CULTURE AND HERITAGE ELEMENT

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Appendix “A” Description of Key Bonney Lake Historic Sites

Appendix “B” Historical Marker Map
Introduction

Cultural and historic resources are essential to a high quality of life in a City. As Bonney Lake and the Puget Sound region grow and change, it is vital to be prepared to preserve our beautiful natural surroundings, celebrate cultural heritage, and maintain and enhance the quality of life we have grown to expect.

Community culture includes visual arts, performing and literary arts, as well as heritage, including explorations of our history as a community or as individuals. It relates to the interaction of society with the arts in formal and informal settings. The City can’t create a culturally vibrant community on its own – it takes everyone, whether we’re creating art, creating community, or enjoying the creations of others.

Heritage features activities that include historic preservation, historic presentations, collections of historic materials and/or structures, celebrations of historic events, oral histories, genealogy, etc. Heritage planning helps provide a better sense of time and place which in turn provides identity to the community and its residents.

Culture denotes activities that recognize or celebrate ethnic and/or racial traditions or holidays, or occupational traditions; culinary arts; the sciences; humanities; religion and recreation. Arts incorporates the visual arts, crafts and design; music; dance; theatre; literature; media (film, video and audio); mixed media and digital art forms.

“Community Culture” can refer to a ‘way of life’, a set of values, or a set of ‘products and services’ that have definable economic and public characteristics. The arts directly promote and help develop ‘culture’ in this sense, and particularly in relation to issues of livability. There are a variety of aspects to community culture, such as:

- performing arts (music, theatre, dance, circus)
- visual arts (paintings, sculpture, art objects)
- film and new media (movies, television, electronic games)
- literature (books and magazines)
- cultural heritage (museums, historical sites, and associated collections).
Culture denotes activities that recognize or celebrate ethnic and/or racial traditions or holidays, or occupational traditions; culinary arts; the sciences; humanities; religion and recreation.

Arts incorporates the visual arts, crafts and design; music; dance; theatre; literature; media (film, video and audio); mixed media and digital art forms.

City activities, programs, and policies all shape the landscape of community culture and heritage. The City government can and should play a role in the culture and heritage of the community.

The purpose of Bonney Lake’s first community culture plan is a first step in helping to define the role of the City in the arts, culture, and heritage of the Bonney Lake community, and to establish goals and policies to promote arts and heritage in the City.

The City of Bonney Lake began its demonstrated commitment to promoting a more vibrant cultural life for its residents and visitors in 2006 by expanding its special events, hiring a Special Events Coordinator, and assigning staff to work more closely with such organizations as the Greater Bonney Lake Historical Society and supporting the newly established Veterans Memorial Committee. That emphasis has continued and increased with the development of this Community Culture plan.

Planning Context

The Cultural and Historic Element of the Comprehensive Plan is optional under the Growth Management Act (GMA), but the City is choosing to incorporate this element into the Plan because it is a vital part of the community's interests. The GMA goals that pertain most directly to cultural and historic resources are:

Goal 1. Urban Growth: Encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities/services exist or can be provided. Note: Such facilities might include meeting or recreational facilities, community centers, senior centers, galleries, museums, etc.
**Goal 5: Economic Development:** Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and for disadvantaged persons, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities. Note: The social well being of our community is influenced by the economic well being of our citizenry.

**Goal 11. Citizen Participation and coordination.** Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts. Note: Involvement of our citizens could be expanded to include involvement in community projects, activities, programs, etc.

**Goal 13. Historic preservation:** Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical or archaeological significance. Note: The City has taken the first steps in identifying our historic resources. Preservation is a more challenging matter.

**Part I. Arts and Culture**

**A. Why Plan For Arts and Culture?**

Vibrant cultural arts opportunities provide numerous benefits to the local community:

1. These activities help create a sense of community by providing a means for citizens to mingle and develop interpersonal relationships;
2. Studies show that cultural arts events promote economic activity and thereby create local jobs and sources of income;
3. Cultural arts activities provide an opportunity for a community to create a distinct identity.
4. Cultural opportunities are often cited as an important indicator of a community’s quality of life and thereby impact relocation decisions by individuals and businesses.
5. Access to grant funding typically requires development of a plan that identifies existing resources and future needs.

Cultural activities, events, and festivals provide opportunities for local citizens to gather and share common interests. Not only do such activities create opportunities for citizens to meet each other and develop relationships, they also serve to bond participants to their community and create a sense of community pride and caring.

Culture and the arts can play an important role in economic development. A 2007 study undertaken by Americans for the Arts estimates that a typical attendee of a performing arts event spends $27.79 per person, per event, not counting the cost of admission. This study also concludes that non-profit organizations alone create approximately 5.7 million full-time-
equivalent jobs across the U.S. Arts organizations, whether non-profit or for-profit, are typically labor-intensive and therefore create local jobs. The next two sections identify several local private businesses that generate income from culture, arts, and crafts activities in Bonney Lake.

Communities can create their own cultural identities and “branding” which can have both economic and psychic benefits. Some obvious examples are Port Townsend (Victorian seaport theme), Leavenworth (Bavarian theme), and Ashland (Shakespeare). Tourism itself can actually become a community’s primary economic driver as it has for these three cities. Another example is downtown Tacoma whose revitalization was driven by location of several museums.

*Area Development* magazine, a publication covering corporate site selection and relocation issues with 45,000 executive subscribers, has conducted surveys that indicate that “quality of life” is an important factor when it comes to site selection by businesses and individuals. Cultural attractions are typically one of the “quality of life” indicators.

Occasionally governmental and private organizations offer grants that could provide funding for a portion of cultural arts activities and facilities. Generally such grant opportunities are modest in scope and focus on specific needs. Development of a cultural arts plan that identifies existing resources and assesses community needs is an important first step. Some grant programs require adoption of a formal plan to access funding. This plan is intended to fulfill such a requirement if needed.

Utilizing arts and culture to assist with developing a community is not an overnight achievement and is not free of cost or commitment. It takes many years of planning, hard work, and financial commitments to achieve substantial long-term results. Though local organizations have been involved in culture and the arts for many years, development of this plan is the first official step taken by the City of Bonney Lake to create a rationale for actively promoting arts and culture.

