhood (**Exhibit 3.9-28**).

Culturally Important Resources

There are 1 Black Historic Site (the site of the Black and Tan Club) and 1 Potential Black Commemorative Site (the William P. Stewart Highway), in Analysis Zone 4 (**Exhibit 3.9-25**) (Source: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey).

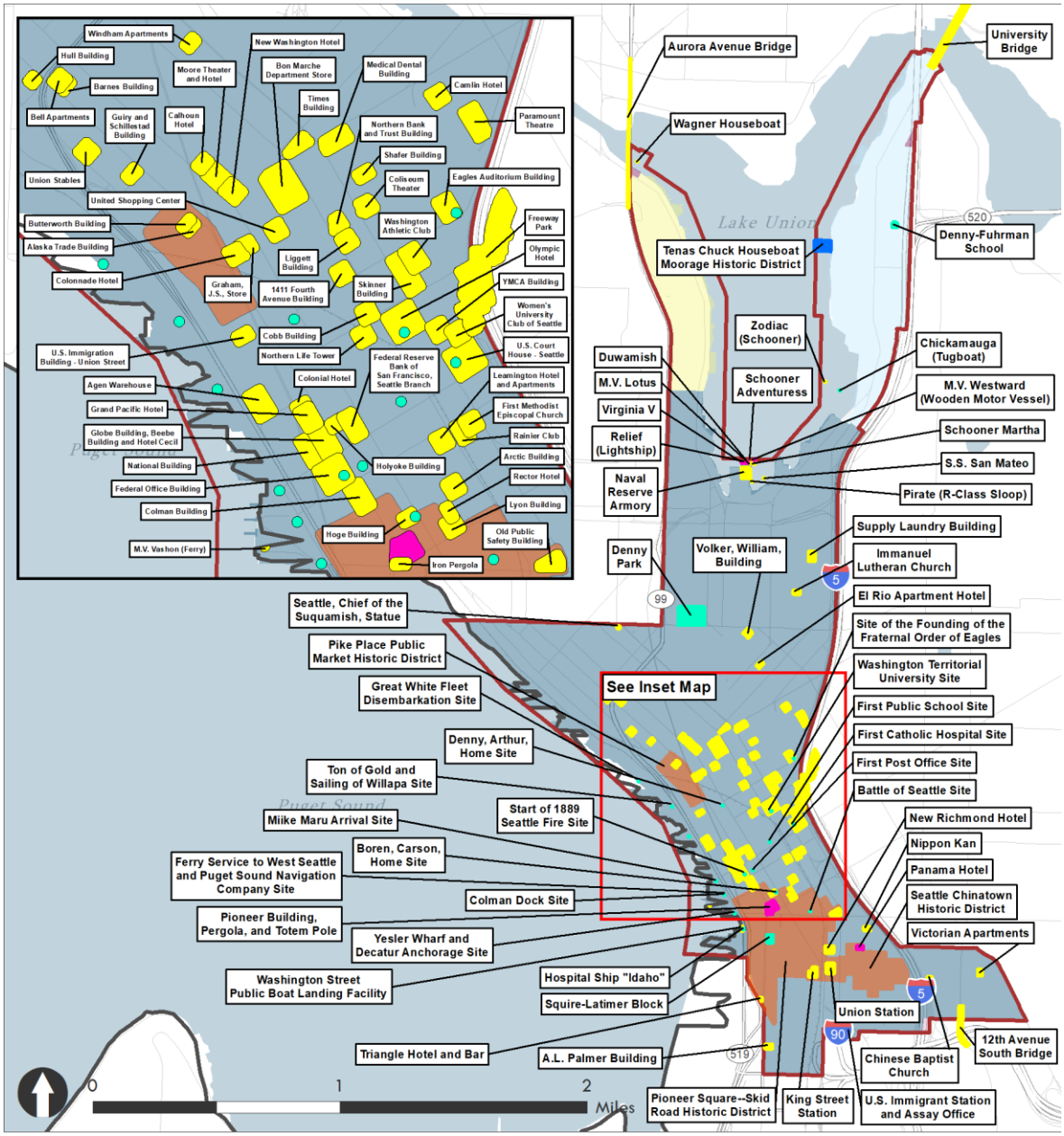
Exhibit 3.9-25. Area 4: Downtown/Lake Union—Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

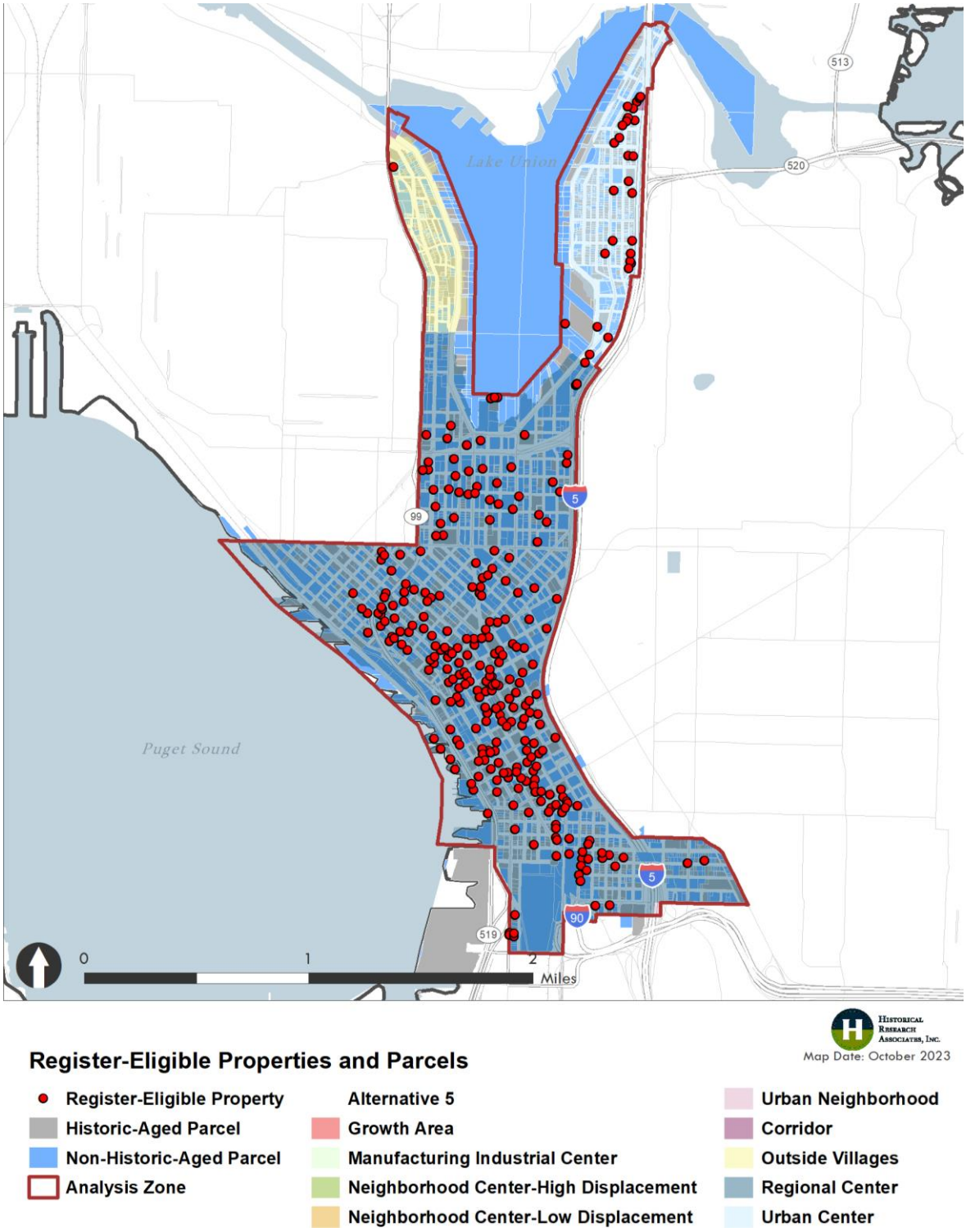
Exhibit 3.9-26. Area 4: Downtown/Lake Union—NHL-, NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Properties and Districts



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

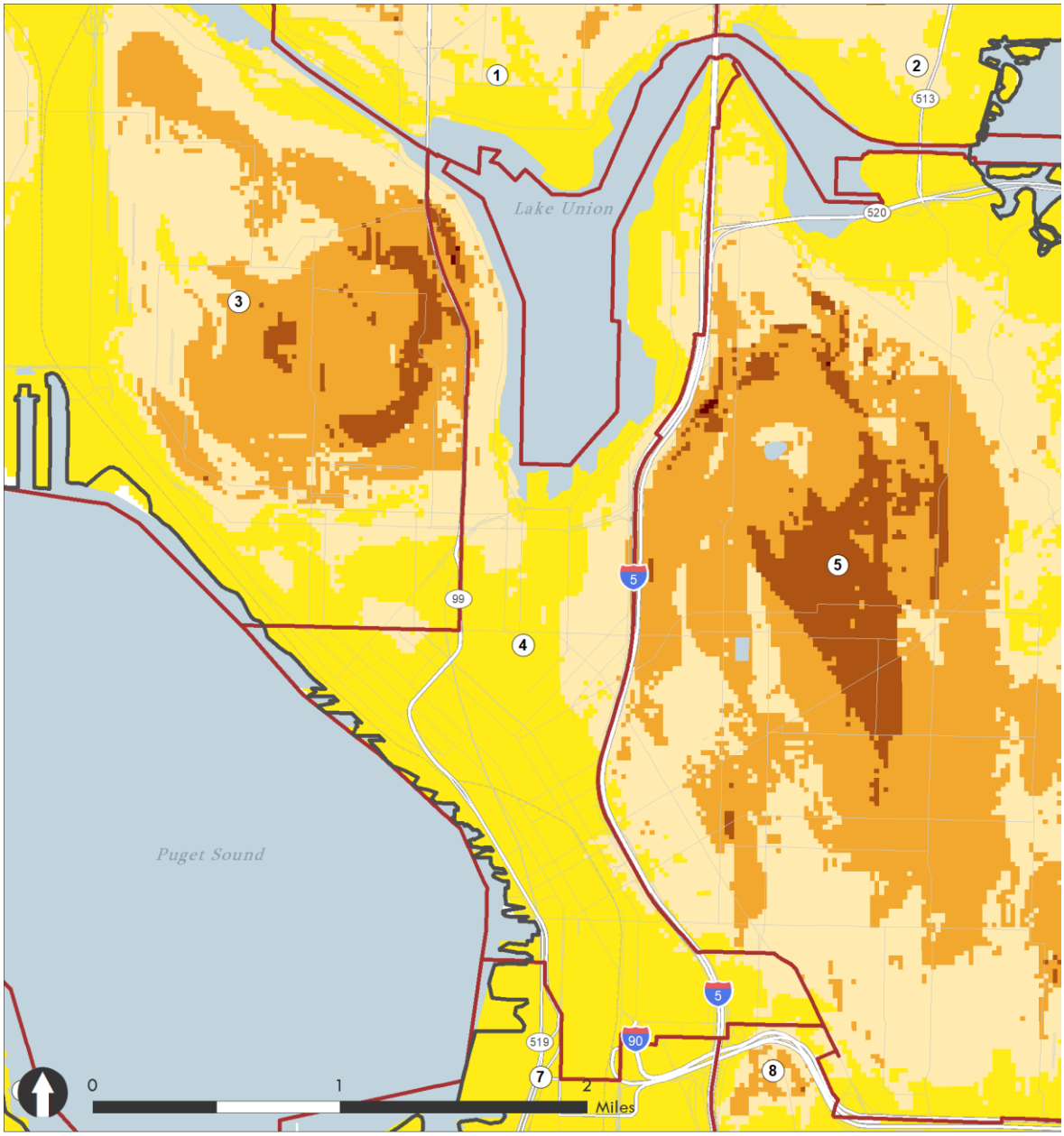
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-27. Area 4: Downtown/Lake Union—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-28. Area 4: Downtown/Lake Union—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



Source: HRA, 2023.

Area 5: Capitol Hill/Central District

There are 1 Seattle Landmark district, 7 NRHP-listed historic districts, and 1 WHR-listed historic district located in the Capitol Hill/Central District analysis area. These resources are listed in the table below (**Exhibit 3.9-29**).

There are a large number of historic properties in the Capitol Hill/Central District. Adding these resources to the table would create a table that spans a number of pages, so they will be only briefly mentioned here. There are 117 designated Seattle Landmarks in the Capitol Hill/Central District area. Of these, 33 are residential buildings, 17 are religious institutions, 16 are Volunteer Park resources, 14 are apartment buildings, 9 are education-related buildings, 7 are clubs/community-related resources, 4 are fire stations, 3 are transportation-related buildings, 2 are medical buildings, 2 are hotels, 1 is a manufacturing building, 1 is a library, 1 is a garden, 1 is a bottling plant, 1 is a substation, 1 is a steam plant, 1 is a reservoir, 1 is a bike path, 1 is a bridge, and 1 is a stairway. These resources are significant under a variety of the six standards for designation (**Exhibit 3.9-30**).

Exhibit 3.9-29. Area 5: Capitol Hill/Central District—SL-designated, NRHP-, and WHR-listed Districts

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Volunteer Park—Seattle, District	NRHP / 1976 / Criterion A for Community Planning, and Criterion C for Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Engineering	1903–1912
Harvard-Belmont Landmark District, District	SL / 1980 / Criterion D for Architecture and Landscape Architecture	Ca. 1900–1940
Harvard-Belmont District, District	NRHP / 1982 / Criterion A for Education and Social History, and Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture	Ca. 1900–1930
Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal, District	NRHP / 1978 / Criterion A for Commerce, Politics/Government, and Criterion C for Architecture, Engineering, and Landscape Architecture	1906–1917
Roanoke Park Historic District, District	NRHP / 2009 / Criterion A for Commerce, Law, and Politics/Government, and Criterion C for Architecture	1899–1939
Lake Washington Boulevard, District	NRHP / 2017 / Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Recreation and Culture, and Transportation, and Criterion C for Landscape Architecture	1904–1963
Montlake Historic District, District	NRHP / 2015 / Criterion C for Architecture	1904–1959
Millionaire's Row Historic District, District	NRHP / 2021 / Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C for Architecture	1902–1967
Row Houses on 23rd Avenue—Seattle, District	WHR / 1970 / Criterion A for Social History and Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C for Architecture	1893–1970

Sources: DAHP, 2023.

There are 46 individually listed resources within the area that are listed in the NRHP and 7 WHR-listed properties (for more information see the WISAARD map with the "Register Public" layer turned on). Of these 18 are residential buildings, 5 are religious facilities, 3 are apartment buildings, 3 are fire stations, 5 are club facilities, 3 are schools, 2 are parks, 1 is an assay office, 1 is a commercial building, 1 is a hotel, 1 is an art museum, and 3 are bridges, which were listed in the NRHP under the *Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State MPD* (**Exhibit 3.9-31**).

Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the Capitol Hill/Central District area, there are 14,100 historic-period buildings. Of these, 12,355 are residential, including 11,158 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 984 apartment buildings, and 213 condominiums. The remaining 1,745 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-32**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 11,887 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the Capitol Hill/Central District area. Of these, only 399 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-32**). Many of the 11,887 HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely in part due to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

DAHP records show 38 cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations that have been conducted within Analysis Zone 5 since 1995. Three precontact sites and eleven historic-period sites have been recorded within Analysis Zone 5. One of the historic-period sites was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, eight historic-period sites were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the remaining five sites have not been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The shorelines, adjacent low-elevation areas, and much of the southwestern (i.e., the First Hill, Yesler Terrace, and Atlantic neighborhoods) and northwestern (i.e., Arboretum and Washington Park neighborhoods) portions of Analysis Zone 5 are considered of High or Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model. The remainder of Analysis Zone 5, including most of the Capitol Hill neighborhood and other upland areas, are considered of Moderately Low to Moderate Risk (**Exhibit 3.9-33**).

