

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Cultural Resource Survey of the Painted Hills Residential Development Project

Date of Report: April 2, 2018

County: Spokane Section: 04 Township: 24 North Range: 44 East
Section: 33 and 34 Township: 25 North Range: 44 East

Quad: Freeman Acres: 100

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? Yes No

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

Cultural Resource Survey of the Painted Hills Residential Development Project, Spokane Valley, Washington

By:
Adam J. Sackman and
David A. Harder



April 2018

Cultural Resource Survey of the Painted Hills Residential Development Project, Spokane Valley, Washington

Prepared for:
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ABSTRACT

Cultural Resource Survey of the Painted Hills Residential Development Project

Black Realty, Inc., Whipple Consulting Engineers, Inc., and Northwest Renovators, Inc. are making preparations to move forward with plans to construct 300 single family homes, 280 multifamily units, a neighborhood commercial center, and open space at the Painted Hills Residential Development. The area of potential effect (APE) covers 100.0 acres and lies in Section 04 of Township 24 North, Range 44 East; and Sections 33 and 34 of Township 25 North, Range 44 East of the Willamette Meridian.

During permitting, the City of Spokane Valley received comments from Randy Abrahamson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Spokane Tribe of Indians, requesting a cultural resource survey and an Inadvertent Discovery Plan. Based on these requests, a cultural resource survey is required for State Environmental Policy Act compliance and to consider the potential impacts to historic properties prior to project execution. To that end, Black Realty, WCE, and NWR have retained Plateau Archaeological Investigations LLC (Plateau) to conduct the cultural resource survey of the proposed undertaking.

Pre-field research included the review of known archaeological resources within a 1.0-mile radius of the APE, as inventoried at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). This review was completed using DAHP's secure electronic database known as the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Data (WISAARD). This database includes recorded archaeological resources, historic property inventories (HPIs), National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) properties, identified cemeteries, and previously conducted cultural resource surveys found throughout the state. The DAHP's predictive model places the APE in areas of "High Risk" and "Very High Risk" for encountering cultural resources, stating that "survey [is] highly advised" for this location.

The fieldwork was completed in a manner consistent with RCW 27.53.030, and included inspection techniques to identify both surface and subsurface archaeological resources. Plateau archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey over the entire APE and excavated 31 subsurface probes. The pedestrian survey and subsurface investigations for the project resulted in no newly recorded archaeological resources. Plateau recommends that the proposed undertaking will result in **No Historic Properties Affected**, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended prior to, or during, execution of this project.

Given concerns voiced by the Spokane Tribe of Indians during the permitting process, Plateau recommends all ground disturbing activities be conducted under the guidance of the attached Inadvertent Discover Plan.

KEY INFORMATION

PROJECT

Painted Hills Residential Development, Spokane Valley, Washington

LOCATION

East of Dishman Mica Road, north of Thorpe Road, and west of Madison Road

DAHP PROJECT NUMBER

2016-10-07132

USGS QUADS

Freeman, Washington 7.5 minute, 1973

LEGAL LOCATION OF PROJECT

Section 04 of T24N, R44E; and Sections 33 and 34 of T25N, R44E

ACREAGE

100 acres

PROJECT DATA

No previously recorded historic properties
No new cultural resources located and/or recorded

AUTHORS

Adam J. Sackman and David A. Harder

MANAGING AGENCY

Spokane County

PROJECT UNDERTAKEN AND REPORT PREPARED FOR

Black Realty, Inc.

FIELD NOTE DISPOSITION

Archived at the office of Plateau Archaeological Investigations LLC, Pullman.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

David A. Harder, M.A.

DATE

April 2, 2018

CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS

I certify that this investigation was conducted and documented according to Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines and that the report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Reporter
April 2, 2018
Date

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Black Realty, Inc. (Black Realty), Whipple Consulting Engineers, Inc. (WCE), and Northwest Renovators, Inc. (NWR) are proceeding with plans for the development of Painted Hills Residential Development—a 100.0-acre site into 300 single family homes, 280 multifamily units, a neighborhood commercial center, and open space. The area of potential effect, (APE) is located east of, and adjacent to S. Dishman Mica Road, north of and adjacent to E. Thorpe Road, and west of and adjacent to S. Madison Road in Spokane Valley (Figure 1). Anticipated impacts include excavations, compaction of sediments, and other ground-disturbing construction activities. The APE is situated within Section 04 of Township 24 North, Range 44 East; and Sections 33 and 34 of Township 25 North, Range 44 East of the Willamette Meridian (Figure 2). The APE will be hereafter referred to as the "Project Area."

During permitting, the City of Spokane Valley received comments from Randy Abrahamson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Spokane Tribe of Indians, requesting a cultural resource survey and an Inadvertent Discovery Plan. Based on these requests, a cultural resource survey is required for State Environmental Policy Act compliance and to consider the potential impacts to historic properties prior to project execution. To that end, Black Realty, WCE, and NWR have retained Plateau Archaeological Investigations LLC (Plateau) to conduct the cultural resource survey of the proposed undertaking.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The cultural resource survey of the Painted Hills Residential Development project is intended to identify potential archaeological resources and potential historic properties in the Project Area prior to the proposed construction. The pre-field research was designed to identify any known cultural properties located in or near the Project Area. Fieldwork procedures are intended to identify areas of moderate to high probability for Native American and European American cultural materials. This report describes the pre-field research, field efforts, results, and management plan for the project.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is within the Columbia Basin, situated between the Rocky Mountain and Cascade Mountain ranges. The region consists of large open plains and gently rolling hills amidst the Channeled Scablands, which are features that resulted from Pleistocene-era mega-floods ranging in size from small stream-like trenches to large coulees measuring miles wide and hundreds of feet deep. Elevations in this region range between 200 feet (ft) (61 meters [m]) above mean sea level (AMSL) near the Columbia River to over 4,500 ft (1,372 m) AMSL in outlying ridges and low mountains (Fenneman 1946; Hunt 1967).



Figure 1. The project location within Spokane Valley.

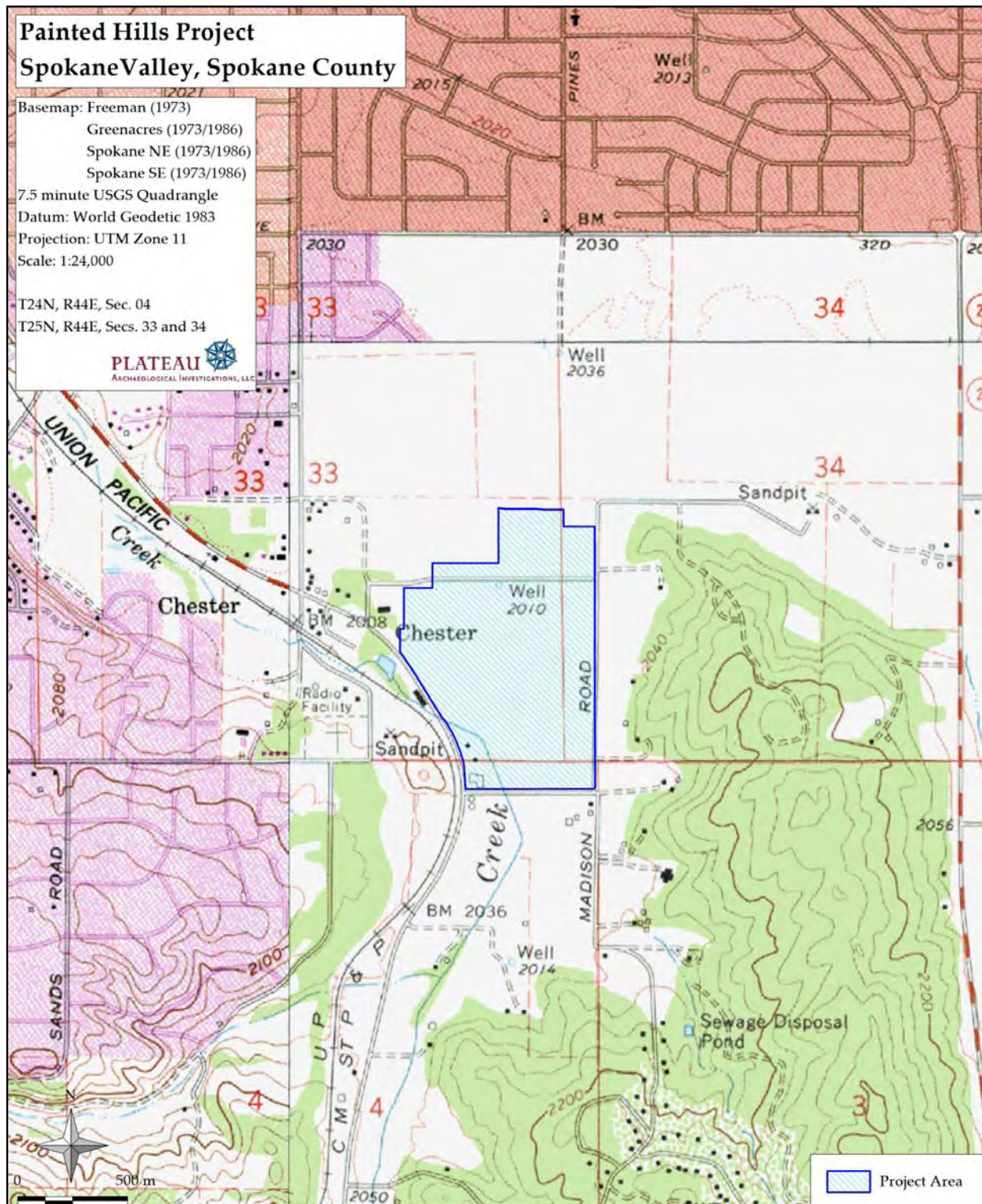


Figure 2. The Project Area on a portion of the Freeman USGS map.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (2018), the Project Area contains a five soil types: Narcisse silt loam (72.3%), Endoaquolls and Fluvaquents (9.4%), Urban land-Opportunity disturbed complex (7.5%), Phoebe ashy sandy loam (6.7%), and Hardesty ashy silt loam (4.1%). The soils are primarily alluvially derived and typical of drainageways and flood plains.

