Cultural Resources Inventory for the Gonzaga Family Haven Project, Spokane County, Washington

Submitted to:
Catholic Charities of Eastern Washington

Submitted by:
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This project was implemented by HRA Principal Investigators Ayla Aymond, MS, and Kathryn Burk-Hise, MS, who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for archaeology and architectural history, respectively. This report is intended for the exclusive use of the Client and its representatives. It contains professional conclusions and recommendations concerning the potential for project-related impacts to cultural resources based on the results of HRA's investigation. It should not be considered to constitute project clearance with regard to the treatment of cultural resources or permission to proceed with the project described in lieu of review by the appropriate reviewing or permitting agency. This report should be submitted to the appropriate state and local review agencies for their comments prior to the commencement of the project.

Executive Summary

Catholic Charities of Eastern Washington (Catholic Charities), in cooperation with the Inland Group, is planning the Gonzaga Family Haven housing project (Project) on eight tax parcels (35081.1208, 35081.2002, 35081.2003, 35081.2004, 35081.2101, 35081.2102, 35081.2103, and 35081.2104) at the intersection of E North Foothills Dr. and N Nevada St., in the city of Spokane, Spokane County, Washington, in Section 8 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian. The Project will demolish three buildings and construct a new 72-unit affordable housing development and associated facilities.

The Project will utilize project-based vouchers (PBVs), which are funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and administered by the Spokane Housing Authority. Because the Project involves federal funds, the Project is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). The City of Spokane (City) has assumed Section 106 responsibilities on behalf of HUD.

The Project's area of potential effects (APE) is defined as the construction footprint, encompassing approximately 3.9 acres, which includes all areas subject to subsurface impacts from proposed ground-disturbing activities. Indirect (visual, noise, etc.) effects are not anticipated due to the recent development of the surrounding neighborhood.

This APE includes three extant historic-period architectural resources on subject parcels that will be demolished, all of which are 50 years old or older. These resources were previously recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the City of Spokane's Affordable Housing Program on March 25, 2020. Holly Borth of the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) concurred with these recommendations on March 30, 2020; as such, no architectural survey was required or conducted for the Project.

Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), completed an archival search of archaeological and architectural records, followed by an archaeological field survey to identify resources that meet or have the potential to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP and/or the Washington Heritage Register (WHR), and that may be affected during construction activities associated with the Project.

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian transects and the excavation of six shovel probes. HRA identified no archaeological materials or features. Based on the results of the archaeological resources inventory, HRA recommends no further archaeological or other cultural resources investigations for the project.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Description

Catholic Charities of Eastern Washington (Catholic Charities) contracted Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Gonzaga Family Haven Project (Project). Catholic Charities, in cooperation with the Inland Group, plans to demolish three buildings and construct a new 72-unit affordable housing development and associated facilities at the intersection of E North Foothills Dr. and N Nevada St. in the city of Spokane, Washington (Figure 1-1). Ground disturbance will include clearing, grading, and excavation for building foundations and associated utilities. A diagram of the project design is included as Appendix A.

1.2 Regulatory Context

The Project will utilize project-based vouchers (PBVs), which are funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and administered by the Spokane Housing Authority. Because the Project involves federal funds, the Project is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), which require federal agencies to take into account the effects their projects will have on historic properties. Historic properties are cultural resources that are listed in, or are eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The City of Spokane (City) has assumed Section 106 responsibilities on behalf of HUD.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The Project is located in Spokane, Spokane County, Washington, in Section 8 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian. The Project is situated on several vacant and commercial lots northeast of the intersection of E North Foothills Dr. and N Nevada St. in the Logan neighborhood, approximately 2.25 miles (mi) northeast of downtown Spokane and 0.75 mi northwest of the Spokane River.

The Project's area of potential effects (APE) is defined as the eight tax parcels (35081.1208, 35081.2002, 35081.2003, 35081.2004, 35081.2101, 35081.2102, 35081.2103, and 35081.2104) where project elements are planned, encompassing approximately 3.9 acres, which includes all areas subject to subsurface impacts from proposed ground-disturbing activities. Indirect (visual, noise, etc.) effects are not anticipated due to the recent development of the surrounding neighborhood.

There are three extant historic-period architectural resources on the subject parcels that were recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP by the City's Affordable Housing Program on March 25, 2020. Holly Borth of the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) concurred with this recommendation on March 30, 2020; as such, no architectural survey was required or conducted as part of this project.