Culturally Important Resources

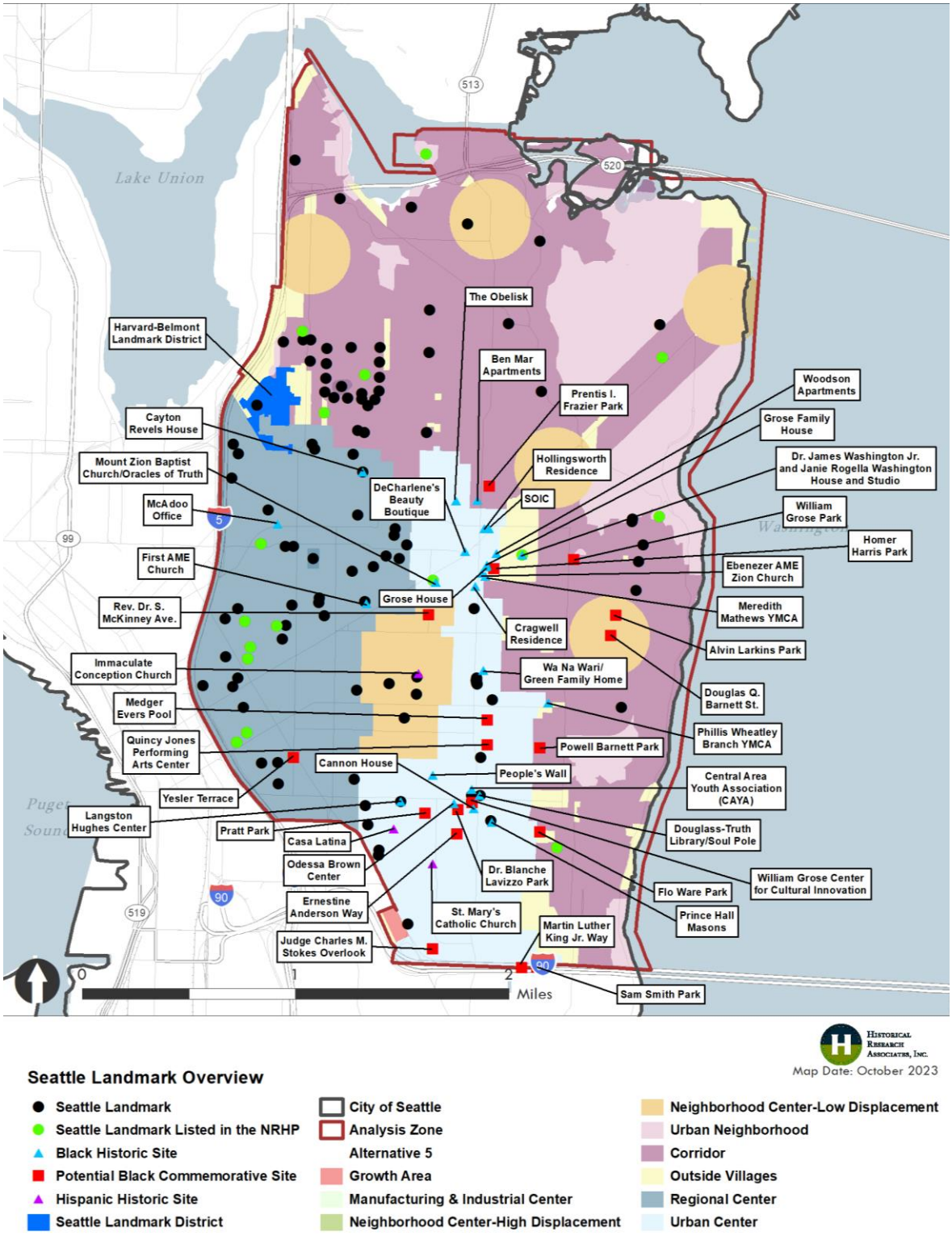
There are 25 Black Historic Sites in Analysis Zone 5, including the Ben Mar Apartments, Cannon House, Cayton Revels House (which is a designated SL), Central Area Youth Association (CAYA), Cragwell Residence, DeCharlene's Beauty Boutique, Douglass-Truth Library/Soul Pole (which is a designated SL), the Ebenezer AME Zion Church, First AME Church (which is a designated SL),

Grose House, Grose Family House, Hollingsworth Residence, Langston Hughes Center (which is a designated SL), Meredith Mathews YMCA, McAdoo Office, Mount Zion Baptist Church/Oracles of Truth (which is a designated SL), Odessa Brown Center, People's Wall, Prince Hall Masons (which is a designated SL), SOIC, The Obelisk, Wa Na Wari/Green Family Home, Dr. James Washington Jr. and Janie Rogella Washington House and Studio (which is a designated SL and listed in the NRHP), Phillis Wheatley Branch YWCA, and the Woodson Apartments (**Exhibit 3.9-30**) (Source: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey).

Additionally, there are 16 Potential Black Commemorative Sites, including Alvin Larkins Park, Flo Ware Park, Dr. Blanche Lavizzo Park, Homer Harris Park, Powell Barnett Park, Judge Charles M. Stokes Overlook, Pratt Park, Prentis I. Frazier Park, William Grose Park, Medgar Evers Pool, Ernestine Anderson Way, Rev. Dr. S. McKinney Avenue, Douglas Q. Barnett Street, Quincy Jones Performing Arts Center, Yesler Terrace, Sam Smith Park, Martin Luther King Jr. Way, and the William Grose Center for Cultural Innovation (**Exhibit 3.9-30**) (Source: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey).

There are 3 Hispanic Historic Sites in Analysis Zone 5, including the Immaculate Conception Church, Casa Latina, and St. Mary's Catholic Church (**Exhibit 3.9-30**) (Source: the 2018 Latino Heritage Survey).

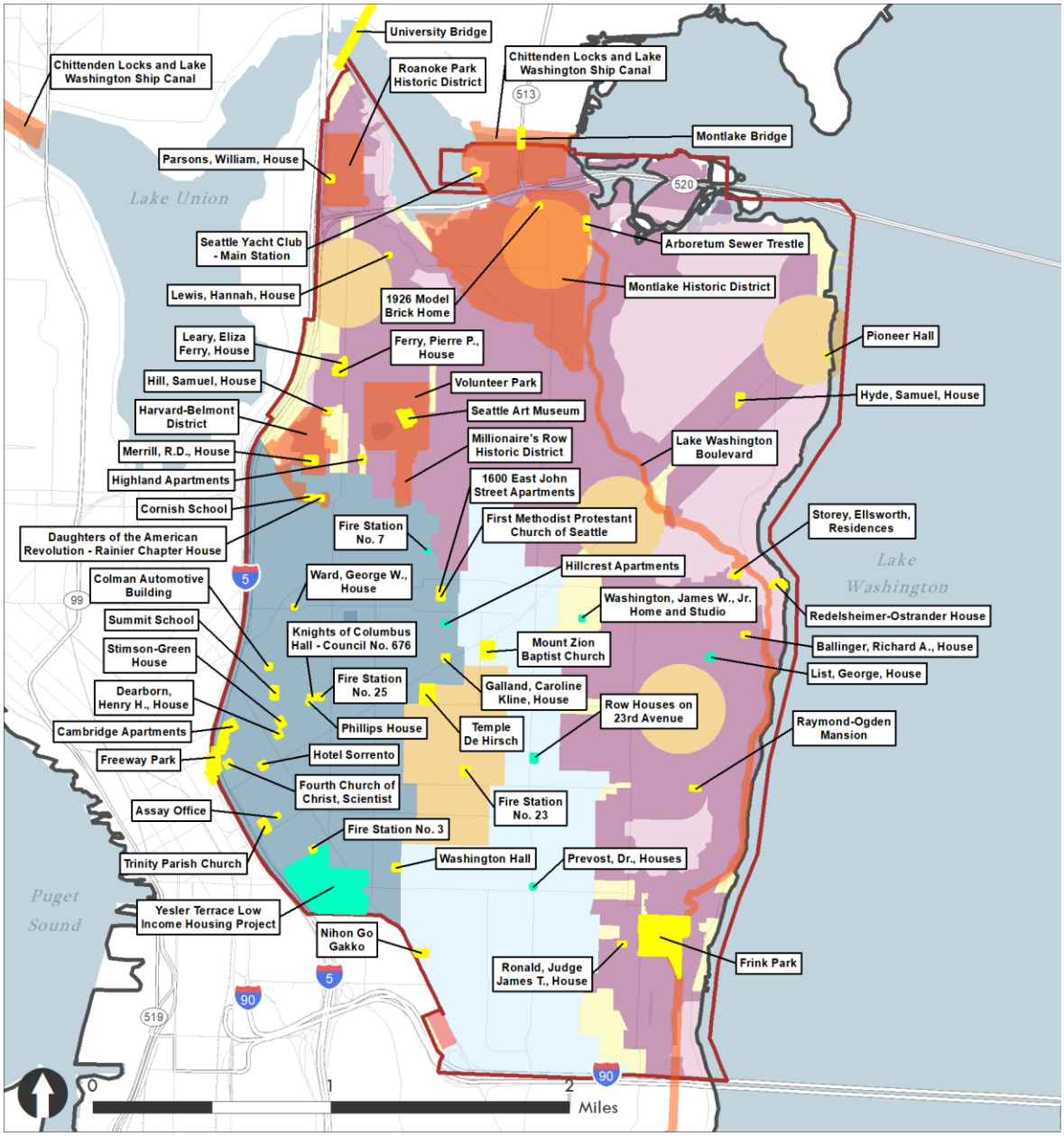
Exhibit 3.9-30. Area 5: Capitol Hill/Central District—Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

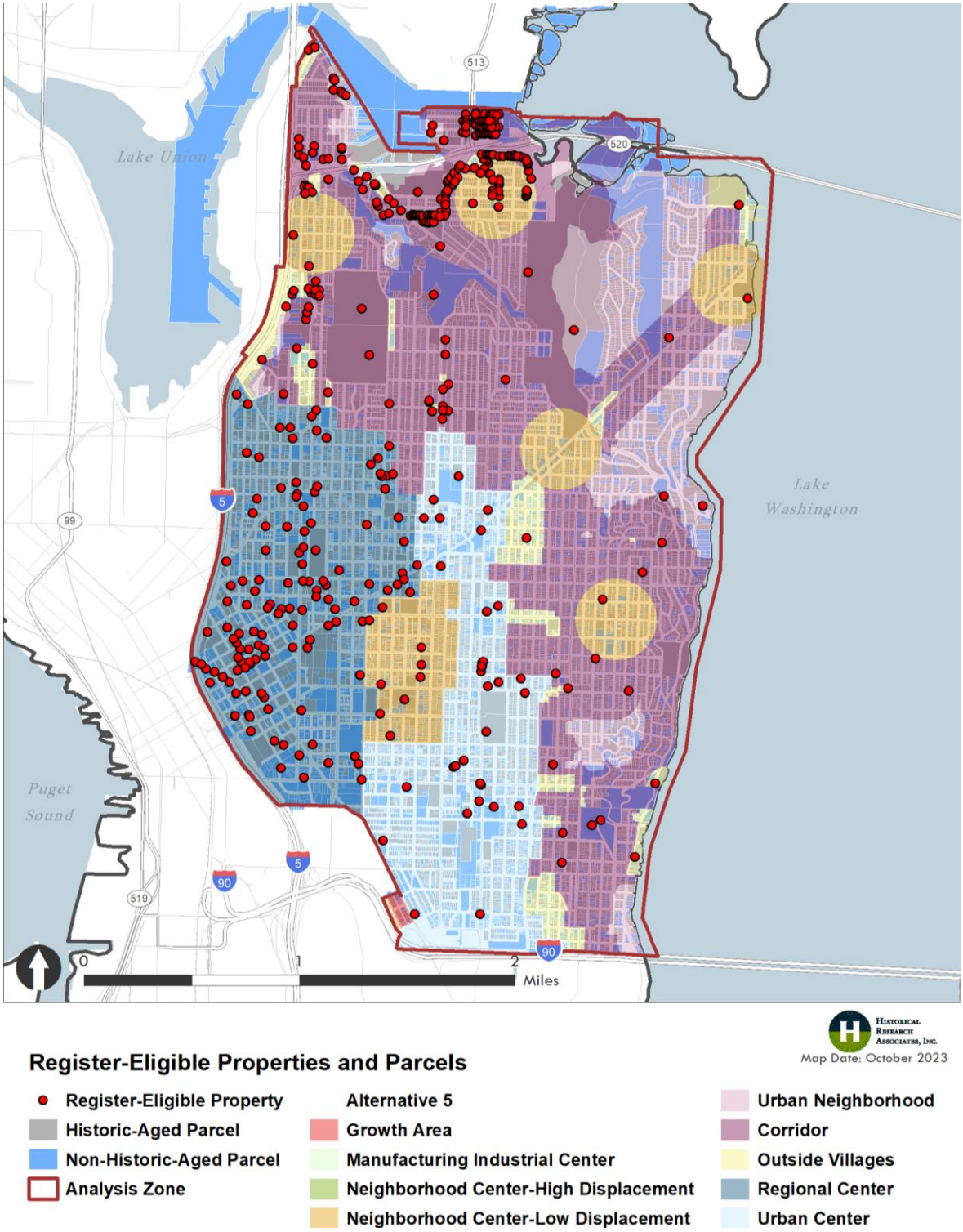
Exhibit 3.9-31. Area 5: Capitol Hill/Central District—NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Properties and Districts



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

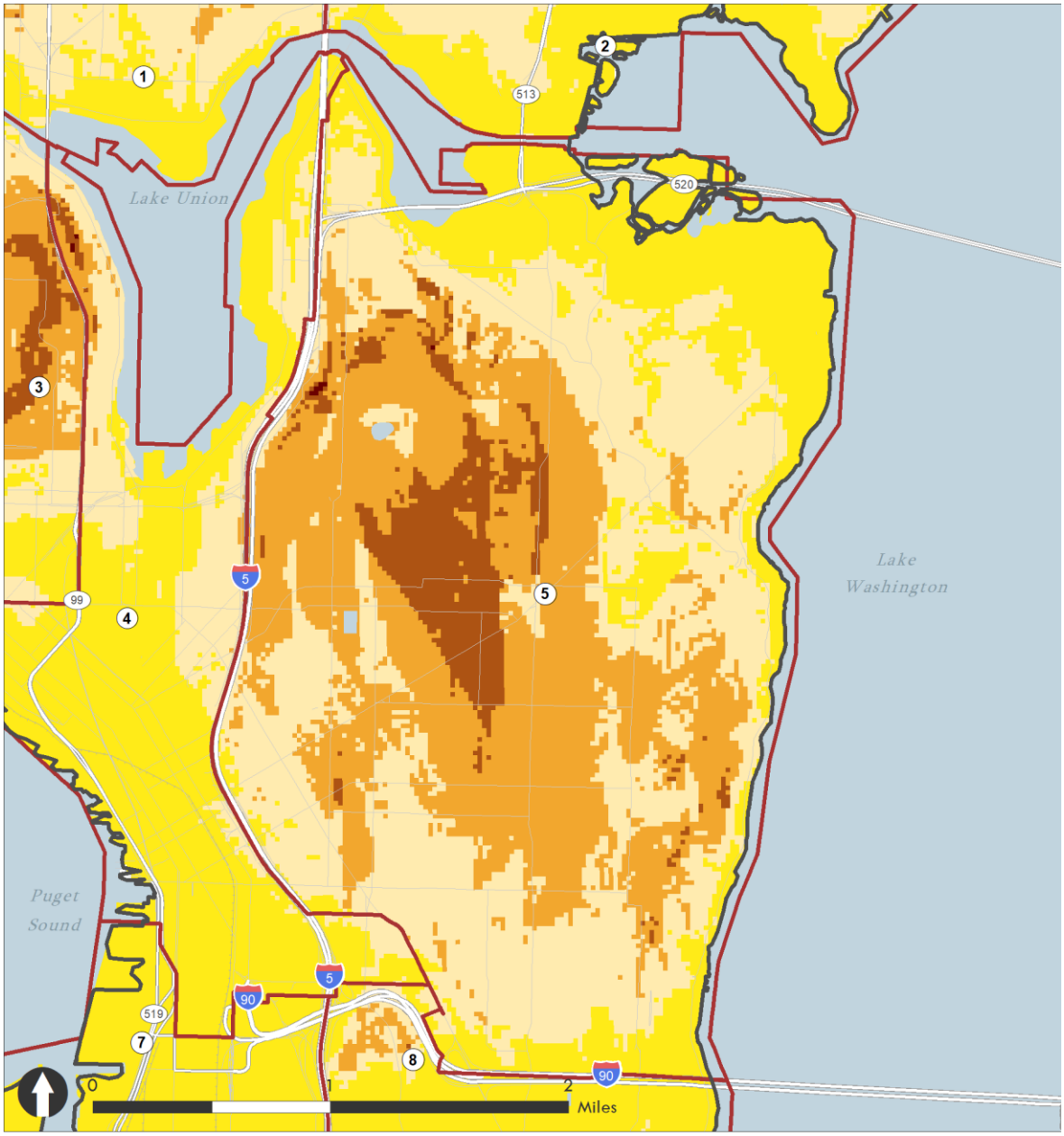
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-32. Area 5: Capitol Hill/Central District—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-33. Area 5: Capitol Hill/Central District—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



BERK
Map Date: December 2022

Archaeological Sensitivity Overview

- City of Seattle
- Analysis Zone
- 1 - Survey Contingent Upon Project Parameters: Low Risk (Color: Brick Red)
- 2 - Survey Contingent Upon Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk (Color: Burnt Orange)
- 3 - Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk (Color: Orange)
- 4 - Survey Highly Advised: High Risk (Color: Pale Yellow)
- 5 - Survey Highly Advised: Very High Risk (Color: Brightest Yellow/Canary Yellow)

Source: HRA, 2023.