Narcisse silt loam is found throughout the center of the Project Area, and represents the predominant soil type within the Project Area. It is an alluvium mixed with loess and ash, found within drainageways. It is stratigraphically characterized as silt loam (0-14 inches [in] [0-35.6 centimeters [cm]], atop loam (14-25 in [35.6-63.5 cm]), over very fine sandy loam (25-34 in [63.5-86.4 cm]). Endoaquolls and Fluvaquents is a mixed alluvium matrix, found in drainageways, stream terraces, and flood plains. It is located along the western extreme of the Project Area. It is a mixed alluvium found on flood plains, drainageways, and stream terraces. It is stratigraphically characterized as loam (0-11 in [0-27.9 cm] over sandy and fine sandy loam (11-60 in [27.9-152.4 cm]). Phoebe ashy sandy loam is found in the eastern extreme of the Project Area. It is a sandy glaciofluvial deposit, with minor amounts of volcanic ash and loess, typically found in outwash plains. It is stratigraphically characterized as ashy sandy loam to an average depth of 16 in (40.6 cm), over varying quantities of sand and loam (16-44 in [40.6-111.8 cm]). Urban land-Opportunity, disturbed complex is characterized by sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits with a minor amount of volcanic ash and loess in the upper part, and is found on outwash plains. This soil profile is typified by very gravelly ashy loam (0-7 in [0-17.8 cm] over extremely gravelly ashy loam (7-13 in) atop a layer of extremely gravelly loam (19-43 in). Hardesty ashy silt loam is located in the northeastern portion of the project area. It is an alluvially derived, volcanic ash material, found in depressions, drainageways, and stream terraces. It is stratigraphically characterized as ashy silt loam, to an average depth of 32 in (81.3 cm), over ashy very fine sandy loam (32-39 in [81.3-99.1 cm]), atop ashy loamy very fine sand (39-60 in [99.1-152.4 cm]).

The predominant draw for Native American and Euroamerican populations in this region was, and still is, the extensive river systems. The most significant environmental feature is the Columbia River, which flows for more than 1,200 miles (mi) (2,000 kilometers [km]) from the base of the Canadian Rockies in southeastern British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon. Ten major tributaries—the Cowlitz, Deschutes, Kootenay, Lewis, Okanogan, Spokane, Snake, Wenatchee, Willamette, and Yakima—complete the drainage system. The Project Area lies 4.0 mi (6.9 km) south of the Spokane River and 54.0 mi (86.9 km) east-southeast of the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. Liberty Lake is located approximately 7.3 mi (11.8 km) east-northeast of the Project Area. Several small and seasonal waterways also run near the Project Area, including Chester Creek, which runs through the southwest quadrant of the Project Area.

The vegetation around the Project Area falls within the *Artemisia tridentata*—*Agropyron spicatum* habitat type, characterized by arid sagebrush steppe (Daubenmire 1970; Taylor 1992). Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*) are dominant in this environment. The plant community includes threetip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita*), gray horsebrush (*Tetradymia canescens*), spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*), green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus*

viscidiflorus), and gray rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*). Grasses and forbs include needle and thread (*Stipa comata*), *Stipa thurberana* (no common name known), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Sitanion hystrix*), Cusick's bluegrass (*Poa cusikii*), Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja* spp.), lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), plantain (*Plantago patagonica*), longleaf phlox (*Phlox longifolia*) and balsamorhiza (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*). Additional species of flora thrive along the shores of the Columbia River, including bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), willow (*Salix* spp.) and currant (*Ribes* spp.) (Daubenmire 1970). Many of these plants have been incorporated in Native American use as medicinal plants, food sources, and other employment.

The Project Area lies within a region that historically contained an abundance of life. It is likely, though, that Native Americans had access to an even larger variety of creatures during the past that played a role in aboriginal use, settlement, and travel patterns in relation to the Project Area. Mammals include sagebrush voles (*Lemmyscus curtatus*), Great Basin pocket mice (*Perognathus parvus*), deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), bushy-tailed wood rat (*Neotoma cinerea*), Washington ground squirrel (*Spermophilus washingtoni*), northern pocket gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*), yellow bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), white-tailed hare (*Lepus townsendii*), Nuttall cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*) mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), and long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*). The occasional bison (*bison bison*) is also thought to be available prehistorically (Burt and Grossenheider 1961; Ingles 1965; Schroedl 1973).

Many types of fowl were also available in the past including Swarth blue grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus pallidus*), Columbian ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus affinis*), Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*), western sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus phaios*), mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*), western harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus*), American common merganser (*Mergus merganser americanus*), the lesser snow goose (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*), and the Great Basin Canada goose (*Branta canadensis moffitti*). Seasonally available birds such as Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), redhead (*Aythya americana*), and the northern ruddy duck (*Oxjura jamaicensis rubida*) resided in the region in the summer. Winter game birds of the region included canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) and American greater scaup (*Aythya marila nearctica*) (Lothson 1977).

The climate in the Columbia Basin was cool and moist at the end of the last glacial period. Gradually, climatic conditions became markedly warmer and dryer by approximately 9,000 years before present (B.P.). The warm dry climatic trend reached its maximum around 6,500 B.P. and then conditions reverted to a cooler and moister regime (Fryxell and Daugherty 1962). Comparatively, the present climate is arid with mild moist winters and hot dry summers (Meining 1968). The mean seasonal temperatures recorded at the Spokane WSO Airport weather station (#457938) between 1889 and 2012 are 29.6° Fahrenheit (F) in winter and 66.9° F in the summer. Extreme temperatures of -25° F and 108° F have been recorded at the same station. Yearly precipitation averages 16.3 inches (Western Regional Climate Center 2018).

REGIONAL PRECONTACT BACKGROUND

The Project Area is included in the Plateau culture area, which corresponds roughly to the geographic region drained by the Fraser, Columbia, and Snake rivers. The Plateau culture area is bordered on the west by the Cascade Mountains and on the east by the Rocky Mountains. The northern border of the culture area is in Canada where it gives way to Arctic culture patterns. The southern border of the Plateau culture area mixes gradually with the Great Basin culture area (Walker and Sprague 1998:1-3).

A cultural chronology provides a time line describing the adaptation, material culture, subsistence, and sometimes settlement patterns of the people who inhabit a specific area. A cultural chronology for the Upper Columbia River region was developed by Goodale et al. (2004) which identifies four distinct cultural phases: the Upper Columbia Forager Period (6,200 to 4,200 B.P.), the Upper Columbia Collector I Period (3,799 to 2,000 B.P.), the Upper Columbia Collector II Period (1,999 to 600 B.P.), and the Upper Columbia Collector III Period (599 to 100 B.P.). The culture chronology of the Upper Columbia has been discussed at length in Goodale, Prentiss, and Kuijt (2004), and, if pertinent, will be discussed further within the results of this report.

Ethnography

The Project Area falls within lands traditionally occupied by the Upper Spokane and Coeur d'Alene Indians, both Interior Salishan groups of Native Americans, a language shared with neighboring Kalispel, Pend d'Oreille, and Flathead groups (Ross 1998). Three bands of Spokane lived in eastern Washington—Lower Spokane, with a principal settlement near Little Falls; Middle Spokane, occupying Hangman or Latah Creek; and Upper Spokane, who lived along the Little Spokane River and upriver from the junction of Hangman Creek. Ross (1998:271) notes that the Middle and Upper Spokane considered themselves “all one people.” Traditional Coeur d'Alene territory extended over the drainage and headwaters of the Spokane River (Palmer 1998). Prior to Euroamerican settlement into the area, the Coeur d'Alene were subdivided into three divisions—the Spokane River-Coeur d'Alene Lake division, the Coeur d'Alene River division, and the Saint Joe River division.

Villages and food procurement followed the seasons. Winter habitation sites were occupied during the coldest months of the year. People probably settled in for the winter in mid- or late-October. During the next four or five months they relied upon stored foods and any game that could be taken. In early spring, winter supplies began to dwindle and people began making forays to gather emergent root crops (Nelson 1973). Spring, summer, and fall hunting and gathering took place at areas away from the winter villages as did berry collecting, root gathering, and processing. Task groups often went to specific areas to hunt, to quarry toolstone, to collect berries, or to gather other resources such as tules to make mats (Aikens 1993:90). Salmon runs took place at predictable times of the year and provided a valuable resource for immediate use and to store for winter provisions (Schalk 1977). By the end of summer, reserves of dried salmon and prepared roots were stocked for winter.