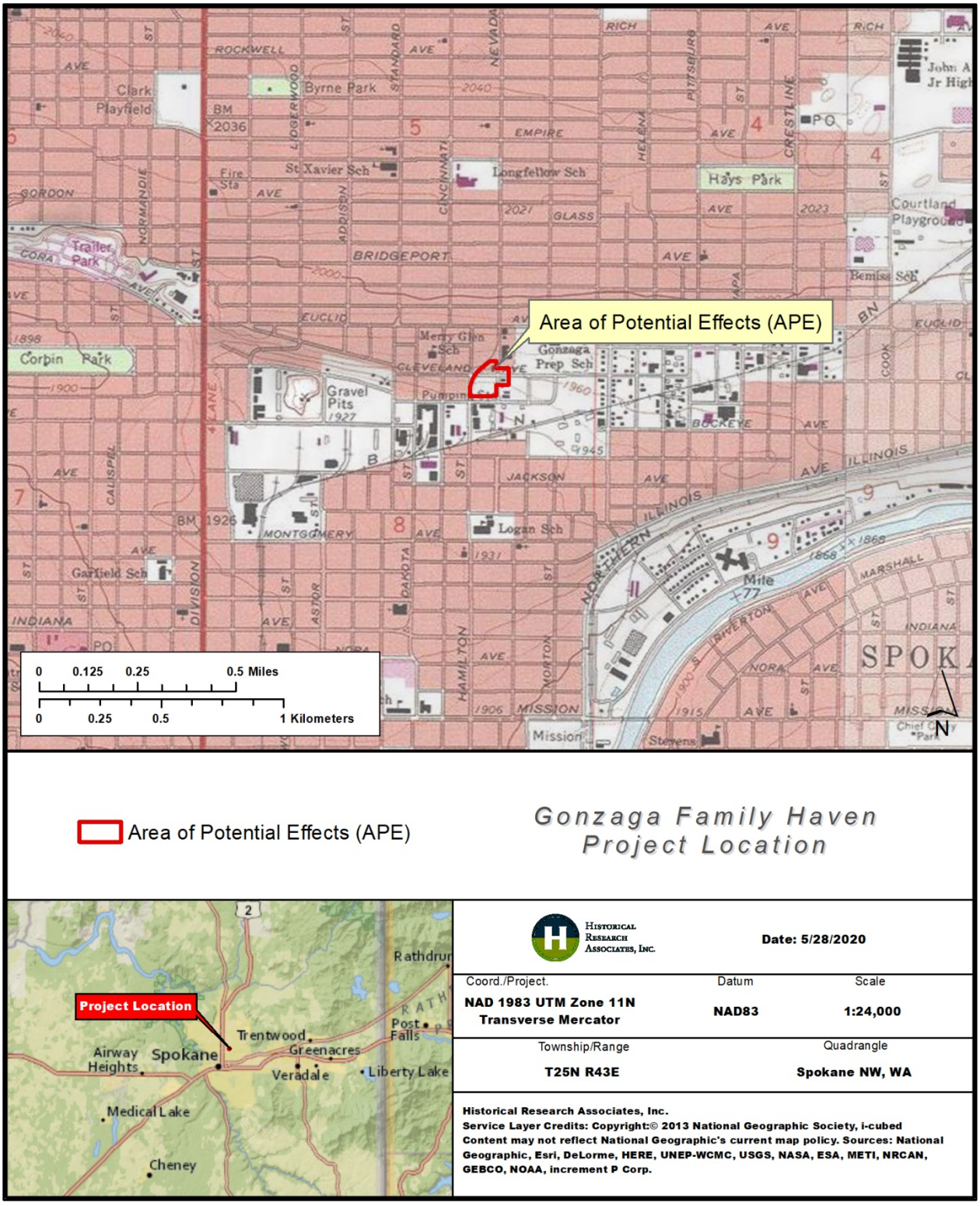

Figure 1-1. Location of the Gonzaga Family Haven Project.

1.4 Agency and Tribal Communication

The City initiated consultation with the Spokane Tribe of Indians (Spokane Tribe) by sending a letter with the project description and design plan and requesting input on any potential cultural resource issues. In a letter dated April 1, 2020, the Spokane Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), Randy Abrahamson, identified the APE as having high potential for encountering cultural resources and/or human remains and requested an archaeological survey. A copy of this communication can be found in Appendix B.

2. Physical Environment and Cultural Context of the Project Vicinity

The following chapter is divided into two sections. The first section includes descriptive information regarding the physical environment of the project vicinity, including a discussion of the changes in climate, geology, soils, vegetation, and wildlife that are relevant to assessing a location's sensitivity for containing cultural resources. The second section contains an overview of the patterns of precontact and historic activity in the project vicinity. This information provides context for site type expectations that are used to inform the fieldwork and for assessing the significance of any resources that may be found.

2.1 Physical Environment

Over time, human land use patterns have changed with and adapted to the dynamic nature of environmental variables, such as topography, geology, climate, and the availability of floral and faunal resources. Examining these key factors is necessary to understanding utilization of the environment by past human populations. The following information gives an overview of the resources potentially available to people occupying, traveling through, or seasonally frequenting the project area.

2.1.1 Geology and Geomorphology

The APE is situated within the Spokane River Valley, approximately 0.75 mi northwest of the river. The wide, relatively flat prairie topography of the river valley at this location is largely the result of repeated glacial processes during the Pleistocene epoch (beginning roughly 2 million years ago). The river valley occurs at the boundary of granite bedrock that makes up the Okanogan Highlands (to the north of the river) and basalt bedrock that dominates the Columbia Basin (to the south of the river). This basalt bedrock was deposited during the Miocene as successive flows of lava covered over 20,000 square mi in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:29).

Beginning approximately 15,000 to 16,000 years ago, the ice dams blocking glacial Lake Missoula, in what is now western Montana, began to float, releasing a wall of water and glacial debris (including rocky inclusions from sands to boulders) up to 2,000 feet (ft) in height. The process was repeated as many as 89 times over the next 2,000 years, and the Spokane River Valley, initially scoured to bedrock in places, received its distinctive gravelly profile. Slightly after the initial series of Missoula floods, glacial activity dammed the Columbia River downstream from the mouth of the Spokane River, backing river (and flood) waters up into the Spokane Valley. Slightly finer alluvial sediments, alternating with coarser, outwash gravels, were laid in the project vicinity in this geological episode, which lasted until approximately 13,200 years before present (B.P.) (Alt and Hyndman 1995:381–389).

The soils of Spokane County are dominated by factors caused by the receding Pleistocene ice sheets. The upland areas are characterized as varying between level landforms and steep slopes, with soils formed in glacial loess (Donaldson and Giese 1968). These soils are ideal for growing grains, such as

wheat and barley. The Channeled Scablands, characterized by channels, plateaus, and buttes, were created by melting glaciers incising loess-covered basalts. About half of the Channeled Scablands have exposed basalt, a thin covering of loess over basalt, or glacial outwash. Channel features include outwash terraces, bars, loess islands, and basins. Plateaus commonly have mounds of loess surrounded by basalt fragments. The soils of the canyons are a mixture of loess and colluvium that form between granite and basalt outcrops. Terraces occur along the Columbia and Spokane Rivers and are commonly composed of alluvial sand and gravel. The scablands, canyons, and terraces are commonly used for rangeland.

The sediments mapped in the APE are entirely classified as Urban land, gravelly substratum, 0–8 percent slopes. Typically found on outwash plains at elevations of 1,660 to 2,110 ft, this soil is rarely used for agricultural purposes (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2020).

2.1.2 Climate and Vegetation

The project APE is located near the transition between the Okanogan Highlands and Columbia Basin physiographic provinces, possessing a combination of the wet, cool maritime and slightly more extreme continental climates. Winters are generally colder than farther west in Washington State, and summers hotter, with an annual precipitation of 17.2 inches (in). Most precipitation in the Spokane Valley falls during warmer seasons; therefore, it either evaporates or is immediately transpired by plants. Snowmelt provides the majority of surface water runoff into regional streams and rivers (Chatters 1998:29; Franklin and Dyrness 1973:6, 38).

The project APE lies within the ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) vegetation zone, which occupies a narrow band along most of the Spokane River within Washington State (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:45). At this elevation, the *Pinus ponderosa* zone begins to transition to the moister, meadowlike associations of the Steppe region to the west and south, consisting mainly of large perennial grasses and broad-leaved forbs (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:211–212). The *Pinus ponderosa* zone also includes grand fir (*Abis grandis*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menzeisii*), western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), and western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), within varying elevations. The climate in this zone is generally characterized by a short growing season and minimal summer precipitation, and *Pinus ponderosa* commonly grows best in coarser sandy soils. Commonly associated grasses and shrubs within the region include snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), mallow ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*), and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentate*); however, none of these plants was observed on site (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:169, 172–173). Most of the landscape in the project vicinity is now developed as part of the greater Spokane urban area. Ruderal vegetation, consisting primarily of grasses and annual forbs, occupies most of the surrounding area that is not currently urbanized.