Area 6: West Seattle

Within the West Seattle analysis area, there are a large number of designated Seattle Landmarks. There are no SL-designated or NRHP- or WHR-listed historic districts in the area. As there only a few NRHP- and WHR-listed properties, these resources are listed in the table below (**Exhibit 3.9-34**).

There are 24 designated Seattle Landmarks in the West Seattle area. Of these, 6 are residential buildings, 5 are education-related buildings, 5 are commercial buildings, 2 are parks, 2 are religious institutions, 1 is a library, 1 is a theater, 1 is a fire station, and 1 is a bridge. These resources are significant under a variety of the six standards for designation (**Exhibit 3.9-35**).

Exhibit 3.9-34. Area 6: West Seattle—NRHP- and WHR-listed Properties

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Seattle Carnegie Library—West Seattle Branch, Building	NRHP / 1982 / Criterion A for Education and Social History, and Criterion C for Architecture	1910
Schmitz Park Bridge, Structure	NRHP / 1982 / Criterion C for Engineering	1936
Frank B. Cooper Elementary School, Building	NRHP / 2003 / Criterion A for Education and Ethnic Heritage—African American, Criterion B for its association with Thelma Fisher Dewitty, and for Criterion C for Architecture	1917–1953
Fir Lodge, Building	NRHP / 2020 / Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C for Architecture	1903–1970
Alki Point and Duwamish Head, Site	WHR / 1970 / Criterion A for Education, Conservation, Science, and Urban Planning	1851–present

Sources: DAHP, 2023.

As noted in the table above, within the West Seattle analysis area there are 4 NRHP-listed resources and 1 WHR-listed resource. Of these, 1 is a bridge, which was listed in the NRHP under the *Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State MPD,* and 1 is a Carnegie library, which was listed in the NRHP under the *Carnegie Libraries of Washington TR* (**Exhibit 3.9-36**).

Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the West Seattle area, there are 22,764 historic-period buildings. Of these, 21,843 are residential, including 21,373 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 396 apartment buildings, and 74 condominiums. The remaining 921 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-37**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 16,777 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the West Seattle area. Of these, only 48 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-37**). Many of the 16,777 HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King

County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely in part due to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

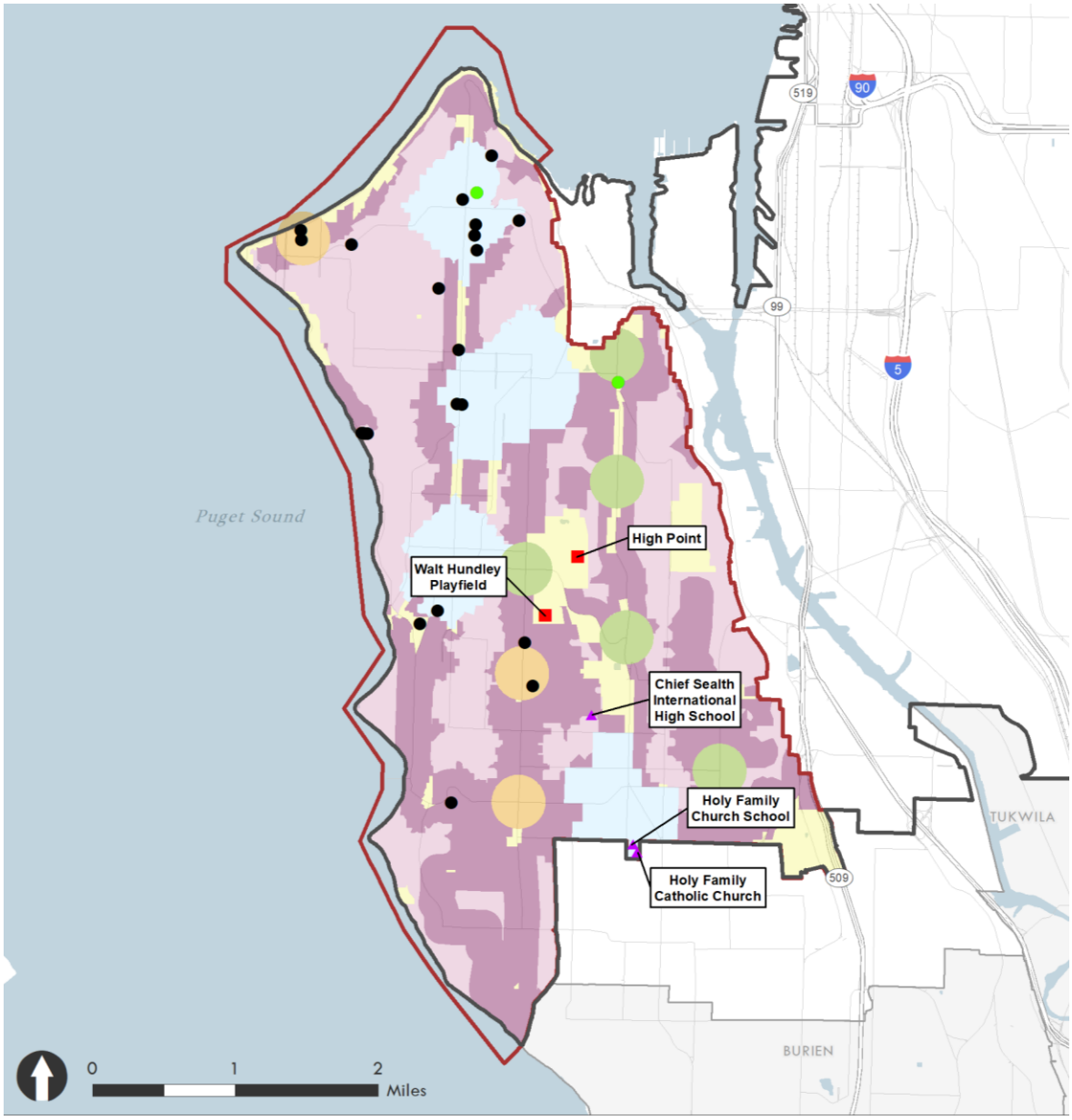
DAHP records show 33 cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations that have been conducted within Analysis Zone 6 since 1995. Two precontact sites, six historic-period sites, and one multicomponent site have been recorded within Analysis Zone 6. One of the historic-period sites was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and the remaining eight sites have not been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Most of Analysis Zone 6 is considered of High or Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model. Areas of Moderately Low to Moderate Risk are primarily located in upland settings in the central and southern portions of Analysis Zone 6 (**Exhibit 3.9-38**).

Culturally Important Resources

There are 2 Potential Black Commemorative Sites in Analysis Zone 6, including Walt Hundley Playfield and High Point neighborhood (**Exhibit 3.9-35**) (Source: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey).

There are 3 Hispanic Historic Sites in Analysis Zone 6, including Chief Sealth International High School, Holy Family Church School, and the Holy Family Catholic Church (**Exhibit 3.9-35**) (Source: the 2018 Latino Heritage Survey).

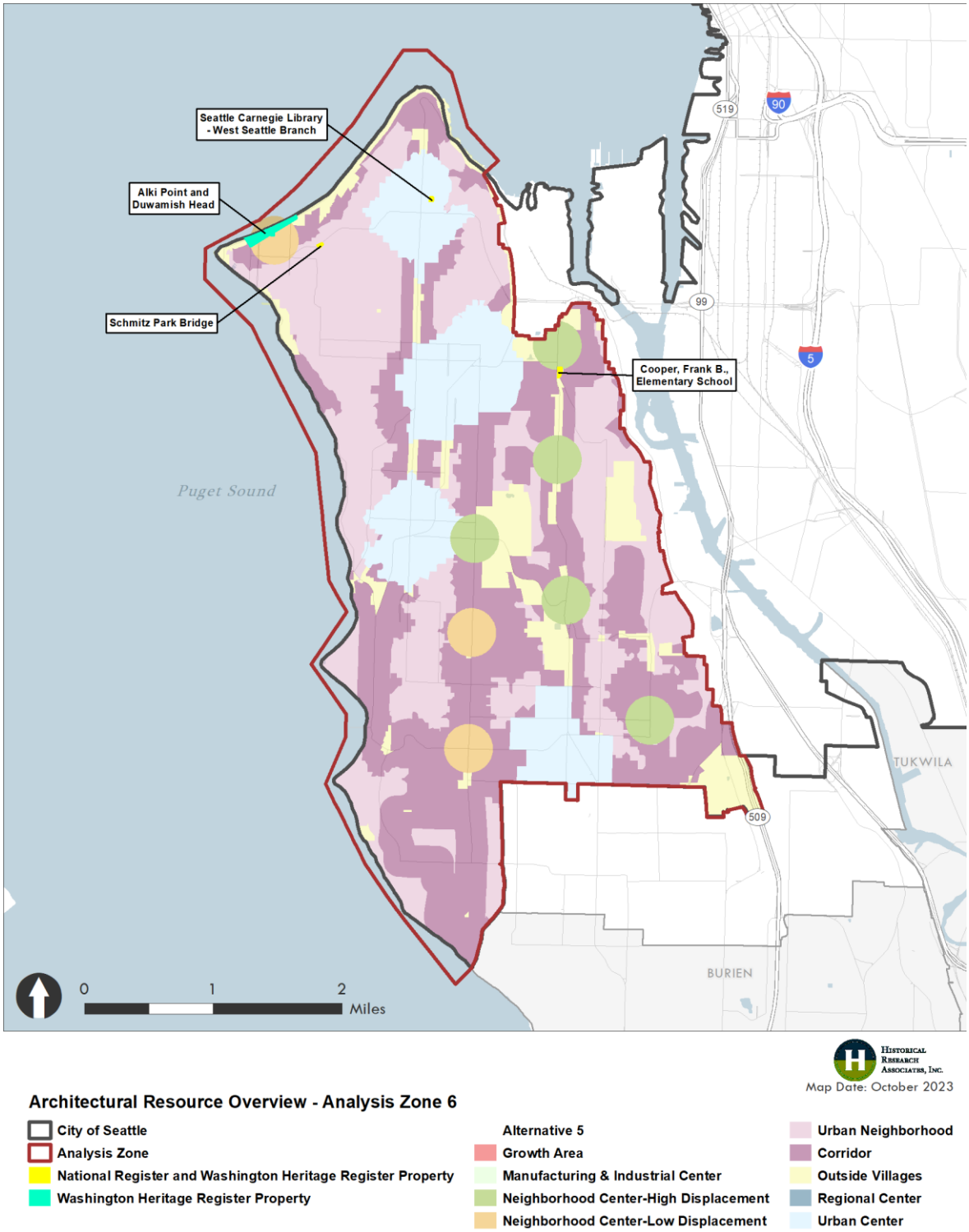
Exhibit 3.9-35. Area 6: West Seattle—Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

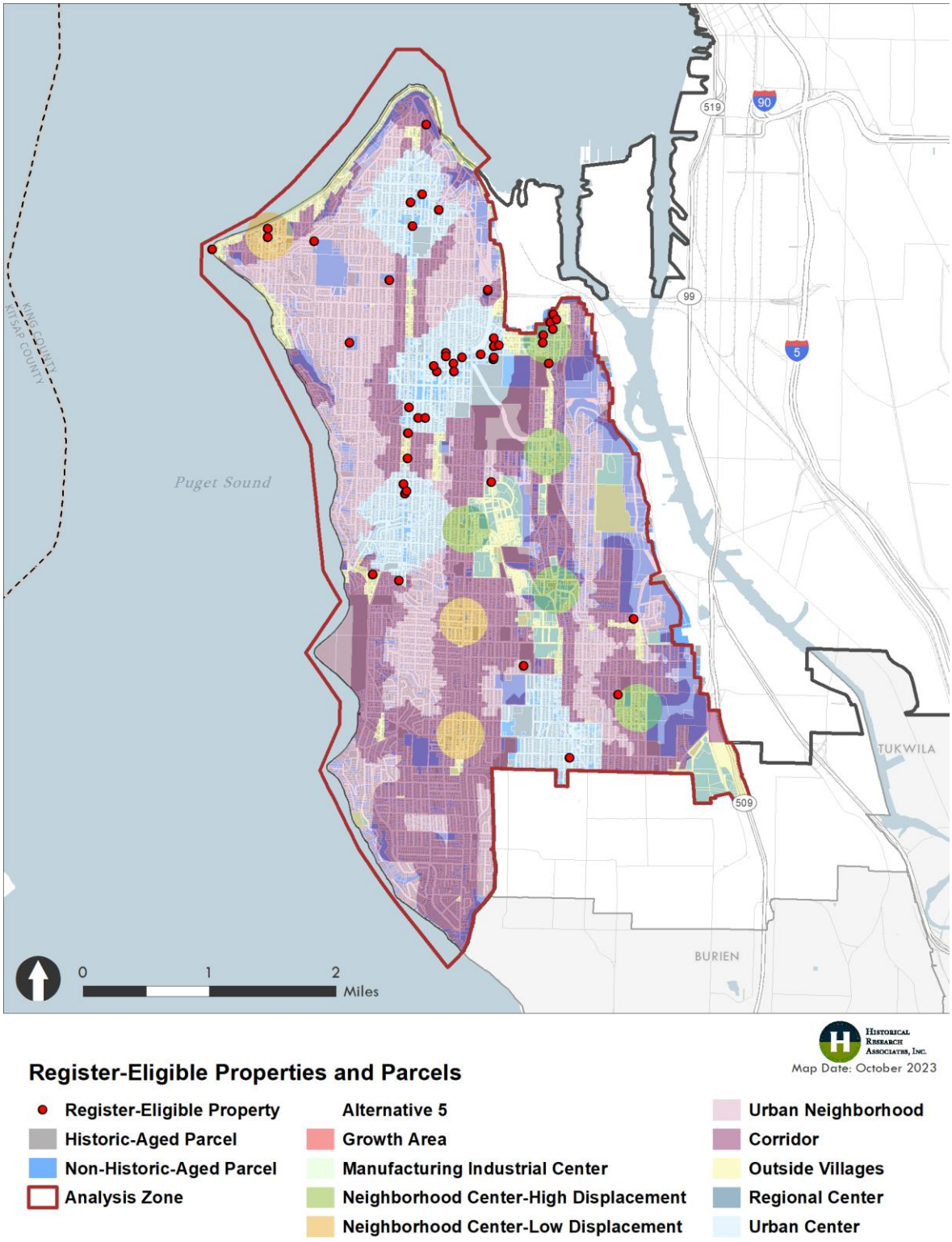
Exhibit 3.9-36. Area 6: West Seattle—NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Properties and Districts



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

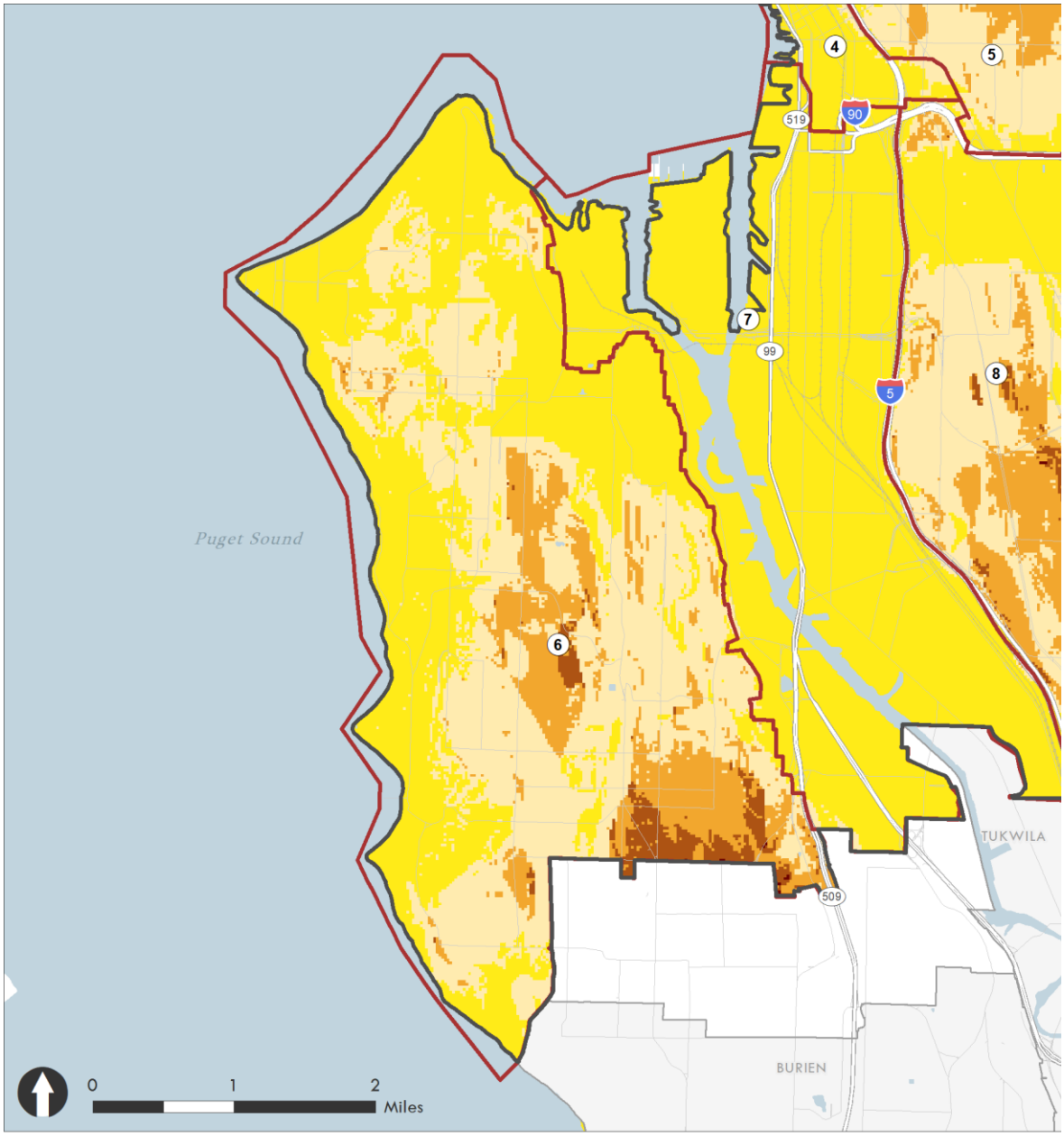
Exhibit 3.9-37. Area 6: West Seattle—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-38. Area 6: West Seattle—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



Source: HRA, 2023.