### B. The Local Arts and Cultural Asset Map – Existing Conditions

One major goal of this plan is to raise awareness of and facilitate access to information about artists, events, sponsors, venues, and other related information. To that end an arts and cultural asset map of the Bonney Lake and surrounding area has been developed. The asset map is designed to help tell the story of the community’s arts and cultural landscape by
providing a snapshot of the cultural sector. The next section includes more specific information for facilities, suppliers, and activities.

The cultural asset map follows the same format as that developed by Pierce County and included in the Pierce County Arts and Cultural Plan, dated April 2010. The City of Bonney Lake and several local cultural arts organizations and individuals participated in the development of Pierce County’s cultural asset map. By following the same format, the City recognizes that it is part of the larger Pierce County community and wishes to plan and operate within that context. In addition to online sources, lists of arts organizations were derived from the White River Families First Coalition’s Plateau Community Resource Guide and the Bonney Lake Chamber of Commerce’s Business and Community Guide. The City’s approach is to collaborate with – not duplicate or supplant – existing organizations, events, and processes. Beyond existing recreation and special events programming, the City envisions its primary role as facilitator and information clearinghouse.

The purpose of this map is to list in one location local governmental, nonprofit and for-profit organizations in the following categories:

- Heritage, historical, cultural initiatives and organizations
- Learning programs and arts education
- Venues (facilities)
- Community leadership organizations and partnerships (governmental and nonprofit)
- Artist initiatives and groups
- Festivals and events
- Media and communications
- Visual, performing, and literary arts organizations
- Arts and cultural private businesses

These categories are the same ones listed in Pierce County’s cultural asset map. Bonney Lake’s version of the map includes one or more organizations in each category.
Bonney Lake Days
C. Needs Assessment for Cultural Facilities and Places, Activities, and Cultural Arts Supplies in Bonney Lake

During Summer, 2010 the Park Board and city staff undertook an extensive community survey of more than 450 individuals. While the survey was not restricted to city residents only, surveys were focused primarily on participants of city-sponsored special events. The survey included ratings of importance of seven particular categories and relative ranking amongst the categories. Two of these categories pertained to cultural arts: 1) cultural arts facilities and 2) city-sponsored special event programs.

Within the cultural arts facilities category, “performing arts center” rated highest; “amphitheater” second; “veterans’ memorial” third; and “museum” lowest.

Within the city-sponsored special events programs category, “Bonney Lake Days” rated highest; “Tunes at Tapps” second; “Friday Night Flix” third; and “Kids Club” lowest. These relative rankings reflect to some degree how long these programs have been offered. Attendance at each of these types of special events appears to be strong with enthusiastic audiences.

It is anticipated that city-sponsored special events programs will continue to operate at current levels. The City of Bonney Lake’s Capital Facilities Element does not assume city funding for any of the cultural arts facilities rated above, save perhaps an amphitheater that has modest cost.

D. Mission, Vision, and Goals

Community Culture Mission. The City of Bonney Lake’s community culture mission is to preserve and enhance those cultural programs, activities and services that enrich the quality of life and make Bonney Lake a great place to live, work, and play. To this end, the Cultural Element addresses the contribution of art culture, and history to Bonney Lake’s sense of place and identifies actions the City can pursue to foster a culturally rich community, and inspire people through places and programs that engage, celebrate and build community.
Community Culture Vision. The City envisions a Bonney Lake in which art is displayed in private and public facilities and residents can access cultural programs, participate in cultural activities, mingle with artists or performers, and learn to appreciate the heritage of the greater Bonney Lake area. Bonney Lake will become known for innovative, engaging and authentic experiences, people and places that celebrate our past, present and future.

To this end, we envision a Bonney Lake where:

- enthusiastic citizens participate in, volunteer for, support and appreciate cultural arts;
- performers and artisans seek to display their talent to an eager public;
- quality cultural arts activities energize, entertain, refine, and inspire us;
- cultural arts activities are accessible to all and are well-publicized;
- families participate in rich and varied cultural activities;
- Bonney Lake’s heritage, history, and diversity are preserved and promoted;
- the arts are adequately funded and appropriate facilities are available;
- private support of the arts is encouraged; and,
- arts education is fostered.

Culture & Heritage Goals (CHG) and Supporting Policies (SP)

CHG-1: It is the goal of the City to enhance and enrich Bonney Lake’s community identity through various forms and expressions of cultural arts. This is accomplished by developing a “sense of place,” and providing social gathering places that are stabilizing and strengthening elements in creating a strong sense of community identity.

- SP-1: The City will help educate residents about different ethnic arts and cultural traditions, and for building multicultural understanding.

- SP-2: The City will increase public awareness of cultural arts programs and services through media, use of new technology, City publications, community partnerships, and through increased accessibility to public artwork.

- SP3: The City will promote cultural arts that distinguish Bonney Lake from other regional cities.
o **SP-4**: Within the limits of available resources, the City will support, enhance and/or maintain community events through the inclusion of arts related activities.

o **SP-5**: The City will periodically review and update the Community Culture Plan.

**CHG-2**: It is the goal of the City to facilitate partnerships and collaborations with other public agencies, community based groups, and the private sector to expand opportunities for cultural arts. This includes strengthening relationships the Derringer, White River and Sumner School Districts, neighboring cities, Pierce County Library System, local artists, businesses, and arts related community based groups.

o **SP-6**: The City will collaborate with the White River and Sumner School District, other jurisdictions, and the Bonney Lake Library to present quality arts programs and performances to the community.

o **SP-7**: The City will establish development incentives to facilitate the construction of visual and performing arts facilities.

o **SP-8**: The City will encourage the Sumner School District to construct a performing arts facility of the grounds that have been set aside for that purpose, and to make the facility available for community use.

o **SP-9**: The City will pursue, where appropriate, county, state, and federal funding opportunities for cultural arts.

