

Appendix H

**Preliminary Cultural Resource Investigations Technical  
Memorandum**

---



# Latah Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Cultural Resources Preliminary Investigation Technical Memorandum

**PREPARED FOR:** Lisa Malstrom/City of Spokane

**COPY TO:** Mark Brower/CH2M HILL  
Marlena Guhlke/CH2M HILL

**PREPARED BY:** Lori Durio Price/CH2M HILL and Jim Sharpe/CH2M HILL

**DATE:** November 17, 2011

**PROJECT NUMBER:** 425825.LB.02

The City of Spokane has initiated the Latah Bridge Rehabilitation Study in an effort to identify and develop preliminary solution alternatives that will support public use of this historic and vital transportation link for future generation of drivers, riders, bicyclists and pedestrians. The bridge was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1982. As part of this study, information was collected to identify the character-defining features of the bridge, and to determine the archaeological and cultural sensitivity of the Latah Bridge site. The cultural resource information contained within this study was obtained from the NRHP database of the National Park Service, and from the Washington Information System Architectural and Archaeological Database (WISAARD) managed by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). This preliminary review contains information on the bridge itself, as well as on the cultural setting of the bridge, prior cultural resource technical reports, area historic districts, known archaeological sites, cemeteries, and known Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), and a summary of the findings for the proposed project area. This information was obtained by conducting a one half mile search radius around the project.

## Historic Context

---

Due to the extensive history of the area, the historic component of this preliminary study is summarized.

### Prehistoric Period

The prehistoric period of the general proposed project area dates back to about 11,000 before present (B.P.) and contains several cultural periods provided below.

#### Windust Phase (11,000-8,000 B.P.)

This period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period. The climate of this period was cold and dry. Although population numbers appear to have been small, this culture group was highly mobile big game hunters who relied on mammals such as bison, deer and elk as their primary food source. Archaeological evidence of a reliance on salmon has been documented dating back to as far as 10,000 B.P. (Draper and Andrefsky 1991). This culture group was characterized by large stemmed shouldered lanceolate projectile points (Windust or Lind Coulee) (Kelly 1987). Campsites are generally found on upland terraces, alluvial fans at the mouths of canyons, and some rock shelters (Andrefsky and DePew 1992).

#### Vantage/Cascade (8,000-5,000 B.P.)

This period is referred to as the Vantage/Cascade period. The climate of the period was warmer and drier than the Paleo-Indian Period. This culture group was mobile hunter gatherer populations who relied on smaller mammals

such as deer, bison, and sheep. An increased use of plant foods and associated processing tools suggest a broader subsistence base during this period. The use of non-localized tool stone was also associated with this culture group. Population numbers remain small (Draper and Andrefsky 1991). Leaf-shaped lanceolate projectile points, atlatl weights, and tabular and keeled scrapers were utilized during this period (Andrefsky and DePew 1992).

### **Tucannon/Frenchman Springs (5,000-2,500 B.P.)**

This period is referred to as the Tucannon/Frenchman Springs period. The climate of the period was cooler and moister than previous periods. This culture group showed the first evidence of winter villages in areas where roots and/or salmon were unusually productive. During this period population numbers increased and there was an increased reliance on fishing and root crops and a greater reliance on seasonal rounds. This period provides the best evidence for occupation along the rivers and valley bottoms (Draper and Andrefsky 1991). The tool assemblage of this period includes contracting stemmed and side notched projectile points, scrapers, net sinkers, and hopper mortar bases and pestles (Andrefsky and DePew 1992).

### **Cayuse/Harder (2,500-1,300 B.P.)**

This period is referred to as the Cayuse/Harder period. The climate of the period is that of the present. This culture group relied on seasonal rounds for food collecting with a strong emphasis on fish and plants. House pit villages and semi-permanent winter villages were utilized. Projectile points of this period were smaller than previous periods. The tool assemblage of this period includes corner notched projectile points, lanceolate and pentagonal knives, mortars and pestles, awls, ornamental beads, and gaming pieces (Andrefsky and DePew 1992).