Ethnographically, the Spokane lived in three types of settlements: permanent winter villages, temporary summer and fall villages, and summer camps for hunting, plant gathering, and mineral and lithic exploitation (Ross 1998:272). Winter villages, located along the Spokane River, included hunting grounds, resource areas, burial grounds, and sacred sites. Conical semi-subterranean pit houses were constructed for winter villages using poles covered with layers of tule mats or a permanent double-apsidal lodge with inverted V pole construction with tule mats. Summer fishing villages supported relatively large polyglot populations that came together to fish, trade, and entertain. Temporary villages were comprised of many families and located in seasonal resource areas. Smaller temporary tule mat structures were used in summer villages and camps (Ross 1998).

The Coeur d'Alene also had different house constructions for the different seasons. Unlike the Spokane, they did not make use of the semisubterranean pit houses (Palmer 1998). Instead, a conical family house was used in the winter and summer gatherings. A communal single or double lean-to lodge was used for gatherings and training quarters for young men.

For the Spokane, fishing commenced in May at several major fisheries along the Spokane River (Ross 1998). Set nets, traps, leisters, harpoons, hooks, gaffs, and dip nets were used. In sections of narrow streams, crushed granite was used to line stream beds to afford better visibility. The Coeur d'Alene were skilled fishermen, using angling, gaffing, spearing, and netting techniques to catch trout, whitefish, and salmon (Palmer 1998:316). Traps, including screens, cylindrical traps, trap doors, large salmon traps, and weirs were also employed. While many fishing stations were near Lake Coeur d'Alene, along the Saint Joe River, and on Hangman Creek, the Coeur d'Alene would travel to Spokane Falls and parts of Spokane River for salmon. Others bought dried salmon from the Spokane.

Sprague (2005:41) notes that the Coeur d'Alene had the greatest variety of water craft of any Plateau group. Ethnographic accounts recognized several types of bark-covered canoes, including the flat keel sturgeon nose, curved keel sturgeon nose, and the Kalispel variant of the sturgeon-nose; the Kutenai "Eastern" type elk hide canoe; dugout canoe; tule rafts; and bull boats. Water craft were used for basic transportation, fishing, and hunting. Canoes were used as a base of operation when collecting the water potato (*Sagittaria latifolia*), which grows in soft mud underwater. Canoes were used in fun pastimes, such as canoe racing and tipping, which in turn strengthened "canoe fighting" (warfare) skills (Sprague 2005:52). Emphasizing the importance of the canoe in the Coeur d'Alene lifeway is its use in death, pounded on to announce a death, much like a church bell; fragments of canoes were used as burial markers; and the canoe makes an appearance in mythology, most notable is the star constellation called "the canoe" (Sprague 2005:53); and religion.

In the winter, the Spokane used snowshoes, toboggan, and frozen animal hides to transport heavy loads. The introduction of the horse in the mid-eighteenth century greatly increased their mobility and changed their socioeconomic patterns. Now they were able to travel greater distances and carry heavier loads, as well as having contact with remote Native American cultures.

REGIONAL HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Contact with peoples on the west coast of the continent was well established by the end of the eighteenth century by British, Spanish, and Russian trading vessels that made regular visits to the coastline. These trading expeditions began the first contact between aboriginal groups and outside cultures. Written historic accounts of the area, though, really begin when Lewis and Clark journeyed through the region in 1805.

In 1809, Oregon Territory saw an influx of trappers and fur traders, beginning with the Canadian owned North West Company as they made their way into the region and built Spokane House in 1810, located near the confluence of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek. Spokane House became the first permanent European settlement in the State of Washington (McCart and McCart 2000:213). For a time, Spokane House thrived as both a trading center and a gathering place for fur traders. Despite its successes, Spokane House was abandoned in 1816. By that time, trading routes had shifted largely to the Columbia River, leaving the Spokane house no longer logistically or economically important (Meinig 1968). In 1825, the Hudson Bay Company closed Spokane House and moved its local operations north to Fort Colville at Kettle Falls.

Subsequent to the opening of the Oregon Trail in 1840, Euroamerican settlers flooded the area, bringing trade, religion, and disease into Native-occupied areas. In 1846, the United States took control of the Oregon territory in the Oregon Treaty. With increasing population, economic, and political pressures of emigrants and the Whitman massacre, the Territory of Oregon (Oregon Territory) was officially established in 1848. By 1850, nearly 12,000 emigrants had passed through the Plateau region along the Oregon Trail (Beckham 1998; Walker and Sprague 1998). With the establishment of the Oregon Territory in 1848 and Washington Territory in 1853, federal involvement proliferated. Treaties between Native tribes and the new state and federal governments were soon underway.

Washington Governor Isaac Stevens, also appointed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs by President Pierce, worked jointly with Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, to negotiate a series of treaties between 1854 and 1855. These treaties were difficult to maintain in light of the Chinook jargon used in negotiations, rapid influx of miners following the several “rushes,” and settlers who were eager for property. Almost immediately after signing the Walla Walla Council Treaty of 1855, gold was discovered on several promised reservations in the Plateau, and miners began to confiscate the mineral-rich lands. The introduction of disease, treaty violations, and other stresses introduced by the new settlers caused mistrust and eventually, warfare. Several battles took place in the area between 1855 and 1858 during the Plateau Indian War.

Between 1853 and 1854 Lieutenant Mullan, who volunteered for the Northern Survey under Washington’s Governor Isaac I. Stevens, passed through the Scabland area surveying land for an ideal military road. Mullan was aided by Indian guides in the exploration of over 3,000 square mi (5,000 square km)—from the headwaters of the Missouri River, through the Rocky and Bitterroot

mountains, and into southern Washington state (Mullan 1909:12a-14a). The 6,000 mi (10,000 km) oceanic ride around Cape Horn to the Pacific Ocean and the 2,000 mi (3,335 km) wagon route from the Midwest to Oregon state were secondary options over the newly proposed wagon and rail route. With the aide of the War Department's Corps of Topographical Engineers and Office of Exploration and Surveys, and the Interior Department's Pacific Wagon Road Office, funding of road construction began.

With the establishment of the Oregon Territory, federal involvement proliferated. Treaties between Indian tribes and the new state and federal governments were soon underway, but were difficult to maintain in light of the rapid influx of miners following the several "rushes" and settlers who were eager for property. The introduction of disease and other stresses introduced by the new settlers caused mistrust and, eventually, warfare. Several battles took place in the Oregon Territory between 1855 and 1858.

During this period of unrest, efforts were made to limit the incursion of emigrants and others into Indian territories. Prohibition of settlement was strictly maintained, and General Wool pointed out "the army cannot furnish guards to farm houses dotted among hostile tribes" (Meinig 1968:165). The settlement prohibition was only a temporary solution to an inevitability. People settled and volunteer militias attacked indiscriminately and fueled the fire under uncertain relations.

The unrest continued to culminate, leading to several battles throughout the region. The Steptoe Battlefield Site, located in Rosalia (approximately 45 mi [75 km]) southeast of the Project Area, and 3.0 mi (4.8 km) south of Steptoe Butte. Many historical accounts have been published telling various views of the event including those of Lieutenant John Mullan and Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe (United States War Department [USWD] 1859), Edith Erickson (1985), and James Estes (1974).

On May 8, 1858 Colonel Steptoe departed from Fort Walla Walla with the intention of going to Fort Colville. When the party reached the Palouse River, they were warned by members of the Spokane Tribe that they were not welcome and that any attempt to pass through the Spokane country would be resisted. On May 15, his command camped near present-day Rosalia, and reached present-day Four Lakes the following day. It was noted that the Indians were congregating in ever larger numbers and word was sent to Steptoe that the party must not advance further or the company would be attacked. Steptoe began the return journey toward Walla Walla early on the morning of May 17. As daylight broke, it became apparent that greater than 1,000 Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Palouse, and Yakima warriors were surrounding the soldiers.

Steptoe's party continued to move south, but as it strung out, harassment by the Indians increased. The mayhem turned to a moving fire fight that was sometimes reduced to hand to hand combat with the flank of the company taking the brunt of the punishment. Before noon, the first soldier was killed and at about noon the first officer, Lieutenant Gaston, was killed. Within a half hour, Captain Taylor was mortally wounded. Soon thereafter, Steptoe and his command took control

of the hilltop on which the memorial is placed in Rosalia overlooking Ingossomen Creek (Pine Creek). The troops laid out a defensive circle and were able to maintain their position until nightfall. After nightfall, four men and the two howitzers were buried. Steptoe and his men abandoned their supplies and pack animals on the hilltop and stealthily slipped away. They moved at a very quick pace and arrived at the Snake River (about 90 mi [150 km] south) at about 10:00 PM on the night of May 18. Totaled, five men were killed, two mortally wounded, thirteen slightly or severely wounded, and one missing (USWD 1859:62-63). At least nine Indians were killed and an unknown number wounded.

Later that summer, Colonel George Wright led the Ninth Infantry (approximately 570 men) and 30 Nez Perce scouts along the route that Steptoe had followed to punish those involved in the killing of U.S. soldiers at the Battle of Steptoe (Mullan 1909:12a-14a). On August 31, 1858, they camped at Basset Spring, approximately halfway between the towns of present-day Medical Lake and Cheney (Stimson 1999:16; Trafzer and Scheuerman 1986). The next morning, the men awoke to spot the hills 2.0 mi (3.2 km) to the north dotted with Indians. Wright deployed his men, and initiated the Battle of Four Lakes. It was a bloody contest, with the Spokane and their allies being introduced to the minnié balls and long-range rifles, foes they were not prepared to meet (Ruby and Brown 1970).

