CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Review and Inventory of the City of Spokane, Latah Glen Residential Community, Spokane County, Washington

Date of Report: January 8, 2021

County: Spokane

Section: Section 36 Township: 25N Range: 42E

Quad: Spokane SE 7.5' Acres: 18.48

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) X Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? X Yes No

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

TCP(s) found? Yes X No

Replace a draft? Yes X No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # X No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # X No

DAHP Archaeological Site #: <u>Pending</u>

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January 8, 2021

RLR Report 2020-525-54

By Christopher Landreau, M.S., and Josh Allen, M.S.

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Consultation Provided to: Sycamore Group LLC

Executive Summary

RLR Cultural Resources LLC (RLR) conducted a survey and inventory for a proposed housing development project in Spokane, Spokane County, Washington (Figures 1-2). The Sycamore Group LLC is working closely with the City of Spokane to complete the SEPA requirements for this project.

This project would replace auto parts salvage activities on the subject parcels with approximately 157 affordable manufactured homes on leased spaces with access to a community clubhouse area and an extensive pedestrian walkway system (Sycamore Group LLC).

In order to facilitate the SEPA process for the parcel, RLR was contacted to conduct an intensive cultural resources survey of the specified APE (see project description).

Background research on the project site revealed nine cultural resources reports within one mile of the proposed project area. Ten archaeological sites are recorded within one linear mile of the subject property. There are over 1389 Historic Properties indices in the WISAARD system near the project area, and five register sites are listed as well. None of the aforementioned archaeological sites, register properties, nor historic properties will be affected by the proposed action at the proposed development.

This project is massively disturbed. The former uses of the property are well known. The City of Spokane indicated the auto wrecking area was placed in in an area with a long time local, casual dumping ground that has been in in use throughout the 20th century.

This report details the results of a controlled subsurface and pedestrian survey in an urban-adjacent, undeveloped, rural environment for the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of this project. Reiss-Landreau Research located a single historic period shed, and a mixed historic/modern dumping area. Both non-eligible resources have been recorded (Appendix A). No eligible cultural resources were located within the APE and RLR recommends that the construction proceed as planned.



Figure 1: Project locator map within Washington State.



Figure 2: APE on a 1:24,000 scale topographic projection: USGS Spokane SE Quadrangle.



Figure 3: Project area

Project Description

A. Project Activities (from Sycamore Group LLC): *This project would replace auto parts salvage activities on the subject parcels with approximately 157 affordable manufactured homes on leased spaces with access to a community clubhouse area and an extensive pedestrian walkway system. Approximately one third of the site consists of steep slopes, largely populated with trees and other vegetation. The slopes with vegetation naturally buffer the site from views from the DNR property to the south, from the west along much of the S Marshall Road frontage, and a portion of the RV Village property to the north. We sec an opportunity to retain the existing topography and natural vegetation as a natural buffer in these areas. Approximately two-thirds of the site contains low to moderate slopes suitable for building, some of it treed. Much of that area is littered with wrecked autos and RVs, used for parts salvage.*

B. Project Area of Potential Effect (APE): The APE includes private roads and private utilities. A 27-foot wide roadway width is proposed with parking restricted to one side and an alternative sidewalk and comprehensive pathway system. The Concept Site Plan includes 157 lease spaces with the most common lease space dimensions being 55 feet wide by 95 feet deep. While actual units will vary, three manufactured home models of different sizes. All units will be required to have an attached 2-car garage that will be built on-site after the unit is installed or prefabricated garages installed concurrently with the homes. An approximately 1,700 SF clubhouse is proposed for community and management use. The clubhouse is proposed to include a leasing office, restrooms, a room for gatherings, and an exercise facility. The clubhouse is proposed to include a fenced outdoor patio with a possible spa, and possible gas fire pit and/or barbeque(s). (Figure 4).

C. How the APE was determined: APE was determined by Sycamore Group LLC.

D. Location and size (in acres) of the survey area: The project area is circa 42 acres.

E. Project proponent, property owner, and agency: Sycamore Group LLC, and the City of Spokane

F. Regulatory: This project is funded privately.

G. Survey personnel: M. Triplett, M. Maple, J. Allen

H. What circumstances led to this survey: This project was a standard State regulatory compliance project.

Legal Information:

USGS: Spokane SE 7.5' Quad State Plane: Section 36 Township: 25N Range: 42E



Figure 4: Project APE



Figure 5: Project planning

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Environmental setting

This project is located just south of the Okanogan Highlands on the Columbia Plateau of Spokane County, Washington. These lands were once covered by massive glaciers, some over 1km high, until the end of the Pleistocene. At the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, as the ice retreated, massive flooding and sedimentary depositional events occurred throughout this region. The influence of the glaciation in North-Central Washington State is manifest visually everywhere in the form of deposition and erosion zones from the flooding throughout the basin.

This area is in the extreme Northwest of the Columbia Basin Physiographic region, but borders the Okanogan Highland region, and aspects of both provinces are visible here (Lasmanis 1991). The predominant physiographic feature is the Spokane River Basin. The soils are the result of early Holocene glacial melt and outwash. The lands surrounding this project are located on a discontinuous terrace, interspersed with Cretacious and precambrial outcrops.

"The Columbia basin province is best defined by the areal extent of the Miocene Columbia River Basalt Group rocks. These basalts, which are present in the Blue Mountain uplift as well as in the Columbia Basin, cover 36 percent of the entire state. This group consists of four flood basalt formations, starting with the Imnaha Basalt at 17.5 Ma, followed by the Grande Ronde Basalt (16.5 to 15.6 Ma), the Wanapum Basalt (15.6 to 14.5 Ma), and lastly the Saddle Mountains Basalt (14.5 to 6 Ma). On the basis of geophysical evidence, the basalts are known to reach a maximum thickness of 16,000 feet in the Pasco Basin. (Lasmanis 1991).

South Spokane is interesting geologically, as interspersed with the typical Miocene Columbia basalt group with a small 100 million year old cretaceous formation, and a very interesting 1 billion year old Precambrian metamorphic rock formation

Vegetation in this rural setting is agricultural (See Appendix A). The native basin sage steppe community is locally interspersed with an ecotonal foothill forest of mixed conifer, leading to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains eventually.

Soils:

Project area soils (Figure 6) are 87% Marble loamy sands. Marble soils formed in wind and water worked sandy outwash material. "The Marble series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in sandy glaciofluvial deposits or eolian sand. Marble soils are on hummocky or dune-like terraces and have slopes of 0 to 55 percent." (NRCS 2020).



 4032
 Lakespring ashy loam, 8 to 25 percent alopes
 3.5
 7.6%

 Totals for Area of Interest
 46.1
 100.0%

 Figure 6: Soil parent material distribution map (NRCS, 2020).