2.1.3 Faunal Resources

As with vegetation, the mix of physiographic zones surrounding the vicinity of the Project provided habitation for a rich variety of faunal resources utilized by regional occupants, including land mammals, birds, and fish. Ungulate species in the region likely included both mule (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and white-tailed deer (*O. virginianus*), as well as pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*); all three species thrive in transitional forest-steppe environments. Smaller herbivorous mammals in the project vicinity include black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.),

yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* spp.), muskrat (*Ondantra zibethicus*), and beaver (*Castor canadensis*). Small to medium carnivores that may have been of interest to occupants of the area include river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and badger (*Taxidea taxus*). Omnivores near the region's salmon runs include raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*). Ground birds in the steppe-forest transitional zone include sage, sharp-tailed and ruffed grouse (respectively *Centrocercus urophasianus*, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, and *Bonasa umbellus*), and California quail (*Calipepla californica*). Migratory birds and waterfowl are less likely to breed in the Columbia Basin area, but the region is an important wintering area for the Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), American wigeon (*Anas americana*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*), and redhead (*Aythya americana*) (Chatters 1998:38–39, 41).

2.2 Cultural Context

2.2.1 Precontact Period

Cultural chronologies developed for the Plateau include individualized shifts through time that reflect the different impacts from localized environmental and cultural factors in different regions (Ames et al. 1998; Campbell 1985; Hicks et al. 2006; Leonhardy and Rice 1970; Sappington 1994). This cultural historical synthesis draws on established chronological sequences, such as Leonhardy and Rice (1970); Campbell (1985); Chance (1986); Goodale and colleagues (2004); and Rousseau (2004) for the Northwest Plateau. The temporal divisions and period names are based on two recent sequences applicable to the study area, Andrefsky's (2004) Columbia Plateau Cultural Historical Sequence and Pouley's (2010) Revised Kettle Falls Chronology, which contain highly correlated chronological divisions.

Paleo-Indian Period (14,000—8000 B.P.)

The earliest identified occupants of the Plateau are thought to have been highly mobile hunter-fisher-gatherers, migrating between habitation sites throughout the year. Sites containing Paleo-Indian projectile points, including large fluted points or large stemmed points, may be found almost anywhere in the landscape, but site densities are highest near rivers and large permanent lakes. Single occupation sites dating to the Paleo-Indian Period are not known from the vicinity of the study area but may be present, especially on mid-level river terraces (due to channel cutting) and near upland springs or creeks. However, many Paleo-Indian sites may have been obliterated by the severe glacial processes around the end of the Pleistocene (Galm 1994:4.7). Therefore, the small, extant sample of Paleo-Indian sites in the region may be underrepresented.

Perhaps the most well-known Paleo-Indian site in the region is the East Wenatchee Clovis Site (Site 45DO482), located on a high terrace in East Wenatchee, approximately 130 mi west of the APE. Cultural materials recovered during excavations include several Clovis fluted projectile points, other chipped-stone tools, modified mammoth or mastodon bone, and fragments of lithic debitage dating to 11,250 B.P. (Mehringer and Foit 1990).

Artifacts common to this time period include projectile points (shouldered and stemmed to unstemmed lanceolate [Windust] projectile points, later transitioning to leaf-shaped [Cascade] points

[Ames et al. 1998:104; Leonhardy and Rice 1970]), cobble tools, bifaces, utilized flakes, scrapers, gravers, burins, bola stones, lithic cores, hafted bone points, awls, ocher, beads, edgeground cobbles, hammerstones, and wedges. Sites with faunal remains are rare (Ames et al. 1998:103).

Early Archaic/Coyote Period (8000—5000 B.P.)

Most archaeological evidence of Plateau culture is recognized as dating to the Early Archaic/Coyote Period. Subsistence was primarily from foraging, but salmon was also a seasonal food source, especially at favored locations where they were relatively easy to obtain. Pouley (2010) describes a shift from broad spectrum to optimal foraging, resulting from an improved exploitation and understanding of Plateau environments. Pouley asserts that populations utilized resources from most or all environmental zones during a seasonal round. There is no incontrovertible evidence for pithouse structures or other architecture during this era in the study area; however, Pouley provides ample evidence that many pithouses are likely to have eroded away, while others persist on intact but fragile landforms, which may date to this period. Excavations at other sites in the region suggest that habitations tended to be built on the ground surface without any substantial subsurface pit (Connolly 1999).

Early Archaic projectile points are typically leaf-shaped (Cascade) or large corner or side-notched forms (Matson and Coupland 2009:82). Point types reflect widespread mobility or exchange networks. The eruption of Mount Mazama around 7600 B.P. (Zdanowicz et al. 1999) subdivides this period into early and late time frames.

Middle Archaic/Salmon and Eagle Periods (5000—2000 B.P.)

Most researchers characterize the start of the Middle Archaic as an era of cultural change on the Plateau, shifting from foraging to collecting economic systems. Compared to the wide-ranging resource gathering of Early Archaic/Coyote Period, cultures became focused on riverine resources during this time. Middle Archaic people exploited anadromous fish runs, allowing surplus and storage for use during the winter months. Small pithouse villages emerged near resource-rich areas as exemplified by the Hatwai Site (Site 10NP143), located near the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers south-southeast of the APE (Ames et al. 1998). Hopper mortars and pestles found within pithouse sites during this time frame also indicate an increase in root and plant processing (Ames et al. 1998:109). This reduction in mobility may have led to population growth during the Middle Archaic.

Middle Archaic projectile points decrease in size gradually over time and reflect a diversity of stemmed and corner-notched point types. Ames and colleagues (2010) have demonstrated that this diversity is in part due to the contemporaneous use of both atlatl-thrown darts and the bow and arrow.

Late Archaic/Turtle Period (2000—200 B.P.)

The Late Archaic or Turtle Period witnessed the intensification and refinement of local economies by indigenous populations. Pithouse villages became larger and more fixed, and social nucleation occurred. Intensive gathering and food processing sites, such as the root fields at Chewelah (Harrison 2012), were firmly established by this time. The ethnographic pattern of aggregated winter

villages and dispersed spring, summer, and fall task groups became firmly established during the Late Archaic. Toward the end of the Late Archaic/Turtle Period, longhouses and mat lodges came into favor, while pithouses largely phased out of use (Rousseau 2004). In some parts of southern British Columbia, pithouses remained in use into the historic period (Teit 1909).

Stable and more populous villages created population stress, which contributed to the development of social and religious structures to accommodate the need for social hierarchy and leadership roles. Some have suggested a rise in intergroup competition and warfare during the Late Archaic/Turtle Period, indicated by fortified or concealed settlement locations on islands and in tributary canyons (Chatters 2004:69). One of the best examples of this is the fortified site near the confluence of the Similkameen and Okanogan Rivers to the northwest of the study area called "heaped up stone place" (***Sali'lx***) (Thomson 2013).

It has long been thought that the bow and arrow was first introduced during the Late Archaic and was still used along with the atlatl until about 1000 B.P. (Rousseau 2004:17) when the atlatl was replaced (Andrefsky 2004:32). Ames and colleagues' (2010) analysis supports the waning of atlatl use during the Late Archaic, but they find a few dart points still in use to the end of this period. As such, the projectile points in collections from the Late Archaic Period represent a mixture of atlatl dart and arrow-accommodating forms and are generally small to medium sized corner or side-notched varieties.

