

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2022-04-02713

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Title of Report: Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington

Date of Report: December 8, 2022

County(ies): Spokane Sections 04, 08, 11, 22 and 23 of Township 25 N, Range 43 E and
Section 31 of Township 26 N, Range 43 E

Quad: Spokane NW 1974 (1986), Spokane NE1973 (1986) Acres: 2.2

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

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

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington

By:

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ABSTRACT

Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington

Parametrix is assisting the City of Spokane with the fluoridation of the water system. The project may require the retrofit of seven existing well pump stations and a planned new well pump station to add the fluoridation chemical feed systems. Altogether, the project area covers approximately 2.2 acres and lies in Sections 04, 08, 11, 22, and 23 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East; and Section 31 of Township 26 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian.

This cultural resource survey will be performed to support the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) filing.

Pre-field research included the review of known archaeological resources within a 1.0-mile radius of the area of potential effect (APE) as inventoried at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). This review was completed using DAHP's secure electronic database known as the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Data (WISAARD). This database includes recorded archaeological resources, historic property inventories (HPs), National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) properties, identified cemeteries, and previously conducted cultural resource surveys found throughout the state. The DAHP's predictive model places the APEs in a variety of different risk levels. The Central area of potential impact is placed in an area of "Moderate Risk" for encountering cultural resources, stating that "survey is Recommended" for this location. The Grace, Nevada, Havana, and Ray Well areas of potential impact are placed in an area of "High Risk" for encountering cultural resources, stating that "survey is Highly Advised" for this location. The Hoffman, Parkwater, and Well Electric, areas of potential impact are placed in an area of "Very High Risk" for encountering cultural resources, stating that "survey is Highly Advised" for this location.

Plateau archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey at two locations and provided an inventory for seven historic buildings. Plateau recommends that the proposed undertaking will result in **No Historic Properties Affected**, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended prior to, or during, execution of this project.

KEY INFORMATION

PROJECT

Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington

REPORT AUTHORS

Sydnee Soderberg, Justin Fitzpatrick, and David A. Harder

COUNTY

Spokane County

LEGAL LOCATION OF PROJECT

Sections 04, 08, 11, 22 and 23 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East;
Section 31 of Township 26 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian

USGS QUADS

Spokane NW 1974 (1986), Washington 7.5 minute,
Spokane NE 1973 (1986), Washington 7.5 minute

ACREAGE

2.2 acres

PROJECT DATA

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

DAHP PROJECT NUMBER

2022-04-02713

MANAGING AGENCY

City of Spokane

REPORT PREPARED FOR

Parametrix

FIELD NOTE DISPOSITION

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

David A. Harder, M.A.

CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS

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

Signature of Reporter
December 8, 2022

Date

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Parametrix is assisting the City of Spokane with the fluoridation of the City's water system, located in Spokane County, Washington (Figure 1). The area of potential impact includes eight pump station facilities: Well Electric, Parkwater, Ray Well, Central, Grace, Nevada, Hoffman, and Havana (Table 1). Anticipated impacts include excavations, compaction of sediments, and other ground-disturbing construction activities. Altogether, the project area covers approximately 2.2 acres and lies in Sections 04, 08, 11, 22, and 23 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East; and Section 31 of Township 26 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian (Figure 2). The area of potential impact hereafter will be referred to as the "Project Area."

Table 1. Pump Station Facilities

Pump Station	Location	Construction Measurement
Well Electric	Located at Spokane's Upriver Dam	310 feet (ft) (94.5 meters [m]) in length and 250 ft (76.2 m) in width
Parkwater	Located adjacent to the runway at Felts Field Airport	170 ft (51.8 m) in length and 60 ft (18.3 m) in width
Ray Well	Located on Ray Street and Hartson Avenue	110 ft (33.5) in length and 35 ft (10.7 m) in width
Central	Located at Central Avenue and Normandie Street	40 ft (12.2 m) in length and width
Grace	Located on North Foothills Drive east of the Spokane Water Department	50 ft (15.2 m) in length and width
Nevada	Located on North Foothills Drive between the Grace facility and the Spokane Water Department	50 ft (15.2 m) in length and width
Hoffman	Located at the Crestline Street and Hoffman Avenue intersection	85 ft (25.9 m) in length and 40 ft (12.2 m) in width
Havana	Located on the east side of South Havana Street between East 6th and East 7th Avenues	275 ft (83.8 m) in length and 195 ft (59.4 m) in width

This cultural resource survey will be performed to support the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) filing.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES FOR SURVEY

The cultural resource survey of the Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study Project is intended to identify potential historic properties, including archaeological and built environment cultural resources, within the Project Area prior to execution of the proposed project. The pre-field research is designed to identify any known historic properties, including archaeological sites and isolates; historic property inventories of buildings, structures, and historic districts; and cemeteries located in or near the Project Area. Fieldwork procedures are intended to identify areas of moderate to

high probability for such cultural resources, previously recorded or otherwise. This report describes the pre-field research, methodology, results, and recommendations for the cultural resources aspect of the proposed project.

PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

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

Plateau also conducted cartographic analysis of landform, topography, proximity to water using topographic maps, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) online soil survey. Secondary historic resources, on file at the DAHP and the Plateau office in Pullman, were consulted to identify other potential historic resources. In addition, available survey and overview reports and ethnographic accounts of the region were consulted. This background review allows for the identification of previously recorded historic and archaeological resources within or near the Project Area.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area lies within the Spokane Valley Outwash Plains, within the Northern Rockies ecoregion (McGrath et al. 2010). The Northern Rockies ecoregion transitions from the Okanagan Highlands of Washington, to expanses of high mountains and low valleys extending across northern Idaho. The predominant draw for Native American and European American populations in this region was, and still is, the extensive river systems and lakes, and the abundance of resources these waterways support. The most significant hydrological feature is the Columbia River, which flows for more than 1,200 miles (mi) (2,000 kilometers [km]) from the base of the Canadian Rockies in southeastern British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon. Totaled, it drains a 259,000 mi² (431,670 km²) basin. Nine major tributaries to the Columbia—Clark Fork River, Clearwater River, Flathead River, Kettle River, Kootenai River, Pend Oreille River, Priest River, Saint Joe River, and the Spokane River—flow within the ecoregion. Four major lakes—Flathead Lake, Lake Pend Oreille, Payette Lake, and Priest Lake—also comprise the hydrological network. The Spokane River/Nine Mile Reservoir runs 1.8 mi (2.9 km) north of the Project Area.

The Project Area and surrounding regions contained an abundance of life. It is likely, though, that Native Americans had access to a larger variety of species during the past that played a role in aboriginal use, settlement, and travel patterns in relation to the Project Area. The following lists a few of the more discernible mammals that may have been available to aboriginal populations: mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), racoon (*Procyon lotor*), Nuttall cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttalli*), mink and weasel (*Mustela* spp.), yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), woodchuck (*Marmota monax*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), and several species of ground squirrels (*Citellus* spp.). Predators include red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), grizzly bear (*Ursus chelan*), black bear (*Euarctos americanus*), and mountain lion (*Felis concolor*). Several other species may have been present in the region in the past such as wolves (*Canis lupus*) and even the occasional bison (*Bison bison*) may have been available prehistorically (Burt and Grossenheider 1961; Ingles 1965, Schroedl 1973).

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

According to Lothson (1977), several species of fish were available in the region (especially along the major river and stream drainages) such as: sturgeon (*Acipenser*), whitefish (*Prosopium*), suckers (*Pantosteus*, *Catostomus*), bullheads (*Cottus*) and anadromous fish such as salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) and steelhead (*Salmo gairdnerii*). Ray (1942) noted that many of the mentioned fauna were ethnographically used by Native Americans in the region and continue to be an important resource.

Vegetation in the immediate area falls within the *Pseudotsuga menziesii* vegetation zone, typically occurring between elevations of 1,800 and 3,950 ft (600 and 1,300 m) AMSL (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). The native overstory include Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*). Understory typically consists of low shrubs, including snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), oceanspray (*Holodiscus* spp.), currant (*Ribes* spp.), and various species of rose (*Rosa* spp.) (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Brown (1982) also notes that arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*), common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva[ursi]*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*), prairie junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*), strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.), and treetip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita*) are commonly associated with the soils located within the Project Area. Many of these plants have been incorporated in Native American use, as medicinal plants, food sources, and other employments.

The Spokane Valley Outwash Plains consist of gently rolling plains that include the southern portion of the Purcell Trench, Rathdrum Prairie, and Spokane Valley. Elevations range from 2,100-2,800 ft (640.1-853.4 m). The geology of the region is characterized by pleistocene glacial outwash, flood gravels, and terrace gravels overlain in the south by lacustrine sediments. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (2022), the Well Electric Project Area contains two soil types: Garrison very gravelly ashy loam and Urban land- Opportunity disturbed complex. The Parkwater Project Area has one soil type: Urban land, gravelly substratum. The Central Project Area has one soil type: Urban land- Marblespring, disturbed complex. The Ray Well, Grace, Nevada, Hoffman, and Havana Project Areas all have one soil type: Urban land- Opportunity, disturbed complex.

Table 2. NRCS Soil Descriptions within Project Area.