Reiss-Landreau Research

Cultural Setting

Precontact background

Archaeological investigation of the Columbia Plateau now spans one hundred years. Early efforts concentrated on main-stem riverine settings, more often than not along the Columbia and Snake rivers, as a result of large-scale reclamation projects. The American Museum of Natural History sponsored perhaps the earliest formal inquiry into central Washington archaeology when Harlan Smith (1910) documented and excavated locations in the upper Yakima River Basin, from the Naches River to Lake Cle Elum. Smith recorded a variety of cultural resources, including private artifact collections, pictographs, petroglyphs, a tool stone quarry, house pit depressions and human internments.

The early period of conservation archaeology coincided with the Culture History period of Americanist archaeology and produced "characterizations of time and space in terms of archaeological content" for the region (Dunnell, 1979). Archaeological periods and phases represent, for the most part, spans of time during which settlement and/or subsistence is assumed to have changed very little (Bicchieri, 1976). Phase ranges are based on a combination of radiocarbon dates and chronologies largely based on projectile point forms.

Cultural history of this region begins with the Paleo-Indian period dating to 11,500 years ago. The Richey-Roberts Clovis Cache is the only known site to contain intact cultural deposits of this age and was found north of the proposed project area near Wenatchee, WA (Mierendorf, 1987). Numerous artifacts attributed to the Clovis period have been found across the landscape but are entirely limited to surface finds (Ames et al., 1998) where chronological placement is limited to artifact typology association. The climate at this period experienced major changes as the cooler Pleistocene environment transitioned into the warmer Holocene environment; this period also represents the last major retreat of the glaciers and a transformation into the landscape that we generally see today (Chatters, 1998).

Using the Cultural Chronology developed by Ames et al. (1998) the next major technological shift (Period 1B) seen in the archaeological record dates to 11,000-5,000/4,400 years ago and is characterized by people who utilized a broad-spectrum hunter-gatherer subsistence economy. These people would have moved across the landscape according to seasonal changes in low population densities which were highly adaptable (Ames et al.). No evidence of pit houses or permanent structures has been found from this era. Technologies inferred from artifacts and features indicate that these people were highly mobile and likely had no use for a permanent structure. This period also predates the eruption of Mount Mazama in southern Oregon, a chronological marker used to date archaeological sites based on their position above or below the lens of ash.

After the eruption of Mount Mazama, Ames et al. (1998) identifies the next major technological shift at 5,000/4,400-1,900 years ago. This shift in technology is marked by

the decline in frequency of projectile points and an increase in milling stone size and evidence of intensified natural resource exploitation including certain roots and salmon. This period also marks the first appearance of pit houses. The climate during this period was cooler relative to the climate observed during Period 1B. Timberlines descended in elevation and moisture increased (Chatters, 1998).

The next period of technological shift identified by Ames et al. (1998) spans from 1,900 years ago to A.D. 1720 (ca. 300 years ago). At the beginning of this period pit houses became widespread. Evidence of a heavy reliance on fishing, storage and intensive exploitation of camas can be found in the archaeological record from this period. Land use patterns observed by Euro-American explorers during their first arrivals corroborate archaeological findings. The period ends with the arrival of the horse and European explorers (i.e., Contact Period). Within this period the climate continued to cool until around 800 years ago when temperatures begin to warm and glaciers receded as a result (Chatters, 1998). This fluctuation in temperature is reflected in the observable tree lines in the archaeological record. Between A.D. 1400 and 1850 a "Little Ice Age" occurred, and while evident in the higher mountain ranges, this event had little effect on the flora of the Northwest (Chatters, 1998).

Ethnographic and Contact Overview

The project APE is located on the border of the traditional lands of the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene tribes (Walker 1998). Other tribes that shared territorial borders with the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene tribes in this area were the Colville, Palus, Flathead, Nez Perce, and Kalispel. There were many relationships among the different tribes that involved the sharing of resources, kinship ties, and other cultural facets. For example, the Spokane tribe would travel north to the Kalispel territory and gather camas in mid-June. During the fall, hunting parties comprised of both Colville and Spokane members would depart to Helena, in the Flathead territory, to hunt bison (Ross 1998). The following summaries of the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene tribes do not fully represent the entirety of cultural connections, trade, kinship, or lifeways of two distinct Native American tribes but only seek to provide a basic representation of the two most likely tribes utilizing the project area.

Although the project area skirts both the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane territories, the most likely habitual inhabitant was the Spokane tribe. The Spokane tribe was originally comprised of three bands: Lower, Middle, and Upper bands. The Middle and Upper band's territories were closer to the Idaho border while the Lower band's territory abutted Colville territory (Ross 1998). The Middle and Upper Spokane were considered "all one people" with the distinction between them and the Lower Spokane related to the differences in the dialect of the language they spoke (Ross 1998). Traditionally, the Spokane tribe utilized three different types of settlement: permanent winter villages, temporary spring fishing camps, and summer hunting, fishing, and resource exploration camps (Ross 1998). Access to different resources was based along kinship, trade, and joking relationships (Ross 1998). The temporary spring and summer camps often comprised of many extended families gathered to exploit resources depending on the

season. As mentioned above, the Spokane had many trade relations with the surrounding tribes and depending on the season, would travel to different areas to trade, hunt, fish, and gather with their neighbors (Ross 1998).

At the time of contact at around 1807 by the North West Company, a Canadian fur trading enterprise, there were many traces of euro-American influence already present within the tribe. For example, the horse likely arrived several decades before the first European descendants, via trade and warfare with the Plains and other Native Americans. Additionally, smallpox and other epidemics had already decimated large portions of many Native American bands through trade relationships with groups that had already made contact (Ross 1998). The contact with fur traders was not always negative but was the beginning of a stronger and more consistent presence of Euro-Americans as settlers started to make their way out west.

The first Christian mission attempt among the Spokane people only lasted for nine years (1827-1838) by Elkaneh Walker and Cushing Eells and their wives (Ross 1998). It ended after the Cayuse attacked and killed the missionaries at Fort Walla Walla and the Walker and Eells families, worried about meeting a similar fate, closed their mission and left (Ross 998). Conflicts continued to rise and came to a head in 1858 during the Indian wars. The Spokane along with some other tribes, attacked and harassed Colonel Steptoe's troops to the point that they had to leave their hideout on what is now Steptoe Butte in the middle of the night to avoid further attacks. In September 1858, Colonel Wright retaliated with several hundred troops and because the long range of the rifle was unknown to the tribe at the time, they were defeated at the Battle of Four Lakes (Ross 1998). Colonel Wright further destroyed their resources by burning store houses of food and rounding up several hundred of their horse and slaughtering them. By the end of September, a treaty had been signed between Colonel Wright and the Spokane that ended hostilities (Ross 1998).