**CHG-3**: It is the goal of the City to preserve and promote the arts, and to support the development of facilities and programs for public art and cultural opportunities that create and enrich a strong sense of community identity and promote a high quality of life.

o **SP-10**: The City will advocate for visual and performing arts facilities to serve the needs of the community.

o **SP-11**: The City will incorporate cultural arts as part of its overall economic development program, especially those that attract out-of-town visitors. The City will support the creation of open spaces and public amenities in Bonney Lake that will attract out of town visitors (e.g. Victor Falls, Lake Tapps, Fennel Creek Trail, Kelley Farm).

o **SP-12**: The City will incorporate the arts into its downtown plan to enhance pedestrian connections and highlight cultural assets including public art and community history.

o **SP-13**: The City will incorporate public art into its parks and public spaces.
o **SP-14**: The City will encourage participation from the private and business sectors to provide art for display in public places. This includes encouraging citizens and businesses to underwrite through individual donations, the creation of artist-made streetscape furnishings such as benches or flower basket poles.

o **SP-15**: The City will advocate for the development of a community center as central location for community, cultural and leisure activities.

**Implementation Strategies**

The City will initiate pursuit of its cultural resource goals by undertaking the following strategic actions:

1. Develop an effective coordinated marketing strategy, regionally and statewide, to promote Bonney Lake and its arts and culture as a destination to regional visitors and adjacent communities.
2. Enhance the City’s website as it relates to community culture and history; explore ways to more actively market Bonney Lake venues and programs.
3. Create a directory of spaces available at local establishments for arts related activities (e.g., art exhibits in business lobbies, special events and small concerts in atrium areas, etc.).
4. Create a special directory of arts-related businesses (art galleries, craft shops, frame stores, etc.).
5. Maintain and enhance the use of service organizations (Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, etc.) in arts and business community partnerships (e.g. Kiwanis sponsorship of annual Tree Lighting ceremony).
6. Pursue the organization and development of a Bonney Lake community band and symphony orchestra.
7. Incorporate more art and cultural affairs into City festivals and activities such as Bonney Lake Days, Health Fair, and Kids Club.
8. Develop an amphitheatre as part of the future Allan Yorke Park expansion.
9. Sponsor art contests and encourage art in various community calendars such as the City stormwater pollution calendar or the GBLHS annual history calendar.
10. Identify potential sites for a Bonney Lake museum.
11. Develop a City gift catalogue, including small-scale public amenity artworks to encourage citizens to donate public art individual donations, the creation of artist-made streetscape furnishings, etc.
12. Develop a rotating art program for the Justice Center.
13. Create a Culture and Heritage Commission.
E. Roles and Relationships

This plan envisions that the City of Bonney Lake’s role with respect to arts and culture will be primarily as collaborator and clearinghouse for information regarding cultural arts events, groups, and related organizations. The City will continue to sponsor a variety of special events as part of its community services.

At this time, the City is not in a position to be the financier of community based cultural groups, nor the developer of performing arts or related facilities, but can provide nonmonetary assistance in facilitating, endorsing, and encouraging the development and promotion of the arts.

F. Marketing and Audience Development

Arts, cultural and heritage organizations often assert that their most critical need is audience development, community awareness, and marketing. In addition, in an era of a faltering economy and declined arts attendance the need for effective marketing and audience development becomes even more critical.

The City of Bonney Lake currently has two local, two regional and two national print papers serving the community. One of the local papers, the Courier Herald, is the current chosen paper for City of Bonney Lake announcements. This paper is distributed weekly to every household in the Bonney Lake, Sumner and Buckley areas.

Bonney Lake Sumner Patch is a hyper local online newspaper. Their website is consistently updated with current news and information. The paper is also very interested in getting the local stories out to the local people, making the Patch a great opportunity for marketing Bonney Lake cultural events.
Other digital marketing opportunities include but are certainly not limited to the Mayor’s weekly newsletter and the monthly edition of the Bonney Lake Reporter.

Regional resources can use their websites to market the plan as well, such as:
- Pierce County Arts Commission
- Pierce County Library

Social Media marketing is a very fast paced way to market the plan as well. These include but are certainly not limited to:
- Facebook
- MySpace
- Twitter
- Google buzz

Banners and yard signs can also be a beneficial marketing plan for larger events throughout our city.

There are a number of strategies the City can employ to assist in addressing this problem. The City special events staff could convene local cultural related organizations to explore collective and cooperative marketing. The City could use its existing outlets, such as the Bonney Lake Reporter, City website, and Facebook page to profile local arts and heritage groups. The City could continue to use other advertising media to promote the arts and other special events.

Marketing Recommendations:

1. Work toward an eventual kiosk in the downtown or other appropriate place that features and promotes cultural arts.
2. Profile local artists and arts groups in various City communications media.
3. Use the City’s premier festival, Bonney Lake Days, to promote local performing and cultural arts groups, as well as promote local heritage.
4. Provide City recognition for outstanding cultural achievements.
5. Create inventories of newsletters and shared mailing lists of media outlets and arts/history patrons.
6. Support establishment of an arts marketing network for East Pierce County.
7. Establish a central contact for maintenance and distribution of a master calendar of cultural events in Bonney Lake.
8. Encourage other organizations to advertise local arts and heritage activities and events on their websites and elsewhere, including but not limited to:
   - The Bonney Lake Chamber Of Commerce
   - Sumner, White River, and Derringer School Districts
   - East Pierce Fire and Rescue
   - Pierce County Library District
   - Bonney Lake Kiwanis
   - Bonney Lake Lions Club
Part II. Heritage

A. Heritage and Preservation Planning in Bonney Lake

Bonney Lake has a long and diverse heritage that began with Native American habitation and continued with the influx of immigrants during the mid 1800’s. The history and heritage of the city is entwined in that of the plateau which lies just outside the city boundaries.

Along with the Cultural Arts, preservation and recognition of historical resources will also help give residents a stronger “sense of place”. Protection, recognition of sites, and educational programs will be the focus of preservation efforts in the City over the next 20 years, since many of its remaining historical resources are under development pressures. In order to achieve these ideas, the City will need to do the following:

• Continue to identify archaeological and historic resources within Bonney Lake and develop appropriate protection measures.

• Provide incentives to private owners for preservation, restoration and use of historic sites.

• Seek both public and private funding for restoration and enhancement of historical resources.

• Recognize significant historical sites.