Area 7: Duwamish

Within the Duwamish analysis area, there are a large number of designated Seattle Landmarks, but there are no Seattle Landmark districts. As there are only a few National Historic Landmark, NRHP- and WHR-listed properties, these resources are listed in the table below (**Exhibit 3.9-39**).

There are 14 designated Seattle Landmarks in the Duwamish area. Of these, 6 are related to the Rainier Cold Storage & Ice/Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, 2 are fire stations, 2 are related to the Georgetown Steam Plant, 1 is a gas station, 1 is an educational facility, 1 is a residential building, and 1 is a railroad bridge. These resources are significant under a variety of the six standards for designation (**Exhibit 3.9-40**).

Exhibit 3.9-39. Area 7: Duwamish—NHL-listed Properties, and NRHP- and WHR-listed Districts and Properties

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Seattle Electric Company Georgetown Steam Plant, Building	NHL / 1984 / Criterion C for Engineering	1906–1908, 1917
Pioneer Square--Skid Road Historic District (Including Boundary Increases), District	NRHP / 2008 / Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Industry, Commerce, Transportation, Politics/Government, and Social History, and Criterion C for Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Engineering	1889–1931
Triangle Hotel and Bar, Building	NRHP / 1976 / Criterion A for Commerce, and Criterion C for Architecture	1909–1910
Old Georgetown City Hall, building	NRHP / 1983 / Criterion A for Politics/Government	1909
A.L. Palmer Building, Building	NRHP / 2008 / Criterion A for Commerce and Industry, Criterion B for its association with Alfred L. Palmer, and Criterion C for Architecture	1910
Bay View Brewery, Building	NRHP / 2013 / Criterion A for Industry and Commerce, Criterion B for its association with Andrew Hemrich and Emil Sick, and Criterion C for Architecture	1886–1962
Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant, Building	NRHP / 2013 / Criterion A for Industry, and Criterion C for Architecture	1932
U.S.S. Nebraska Launching (Skinner and Eddy Shipyard), Site	WHR / 1974 / Criterion A for Industry, Transportation, Maritime History, and Military (Naval History)	1904, 1916–1920
First Service Station Site—Seattle, Site	WHR / 1970 / Criterion A for Commerce, Industry, and Transportation	1907
Maple Donation Claim, Site	WHR / 1970 / Criterion A for Local History (Settlement)	1851
Gorst Field, Site	WHR / 1970 / Criterion A for Industry, Commerce, and Transportation, and Criterion C for Engineering	Ca. 1920

Sources: DAHP, 2023.

As noted in the table above, there are 1 National Historic Landmark, which is also listed in the NRHP, 1 NRHP-listed historic district, 5 individually NRHP-listed resources, and 4 WHR-listed resources found in the Duwamish analysis area (**Exhibit 3.9-41**).

Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the Duwamish area, there are 2,115 historic-period buildings. Of these, 1,052 are residential, including 994 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 55 apartment buildings, and 3 condominiums. The remaining 1,063 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-42**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 2,217 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the Duwamish area. Of these, only 84 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-42**). Many of these HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely in part due to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

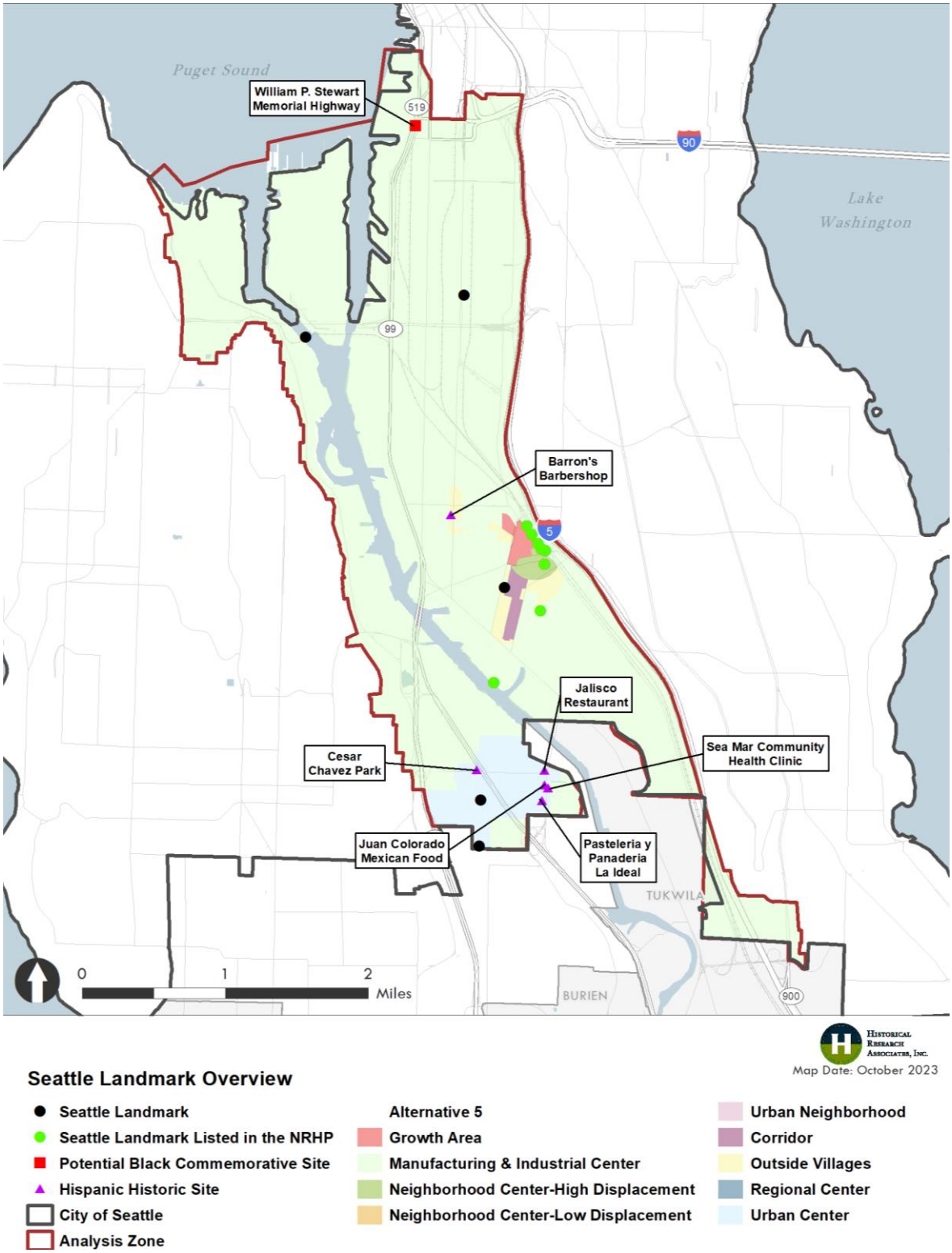
DAHP records show 70 cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations that have been conducted within Analysis Zone 7 since 1995. Seven precontact sites, twenty-nine historic-period sites, and one multicomponent site have been recorded within Analysis Zone 7. One of the precontact sites is listed in the NRHP, one of the precontact sites was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, nine of the historic-period sites were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the remaining twenty-six sites have not been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. All of Analysis Zone 7 is considered of Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model (**Exhibit 3.9-43**).

Culturally Important Resources

There is 1 Potential Black Commemorative Site in Analysis Zone 7: the William P. Stewart Highway (**Exhibit 3.9-40**) (Source: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey).

There are 6 Hispanic Historic Sites in Analysis Zone 7, including Barron's Barbershop, Cesar Chavez Park, Jalisco Restaurant, Sea Mar Community Health Clinic, Juan Colorado Mexican Food, and Pasteleria y Panaderia La Ideal (**Exhibit 3.9-40**) (Source: the 2018 Latino Heritage Survey).

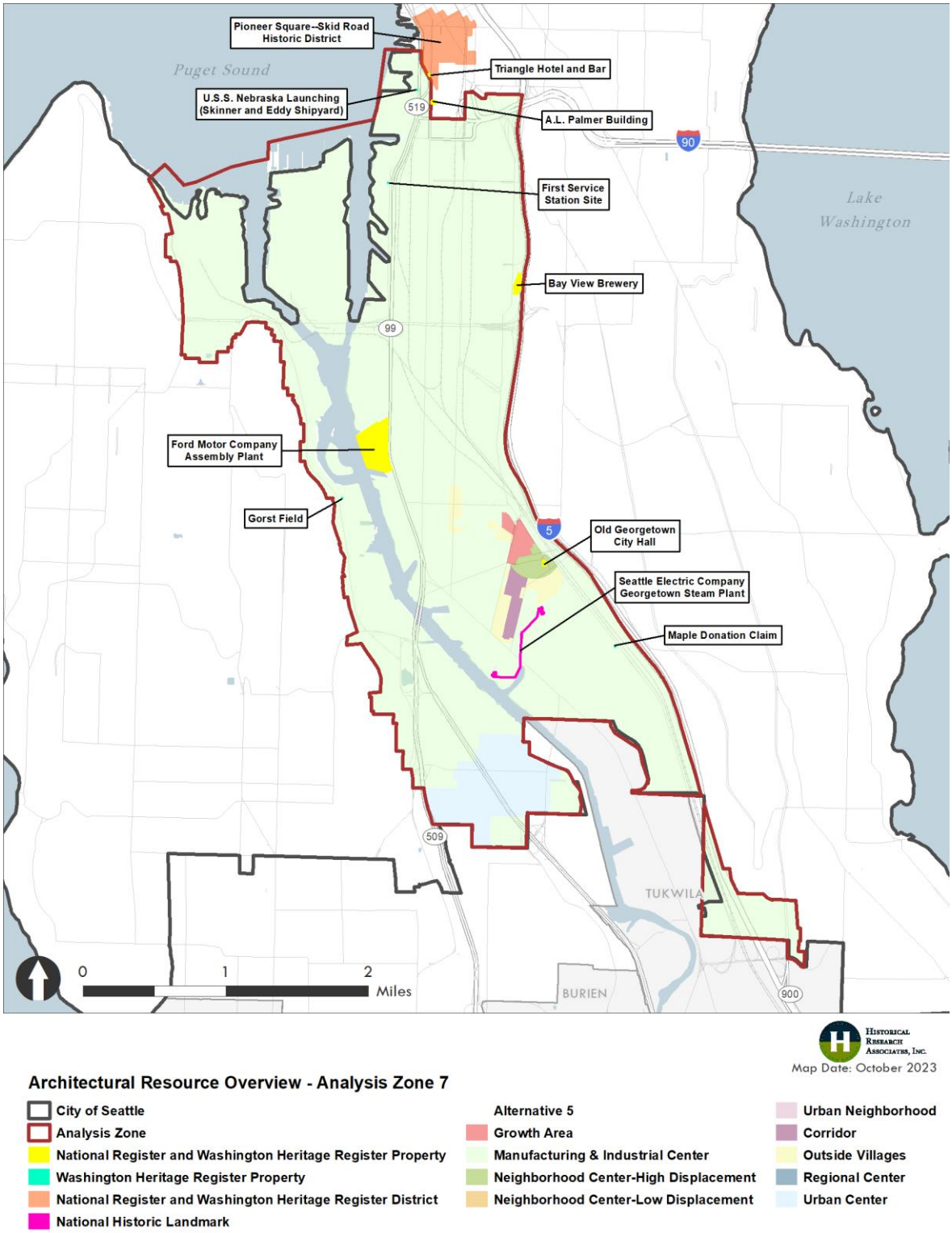
Exhibit 3.9-40. Area 7: Duwamish—Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

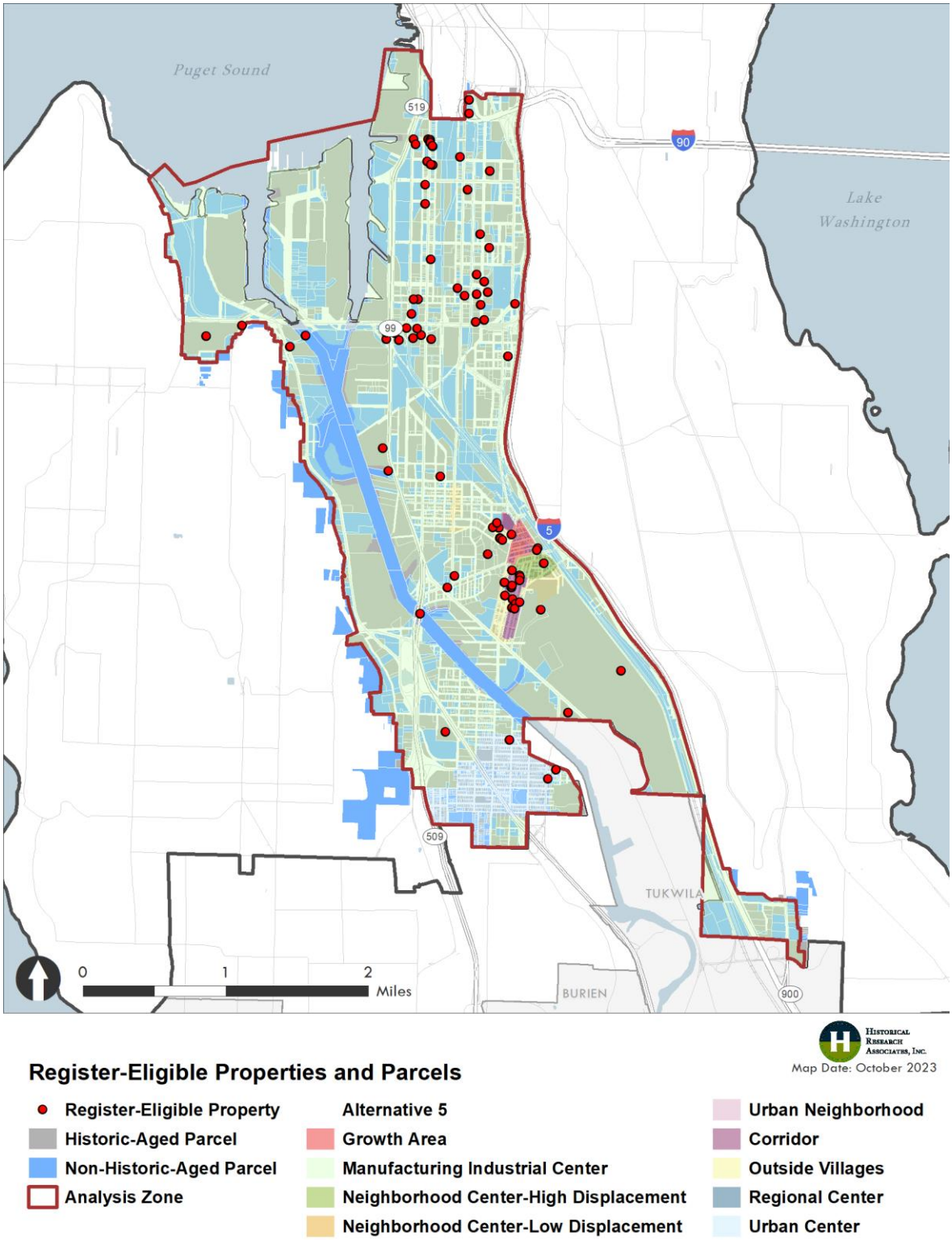
Exhibit 3.9-41. Area 7: Duwamish—NHL-, NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Properties and Districts