## **Ethnography**

The project area is located within lands traditionally associated with the Spokane Indians. Linguistically the Spokane Indians are members of the Salish speaking culture group that includes the Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, and Flathead (Draper and Andrefsky 1991). The Coeur d'Alene group occupied an area of nearly four million acres primarily around Lake Coeur d'Alene and its associated drainage. The Coeur d'Alene culture group contained three bands, one on the Spokane River, a second on the Coeur d'Alene River and a third on the St. Joe River.

Ethnographers have assigned the Upper Spokane and Middle Spokane Bands to the Latah Creek area. Both groups practiced seasonal rounds for food procurement, beginning in the early spring and following the availability of floral and faunal resources. Food collected throughout the spring and summer was stored for winter consumption. As part of their seasonal rounds both Native American groups camped on the plateau south of the Spokane River in the summer and fall months to hunt and collect plant foods. Verne Ray documented two permanent settlements along Latah Creek. *Qu'yu* was an Upper Spokane village located about 1.9 miles south of the confluence with the Spokane River. *Tcelsi'yutsu* was an Upper Spokane settlement located near the mouth of Rock Creek. Both villages were described as populous permanent settlements that were valued as salmon and trout fishing grounds and for the abundance of game in the area. Population numbers for area tribes is unknown, but Euro-American diseases of small pox, measles and influenza as early as 1782 devastated the number of Native American inhabitants from one third to one half. Governor Stevens established treaties with the local tribes in 1855. Area tribes were displeased with the treaty and fighting between local tribes and the U.S. Army took place in 1858. Colonel Steptoe was defeated by the Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, and Palouse tribes near Rosalia, WA. These tribes were later defeated by Colonel Wright during the Battle of the Spokane Plains. Following the defeat of the Indians at the Battle of the Spokane Plains, Colonel Wright sent word to the tribes to meet with him near Waverly on Latah Creek to discuss surrender conditions. Qualchan, son of Chief Owhi, was hung by Colonel Wright and subsequently Latah Creek was known as Hangman Creek (Draper and Andrefsky 1991).

## **Historic Period**

In 1810, the North West Company established Spokane House near the mouth of the Little Spokane River about ten miles northwest of Spokane. This location was near the intersection of several Indian trails. Spokane House served fur traders of eastern Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana. Fur traders were soon followed by missionaries, settlers and miners. Following the Indian uprising in 1858, the military established the Mullen Road to connect the waterways of the Upper Missouri with the Columbia River.

In 1871 S.R. Scranton and J.J. Downing, with his wife and step-daughter, built a cabin and established a claim, becoming the first Euro-American settlers of what would become Spokane. The city incorporated on November 29, 1881 as Spokane Falls and encompassed 1.56 square miles. At the time it had only 350 residents (City of Spokane 2011a). A few years later, in 1883, the "e" was added to Spokane, and "Falls" was dropped in 1891. The Northern Pacific Railroad completed construction into the area in 1883 providing access to distant markets. Following the completion of the railroad, the number of settlers into the area greatly increased. In the 1880s farming, mining, lumber, stock, and railroad construction were the primary industries in the area (Draper and Andrefsky 1991). During this time, the Hangman (Latah) Creek area was used for agricultural activities that included alfalfa and grains, and small scale irrigation from the creek (Emerson and Gough 2008). The City suffered a devastating fire in 1889, destroying 32 blocks, but it rebuilt quickly, and by 1890 the population reached 19,922 (City of Spokane 2011b). Gold and silver were discovered in the Coeur d'Alene area, fueling the rapid growth and financial wealth of Spokane. "Owing to its location in the midst of mining, timber and agricultural districts and to its status as a center of railroad transportation, Spokane had become, by the turn of the century, the metropolis of a vast inland empire extending from Canada to eastern Oregon and western Idaho; from central Washington to Montana" (Garrett 1976). By 1900 Spokane's population had exploded to 36,848 and the city had grown to include 300 manufacturing facilities, 108 saloons, 56 churches, and 42 miles of railway (City of Seattle 2011b). It was one of the richest and most rapidly growing towns in America (Garrett 1976). In 1910, the population was nearing 90,000. Construction on the current Latah Bridge was begun in 1911, at the peak of the population growth period.