The starting point for any discussion of heritage is an understanding of what a community values. Bonney Lake is made up of many things – buildings, landscapes, social customs and routines, natural features, memories – that together help define that community’s character. What “heritage” means in this context is the essence of the place: what makes Bonney Lake distinct from anywhere else?
“Heritage” as applied to places used to be defined almost exclusively in terms of architectural history, with heritage significance being the extent to which the buildings (usually in isolation from their context) were of note for their style, design, construction, architecture or detailing. These narrow definitions of heritage are not very applicable to a relatively “new” City like Bonney Lake, and thus the emphasis in this plan is the broader context of heritage.

Heritage planning helps provide a better sense of time and place, which in turn provides identity to the community and its residents. Heritage Planning is a means of coordinating change to ensure the conservation of the City's cultural heritage resources.

A community's identity and civic pride is rooted in the physical and cultural links to its past. In order to understand and appreciate Bonney Lake's history, the City is committed to recognizing, conserving and enhancing heritage resources.

This City’s culture and heritage plan sets the goals and policies for heritage planning, which are to identify, recognize, protect, enhance and properly manage the City's heritage resources. Because of the relative newness of the City and its buildings, most of the heritage of Bonney Lake relates to sites, landscapes and historical events, rather than buildings and structures. Accordingly, the emphasis of this plan is to celebrate and promote a sense of time and place, and develop a genuine appreciation of the history of the area.

The Washington Growth Management Act does not require a Historic Preservation Element, but the Act does include a goal which calls for jurisdictions to "identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical or archaeological significance".

Heritage includes activities that embody historic preservation, historic presentations, collections of historic materials and/or structures, celebrations of historic events, oral histories, genealogy, etc.

Historic sites and areas are the physical evidence of our connective past. The greater Bonney Lake community should recognize the importance of its historic resources. There should be a commitment to the identification and recognition of our historic resources. Bonney Lake should celebrate its history through historic tours, festivals, and special events.
B. A Washington Historic Preservation Primer

The following is a description of various historic preservation regulations and guidelines, both nationwide and in Washington State.

Native American Cultural Resources. Native Americans have deep-rooted pride in their heritage, and constitute an important segment of the state’s heritage constituency. Tribal governments have a keen interest in the treatment of properties and sites that represent their heritage. Tribal members also represent another body of expertise, particularly in regard to archaeological sites and traditional cultural places. Area tribal governments or their designated representatives may be consulted in regards to historic preservation questions.

National Historic Preservation Act. Passed by Congress in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) defined and shaped national historic preservation policies and the federal government’s response. Generally, the act defines historic preservation as: the active process of protecting and preserving our built environment for study, use, and enjoyment by present and future generations. Historic preservation efforts are applied to buildings, structures, districts, sites, or objects. The terms “historic preservation,” “historic resources,” and “historic properties,” when used in the context of the act, apply to historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites.

National Register of Historic Places. Properties that have historic, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural significance may be nomination for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. A property nominated to the National Register can attain significance at a national, state, or local level, but must meet defined criteria to be listed in the National Register.

Washington State Governor’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is a seven-member panel of citizens with expertise and/or training in historic preservation and related fields. Members are appointed by the Governor in order to advise on state government policy matters affecting preservation of cultural resources. The ACHP devotes much of its time to reviewing documents nominating Washington state properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

State Historic Preservation Plan. In fulfillment of its responsibilities under the NHPA to develop and implement a state historic preservation plan, in 2004 DAHP completed updating and revising its first plan with a new document entitled Strengthening Communities Through Historic Preservation: The Washington State Historic Preservation Plan. This document addresses issues regarding preservation in Washington and provides goals, objectives, and specific tasks for strengthening communities by capitalizing on their cultural resources.
C. What Makes Something Historic?

According to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines, sites worthy of inclusion on the NRHP are those which:

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

Due to the nature of the development of the Bonney Lake community, there are likely no current structures in Bonney Lake that would likely qualify to be included on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the NRHP guidelines can nonetheless be used to determine the relative value of a historic site to the local community. In order to be considered historically significant, a landmark or site should meet the following criteria:

- Its value as a significant reminder of the cultural or archaeological heritage of the city, state, or nation.
- Its location as a site of a significant local or regional event.
- Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation.
- Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the city.
D. Archaeological Considerations

The Bonney Lake area has a long history of human settlement. Under RCW 42.56.300 (1) and (2), specific locations of archaeological sites, historic sites, artifacts, or the sites of traditional religious, ceremonial, or social uses and activities of affected Indian tribes are exempt from disclosure under the above-mentioned chapter to prevent the looting or depredation of such sites.

However, it is generally accepted that Native Americans and settlers of European decent often settled along shorelines and waterways. Both Native Americans and Euro-Americans relied on waterways for subsistence, raw materials, and travel. Campbell’s (2004) predictive model suggests three variables are most significant for predicting site location: distance from tidelands, distance from salmon bearing streams, and elevation. That is, lower elevations near waterways or tidelands are more likely to contain cultural material than areas higher in elevation or further from water.

Parts of the Naches Trail, which Sumner-Buckley Highway East roughly follows, and Connell’s Prairie are known areas of early Native American activity.

E. Heritage Trees

In 2005 the City established a Heritage Tree program. A heritage tree is any tree that because of its age, size, unique type, or historical association is of special importance to the city and has been designated as a heritage tree by the city council.

In order for a tree to be designated as a heritage tree, a person must submit a written request to
In order for a tree to be designated as a Heritage Tree, the tree must meet the three (3) following criteria:

1. The tree is historically significant by virtue of its association with or contribution to a historic structure or district, or its association with a noted person or historic event.
2. The tree has exceptional significance because of its age, size, form, or rarity.
3. The tree is a recognized Landmark of the City.

When a tree is designated as a heritage tree, a plaque so signifying is placed near the tree. The City maintains all heritage trees that are located on city property or on public rights-of-way within the city. It is the duty of every owner of property upon which a heritage tree is standing to maintain that tree to the best of their ability. The city may give advice and assistance to property owners regarding proper maintenance of heritage trees.

**F. Inventory of Key Bonney Lake Historic Sites**

In 2009 the City of Bonney Lake, Pierce County, and the Greater Bonney Lake Historical Society collaborated on a project identifying the top ten locations for historical attractions within the Bonney Lake area. The ten locations were agreed upon following multiple meetings between City staff and the Historical Society. Cash expenses for the project were split between the City of Bonney Lake and Pierce County, and the City covered the cost of staff time, including the actual installation of the markers. The markers are composed of a sandstone base and a stainless steel plaque.