Projectile points are similar to those noted in the Middle Archaic, with leaf-shaped forms still found. However, more common are triangular eared or side-notched forms and diamond shaped blades with contracting stems. Like the Middle Archaic, larger projectile points were replaced by smaller corner and basal notched points during this period (Ames et al. 1998:112). Other cultural materials and features common to Late Archaic sites are net weights, large midden features with diverse faunal assemblages, extensive hearth features, and increasing numbers of storage-related features (e.g., subsurface and raised pits).

2.2.2 Ethnography and Ethnohistory

Based on oral history and ethnographic accounts, the Ethnographic Period is generally regarded as the transition from the late precontact period to the approximate point in time when Native Americans were sent to reservations. The project area is most closely associated with the traditional lands of the Spokane Tribe of Indians, speakers of an Interior Salishan language, various dialects of which are spoken by the neighboring Kalispel, Pend d'Oreille, and Flathead peoples. The Spokane's territory centered on the Spokane River, extending eastward from its mouth at the Columbia River to the Idaho border, and from the Okanogan Highlands and Colville River in the north, to beyond Rock Lake in the south. The Spokane are composed of three ethnographic bands: the Lower Spokane, whose territory centered around a principal settlement near Little Falls; the Middle Spokane, who centered around Hangman Creek; and the Upper Spokane, who lived upstream of Hangman Creek, and on the Little Spokane River. The principal Middle Spokane village was a year-round encampment where Hangman Creek joins the Spokane River, on the west end of present-day Spokane and opposite the current APE (Ross 1998). The Middle and Upper Spokane considered themselves "all one people," distinct from the Lower Spokane (Elmendorf 1936).

As was the case in several parts of eastern Washington, "bands" were a flexible arrangement, consisting either of groups of villages or simply a group of individuals with no larger claim to

"ethnic" identity, which makes the designation of traditional territories difficult (Ray 1939). "Ethnic" groups recognized some territorial boundaries but appear to have shared certain lands and resource-areas with neighboring tribes. For example, the Spokane overlapped with the Coeur d'Alene, a neighboring group to the east, across the present-day Idaho border. Ethnographies note that the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene shared fishing areas and grounds in which they dug bitterroot (Teit 1930:83–84).

Like other Plateau peoples, the Spokane practiced an annual subsistence round. Seasonal subsistence activities included hunting, fishing, gathering and processing foodstuffs for storage. People congregated in larger, semi-permanent settlements through the winter months, typically along the lakes and rivers throughout the region. The Spokane practiced a division of labor, with men and women responsible for specific and various subsistence-related tasks and activities (Chalfant 1974; Ross 1991, 1998).

Several ethnographic villages are known to have existed along the Spokane River near the project APE. Both banks of the Spokane River around the Falls (approximately 1.8 mi southwest of the APE), for example, were occupied in a large, permanent village (Ray 1936; Ross 1991). Several ethnographic fishing locations have also been documented in the project vicinity, one of which is located approximately 2.6 mi west APE, where the T. J. Meenach Bridge crosses the Spokane River. "sn-q- i-yox -tn" ("where salmon are trapped") is a relatively wide, shallow section of the river where salmon were taken by weir/trap during the aboriginal and into the historic period (Ross 1991:App B:11). Ross (1991:App B:11) states that there is no specific ethnographic information concerning the type of fishing technology.

Prior to direct contact with Euroamericans, the Spokane population was estimated to be approximately 3,000 people, spread across the three bands (Boyd 1984). As happened to many Plateau tribes, a myriad of epidemics over a 100-year period, including smallpox and measles, killed roughly two-thirds of the people. The Spokane lost whole bands of people to smallpox alone (Teit 1930:315). Such devastating events must have held serious repercussions on a variety of cultural practices, including basic social organization, subsistence practices, and religious beliefs (Ross 1998).

2.2.3 Post-Contact History

In the early 1800s, Euroamerican fur traders began entering the interior northwest, eventually establishing outposts such as the Spokane House and Fort Spokane, both located near the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers, north of the APE (Miller and Fossen 1978; Ross 1904). The economic draw of the fur trade resulted in increased homesteading and agricultural development, as well as an increased military presence in the area (Hicks et al. 2006; Peltier 1983).

In 1858, tensions between Euroamerican settlers and Native Americans increased in the region due to many factors, but particularly because of smallpox outbreaks and the presence of miners on reservation lands. A series of violent confrontations led to significant casualties on both sides of the conflict, culminating near Four Lakes (west of Spokane and approximately 12 mi west-southwest of the APE) in what became known as the Battle of Spokane Plains, one of a larger series of conflicts taking place throughout the Plateau at the time. A series of skirmishes between U.S. Army troops under the command of Colonel George Wright and warriors from the Spokane, Palouse, Yakama, and Coeur d'Alene tribes led up to the battle, which took place in early September 1858. The battle ended on September 9, when Wright captured and slaughtered approximately 800 head of horses,

and ordered grain fields, villages, and stored food burned and destroyed. At the end of September, while camped along Latah Creek (approximately 5 mi south of the APE), Wright captured Yakama Chief Owhi to hold him hostage in exchange for the warrior Qualchin, Owhi's son. When Qualchin turned himself in, Wright Wright hanged him and several other Native warriors. The bones of the slaughtered horses remained at the butchery site for decades and Latah Creek is also known as "Hangman Creek" as a result of these events (Peltier 1971:204–258; Ross 1998:280; Trafzer and Scheuerman 1986:86–92).

Originally a Spokane Tribe encampment, the city of Spokane Falls grew up around the falls, eventually becoming the largest urban area through which the Spokane River passes. Prior to the 1880s, agriculture was the main industry in the region of the project APE, and Spokane grew slowly. The arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1881 created the impetus for rapid economic expansion in Spokane Falls itself, as well as the surrounding area. By the early twentieth century, Spokane boasted four transcontinental railroads, including the Northern Pacific Railroad, Spokane & Inland Empire Railway (an electric train), the Oregon and Washington Railroad Company (a part of the Union Pacific Company), and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railway Company. This railroad development mirrors the community's growth, as Spokane's population grew from 350 in 1880 to close to 20,000 by 1900 (Schwantes 1989:197). In 1889, the Washington Water Power Company began to construct hydroelectric developments in Spokane, directly contributing to rural electrification and railroad expansion, which, in turn, enabled the agriculture industry to grow (Hicks et al. 2006; Walker and Regan 1999).

Two of Spokane Falls' early Euroamerican settlers were Albert P. and Lula Wolverton, who arrived from Polk County, Oregon, in 1880. Wolverton, with his brother, William M., opened a hardware store in 1882 in a brick building, the Wolverton Block (Edwards 1900:379). Two years later, Albert sold his half of the business to William and purchased the Spokane Hardware Company, which he managed while investing in real estate deals. One such investment was a tract of land in north Spokane, in the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 25 North, Range 43 East, which he purchased from Hiram Post (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 1884; Edwards 1900:379–380). Albert and Lula, with Celia M. Conlan, platted Wolverton and Conlan's Addition in 1889 (Spokane County Auditor 1889a). The APE is located on Block 45 in this addition (Spokane County Assessor 2020).