It wasn't until 1881 that the reservation lands were established at less than a quarter of the Spokane's traditional territory (Ross 1998). Despite these drastic changes to their traditional way of life, the Spokane tribe has a vibrant presence on and outside their reservation to this day.

The Coeur d'Alene tribe was likely a frequent user of the project area given that they shared many of the same hunting, gathering, and fishing grounds as the neighboring Spokane tribes on the western border of their territory. Their traditional area extended to the prairies along Hangman's (Latah) Creek to south to the North Fork of the Clearwater River (Palmer 1998). The Coeur d'Alene dialect is considered one of the seven unintelligible Interior Salish dialects mixed with voiceless and glottalized stops (Palmer 1998).

The Coeur d'Alene tribe participated in a seasonal round with different resources being exploited during different times of the year. Early spring typically meant that they would meet at the confluence of rivers to exploit the cutthroat trout spawning season. The resources were commonly managed by the leaders of the different bands, camps, or

divisions of the tribe. This helped to regulate when resources were gathered so as not to overexploit them for future use. Early June was the time of camas root digging and was likely the largest gathering by the Coeur d'Alene tribe during the year. The tribe would often venture to other surrounding areas with neighboring tribes to hunt, fish, and gather (Palmer 1998:315).

Similar to the Spokane tribe, the Coeur d'Alene tribe started to experience the effect of euro-American contact well before they met them due to smallpox and other disease (Palmer 1998). The Missionary period for the Coeur d'Alene tribe began in 1842 after Chief Circling Raven had a prophecy about seeking out a man sent by the "Great Chief who dwells in the sky" (Palmer 1998). His son, Stellam, followed up his father's prophecy and found Jesuit priest Pierre Jean de Smet in Post Falls and asked to have a missionary sent to the Coeur' d'Alene tribe. Father DeSmet sent them someone later that year and a mission was established on the St. Joe River. After the original mission was washed away during a flood it was moved to its current location on the Coeur d'Alene River at called the Mission at Cataldo (Palmer 1998).

The Coeur d'Alene participated in the battles with the Spokane tribes during the Indian Wars of 1858. Although life had been changing rapidly for the Coeur d'Alene tribe for several decades, one of the most immediate and devastating changes was the discovery of gold in the area north of Lake Coeur d'Alene and within he Clearwater National Forest in 1865. This led to a rapid increase in miners and a population spike that all but destroyed many of their traditional hunting and gathering grounds (Palmer 1998). By 1873 a commission was appointed to establish a 600,000-acre reservation in an area that had once been 2.2 million acres for a settlement price of \$150,000. The title to the land and payment was not finalized until circa 1891 (Palmer 1998). The amount paid to the Coeur d'Alene tribe winning the case and being paid approximately four million dollars for the ceded land (Palmer 1998). The tribe used this money to purchase more land that it still uses for agriculture and timber purposes to this day and has a growing and thriving community between the towns of Coeur d'Alene and Moscow Idaho.

The European contact period in the project area began with the coming European fur traders from Canada in the early 19th century. David Thompson with the North West Company crossed the Continental Divide in 1807 and travelled to the upper Columbia River area, passing through the Spokane area (Arksey 2005). The Spokane House, a fur trading post located at the confluence of the Little Spokane River and the Spokane River, was established around 1810 by Jaco Finlay and Finan McDonald at the request of Thompson (Colford 2006; Oldham 2003). The Spokane House acted as a fur trading center between the Rockies and the Cascades for about 16 years and was considered the first major non-Native American settlement in either Oregon or Washington (Oldham 2006). Spokane House closed in 1825 when the Hudson Bay Company, who had merged with the North West Company in 1821, decided to move their main trading operations to what is now Vancouver, Washington (Oldham 2003). Another motive that ended the use of Spokane House as a trading hub was the need to move the inland trading post to someplace more accessible via the main trading route, such as the Kettle Falls area on the

Columbia River (Oldham 2003). Spokane House was no longer the most viable option considering that a 3-day packhorse trip to reach the Columbia River (Oldham 2003).

Although fur trading was still present in the area after the major boom in the early 19th century, the next notable phase in euro-American settlement of the area was the start of the Missionaries. Missionaries were originally asked to come to the area by four Native American men who went back East seeking the white man's religion (Clark 1994). Some of the influence behind asking for this religion was from Chief Spokane Garry, one of the last Spokane chiefs in the area (Kershner 2008).

Protestant and Catholic missionaries alike responded to the call and set out west in the early 1830s to start converting the Native Americans. Two couples, Elkanah and Mary Walker and Cushing and Myra Eells, started the Tshmikain Mission about 20 miles north of Spokane in what is now the unincorporated community of Ford, Washington (Clark 1994). The mission lasted 9 years (1838-1847) and had mild success insofar as converting the Native Americans in the area to Christianity. The families faced hardships in their new environment from a house fire burning the interior of the Eells family cabin in the middle of a cold winter to compromising family life for the sake of mission work and vice versa (Clark 1994). This initial period of mission work ended in 1847 after the missionary families at the Whitman Mission in Fort Walla Walla were attacked and killed by the Cayuse. Not wanting their own families to meet a similar, the Walker and Eells families left their mission. Missionaries did not return to the Spokane area until 1878 (Clark 1994).

Historic Period

The area saw a consistent influx of euro-American settlers during the middle of the 19th century especially after the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850. This Act allowed unmarried men to claim 320 acres of the territory while a married man could claim 640, this steady stream of settlers started to lead to conflict with the local Native Americans (Colford 2006). An early settler to the area was Antoine Plante. He located his residence on the Spokane River near a traditional Native American river ford and established a trading post and ford at this location.

In 1855, the governor of Washington Territory, Isaac Stevens, met with the Coeur d'Alene and the Spokane tribes at Plante's house to try and persuade the tribes to sell their traditional lands and be relocated to either the Nez Perce or Yakama reservations (Kershner 2012). The Spokane and Coeur d'Alene tribes did not agree to this arrangement. The rising hostilities between the Euro-American settlers and the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene tribes grew to a crescendo in May 1858 when Native American forces attacked Colonel Edward Steptoe near what is now Rosalia (Colford 2006). The Colonel Steptoe and his men camped out on what is now called Steptoe Butte and slipped away in the dead of night towards Fort Walla Walla to try and avoid further losses. In September 1858, Colonel George Wright rallied troops and retaliated against the tribes, west of Spokane near Four Lakes. Two battles were fought over the course of four days with the Colonel Wright's troops coming out as victors. Colonel Wright further diminished the

tribe's resources by setting flame to store houses of food and slaughtering between 500-1000 horses near the Idaho-Washington state line. A treaty to end hostilities between the United States and the involved tribes was signed at the end of September (Colford 2006).