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

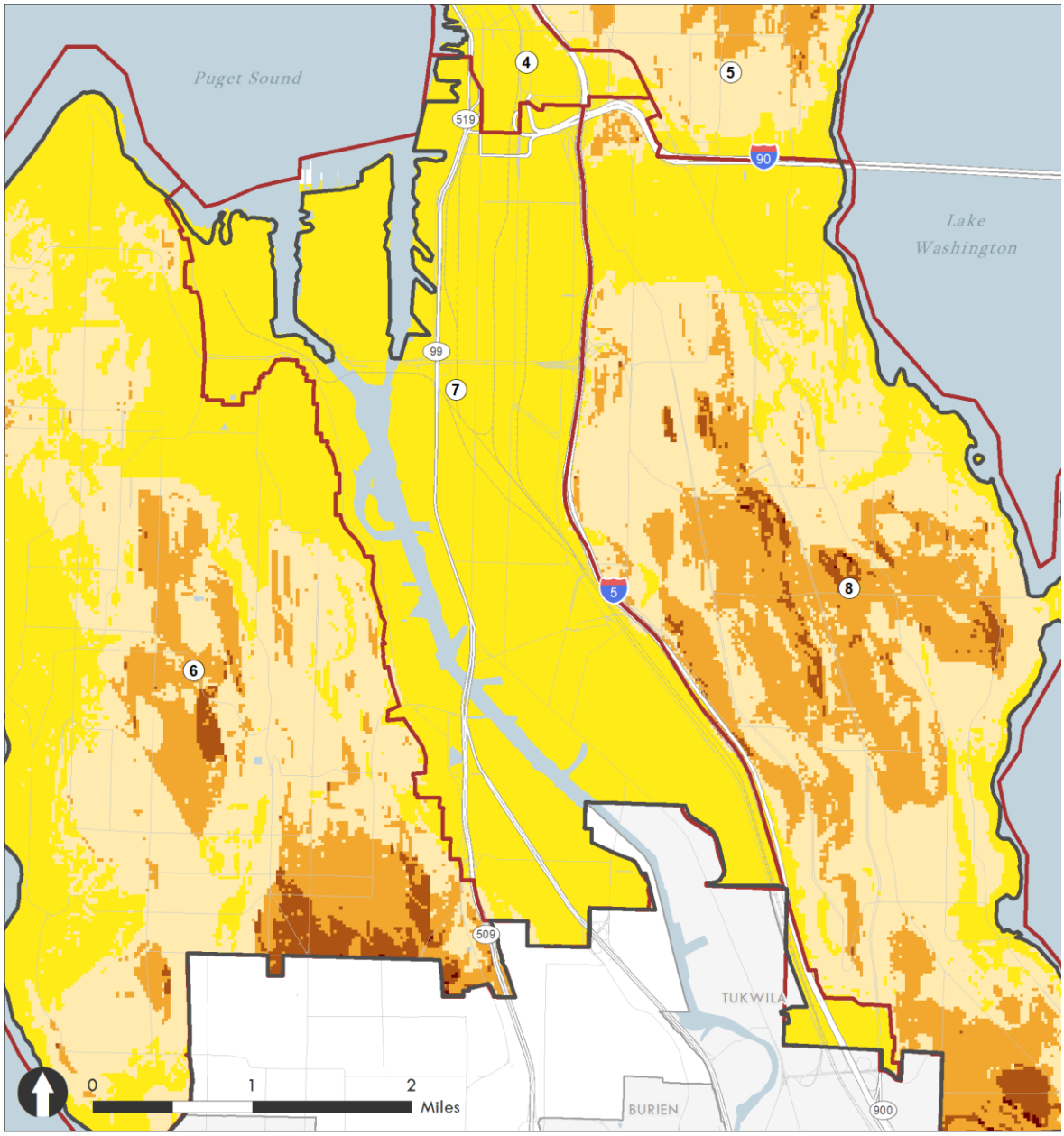
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-42. Area 7: Duwamish—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.
Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-43. Area 7: Duwamish—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



Source: HRA, 2023.

Area 8: SE Seattle

There are 1 Seattle Landmark district and 4 NRHP-listed historic districts located in the SE Seattle analysis area. These resources are listed in the table below (**Exhibit 3.9-44**).

There are a large number of Seattle Landmarks in the SE Seattle area. Adding these resources to the table would create a table that spans a number of pages, so they will be only briefly mentioned here. There are 34 designated Seattle Landmarks in the SE Seattle area. Of these, 17 are residential buildings, 6 are education-related buildings, 2 are religious institutions, 2 are fire stations, 1 is a hospital, 1 is a boulevard, 1 is a street clock, 1 is a bridge, 1 is a garden, 1 is a clubhouse, and 1 is an inn. These resources are significant under a variety of the six standards for designation and **Exhibit 3.9-45**).

Exhibit 3.9-44. Area 8: SE Seattle—SL-designated and NRHP-listed Districts

Property Name, Type	Register/List Date/Significance	Period of Significance
Columbia City Landmark District, District	SL / 1978 / Criterion A for Development of Seattle, Criterion C for Cultural and Economic Heritage of the Community, and Criterion D for Architecture	1893–1936
Columbia City Historic District, District	NRHP / 2005 / Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Transportation, and Social History, and Criterion C for Architecture	1891–1937
Ellsworth Storey Cottages Historic District, District	NRHP / 1976 / Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture	1912–1916
Lake Washington Boulevard, District	NRHP / 2017 / Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Recreation and Culture, and Transportation, and Criterion C for Landscape Architecture	1904–1963
Mount Baker Park Historic District, District	NRHP / 2018/ Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, and Social History, and Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture	1907–1968

Sources: DAHP, 2023.

There are 14 NRHP-listed and 1 WHR-listed resources found in the SE Seattle analysis area. Of the 15 individually listed resources, 6 are residences, 2 are schools, 2 are sites, 1 is a clubhouse, 1 is a hospital, 1 is a tunnel and 1 is a bridge, which were listed in the NRHP under the *Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State MPD,* and, finally, 1 is a Carnegie library, which was listed in the NRHP under the *Carnegie Libraries of Washington TR* (**Exhibit 3.9-46**).

Current King County Tax Assessor records show that within the SE Seattle area, there are 19,734 historic-period buildings. Of these, 18,827 are residential, including 18,481 residential buildings (single family dwellings, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes), 319 apartment buildings, and 27 condominiums. The remaining 907 buildings are commercial, industrial, and governmental (**Exhibit 3.9-47**).

In contrast, DAHP records show 15,163 individual historic-period architectural resources have been entered on HPI forms within the SE Seattle area. Of these, only 80 were determined NRHP-eligible by DAHP or a federal agency and are plotted on the map (**Exhibit 3.9-47**). Many of the15,163 HPI forms were created by data transfer for an Assessors Data Project for King County. The resources in these HPIs were not formally surveyed and recorded, have neither eligibility recommendations nor determinations of eligibility, and the forms contain no survey data of any kind.

The discrepancy between the Assessor's and DAHP's records are likely due in part to demolitions that alter County Tax Assessor's records but do not change the records in DAHP's WISAARD database, and/or a lack of up-to-date survey and recordation of historic-period resources on HPI forms in WISAARD.

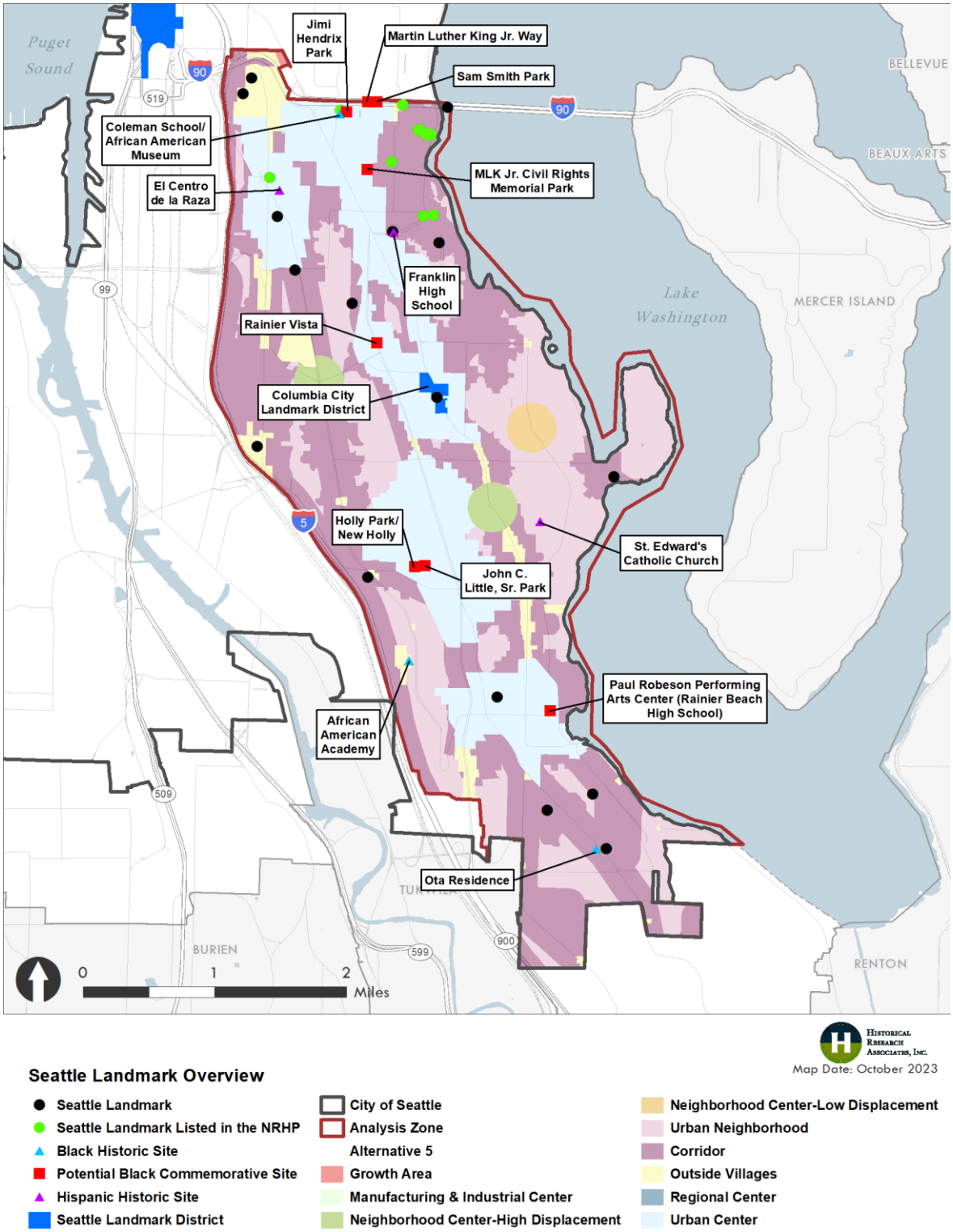
DAHP records show 16 cultural resources studies that included archaeological resources investigations that have been conducted within Analysis Zone 8 since 1995. Seven historic-period sites have been recorded within Analysis Zone 8. One of the sites was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and the remaining six sites have not been formally evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Much of Analysis Zone 8 is considered of High to Very High Risk to contain precontact archaeological resources by DAHP's precontact archaeological site probability model. Areas of Moderately Low to Moderate Risk are located in upland settings across the central portion and south end of Analysis Zone 8 (**Exhibit 3.9-48**).

Culturally Important Resources

There are 3 Black Historic Sites in Analysis Zone 8, including the African American Academy, Coleman School/African American Museum (which is a designated Seattle Landmark), and the Ota Residence. There are 8 Potential Black Commemorative Sites in Analysis Zone 8, including John C. Little, Sr. Park, Jimi Hendrix Park, MLK Jr. Civil Rights Memorial Park, Paul Robeson Performing Arts Center (Rainier Beach High School), Rainier Vista, Holly Park/New Holly, Sam Smith Park, and Martin Luther King Jr. Way (**Exhibit 3.9-45**) (Source: the Washington State Black Historic Sites Survey).

There are 3 Hispanic Historic Sites in Analysis Zone 8, including El Centro de la Raza, Franklin High School, and St. Edward's Catholic Church **Exhibit 3.9-45**) (Source: the 2018 Latino Heritage Survey).

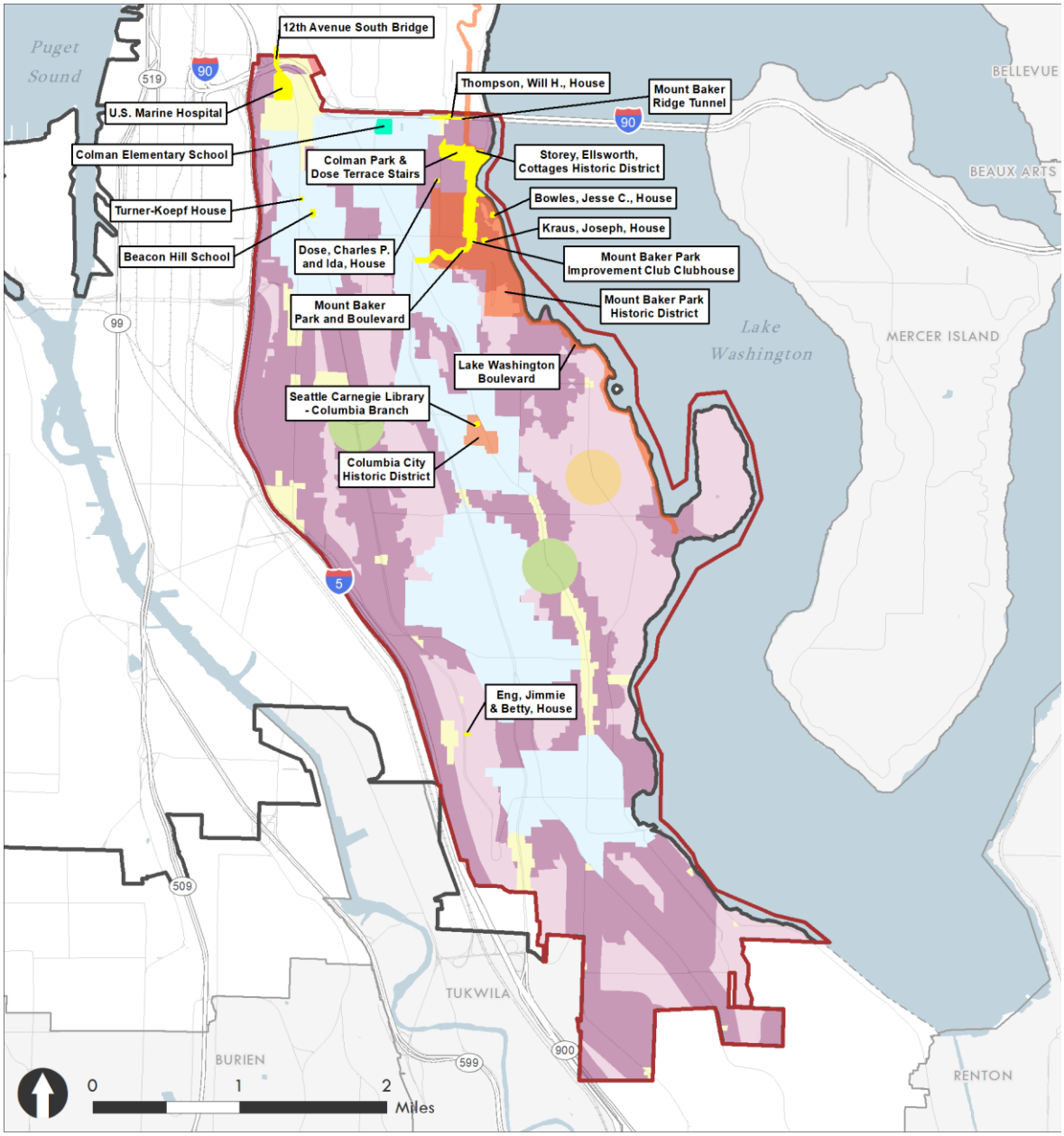
Exhibit 3.9-45. Area 8: SE Seattle—Designated Seattle Landmarks, Seattle Historic Districts, and Culturally Important Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-46. Area 8: SE Seattle—NRHP- and WHR-Listed Architectural Properties and Districts