The top ten locations are identified in Appendix “A”. The plaque inscriptions are also attached.

1) Kelley Farm
2) First City Hall
3) Ken Simmons Resort
4) Perfield Hop Farm
5) Church of the Nazarene
6) Native Gathering Place
7) Naches Trail
8) Lake Tapps
9) Sky Stone
10) Swiss Park

Bonney Lake is a relatively new City, although the area had been previously occupied by scattered settlers and Native Americans. At the time of the City of Bonney Lake’s incorporation
in 1949 there were less than 100 homes in town. There are very few residences that predate the 1930s, and none are architecturally significant. Accordingly, there are few, if any, residences in Bonney Lake that would qualify to be included on the National Register of Historic Places. The following is a list of the oldest residences in Bonney Lake:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Parcel ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20321 Church Lake Road E</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>0520273039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7714 214th Avenue E</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>0520274018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7721 West Tapps Highway E</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>0520273003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18411 89th Street E</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>5640001575</td>
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<tr>
<td>19219 Church lake Road E</td>
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<td>0520331010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7722 Myers Road E</td>
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<td>0520298069</td>
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<tr>
<td>18420 89th Street E</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>5640001470</td>
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<td>11007 Angeline Road E</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8709 188th Avenue E</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>5640001280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Greater Bonney Lake Historical Society and Pierce County Assessor Records.

Given the relative lack of historic structures in Bonney Lake, the emphasis of the Heritage section of the Community Culture Plan is to focus on promoting and preserving the heritage of Bonney Lake.

G. Vision, Mission, Policies and Goals

Community Heritage Vision. The City envisions a Bonney Lake in which citizens understand and appreciate the history of the area, engage in activities that include historic preservation, historic presentations, collections of historic materials and/or structures, celebrations of historic events, oral histories, and genealogy, and strive to maintain, preserve and enhance the City's historic, cultural and archaeological resources to provide a sense of local identity and history to the visitors and residents of the community.
Community Heritage Mission. The City of Bonney Lake’s community heritage mission is to preserve and enhance those historic programs, activities and services that enrich the quality of life and make Bonney Lake a great place to live, work, and play. To this end, the heritage section of the Cultural Resources Plan addresses the contributions of history to Bonney Lake’s sense of place and identifies actions the City can pursue to preserve and enhance the heritage of the Bonney Lake community.

Culture & Heritage Goals and Supporting Policies (SP)

CHG-4: It is the goal of the City of Bonney Lake to give its residents a better understanding and awareness of the historic sites within the community. This includes enhancing information about, and access to, various Bonney Lake area historic sites, and helping residents and visitors understand and appreciate local heritage.

SP-16: The City recognizes that Bonney Lake’s history began before the arrival of settlers to the area and will recognize the significance of Native American sites and artifacts as well as those of the more recent past.

SP-17: The City will encourage local activities which promote the community's history.

SP-18: The City will work with the Greater Bonney Lake Historical Society and others to provide access to historic documentation to land owners, citizens, and interested parties.

SP-19: The City will work with organizations and business interests to promote Heritage Tourism opportunities as part of the City’s economic development strategy.

SP-20: The City will work with the community to provide information to interpret the history of Bonney Lake, including historical displays, programs, and interpretative signage.

SP-21: The City’s historical resources inventory will be maintained and updated as needed.

SP-22: The City will collaborate with local school districts within the City on local history education.

SP-23: The City will participate with other local, county, state and national historical organizations to educate the community about the value of local cultural and historical resources.

SP-24: The City will work closely with the Greater-Bonney Lake Historical Society, the Pierce County Heritage League, and other heritage organizations in Pierce County to foster knowledge and appreciation of our historic resources.

SP-25: The City will encourage the Greater Bonney Lake Historical Society to establish a volunteer program similar to Beautify Bonney Lake for volunteers to work on historically significant projects.
**CHG-5:** It is the goal of the City to identify, preserve and protect facilities, sites, buildings, structures, trees and artifacts that are deemed by the City to be historically and culturally significant.

**SP-26:** The City will continue efforts to inventory historic structures, archeological sties, and other potential historic sites to add to the Inventory of Key Bonney Lake Historic Sites listed in this plan.

**SP-27:** The City will coordinate with community organizations, property owners and local citizens to protect and/or restore key historic sites.

**SP-28:** The City will encourage property owners and tenants to maintain the integrity and character of historic resources, and to restore and reuse historic resources in a manner compatible with their historic character.

**SP-29:** The City will strive to recognize and preserve architecturally or historically significant structures built more than 50 years ago. Specifically, the City will promote the preservation of the Kelley Farm house as a key Bonney Lake area historic structure.

**SP-30:** The City will consider the impacts of new development on historical resources as a part of its environmental review process and require appropriate mitigating measures. The City’s use of State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements to evaluate the impacts of proposals on historical resources will include review of transportation projects and plans, utility projects, and other capital improvement projects to determine their impact to significant cultural and historical resources of the City.

**SP-31:** The City will coordinate with local tribes and the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on development issues related to potential archaeological sites.

**SP-32:** The City will seek both state/federal and private funding for restoration and enhancement of historical resources.

**SP-33:** The City will assist in the identification of available spaces for the proper storage, preservation and display of significant cultural and historical artifacts.

**SP-34:** The City will provide appropriate means to recognize property owners who rehabilitate, restore, retain or reproduce historical elements of their properties.

**SP-35:** While promoting historic preservation, the City will adopt no policy or regulation which shall limit a site or structure from being used in an economically viable manner.