Soil Name	Parent Material	Horizons	% P/A
Well Electric Project Area			
Garrison very gravelly ashy loam	Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits with minor amounts of volcanic ash and loess in the upper part	Horizon I (0–16 inches [in]): very gravelly ashy loam Horizon II (16–24 in): very gravelly ashy loam Horizon III (24–60 in): extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	66%
Urban land- Opportunity, disturbed complex	Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits with minor amounts of volcanic ash and loess in the upper part	Horizon I (0–7 in): very gravelly ashy loam Horizon II (7–19 in): extremely gravelly ashy loam Horizon III (19–43 in): extremely gravelly loam Horizon IV (43–53 in): extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand Horizon V (53–60 in): extremely gravelly coarse sand	34%
Parkwater Project Area			
Urban land, gravelly substratum	N/A	N/A	100%
Central Project Area			
Urban land- Marblespring, disturbed complex	Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits	Horizon I (0–7 in): fine gravelly loamy coarse sand Horizon II (7–51 in): very gravelly loamy coarse sand Horizon III (51–60 in): very gravelly coarse sand	100%
Ray Well, Grace, Nevada, Hoffman, and Havana Project Areas			
Urban land- Opportunity, disturbed complex	Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits with minor amounts of volcanic ash and loess in the upper part	Horizon I (0–7 in): very gravelly ashy loam Horizon II (7–19 in): extremely gravelly ashy loam Horizon III (19–43 in): extremely gravelly loam Horizon IV (43–53 in): extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand Horizon V (53–60 in): extremely gravelly coarse sand	100%

The climate in the Columbia Basin was cool and moist at the end of the last glacial period. Gradually, climatic conditions became markedly warmer and dryer by approximately 9,000 years before present (B.P.). The warm dry climatic trend reached its maximum around 6,500 B.P. and then conditions reverted to a cooler and moister regime (Fryxell and Daugherty 1962). Comparatively, the present climate is arid with mild moist winters and hot dry summers (Meinig 1968). The mean seasonal temperatures recorded at the Spokane weather station (#457933) between 1953 and 1983 are 32.3° Fahrenheit (F) in winter and 68.2° F in the summer. Extreme temperatures of -22° F and 109° F have been recorded at the same station. Yearly precipitation averages 17.62 inches (Western Regional Climate Center 2022).

REGIONAL PRECONTACT BACKGROUND

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

A cultural chronology provides a time line describing the adaptation, material culture, subsistence, and sometimes settlement patterns of the people who inhabit a specific area. A culture chronology for the Eastern Plateau was compiled by Roll and Hackenberger (1998), which covers the 9,000 years of human occupation within the area created by the drainage systems of the Kootenai, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Clearwater, and Salmon Rivers. While variation is exhibited between the drainages (specifically the Salmon and Clearwater which support anadromous fish populations, and the Kootenai, Pend Oreille, and Spokane [above Spokane Falls] which do not contain anadromous fish species) three overarching phases were defined for the Eastern Plateau as a whole: the Early Prehistoric (6,000 to 3,000 B.P.), the Middle Prehistoric (3,000 to 1,500 B.P.), and the Late Prehistoric (1,500 to 200 B.P.). The culture chronology of the Eastern Plateau has been discussed at length in Roll and Hackenberger (1998), and, if pertinent, will be discussed further within the results of this report.

Ethnography

Ethnographic sources that depict the geographic distribution of Native American traditional territories provide a general guide for identifying the range of occupation for Indigenous groups in the precontact and historic eras. However, these boundaries are oversimplified and should not be viewed as rigid considering that they are arbitrarily defined, with sharp lines that neither depict joint or disputed occupations nor historical changes in range distributions prior to and after the early- to mid-19th century (Walker, ed. 1998:viii). While these ethnographic sources provide a baseline for recognizing the ancestral homes of the groups that originally occupied the Project Area, it is important to recognize the variability in the geographic distribution of groups on the Plateau and the broader relationships between people and place that make these boundaries permeable (see

Thom 2009:179). According to the DAHP, the Project Area is in an "area of interest" for the Spokane Tribe of Indians, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (DAHP 2022).

Spokane The Project Area falls within lands traditionally occupied by the Spokane Indians, speakers of a dialect of Interior Salish, a language shared with neighboring Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, Pend d'Oreille, and Flathead groups (Ross 1998). Three bands of Spokane lived in eastern Washington—Lower Spokane, with a principal settlement near Little Falls; Middle Spokane, occupying Hangman or Latah Creek; and Upper Spokane, who lived along the Little Spokane River and upriver from the junction of Hangman Creek. Ross (1998:271) notes that the Middle and Upper Spokane considered themselves "all one people," and distinguished themselves from the Lower Spokane. Traditional Coeur d'Alene territory extended over the drainage and headwaters of the Spokane River (Palmer 1998).

Traditionally, food procurement activities and the establishment of villages followed a seasonal pattern. Winter habitation sites were occupied during the coldest months of the year, and likely were in place by mid- to late-October. In the subsequent four to five months, stored foods and game were the primary sources of food. In early spring, when winter supplies began to dwindle, people began making forays to gather emergent root crops (Nelson 1973). Spring, summer, and fall root and berry gathering, as well as hunting and resource processing, took place at areas away from winter villages. Task groups often went to specific areas to hunt, to quarry toolstone, to collect berries, or to gather other resources such as tules to make mats (Aikens 1993:90). The predictability of salmon runs provided a valuable resource for immediate and stored use (Schalk 1977). By the end of summer, reserves of dried salmon and prepared roots were stocked for the winter.

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

For the Spokane, fishing commenced in May at several major fisheries along the Spokane River (Ross 1998). Set nets, traps, leisters, harpoons, hooks, gaffs, and dip nets were used. In sections of narrow streams, crushed granite was used to line stream beds to afford better visibility. In the winter, the Spokane used snowshoes, toboggans, and frozen animal hides to transport heavy loads.

The introduction of the horse in the mid-eighteenth century greatly increased their mobility and changed their socioeconomic patterns. Now they were able to travel greater distances and carry heavier loads, as well as having contact with remote Native American cultures.

Coeur d'Alene The Project Area lies within the traditional territory of the Coeur d'Alene people. The Coeur d'Alene call themselves the *Schitsu'umsh*, translated "The Discovered People" or "those who are found here" (Coeur d'Alene 2010). The nickname, Coeur d'Alene, was generated by the local French fur traders and was applied to Chief Stellum, delineating his harsh bartering methods as having a "Heart of an Awl" (Coeur d'Alene 2010; Stevens 1955).

Traditional Coeur d'Alene territory included four million acres of rolling Palouse prairie, foothills, mountains, and valleys (Frey 2001:7). Frey's (2001:7) Coeur d'Alene ethnography delineates western boundaries, as sanctioned by Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council, as beginning at the Spokane River continuing south along Hangman (Latah) Creek and Pine Creek drainages, to Steptoe Butte, Washington.

The Coeur d'Alene are grouped into three divisions; Spokane River and Lake Coeur d'Alene division (17 villages), the Coeur d'Alene River division (12 villages), and the St. Joe River division (9 villages) (Palmer 1998:313). Ray (1936:130-133) lists 34 villages within Coeur d'Alene territory. Boas and Teit (1930) list a total of 33 villages; six villages along the St. Joe River, 11 villages along the Coeur d'Alene River, and 16 villages along the Spokane River—Lake Coeur d'Alene.

Hunting, fishing, and gathering were practiced, and productivity was maximized through various land management practices such as burning, pruning, harvest timing, and access regulation by bands. Late summer was spent in upstream meadows of the Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe, and Palouse river drainages digging camas. Fall was spent huckleberry picking, hunting, and fishing in the uplands. During winter, people congregated in the lowlands for hunting, fish trapping, and ice fishing (Palmer 1998:315).

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

Following the introduction of the horse on the Plateau, the Coeur d'Alene actively sought to acquire many of the animals (Cebula 2003:28). Herds of horses soon became symbols of wealth and status; they eased communication, and enabled transport to and from far distant buffalo hunting grounds, leading to absence during the late fall and early spring months (Palmer 1998:315). Eventually the open prairies of the Palouse became far more suitable than the forested reaches of Lake Coeur d'Alene for equestrian life (Cebula 2003:30). Over time, horse rearing centered on the Hangman and Palouse river regions (Frey 2001:53).

The smallpox epidemic seems to have appeared among the Coeur d'Alene in 1780 when they were reported to have a population of 3,000-4,000. The population was ravished by the epidemic, and by 1853 the Tribe reportedly numbered 320 people. By 1905 the population had steadily climbed to 494 individuals. Currently Tribal enrollment totals 1,922 people (Coeur d'Alene 2010).

Chief Circling Raven's prophecy of black robes carrying sticks was realized when the Coeur d'Alene heard of the Jesuit Priests. In 1842 Pierre Jean de Smet came to the area, and in November Father Nicolas Point was sent to introduce Catholicism and begin the Sacred Heart Mission. The mission was first located along the St. Joe River, then moved north to Cataldo in 1850 where the structure built by Father Anthony Ravalli and the Coeur d'Alene still stands (Frey 2001:65). In 1877 the mission was located too close to the Mullan Road (running from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton, Missouri), and so was relocated near DeSmet amongst the prairies suitable for agriculture (Palmer 1998:322).

Cebula (2003:108) states the Jesuit priests aimed to convert Coeur d'Alene shaman as they had great ability in influencing tribal members. Coeur d'Alene Catholic converts visited various shaman's lodges speaking persuasion. Many Coeur d'Alene, such as Chief Peter Moctelme, followed the advice of the Catholic Fathers to farm, accruing large expanses of cultivated land that would later be taken away in 1905 and 1906 with the Dawes Allotment Act of 1891 (Ruby and Brown 1981:268).

The Executive Order of 1873, signed by President Ulysses S. Grant, began a series of land relinquishments by the Coeur d'Alene. Reservation boundaries were delineated as 590,000 acres. An 1891 act further reduced sovereign lands to 400,000 acres. In 1894, the federal government reimbursed the Coeur d'Alene Tribe \$15,000 for a one-mile strip of land east of Lake Coeur d'Alene, where squatters had formed the town of Harrison. The Allotment Act of 1910 again reduced land ownership to some 104,000 acres. In 1908 and 1911, the Coeur d'Alene residents of southern Lake Coeur d'Alene were evicted, and the \$11,000 compensation was used by the state to develop Heyburn State Park. Currently 70,000 acres are owned by the Tribe and Tribal members, within a reservation boundary of some 345,000 acres of sovereign land inclusive of the town centers of Benewah, DeSmet, Plummer, Sanders, Tensed, and Worley (Coeur d'Alene 2010).