Throughout and after the hostilities that led to the battles in 1858, settlement in the area continued especially after most of the Native American tribes in the area were removed to reservations through treaties. Other than Plante's trading post and river ford, the Spokane Bridge on the Idaho-Washington state line relieved some of the pressure on Plante's ford and boasted the first post office for the area by 1872 (Kizer 1965). Started by Michael Cowley, the Spokane Bridge acted as a trading post, post office, and river crossing during the settlement of Spokane Valley and Spokane. Cowley specifically would recommend emigrants to continue to Spokane Falls, claiming that was where the town was going to be and trying to avoid having a village located near his own entrepreneurial location in fear of competition and complications (Kizer 1965). The land was good for grazing and some types of crops but was not considered prime agricultural land especially compared to the fertile Palouse hills to the South. Before the area could be plowed, the gravels and rocks had to be removed and even after that, the land was only useful for certain types of crops due to poor soil and the lack of rain.

The area saw new growth in settlement and population during the 1880s. This was largely due to mining ventures in the area around Coeur d'Alene and northeastern Washington and the logging industry in the forests north of Spokane to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Spokane Valley (Arksey 2005). These key industries and influx of people all but assured the continued settlement and prosperity of the area.

After a fire destroyed downtown Spokane in 1889, the city center was rebuilt the following year and prospered until the Panic of 1893 which ultimately led unemployment for many and loss of fortune to some of the early investors in Spokane but left a niche for new entrepreneurs to take over the already established wealth of the city (Arksey 2005).

Irrigation to the area in 1895 from surrounding lakes and the discovery of the Spokane Aquifer in 1900 helped increase the agricultural productivity of the area primarily in the form of apple orchards in the Spokane Valley region (Kershner 2012). From 1900 to 1910 Spokane's population more than doubled in size, going from 40,000 at the start of the century to 100,000 a mere decade later (Arksey 2005). This population growth is attributed to the continued prosperity of the area in mining, logging, and railroading, in addition to the marketing of this area as an agricultural haven (Arksey 2005).

Growth in the area slowed when the mines of north Idaho started to dwindle by the 1920s and 1930s (Colford 2006). World War I and the Great Depression contributed to the area's lack of growth during this time. However, programs through the New Deal during the Great Depression, such as the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and other Civilian Conservation Corps project, brought a slight resurgence in population to area but nothing compared to the initial boom in the early years of the 20th century (Colford 2006). At the beginning of World War II (WWII), Geiger Base opened west of Spokane

and was donated back to the city after the end of the War and is now the Spokane International Airport (Colford 2006). Militray presence continued in the area and in 1943 the Galena maintenance and supply depot was opened to assist with the war efforts. The name and goal of the base was changed in 1953 to the Fairchild Air Force Base (Colford 2006). Today, the area still thrives as an agricultural base and acts as the Inland Northwest's commercial center supported by railroads, agriculture, the Fairchild Air Force Base, in addition to many other industries.

Literature Review

A Review of BLM General Land Office Cadastral Survey Records shows one prominent survey with mapping of the area. This survey was conducted in 1880 by Edwin Richardson (Figure 7). The map shows Hangman Creek and Slough, a trail, and a wagon road south to Pullman, presumably this road intersects with the current ROW of I-195, and the eastern side of the project area.



Figure 7: 1880 Cadastral Survey with generalized project area in red (GLO, 2019).

Washington Archival Data

Sites on, adjacent to, or near the APE are considered to be confidentially located. Files pertaining to these sites are found at the Washington Department of Archaeological and Historic Preservation's WISAARD database.

Cultural Resources Survey Reports

To date, nine cultural resource surveys have been completed within 1 mile of the proposed project area. These surveys are listed below.

NADB: 1690006 Archaeological Resources Inventory for the City of Spokane's High Drive Sewer Upgrade Project. This survey was conducted by Steven Dampf and Sylvia Tarman in 2018. This report reflects a study of a city sewer project. No resources were discovered.

NADB: 1686077 *Cultural Resource Survey: Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site, Site Name: SPO Westwood - New Build Spokane.* This survey was conducted R. Todd Baker, M.A., RPA and Nancy E-K McReynolds, MHP in 2014. This report reflects a study of a proposed cellular tower. It was determined that no direct or indirect effects were anticipated to cultural resources by the project.

NADB: 1683744 *Indian Canyon SP03UB013, 3103 W 21st Ave., Spokane.* This survey was conducted by Barbara L. Fisher in 2009. This report reflects a study of a historic water tank where a proposed cellular tower was to be installed. It was recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

NADB: 1683297 *Letter to Adam Escalona RE: WA184 Garden Springs, 303 W. 21st Avenue* This survey was conducted by Stephen Emerson in 2009. This report reflects a study of a historic water tank where a proposed cellular tower was to be installed. It was recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

NADB: 1352669. *Cultural Resources Assessment of US 195 Hatch Road to Interstate 90 Improvement Project, Spokane.* This survey was conducted by Robin Bowers of AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. in 2008. The study recorded or re-recorded seven historic period archaeological sites, and 17 buildings and structures.

NADB: 1352220. *A Cultural Resources Survey for the Fish Lake Project*. This survey was conducted by Stephen Emerson and Stan Gough of Archaeological and Historical Services and Eastern Washington University in 2008. The study revealed six historic railroad bridges.

NADB: 1352089 An Historic Property Inventory of Selected Properties with the Cannon Hill Park Addition This informational survey was conducted by Stephen Emerson of Eastern Washington University in 2008. This report reflects a study of historic structures from two contracts with the City of Spokane. 70 buildings were surveyed. **NADB: 1342542** *A Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Medo-Mist Manufactured Home Park, Phase I,* This Survey was conducted by Stephen Emerson of Eastern Washington University in 2003. This report reflects a study of visual impacts to historic structures from a telecommunication tower.

NADB: 1342338 *A Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Medo-Mist Manufactured Home Park, Phase I,* This Survey was conducted by Sara L. Walker of Archaeological and Historical Services and Eastern Washington University in 2003. Two non-eligible historic period houses were identified.

Historic Property Inventory indices within or bordering Section 16, T 22 N, R 20 E.

There are 1389 recorded historic properties dating 50 years old or older listed within one lineal mile in Spokane.

Register properties within a 1-mile radius of the property.