At the end of World War I, population growth began to slow in Spokane, and the city's population increased less than 70 thousand between 1930 and 1970 (Garrett 1976). During the Great Depression, the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam in 1934, which was the largest concrete structure in the United States and the third largest hydroelectric facility in the world, had a positive effect on the economy of Spokane (City of Spokane 2011b). During World War II, Spokane became a major center for war activities, with the development of the Army Air Depot at Geiger Field, Fairchild Air Force Base, and Fort George Wright as the Army Base Headquarters for the entire northwest (City of Spokane 2011b).

In 1974, Spokane hosted the World's Fair, the first to ever have an environmental theme - "Man Living in Harmony with Nature." Riverfront Park was revitalized to hold the event, and Spokane still holds the record as the smallest city ever to host a World's Fair (City of Spokane 2011b).

At the present time, Spokane is home to nearly 200,000 residents with the Spokane River running through the center of town.

## Cultural Resource Technical Reports

---

Research conducted on WISAARD indicates that two previous cultural resource technical reports have been completed within the one half mile search radius.

### Ives (2006)

In 2006 a Cultural Resources Survey was conducted for the Washington State Department of Transportation Interstate 90 (I-90) Spokane Bridge Rail Update Project on Latah Creek and Lindeke Street Bridges. The project area was the I-90 Bridge over Latah Creek and the Lindeke Street Bridge over I-90 for the installation of guardrails along the roadway. Shovel testing was conducted with negative findings. The report indicates that substantial amounts of previous ground disturbance from construction-related activities had taken place.

## Emerson and Gough (2008)

In 2008 a Cultural Resources Survey was conducted for the Fish Lake Project. The technical report was prepared for the City of Spokane/Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Fish Lake Trail project. The cultural resource investigation identified six railroad bridges that were recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## Archaeology

Research conducted on the WISAARD indicates that seven archaeological sites have been documented within the one half mile search radius. Information about each site is provided below.

### 45SP16

No formal Washington State archaeological site form is available for this site. This location was documented in 1909 as an Indian camp site below the old Sunset Highway (Latah) Bridge. The site was in Latah Creek occupied by the Upper Spokane Indian band. This location was also used during semi-annual fishing that took place opposite the Peaceful Valley community. Keller (1978) reported the site was located on a bench just north of the Sunset Highway (Latah) Bridge near the confluence of Hangman (Latah) Creek and the Spokane River. Verne Ray noted the village of *Qu'yu* located about one mile above the point where the highway bridge crossed Hangman (Latah) Creek. It was a permanent settlement used for salmon and trout fishing, with abundant game. There may have been a burial ground to the west of the creek near its mouth. Chinese railroad employees had a settlement in the vicinity in the 1880s. An ice house and pond may have also been located in this area. The site is within the proposed project area. No determination of eligibility for the site has been completed.

### 45SP17

No formal Washington State archaeological site form is available for this site. This location was documented in 1969 as Indian sweat bath sites. One location was reported at a spring below the Monroe Denman homestead northeast of Hillyard. A second location was reported near the east bank of Hangman (Latah) Creek between 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> avenues. The sweat baths were described as hollowed out depressions in the ground beside a creek bank, built of encircling walls of dirt and stones covered with a vaulted roof of hides supported by bent willows. No physical evidence of the sweat baths remain. Keller (1978) reported that the Hangman (Latah) Creek location was constructed by historical Indians at this location in conjunction with their nearby permanent village (45SP16). The site was reported as containing a roofed, semi-subterranean pit house, enclosing a central depression with fire scarred rocks, about 6 inches in diameter. A vinegar works was later constructed at this location. The site is about 3,200 feet south of the project area. No determination of eligibility for this site has been completed.