The Spokane fled to the Spokane River where they nursed their wounded. After a three-day respite, Colonel Wright and his men pursued the Spokane and allied forces, meeting up with them on the Spokane Plains. As Wright's men entered the Plains on September 5 the Indians used the distraction of grass fires (on land now occupied by Fairchild Air Force Base) to get closer to the soldiers (Stimson 1999:16; Trafzer and Scheuerman 1986). Wright saw the ruse, and ordered his men to attack through the flames. Ruby and Brown (1970:133) note that the battle covered 25 mi (41.7 km) of "hills, ravines, coulees, woods, rocks, bare ground." The battle lasted one day and like the Battle of Four Lakes, the Spokane and their allies left behind the detritus of battle, with the bodies of the wounded and dead having been carried away, leaving Wright no idea to their casualties (Ruby and Brown 1970).

After the battles, Wright told Spokane Garry that the Indians needed to "...put your faith in me and trust to my mercy," this, of course, after delivering up their arms, women, and children. If not, the tribe would be "exterminated" (Stimson 1999:16). While Spokane Garry took this to his people, Wright continued east toward Coeur d'Alene territory. Near the Idaho border the men came across about 800 horses (considered both wealth and war machines to the Indians). The events of what happened next differ, but culminate in the destruction of horses and property, known as the Spokane Horse Massacre.

Some sources report that the army captured Indian horses after engaging the herders in a fire fight (Trafzer and Scheuerman 1986:89), while other sources note that the horses were being led by old women and children who fled at the sight of the army (Brown 1961:252). The horses, belonging to Palouse Indians, were corralled while soldiers set fire to wheat fields and lodges filled with stored

wheat and oats belonging to the Coeur d'Alene. On September 9, 1858, the slaughter of the horses began. The exact destruction is unknown. Of the lodges and food, Colonel Wright stated "many barns filled with wheat and oats, also several fields of grain with numerous caches of vegetables, dried berries and kamas, all destroyed or used by the troops" (USWD 1859:56). The estimate of horses killed ranges between 590 and 1,000 mares and colts.

The Spokane Horse Massacre (or Horse Slaughter Camp) site has an ambiguous location. Sources note that for some years after the massacre, the site of the Spokane Horse Massacre was marked by the presence of mounds of bleached horse bones (Brown 1961:258; Ruby and Brown 1970:137). GLO Cadastral surveys of this area took place in the 1870s; however, there is no specific mention of this area in the surveyors' notes regarding any evidence of the Spokane Horse Massacre. In 1965 a monument marked the location of the site less than 1.0 mi (1.6 km) west of the Washington/Idaho border along the southern banks of the Spokane River. The monument has since been relocated to a position approximately 1.0 mi (1.6 km) east (Larsen and Axton 2001b:6).

Following the Spokane Horse Massacre, the army headed east, leaving a band of destruction in their wake. The slaughter of horses and destruction of homes and fields was too much for the Coeur d'Alene, and they entered into a treaty with Wright on September 17, 1858. A week later, Wright held council with the Pend Oreilles, Kalispel, Colville, Palouse, Columbia, and San Poil at a pre-arranged location on Latah Creek, near present-day Waverly, looking for surrender terms, or a reprisal to Steptoe's defeat (Frey 2001:85). Wright was holding Owhi captive and used him to lure Qualchan into the camp. Upon his arrival to the camp, Qualchan was hung along with six others. Owhi was killed when he tried to escape a few days later (Beckham 1998; Patton 1979). This same day (September 24, 1858) the Spokane surrendered. These unfortunate turns brought about a new life for the Native American tribes of Washington—the reservation.

Major smallpox epidemics in 1846 and between 1852-1853 severely impacted the Spokane population. In 1881, the Spokane Reservation was established in a greatly reduced area of their traditional lands. A decrease in land meant a decrease in food resources. The installation of dams beginning in 1911 at Little Falls prevented salmon, a major food source, from coming upstream. Non-Native American settlement, disease, and other factors, have taken a toll on the Spokane population, and it was not until the mid-1920s that the population began to see a growth.

The Executive Order of 1873, signed by President Ulysses S. Grant, began a series of land relinquishments by the Coeur d'Alene. Reservation boundaries were delineated as 590,000 acres. Congress enacted an 1891 act further reducing sovereign lands to 400,000 acres. In 1894 the federal government reimbursed the Coeur d'Alene Tribe \$15,000 for a one-mile strip of land east of Lake Coeur d'Alene, where squatters had formed the town of Harrison. In 1910, the Dawes Act, or General Allotment Act, of 1887 finally took hold in northern Idaho, reducing land ownership to some 104,000 acres. In 1908 and 1911, the Coeur d'Alene residents of southern Lake Coeur d'Alene

were evicted, and the \$11,000 compensation was used by the state to develop Heyburn State Park. Currently 70,000 acres are owned by the Tribe and Tribal members within a reservation boundary of some 345,000 acres of sovereign land inclusive of the town centers of Benewah, DeSmet, Plummer, Sanders, Tensed, and Worley (Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2016).

Spokane Valley

The Spokane Valley Chamber of Commerce was established in 1921, tentatively uniting the unincorporated townships of Austin, Chester, Dishman, East Trent, Evergreen, Greenacres, Irwin, Opportunity, Trent, Trentwood, Orchard Park, Velox, Verdale, and Yardley. Apple farming was the primary industry of the region in early years. Competition from the Wenatchee and Yakima valleys, coupled with disease and adverse weather conditions would cause many local farmers to seek other opportunities, and by 1955 the apple industry in Spokane Valley had died. Apple production was replaced by timber-focused industries, such as wooden matches and paper. Residents of the valley resisted incorporation until 2002, when voters finally approved, by a margin of 51.3 percent to 48.7 percent (Kershner 2012).

Project Area

The 1878 General Land Office (GLO) survey plat of Township 24 North, Range 44 East depicts two roads, running north/south, and several trails cutting across the landscape. One of these roads is shown to be near the Project Area, roughly following the current alignment of the Dishman Mica Road, running through the center of Section 04 (McMicken 1878a). The GLO survey plat for Township 25 North, Range 44 East depicts several roads traversing across the region, both north and south of the Spokane River. Roads are shown near the Project Area, roughly following the current alignments of the Dishman Mica Road and WA-27. No built environments are depicted within the Project Area (McMicken 1878b).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company railroad line running west of the Project Area, along the current alignment of the Union Pacific Railroad. An unnamed road runs parallel to the railroad, roughly following the modern alignment of Dishman Mica Road. Two structures are shown west of these roads, in the southwest corner of the Project Area. No other built environment are depicted in or near the Project Area. The 1949 Greenacres map shows E. Thorpe Road in its current alignment, south of the Project Area. No other changes are depicted from the previous map within the Project Area.

The Spokane County Assessor's SCOUT parcel explorer identifies that the golf course, club house, storage garage, and associated paving, located in the southwest portion of the Project Area, were constructed in 1988. A residential shed was added in 2000. Structures identified in the early USGS topographic maps were likely removed at this time. The golf course closed in 2012.

PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Traditional Cultural Places (TCP) are important for the “role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs and practices” as stated in the *National Register Bulletin 38* (U.S. Department of the Interior 1990). Although these properties can be difficult to identify and evaluate, an initial search of pertinent publications can be helpful toward identifying the types of properties that may be expected. The *National Register Bulletin 38* goes on to state that “examples of properties possessing such significance include:

- a location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
- a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
- an urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
- a location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
- a location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.”

The Project Area falls within lands traditionally occupied by the Upper Spokane Indians and the Coeur d’Alene Indians (Palmer 1998; Ray 1936; Ross 1998). Three bands of Spokane lived in eastern Washington—Lower Spokane, with a principal settlement near Little Falls; Middle Spokane, occupying Latah (Hangman) Creek; and Upper Spokane, who lived along the Little Spokane River and upriver from the junction of Latah Creek. Ross (1998:271) notes that the Middle and Upper Spokane considered themselves “all one people.” There were also three divisions of Coeur d’Alene—the Spokane River-Coeur d’Alene Lake Division, Coeur d’Alene River Division, and Saint Joe River Division (Palmer 1998).