There are five known historic register properties within one lineal mile of the project APE

Smithsonia	Constructio	Liste	Address	Register Name
n Number	n Year(s)	d		
		Date		
SP00442	1911	2003-	1225 West 19th Avenue,	Williams, James
		12-23	Spokane, WA	and Corinne, House
SP00503	1912	2006-	416 West 22nd Avenue,	Tuell, Frank and
		08-09	Spokane, WA	Maude, House
SP00732	1914	2013-	420 West 22nd Avenue,	Bauer, Harvey and
		<i>12-31</i>	Spokane, WA	Mary, House
SP00772	1913	2015-	618 West 23rd Avenue,	Kiesow-Gentsch
		<i>01-07</i>	Spokane, WA	House
DT00246		2015-	1702 South Grand	Manito Park and
		10-16	Boulevard, Spokane,	Boulevard
			WA	

Table 1: Register properties

Archaeological properties

There are 10 listed archaeological sites within one linear mile of the project area.

Smithsonian	Archaeology	Comments
Number	ID	
SP00333	19132	Site name-unknown, site dimensions-25 x 23 meters,
		date of use-1900 to 1920s, historic period dump.
SP00334	19133	Qualchan road farm site, historic farm & associated
		irrigation ditch w/ sturcutal and domestic debris, 80 x 50m
SP00569	19269	North coast railroad/oregon and washington railroad and
		to 40 m, ca. 1906-1917.
SP00570	19270	Historic debris scatter, bottles, cans, glass, 320 x 80m, ca.
600572	10271	1913-1940. Mitchern brothern claughterhouse, foundation, 20 y
SP00572	19271	100m, ca. 1887-1930s.
SP00573	19272	Historic debris scatter, earthenware, chinese porcelain,
		bottles, cow bone, shell, bricks, 45 x 35m, ca. 1910-1940.
SP00574	19273	Historic debris scatter, 90 x 50m, rock foundation, pit,
		scrap metal, earthenware, porcelain, ceramic, shell, ca.
		Early 20th century.
SP00575	19274	Historic debris scatter, 65 x 30m, earthenware, glass,
		barbed wire fence, ca. 1890-1920.
SP00828	35330	Pre-contact lithic material.
SP00897	41271	Historic debris scatter

Table 2: Sites

Research Design

RLR developed a hypothesis for this project, based upon the goal of cultural resources management in an urban-adjacent rural context in areas where there is extensive previous contextual work. The immediate goal is to evaluate the potential of this project area for the presence or absence of cultural resources.

Hypothesis: The cultural survey will provide discovery of aspects of the built environment from the urban past of the project area. Given that pre-contact sites are found locally on surrounding landforms, a reasonable expectation is that Native American peoples would have utilized resources along the Wenatchee as well. To evaluate the potential of this project area for traces of the past, RLR prepared a field survey in conjunction with archival research. This study can potentially aid in the reconstruction of past landscapes by identifying and recording elements of the archaeological record. Special attention will be paid to the surface especially in the ephemeral drainages which characterize the eastern portion of the subject property as there may be evidence of historic-era debris.

Inventory Methodology

Assuming 50% surface visibility, RLR planned a visual inventory survey within the APE of the project. The project was to be inspected using a 5-meter-wide walkover survey (Figure 6) along the route of the proposed APE. The entirety of the project is fallow. Next RLR planned a series of 10-20 shovel test probes within the study area within the APE.

Inventory Results

Archaeological investigation consisted of pedestrian survey and subsurface testing of the project area in Spokane, WA (Figure 7). The project area covers 42 acres, 33 of which are slated for sub-surface disturbance. (Figure 8). RLR staff archaeologists: Josh Allen, M.S. and Miranda Maple, B.A. completed the fieldwork on November 18th, 2020. The weather was overcast and rainy with winds up to 7 mph, and temperatures ranging from 38-50°F.



Figure 7: Project Area



Figure 8. Project map

Pedestrian Survey

RLR conducted intensive pedestrian survey of 90 percent of the project area (Figure 9). The central and western side of the project area was not surveyed as it is a large borrow site with vertical slopes. Approximately 90 percent of the project area was disturbed by heavy equipment and covered in modern debris. The area has been used as dump for several decades with large amounts of recent debris. Where large piles of debris did not occur the ground surface was covered with thousands of small modern debris fragments, clothes, or unknown liquid waste. Surface visibility was consistently under 50 percent due to the blanket of modern debris and duff.



Figure 9. Pedestrian Transect Map

Two resources were identified during pedestrian survey (Figure 10), LG-1 a 19th and 20th century domestic artifact scatter, and LG-2 and wood frame shed.



Figure 10



Figure 11. Example of typical ground cover, view: southwest

LG-1 (Historic Debris Scatter, Appendix A)

This resource consists of a small scatter of historic glass bottles, ceramic tableware, and tin cans. The ceramic tableware consists of brown glazed earthenware crocks and white improved earthenware (WIE) cups (MNI=4), bowl (MNI=1), plates (MNI=5), saucers (MNI=1), and serving platters (MNI=3) (Figure 12). Makers marks are on several individuals indicate a late 19th-century date of manufacture. Glassware consists of aqua, colorless, brown, and green bottles. A variety of molds are present with one three-piece mold, one turn mold, and several semi-automatic molds present (Figure 13). The variation in bottling technology further suggest a late 19th or early 20th century manufacture date. The cans are heavily deteriorated and crushed, several No. 10 food cans are present with at least 25 additional crushed smaller food cans. All are sanitary seam design.



Figure 12. Ceramic tableware, view: Detail



Figure 13. Glassware, view: Detail

The artifacts are 100 percent domestic with large amounts of heavy WIE tableware suggesting a possible institutional use such as a work camp or hotel. The artifacts are deposited down a southern facing slope and covered in approximately 4 inches of duff (Figure 14). Additional materials may be below the duff later but approximately 75 percent of all artifacts were recorded during inventory.



Figure 14. LG-1 Site Overview, view: East

LG-1 artifact components:

Ceramic:

- WIE plate, 8 ³/₄" x 5 ¹/₂" foot [MNI = 3]. Label reads: "Made exclusively for Abram French Co. Hotel Department for L.M. Davenport, Spokane," the label is red and located on the center of the plate.
- WIE plate, 7 ¹/₂" [MNI = 2]. Label reads: "Theodore Havilana, Limoges, France," the label is green and located on the bottom left side of the plate.
- WIE oval serving dish, 11" x 7" [MNI = 3]. Label reads: "Theodore Havilana, Limoges, France," the label is green and located on the bottom left side of the dish.
- WIE teacups, 4" top, 2" foot [MNI = 3].
- WIE teacup, 2 ¹/₄" base x top unknown [MNI = 1]. Label reads: "U.P.W", the label is green and located above a symbol (see photo).
- WIE saucer, 2 ¹/₂" foot, [MNI = 1]. Saucer has green swirled leaf pattern around the outside rims.
- WIE bowl fragment, no measurements [MNI = 1]. Transfer print green flower on rim of bowl fragment.
- Brown glaze earthenware, 7" D [MNI = 2].