### 45SP98

This site was recorded in 1987 above the south bank of the Spokane River and above the east bank of Latah Creek. The site consists of seven American Indian burials discovered during construction for a building foundation. Eastern Washington University identified four individuals as adult females ranging in age from 25 to 45 years old, one adult male 33 to 45 years old, one infant 6 months to a year and a half old, and one sub-adult 16 to 18 years old. Archaeological testing identified prehistoric artifacts that included two quartzite tabular knives, a basalt core, debitage, faunal remains, and one bone awl. Historic artifacts included a crossed arms Calvary insignia and other debris associated with the local residence. The site is near the south bank of the Spokane River and about one mile north of the project area. No determination of eligibility for this site has been completed.

### 45SP268

This site was recorded in 1989 as a prehistoric site containing scattered fire-cracked rock, lithic materials, tools, and concentrations of historic materials. Collected historic materials included square nails, various colored glass

fragments, a blue faceted bead that was possibly a trade bead, and a tabular knife (Andrefsky and DePew 1992). Subsurface testing was conducted in 2002 and although 355 pieces of cultural material were collected, it was determined that the site was out of context due to prior ground disturbance. The site is near the north bank of the Spokane River and about 4,900 feet north of the project area. The site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## **45SP438**

This site was recorded in 2003 as a lithic scatter. Shovel testing identified ten flakes from six shovel tests. Historic materials were also identified in the shovel probes mixed within the prehistoric lithic materials. The site is approximately 1,500 feet south of the project area. No determination of eligibility has been completed for this site.

## **45SP551**

This site was recorded in 2008 as five large poured concrete pads and three narrow concrete strips. Subsurface testing identified a stem wall with footings adjacent to an asphalt surface. The site is thought to be the remains of a commercial operation dating to around 1935 (Emerson and Gough 2008). The site is approximately 1,600 feet south of the project area. No determination of eligibility has been completed for this site.

## **45SP569**

This site was recorded in 2008 as a segment of an abandoned railroad grade. The segment recorded is about 1,900 feet in length and was abandoned in 1973. A train bridge that passes over 16th Avenue and a tunnel that passes through the grade at Thorpe Road are within the recorded segment. The site is approximately 2,250 feet south of the project area. The site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

# **Cemeteries**

---

Research conducted on the WISAARD indicates that no cemeteries have been identified within the one-half mile radius research area.

# **Traditional Cultural Properties**

---

TCPs can be broadly defined as places where activities occurred or still occur as integral parts of the way of life or culture of a community. Examples of TCPs include sacred parts of the landscape, vision quest sites, hunting and gathering areas, fishing grounds, trails, camps, or traditional village locations. TCPs are identified in part by reviewing existing literature that may contain information on how and where communities used the landscape. In addition, interviews with community members with knowledge of traditional life ways may also provide important information about the significance of particular locations.

TCPs may be eligible for the NRHP because of their association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history, and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (Parker and King 1998).

At the present time no known TCPs exist within the proposed project area. Contacts were sent via email to the Coeur d'Alene, Colville, and Spokane Tribes on October 24, 2011. Responses were received from the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene Tribes. Randy Abrahamson from the Spokane Tribe indicated that a TCP study would be necessary. Jill Wagoner from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe indicated that no known TCPs were present within the project area;

however, no studies have been completed. She suggested conducting an ethnographic study to determine if a TCP may exist within the proposed project area. Both responses are contained in Appendix A.

## Built Environment

---

Research conducted on the WISAARD and consultation with the City-County of Spokane Historic Preservation Office determined that in addition to the Latah Bridge, there were two historic districts listed in the NRHP in the research area. Information about each site is provided below.