Verne Ray (1936) records several camps, villages, and settlements near the Project Area. The small Upper Spokane winter camp of *sqami’n* was located along the north side of the Spokane River, 6.3 mi (10.1 km) north of the Project Area (Ray 1936:136). The fall and winter Upper Spokane village of *simina’tculks* (“place where many crows are found”) was located on the north side of the Spokane River, near the neighborhood of Hillyard, [7.0] mi (11.3 km) north of the Project Area. The village was an important location for fishing, hunting, and grazing (Ray 1936:136). The Coeur d’Alene camp of *mu’lc* (“cottonwood”) was located at the southern end of Liberty Lake, near a swamp. The camp was recorded to be home to about 30 people (Ray 1936:132) and lies 7.6 mi (12.3 km) east of the Project Area. The important Upper Spokane fishing and hunting village of *qu’yu* (“place where the Oregon grape [*Berberis aquifolium*] grows”) was situated along Latah Creek, 8.5 mi (13.6 km) west of the Project Area. Both salmon and trout were taken from the creek, and abundant deer,

antelope, and beaver were accessible in the surrounding lands (Ray 1936:136). A relatively small Coeur d'Alene camp, *tcana 'kwaqan* ("two inlets at an angle") was home to two families, located about 2.0 mi (3.2 km) south of Liberty Lake (Ray 1936:133) and 8.5 mi (13.7km) east of the Project Area. Situated on both sides of Spokane River, at the falls, *sqlaxa'tk*" (referring to the falls) was a large Upper Spokane permanent village located on both sides of the river, situated 8.6 mi (13.9 km) west of the Project Area. The location was used for spear and basket trapping fishing (Ray 1936:136). The Upper Spokane camp of *tcətsi'uytsu m* ("place where many woodpeckers are found") was located along Latah Creek, 9.5 mi (15.3 km) southwest of the Project Area, and traditionally as a location for large deer drives (Ray 1936:137).

Numerous collections of published legends were consulted to identify points of mythological significance near the Project Area. These include publications by Franz Boas (1917), Ella Clark (1969), Richard Erdoes and Alfonso Ortiz (1984), Verne Ray (1933), M. Terry Thompson and Steven Egesdal (2008), and Deward Walker (1982). While no legends were found relating specifically to the Project Area, references to the Spokane River were recorded.

Clark (1969:116-117) relates *The Origin of the Spokane River*. It is said that the Spokane lived in terror of a huge monster that consumed all the fish and wildlife, was so strong as to uproot large trees with a single swipe of his hand, and no hunter could kill him. A Spokane girl was collecting berries near the location where the Spokane River now spills into the Columbia River. She came upon the monster sleeping on a hillside. She ran to her village and soon the people had the sleeping monster tied up and were beating him. The monster awoke angry, broke through his bindings, and ran eastward toward Lake Coeur d'Alene. As he did, he cut a deep channel and when he reached the lake the water rushed through this channel and into the Columbia River.

PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

Pre-field research included the review of known archaeological resources within a 1.0-mi (1.6-km) radius of the Project Area as inventoried at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) in Olympia, Washington. This review was completed using DAHP's secure electronic database known as the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Data (WISAARD). This database includes recorded archaeological resources, historic property inventories (HPIs), National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) properties, identified cemeteries, and previously conducted cultural resource surveys found throughout the state.

Plateau also conducted cartographic analysis of landform, topography, proximity to water using topographic maps, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) online soil survey. Secondary historic resources, on file at the DAHP and the Plateau office in Pullman, were consulted

to identify other potential historic resources. In addition, available survey and overview reports and ethnographic accounts of the region were consulted. This background review allows for the identification of previously recorded historic and archaeological resources within or near the Project Area.

Previous Archaeological Research

A review of previously recorded cultural resources and archaeological surveys was completed through the WISAARD on March 7, 2018. The review covered all or portions of Sections 03, 04, and 05 of Township 24 North, Range 44 East; and Sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of Township 25 North, Range 44 East. This review revealed no cultural resources within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area. The closest cultural resource is 45SP240, located approximately 4.0 mi (6.4 km) north of the Project Area, along the south bank of the Spokane River. Site 45SP240, a precontact cairn, is constructed with a series of large boulders (Wyss 1989).

Two cemeteries are recorded within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area. The Chester Community Cemetery (45SP586), is located off of E. 44 Avenue and E. Sands Road. It is 6.4 acres in size and was established in 1908. It is located 0.1 mi west of the Project Area. The South Pines Cemetery (45SP641), located 0.5 mi northeast of the Project Area, at 13126 E. 32nd Avenue, was officially established in 2001, and is still active (DAHP 2018a).

There have been two previously conducted cultural resource surveys within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area. The cultural resource survey for the Dishman-Mica Road project, between 40th Avenue and Mohawk Drive was carried out in 1999. The survey covered a 1.6 mi portion of Dishman Mica Road, including a portion adjacent to the current Project Area. The survey resulted in no newly discovered cultural resources (Axton et al. 1999). The cultural resource survey for the Sun Acres Pump Station project was carried out in 2015, 0.5 mi northwest of the Project Area. The survey covered a 10.0-acre area, and resulted in no newly discovered cultural resources (Corley 2015).

Two HPIs have been recorded within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area. Property 163655, located at 12705 E. Apache Pass Road, is a single family house dating to 1964. The property lies 0.8 mi (1.3 km) southeast of the Project Area. No determination has been made regarding the property's eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. Property 193075, located 0.9 mi (1.4 km) northwest of the Project Area, at 10817 E. 32nd Avenue, is a 1945 single family house. No determination has been made regarding the property's eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP (DAHP 2018a).

EXPECTED PROPERTIES

Previous archaeological investigations correlate Native American sites with areas that have relatively flat terrain, well drained soils, close proximity to water, and sweeping vistas. Major rivers, such as the Columbia, provided corridors where animals and people moved across the landscape. It is along these rivers that ethnographers and archaeologists have documented large

village sites. Residence and food procurement was tied to the seasons, with small creeks typically associated with seasonal hunting and plant gathering by relatively small, task-oriented groups of people. Task campsites might manifest themselves as low-to-moderate densities of stone tools which are concentrated in one or more loci, hearths, and middens.

Visits through this area may manifest themselves as isolated finds. Typically an item lost or discarded, an “isolate,” provides important information about the types of areas exploited by past populations but is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The DAHP’s predictive model places the Project Area in areas of “High Risk” and “Very High Risk” for encountering cultural resources, stating that “survey [is] highly advised” for this location (DAHP 2018a).

FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

Survey work was completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, September 29, 1983) and under the supervision of Principal Investigator, David Harder. Plateau archaeologists Adam Sackman and Brandon McIntosh conducted the cultural resource survey over four days in March 2018. The limits of the Project Area were identified using parcel information provided by WCE and referenced using Spokane County’s SCOUT parcel explorer (Spokane County 2018). Survey conditions were variable, with fluctuating cloud cover and scattered showers throughout the three days of survey.

The Project Area includes 100.0 acres of land situated at the former Painted Hills Golf Course. The land, although overgrown, is still recognizable as manicured parkland with non-native plant species throughout. Chester Creek flows through the southeast quadrant of the Project Area. The property lies east of S. Dishman Mica Road, north of E. Thorpe Road, and west of S. Madison Road. Prior to the field visit, a utility locate was requested under ticket #18086709. This locate identified numerous subsurface utilities along Thorpe Road and Madison Road, including electric, fiberoptic, and gas. No utilities were located within the previous golf course.

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted over the entire Project Area (Figure 3). Transects oriented north/south, and spaced at distances no greater than 20 m (65.6 ft). Ground surface visibility was generally fair (approximately 40%), with sparse grasses and low-growing vegetation throughout the majority of the Project Area (Figure 4). Three structures are situated in the southwest of the Project Area, and associated paved parking spaces obstructed surface visibility in this area (Figure 5). A small stand of trees lies in the northwest portion of the Project Area, and surface visibility was reduced (approximately 20%) within this area (Figure 6).

No Native American or historic-era cultural materials or features were observed during the pedestrian survey.