There is an additional 100+ WIE dinnerware fragments found at the site that were not recorded.

Glass:

- Green, turn mold, applied finish, with collar, 1" D [MNI = 1]
- Colorless, fully-automatic finish 1 ³/₄" D [MNI = 1]
- Aqua, crown cap, semi-automatic finish, 1" D [MNI = 1]
- Amethyst, semi-automatic, applied finish, 2" D [MNI = 1]
- Brown, turn mold, applied finish, with collar, $1 \frac{1}{8}$ D [MNI = 1]
- Aqua bottle base, 2 ¹/₂" D [Frags = 4]. Label reads: "J43D"
- Green bottle finish, with kick up, 3" D [Frags = 1]
- Aqua bottle base, 3 piece mold, 2 5/8" D [Frags = 1]. Label reads: "ABCM Co" with "J13" centered below the mark.
- Amethyst glass, fluted sides, 2 3/8" D [Frags = 4]
- Melted brown glass, no measurements available. Label reads: "R & Co" with "33" centered below the mark.

Cans:

- 6" x 7" hole in cap, sanitary seam can, APX: 10
- APX: 25 crushed food cans

LG-2 (Historic period shed)

This resource is an undated, yet likely historic wood frame shed. The western façade has a single car garage door, there is a single pedestrian entrance on the northern side, and a single pane wood sash window on the eastern side (Figure 15 and Figure 16). It has a wood shake gable roof and wood shake siding. The shed is heavily deteriorated and leaning to one side. Lumber and assorted debris are inside. There are no foundational elements, and it appears to be translocated.



Figure 15. West and Southern Facades



Figure 16. Northern Façade

Subsurface Testing

A total of 45 shovel test probes (STPs) were planned in the proposed excavation area (Figure 19). STPs were systematically placed 50 meters apart, covering the 33 acres of proposed sub-surface disturbance within the project area. STP-43 tested positive for cultural material, however the material consisted of one small, nondiagnostic (potentially historic period) glass fragment and radials were deemed unnecessary.

RLR did not excavate STP-2 through STP-42 due to the amount of modern debris, potential ground waste due to vehicles, and unsafe work conditions (Figure 18). The 33 acres of proposed excavation where the STPs were mapped consisted of numerous piles of modern debris, including motorized vehicles, boats, waste, clothing, RV's, computers, and building materials in 75% of the total proposed excavation area. STP-2 through STP-42 were located directly in a modern debris pile, or near enough to modern debris that the excavating was deemed unsafe for excavation. STP-1 and STPs-43, STP-44, an STP-45 were all excavated in areas that had less debris and deemed safe (Figures 17, 18, and Table 3).



Figure 20



Figure 18. STP overview/AKA trash pits



Figure 19. STP Map

Table	3.	Project	STP	Summarv
I ubic	••	IIUjeet		Summary

STP	Depth (cmbs)	Cultural	Strati	graphy	Notes
1	100	Negative	_	0-12 cmbs: dark brown.	Reached desired
		U		silt-loam, no inclusions	depth
			-	12-48 cmbs: brown, sand-	I
				loam, no inclusions	
			-	48-100 cmbs: light	
				brown/tan, silt-loam,	
				inclusions $\leq 5\%$	
2	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None
3	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
4	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
5	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
6	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
7	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
8	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
9	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
10	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
11	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
12	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
13	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
14	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
15	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
16	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
17	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
18	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
19	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
20	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
21	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
21	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
22	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
23	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
24	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
25	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
26	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
27	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
28	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
29	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
30	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
31	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
32	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
33	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
34	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	
35	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None

36	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None
37	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None
38	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None
39	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None
40	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None
41	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None
42	N/A	N/A	-	Not Excavated	None
43	57	Positive	-	0-30 cmbs: dark brown, silt-loam, 25-30% angular gravel	Colorless glass fragment found at 0-5 cmbs
			-	silt-loam, gravel decreases with depth, 50-75% rootlets present 50-57 cmbs: dark brown,	root obstruction
				silt-loam, 0% gravel, roots present	
44	94	Negative	-	0-15 cmbs: dark brown, silt-loam, no inclusions, 5% weak peds	Reached desired depth
			-	15-50 cmbs: light brown, silt loam, 0% inclusions, 0% peds	
			-	50-94 cmbs: light yellow brown, silt-loam, 0% inclusions, 0% peds	
45	76	Negative	-	0-17 cmbs: dark brown, silt-loam, 5% inclusions	Reached desired depth
			-	silt-loam, 0% inclusions 45-76 cmbs: light vellow	
				brown silt-loam, 0% inclusions	



Figure 20. STP-44

Register Eligibility

LG-1 (Historic Debris Scatter)

This site cannot be considered significant under criterion A or B of the National register of Historic places, as we do not have enough information to correlate them to a specific historic event or trend, given that utility and deposition cannot be associated without more data. This is doubly true in a casual dump or surface deposit. No historic personages can be directly tied to this material. Criterion C, under most circumstances, but not all, does not apply to non-architectural, and common archaeological artifacts. Therefore all potential for eligibility rests upon Criterion D.

While temporally diagnostic artifacts are present, they do not express any potential for research or data acquisition, as no real subsurface context exists beyond the woody duff in which it now sits. The site is comprised of regionally common objects and appear to be institutional in nature. Thus LG-1 does not appear to be eligible under Criterion D, as

the site has little potential to contribute information beyond what is presented here as a surface find.

Integrity: This casual dump of historic material appears to retain historic integrity as such, however a century of ecological dispersal has clearly acted upon it.

LG-2 (Historic Shed structure)

This site cannot be considered significant under criterion A or B of the National register of Historic places, as we do not have enough information to correlate this shed to a specific historic event or trend, given that utility and deposition cannot be associated without more data. In addition, no historic personages can be directly tied to this shed. Under Criterion C, this would be considered a vernacular shed structure. It was likely a garage or had other utilitarian uses. There is no definable style to guide us, and it appears to use common wooden hewn timber and wooden shake roof and siding. This structure does not retain any potential criterion C eligibility.

Integrity: This shed appears to be translocated, and has lost its historic context through setting, location, feeling and association. The loss of these four aspects of integrity is likely enough to rule out eligibility regardless of criteria application.

Project Recommendations

This project is massively disturbed. The former uses of the property are well known. The City of Spokane indicated the auto wrecking area was placed in in an area with a long time local, casual dumping ground that has been in in use throughout the 20th century.