**SP-36:** Efforts to preserve historical sites or structures should include incentives such as utilization of the state special property tax valuation, partial income tax write-off for restoration and relaxation of Zoning Code standards to encourage property owners to rehabilitate, restore, retain or reproduce historical elements of their properties.
Implementation Strategies

The City will initiate pursuit of its heritage goals by undertaking the following strategic actions:

1. Inventory and map culturally and historically significant resources based on adopted historical resource evaluation criteria.
2. Incorporate more heritage related activities into City festivals and activities such as Bonney Lake Days, Health Fair, and Kids Club.
3. Work with the community to provide information to interpret the history of the Bonney Lake area, including historical displays, programs, and interpretative signage.
4. Identify potential sites for a Bonney Lake museum.
5. Provide ways to recognize property owners who rehabilitate, restore, retain or reproduce historical elements of their properties, such as landmark plaques.
6. Encourage the development of Bonney Lake area historical projects using philanthropic and private non-profit resources.
7. Establish an official City liaison to the Greater Bonney Lake Historical Society.
8. Add more heritage information to the Bonney Lake web site, and make it easier to find.
9. Prepare an informational and educational brochure describing local historic sites and structures for general distribution.
10. Create a Culture and Heritage Commission.

H. State and Federal Preservation Regulations

The following is a list of the key heritage related Federal and State Archaeology and Historic Preservation Requirements and Guidelines that are used to promote historic preservation:

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Act requires all federal agencies consider cultural resources as part of all licensing, permitting, and funding decisions. As part of that process, each agency must consult with DAHP to assure that cultural resources are identified, and to obtain the formal opinion of the Office on each site's significance and the impact of its action upon the site.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA requires that impacts to cultural resources be considered during the public environmental review process. Under SEPA, DAHP is the sole agency with technical expertise in regard to cultural resources and provides formal opinions to local governments and other state agencies on a site's significance and the impact of proposed projects upon such sites.

Section 4(f) regulations of the Department of Transportation Act. This act stipulates that the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and other DOT agencies cannot approve the use of land from a significant publicly owned public park, recreation area, wildlife or waterfowl refuge, or any significant historic site unless the following conditions apply: 1) There is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of land, or 2) The action includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the property resulting from use.
Washington State Forest Practices Act. This act has provisions which allow for the protection of archaeological sites while harvesting timber on public and private lands.

Shoreline Management Act. The SMA requires that development permits issued by local governments in areas with archaeological sites require a site inspection or evaluation by a professional archaeologist in coordination with affected Indian Tribes prior to issuing development permits.

I. Preservation Tools, Resources, Activities and Incentives

The following is a list and brief description of some of the tools, resources and activities commonly used in historic preservation. In addition, the Washington State Department of Historic Preservation has a state-wide on-line searchable database for all cultural resources in the state. The link to this database is: http://www.dahp.wa.gov/pages/wisaardIntro.htm

Preservation Period. Pick a time during each year to undertake a “Preservation Week”, which may include the identification of significant historic places, recognition of individuals who have contributed to the preservation of our Bonney Lake heritage, education of residents about the benefits of the preservation and protection of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Workshops. Periodically co-sponsor and coordinate workshops with local and regional historic preservation groups and historical societies that advocate and educate participants about appropriate preservation technology and techniques.

Tours. Sponsor, coordinate, and/or promote tours of the community that identify and interpret the City’s cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources for residents and visitors.

Plaques. Present plaques to owners of the City’s cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources, for public display, that recognize the significance of the resource(s).

Maps. Print and distribute the City brochure that identify the City’s key historical sites and markers.

Educational Materials. Utilize and support educational materials to publicize the City’s historic resources and local efforts to protect, preserve, and enhance Bonney Lake’s heritage. Provide information to the public on methods of maintaining and rehabilitating historic properties. This may take the form of pamphlets, newsletters, workshops or similar activities.
Construction Sales Tax Rebates for material purchased for historic preservation work.

Property Tax Rebates resulting from increases to assessed values due to improvements made to restore a locally designated historic property.

Reduction of Building Permit Fees for construction related activities to restore or preserve a state or locally designated historic property.

Recognition. Officially recognize excellence in such areas as the rehabilitation of historic objects, buildings, structures, or sites, and encourage appropriate measures for such recognition.

J. State and Local Related Heritage Organizations

Greater Bonney Lake Historical Society. The Greater Bonney Lake Historical Society is a collection of Bonney Lake residents that gather at least once a month to share their interest in the history of the community. The Society produces a calendar every year. Annual dues are $30.

Sumner Historical Society. The Sumner Historical Society operates the Ryan House Museum in Sumner which includes the original cedar cabin built in the 1860s as well as the Ryan Farm house. The Society developed and maintains the Sumner Walking Tour. Copies of the historical tour are available online or at Sumner City Hall. There are also ten brown historical street signs that the society has placed throughout Sumner to remind the community of its rich heritage.

Foothills Historical Society & Museum. The Foothills Historical Society and Museum is located at 128 River Ave., Buckley, WA 98321.

Ezra Meeker Historical Society. The Ezra Meeker Historical Society is a nonprofit charitable organization which owns, maintains and operates the Meeker Mansion as a small house museum, and serves as the historical society for the Puyallup area.

The South Hill Historical Society. In 2001 the South Hill Historical Society was organized to trace the history of South Hill. They meet regularly on the 3rd Tuesday of the month at 11:15 AM (No meetings July and August) at the Highlands Community Center.
Wilkeson Historical Society. The Wilkeson Historical Society maintains the history of Wilkeson and the Carbon River Valley area via photos, documents, and memorabilia. Contact P.O. Box 300, Wilkeson, WA 98396.

Orting Historical Society. The Orting Historical Society maintains the history of Orting via photos, documents, and memorabilia. Contact P.O. Box 24, Orting, WA 98360-0024.

Washington State Historical Society. The Washington State Historical Society is a non-profit 501(c)3 membership organization, open to any and all individuals, families, or firms. The Society is also recognized in statute (RCW 27.34) as a trustee agency of the state of Washington with enumerated powers. The Society is comprised of a family of museums and research centers, offering a variety of services to researchers, historians, scholars, and the lifelong learner.


Architectural Heritage Center. The Architectural Heritage Center, operated by the Bosco-Milligan Foundation, presents a variety of tours, hands-on training workshops, and innovative exhibits on building heritage.

Society of Architectural Historians - Marion Dean Ross Chapter. The Marion Dean Ross/Pacific Northwest Chapter is an affiliated regional chapter of the international Society of Architectural Historians, whose home office is in Chicago, Illinois, USA.