While ethnographies such as those referenced above provide a useful means of understanding the traditional lifeways of Indigenous peoples, it is important to remember that Indigenous groups were, and continue to be, markedly complex, dynamic, and diverse. Uncritical applications of the ethnographic record to representations of past lifeways have the potential to produce reductionist

views of tribes and bands that portray them as homogenous or static. The above depictions of the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene peoples serve as generalized portrayals of the traditional lives of these groups, and should be viewed in light of these complexities.

Places of Cultural Significance

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

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

The Project Area falls within the traditional territories of the Spokane. A review of ethnographies was undertaken to help identify any known TCPs within or near the Project Area. The works of Angelo Anastasio (1972), Jay Miller (1998), Verne F. Ray (1933; 1936; 1939; 1942), John Ross (1998), Robert Ruby, John Brown, and Cary Collins (2010), Allan Smith (1988), and Leslie Spier (1936) were consulted. Ray (1936) and Ross (1998) both identified ethnographic locations near to the Project Area (Figure 3, Table 3)

Numerous collections of published legends were consulted to identify points of legendary significance near the Project Area. These include publications by Franz Boas (1917), Ella Clark (1969), Richard Erdoes and Alfonso Ortiz (1984), Verne Ray (1933), and M. Terry Thompson and Steven Egesdal (2008).

As narratives are living, highly functional cultural traditions, they can serve particular or varied motifs. For instance, a single story may be told in different ways in order to serve an intended purpose, such as the transmission of traditional ecological knowledge, to emphasize a moral

imperative, or to explain the unexplainable. As such, the narratives identified here are not detailed, rather accounts of documented legends. For closer examination one is encouraged to seek a more nuanced understanding of the traditions through the Tribes.

Table 3. Ethnographic Locations near the Project Area.

Traditional Name	Translation	Details
<i>sqlaxa'tk'</i>	refers to the falls	A large permanent Spokane village used for spear and basket trap fishing, located on both sides of the Spokane River at the falls (Ray 1936:116, Village 25). Located 1 mi (1.6 km) southwest of the Nevada Project Area.
<i>simina'tculks</i>	"place where many crows are found"	A fall and winter Spokane village, along the north side of the Spokane River, important for fishing, hunting, and grazing (Ray 1936:116, Village 26). Located 1 mi (1.6 km) north of the Well Electric Project Area.
<i>stiuwa'tlx'</i>	"where stiu'a'tl [a legendary bird] nested"	A permanent Spokane camp that was excellent for grazing horses. (Ray 1936:116, Village 24). Located 2 mi (3.2 km) west of the Central Project Area.
Tshimakain Mission		A Christian missionary settlement (Ross 1998:271). Located 1 mi (1.6 km) south of the Havana Project Area.

Ray (1933:183-184) notes a Sanpoil tale near Davenport. The tale involved Kapu' collecting his horses around Davenport. As he started north toward home, he saw a roaring fire at the end of a canyon before his horses were spooked by the ghost of a crazed Spokane woman who once lived in a winter camp site in that location. The camp site was abandoned after an earthquake, circa 1874.

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

Some TCPs, features, or resource collection areas with specific, attributed cultural significance are likely still known to some Native American informants, and reasonably considered sacred and necessarily closely guarded. Given the Spokane Tribes unique relationship with the surrounding landscape and the Tribe's interest in preservation and protection of sacred and traditional places, if additional TCP review is necessary, it is strongly suggested that the Tribe be consulted directly.

REGIONAL HISTORIC BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

Of these was the Battle of Pine Creek, also known as the Battle of Tohotonimme, near modern day Steptoe Butte. In 1858, Colonel Edward J. Steptoe and 160 troops marched towards Fort Colville after learning of clashes between Native Americans and Euroamerican settlers. Steptoe and his troops invaded Coeur d'Alene and Spokane territory, resulting in a battle at Tehotomimme (Steptoe Butte) on May 17th. The troops were defeated and Steptoe retreated the following day. As a result

of this loss, Colonel George Wright marched troops from Fort Dalles to the area and defeated the tribes, burned grain fields, destroyed stored foods, and butchered over 900 head of horses. These actions ended conflict between Native American groups and Euroamerican settlers in the region. (Beckham 1998: 154).

Major smallpox epidemics in 1846 and between 1852-1853 severely impacted the Spokane population. In 1881, 154,602 acres of land were established as the Spokane Reservation with an additional 2,000 acres restored to tribal ownership in 1958 (Lahren 1998: 494). A decrease in land meant a decrease in food resources. The installation of dams beginning in 1911 at Little Falls prevented salmon, a major food source, from coming upstream. Non-Native American settlement, disease, and other factors, have taken a toll on the Spokane population, and it was not until the mid-1920s that the population began to see a growth.

Spokane County

Spokane County was formed on January 29, 1858, annexed by Stevens County on January 19, 1864, and re-created on October 30, 1879. Adjacent counties are Pend Oreille County to the north, Bonner County (Idaho) to the northeast, Kootenai County (Idaho) to the east, Benewah County (Idaho) to the southeast, Whitman County to the south, Lincoln County to the west, and Stevens County to the northwest. Spokane County is the most populous county in eastern Washington and home to the second largest city (Spokane) in the state. After settlement in the 1870s, Spokane became the hub for the mining, timber, and railroad industries of the Inland Northwest. In the surrounding areas, sheep/cattle ranching and especially wheat farming became important; some of these industries are still important today (Colford 2006).

The fire of 1889, literally destroyed a great portion of downtown Spokane, leaving no real services to the community. Slowly, tents started popping up, supplying everything from liquor to household items. Soon, construction began on more permanent, brick and stone structures, many of which are still standing today. Between 1907 and 1918, the city was booming, primarily with the rapid rise of the extractive industries, such as mining and lumber, as well as the cities' infrastructure (Arksey 2006). Bridging the Spokane river was always a challenge. Starting with flimsy, wooden structures, then graduating to steel, the construction of a more durable, permanent span was desperately needed...enter the steel reinforced concrete arch. Between 1907 and 1915, no fewer than ten such spans were erected over the Spokane, some still in use today (Creighton 2013; Stratton 2005).

Beyond the city limits, agriculture, and other such related industries were operating full bore. With the evolution of mechanized farming, and increase of farmable acreage, most especially with the farming of dryland wheat, more wheat would be planted throughout the county. By 1925, the formation of the Caterpillar Company from the combined interests of Danial Best and Oliver Holt, revolutionized farming in the Northwest and beyond (Creighton 1996).

Though railroading, mining, lumber, and other related industries created a robust economy, by the 1920s and 1930s, this was no longer the case. Although farming was and still is a major force in Spokane County, within the City of Spokane a trend in healthcare, education, publishing, manufacturing, and in some cases, the high tech industries have contributed to the economy. Spokane has always been a major convention city (at one time it was the smallest city to host a worlds fair, EXPO 74), and with the recently completed downtown convention center, the entertainment sector has greatly evolved, hosting national ice skating and regional sports venues.

With a population of 523,000, Spokane County continues to thrive. As of 2021, the City of Spokane has become a top destination for living, as well as a hub for expanded national business enterprises.

Cartographic Analysis of the Project Area

Well Electric The Well Electric Project Area is located in the NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄ of Section 11 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East. The 1874 cadastral map (McMicken 1874) shows the Project Area adjacent to the Spokane River (Figure 4e).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows the Project Area adjacent to the Spokane River. It also shows a developed road traveling along the east side of the Project Area that turns to a bridge crossing the river. There are two structures east of the Project Area and a few more across the river located to the north (Figure 4f).

The 1950 Spokane NE USGS topographic map shows a Hydroelectric Plant east of the Project Area. There is also now two developed roads, instead of one, along the east side of the Project Area that merge into the bridge (Figure 4g).

The 1963 Spokane NE USGS topographic map shows no new developments aside from the Hydroelectric Plant now being labeled as a Powerhouse (Figure 4h).

Parkwater The Parkwater Project Area is located in the NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄ of Section 11 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East. The 1874 cadastral map (McMicken 1874) shows no development near the Project Area (Figure 4e).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows a developed road to the west and a railroad to the south of the Project Area (Figure 4f).

The 1950 Spokane NE USGS topographic map shows a developed road intersecting the Project Area. Another railroad has been constructed immediately south of the Project Area and is labeled as the Great Northern Spokane International Railroad. It also shows suburban developments and structures south of the Project Area (Figure 4g).

The 1963 Spokane NE USGS topographic map shows that the road intersecting the Project Area is E. Rutter Avenue (Figure 4h).

Ray Well The Ray Well Project Area is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East. The 1874 cadastral map (McMicken 1874) shows the Project Area adjacent and north of an unlabeled developed road (Figure 4e).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows the developed road and some suburban development to the west of the Project Area (Figure 4f).

The 1950 Spokane NE USGS topographic map shows the Project Area located within a block just north of Hartson Avenue. Thor Street, a main road, is just east of the Project Area. The Underhill Playground is located a few blocks southwest of the Project Area (Figure 4g).

The 1963 Spokane NE USGS topographic map shows no new development (Figure 4h).

Central The Central Project Area is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31 of Township 26 North, Range 43 East. The 1874 cadastral map (McMicken 1874) shows no development near the Project Area (Figure 4a).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows a developed road east of the Project Area that runs north to south (Figure 4b).

The 1950 Spokane NW USGS topographic map shows the Project Area located within an unlabeled block with developed roads adjacent to the east and south sides (Figure 4c).