### Latah Bridge

The Latah Bridge, also known as the Sunset Boulevard Bridge and the Latah Creek Bridge, was constructed in 1911 (Soderberg 1979). It was listed in the NRHP on July 16, 1982, which makes it also listed in the Washington Heritage Register (WHR). The bridge was documented as part of an inventory of bridges, trestles and aqueducts in the state of Washington, and then listed in the NRHP as part of “Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State” (Soderberg 1980). The bridge was documented in 1979 on a Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) form, rather than on the more traditional NRHP nomination form, so the specific NRHP criteria that apply to the eligibility of the bridge are not noted. However, the form discusses the engineering and design of the bridge in detail, supporting eligibility under Criterion C, for its “distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or...high artistic values” (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). The “Bridges and Tunnels” nomination form notes that all of the bridges listed as part of that nomination meet the following criteria:

1. They are significant in the history of bridge engineering, in the history of bridge design principles, and in the development of bridge construction techniques;
2. They are significant in the social, economic, and industrial development of the locality, state, region, or nation;
3. They are significant examples of bridges designed or built by renowned engineers;
4. They are significant examples of structural designs associated with the efforts of historic individuals or groups;
5. They are significant examples of an early bridge engineering effort commonly used throughout the State of Washington for a specific purpose or reason;
6. They are significant early examples, or significant representative examples, of a specific bridge type;
7. They are rare examples of a specific bridge type within the state;
8. They possess architectural or artistic significance.

Drawing from this nomination and specifically number 2 above, WISAARD notes the eligibility criteria for the Latah Bridge as both A and C. Criterion A applies to properties “that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history” (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). The Latah Bridge is significant particularly in the economic and industrial development of Spokane and the region.

The bridge is not listed in the Spokane Register for Historic Places. No formal consultation with DAHP was done for this preliminary report, but an informal discussion on the significance of the bridge was had with Michael Houser, State Architectural Historian with DAHP, on November 10, 2011.

The HAER Inventory form for the bridge notes that it consists of two 150-foot arches, two 135-foot arches, one 128-foot arch, and two 54-foot abutment or approach arches. Above each of the five main arches are four



spandrel arches. The arches support a 45-foot roadway with two 7-foot sidewalks edged with ornamental cast iron posts. "Like the Monroe Street Bridge, the Latah Creek Bridge is an early example within the state of a long-span fixed-end arch. Although the semi-circular arches of the Latah Creek Bridge were reminiscent of an earlier age of concrete and masonry arch construction, the steel reinforcement of the concrete structure pointed towards the future in concrete arch design" (Soderberg 1979)

The Latah Bridge is also significant for its association with important bridge engineers. As noted in the nomination, "During the period between 1909 and 1914, two enormous multiple spanned concrete arches were constructed in the city of Spokane. There are few bridges within the State that are monuments of such a grand scale. It was the foresight and perseverance of a few individuals within the city engineering department who were responsible for the construction of these forceful, concrete forms....(T)he magnitude of the Monroe Street Bridge and the Latah Street Bridge...make them particularly unique. Their rhythmic arch forms are commanding architectural focal points within the city. Morton McCartney, who was a key individual in the construction of the Monroe Street Bridge, supervised the design and construction of the Latah Creek Bridge as City Engineer" (Soderberg 1980).

Based on the HAER documentation and the NRHP nomination, consultation with the City-County of Spokane Historic Preservation Office determined that the character-defining features of the Latah Bridge were the concrete arches that support the bridge (the actual engineered structure), and the balustrade that lines the bridge (on both sides of the roadway), including the pedestrian overlooks. Although the bridge has had some alterations, it retains very good integrity. As pointed out in the NRHP nomination, the visual presence of the Latah Bridge is an important focal point in the City.

## **Browne's Addition Historic District**

This historic district was listed in the NRHP on July 30, 1976, which makes it also listed in the WHR. It is not listed in the Spokane Register for Historic Places. The district is located immediately northeast of the Latah Bridge, roughly bounded by Sunset Boulevard, Maple Street, Latah Creek, and the Spokane River. It is listed for its significance under Criteria A and C.