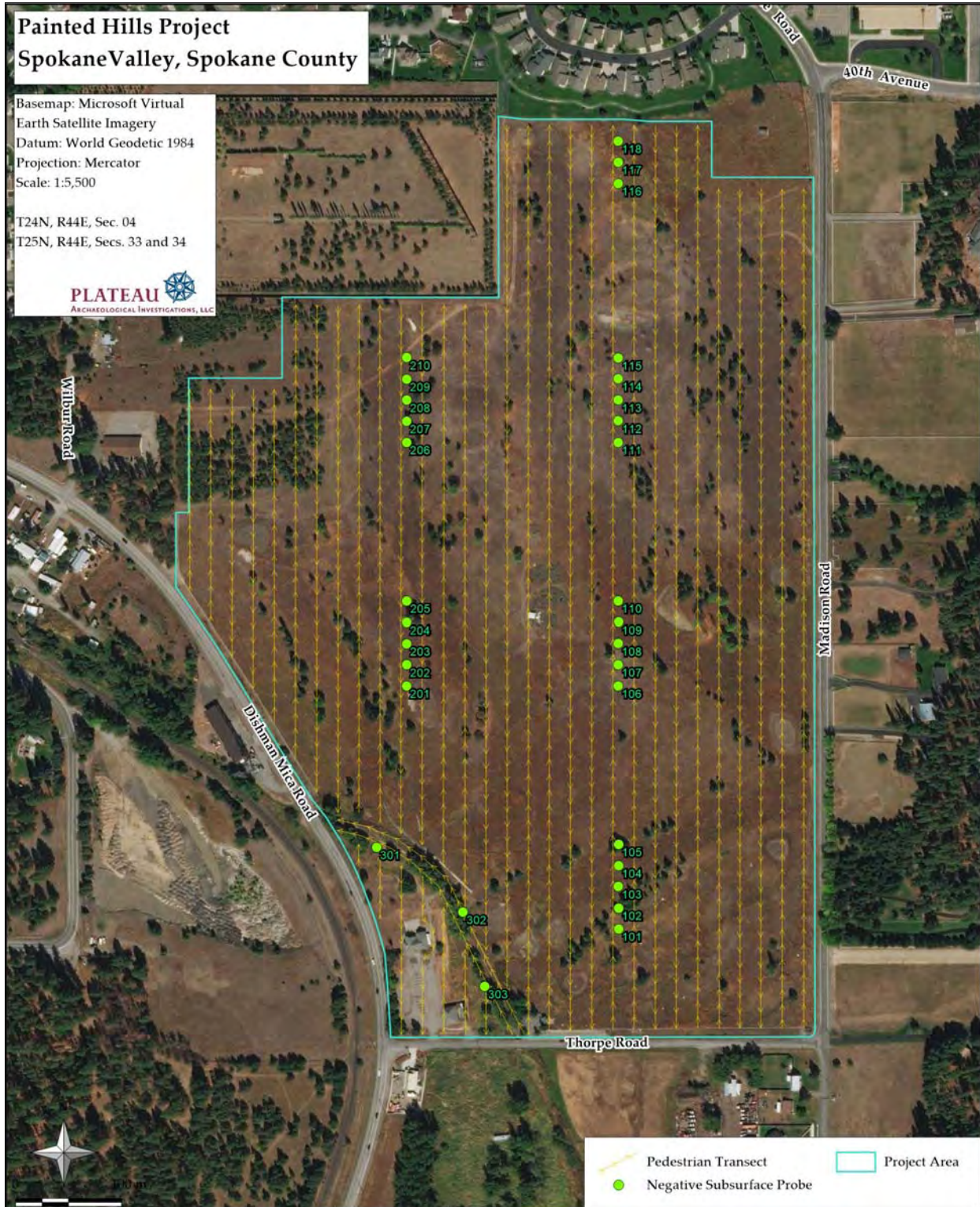


Figure 3. The Project Area and field investigation on an aerial photograph.



Figure 4. Overview of the Project Area. View to the south.



Figure 5. The Craft & Gather Café located in the southwest portion of the Project Area. View to the north.



Figure 6. The tree stand located in the western portion of the Project Area. View to the west.

The archaeologist excavated 31 subsurface shovel probes (SSPs) within the Project Area (Table 1). The SSPs were organized into two strings. The two strings were oriented north/south, with one string located in the eastern half of the Project Area (101-118) and one in the west (201-210). Three additional SSPs were excavated along Chester Creek in opportunistic locations (SSP 301-303). The 31 SSPs ranged in depth from 22-104 cm (8.7-40.9 in), and averaged 79.0 cm (31.1 in). Sediments exposed during subsurface probing were irregular, and generally did not fit those predicted by the NRCS model. This is likely due to extensive landscaping and associated soil turbation during the construction of the Painted Hills Golf Course.

No Native American or historic-era cultural materials or features were observed during excavations.

Table 1. Subsurface Probe Results

SSP	Easting	Northing	Depth (cm)	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material
101	481890	5273372	100	Strat I (0-95 cm), Strat II (95-100 cm)	None
102	481891	5273391	104	Strat I (0-70 cm), Strat II (70-104 cm)	None
103	481890	5273411	60	Strat I (0-35 cm), Strat II (35-60 cm)	None
104	481891	5273431	102	Strat I (0-90 cm), Start II (90-102 cm)	None
105	481891	5273451	50	Strat I (0-45 cm), Start II (45-50 cm)	None
106	481891	5273599	104	Strat I (0-35 cm), Start III (35-104 cm)	None
107	481891	5273619	102	Strat I (0-20 cm), Start III (20-102 cm)	None
108	481891	5273639	100	Strat I (0-35 cm), Start III (35-100 cm)	None
109	481891	5273659	65	Strat I (0-60 cm), Start III (60-65 cm)	None
110	481891	5273679	70	Strat I (0-40 cm), Start III (40-70 cm)	None
111	481892	5273827	40	Strat IV (0-40 cm)	None
112	481892	5273847	48	Strat IV (0-48 cm)	None
113	481892	5273867	51	Strat IV (0-51 cm)	None
114	481892	5273887	48	Strat IV (0-48 cm)	None
115	481892	5273906	33	Strat IV (0-33 cm)	None
116	481893	5274070	63	Strat V (0-63 cm)	None
117	481893	5274089	78	Strat I (0-18 cm), Strat V (18-78 cm)	None
118	481893	5274109	22	Strat II (0-22 cm)	None
201	481692	5273600	110	Strat I (0-110 cm)	None
202	481693	5273620	102	Strat I (0-32 cm), Strat II (32-102 cm)	None
203	481693	5273640	103	Strat I (0-35 cm), Strat II (35-103 cm)	None
204	481693	5273659	100	Strat I (0-40 cm), Strat II (40-100 cm)	None
205	481693	5273679	100	Strat I (0-42 cm), Strat II (42-100 cm)	None
206	481693	5273828	40	Strat VI (0-40 cm)	None
207	481693	5273848	41	Strat VI (0-41 cm)	None
208	481693	5273867	32	Strat VI (0-32 cm)	None
209	481693	5273887	38	Strat VI (0-38 cm)	None
210	481693	5273907	42	Strat VI (0-42 cm)	None
301	481664	5273449	100	Strat VII (0-15 cm), Strat VIII (15-40 cm), Strat I (40-100 cm)	None
302	481745	5273388	80	Strat VII (0-35 cm), Strat I (35-80 cm)	None
303	481765	5273318	83	Strat I (0-83 cm)	None

NAD83, UTM Zone 11

Stratigraphic Unit Descriptions:

Strata I: Very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam

Strata II: Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) gravelly (gravel>80%) loamy sand

Strata III: Dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy gravel (gravel=60%)

Strata IV: Very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy gravel (gravel>80%)

Strata V: Dark yellowish brown(10YR4/6) silty loam (gravel=20%)

Strata VI: Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy gravel (gravel>90%)

Strata VII: Very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam

Strata VIII: 10YR4/4 course Sand

RECOMMENDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Plateau archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey over the entire Project Area, and excavated 28 subsurface probes. Subsurface probes ranged in depth from 22-104 cm (8.7-40.9 in). The pedestrian survey and subsurface investigations for the project resulted in no newly recorded archaeological resources. Plateau recommends that the proposed undertaking will result in **No Historic Properties Affected**, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended prior to, or during, execution of this project.

Given concerns voiced by the Spokane Tribe of Indians during the permitting process, Plateau recommends all ground disturbing activities be conducted under the guidance of the attached Inadvertent Discover Plan (Appendix A).

Should ground-disturbing activities reveal any cultural materials (e.g., structural remains, Euroamerican artifacts, or Native American artifacts), activity will cease and the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer should be notified immediately. The results and recommendations in this document concern the specified APE. The proponent is advised that the results and recommendations reported herein do not apply to areas of potential effect altered or expanded after the cultural resource survey. A supplementary cultural resource review will be necessary should the APE be altered or changed, as per 36 CFR 800.4.

If ground disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction, then all activity *will* cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance until the State provides notice to proceed. The finding of human skeletal remains *will* be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner *and* local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then they will report that finding to the DAHP who will then take jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

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APPENDIX A:

**Inadvertent Discover Plan
(IDP)**

The Painted Hills Residential Development, Spokane Valley, Washington

Inadvertent Discovery Plan Treatment of Archaeological Materials Discovered During Project Implementation

By:

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April 2018

The Painted Hills Residential Development, Spokane Valley, Washington Inadvertent Discovery Plan and Treatment of Archaeological Materials

Black Realty, Inc. (Black Realty), Whipple Consulting Engineers, Inc. (WCE), and Northwest Renovators, Inc. (NWR) are proceeding with plans for the development of Painted Hills Residential Development—a 100.0-acre site into 300 single family homes, 280 multifamily units, a neighborhood commercial center, and open space. The area of potential effect, (APE) is located east of, and adjacent to S. Dishman Mica Road, north of and adjacent to E. Thorpe Road, and west of and adjacent to S. Madison Road in Spokane Valley (Figure 1).

Black Realty, WCE, and NWR retained Plateau Archaeological Investigations, LLC (Plateau) to complete the cultural resource survey and identify potential impacts to cultural and historical resources. The APE covers 100.0 acres and falls within Section 04 of Township 24 North, Range 44 East; and Sections 33 and 34 of Township 25 North, Range 44 East of the Willamette Meridian (Figure 2). The survey was subsequently reported in *Cultural Resource Survey of the Painted Hills Housing Development, Spokane Valley, Washington* (Sackman and Harder 2018).

Pre-field research consisted of a file review completed through the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) on December 19, 2017. The review covered all or portions of Sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of Township 25 North, Range 44 East. This review revealed no cultural resources, two cemeteries, two previous cultural resource surveys, and two HPIs within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area. This database includes recorded archaeological resources, historic property inventories (HPIs), National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) properties, identified cemeteries, and previously conducted cultural resource surveys found throughout the state of Washington. Additionally, a review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) records, both General Land Office (GLO) online records and land patent information, was completed. Topographic maps and aerial photos were reviewed to identify additional indicators of past land use.

A field investigation of the APE was conducted by Plateau in March of 2018 and included an intensive pedestrian survey and the excavation of 28 subsurface shovel probes. The field investigation identified no new cultural resources within the APE.