History Link. HistoryLink.org is an evolving online encyclopedia of state and local history in Washington state. The organization provides a free, authoritative, and easily accessible history reference for the benefit of students, teachers, journalists, scholars, researchers, and the general public. The encyclopedia contains more than 4,000 essays as of 2006. It is constantly expanding, with new essays added every week.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has worked for more than half a century to save the historic buildings, neighborhoods, and landscapes that form our communities and enrich our lives. The also have an informative on-line newsletter that provides national news related to preservation issues.

American Association of Museums. The American Association of Museums has been bringing museums together since 1906, helping to develop standards and best practices, gathering and sharing knowledge, and providing advocacy on issues of concern to the entire museum community. We are dedicated to ensuring that museums remain a vital part of the American landscape, connecting people with the greatest achievements of the human experience, past, present and future.

Oregon-California Trails Foundation. The Oregon-California Trails Association, founded in 1982, is a not-for-profit organization, headquartered in Independence, Missouri, dedicated to education about, preservation and enjoyment of the trans-Mississippi emigrant trails.
Historic Seattle. Founded in 1974, Historic Seattle is the only nonprofit membership organization dedicated to the preservation of Seattle and King County's architectural legacy. As both a public development authority and charitable foundation, Historic Seattle is a major advocate for, and participant in, the thoughtful and meaningful preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings, landscapes, and architectural artifacts.

Historic Tacoma. Non-Profit organization dedicated to preserving Tacoma's architectural legacy through education and advocacy. Our goals are to: Enhance Tacoma's built environment -- Preserve Tacoma's architectural heritage -- Educate and inform the community -- Conserve sustainable resources

4 Culture. 4Culture is King County's cultural services agency established to continue the work of the King County Arts Commission, Public Art Commission and the heritage programs of the Landmarks Commission.

Women's History Consortium. The Women's History Consortium, created by state statute (RCW 27.34.360) in 2005 as a Washington State Historical Society-led initiative, is dedicated to preserving and making available resources about Washington women's history.
Bonney Lake Town Hall

On February 28, 1949, the Town of Bonney Lake was incorporated by a total of 47 voting against incorporation and 62 voting in favor of the measure. It was the only way, at the time, for citizens to be able to approve a revenue bond for the purpose of installing a public water system. The driving force behind incorporation was Kenneth H. Simmons, State Legislator, who was elected Mayor of the new town. The first city council was composed of Robert Wheeler, Thurlow Maddox, Alva Simmnitt, E.M. Hiles, and Clarence Roberts, with Chet Roberts elected as city treasurer.

Within a year, Washington's newest town had its own water system, new roads, expanded the electric lines and telephone service, and provided refuse disposal. The infrastructure was in place for future growth, but it would be several decades before the Town of Bonney Lake would change from a rural, recreation community to a vibrant urban City of Bonney Lake.

This Historic Marker was funded by a grant from Pierce County, with matching funds provided by the City of Bonney Lake.
Church of the Nazarene

For many years the settlers on the plateau had to travel to Sumner or to Buckley to attend church services. When Oscar "Doc" Bowen arrived with his family from Colorado, he saw the need for a church to be located nearby. Oscar and his wife Goldia held church services in their newly constructed home, and when the congregation outgrew that space, they built a brush arbor in the adjacent woods for their services. In 1935 Oscar Bowen donated the land and much of the material which was supposed to have been used to complete the Bowen home and used it, instead, to help build a much needed church.

Originally located across Meyers Road from the present church, the Church of the Nazarene on Elhi Hill was officially organized by Superintendent E.E. Martin on May 30, 1936, with Warren L. Tanner as the first pastor. Other early congregation members were the Meyers, Wedgewood, Filkens, and Bushness families.

This Historic Marker was funded by a grant from Pierce County, with matching funds provided by the City of Bonney Lake.
Kelley Farm

The Kelley Farm sits on the site of one of the earliest Donation Land Claims in eastern Pierce County. In 1853, one hundred sixty acres were granted to Reuben Ashford Finnell. By 1856 Finnell abandoned his claim after his cabin and barn had been burned during the Puget Sound Indian War. In 1864 William Barton Kelley and his wife Mary arrived by ox drawn wagon from Illinois, accompanied by William's parents, Nathan and Elizabeth, and his many siblings. Kelley purchased the former Finnell claim, along with an additional 40 acres. Kelley served two terms in the Washington Territorial Legislature, and went on to hold the post of Pierce County Auditor for a period of six years.

In 1889 Kelley donated one acre on the northeast corner of his property, and he and his sons built the one room schoolhouse known as Kelley Lake School. About that same year, Kelley built an ice house near his home, which still stands today, and is the oldest known structure in the Bonney Lake area.

Over the decades the farm and its orchard provided sustenance for the family. Not only did it produce food, but it also provided an income from logging, hop growing, dairy farming, and by the 1990's was leased to the Cartwright family who operated Bonney Lake's first microbrewery.
Ken Simmons Resort at Lake Bonney

Whether you consider him a rascal or a hero, Kenneth Simmons was the driving force behind the development of Bonney Lake. After purchasing a large parcel of property about 1946, which encompassed Lake Bonney, he began to clear the fallen logs and debris from the lake. He created a recreational destination by building a clubhouse, boardwalk, high diving board and swimming area. Dances at the clubhouse and picnics on the beach provided a great summer attraction not only for plateau residents, but also enticed visitors seeking relief from the warm valley towns. The resort proved to be a great marketing tool when he began selling lots in the new city of Bonney Lake.

This Historic Marker was funded by a grant from Pierce County, with matching funds provided by the City of Bonney Lake.
Lake Tapps

In response to the ever increasing demand for electrical power in the region during the early 20th century, a plan was proposed by Pacific Coast Power Company (later Puget Sound Traction Light & Power), and in 1910 the “White River Power Project” was begun. This project created a large reservoir by the flooding of 4 existing lakes known as Kirtley Lake, Crawford Lake, Church Lake (formerly Kelley Lake), and Lake Tapps. The flooding was accomplished by building approximately 2.5 miles of earthen dikes which raised the water level by 35 feet, thereby joining the lakes together. The resulting 14 mile long lake required some 20 million board feet of lumber to complete the necessary miles of flumes, canal linings, and rail trestles.