The 1963 Spokane NW USGS topographic map shows the Project Area southeast of "Ruth Playground." There are developed roads surrounding the Project Area with Central Avenue being adjacent to the south end and an unnamed road being adjacent to the east side. Highway 195 is located two blocks east of the Project Area (Figure 4d).

Grace The Grace Project Area is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 08 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East. The 1880 cadastral map (McMicken 1880) shows no development near the Project Area (Figure 4a).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows the Great Northern Pacific railroad just south of the Project Area running west to east. It is also adjacent to a developed road, with a variety of other developed roads close by. There is a structure southwest of the Project Area. South of the Project Area, across the railroad tracks, there are suburban developments (Figure 4b).

The 1950 Spokane NW USGS topographic map shows no new development (Figure 4c).

The 1963 Spokane NW USGS topographic map shows no new development. Gonzaga Preparatory School is located just northeast of the Project Area. There is a highway that runs north to south, west of the Project Area (Figure 4d).

Nevada The Nevada Project Area is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 08 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East. The 1880 cadastral map (McMicken 1880) shows no development near the Project Area (Figure 4a).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows the Great Northern Pacific railroad just south of the Project Area running west to east. It is also adjacent to a developed road, with a variety of other developed roads close by. There is a structure just southwest of the Project Area. South of the Project Area, across the railroad tracks, there are suburban developments (Figure 4b).

The 1950 Spokane NW USGS topographic map shows no new development (Figure 4c).

The 1963 Spokane NW USGS topographic map shows no new development. Gonzaga Preparatory School is located just northeast of the Project Area. There is a highway that runs north to south, west of the Project Area (Figure 4d).

Hoffman The Hoffman Project Area is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 04 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East. The 1880 cadastral map (McMicken 1880) shows the Project Area within Lot 2. A trail coming from the north ends west of the Project Area (Figure 4a).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows a railroad intersecting the Project Area as well as a variety of developed roads nearby with the closest one being adjacent to the north side. There is a structure adjacent to the east side of the Project Area and there are many other structures surrounding it that are further away (Figure 4b).

The 1950 Spokane NW USGS topographic map shows the Project Area adjacent to two major roadways; Crestline Street to the west and Wellesley Avenue to the north. There is another unlabeled developed road adjacent to the south side. John R. Rogers High School is located two blocks west of the Project Area (Figure 4c).

The 1963 Spokane NW USGS topographic map shows the Project Area settled within a block with roads adjacent to the west and south. Crestline Street is located adjacent to the west side and Wellesley Avenue is just north of the Project Area. A fire station is located just north of the Project Area as well. Rogers High School is located west of the Project Area and a church is located across the street to the south (Figure 4d).

Havana The Havana Project Area is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East. The 1874 cadastral map (McMicken 1874) shows a trail south of the Project Area (Figure 4e).

The 1901 Spokane USGS topographic map shows a developed road adjacent to the west side of the Project Area with another developed road just below the south end. There are some structures south of the Project Area as well (Figure 4f).

The 1950 Spokane NE USGS topographic map shows the Project Area with its west side adjacent to Havana Street. It is located within a city block with developed roads surrounding it. Alcott School is located three blocks northeast (Figure 4g).

The 1963 Spokane NE USGS topographic map shows Alcott School is now located southeast of the Project Area. There is no new road development. The road adjacent to the north side is now labeled as 6th Street. The western border of the Project Area is also adjacent to a city boundary. There is a church located just northwest of the Project Area (Figure 4h).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

A review of previously recorded cultural resources and archaeological surveys was completed through the WISAARD on May 10, 2022. The review covered areas within Section 01 of Township 25 North, Range 42 East; Sections 25 and 36 of Township 26 North, Range 42 East; Sections 05, 06, and 29–34 of Township 26 North, Range 43 East; and Sections 01–18 and 21–28 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East.

There have been 33 previously conducted cultural resource surveys within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of these Project Areas (Table 3). None of these surveys intersect with any of the Project Areas. Twelve of these surveys yielded newly recorded cultural resources (Dampf and Tarman 2012; Emerson 2003a, 2006, and 2007a; Hicks et al. 2005; Holstein and Weaver 2010; Luttrell 2002a and 2002b; Reed et al. 2007; Regan 1998a; Rooke 2002; Walker et al. 1999).

In 2003, Eastern Washington University's Archaeological and Historical Services completed a cultural resource survey of the Washington State Department of Transportation's I-90/North South Freeway Collector/Distributor Project (Emerson 2003a). The project included modifications and improvements along I-90. The purpose of this survey was to review residential properties, commercial properties, and past cultural resources surveys in order to prepare Washington State Historic Property Inventory Forms for these properties and to submit a report of the findings. More than 28 historic properties were documented. This survey is located 0–0.25 mi (0–0.4 km) north of the Ray Well Project Area and is adjacent to the north side of the Havana Project Area.

In 2002, Eastern Washington University's Archaeological and Historical Services completed a cultural resources survey for the City of Spokane's Thor/Freya Couplet Project (Luttrell 2002b). The City of Spokane was designing roadway changes along Thor Street and Freya Street. Three historic properties were documented. This survey is located 0–0.25 mi (0–0.4 km) east of the Ray Well Project Area.

Table 4. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within 1.0 mi of the Project Area.

Author	Project	Distance from P/A	Results
Well Electric Project Area			
Crisson 1998	Spokane County's Frederick Avenue, Upriver Drive, and Wellesley Avenue	0.25–0.5 mi N	Negative
Dampf 2009b	City of Spokane's Proposed Upriver Drive Sewer	0–0.25 mi W	Negative
Emerson 2007a	Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility and Wastewater Conveyance Project	0.5–0.75 mi SW	45SP531, 45SP532
Nakonechny 2002	Riverwalk Point 4800 East Upriver Drive	0–0.25 mi W	Negative
Regan 1998a	SR 290. East Trent Avenue, Fancher Road to Sullivan Road	0.5–0.75 mi SE	3 Historic Properties
Parkwater Project Area			
Dampf 2009b	City of Spokane's Proposed Upriver Drive Sewer	0.25–0.5 mi W	Negative
Dampf and Tarman 2014	Broadway-Havana to Fancher SD Retrofit Project	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Emerson 2007a	Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility and Wastewater Conveyance Project	0.5–0.75 mi SW	45SP531, 45SP532
Nakonechny 2002	Riverwalk Point 4800 East Upriver Drive	0–0.25 mi W	Negative
Regan 1998a	SR 290. East Trent Avenue, Fancher Road to Sullivan Road	0.5–0.75 mi SE	3 Historic Properties
Ray Well Project Area			
Dampf et al. 2013	City of Spokane's Lincoln Heights Booster Station and Yard Piping Project	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Dampf and Tarman 2012	City of Spokane's Ben Burr Bike Trail Project	0.25–0.5 mi S	45SP704
Dampf and Tarman 2013	City of Spokane's CSO 34-2 Storage Facility Project	0–0.25 mi SW	Negative
Dampf and Tarman 2015b	City of Spokane's Union Basin Stormwater Project	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Negative
Emerson 2003a	Washington State Department of Transportation's I-90/ North South Freeway Collector/ Distributor Project	0–0.25 mi N	28+ Historic Properties
Emerson 2005	East Broadway Avenue Realignment Project	0.75–1.0 mi N	Negative
Emerson 2006	Freya Street Bridge Replacement Project	0.75–1.0 mi N	1 Historic Property: Freya Street Bridge
Emerson 2007a	Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility and Wastewater Conveyance Project	0.5–0.75 mi SW	45SP531, 45SP532
Franco 2013	City of Spokane Playfair Vactor Waste Facility	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Revisited: 45SP459, 45SP460, 45SP461, 45SP499

Table 4. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within 1.0 mi of the Project Area (continued).

Author	Project	Distance from P/A	Results
Ray Well Project Area (continued)			
Luttrell 2002a	City of Spokane's North Freya Street Project	0.5–0.75 mi N	2 Historic Properties
Luttrell 2002b	City of Spokane's Thor/ Freya Couplet Project	0–0.25 mi E	3 Historic Properties
Regan 1998b	Spokane County Road Improvement Project	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Negative
Rooke 2002	WA-0721 (Spokane-South Hill)	0.5–0.75 mi S	Several Historic Properties
Walker et al. 1999	South Valley Corridor Environmental Assessment Cultural and Park Resources Expertise Report	0.5–0.75 mi N	37 Historic Properties
Central Project Area			
Pouley 2001a	Northwest Tower Antenna Site: NWT-60	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Negative
Walsworth 2001	Hagen Cell Tower Site	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Negative
Grace Project Area			
Corley and Flett 2016	Mission Swale Archaeological Monitoring Report	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Dampf 2009a	City of Spokane's Proposed Combine Sewer Overflow Basin #38 and 39-40	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Negative
Dampf and Tarman 2015a	Avista Corporation's Mission Avenue Swale Project	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Hicks et al. 2005	Spokane River Hydroelectric Relicensing Project	0.5–0.75 mi SE	247 Sites and 107 Isolates
Landreau 2003	Wellesley/Fuchs Telecommunications Facility	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Negative
Pouley 2001b	Ubiquitel Collocation Antenna Site: SP04XC185A-Buckeye	0.5–0.75 mi SW	Negative
Reed et al. 2007	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	0.5–0.75 mi SW	Reardan Missile Silo Laboratory
Sharley and Hamilton 2021	City of Spokane Panda Express on Division and Ruby	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Negative
Whistler et al. 2021	Kennedy Apartments Project	0.25–0.5 mi NE	Negative
Willis 2006	South Riverton Siphon Cultural Resources Survey	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Nevada Project Area			
Corley and Flett 2016	Mission Swale Archaeological Monitoring Report	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Dampf 2009a	City of Spokane's Proposed Combine Sewer Overflow Basin #38 and 39-40	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Negative
Dampf and Tarman 2015a	Avista Corporation's Mission Avenue Swale Project	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Hicks et al. 2005	Spokane River Hydroelectric Relicensing Project	0.5–0.75 mi SE	247 Sites and 107 Isolates

Table 4. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within 1.0 mi of the Project Area (continued).