According to the NRHP nomination:

Browne's Addition Historic District in Spokane encompasses a well-preserved residential section south of the Spokane River gorge and immediately west of the city center. It was platted in the 1880's and intensively developed for well-to-do clients around the turn of the century. Within its boundaries is a concentrated architectural aggregate including nearly every residential style fashionable in the Pacific Northwest between 1880 and 1930. Moreover, the district is replete with coniferous and deciduous trees, mostly exotic stock, planted along the streets and in the neighborhood park in response to recommendations made to the Board of Park Commissioners by Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects of Brookline, Massachusetts in 1907 (Garrett and Potter 1976).

## **Ninth Avenue Historic District**

This historic district was listed in the NRHP on July 21, 1994, which makes it also listed in the WHR. It is listed for its significance under Criterion C. The district is not listed in the Spokane Register for Historic Places. It is located southeast of the Latah Bridge, on the south side of I-90, and roughly bounded by 7th Avenue, Monroe Street, 12th Avenue, and the Burlington Northern railroad tracks.

According to the NRHP nomination:

Today, the Ninth Avenue Historic District remains an intriguing amalgam of architectural tastes and styles in a residential setting which continues to cater to a wide variety of socio-economic backgrounds. In this diversity lies much of the District's strength, contributing to the overall character and distinctive qualities of the area. With its tree-lined avenues and high degree of architectural integrity, the District provides a cohesive testament to the legacy of A.M. Cannon and to early twentieth century residential development efforts on Spokane's lower South Hill.

# Summary

---

The preliminary research conducted through the WISAARD database for the proposed Latah Bridge project determined that archaeological site 45SP16 was documented in 1909 as an Indian camp. It was later documented as used by Chinese railroad workers in the 1880s, and later as an ice house in the area below the Sunset Highway (Latah) Bridge. Although previous ground disturbance has occurred in this area, there is a high potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits within the project area. In addition, information from the Spokane Tribe indicated that this area is possibly within a Native American TCP and that a study is recommended. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe indicated that they may have information to support such a study. Consultation will be necessary with the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene Tribes regarding both the potential archaeological site and TCP.

The Latah Bridge is listed in the NRHP and WHR. Its character-defining features are the concrete arches that support the bridge (the actual engineered structure), and the balustrade that lines the bridge (on both sides of the roadway), including the pedestrian overlooks. The bridge is noted as one of the "commanding architectural focal points within the city" (Soderberg 1980). There are two NRHP historic districts in the vicinity of the bridge – Browne's Addition Historic District and Ninth Avenue Historic District. Neither the bridge nor the historic districts are included in the Spokane Register for Historic Places.

# Recommendations

---

If a project is initiated to make improvements or changes to the Latah Bridge, and that project uses any federal funds or requires any federal permits, then compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be required. The bridge is a "historic property" as defined by 36 CFR 800 and therefore any effects to it that may be caused by the project must be evaluated. In addition, effects to the two historic districts from the project must also be considered, including direct effects, indirect effects, and proximity effects. These can include changes to the viewshed from the districts, noise effects, and effects related to project construction. If any adverse effects to the bridge or the historic districts are identified from the project, efforts must be taken to avoid or minimize those effects. If they cannot be avoided, then there must be mitigation to resolve those adverse effects.

Because of the high potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits within the project area, it is likely that an archaeological survey and subsurface testing program to identify the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the project area will be needed. In addition, it will be necessary to consult with area tribes regarding potential TCPs and possible Native American sites within the project area.

Section 106 consultation should occur early in the planning process, so a broad range of alternatives can be considered and meaningful consultation can take place. In addition to local tribes, consultation may also include individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the project, such as members of the Spokane Neighborhood Council and local advocacy groups such as Spokane Preservation Advocates.

If funding from FHWA is used for the project, compliance with Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation act will also be required. This regulation governs the use of historic properties, such as the Latah Bridge, by projects receiving FHWA funds. It also applies to the use of parks and recreation lands.