Most of the neighborhoods south of the APE were platted by two of Spokane Falls most prominent citizens, Sylvester and Ida Heath, who homesteaded 160 acres just north of the river and present-day Gonzaga University (Tinsley 2017). In 1883, Heath received a Serial Patent for 160 acres southwest of the APE (BLM 1883). That year, the Heaths platted Heath's First Addition to Spokane Falls. Within four years, the Heaths would plat four other additions to Spokane's early real estate market and in 1899, Heath subdivided many of the lots in his first addition, perhaps to make them more affordable (Spokane County Auditor 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889b, 1899). The Heaths operated a well-known book and stationery store and donated land for the construction of a Carnegie Library in 1914, known as the Heath Library (Pettit 2014).

Bisecting this early residential neighborhood was the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad line, which ran from the depot on Division Street north to Colville. The railroad was built in 1889 and was owned by a consortium of investors, including Daniel Corbin, James Monaghan, Arthur Newbery, Horace K. Thurber, J. K. O. Sherwood, Alfred C. Chapin, and Chester W. Chapin. In 1898, the line fell under control of the Northern Pacific and later, the Great Northern (Fahey 2006).

As Spokane's population boomed from nearly 40,000 in 1900 to over 100,000 by 1910, empty lots in the Wolverton and Conlan's Addition and the five Heath's Additions began selling rapidly, especially near the streetcar line on Hamilton St. The area, which became known as the Logan neighborhood, developed as a nearby and accessible suburb to the city. Like many American boom towns, Spokane's economy suffered greatly during the Great Depression, but during the lead up to World War II, the nearby Velox Naval Supply Depot, Galena Army Air Corps supply and repair depot, Geiger Field, Fort George Wright, and Baxter Army Hospital employed over 15,000 area residents (Arksey 2005). After the war, with returning soldiers heading to area colleges, more residential construction was needed in the Logan neighborhood (Tinsley 2017). The Logan neighborhood today continues to support the residential needs of college students and families, educational facilities, and a core of commercial and industrial ventures.

3. Previous Research and Archaeological Expectations

Prior to fieldwork, HRA staff reviewed DAHP's online database, the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD), for cultural resources survey reports, archaeological site records, cemetery records, and NRHP and/or Washington Heritage Register (WHR) listed resources. HRA staff also reviewed DAHP's statewide predictive model layer for probability estimates of precontact cultural resources and to aid in developing the field strategy. HRA conducted background research for archaeological sites and cultural resources studies using an approximate 1-mi research radius from the project APE.

Staff used HRA's in-house library to obtain information on the archaeological and historical context of the project vicinity. HRA research staff also examined General Land Office (GLO) plats, available online through the BLM website, to locate potential historical features within the APE. These nineteenth-century maps, arranged by township and range, indicate locations of then extant historical structures, trails, and features. Although most of these structures are no longer present, the maps indicate where historic-period cultural resources could be encountered. Researchers reviewed additional historic maps (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county atlases) available through online resources. Based on environmental characteristics, ethnographic data, and the distribution of previously recorded cultural resources, HRA formulated initial expectations about the sensitivity of the project APE for containing archaeological resources.

3.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

An online records search of the WISAARD revealed that no cultural resources investigations have been conducted within the APE. Within an approximate 1-mi radius, however, the records search documented eight previous cultural resources investigations (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Located Within 1 mi of the APE.

Author(s)	Date	Title	Project Description	Cultural Resources Identified
Pouley	2001	*Archaeological Cultural Resources Survey Report: Ubiquitel Collocation Antenna Site (SP04XC185A-Buckeye), 220 East Jackson Ave. Spokane, Washington*	Background research, pedestrian survey	None
Hamilton et al.	2005	*Cultural Resources Inventory Technical Report for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Relicensing Project*	Background research, pedestrian survey	Precontact and historic archaeological sites throughout the region; of these, only Site 45SP495 is located within 1 mi of the current APE

Table 3-1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Located Within 1 mi of the APE.

Author(s)	Date	Title	Project Description	Cultural Resources Identified
Reed et al.	2007	*Cultural Resources Assessment of the NIOSH of the CDC, Spokane Research Laboratory, Spokane and Reardon Missile Silo Laboratory*	Background research, pedestrian survey	One historic-period architectural resource, located 22 mi west-northwest of current APE
Willis	2008	*South Riverton Siphon Cultural Resources Survey*	Background research, pedestrian survey, shovel probes	None
Dampf	2009	*Literature Review and Archaeological Resources Field Survey for the City of Spokane's Proposed Combined Sewer Overflow Basin #38 and 39–40*	Background research, pedestrian survey, shovel probes	None
Dampf and Tarman	2015	*Archaeological Resources Inventory for Avista Corporation's Mission Avenue Swale Project, Spokane County, Washington*	Background research, pedestrian survey, shovel probes	Updated records for Site 45SP213, located 0.9 mi southeast of current APE
Corley and Flett	2016	*Mission Swale Archaeological Monitoring Report, Spokane, Washington*	Background research, archaeological monitoring	Monitored construction near Site 45SP213; no cultural materials observed
Emerson	2016	*A Historic Property Inventory of Rock Resources in Spokane County, Washington*	Background research, pedestrian survey	Numerous historic-period architectural resources; only one is < 1 mi from the current project, a historic-period residence 0.8 mi south-southwest of the APE

Archaeological research in the vicinity of the APE has fallen almost exclusively under the domain of cultural resources management (CRM) work. CRM, by its nature, focuses on development-oriented projects (included in Table 3-1 are examples of facility expansion, communications, and sewer system projects), and can be somewhat limited in its research scope.

Hamilton and colleagues (2005) conducted an extensive inventory along the banks of the Spokane River for Avista's Spokane River Hydroelectric Relicensing Project. This study resulted in the identification of hundreds of resources throughout Washington and Idaho, including Site 45SP495, located approximately 1 mi southeast of the APE.

A number of sewer and stormwater control projects have been undertaken in the vicinity of the APE. Willis (2006) surveyed both sides of the Spokane River, south of Mission Ave., for a sewer siphon project, but did not identify any cultural resources. Dampf (2009) conducted pedestrian and subsurface survey on the south bank of the Spokane River, along S Riverton Ave., for a Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) basin project, but did not identify any cultural resources. Dampf and Tarman (2015) conducted pedestrian and subsurface survey along Mission Ave. for another stormwater control project and revisited Site 45SP213, located 0.9 mi southeast of the APE. HRA updated the site record for 45SP213 and recommended the site as not eligible for listing in the

NRHP; DAHP concurred with this recommendation on January 11, 2016 (Dampf and Tarman 2015). Corley and Flett (2016) then monitored construction of stormwater control swales in the vicinity of Site 45SP213 but did not observe any cultural materials.