Given concerns voiced by the Spokane Tribe of Indians during the permitting process, Plateau recommended that all ground-disturbing activities be conducted under the guidance of this Inadvertent Discover Plan.

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Figure 1. The project location in Spokane Valley.

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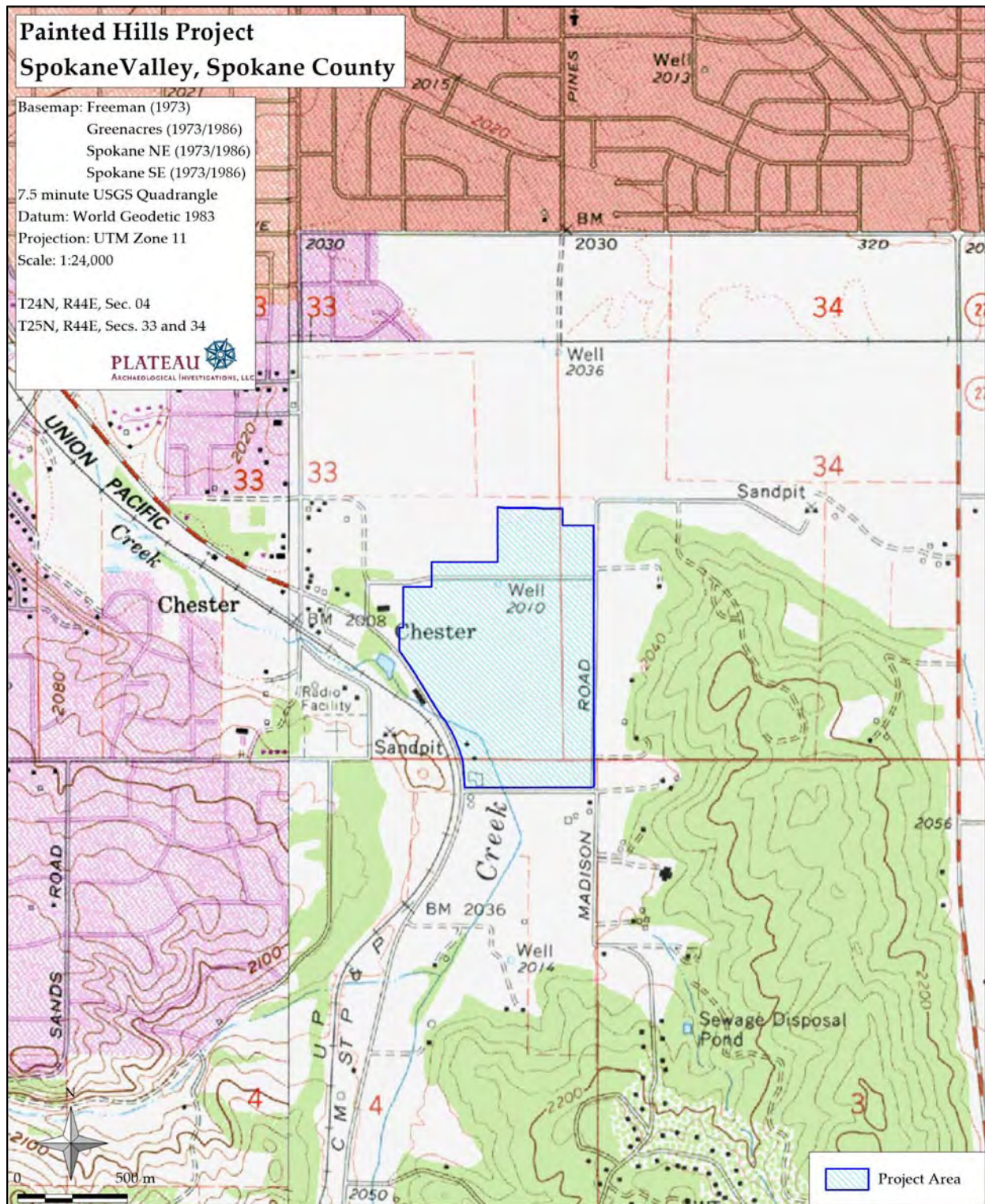


Figure 2. The Project Area on a portion of the Freeman USGS map.

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Laws and Regulations Regarding Archaeological and Cultural Resources

Several laws and regulations, set forth on both federal and state levels, address concerns for burials, rock cairns, archaeological sites, historic structures, and other cultural resources. Those pertinent to this project are The State Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 27.44 of the Regulatory Code of Washington and Chapter 68.60 of the Regulatory Code of Washington.

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requires state agencies to consider the effects of undertakings on historic properties and consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) as appropriate to help identify the APE and the level of effort necessary to comply. This is intended to be done prior to the expenditure of funds or issuance of a license or permit, although it is recognized that some properties may not be identified, recognized, or discovered until the project begins.

Chapter 27.44 of the Regulatory Code of Washington offers protection for Indian burials, cairns, glyptic markings, and historic graves on private and public property. This regulation provides civil and criminal penalties for the intentional disturbance or removal of these types of properties.

Chapter 68.60 of the Regulatory Code of Washington outlines protections for cemeteries, historic graves, and other human remains. This chapter further outlines procedures pertaining to the inadvertent discovery of human remains.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan

Proper application and management of this IDP requires that a professional archaeologist be contacted if ground-disturbing activities reveal potential Native American or historic-era cultural materials or features (Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5). The archaeologist shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for a professional archaeologist as defined at 36CFR61 Appendix A. Construction within 200 ft (60 m) of the discovery will stop, and the area will be secured to protect the find from additional damage. The archaeologist will document the find, prepare a brief written statement, and take photographs of the find for submission to the lead agency and the SHPO at the DAHP. The find will also be reported to the THPO of the Spokane Tribe of Indians. It is the responsibility of the lead agency, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, to contact the affected Tribes. This consultation process will take place even if the pre-contact or historic-era cultural materials appear to have lost their depositional integrity. Work within 200 ft (60 m) of the find will not resume until a plan for management or preservation of the materials has been approved. Following the project, the archaeologist will provide a report detailing the procedures and results of the investigation.

During the investigation, the archaeologist will observe rules of safety and will comply with any safety requirements of the excavation contractor and project engineers. Entry into any excavation will only be done under the direct supervision and approval of the construction foreman (or his or her agent) and verification that entry and exit is safe.

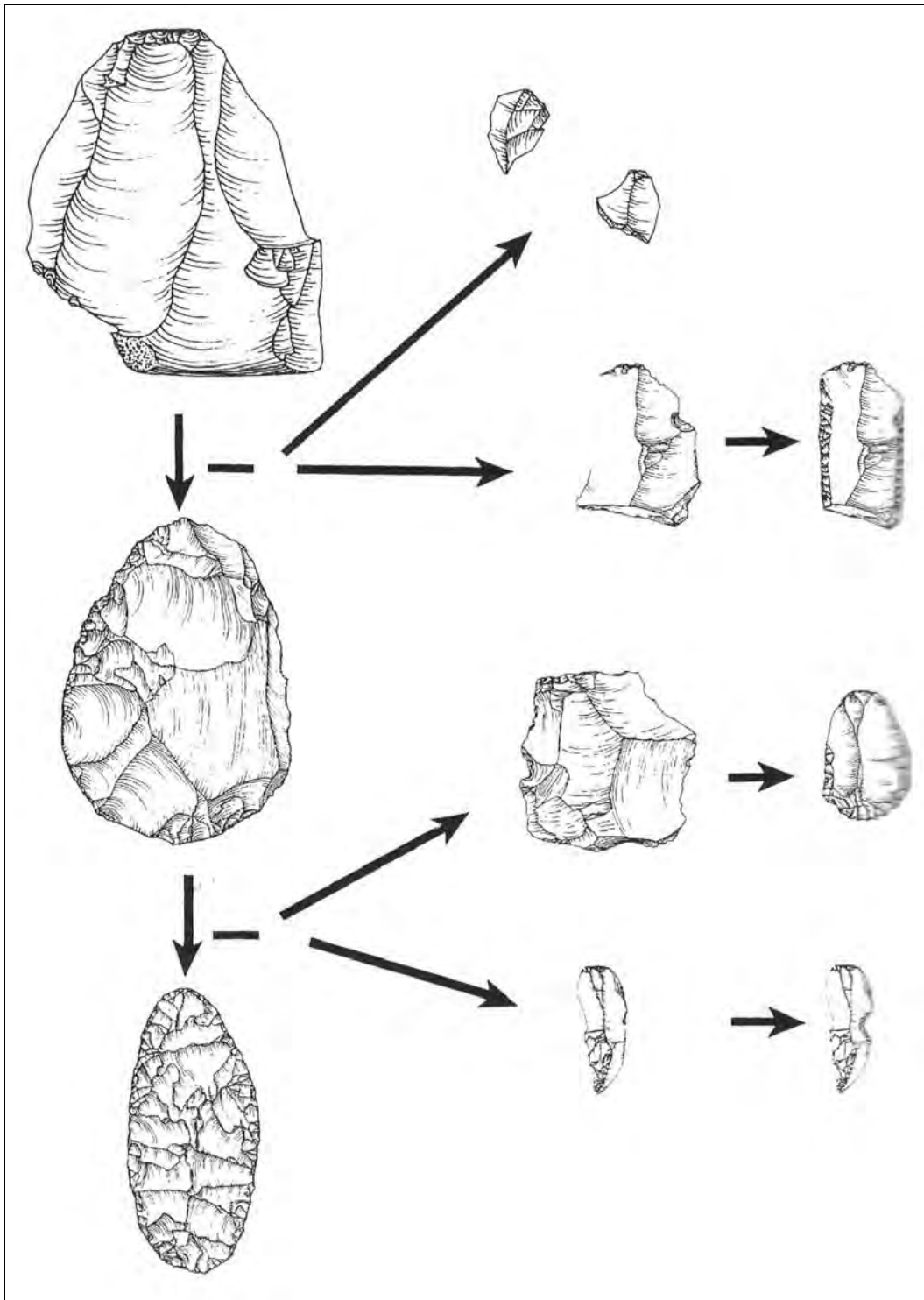


Figure 3. Reduction of a lithic blank to a tool (Andrefsky 1998:158)