The water level was maintained by diverting water from the White River near Buckley by a diversion dam and then to the lake via an open top wooden flume box. The water traveled north through the lake to a penstock tunnel, where it exited to the White River Power Station at Dieringer, along the East Valley Highway north of Sumner. The water then rejoined the stream from which it was taken and continued into the Puyallup River. The power station has since been closed, but picturesque 2,566 acre Lake Tapps remains. Its 45 miles of shoreline continues to provide a haven for residents, recreation and a source of fresh water.

This Historic Marker was funded by a grant from Pierce County, with matching funds provided by the City of Bonney Lake.
For centuries before the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company fur traders or the migrating settlers, the Native American Indians of the Puget Sound and the eastern reaches of the Columbia Plateau used the Naches Trail. It provided access for trading, hunting, fishing and gathering of roots, nuts and berries.

In 1853, the residents and businessmen of Olympia were tired of waiting for the government to build a road, and they began improving and expanding on the old Indian path of the Naches Trail. This was to become the first wagon road to cross the Cascade Mountains in Washington Territory. It branched off the Oregon Trail and extended from Fort Walla Walla to its terminus at Fort Steilacoom. Even before its completion, the first wagon train to make the historic crossing in September 1853 carried some of the founding families of various Puget Sound communities. The names of Longmire, Biles, Kincaid, and Van Ogle are well known in early territorial settlement.

By late 1855, the Naches Wagon road was the scene of increased military activity during the Indian Wars of 1855-56. With the skirmishes and battles fought by the U.S. Army, the Territorial Volunteer Militia, and the Native Indian Tribes, the trail evolved once again into a military road. During the 1880's it became a regular cattle drive route from the Yakima region to the more populated markets of Puget Sound.

By the mid twentieth century, the original track of the Naches Trail had deteriorated from extensive off road vehicle use and logging of adjacent lands. The 1970's saw the beginning of efforts by various groups to rehabilitate sections of this historic Naches Trail.

This Historic Marker was funded by a grant from Pierce County, with matching funds provided by the City of Bonney Lake.
Following the American Civil War, the first hops to be grown in this area were imported from England by Charles Wood of Olympia. Some of the hop plants were obtained by Jacob Meeker, who began production in the Puyallup Valley. The plants thrived, the venture was very successful, and by 1884 the hop business was booming in the area. The fields were yielding as much as 3,000 pounds per acre, and the quality was outstanding. They became famous and desired by brewers as far away as Europe. The hop boom in the area ended in 1891 with a combination of “hop lice” infestation, down mold from Canada, fluctuating markets and bad weather. Production continued however, on a much smaller scale and by 1940 the Nick Perfield farm near this location was among the last in western Washington. By 1956 only 3 farms remained in the Valley. Some of the distinctive hop drying barns can still be seen as of today. Primary hop production in Washington State has now moved to the dryer climate of the Yakima Valley.
Sky Stone

Thousands of years ago, this large rock, known as a glacial erratic, was deposited by a retreating glacier during the last ice age. Its unusual size and unique location, which once commanded expansive views of a glacier carved valley, an immense inland lake, and towering mountains, may have influenced the early Native Americans to utilize it.

The stone has been examined by astronomers, geologists, archaeologists, and Salish medicine men. It may have provided a map of the constellations, determined direction, or indicated seasonal changes. Thought and opinions may vary as to its original use, but the general conclusion is that the mysterious Sky Stone served as both a calendar and an astronomical observatory, with possible educational and religious purposes for the Native Salish Society centuries before the coming of the non-Native pioneers. Even after the arrival of these Euro-American settlers, the subsequent owners of this property continued to allow Native American access to this site because of its cultural importance.

This Historic Marker was funded by a grant from Pierce County, with matching funds provided by the City of Bonney Lake.
Swiss Sportsmen’s Club

The Swiss Park was established in 1947 with the purchase of 10 acres, at less than $85 per acre, by members of the Swiss Rifle Club of Tacoma, which was organized in 1913. Subsequent parcels were purchased over the years, and the park is now comprised of 40 acres. The site was chosen due to its location in a sparsely populated area of Pierce County where members could practice their marksmanship and participate in tournaments. During the 1920’s and 1930’s, ammunition was issued each year by the U.S. Government for target practice.

Purchase of the property also provided a permanent home for the Tacoma Schwinger Club (Swiss style wrestling). The club was organized in 1928 and, following a thousand year old tradition, held Schwingests (tournaments). These competitions were conducted at locations in the Renton and South Seattle area.

By 1958 there was a merger between the Schutzen (shooting) Club and the Schwingen (wrestling) Club to form the Swiss Sportsmen’s Club of Tacoma. The Swiss Park is also home to:

- Tacoma Swiss Society, est. 1889
- Swiss Relief Society, est. 1924
- Enzian Swiss Ladies Choir, est. 1988
- Swiss Ladies Society Helvetia”, est. 1908
- Swiss Sportsmen’s Club, est. 1958
- Mannerchor Edelweiss (men’s choir), est. 1910

Swiss Sportsmen’s Club, ca 1949
Swiss Sportsmen’s Club 2009

This Historic Marker was funded by a grant from Pierce County, with matching funds provided by the City of Bonney Lake.
Native Gathering Place

This area once lay along the Naches Trail which served as a major East-West route for Native Americans between Puget Sound and eastern Washington. It was on the edge of a prairie that provided enough space for large numbers of people to meet, have forage for their horses, hunt, fish, gather berries and roots, and to indulge in visiting, trading, and probably some gaming.

In a letter written to the Hon C.J. Faulkner of Virginia in July 17, 1856, early settler, Reuben Ashford Finnell wrote, “The principal throughfare of these Indians in trading to the Sound country was by my house and the neighborhood where I lived was the great trading ground. There they met in [July and August] summer by hundreds and whilst they carried on their rude and savage commerce, they could feed upon the abundance of wild berries and Salmon which that vicinity afforded. In this way I became intimately acquainted with the Indians on the Sound and on both sides of the Cascade Mountains.”

In 1918 Charles H. Moriarty was plowing the hop field on this site with a horse drawn plow. He caught the sun glinting off something in one of the furrowed rows. He had uncovered remnants from another culture, a number of projectile points and an axe head, which still bears the scar from the plow.

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