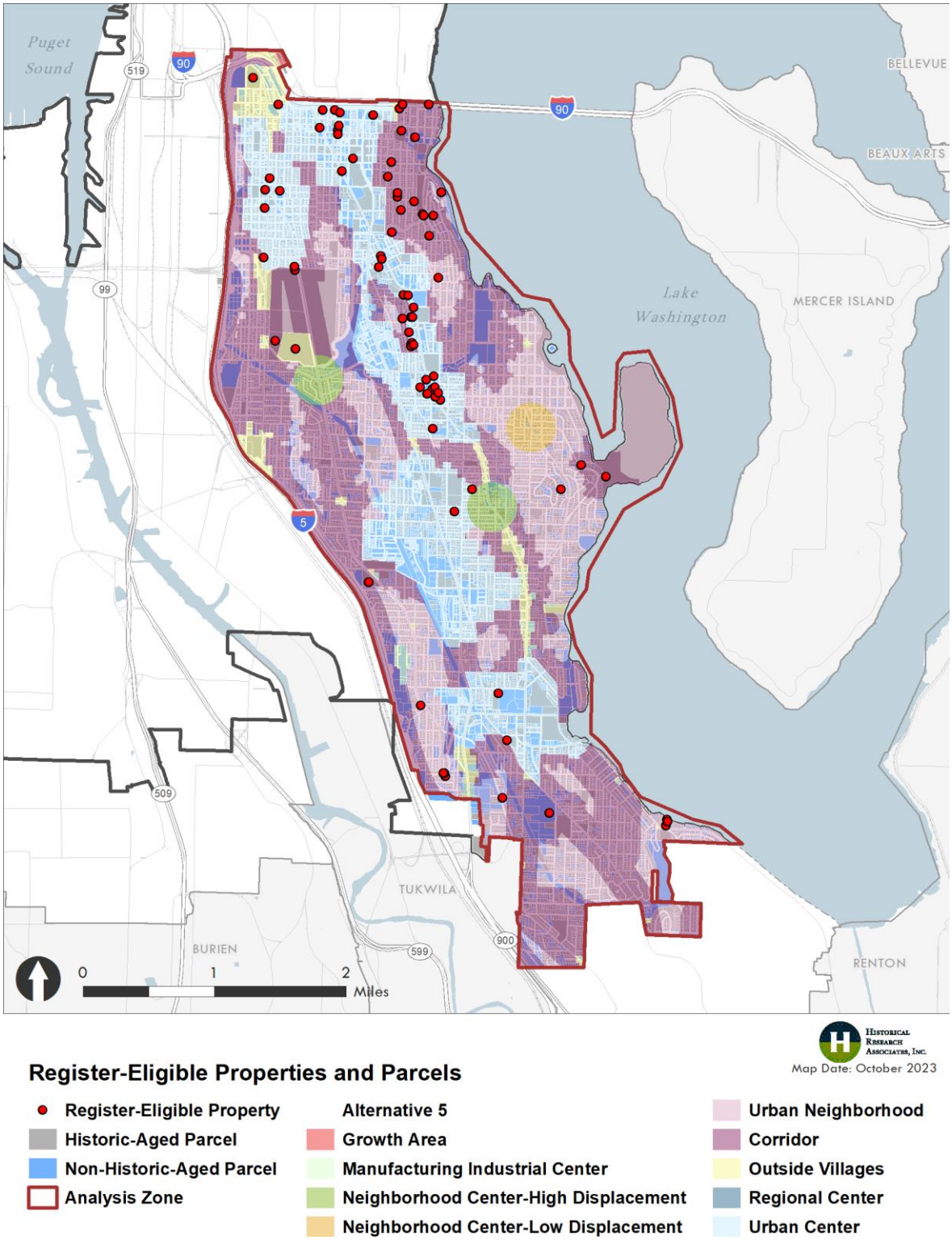
Historical Research Associates, Inc.
Map Date: October 2023

Architectural Resource Overview - Analysis Zone 8

- City of Seattle
- Analysis Zone
- National Register and Washington Heritage Register Property
- Washington Heritage Register Property
- National Register and Washington Heritage Register District
- Alternative 5
- Growth Area
- Manufacturing & Industrial Center
- Neighborhood Center-High Displacement
- Neighborhood Center-Low Displacement
- Urban Neighborhood
- Corridor
- Outside Villages
- Regional Center
- Urban Center

Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.
Source: HRA, 2023.

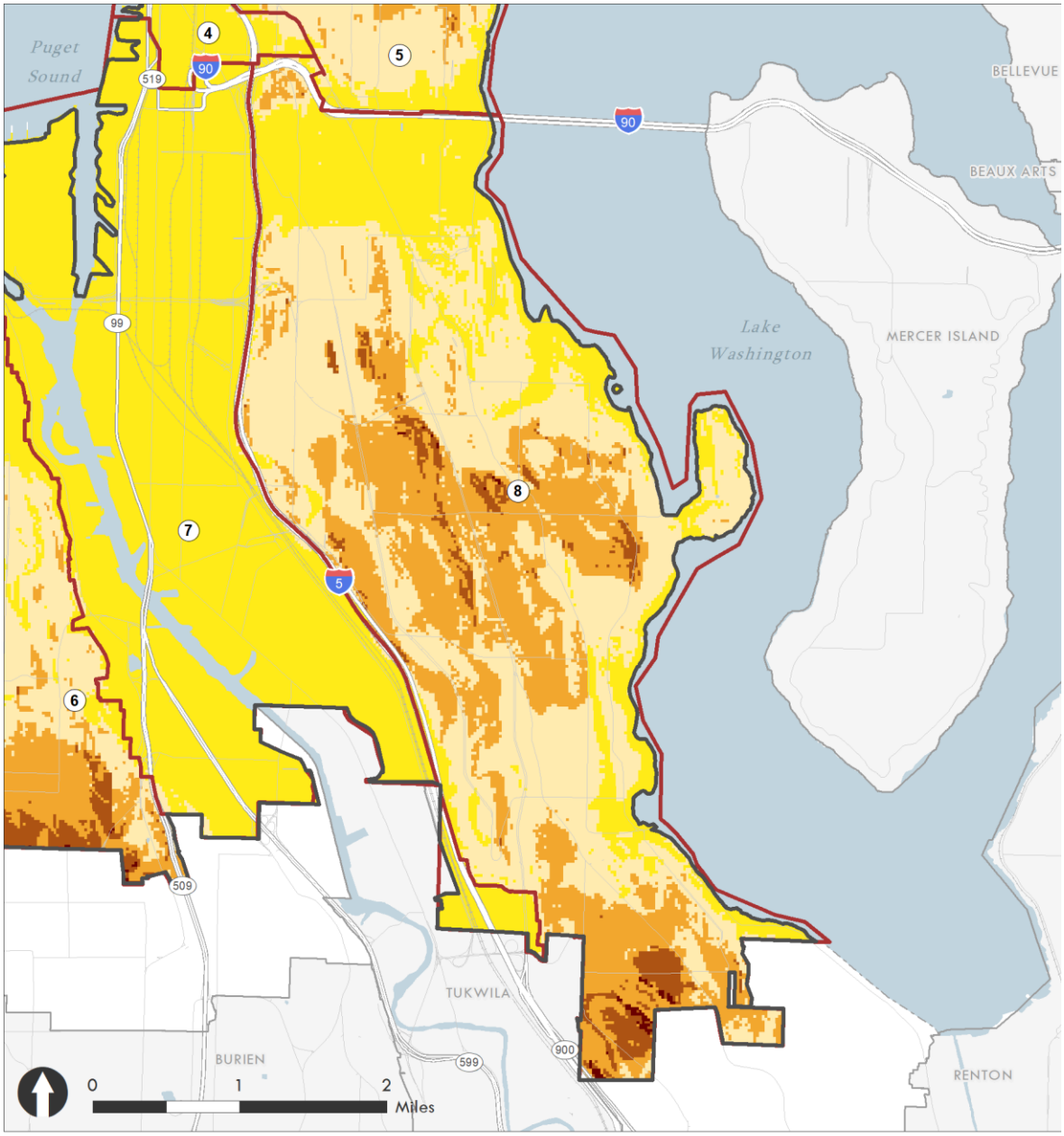
Exhibit 3.9-47. Area 8: SE Seattle—Historic-Aged Parcels and NRHP-Eligible Resources



Note: Base map shown for the cultural maps is Alternative 5, as it was the most extensive amount of change studied in the Draft EIS and allowed for the maximum impact analysis.

Source: HRA, 2023.

Exhibit 3.9-48. Area 8: SE Seattle—Map Showing Archaeological Sensitivity from DAHP Model



BERK
Map Date: December 2022

Archaeological Sensitivity Overview

- City of Seattle
- Analysis Zone
- 1 - Survey Contingent Upon Project Parameters: Low Risk (Color: Brick Red)
- 2 - Survey Contingent Upon Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk (Color: Burnt Orange)
- 3 - Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk (Color: Orange)
- 4 - Survey Highly Advised: High Risk (Color: Pale Yellow)
- 5 - Survey Highly Advised: Very High Risk (Color: Brightest Yellow/Canary Yellow)

Source: HRA, 2023.

3.9.2 Impacts

This section considers the impacts of the alternatives on cultural resources within the study area.

Impacts of the alternatives on cultural resources are considered significant if they result in:

- Substantial adverse changes to, alteration, or loss of a resource that impacts its eligibility for inclusion as an SL, or in the NRHP, NHL program, or the WHR.
- Adverse impacts (potential loss of or alterations to the physical evidence or tangible evidence of cultural history) to Culturally Important Resources (CIR), which for the purposes of this EIS are important to certain cultural groups or communities, whether or not they are listed or eligible for the SL, NRHP, or WHR.

Resources that have been officially determined not eligible for these registers or considered CIR will not be adversely impacted by the proposed alternatives.

Impacts Common to All Alternatives

Full Study Area

All the alternatives have the potential to affect districts, sites, landscapes, or buildings, structures, objects (BSOs) that have been designated as an SL or listed in the NRHP and WHR, and those resources that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the alternatives could potentially affect the numerous BSOs and unidentified archaeological sites that have yet to be surveyed and assessed for potential eligibility for listing in the registers.

Impacts to cultural resources in the study areas from the No Action Alternative and ~~four~~ five action alternatives were identified by assessing potential for both above- and below-ground changes. Such impacts generally include physical alteration, damage, or destruction of all or part of a resource; alteration of the characteristics of the surrounding environment that contribute to the property's significance; the introduction of visual or audible elements that are out of character with the property; and in the case of designated SLs, obstruction of protected public views of historic landmarks designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board. In other words, impacts are actions that would alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property in such a way that would diminish its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and would affect its eligibility to qualify for inclusion in the NRHP or other historic registers have the potential to impact cultural resources.

Some of the action alternatives include proposed land-use changes such as allowing a wider range of housing options in residential zones and expanding housing choices; incentivizing development and densification of housing with stacked flats and multi-story, multi-family buildings; and some areas of mixed-use residential construction in selected locations (see **Exhibit 3.9-3**). Historic-period BSOs located in the study area could be subject to demolition

for new construction, incompatible alterations/additions, and inappropriate renovation of existing buildings for reuse under all alternatives. Such demolition and construction projects could require substantial below-ground work, thus negatively and irreversibly impacting below-ground archaeological and cultural resources. DAHP's archaeological predictive model, used to establish probabilities for precontact cultural resources, depicts much of the land within the study area as within a High or Very High Risk area, primarily because of proximity of Puget Sound, Salmon Bay, Lake Union, Elliott Bay, and the Duwamish River, and the use-history throughout the precontact and historic periods.

Additionally, Washington SEPA allows some projects to be exempt from SEPA review. SEPA exemptions vary by location, zone, and use. While SEPA review considers impacts from alterations to an SL (project must be reviewed and a Certificate of Approval issued by the Department of Neighborhoods [DON]/SL District Board) and impacts for projects that are adjacent to SLs (or across the street), some exempted projects are not subject to the same review and could impact cultural resources (Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections [SDCI] 2022; Seattle Department of Neighborhoods 2015).

Since development may occur in any location in the study area under any alternative, it is possible that cultural resources could be impacted under each alternative. Changes to zoning that allow a wider range of residential and/or commercial growth could spur redevelopment in those locations. This could occur, for example, where the focused growth within neighborhood centers would allow for a wide range of housing types and commercial space or within Neighborhood Residential zones where the ~~broad~~ expansion of housing options would allow for and possibly incentivize increased density on larger lots throughout the study area. Even where there are no formally designated historic properties, there are numerous properties with historic-period buildings, many of which have never been formally surveyed and evaluated for eligibility but could potentially qualify for designation as an SL or listing in the NRHP. Many are located in an area with a High or Very High Risk of archaeological resources.

Development or redevelopment is likely to impact cultural resources. The main differences among the alternatives are the level of residential development. Considering acres that may be affected by residential development in **Exhibit 3.3-4** and **Appendix G**, the total acres affected are highest under the Preferred Alternative overall, followed by Alternative 3 and Alternative 5. Generally, more development/redevelopment could impact more cultural resources. However, as described above, under any of the action alternatives there could be similar impacts to cultural resources due to variability in the location and timing of redevelopment, lack of full cultural surveys or assessments of historic resources, development exempt from SEPA review, and individual development applicant preferences regarding historic preservation.

Area 1: NW Seattle

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the NW Seattle area. The NW Seattle area contains 3 NRHP-listed historic districts, 14 individually listed resources, 2 WHR-listed resources, 32 SL-designated resources, and 34,045 historic-

period buildings and structures, 59 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey has identified 1 Black historic site, 2 potential Black commemorative sites, and 1 Hispanic historic site within the NW Seattle area. Due to the area's concentration of historic-period BSOs—many of which have yet to be surveyed and evaluated for eligibility—it is plausible that many could potentially be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers, and additional CIRs. In the NW Seattle area, 8 known archaeological sites have been previously recorded; however, due to the area's mix of Moderate to Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

Area 2: NE Seattle

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the NE Seattle area. The NE Seattle area contains 3 NRHP-listed historic districts, 18 individually listed resources, 9 WHR-listed resources, 39 SL-designated resources, and 28,352 historic-period buildings and structures, 140 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey has identified 2 Hispanic historic sites within the NE Seattle area. Due to the area's concentration of historic-period BSOs—many of which have yet to be surveyed and evaluated for eligibility—it is plausible that many could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers, and additional CIRs. In the NE Seattle area, 10 archaeological sites have been previously recorded; however, due to the area's mix of Moderate to Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

130th/145th Station Area

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the 130th/145th Station Area. While there are no NRHP- or WHR-listed historic districts or individually listed resources found within the 130th/145th Station Area, there are 3 SL-designated resources. Within the station area there are 5,260 historic-period buildings and structures, 2 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Due to the area's concentration of historic-period BSOs—most of which have yet to be surveyed and evaluated for eligibility—it is plausible that many could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers. In the 130th/145th station area, 1 archaeological site has been previously recorded. However, due to the area's Moderate to Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

Area 3: Queen Anne/Magnolia

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the Queen Anne/Magnolia area. The Queen Anne/Magnolia area contains 3 NRHP-listed historic districts, 19 individually listed resources, 4 WHR-listed resources, 59 SL-designated resources, and 12,546 historic-period buildings and structures, 120 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey has identified 1 Black Historic Site and 1 Potential Black Commemorative Site within the Queen Anne/Magnolia area. Due to the area's concentration of

historic-period BSOs—many of which have yet to be surveyed—it is plausible that many could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers, and additional CIRs. In the Queen Anne/Magnolia area 14 archaeological sites have been previously recorded; however, due to the area's Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

Area 4: Downtown/Lake Union

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the Downtown/Lake Union area. Found within the Downtown/Lake Union area are 6 NHLs, 3 NRHP-listed historic districts, 80 individually listed resources, 1 WHR-listed historic district, 20 individually listed WHR resources, 155 SL-designated resources, and 1,711 historic-period buildings and structures, 278 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey has identified 1 Black Historic Site and 1 Potential Black Commemorative Site within the Downtown/Lake Union area. Due to the area's concentration of historic-period BSOs—many of which have yet to be surveyed—it is plausible that many could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers, and additional CIRs. In the Downtown/Lake Union area 1 historic archaeological site was listed in the NRHP and WHR and 35 historic-period sites have been previously recorded. Of these, 2 have been determined eligible for the NRHP. Due to the area's Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

Area 5: Capitol Hill/Central District

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the Capitol Hill/Central District area. The Capitol Hill/Central District area contains 7 NRHP-listed historic districts, 46 individually listed resources, 7 WHR-listed resources, 117 SL-designated resources, and 14,100 historic-period buildings and structures, 399 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey has identified 25 Black Historic Sites, 16 Potential Black Commemorative Sites, and 3 Hispanic Historic Sites within the Capitol Hill/Central District area. Due to the area's concentration of historic-period BSOs—many of which have yet to be surveyed—it is plausible that many could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers, and additional CIRs. In the Capitol Hill/Central District area, 14 archaeological sites have been previously recorded, with 1 determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, due to the area's Moderate to Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

Area 6: West Seattle

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the West Seattle area. The West Seattle area contains 4 individually NRHP-listed resources, 1 WHR-listed resource, 24 SL-designated resources, and 22,764 historic-period buildings and structures, 48 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey has

identified 2 Potential Black Commemorative Sites and 3 Hispanic Historic Sites in the West Seattle Area. Due to the area's concentration of historic-period BSOs—many of which have yet to be surveyed—it is plausible that many could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers, and additional CIRs. In the West Seattle area, 8 archaeological sites have been previously recorded, with none yet determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, due to the area's High to Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

Area 7: Duwamish

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the Duwamish area. Found within the Duwamish area is 1 NHL, 1 NRHP-listed historic district, 5 individually listed resources, 4 WHR-listed resources, 14 SL-designated resources, and 2,115 historic-period buildings and structures, 84 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey has identified 1 Potential Black Commemorative Site and 6 Hispanic Historic Sites in the Duwamish area. Due to the area's concentration of historic-period BSOs—many of which have yet to be surveyed—it is plausible that many could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers, and additional CIRs. In the Duwamish area, 38 archaeological sites have been previously recorded, with 1 precontact site listed in the NRHP and 1 precontact site determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, due to the area's Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

Area 8: SE Seattle

All alternatives have the potential to affect the known and unknown cultural resources in the SE Seattle area. Found within the SE Seattle area are 4 NRHP-listed historic districts, 14 individually listed resources, 1 WHR-listed resource, 34 SL-designated resources, and 19,734 historic-period buildings and structures, 80 of which have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey has identified 3 Black Historic Sites, 8 Potential Black Commemorative Sites, and 3 Hispanic Historic Sites in SE Seattle area. Due to the area's concentration of historic-period BSOs—many of which have yet to be surveyed—it is plausible that many could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and local registers, and additional CIRs. In the SE Seattle area, 7 archaeological sites have been previously recorded, with none determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, due to the area's Moderate to Very High Risk for archaeological and cultural resources, many more as yet unknown sites could be present.