Reed and colleagues (2007) completed a survey for several historic-period architectural resources associated with government operations during the Cold War in the cities of Spokane and Reardan, Washington. The extant resources at the Spokane Research Laboratory, approximately 0.5 mi southwest of the APE, were found to be constructed too recently to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resources at the Reardan Missile Silo Laboratory, approximately 22 mi west-northwest of the APE, were recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP; DAHP concurred with the recommendation on February 12, 2007 (Reed et al. 2007).

Pouley (2001) surveyed a small area approximately 0.6 mi southwest of the APE for a cell tower feasibility study and did not identify any cultural resources.

Emerson (2016) conducted an extensive but informal survey of stone structures, including residential and civic buildings, irrigation structures, and park developments, throughout the Spokane County for the Spokane Landmarks Commission. Of the 36 structures included in the survey, only one, a historic-period residence, is located within 1 mi of the APE.

3.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

An online records search of the WISAARD revealed that two previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a 1-mi radius of the APE (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within 1 mi of the APE.

Resource	Distance and Direction from APE	Site Type	Landform	Cultural Materials and Features	NRHP Status
Mission Bridge Site (45SP213)	0.9 mi southeast	Historic debris scatter	River terrace	Glass and ceramic scatter	Not evaluated
45SP495	1 mi southeast	Historic debris scatter	Riverbank	Looted debris scatter, including glass, ceramics, metal etc.	Not evaluated

The Mission Bridge Site (Site 45SP213) is located 0.9 mi southeast of the APE, above the west bank of the Spokane River. Wyss (1989) noted the presence of historic period "turn of the century" glass and ceramic fragments, but provides no description of the temporal markers for the artifacts. The scatter was unearthed by the installation of a sprinkler system, but there was no evidence of any structural remains or associated features (Wyss 1989). As part of a stormwater control project, Dampf and Tarman (2015; see Section 3.1) revisited the site vicinity and identified historic-period debris during the subsurface survey. Based on artifact types and proximity to the existing site boundary, HRA interpreted the observed cultural materials as likely associated with Site 45SP213 and extended the site boundary to incorporate the newly identified cultural materials. HRA

submitted an update site record to DAHP (Dampf 2015). HRA recommended the site as not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and DAHP concurred (Dampf and Tarman 2015; see Section 3.1)

Site 45SP495 is a historic-period debris scatter identified during the extensive surveys conducted as part of Avista's Spokane River Hydroelectric Relicensing Project (Hamilton et al. 2005; see Section 3.1). Cultural materials noted on the site form (Meoli et al 2004) are primarily domestic debris, including large quantities of glassware, enamelware, ceramic vessels, machine-cut cow bones, and metal, brick, and coal fragments. Meoli and colleagues (2004) noted that the site appeared to be looted; several holes had been excavated in the site vicinity, and cultural materials were scattered over a large area. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

3.3 Cemeteries

Although no cemeteries are located within 1 mi of the APE, a cremation container labeled as the remains of Fanny Blanche Allen (b. 1898, d. 1953) was discovered while doing utility work between a house and an outbuilding at 227 E Euclid Ave., approximately 0.5 mi west-northwest of the APE. The remains were assigned a Smithsonian trinomial (45SP870). The date of the discovery and trinomial assignment are not listed in the WISAARD database.

3.4 Historic-Period Architectural Resources and National Register Properties

The Corbin Park Historic District, located 0.8 miles west of the APE, consists of an elongated rectangular park and the surrounding residences, which date to the early twentieth century. The original 1889 plat maps for the Corbin Park Addition included a large oval horse racetrack as a park in the center of the residential district. In 1909, a formal park design, which included the planned racetrack and a fairground, was prepared by the Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects of Brookline, Massachusetts. Homes within the district include a variety of styles such as Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, American Foursquare, Arts & Crafts, and Bungalows, most of which date between 1900 and 1925. The district is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C (McCandless 1981).

The Mission Avenue Historic District, located 0.8 mi south-southwest of the APE, consists of a seven block stretch of 48 late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses. Sylvester and Ida Heath platted Mission Avenue and the surrounding neighborhood were platted in 1884. Within three years, Father Joseph Cataldo, a Jesuit missionary determined to build a college on the site acquired land in the area also. The development of the college signaled a construction boom in the Mission Avenue area. Early homes in the district were of Victorian style, built between 1890 and 1910. After 1910, homes built in the district generally consisted of bungalow and Craftsman style homes. The district is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C, as the most intact remnant of one of the city's first residential suburbs, and includes a significant collection of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses located on one of the city's oldest landscaped boulevards (Brooks-Miller 1986).

The Spokane Carnegie Library–Heath Branch, located 0.8 miles south-southwest of the APE, was built in 1913 by architect Julius Zittel using grants provided by iron and steel magnate, Andrew

Carnegie. The grants awarded to the city funded the construction of three libraries, of which the Heath Branch was the largest (Vandermeer 1981a). The library is listed in the NRHP as part of a multiple-property nomination that includes all of the Carnegie Libraries in in Washington State (Vandermeer 1981b). It is also a contributing property in the Mission Avenue Historic District (Brooks-Miller 1986).

The Turner House, located 0.5 mi southeast of the APE, is a two-and-one-half-story Neo-Classical brick home at the corner of E Illinois Ave. and Madelia St. Luther and Jane Marie Turner, early wheat farmers on the Palouse Hills in Harrington, originally owned the home. Hard work and ample harvests led Luther to amass large amounts of land and fortune, and he was dubbed the "Wheat King" of the Inland Northwest. Designed by architect John R. Burill, the house was finished in 1917, and was often used to host lavish parties and receptions. After the Turners' deaths in the early 1940s, the home became an elderly care facility. The Turner House is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria C as a good example of Neo-Classical residential architecture in Spokane, one of the only examples on the north side of the Spokane River (Emerson 2003).

The Holy Names Academy building is located approximately 1 mi south of the APE. Built in 1891 and enlarged in 1907, it is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C (Morrow 1985). Founded by the Catholic order Sisters of the Holy Names as a private secondary academy, it soon became one of the state's first private normal schools. The Academy served as a boarding school that offered both a high school curriculum and a teacher training course for young women. The school graduated its last high school class and closed in 1975 due to declining enrollment and Gonzaga Preparatory School transitioning to co-ed in 1976.

3.5 DAHP Predictive Model

DAHP's predictive model is based on statewide information, using large-scale factors. Information on geology, soils, site types, and landforms, and GLO maps were used to establish or predict probabilities for precontact cultural resources throughout the state. DAHP's model uses five categories for the predictions: Low Risk, Moderately Low Risk, Moderate Risk, High Risk, and Very High Risk. The APE is located within a High Risk area, primarily due to its proximity to the Spokane River and its long use history throughout the precontact and historic periods.

3.6 Historic Map Research

The 1874 GLO survey plat for Township 25 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian (United States Surveyor General [USSG] 1874) shows very little development north of the Spokane River in the vicinity of the APE. A few wagon roads are depicted south of the river, all more than 1.5 mi from the APE, but no other significant features are shown in the vicinity.