Author	Project	Distance from P/A	Results
Nevada Project Area (continued)			
Landreau 2003	Wellesley/Fuchs Telecommunications Facility	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Negative
Pouley 2001b	Ubiquitel Collocation Antenna Site: SP04XC185A-Buckeye	0.5–0.75 mi SW	Negative
Reed et al. 2007	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	0.5–0.75 mi SW	Reardan Missile Silo Laboratory
Sharley and Hamilton 2021	City of Spokane Panda Express on Division and Ruby	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Negative
Whistler et al. 2021	Kennedy Apartments Project	0.25–0.5 mi NE	Negative
Willis 2006	South Riverton Siphon Cultural Resources Survey	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Hoffman Project Area			
Holstein and Weaver 2010	North Spokane Corridor Phase I	0.5–0.75 mi E	45SP361, 45SP362
Landreau 2003	Wellesley/Fuchs Telecommunications Facility	0.5–0.75 mi SW	Negative
Whistler et al. 2021	Kennedy Apartments Project	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Havana Project Area			
Dampf and Tarman 2012	City of Spokane's Ben Burr Bike Trail Project	0.75–1.0 mi SW	45SP704
Dampf and Tarman 2013	CSO 34-2 Storage Facility Project	0.75–1.0 mi W	Negative
Dampf and Tarman 2014	Broadway-Havana to Fancher SD Retrofit Project, Spokane County, Washington	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Emerson 2003a	Washington State Department of Transportation's I-90/ North South Freeway Collector/ Distributor Project	Adjacent North	28+ Historic Properties
Emerson 2005	East Broadway Avenue Realignment Project	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Negative
Emerson 2006	Freya Street Bridge Replacement Project	0.75–1.0 mi NW	1 Historic Property: Freya Street Bridge
Emerson 2007a	Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility and Wastewater Conveyance Project	0.5–0.75 mi SW	45SP531, 45SP532
Gundy 2000	Ninth Avenue and Chronicle (from Eighth Avenue to Carnahan Road) Project Area	0.25–0.5 mi SE	Negative
Luttrell 2002a	City of Spokane's North Freya Street Project	0.75–1.0 mi NW	2 Historic Properties
Luttrell 2002b	City of Spokane's Thor/ Freya Couplet Project	0.5–0.75 mi W	3 Historic Properties
Regan 1998b	Spokane County Road Improvement Project	0.5–0.75 mi S	Negative

Table 4. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within 1.0 mi of the Project Area (continued).

Author	Project	Distance from P/A	Results
Havana Project Area (continued)			
Rooke 2002	WA-0721 (Spokane-South Hill)	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Several Historic Properties
Walker et al. 1999	South Valley Corridor Environmental Assessment Cultural and Park Resources Expertise Report	0.25–0.5 mi N	37 Historic Properties

The review revealed 16 cultural resources within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area (Table 4).

Site 45SP214, known as the Stream Site, was originally recorded in 1989 (Wyss 1989a). Archaeologists discovered fire-cracked rock, flakes, and a potential stone feature. The material extends down the slope to an open stream shoreline. It is located on the south side of Upriver Drive between the road and the Spokane River. The site lies roughly 0.75–1.0 mi (1.2–1.6 km) northeast of the Well Electric Project Area. The site was evaluated and determined Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Wyss 1989a).

Site 45SP627, known as the Holy Cross Cemetery, was originally recorded in 2009 (DAHP 2009a). The site lies roughly 0.5–0.75 mi (0.8–1.2 km) north of the Central Project Area. No NRHP evaluation was made (DAHP 2009a).

Table 5. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1.0 mi of the Project Area.

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder(s)	Distance from P/A	Eligibility
Well Electric Project Area				
45SP214	Stream Site	Wyss 1989a	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Eligible
45SP217	Minnehaha Rocks Area	Wyss 1989b	0.5–0.75 mi N	Undetermined
45SP218	Minnehaha Rocks Overhang	Wyss 1989c	0.5–0.75 mi N	Undetermined
45SP499	Northern Pacific Railroad	Olson 2004b	0.75–1.0 mi S	Ineligible
45SP531	Havana Street Corridor Historic Scatter	Emerson 2007b	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Potentially Eligible
45SP931	Historic Cairn/Rock Feature	Fitzpatrick 2021a	0.5–0.75 mi N	Ineligible
45SP933	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration Historic Homestead	Fitzpatrick 2021b	0.25–0.5 mi N	Potentially Eligible
45SP934	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration Historic Homestead	Fitzpatrick 2021c	0.25–0.5 mi N	Potentially Eligible
45SP935	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration Historic Homestead	Fitzpatrick 2021d	0.25–0.5 mi N	Potentially Eligible

Table 5. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1.0 mi of the Project Area.

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder(s)	Distance from P/A	Eligibility
Parkwater Project Area				
45SP217	Minnehaha Rocks Area	Wyss 1989b	0.5–0.75 mi N	Undetermined
45SP218	Minnehaha Rocks Overhang	Wyss 1989c	0.5–0.75 mi N	Undetermined
45SP499	Northern Pacific Railroad	Olson 2004b	0.75–1.0 mi S	Ineligible
45SP531	Havana Street Corridor Historic Scatter	Emerson 2007b	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Potentially Eligible
45SP931	Historic Cairn/Rock Feature	Fitzpatrick 2021a	0.5–0.75 mi N	Ineligible
45SP933	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration Historic Homestead	Fitzpatrick 2021b	0.25–0.5 mi N	Potentially Eligible
45SP934	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration Historic Homestead	Fitzpatrick 2021c	0.25–0.5 mi N	Potentially Eligible
45SP935	Historic Debris Scatter/Concentration Historic Homestead	Fitzpatrick 2021d	0.25–0.5 mi N	Potentially Eligible
Ray Well Project Area				
45SP459	Historic Debris Scatter	Olson 2004a	0.75–1.0 mi N	Potentially Eligible
45SP461	Interstate Fairgrounds	Olson 2003	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Potentially Eligible
45SP499	Northern Pacific Railroad	Olson 2004b	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Ineligible
45SP704	Historic Railroad Property	Tarman 2012	0.5–0.75 mi S	Undetermined
Central Project Area				
45SP627	Holy Cross Cemetery	DAHP 2009a	0.5–0.75 mi N	Not Available on DAHP
Grace Project Area				
45SP213	Historic Debris Scatter- Mission Bridge Site	Dampf 2015	0.75–1.0 mi S	Ineligible
45SP495	Historic Dump Site	Meoli et al. 2004	0.75–1.0 mi S	Ineligible
45SP870	Blanche Allen Cremation	DAHP 2022a	0.5–0.75 mi NW	Not Available on DAHP
Nevada Project Area				
45SP213	Historic Debris Scatter- Mission Bridge Site	Dampf 2015	0.75–1.0 mi S	Ineligible
45SP495	Historic Dump Site	Meoli et al. 2004	0.75–1.0 mi S	Ineligible
45SP870	Blanche Allen Cremation	DAHP 2022a	0.5–0.75 mi NW	Not Available on DAHP
Hoffman Project Area				
45SP361	Historic Railroad Property Ruin	Weaver 2010	0.5–0.75 mi E	Undetermined
Havana Project Area				
45SP704	Historic Railroad Property	Tarman 2012	0.75–1.0 mi N	Undetermined

A total of 41 HPIs have been inventoried, or derived from the Spokane County Assessor's records within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Areas (Table 5). All of these are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Table 6. NRHP Eligible Historic Properties Inventoried within 1.0 mi of the Project Area.

Property	Resource Name	Recorder(s)	Distance from P/A	Eligibility
Well Electric Project Area				
48419	Spokane International Railway	Gorman 2020	0.25–0.5 mi S	Eligible
158340	Francher Beacon Tower	Emerson 2011	0.75–1.0 mi N	Eligible
Parkwater Project Area				
48419	Spokane International Railway	Gorman 2020	0.25–0.5 mi S	Eligible
Ray Well Project Area				
25196	Libby Middle School	Kolva 2021	0.25–0.5 mi N	Eligible
107969	Historic Building	DAHP 2009b	0.5–0.75 mi S	Eligible
424515	Historic Residence	Holter 2017	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
45SP87	Spokane Carnegie Library- East Side Branch	Vandermeer 1981b	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Eligible
45SP404	Ross Place/Mary's Restaurant	DAHP 2022d	0.5–0.75 mi E	Eligible
45SP413	Koerner House	Yeomans 1999	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
45SP501	Sarah and Ralston Wilbur House	Yeomans 2005	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
45SP525	Gus and Florence Ehrenberg House	Yeomans 2007	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
45SP800	Franklin Elementary School	Kolva 2016	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
Central Project Area				
91714	Sale House	DAHP 2009c	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
91747	Bunton House	DAHP 2009d	0.5–0.75 mi NW	Eligible
25199	Madison Elementary School	Artifacts Consulting Inc. 2011b; Mann 2002	0–0.25 mi S	Eligible
25203	Linwood Elementary School	Kolva 2017	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Eligible
672659	Historic Residence	Nooney 2013	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Eligible
Grace Project Area				
22106	Bain House	Artifacts Consulting Inc. 2011a	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Eligible
22107	Kershaw House	Ellis and Gregg 1991c	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Eligible
22667	Phillips-Hedin House	Borth 2018	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
33467	Babson Apartments	Luttrell 1991	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
44809	Ross Park Steam Plant	ENTRIX, Inc. 2004	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Eligible
91851	Dolley House	DAHP 2009e	0.75–1.0 mi W	Eligible
112776, 667373	Historic Residence	Nooney 2012	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Eligible

Table 6. NRHP Eligible Historic Properties Inventoried within 1.0 mi of the Project Area
(continued).