Equity & Climate Vulnerability Considerations

In 2015, Seattle established the City of Seattle Equity and Environment Initiative (EEI) to address the connection between race and social justice and the environment. The Community Partners Steering Committee (CPSC), working with City staff, defined EEI populations as people of color, immigrants, refugees, people with low incomes, and people with limited-English

proficiency (CPSC 2016:1–8). Studies by the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) have noted that while rezoning and redevelopment can address some of the particular issues in neighborhoods with high EEI populations of historically marginalized communities, such as poor air and water quality, soil contamination, noise pollution, climate change, and unsafe, disconnected, and inaccessible neighborhoods, some of the land use strategies could lead to adverse impacts such as the loss of historic and culturally important resources (CIRs) that have yet to be identified and documented within these communities (Canaan et al. 2021:54–55; NTHP 2021:10; Rypkema 2004).

Under all alternatives, should redevelopment occur within high EEI population neighborhoods in the study areas, benefits could be realized such as reinvestment in aging buildings, increased levels of homeownership/business ownership in newly rehabilitated buildings, and renovation/adaptive re-use of vacant and abandoned properties. However, there could also be adverse impacts from these benefits such as rising rents and property taxes, loss of "power" and "ownership" by long-term residents, and rising potential for conflicting priorities between new and long-term residents (Ryberg 2010:265–266; Rypkema 2004). These adverse impacts disproportionately affect EEI populations.

Analysis indicates that all alternatives have the potential to affect historic and cultural resources through development/redevelopment in historically marginalized neighborhoods in the study areas. Specifically, impacts to historic-period architectural resources could occur under all alternatives as a result of alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction to historic buildings associated with increased economic activity. Reinvestment may raise the cost of living, displacing long-term residents and weakening cultural cohesion. In addition, development under all alternatives could increase the probability of inadvertent discovery of archaeological and cultural resources because of foundation, circulation, and landscaping work.

Additionally, Indigenous populations may lose access to both known and potentially unrecorded cultural or spiritual sites due to redevelopment on their traditional lands in the study areas. As the locations of such resources are considered restricted information, specifics will not be discussed here without permission from the appropriate Tribes.

The Seattle area has experienced intensified weather events including heat, rain, snow, and flooding. These trends will doubtless continue due to Seattle's proximity to waterways. Impacts associated with intensified weather events (sea level rise, flooding, extreme storms, erosion, etc.) can potentially damage historic and cultural resources—both previously identified and as yet unknown (Calhoun 2023; CIG 2009:6–20; de Leon 2022; Seattle City Light 2015).

Impacts of Alternative 1: No Action

Alternative 1, No Action, maintains the status quo, with no changes to current Comprehensive Plan policies, development standards, or zoning, and with most housing and jobs remaining within existing regional centers (previously urban centers) and urban centers (previously urban villages) with no change to land use patterns. Under this alternative, new housing will continue to

be primarily rental apartments concentrated in existing mixed-use areas. Most of the land outside of the regional centers and urban centers will remain limited to detached houses.

Development projects due to market pressures under Alternative 1, No Action, would continue to affect cultural resources, with such impacts as alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. Alternative 1, No Action, includes no additional protections or improvements in planning for consideration of impacts to cultural resources.

130th/145th Station Area

In the 130th/145th Station Area, NR zoning would continue to allow three-story, single-purpose residential development around the future light rail station at 130th Street and some four- to eight-story, multifamily development near the 145th Street BRT station. The blocks around 130th Street would see an additional 194 housing units and 646 units would be developed at 145th Street.

Development projects due to market pressures under Alternative 1, No Action, would continue to affect cultural resources, with such impacts as alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. Alternative 1, No Action, includes no additional protections or improvements in planning for consideration of impacts to cultural resources.

Impacts of Alternative 2: Focused

Alternative 2 identifies specific locations for areas of focused growth (known as neighborhood centers) creating more housing around shops and services. Within neighborhood centers (previously neighborhood anchors), this alternative would allow a variety of housing options including duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, sixplexes/three-story stacked flats, townhouses/rowhouses, and up to seven-story apartment buildings. Similar to urban centers (previously urban villages), which also allow for a wide range of housing types and commercial space, neighborhood centers would have a smaller geographic size and lower intensity of allowed development than urban centers. This alternative would result in a greater range of housing options with amenities and services in many neighborhoods with more constraints on growth than Alternatives 3, 4, ~~and~~ 5, and the Preferred Alternative. Regional centers (previously urban centers) and urban centers (previously urban villages), would gain up to 80,000 housing units, while neighborhood centers could gain up to 20,000 housing units with a mix of residential and mixed-use development. All neighborhood centers already contain areas zoned for commercial or mixed-use development; however, the City expects additional jobs and commercial space in these areas might increase more quickly due to the local demand for new housing.

Alternative 2 focuses housing growth around existing retail/commercial spaces. Typically, the neighborhood centers will be located in places where similar commercial, neighborhood commercial, and low-rise multi-family zoning is applied today but with expanded use allowances and development standards. These new neighborhood centers could incentivize

development to increase floor area and height limits allowing construction of dense multi-story buildings. Most residential growth under Alternative 2 would be in regional centers and neighborhood centers (low displacement risk), with most growth located in areas 4 (Downtown/Lake Union), 1 (NW Seattle), and 2 (NE Seattle). As described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1,** some new neighborhood centers contain or abut listed historic properties or recorded archaeological resources, or contain mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., High to Very High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity), such as within the Loyal Heights and Upper Fremont (NW Seattle), Wedgwood and Sand Point Way (NE Seattle), Magnolia and Nickerson (Queen Anne/Magnolia), Montlake, Madrona, and Squire Park (Capitol Hill/Central District), Alki, North Delridge/Youngstown, and Gatewood (W Seattle), and Georgetown (Duwamish) neighborhood centers.

Impacts to cultural resources could occur under Alternative 2 as a result of alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. In addition, development under Alternative 2 could increase the probability of inadvertent discovery of below-ground archaeological and cultural resources as compared to Alternative 1, No Action, because of substantial foundation work needed for multi-story buildings. Alternative 2 includes no additional protections or planning improvements to account for impacts to cultural resources. Additionally, some allowed adaptive reuse projects could impact historic-period architectural resources by allowing for inappropriate alterations, changes, additions, and loss of character-defining features and historic building materials that could diminish the building's ability to qualify as a designated SL or for listing in the NRHP.

130th/145th Station Area

In the 130th/145th Station Area, Alternative 2 would designate three neighborhood centers near 130th Street and Roosevelt Way, 125th Street and 15th Avenue, and 145th Street and 15th Avenue, clustering denser, taller buildings and growth near transit. These neighborhood centers would include a mix of low-rise residential, mid-rise residential, and neighborhood commercial (NC3), which includes commercial, office, multi-story mixed use, and residential building types, with no size limits for most commercial uses. Development would be more mixed-use near the 145th Station Area (with NC3) compared to Alternative 1. Building heights would be allowed up to 75 feet. The area would see 2,208 new housing units and 979 new jobs. Development projects under Alternative 2 could affect cultural resources, with such impacts as alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction.

Impacts of Alternative 3: Broad

Alternative 3 allows a wider range of low-scale housing options, such as detached and attached homes (duplexes, triplexes and fourplexes), as well as three-story stacked flats such as sixplexes on larger lots in all NR zones across the city. A three-story height limit will continue to apply to market-rate development in these areas; however, the City will also study potential height, floor area, or density incentives for affordable housing projects. Existing regional centers (previously urban centers) and urban centers (previously urban villages) would gain

up to 80,000 housing units, while the urban neighborhood areas would see up to 20,000 additional housing units in new housing types. Additionally, the distribution of jobs and commercial space may shift toward existing urban neighborhood areas to reflect local demand. The City will also consider allowing more flexibility for commercial space in these areas, such as corner stores, or easing the way for at-home businesses.

Alternative 3 includes some areas of zoning change such as increased or altered boundaries of urban centers, which could incentivize development to increase floor area and height limits allowing construction of dense multi-story buildings. Most residential growth under Alternative 3 would be in regional centers and neighborhood centers (low displacement risk), with most growth located in areas 2 (NE Seattle), 4 (Downtown/Lake Union), and 1 (NW Seattle). As described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1,** growth will occur in the areas that contain or abut listed historic properties or recorded archaeological resources, or contain mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., High to Very High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity) in NR zones across the city. Insufficient formal survey and inventory has been undertaken in many of the NR zones across the city, leaving broad swaths of historic-period single-family and small-scale multi-family residential buildings as-yet unidentified or evaluated, and thus vulnerable to impacts from development.

As described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1,** there are designated SLs, NRHP- and WHR-listed properties and mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., High to Very High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity) across the city within the NR zones (previously NR zones), such as Dunn Gardens (NRHP-listed) (NW Seattle), James and Pat Chiarelli House (designated SL and NRHP-listed) and the Julian and Marajane Barksdale House (NRHP-listed) (NE Seattle), Fort Lawton Landmark District (designated SL) (Queen Anne/Magnolia), Harvard-Belmont Historic District (designated SL and NRHP-listed) and Frink Park (NRHP-listed) (Capitol Hill/Central District), Schmitz Park Bridge (designated SL and NRHP-listed) (W Seattle), and Joseph Kraus House (designated SL and NRHP-listed) (SE Seattle).

Impacts to cultural resources could occur under Alternative 3 as a result of alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. In addition, development under Alternative 3 could increase the probability of inadvertent discovery of below ground archaeological and cultural resources as compared to Alternative 1, No Action, because of substantial foundation work needed for multi-story buildings. Alternative 3 includes no additional protections or planning improvements to account for impacts to cultural resources. Additionally, some allowed adaptive reuse projects could impact historic-period architectural resources by allowing for inappropriate alterations, changes, additions, and loss of character-defining features and historic building materials that could diminish the building's ability to qualify as a designated SL or for listing in the NRHP.

130th/145th Station Area

In the 130th/145th Station Area, Alternative 3 would develop based on the citywide framework. Current regional centers and urban centers would remain in the study area with more flexibility in urban neighborhood areas for "missing middle" housing and small areas of commercial/residential. As with other alternatives, development projects under Alternative 3 could affect cultural resources, with such impacts as alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. Alternative 3 includes no additional protections or improvements in planning for consideration of impacts to cultural resources.

Impacts of Alternative 4: Corridor

Alternative 4 will allow a wider range of housing options than other action alternatives but only in corridors**,** which can focus growth near transit, shops, large parks, and services. Under this alternative, corridors include about half the areas currently zoned NR. Within corridors, this alternative would allow a variety of housing options including detached homes, duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, sixplexes/3-story stacked flats, townhouses/rowhouses, and up to 5-story apartments. The proposed corridors also include some areas currently zoned for multifamily and commercial development that could allow increases in building height. Existing regional centers (previously urban centers) and urban centers (previously urban villages)would gain up to 80,000 housing units, while the corridors would see up to 20,000 additional housing units in new housing types. Additionally, the distribution of jobs and commercial space may shift toward transit corridors to correspond with the location of housing growth.

Alternative 4 focuses residential growth along corridors in close proximity to transit stations, commercial and retail spaces, parks, and services, and includes some areas of zoning change such as increased or altered boundaries for urban centers, which could incentivize development to increase floor area and height limits, allowing construction of dense multi-story buildings. Most residential growth under Alternative 4 would be in urban centers and corridors, with most growth located in areas 2 (NE Seattle), 4 (Downtown/Lake Union), and 1 (NW Seattle). As described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1,** growth will occur in the areas that contain or abut listed historic properties or recorded archaeological resources, or contain mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., High to Very High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity), possibly impacting such cultural resources as the John B. Allen School (designated SL and NRHP-listed) and the Christ the King Catholic Church (CIR) (NW Seattle), the Bryant Elementary School (designated SL) and the Henry Owen Shuey House (designated SL and NRHP-listed) (NE Seattle), Magnolia Public Library (designated SL and NRHP-listed) and the (former) Seventh Church of Christ (designated SL) (Magnolia/Queen Anne), Samuel Hyde House (designated SL and NRHP-listed), Volunteer Park (designated SL and NRHP-listed), Millionaire's Row Historic District (NRHP-listed), Moore Mansion and Bordeaux House (designated SLs) (Capitol Hill/Central District), Fauntleroy Community Church and YMCA (designated SL) (W Seattle), Hat 'n Boots (designated SL) (Duwamish), and Van

Asselt School and Old Fire Station #33 (designated SLs), Ota Residence (CIR), and the Jimmie and Betty Eng House (NRHP-listed) (SE Seattle).

Impacts to cultural resources could occur under Alternative 4 as a result of alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. In addition, development under Alternative 4 could increase the probability of inadvertent discovery of below ground archaeological and cultural resources as compared to Alternative 1, No Action, because of substantial foundation work needed for multi-story buildings. Alternative 4 includes no additional protections or planning improvements to account for impacts to cultural resources. Additionally, some allowed adaptive reuse projects could impact historic-period architectural resources by allowing for inappropriate alterations, changes, additions, and loss of character-defining features and historic building materials that could diminish the building's ability to qualify as a designated SL or for listing in the NRHP.

130th/145th Station Area

The station areas would develop based on the citywide framework. As with other alternatives, development projects under Alternative 4 could affect cultural resources, with such impacts as alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. As described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1,** growth will occur in the corridors that contain or abut listed historic properties or recorded archaeological resources, or contain mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., High to Very High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity), possibly impacting such cultural resources as Ingraham High School (designated SL). Alternative 4 includes no additional protections or improvements in planning for consideration of impacts to cultural resources.

Impacts of Alternative 5: Combined

Alternative 5 will allow the largest increase in supply and diversity of housing throughout the city, similar to the Preferred Alternative. It combines the strategies in Alternatives 2, 3, and 4, and expands the boundaries of the city's existing regional centers (previously urban centers) and urban centers (previously urban villages), such as Admiral, Greenwood–Phinney Ridge, Morgan Junction, and Upper Queen Anne. Alternative 5 would change the place type designations of Ballard from an urban center (previously urban village) to a regional center (previously urban center), giving the area a greater share of residential and job growth. Additionally, under Alternative 5, the NE 130th Street Station Area would be redesignated as an urban center resulting in a larger share of residential and job growth. Regional centers (previously urban centers) and urban centers (previously urban villages) including Northgate, Crown Hill, Othello, Rainier Beach, South Park, and Westwood–Highland Park, would be studied for potential growth. Existing regional centers and urban centers would gain up to 80,000 housing units, while other areas would see up to 40,000 additional housing units in new housing types. Additionally, the distribution of jobs and commercial space would be a combination of the other alternatives and may shift toward transit corridors to correspond with the location of housing growth.