The 1901 USGS topographic map shows a few of the existing local roads in roughly their modern alignments, as well as several others in the vicinity of the APE that do not exist in the present day. A major railway (unlabeled, though presumably the Great Northern Railroad) is situated to the south of the APE. The area surrounding the APE is otherwise undeveloped (USGS 1901).

The 1905 Spokane County Atlas shows very little development in the vicinity of the APE other than the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad running immediately south of the project area and the

Great Northern Railroad to the south (Fidelity Abstract Co. 1905). The 1912 Spokane County Atlas shows the APE on Block 45 of Wolverton and Conlan's Addition (originally platted in 1889; see Section 2.2.3). No structures are depicted on Block 45 or on nearby blocks platted to the north, east, and west. However, several buildings are shown to the south, adjacent to the Great Northern Railroad, which is shown running northeast to southwest approximately two blocks south of the APE, similar to the 1905 atlas and in roughly the current alignment of the extant Burlington Northern Railroad (Geo. A. Ogle and Company 1912).

A review of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps reveals the APE was not detailed on Spokane's Sanborn Maps until 1910, due to sparsity of settlement in the area; however, the Index page map for the 1902 version notes blocks platted in the north Logan neighborhood (Sanborn 1890, 1902, 1910). The 1910 Sanborn shows very few residential buildings on the lots in close proximity of the APE. However, lots north of the APE along Euclid Ave. had a number of residences, and south of the APE, small worker housing lined the east side of Standard St. Additionally, some industrial and commercial enterprises were located south of the APE close to the railroad such as the Glenwood Telephone Substation on Columbus Street and King Sash Door and Lumber Company (Sanborn 1910). By 1950, the Sanborn Map shows most of the lots within the neighborhood filled with residences or commercial/industrial buildings. The map indicates that by this time, 10 small one- and one-and-one-half-story dwellings were found on the lots within the block of the APE and a large lumber yard (noted as belonging to the Long Lake Lumber Company) was located on the blocks to the east. Also found south of the APE were auto repair shops and service stations, storage warehouses, the Harter Fuel and Lumber Company, Brewer Lumber Saw Mill, Spokane Stove & Furnace Repair and Foundry shops, and the City of Spokane's Water Department maintenance yard, at its present location, just south of the APE (Sanborn 1950). The 1952 Sanborn Map indicates little change from the previous map set (Sanborn 1952).

3.7 Archaeological Expectations

Prior to fieldwork, HRA formulated expectations for the archaeological sensitivity of the project APE. HRA based these expectations on a review of the background information presented above, including the geomorphology and hydrology of the area; the precontact and historic context of the vicinity, with information on the types, ages, and contents of previously recorded sites; and consideration of more recent disturbances that may have impacted cultural resources (e.g., agricultural activities, road construction).

HRA determined the project APE to have a moderate probability for cultural resources that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Cultural resources known or anticipated for the region including the project APE could include cultural materials associated with hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic, or historic Native American groups. These may be lithic tools and debris, bone tools, hearths from camping, and animal bone from processing or butchering. In addition to those resources, ethnographic and historic Native American groups may have possessed metal implements, trade beads, and ammunition. Cultural resources related to historic Euroamerican use of the project area may include deposits and features associated with early urban development in Spokane.

4. Methods

HRA archaeologists Ayla Aymond, MS, Taylor Harriman, MA, and Ryan Rasmussen, BA, conducted pedestrian and subsurface survey on April 22 and 27, 2020. The archaeologists surveyed the APE along transect intervals spaced no greater than 10 meters (m) apart and examined ground exposures (e.g., rodent burrows, root-tips) encountered in or outside of transects closely for the presence of surface features and/or cultural materials.

Due to the potential for buried cultural deposits, HRA placed shovel probes measuring approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and at least 60 cm deep throughout the APE. Probe placement was focused in generally flat areas (i.e., less than 10 degrees slope) and areas exhibiting minimal previous ground disturbance. HRA screened excavated soils through ¼-in hardware mesh. HRA documented and spatially recorded probe locations using an Apple iPad Air 2MGX02LL/A with installed ArcCollector software, accompanied by a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver (i.e., tablet). HRA recorded observations of surface disturbances, topography, and vegetation in a standard field notebook and took overview photographs of the APE from a variety of angles to record both surface conditions and the surrounding topography. All field notes, photographs, and GPS data are on file at HRA's Spokane office.

HRA coordinated subsurface work with the Utility Notification Center in order to ensure compliance with the "Call Before You Dig Law" in Washington State, RCW 19.122. HRA conducted the work under Washington One Call ticket number 20143767.

5. Survey Results

The APE encompasses an existing gravel parking area, paved portions of N Nevada St. and E Cleveland Ave., and the buildings and surrounding landscaped lots at 920 E Wolverton Ct., 2824 N Nevada St., and 2828 N Nevada St. (Figure 5-1). The APE lies within a mixed commercial and residential area, approximately 0.75 mi northwest of the Spokane River. Most of the APE has been previously disturbed as a result of urban development, utility installation, road construction, and maintenance, with much of the surface paved, heavily landscaped, or covered in compacted gravel (Figures 5-2 and 5-3).

HRA excavated six shovel probes with a hand shovel to a maximum depth of 110 cm below the ground surface (bs). The soil matrix observed during subsurface survey generally consisted of mottled dark gray and grayish-brown gravelly silt (when present) overlying a very compact tan or light brown sandy gravelly silt. As expected, the majority of probes exhibited evidence of previous subsurface disturbance (e.g., modern debris, compaction, mixed soils, fill materials); however, soil descriptions are generally consistent with the soil types mapped for the area. A shovel probe table with soil descriptions is included as Appendix C.

HRA observed modern refuse (e.g., plastic, aluminum, broken glass) on the ground surface throughout the APE and in one shovel probe. The archaeologists observed no archaeological materials or features during field investigations for the Project.