Property	Resource Name	Recorder(s)	Distance from P/A	Eligibility
Grace Project Area (continued)				
155016	Harter Lumber Company	Kolva 2020	0.25–0.5 mi SE	Eligible
156960	Piccolo's Grocery	Nolan-Wheatly 2016	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Eligible
428253	Historic Residence	Lancaster 2015	0.5–0.75 mi NW	Eligible
706027	Historic Residence	Holter 2016	0.25–0.5 mi NW	Eligible
709387	Mission Park	Montgomery 2017	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Eligible
724744	White Elephant Surplus Store	Sharley 2021	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
45SP85	Spokane Public Library- Heath Branch	Vandermeer 1981a	0.75–1.0 mi S	Eligible
45SP375	Holy Names Academy Building	Morrow and Sister Edwardine Mary 1985	0.75–1.0 mi S	Eligible
45SP441	Luther P. Turner and Jane Marie House	Emerson 2003b	0.5–0.75 mi SE	Eligible
Nevada Project Area				
22106	Bain House	Artifacts Consulting Inc. 2011a	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Eligible
22107	Kershaw House	Ellis and Gregg 1991c	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Eligible
22667	Phillips-Hedin House	Borth 2018	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
33467	Babson Apartments	Luttrell 1991	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
44809	Ross Park Steam Plant	ENTRIX, Inc. 2004	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Eligible
91851	Dolley House	DAHP 2009e	0.75–1.0 mi W	Eligible
112776, 667373	Historic Residence	Nooney 2012	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Eligible
155016	Harter Lumber Company	Kolva 2020	0.25–0.5 mi SE	Eligible
156960	Piccolo's Grocery	Nolan-Wheatly 2016	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Eligible
428253	Historic Residence	Lancaster 2015	0.5–0.75 mi NW	Eligible
706027	Historic Residence	Holter 2016	0.25–0.5 mi NW	Eligible
709387	Mission Park	Montgomery 2017	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Eligible
724744	White Elephant Surplus Store	Sharley 2021	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
45SP85	Spokane Public Library- Heath Branch	Vandermeer 1981a	0.75–1.0 mi S	Eligible
45SP375	Holy Names Academy Building	Morrow and Sister Edwardine Mary 1985	0.75–1.0 mi S	Eligible
45SP441	Luther P. Turner and Jane Marie House	Emerson 2003b	0.5–0.75 mi SE	Eligible
Hoffman Project Area				
22056	Farrow House	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011f	0.5–0.75 mi NE	Eligible
22057	Brown, George & Marge House	Ellis and Gregg 1991a	0.5–0.75 mi NE	Eligible
22087	Skinner House	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011g	0.25–0.5 mi N	Eligible

Table 6. NRHP Eligible Historic Properties Inventoried within 1.0 mi of the Project Area
(continued).

Property	Resource Name	Recorder(s)	Distance from P/A	Eligibility
Hoffman Project Area (continued)				
22106	Addison Miller Ice House	Ellis and Gregg 1991b	0.75–1.0 mi NE	Eligible
105745	Prest-O-Lite Compant Plant	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011c	0.75–1.0 mi SE	Eligible
105749	Hillyard Post Office	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011d	0.75–1.0 mi W	Eligible
105753	Gerlach Motors	Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011e	0.5–0.75 mi W	Eligible
45DT165 and 674708	Hillyard Historic Business District	DAHP 2022c	0.5–0.75 mi NE	Eligible
45SP492 and 676344	Hillyard High School	DAHP 2022e	0.5–0.75 mi NE	Eligible
45SP685, 22094, and 719367	John R. Rogers High School	Ellis et al. 1991	0.25–0.5 mi W	Eligible
Havana Project Area				
107969	Historic Building	DAHP 2009b	0.75–1.0 mi SW	Eligible
45SP404	Ross Place/Mary's Restaurant	DAHP 2022d	Adjacent	Eligible
45SP564	Champion Barn	DAHP 2022b	0.75–1.0 mi S	Eligible

The Spokane International Railway, designated 48419, is located in the vicinity of Millwood, Washington. The historic railroad was originally constructed in 1906. This important railroad linked Spokane and the rest of the Pacific Northwest to regional, transcontinental, and international markets. It is located 0.25–0.5 mi (0.4–0.8 km) south of the Well Electric and the Parkwater Project Areas. The property has been determined to be Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to Criterion A and B (Gorman 2020).

Madison Elementary School, designated 25199, is located at 319 W. Nebraska Avenue in Spokane. The historic building was originally constructed in 1948. It was first recorded in 2002 by John Mann and then re-recorded in 2011 by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. The school exhibits a great example of the Art Moderne style of architecture and still retains a good deal of its architectural integrity. It is located 0–0.25 mi (0–0.4 km) south of the Central Project Area. The property has been determined to be Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Artifacts Consulting Inc. 2011b).

Ross Place/Mary's Restaurant, designated 45SP404, is located at 4235 East Hartson in Spokane. The historic building was originally constructed around 1910. It was built as a two-story Prairie style home, was converted to a restaurant in 1929, and is now a residential home. It is adjacent to the Havana Project Area and is 0.5–0.75 mi (0.8–1.2 km) east of the Ray Well Project Area. The property has been determined to be Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (DAHP 2022d).

FIELD METHODS AND SURVEY RESULTS

Survey work was completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, September 29, 1983) and under the supervision of Principal Investigator, David Harder. Plateau archaeologist Sophia Bush completed the cultural resource survey on April 18, 2022. The limits of the Project Area were identified using maps provided by the client. Survey conditions were good with a temperature averaging at 45 degrees, overcast skies, no precipitation, and a slight breeze.

Well Electric

The Project Area is located at the Spokane Upriver Dam and Facility on the far east side of Spokane Washington at 2701 North Waterworks Street. The Project Area is on the edge of the Spokane River to the north side of the facility. Vegetation does not match native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report. The vegetation mostly comprised of a manicured landscape with grass, and a few seasonal trees. The archaeologist took a tour with a facility employee.

The archaeologist did not conduct pedestrian survey or subsurface probing as the Project Area is only comprised of the Well Electric facility (Figure 5a).

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

Upriver Water Works/Well Electric HPI Constructed between 1883 and 1886, the original water works structure is irregular in plan, resting upon a concrete and stone foundation (Figure 6). The massing consists of three distinct modules that include an east wing (facade), a central wing with tower, and a west, single-story wing. Roof massing on all wings are flat with parapets; parapets are predominately stepped with concrete coping, with occasional Mission-styled raised gabling. Exterior walls are brick laid in the common bond. The facade (east elevation) consists of a main massing of symmetrically placed window banks, a total of four banks of paired lights in the Italianate/Renaissance Revival style. Each light is topped by one centered arch with spring points and double brick voussoirs in the header fashion. Unfortunately, all lights have been retrofitted with modern, single-paned store front solid low "E" glass, greatly affecting the original integrity of the structure. A large window bank and round-arched doorway are now infilled with brick. Corbelling along the tops of the lights are found between the brick pilasters. The parapets are stepped with concrete geometrical shapes, consistent with other end-gabled elevations. The rear (west elevation) of the east massing, exhibits a vertical height consistent with a two-story structure. Windows at this elevation are asymmetrical, with most frames being infilled with concrete block;

pilasters are also found at this elevation with both a triple basket weave pattern to the right of the elevation at the second story level as well as a corbelled cornice below the raised parapet. Decorative Italianate bracketing can be seen under the extending eaves on the south elevation, a feature that is throughout, including on the well house addition of 1925. Much of the south elevation has been obscured by the well house addition of 1925. Again, entry ways and windows have been either infilled with concrete block or radically altered; the well house addition is seen at the far right of the elevation. The central massing of the facility consists of a recessed one-story section that abuts a three-stage tower to the right of the south elevation. Here one finds the continuation of the triple basket-weave pattern in brick along the upper portion of the elevation. The tower massing features a symmetrically placed large arched doorway, with a tripartite bank of lights situated above wrapped in concrete surrounds with decorative hooding; the three vertical lights are divided by concrete mullions. Above this segment is one bank of three vertical lights with brick surrounds, but lacks the decorative features of the segment below. The tower is completed with a combination of brick and concrete belt courses under the raised, eclectic parapet/gable. The west elevation consists of a flat roofed, single story rectangular mass that protrudes from the tower massing. Both south and west elevations feature the large arched windows and entry ways. Most of these features have been radically altered due to the infilling of concrete block in the window areas. The north elevation clearly reveals the three distinct modules, again with paired lights separated by brick pilasters. The eaves extend with decorative Italianate bracketing. The concrete base/foundation is actually constructed with brick with ground-level windows; this element has since been infilled with brick, then concrete parged.