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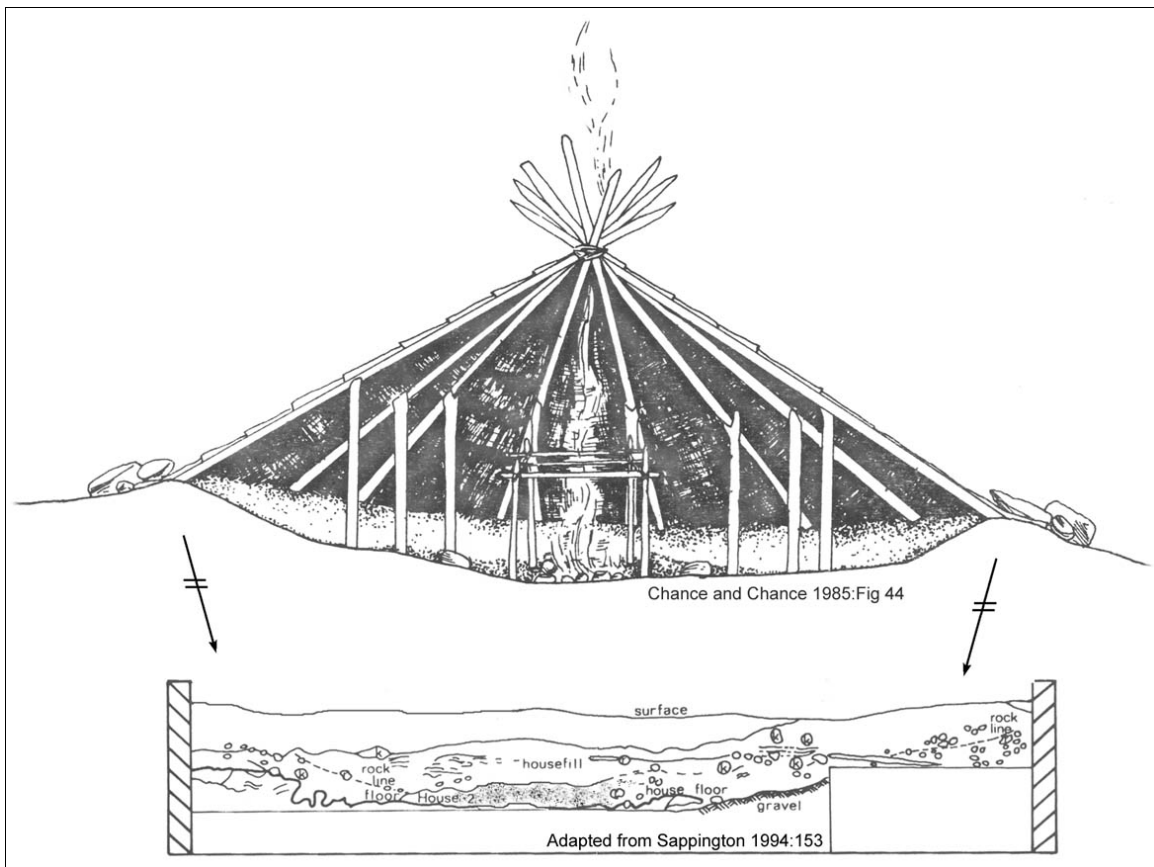


Figure 4. An illustration of a housepit and the resulting archaeological feature (Sappington 1994: 153).

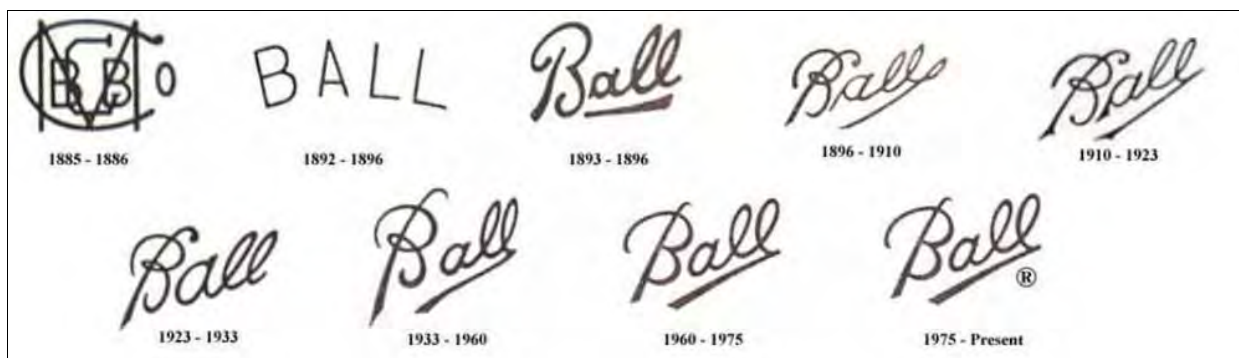


Figure 5. An example of logo changes over time, which can aid in determining the date of historic artifacts.

The Painted Hills Residential Development, Spokane Valley, Washington Inadvertent Discovery Plan and Treatment of Archaeological Materials

Discovery of Human Remains

If a burial, human remains, suspected human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony are encountered during any aspect of this project, operations will cease in accordance with Regulatory Code of Washington 27.44, 68.50, and 68.60. All work within 200 ft (60 m) of the find will cease, the area around the discovery will be secured, and any requirements of the lead agency shall be followed. Work within 200 ft (60 m) of the find will not resume until a plan for management or preservation of the materials has been agreed upon by all parties.

If the lead agency does not explicitly state procedures the Spokane Valley Police Department, the Spokane County Medical Examiner, and the SHPO at the DAHP will be notified in the most expeditious manner possible. The find will also be reported to the THPO of the Spokane Tribe of Indians. Reporting is to be done by the lead agency (DAHP), or a federal or state funding or permitting agency. The find will be treated with dignity. Do not take photographs, contact the press, call 911, or discuss the find with the public in any manner. Cover the find and keep the location secure.

The coroner and law enforcement agency with jurisdiction will evaluate the find to determine whether it is a crime scene or a burial. If human remains are determined to be associated with an archaeological site (burial), and if there is any question of the cultural affiliation of the burial, or whether the burial is prehistoric, the DAHP and any affected tribes will be notified to assist in the determination prior to beginning any extensive excavations.

Protocol to Follow When No Archaeologist is Present

If an archaeologist is not on-site when cultural materials (e.g., pre-contact artifacts and/or features, historic-era artifacts and/or features) are uncovered, the following steps shall be followed:

Suspend work within 200 ft (60 m) of the find.

Take a photo of the artifact(s) or feature(s). Include a common object such as a quarter, a tape measure, a person, or a pickup as a scale to show the size of the find.

Take photos of the location of the find from several angles and distances.

Record a GPS point if possible.

Contact Plateau by telephone to notify us of the find.

Provide an email with photos and any additional information you are able to gather.

Precontact Artifacts Precontact artifacts can include stone, wood, or bone tools. Stone tools are the most common artifact encountered since they do not deteriorate over time.

Precontact Features Precontact features can include fire pits, hearths, burn deposits, ash, rock alignments, rock mounds, and midden deposits.

Historic-Era Artifacts Historic-era artifacts may include various items manufactured from metal, glass, or wood. If an individual identifiable historic artifact is encountered, the above protocol should be followed. "Historic-era artifacts" does not include "recent" items such as chip bags, styrofoam, modern beverage cans and bottles, or other typical roadside debris.

Historic-Era Features Any identifiable remains of buildings, foundations, rock alignments, or rock mounds might be historic-era features.

Human Remains Human remains, suspected human remains, burials, funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony are to be treated in the manner outlined above. **Additionally, Plateau is to be notified by phone immediately.**

The Painted Hills Residential Development, Spokane Valley, Washington
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Emergency Dispatch in Spokane County

Emergency Dispatch	911
Spokane Valley Police Department	509-477-3300
Sheriff, non-emergency	509-477-2240
Spokane County Coroner	509-477-2296
	509-447-0235 (fax)

Spokane Tribe of Indians

Randy Abrahamson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	509-258-4315	509-258-6965 (fax)	randya@spokanetribe.com
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Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

DAHP Reception	360-586-3065	
DAHP fax	360-586-3067	
Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist	360-586-3534	Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov
Rob Whitlam, State Archaeologist	360-586-3080	Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov

Plateau Archaeological Investigations

Main Office/Fax	509-332-3830	
David Harder, Archaeologist	509-336-1525 (cell)	dharder@plateau-crm.com

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