This report details the results of a controlled subsurface and pedestrian survey in an urban-adjacent, undeveloped, rural-agricultural environment for the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of this project. Reiss-Landreau Research located a single historic period shed, and a mixed historic/modern dumping area. Both non-eligible resources have been recorded (Appendix A). No eligible cultural resources were located within the APE and RLR recommends that the construction proceed as planned.

Inadvertent Discovery Procedure.

If any archaeological resources are discovered or suspected during the course of the project, activity in the immediate area shall stop until a professional archaeologist can assess the discovery.

Reiss-Landreau Research

If the inadvertent discovery is archaeological material:

The project proponent, the Trust for Public Land and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) will be contacted and work in that area will stop.

The archaeologist will contact the Project Proponent, The Trust for Public Land.

Upon notification of discovery of potential archaeological deposits, a professional archaeologist will evaluate the remains.

The DAHP will be given the opportunity to view the artifacts within 48 hours after the discovery or at the earliest possible time thereafter. The discovery will be kept confidential. After halting construction, securing the site, and notifying the contractor, the archaeologist will conduct a brief in-field evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine whether the discovered resources have potential to answer research questions.

Evaluation protocols are described in the following section.

If parties agree that the artifacts are not significant, RLR will ask the construction representatives to resume construction.

If parties agree that the artifacts are significant, the Washington State DAHP will issue a stop work order until further notice for all construction work in the area defined as a significant site.

Guidelines for the Discovery of Human Remains:

All persons who know of the existence and location of human remains must, by law, notify the county coroner and local law enforcement. This must be done in the most expeditious manner possible. (RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60);

Any person engaging in ground disturbing activity that encounters skeletal human remains must cease all activity which may cause further disturbance to the remains, make a reasonable effort to protect the area from further disturbance, report the presence and location of those remains to the coroner and local law enforcement (RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60). The remains should not be touched, moved, or further disturbed;

The county coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. (RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60);

If the county coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, then the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation will take jurisdiction over the remains. (RCW 27.44; 68.50; 68.60);

The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to the affected parties. (RCW 27.44, 68.50; 68.60);

The DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains if there is no federal agency involved.

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Appendix A: Site Forms



STATE OF WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL <u>SITE</u> INVENTORY FORM

	Smithsonian Number: 45			
	County: Spokane			
Date: 1/8/2021 Human	Remains? 🔲 DAHP Case No.:			
Compiled By: Christopher Landreau Reiss-Landreau Research				
Archaeological Sites are exempt from public disclosure per RCW 42.56.300				
SITE DESIGNATIO	N			
Site Name:				
Field/Temporary ID: LG-1				
Site Type: Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration	1			
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act determination of eligibility meet the documentation standards for regist Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set fort meets in does not meet the National Register Criter	, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for ering properties in the National Register of Historic h in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the site ia.			
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follow	ing level(s) of significance:			
Criteria				
Statement of Significance				
This site cannot be considered significant under criterion A or B of the National register of Historic places, as we do not have enough information to correlate them to a specific historic event or trend, given that utility and deposition cannot be associated without more data. This is doubly true in a casual dump or surface deposit. No historic personages can be directly tied to this material. Criterion C, under most circumstances, but not all, does not apply to non-architectural, and common archaeological artifacts. Therefore all potential for eligibility rests upon Criterion D.				
While it is clear that temporally diagnostic artifacts are present, they do not express any potential for research or data aquisition, as no real subsurface context exists beyond the woody duff in which it now sits. The site is comprised of regionally common objects, and appear to be institutional in nature. Thus Field LG-1 does not appear to be eligible under Criterion D, as the site has little potential to contribute information beyond what is presented here as a surface find.				
Integrity				
Integrity: This casual dump of historic material appears to retain historic integrity as such, however a century of ecological dispersal has clearly acted upon it. Setting, location, feeling and association are all present as a dump site. The nature of this dump site reflects a singular or limited moment and activity, and as such retains integrity.				
SHPO Determination				
Eligibility Survey/Inventory Determined On				
Determined By				
SHPO Comments				
SITE LOCATION				
USGS Quad Map Name(s): SPOKANE SW				
T: 25 R: 42 B	E/W: E Section: 36			
UTM: Zone: 11 Easting: 466794	Northing: 5274206			
Latitude: 47.6204 Longitude: -117.4419 E	Elevation (ft/m):			

Friday, January 8, 2021

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Drainage, Major:	C	Drainage, Minor:	River Mile
Aspect	Slope		
Location Description	(General to Specific):		
Directions (For Relo	cation Purposes):		
		SITE DESCR	RIPTION
Narrative Description	(Overall Site Observatio	ns):	
This resource consists consists of brown glaz (MNI=5), saucers (MN 19th-century date of present with one three bottling technology fu and crushed, several seam design.	of a small scatter of hist ed earthenware crocks a II=1), and serving platters manufacture. Glassware e-piece mold, one turn n irther suggest a late 19th No. 10 food cans are pres	oric glass bottles, and white improve s (MNI=3) (Figure consists of aqua, nold, and several or early 20th cen sent with at least 2	ceramic tableware, and tin cans. The ceramic tableware ed earthenware (WIE) cups (MNI=4), bowl (MNI=1), plates 11). Makers marks are on several individuals indicate a late colorless, brown, and green bottles. A variety of molds are semi-automatic molds present (Figure 12). The variation in tury manufacture date. The cans are heavily deteriorated 25 additional crushed smaller food cans. All are sanitary
Site Dimensions (Ove	rall Site Dimensions):		
Length: 10.1 mete	Direction: N/S	Width	: 6.6 Direction: E/W meters
Method of Ho	orizontal Measurement:	Таре	
Depth: 15 -2 cm ir duff	0 Method of Vertical	l Measurement:	tape
Vegetation (On Site):			
Local: The nati commun interspe foothill f leading t Rocky M	ve basin sage steppe nity is locally rsed with an ecotonal orest of mixed conifer, to the foothills of the lountains eventually.	Regional:	The native basin sage steppe community is locally interspersed with an ecotonal foothill forest of mixed conifer, leading to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains eventually.
Landforms (On Site):			
Local: The pro rolling h to the H	ect APE is within gently ills and sloping acreage angman Creek area.	Regional:	
Water Resources (Typ	oe): Hangman creek	Distance	: within 500 Permanence : perrenial meters of the APE
	CULTUR	AL MATERIA	LS AND FEATURES
Narrative Description	۱ (Specific Inventory Deta	ails):	
Ceramic: - WIE plate, 8 ¾" x 5 ½ Davenport, Spokane,	2″ foot [MNI = 3]. Label r " the label is red and loca	eads: "Made exclu ated on the center	usively for Abram French Co. Hotel Department for L.M. of the plate.