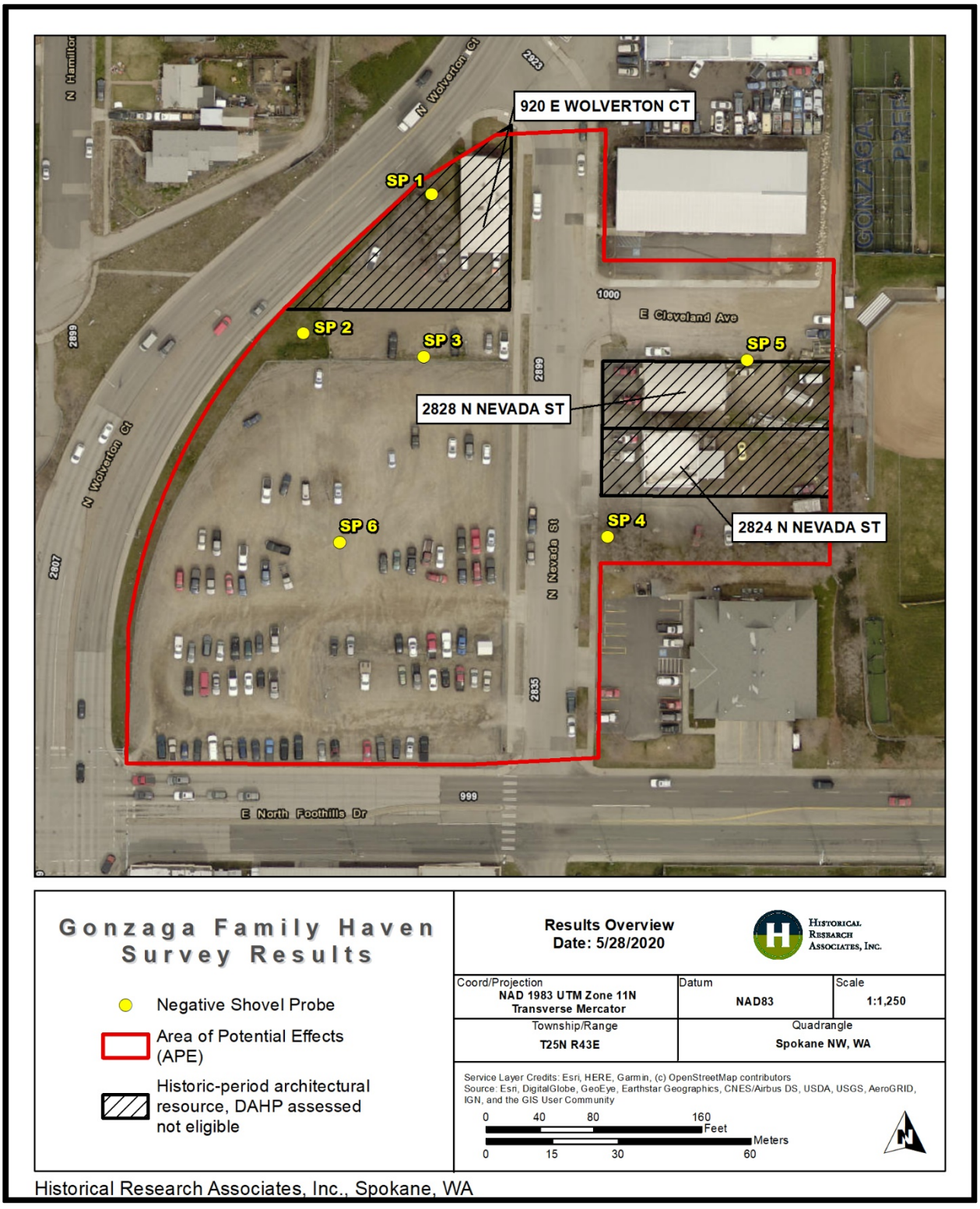

Figure 5-1. Survey results for the Gonzaga Family Haven Project.

Figure 5-2. Overview from west-central portion of the APE near Shovel Probe 6 (see Figure 5-1); view south.

Figure 5-3. Overview from eastern boundary of APE, along E Cleveland Ave.; view east.

6. Summary and Recommendations

HRA conducted background research and a pedestrian survey and subsurface sampling within the APE. No precontact or historic-period cultural materials or features were observed. Although the depth of proposed Project-related ground disturbances (e.g., for building foundations) is likely to extend deeper than the depths feasible during subsurface archaeological sampling, HRA believes that the uppermost sediments in this location (i.e., the sediments most likely to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits) have been removed as a result of urban development. Therefore, HRA believes that there is a low likelihood of encountering archaeological deposits during ground disturbances associated with proposed Project-related construction activities.

Based on the results of HRA's archaeological resources inventory, the project area has a low probability for buried, unidentified precontact, ethnographic period, historic Native American, or historic Euroamerican resources that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. HRA recommends no further archaeological work is needed for this Project unless the APE changes substantially.

In the event that archaeological deposits are inadvertently discovered during proposed activities in any portion of the project APE, ground-disturbing activities should be halted immediately in an area large enough to maintain integrity of the deposits, and DAHP should be notified directly. DAHP would then contact the affected Tribes. If the find includes human remains, ground-disturbing activities must be halted immediately, and the County Sheriff and coroner should be immediately notified. These parties would be responsible for contacting DAHP if the remains are found to be non-forensic. Treatment of archaeological deposits or human remains would then be coordinated through consultation among these parties.

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Appendix A: Project Design

PARKING	
LOCATION	QUANTITY
NON RESIDENTIAL NORTH	13
NON RESIDENTIAL SOUTH	12
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING A	16
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING B	20
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING C	20
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING D	17

SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

0 10' 30' 60' 90'

N

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE

OLSON PROJECTS
3707 S GRAND, STE C SPOKANE, WA 99203

GONZAGA HAVEN

NORTH FOOTHILLS DRIVE, SPOKANE, WA 99207

PROJ. #:	2003
DRAWN:	OP
CHECKED:	OP
DATE:	03/30/20

SITE PLAN

A.100w

Appendix B: Agency and Tribal Communication

Spokane Tribe of Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office

P.O. Box 100 Wellpinit WA 99040

To: Paul Trautman

RE: Catholic Charities

Mr. Trautman,

Thank you for contacting the Tribe's Historic Preservation Office, we appreciate the opportunity to provide a cultural consent for your project. Pursuant to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA we are hereby in consultation for this project.

After archive research this area has been identified as having high potential for cultural resources human remains in a high-risk area.

Recommendation: A cultural survey and sub-surface testing completed on all ground disturbing activity by a professional archeologist.

Once the survey is completed, we will do more mitigation of the outcome of the cultural survey.

However, if any artifacts or human remains are found upon excavation activity this office is to be notified and the immediate area cease. Should additional information become available our assessment may be revised.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to comment and consider this a positive action that will assist us in protecting our shared heritage.

If questions arise, please contact me at (509) 258 – 4222.

Sincerely,

Randy Abrahamson
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Appendix C: Shovel Probe Table

Table C-1. Shovel Probe Results

Shovel Probe	**Maximum Depth (cmbs)**	**Depth (cmbs): Description—*Comments***	**Cultural Materials**
1	60	0–60: Mottled light brown sandy silt, subrounded gravel (80%), dry, very compact—*likely imported fill; modern refuse noted throughout*	None
2	60	0–5: Dark gray and grayish-brown gravelly silt—topsoil 5–60: Tan/light brown sandy silt, subrounded gravel (80%), dry, very compact—*likely imported fill*	None
3	65	0–65: Tan/light brown sandy silt, subrounded gravel (80%), dry, very compact—*likely imported fill*	None
4	110	0–110: Mottled light brown sandy silt, subrounded cobbles/boulder (15%), subrounded gravel (80%), dry, very compact—*likely imported fill*	None
5	60	0–60: Light brown sandy silt, subrounded gravel (80%), dry, very compact—*likely imported fill; modern refuse noted throughout*	None
6	60	0–60: Light brown sandy silt, subrounded gravel (80%), dry, very compact—*likely imported fill*	None