# References

---

Andrefsky, W. and A. DePew

1992 *Cultural Resource Survey and Mapping at Two Localities Along the Middle Spokane River*, Center for Northwest Anthropology Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

Andrus, Patrick W. and Rebecca H. Shrimpton, Ed.

2002 *National Register Bulletin – How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

City of Spokane

2011a "Spokane History." <http://www.spokanecity.org/services/about/spokane/history/> Accessed November 11, 2011.

City of Spokane

2011b "Timeline."

<http://www.spokanecity.org/services/about/spokane/history/timeline/default.aspx?histid=31#31> Accessed November 11, 2011.

Draper J. and W. Andrefsky

1991 *Archaeology of the Middle Spokane River Valley: Investigation Along the Spokane Centennial Trail*, Center for Northwest Anthropology Department of Anthropology Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

Emerson, S. and S. Gough

2008 *A Cultural Resources Survey for the Fish Lake Project, Spokane County, Washington*. Short Report 964 Archaeological and Historical Services Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington.

Garrett, Kit et al

1994 *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Ninth Avenue Historic District*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Garrett, Patsy M. and Elisabeth Walton Potter

1976 *National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form: Browne's Addition Historic District*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Ives, R.

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Washington State Department of Transportation's I-90 Spokane Bridge Rail Update Project on Latah Creek and Lindeke Street Bridges, Spokane County*. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University Cultural Resource Short Report Form. Cheney, Washington.

Keller, S.

1978 *City of Spokane Cultural Resources Survey Prehistoric, Historic Indian, Early Settlers Ties: Recommendations for Further Investigation*, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington.

Kelly, Michael

1987 *Cultural Resources Survey for the US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project Seattle, Washington to Spokane, Washington*. Dames and Moore, San Diego, California.

Parker, Patricia L. and T. King

1998 *National Register Bulletin – Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Soderberg, Lisa

1979 “HAER Inventory – Bridges, Trestles, and Aqueducts: Sunset Boulevard Bridge.” *Historic American Engineering Record*, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Soderberg, Lisa

1980 *National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form: Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Washington, D.C.

# APPENDIX A: Acronym List

---

B.P. – before present

DAHP – Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

HAER - Historic American Engineering Record

I-90 - Interstate 90

NRHP - National Register of Historic Places

TCP - Traditional Cultural Property

WHR - Washington Heritage Register

WISAARD - Washington Information System Architectural and Archaeological Database

## **APPENDIX B: Tribal Comments Regarding Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the Proposed Project Area**

---

*Response from Jill Wagner of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, October 24, 2011*

Qhest two Skwitstm Jim,

I received your voicemail as well. Thank you for the inquiry.

There has been no specific TCP study by or about the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for this area, so a study would need to be undertaken before this question could be answered.

I recommend you begin with the ethnographies of area Tribes, recorded/written traditional stories, and historical documents. There may also be historical maps and photos which are often informative about village and activity locations as well as resource acquisition areas. While these sources will not reveal every TCP that may be at a location, sometimes there will be a clear link to a particular location allowing a "yes" to the potential for a TCP in an area. If those documents reveal no information specific to the project location, then the best answer is "no information on TCPs is available at this time." Please keep in mind the importance of viewsheds when doing any TCP research. For example, higher elevations areas with a view of a project on a river may have effects from the project.

A report with such information will greatly assist me, or any relevant THPO/SHPO, in the consultation process.

Additionally, there is a database of thousands of documents and photographs available at this office for research if you care to use it. It is not accessible over the web. If you would like to research it, please make an appointment.

The documents were scanned in as part of the ca. 2000 Supreme Court Case regarding ownership of the southern 1/3 of Lake Coeur d'Alene so are most relevant to areas close to the Lake. The photos are from many area historical collections as well as contemporary photos taken at events important to the Tribe.

Jill.

*Response from Randy Abrahamson of the Spokane Tribe, October 24, 2011.*

Yes TCP study will need to be done, you better contact the lead agency and get legal info for this project.

Randy