- WIE plate, 7 ½" [MNI = 2]. Label reads: "Theodore Havilana, Limoges, France," the label is green and located on the bottom left side of the plate.

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- WIE oval serving dish, 11" x 7" [MNI = 3]. Label reads: "Theodore Havilana, Limoges, France," the label is green and located on the bottom left side of the dish.

- WIE teacups, 4" top, 2" foot [MNI = 3].

- WIE teacup, 2 ¼" base x top unknown [MNI = 1]. Label reads: "U.P.W', the label is green and located above a symbol (see photo).

- WIE saucer, 2 ½" foot, [MNI = 1]. Saucer has green swirled leaf pattern around the outside rims.
- WIE bowl fragment, no measurements [MNI = 1]. Transfer print green flower on rim of bowl fragment.
- Brown glaze earthenware, 7" D [MNI = 2].

There is an addition 100+ WIE dinnerware fragments found at the site that were not recorded.

Glass:

- Green, turn mold, applied finish, with collar, 1" D [MNI = 1]
- Colorless, fully-automatic finish 1 ³/₄" D [MNI = 1]
- Aqua, crown cap, semi-automatic finish, 1" D [MNI = 1]
- Amethyst, semi-automatic, applied finish, 2" D [MNI = 1]
- Brown, turn mold, applied finish, with collar, 1 1/8" D [MNI = 1]
- Aqua bottle base, 2 1/2" D [Frags = 4]. Label reads: "J43D"
- Green bottle finish, with kick up, 3'' D [Frags = 1]
- Aqua bottle base, 3 piece mold, 2 5/8" D [Frags = 1]. Label reads: "ABCM Co" with "J13" centered below the mark.
- Amethyst glass, fluted sides, 2 3/8" D [Frags = 4]
- Melted brown glass, no measurements available. Label reads: "R & Co" with "33" centered below the mark.

Cans:

- 6" x 7" hole in cap, sanitary seam can, APX: 10

- APX: 25 crushed food cans

Method of Collection:

No collection

Location of Artifacts (Temporary/Permanent):

SITE AGE

Component Type Historic

Dates

Late 19th and early 20th century

Dating Method Diagnostic ceramics

Phase

Basis for Phase Designation

SITE RECORDERS

Christopher Landreau

808-332-5124

chris@reisslandreau.com

Phone Number:

Email:

Observed By	

31	 - r		N	

Address

PO Box 2215, Yakima, Wa 98907-2215

Date Recorded: 1/8/2021

Recorded by (Professional Archaeologist):

Address:

Organization:

PO Box 2215, Yakima, Wa 98907-2215

Reiss-Landreau Research

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SITE HISTORY

Previous Archaeological Work:

No

LAND OWNERSHIP

Owner Address

Parcel

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Items/Documents Used in Research:

Christopher Landreau and Josh Allen (2021). Cultural Resources Review and Inventory of the City of Spokane, Latah Glen Residential Community, Spokane County, Washington

Smithsonian Number: 45

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USGS MAP



January 8, 2021



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SKETCH MAPS

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14	
	Recorded Resources
	1 1 10 20
	LG-1
	Historic Debris
and the second	
	Are and
A BALL STREET	
RIR Source San, thySulfs	wa, Saufya, Bufukin Sanjiopilw,
Archaeology and Cultural Resources	en, Maxes, ACEX, schundpflink, Aandytel, Undt. 4 Sits Us an Semminully
Spokane-Latah Glen	3 6 12 18 24 0075 0.00375 0 0.0075 Miles
Detelephent roject	

Photographs, Tables and Additional Information

Photo ID	506699
Title	LG-1. site sketch from GIS.jpg
Year Taken	2020
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	

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Photo ID	506698
Title	PXL_20201118_194546074.jpg
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	

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Photo ID	506697
Title	20201118_114158.jpg
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	

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Photo ID	506696
Title	20201118_114150.jpg
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	

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Photo ID	506695
Title	20201118_114004.jpg
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	

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Photo ID	506694
Title	20201118_113939.jpg
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	

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Photo ID	506693
Title	20201118_113803.jpg
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	

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Photo ID	506692
Title	20201118_100230.jpg
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	

Page 15 of 15



Photo ID	506691
Title	PXL_20201118_194549731.jpg
Year Taken	
Is Circa?	
Notes	
Туре	image/jpeg
Photo View	
Source	
Copyright	



Resource Name: Latah Glen Shed

Property ID: 723848

Location



Architect/Engineer:

Category

inematics:			
Local Registers and	Districts		
Name	Date Listed	Notes	

Name or Company

Project History



 Resource Name:
 Latah Glen Shed
 Property ID:
 723848

 Project Number, Organization, Project Name
 Resource Inventory
 SHPO Determined By, Determined Date

2021-01-00135, , Latah Glen 1/8/2021 Development Project Survey/Inventory



Resource Name: Latah Glen Shed

Property ID: 723848

Photos



PXL_20201118_210323146.jpg



PXL_20201118_180017542.jpg



20201118_100016.jpg



PXL_20201118_210259953.jpg



PXL_20201118_180002160.jpg



PXL_20201118_210332159.jpg



Resource Name: Latah Glen Shed

Property ID: 723848

Inventory Details - 1/8/2021

Common name:	
Date recorded:	1/8/2021
Field Recorder:	Christopher Landreau
Field Site number:	LG-2
SHPO Determination	

Detail Information

Characteristics:	
Category	Item
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Wood - Shake
Cladding	Wood - Shake
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Plan	Rectangle
Styles:	
Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: This site cannot be considered significant under criterion A or B of the National register of Historic places, as we do not have enough information to correlate this shed to a specific historic event or trend, given that utility and deposition cannot be associated without more data. In addition, no historic personages can be directly tied to this shed. Under Criterion C, this would be considered a vernacular shed structure. It was likely a garage or had other utilitarian uses. There is no definable style to guide us, and it appears to use common wooden hewn timber and wooden shake roof and siding. This structure does not retain any potential criterion C eligibility.

Integrity: This shed appears to be translocated, and has lost its historic context through setting, location, feeling and association. The loss of these four aspects of integrity is likley enough to rule out eligibility regardless of criteria application.



Resource Name: Latah Glen Shed

Property ID: 723848

Physical description: This resource is an undated, yet likely historic wood frame shed. It is on the edge of collapse and would then become an archaeological property. At this time it is still standing, with four walls and a roof. The western façade has a single car garage door, there is a single pedestrian entrance on the northern side, and a single pane wood sash window on the eastern side. It has a wood shake gable roof and wood shake siding. The shed is heavily deteriorated and leaning to one side. Lumber and assorted debris are inside. There are no foundational elements, and it appears to be translocated. The shed ia 12' (W) x 17' (L) x 9' (H).