Alternative 5 applies the proposed land-use concepts of ~~all~~ alternatives 2-4, which could incentivize development to increase floor area and height limits, allowing for the construction of dense, multi-story buildings. Most residential growth under Alternative 5 would be in regional centers, residential urban centers, and neighborhood centers (low displacement risk), with most growth located in areas 2 (NE Seattle), 1 (NW Seattle), 4 (Downtown/Lake Union), and 5 (Capitol Hill/Central District). As described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1,** growth under Alternative 5 will occur in the areas that contain or abut listed historic properties or recorded archaeological resources, or contain mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., High to Very High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity), such as within the neighborhood centers (previously neighborhood anchors) of Upper Fremont (NW Seattle), Ravenna (NE Seattle), Squire Park (Capitol Hill/Central District), Alki and Gatewood (W Seattle), and Georgetown (Duwamish), and within the neighborhoods of Loyal Heights, Phinney, and Wallingford (NW Seattle), Haller Lake, Ravenna, and Sandpoint (NE Seattle), Ft. Lawton, Magnolia, and Queen Anne (Magnolia/Queen Anne), Capitol Hill, Montlake, Washington Park, Madrona, Central District, and Leschi (Capitol Hill/Central District), Delridge, Lincoln Park, and Fauntleroy Park (W Seattle), Georgetown (Duwamish), and Mount Baker, Beacon Hill, Columbia, South Beacon Hill, Seward Park, and Rainier Beach (SE Seattle). Impacts to cultural resources could occur under Alternative 5 as a result of alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. In addition, development under Alternative 5 could increase the probability of inadvertent discovery of below ground archaeological and cultural resources as compared to Alternative 1, No Action, because of substantial foundation work needed for multi-story buildings. Additionally, some allowed adaptive reuse projects could impact historic-period architectural resources by allowing for inappropriate alterations, changes, additions, and loss of character-defining features and historic building materials that could diminish the building's ability to qualify as a designated SL or for listing in the NRHP.

130th/145th Station Area

In the 130th/145th Station Area, Alternative 5 would create an expansive urban center (previously urban village) at the Sound Transit light rail station along both sides of I-5, with zoning including low-rise residential, mid-rise multifamily, and neighborhood commercial (NC2 and NC3), linking Pinehurst's existing commercial area to an expanded residential/mixed-use area near the station. Development would be denser than Alternative 2, with more mixed-use, retail, and commercial buildings, and a wider variety of housing types. Building heights in the urban center would be allowed up to 95 feet, while in the nodes and corridors, building heights could be up to 80 feet. The urban center at NE 130th Street would see the highest residential growth of up to 1,644 housing units, while the neighborhood center at 145th Street and 15th Avenue would receive up to 1,059 housing units. The Station Area would see up to a total of 1,004 new jobs. As with other alternatives, development projects under Alternative 5 could affect cultural resources, with such impacts as alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. As described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1,** growth will occur in the areas that contain or abut listed historic properties or recorded archaeological resources, or contain mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., Moderately Low to High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity),

possibly impacting such cultural resources as Ingraham High School, Lake City School, or Lake City Library (designated SLs). Alternative 5 includes no additional protections or improvements in planning for consideration of impacts to cultural resources.

Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Note: The impacts analysis for the Preferred Alternative was added since the Draft EIS.

The Preferred Alternative combines the strategies of all the action alternatives and includes the Mayor's Recommended Growth Strategy contained in the new One Seattle Comprehensive Plan, resulting in growth similar to Alternative 5. The Preferred Alternative will allow the largest increase in supply and diversity of housing throughout the city with 120,000 new residences and job growth of 158,000 new jobs, along with Alternative 5. Similar to Alternative 5, the Preferred Alternative would designate Ballard as a regional center giving the area a greater share of residential and job growth. The Preferred Alternative would expand boundaries at new light rail stations, such as Squire Park, and in other small centers, and would expand the boundaries of the city's existing regional centers (previously urban centers) such as First Hill/Capitol Hill Regional Center and 23rd & Union–Jackson Urban Center, and urban centers (previously urban villages), such as Admiral, Greenwood–Phinney Ridge, Morgan Junction, and Upper Queen Anne. Like Alternatives 2 and 5, the Preferred Alternative will create five new neighborhood centers including North Magnolia, High Point, Mid Beacon Hill, Upper Fremont, and Hillman City. South Park is redesignated to a neighborhood center under the Preferred Alternative. Urban Neighborhoods, a new place type will include a mix of low- to moderate-density housing and commercial development along arterials with access to transit. Existing regional centers and urban centers would gain up to 80,000 housing units, while other areas would see up to 40,000 additional housing units in new housing types. Additionally, the distribution of jobs and commercial space would be a combination of the other alternatives and may shift toward transit corridors to correspond with the location of housing growth.

Like Alternative 5, the Preferred Alternative applies the land-use concepts of all alternatives, which could incentivize development with increased floor area and building heights, allowing for the construction of dense, multi-story buildings. Most residential growth under the Preferred Alternative would be in regional centers, residential urban centers, and neighborhood centers (low displacement risk), with most growth located in North Seattle in Areas 1 (NW Seattle) and 2 (NE Seattle), followed by Area 4 (Downtown/South Lake Union), and then Area 5 (Capitol Hill/Central District). As noted in Alternative 5 above and described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1,** growth under the Preferred Alternative will occur in areas that contain or abut listed historic properties or recorded archaeological resources, or contain mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., High to Very High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity), such as within the neighborhood centers (previously neighborhood anchors) of Upper Fremont and Loyal Heights (NW Seattle), Ravenna, Wedgwood and Sandpoint Way (NE Seattle), Squire Park (Capitol Hill/Central District), Alki and Gatewood (W Seattle), and Georgetown (Duwamish), and within the neighborhoods of Loyal Heights, Phinney, and Wallingford (NW Seattle), Haller Lake, Ravenna,

and Sandpoint (NE Seattle), Ft. Lawton, Magnolia, and Queen Anne (Magnolia/Queen Anne), Capitol Hill, Montlake, Washington Park, Madrona, Central District, and Leschi (Capitol Hill/Central District), Delridge, Lincoln Park, and Fauntleroy Park (W Seattle), and Mount Baker, Beacon Hill, Columbia, South Beacon Hill, Seward Park, and Rainier Beach (SE Seattle). Impacts to cultural resources could occur under the Preferred Alternative as a result of alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. In addition, development under the Preferred Alternative could increase the probability of inadvertent discovery of below ground archaeological and cultural resources as compared to Alternative 1, No Action, because of substantial foundation work needed for multi-story buildings. Additionally, some allowed adaptive reuse projects could impact historic-period architectural resources by allowing for inappropriate alterations, changes, additions, and loss of character-defining features and historic building materials that could diminish the building's ability to qualify as a designated SL or for listing in the NRHP.

130th/145th Station Area

In the 130th/145th Station Area, the Preferred Alternative, like Alternative 5, would create a large urban center (previously urban village) along both sides of I-5 at the NE 130th Street Light Rail Station area, with zoning that includes low-rise residential, mid-rise residential, and neighborhood commercial (NC2 and NC3). Under the Preferred Alternative, this urban center would see the highest residential and job growth. The 145th Station Area would be designated as a neighborhood center and would see similar zoning, growth in housing units, and somewhat less job growth. The neighborhood center would link Pinehurst's existing commercial area to an expanded residential/mixed-use area near the station. Under the Preferred Alternative, development would be dense, with the greatest increase in housing and job growth in the 130th Station Area urban area, and with slightly fewer jobs in the 145th Station Area Neighborhood Center. Building heights in the urban center would be allowed up to 95 feet, while in the nodes and corridors, building heights could be up to 80 feet. The urban center at NE 130th Street would see residential growth of up to 1,500 housing units and 360 new jobs, while the neighborhood center at 145th Street and 15th Avenue would receive up to 652 housing units and 298 new jobs. As with other alternatives, development projects under the Preferred Alternative could affect cultural resources, with such impacts as alteration, demolition, damage, or destruction. As described in the Affected Environment and mapped in **Exhibit 3.9-1**, growth will occur in the areas that contain or abut listed historic properties or recorded archaeological resources, or contain mapped resources sensitivity areas (e.g., Moderately Low to High Risk of archaeological and cultural sensitivity), possibly impacting such cultural resources as Ingraham High School, Lake City School, or Lake City Library (designated SLs). The Preferred Alternative includes no additional protections or improvements in planning for consideration of impacts to cultural resources.

3.9.3 Mitigation Measures

Incorporated Plan Features

The action alternatives are designed to incorporate some land-use concepts that may help to mitigate adverse impacts to cultural resources, such as updates to land-use policies to anticipate future innovations and trends that may incentivize adaptive reuse of historic-period architectural resources.

Regulations & Commitments

Projects implemented under the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations evaluated in this EIS may be required to comply with a number of federal, state, and local regulations, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; National American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; National Environmental Protection Act of 1969, as amended; Washington Executive Order 21-02 (formerly 05-05); or the Washington State Environmental Protection Act. Additionally, the City of Seattle, the state of Washington, and the United States government all maintain lists of historic properties.

For projects that may adversely impact or affect historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, additional public coordination and consultation with DAHP, area Tribes, and other consulting parties may be required. Such coordination could include mitigation.

Federal

Federal regulations that guide cultural resource management activities include the following:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, commonly referred to as Section 106, has implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), that require federal agencies (or others who have received federal grants or funds, or a federal permit or license) to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, by identifying historic properties, assessing adverse effects, and resolving those adverse effects.
  - The NHPA authorized the NRHP as the program to coordinate and support the Act. To be considered a historic property, a resource must be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by meeting at least one of the four established Criteria of Evaluation and retaining sufficient integrity to express significance.
  - The NHL program functions to honor historic properties that are nationally and exceptionally significant in American history and culture. Properties must meet one of six NHL Criteria and possess a high degree of integrity.
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 protects archaeological resources.
- National American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) creates protections for Native American burial sites, remains, and cultural objects.

- The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, requires federal agencies to assess whether a major federal action has the potential to significantly affect the human environment prior to making decisions. This is done through the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an EIS.

State

Washington state regulations that guide cultural resource management activities include the following:

- Washington Executive Order 21-02 (formerly 05-05) requires that impacts to cultural resources must be considered as part of any state-funded project or investment and must include consultation with DAHP and with Tribal governments.
- Washington State Environmental Policy~~rotection~~ Act (SEPA) has a process to identify and analyze environmental impacts to cultural resources associated with governmental decisions such as issuing permits, constructing public facilities, or adopting regulations, policies, and plans. This is accomplished through the SEPA Checklist.
- Washington State Archaeological Sites and Resources Protection Act (RCW 27.53) requires a permit to excavate or remove any archaeological resource located on public or Tribal lands.
- Registration of Historic Archaeological Resources on State-Owned Aquatic Lands (25-46 WAC) establishes to establish registration procedures for previously unreported historic archaeological resources discovered on, in, or under state-owned aquatic lands as provided for in Chapter 27.53 RCW.
- The WHR is an official state listing of significant sites and properties and is administered by DAHP. The list is honorary and the effects of listing in the WHR are parallel to the NRHP. Properties listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the WHR.
- The WHBR honors the barns of the State that are historically significant. Administered by DAHP, the heritage barn designation allows the property owners access to matching grant funds (RCW 27.34.400).

Local

The City of Seattle also maintains city ordinances and city-run programs that guide cultural resource management activities within city boundaries. These include:

- City of Seattle's Historic Preservation Program, through the SL program, protects designated landmark sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts city wide. Protections of designated landmarks are provided by design review of proposed alterations and the issuance of a Certificate of Approval (SMC 25.12). Owners of properties that have received Seattle Landmark designation may take advantage of City incentives including a Special Tax Valuation, Zoning Code Relief, Building Code Relief, and special incentives for downtown landmarks, such as the transfer of development rights (TDR).
- Seattle's Municipal Code (SMC) 25.05 Environmental Policies and Procedures, subsection 25.05.675.H provides Historic Preservation policies for the protection of historic buildings,

special historic districts, and sites of archaeological significance that are found within Seattle, but that are not yet designated Seattle Landmarks.

- The policy describes special historic districts that were established to protect their unique historical and cultural significance. These districts are subject to development controls and project review by special district review boards.
- The policy also includes a limited list of mitigation measures. Additionally, under SMC 25.05.675.P.2.b.i, the policy provides protection for Public View of historic landmarks designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board that, that, because of their prominence of location or contrasts of siting, age, or scale, are visual features of their neighborhood or the city, and contribute to the distinctive quality or identity of their neighborhood or the city.

Potential Mitigation Measures

Some examples of avoidance or mitigation for impacts for architectural resources, might include:

- Modifying demolition review process so that historic review occurs even if SEPA thresholds are increased.
- Reusing buildings instead of demolition;
- Preparing DAHP Level I (Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record [HABS/HAER]) Documentation;
- Preparing DAHP Level II Documentation for submission to local archives and libraries;
- Prioritizing historic properties when the City funds seismic retrofits for Unreinforced Masonry (URM) buildings;
- Developing cultural landscape contexts, including within historically marginalized communities;
- Preparing histories of the area prioritizing Indigenous perspectives; the City could work with Tribes and others to develop context statements;
- Funding the collection of oral histories from within the historically marginalized communities and creating a repository for them;
- Funding City-initiated, community-led thematic historic context survey and inventory projects that focus on marginalized or underrepresented immigrant communities and preparing thematic context statements relating to those resources;
- Including development incentives for the preservation of architectural resources including adaptive reuse projects. These may include exemptions from the floor area ration calculation, or flexibility for allowable uses within the structure; such adaptive reuse projects should follow the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation,* or the City should develop new rehabilitation guidelines for adaptive reuse;

Mitigation for adverse impacts to archaeological or cultural resources, could include:

- Prior to commencing site-specific subsurface investigations of soils, notifying the local Indigenous Tribes so an archaeologist can observe the work;
- Funding survey and inventory of archaeological sites.

- Updating tree removal requirements for archaeological sites.
- Employing standard archaeological techniques such as archaeological testing, excavation and data recovery/collection of artifacts, documentation, analysis, sharing evidence with the local Indigenous Tribes, and archiving, possibly in a repository for future research;
- Funding public education and outreach, including interpretive signage and/or a museum exhibit;
- Funding interpretive signage and educational programs for BIPOC communities' historic neighborhoods; or
- Funding development of digital and other media content, including film, to share holistic stories of the impacted resource(s).

The development of a preservation action plan for Seattle's lands affected by rising sea levels and erosion could help to protect the city's resources located near the waterfront and in riverine or low-lying areas. The plan could include vulnerability/risk assessment tools/mapping (that communities could use to assess climate vulnerability/risks to their significant historic and cultural resources), performance indicator tools (to see how historic structures would perform during intense storms), and resilience guidance (a "roadmap" to advise how to create/increase resilience of particular building types) (O'Donnell 2022). Another helpful tool for Seattle's historic property owners could be the development of a publicly accessible website for resilience treatments and strategies for building components/materials and landscapes (O'Donnell 2022; UTSA 2022).

Additionally, the City could consider broadening the historic and cultural resources consideration section of the Seattle All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (HMP) to utilize the aforementioned preservation action plan. Mitigation Goal 4 of the HMP states, "Protect the natural environment and cultural and historic resources," with the stated action for cultural resources as "promote mitigation of historic buildings and key cultural assets" (OEM 2016:6-2, 6-8). By determining which areas of the city are likely to be vulnerable to extreme storms and sea-level rise, survey and inventory of historic and cultural resources should be performed within those areas, and a mitigation plan developed following Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance in *Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations Into Hazard Mitigation Planning* (FEMA 2005).

3.9.4 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

All the alternatives have the potential for significant adverse impacts to cultural resources in the analysis areas. Such impacts can include physical alteration, damage, or destruction of all or part of a resource; alteration of the characteristics of the surrounding environment that contribute to the property's significance; and the introduction of visual or audible elements that are out of character with the property. Such impacts could alter the characteristics of a historic property in such a way as to diminish its integrity, thus affecting its eligibility to qualify for inclusion in the SL or NRHP.

Advanced planning to eliminate, minimize, or avoid impacts to cultural resources would improve outcomes under all the alternatives. If elimination, minimization, or avoidance is impracticable, mitigation should be implemented by coordinating with the area's Tribes, the lead agency, and all other stakeholders and consulting parties in accordance with DAHP Mitigation Options and Documentation Standards, and the City of Seattle's Historic Preservation policies. The ultimate outcome of such mitigation is to moderate or substantially lessen the adverse impacts to cultural resources before they are lost or significantly altered. With the implementation of advanced planning or mitigation, significant adverse impacts to cultural resources can be avoided or minimized.

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