Constructed between 1924 and 1925, the Well Electric pumphouse (southeast elevation) was an addition to the existing water works building. The structure is a long rectangle that rests on a concrete foundation. The roof mass features a monitor on the gabled roof ridge that extends atop the long axis. Primarily for added light and ventilation, the monitor is end gabled with extended eaves with decorative Italianate bracketing, with similar bracketing under the main roof mass. The roof cladding is metal with seven lines of ribbing, similar to the original roof mass. There are six banks of swing-out lights at both northeast and southwest elevations. Each bank has three, six-paned lights with original muntins, and common thin mullions. The northeast elevation (facade) consists of seven banks of paired lights separated by brick pilasters topped by rectangular concrete capitals. All lights are topped with a one-centered arch, with concrete spring points and centered keystones; double voussoirs are laid in the header fashion, and window ledges/sills are of slanted concrete. Each light contains 15 divided panes with the original muntins still intact. The brick corbeling above each paired light is laid in the English bond, while the majority of the main wall massing is laid in a common bond. One entry door is found at the far right of the elevation. Interestingly, some portions of the wall massing exhibit more of a Scottish bond (up to 8-10 stretcher courses between the header courses). The southwest elevation (rear) is basically a mirror image of the facade with the exception of a long rectangular concrete electrical control component at ground level; an entry door is found near the wall junction of the original water works facility and the addition, with little alteration. The brick bond at this elevation is primarily a stretcher bond as opposed to the common bond at the facade, however, one segment of the common bond is found

running under the window sills. The south elevation consists of three, single-window banks with the same orientation as the other elevations. This elevation also features an eclectic parapet gable in the mission style, along with other geometrical shapes.

Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are: A) a resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B) a resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) one that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D) one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Constructed between the years 1883 and 1886, the Upriver Facility (Spokane Municipal Water Works) is eligible under Criterion A due to its significance on a local/regional level as one of the first major water works facilities to serve the city of Spokane by ensuring water delivery for domestic, commercial water use, as well as ushering in and developing a modernized fire-fighting complex. Initially, water was taken directly from the Spokane river for domestic consumption, but later, contamination became a problem. By 1907, the Water Works began pumping water from the vast aquifer beneath the city beginning with Well No. 1, put in service in 1907. The resource is not, however associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. As far as its architectural attributes are concerned, (Criterion C), its eclectic Italian Renaissance Revival styling has greatly suffered over the years. The main facility has undergone extensive alterations to the doors and windows at the east elevation (facade). Modern low "E" glass panes have replaced the tall, vertical multi-pane lights that are evident on the Well Electric addition (1925) to the south of the main facility. Many of the numerous large one-centered arch windows and doors have been infilled with painted concrete blocks or other such material. In addition, the north elevation along the Spokane river has been radically altered. Early photographs show windows at the river water level, as well as intake features. At some point in time the windows were infilled with brick, the entire lower elevation being parged with concrete leaving no trace of the original brickwork or lights. If taken alone, the Well Electric addition of 1925 would be eligible under Criterion C as the addition is seemingly unchanged from its original construction, and exhibits excellent integrity. Taken as one entity, however, the alterations to the main massing have greatly impaired its integrity, making it ineligible for inclusion under Criterion C. Lastly, the resource has not yielded, and will likely not yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Parkwater

The Project Area is located near the Parkwater Aviation Airport and the Spokane Community College Aviation Center, in the east side of Spokane, at 5317 East Rutter Ave. The Project Area is on the edge of the airport on the southwest side. Vegetation does not match native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report as the area is highly disturbed, and mostly comprised of manicured lawn.

The archaeologist did not conduct pedestrian survey or subsurface probing as the Project Area is only comprised of the Park Water building (Figure 5b).

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

Parkwater Pumping Station HPI Constructed in 1950, the Parkwater well/pump station is rectangular in plan resting upon a poured concrete foundation, and has an interior clear span of nearly three stories in height to facilitate the use of maintenance equipment (Figure 7). The structure measures 150 feet by 40 feet. The roof mass is flat with parapets. The structure's exterior cladding is entirely of concrete as is the entire structural system. The central massing of the facade (southeast elevation) is a series of five concave sections with concrete pilasters separating the sections within the massing, and flanked at the ends by a simple solid massing with no decorative features. Windows and doors are symmetrically placed at this elevation and consist of three horizontal banks of divided paned lights flanked by two banks of like windows at each end. The lights and entry doors are topped by a thin, slightly projecting concrete canopy/water table; the rear elevation (northwest) is nearly a mirror image of the facade with the exception of the window placements which are two banks of lights at each side of the centrally located rear entry door, and two louvered vents to the right and left of the lights. A similar canopy tops the entryway and lights. The southwest and northeast elevations feature six vertically incised decorative patterns that spring from the foundation to the parapet; there are no entryways or windows present at these elevations.

Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are: A) a resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B) a resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) one that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D) one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The Parkwater Well Station, constructed in 1950, has the distinction of being the largest such well facility in the United States, and according to some sources, the largest in the world at the time of its construction. The styling, designed by the firm of Whitehouse and Price of Spokane, Washington, is that of the late Moderne. The facade is an eclectic form consisting of a concave presentation, that is mirrored at the rear elevation. The structure is decidedly one of a kind within eastern Washington. For these reasons, the Parkwater facility meets the Criteria of both A and C. The resource is not associated with persons significant in our past, nor is the resource eligible under Criterion D.

Ray Well

The Project Area is located in a residential neighborhood on the north side of Spokane, at 533 South Ray Street. The Ray Well Building was fenced off with 1.66 acres of manicured lawn surrounding the building. A community garden sits adjacent to the Project Area to the southeast. To the west,

the Project Area is bordered by Ray Street, and to the east South Ralph Street. Vegetation does not match native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report as the area is highly disturbed, and mostly comprised of manicured lawn.

The archaeologist conducted pedestrian survey consisting of four east/west transects spaced at no more than 20 meters apart (Figure 5c). Ground surface visibility was 10% throughout the Project Area. The manicured lawn located around the Ray Well, impeded ground viability. No subsurface probes were excavated.

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

Ray Street Pumping Station HPI Constructed in 1938, the Ray well/pump station is rectangular in plan, and rests upon a poured concrete-channeled foundation, which also serves as a water table; the interior clear span of nearly three stories in height was essential to facilitate the use of maintenance equipment (Figure 8). The roof mass is flat with a faux brick balustrade/parapet that runs the length of the facade (west), as well as at all elevations; the central massing is raised slightly above the two "wings." There are four pilasters at the central massing that spring from the water table to the parapet. Three windows are symmetrically placed; one at the center of the elevation, and one each at the center of each wing. Lights are diamond patterned in shape, possibly iron frames, and inlaid screen material behind the divided panes. The window with an iron balcony structure, is square also with divided panes, that is situated above the arched entry. The entry arch features concrete spring points (coping) and voussoirs laid in a double soldier fashion. Exteriors walls are constructed entirely of multi-colored brick, and for the majority of the structure, has been laid in an English bond, with the exception of the flanking wings at the facade, that are laid in a garden wall pattern (a variation of English/ Flemish garden wall patterns). The rear elevation (east) is a mirror image of the facade, lacking only lights and doorways; north and south elevations are unremarkable.

Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are: A) a resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B) a resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) one that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D) one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Constructed in 1938, the Ray Well Station is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A), nor is it associated with the lives of significant persons from our past (Criterion B). The resource does, however, meet Criterion C with respect to architecture. The large edifice promotes both the strengths of verticality and a horizontal prominence and, unlike the other pump stations, veers from the Deco/Moderne stylings. In this case, the resource gives a slight nod to Palladian styling, meaning a distinct tripartite division at the facade, a projecting central massing with a brick parapet that mimics a continuous balustrade at all elevations. Integrity of the resource

is outstanding. Its mixed brick work possesses high artistic standards. For these reasons, it is recommended that the resource is eligible under Criterion C. Lastly, the resource does not meet Criterion D, a resource that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Central

The Project Area is located in a residential neighborhood on the north side of Spokane at 200 West Central Avenue. The pump house generator is located in the northwest corner of the lot, and is fenced off. Two additional pump houses are located to the northeast and southwest on the property. These pump houses are far more modern. Vegetation does not match native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report as the area is highly disturbed, and mostly comprised of manicured lawn and three Ponderosa Pines.

The archaeologist did not conduct pedestrian survey or subsurface probing as the Project Area is only comprised of the Central Pump House (Figure 5d).

Central Avenue Pumping Station HPI Constructed in 1960, the little pump house consists of an original area of 352 square feet, which was expanded to approximately 752 square feet with the addition to the rear elevation sometime between the 1980s and 1990s (electrical control room). The plan is now irregular and rests upon a poured concrete foundation (Figure 9). The roof mass is a low profile, slightly pitched front gabled mass that is clad with raised metal sheeting as well as galvanized flashing above the fascia boards. Exterior cladding is also the structural system which consists of concrete block. The facade (southeast elevation) is recessed and rests between two extending block walls; two independent entry doors are placed side by side at the center of the wall massing. The rear elevation (northwest) is unremarkable with a lone rear entry door at the addition. All other elevations are also unremarkable.

Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are: A) a resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B) a resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) one that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D) one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The well house is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A), nor is the resource associated with significant persons of our past (Criterion B). Furthermore, the structure is a simple utilitarian resource, devoid of any sort of architectural features. Original integrity has been impacted with the rear addition in the 1990s. For these reasons, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. In addition, the resource is not eligible under Criterion D, a resource that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Grace

The Project Area is located at the City of Spokane Water Department in the north portion of the city. The Grace Pump House is adjacent to East North Foothills Drive. The area surrounding the pump house has been paved over by asphalt and gravel. To the east and south an active construction site is noted. Vegetation does not match native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report as the area is highly disturbed, from construction equipment and the paved-over ground. The archaeologist took representative photos of the Project Area.

The archaeologist did not conduct pedestrian survey or subsurface probing as the Project Area is only comprised of the Grace Pump House building (Figure 5e).

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

Grace Avenue Pumping Station HPI Constructed in 1950, the vertically oriented massing consists of 1300 square feet, with an interior clear span of nearly three stories in height to facilitate the use of maintenance equipment. The structure is rectangular in plan and rests upon a poured concrete foundation, that includes a water table approximately four feet in height (Figure 10). Exterior cladding is multi-colored brick laid in a stretcher bond fashion. Roof massing is flat with a raised parapet and clad with metal sheeting. At the facade (north elevation) the structure has been styled with Art Moderne/Streamline affectations such as the tripartite vertical incised feature situated in the central, projecting massing, along with projecting ledges (water tables) above and at the corners of the elevation. Three lights with divided multi-pane glass top the incised features. Two entry doors are found at this elevation, flanking the central massing. East and west elevations are unremarkable, aside from the slight projecting corners that are topped with three courses of brick water tables. The south elevation (rear) mimics the facade, but lacking the decorative features of that elevation.

Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are: A) a resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B) a resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) one that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D) one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The Grace Well is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A), nor is the resource affiliated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B). However, the resource does exhibit an architecture (Criterion C) that "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction," in this case the late Moderne/Streamline style of the late 1940s. The integrity of the resource is intact, with no visible alterations since its initial construction. Though utilitarian in function, the resource is recommended eligible under Criterion C, on a local/regional level. Lastly, the resource is not one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Nevada

The Project Area is located at the City of Spokane Water Department in the north portion of the city (Figure 5e). The Nevada Street Pump House is adjacent to East North Foothills Drive. The area surrounding the pump house has been paved over by asphalt and gravel. The Nevada Street Pump House is made up of two separate buildings. The back side of the building (east) is being used as traffic cone storage. Further to the east the Grace Pump House is visible from the Project Area. Vegetation does not match native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report as the area is highly disturbed from construction equipment and the paved-over ground.

The archaeologist did not conduct pedestrian survey or subsurface probing as the Project Area is only comprised of the Nevada Street Pump House building.

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

Nevada Street Pumping Station HPI Constructed in 1958, the Nevada Well site consists of a small, rectangular brick building (stretcher bond) that rests upon a poured concrete foundation. The roof mass is a flat mono roof, slightly slanted, with metal cladding (Figure 11). The eaves slightly extend with galvanized flashing over the fascia. This structure contains the control room and chlorine facility. The west elevation (facade) features two symmetrically placed entry doors divided by a concrete block pillar; both doors are covered with a flat, metal canopy supported by two decorative metal brackets. All other elevations are devoid of lights and entry doors. Directly next to this structure (south elevation) is the connected well house. The well is encased in poured concrete with a removable gabled roof mass for maintenance purposes. The side walls and roof mass are clad with raised metal panels.

Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are: A) a resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B) a resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) one that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D) one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The well house is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A), nor is the resource associated with significant persons of our past (Criterion B). Furthermore, the structure is a simple utilitarian resource, devoid of any sort of architectural features or styles. For these reasons, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. In addition, the resource is not eligible under Criterion D, a resource that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Hoffman

The Project Area is located in a residential neighborhood on the north east side of Spokane at 2109 East Hoffman Avenue. The Hoffman Pump House is bordered by North Crestline Street to the west and East Hoffman Avenue to the south. Also to the south, a Domino's Pizza is observed. Residential housing begins on the east side of the project area. Vegetation does not match native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report as the area is highly disturbed, comprised of manicured lawn.

The archaeologist conducted pedestrian survey consisting of two east/west transects spaced at no more than 20 meters apart (Figure 5f). Ground surface visibility was 10% throughout the Project Area. The manicured lawn located around the Hoffman Pump House, impeded ground visibility. No subsurface probes were excavated within the Project Area.

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

Hoffman Avenue Pumping Station HPI Constructed in 1938, the vertically oriented massing consists of 1575 square feet, with an interior clear span of nearly three stories in height to facilitate the use of maintenance equipment. The structure is rectangular in plan and rests upon a concrete block foundation (Figure 12). Exterior cladding is multi-colored brick laid in the English bond. Roof massing is flat with a raised parapet and clad with metal sheeting. The facade (south elevation) features affectations of late Art Deco/Art Moderne. The large central massing appears to be slightly recessed, while the flanking masses are adorned with vertical rising pilasters and angular placement of brick rising from the channeled brick water table to the parapet, eventually capped with zig zag features. The entry door within the central massing is symmetrically placed and topped with a concrete curved canopy; a concrete string course is found above the canopy which also serves as a water table. Two lights are seen symmetrically placed flanking the canopy and consist of tall, narrow diamond-shaped concrete screens. Another decorative string course is found directly under the raised parapet at this elevation. The east and west elevations are unremarkable, devoid of lights, doors, etc. This is also the case with the rear elevation (north), besides two vent screens just above the water table.

Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are: A) a resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B) a resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) one that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D) one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Constructed in 1938, the Hoffman Well Station is not associated with the broad patterns of our history, nor is the resource associated with persons significant in our past. However, under Criterion C, architecture, the resource is a stunning example combining late Deco, that displays verticality, and Moderne that emphasizes its horizontal attributes of the late 1930s and 1940s. The integrity of the structure is good to excellent, and has

had no visible alterations or additions, therefore it is recommended eligible under Criterion C. Lastly, the resource is one that has not yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Havana

The Project Area is located in a residential neighborhood on the east side of Spokane. Upon arrival, the Project Area was already under construction. The Project Area is bordered to the west by Havana Street, to the north by East 6th Avenue, and to the south by East 7th Avenue. Vegetation does not match native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report as the area is highly disturbed by construction equipment. The archaeologist took representative photos and screened seven screen fulls of spoils observed within the Project Area.

The archaeologist did not conduct pedestrian survey as the Project Area was under heavy construction upon arrival.

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

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Plateau archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey at two locations; Hoffman and the Ray Well. Plateau recommends that the proposed undertaking will result in **No Historic Properties Affected**, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended prior to, or during, execution of this project. An Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) has been prepared and included in this report for use during all ground-disturbing work on the project. It is suggested that the UDP be included with the contract documents. The UDP is included in Appendix B.

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

If ground-disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during the course of construction, then all activity *will* cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance to those remains. The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance until the State provides notice to proceed. The finding of human skeletal remains *will* be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner *and* local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic,

then they will report that finding to the DAHP who will then take jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

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1950 Topographic Map: Spokane NW, Washington 7.5' Series.
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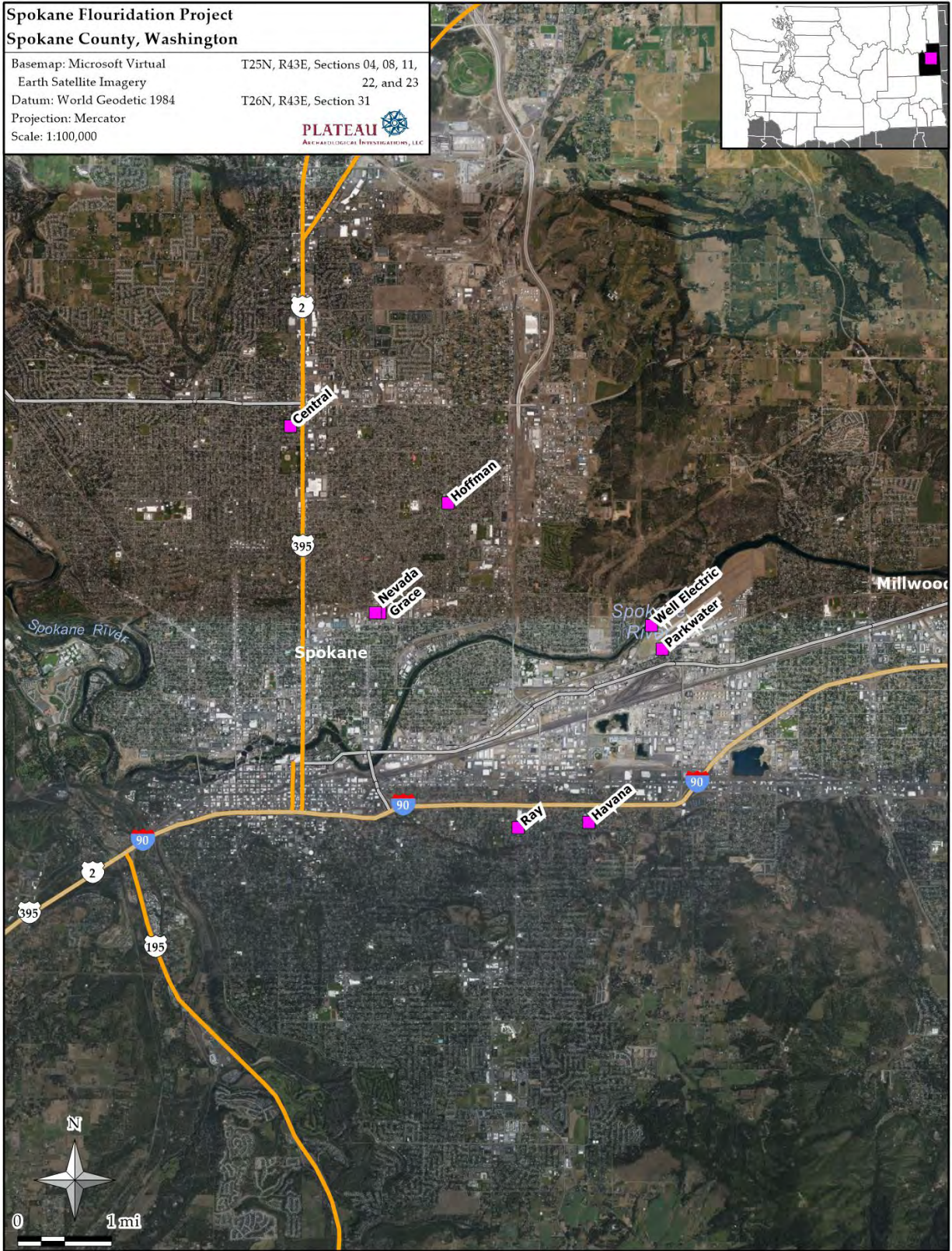


Figure 1. The location of the Project Area within Spokane County.

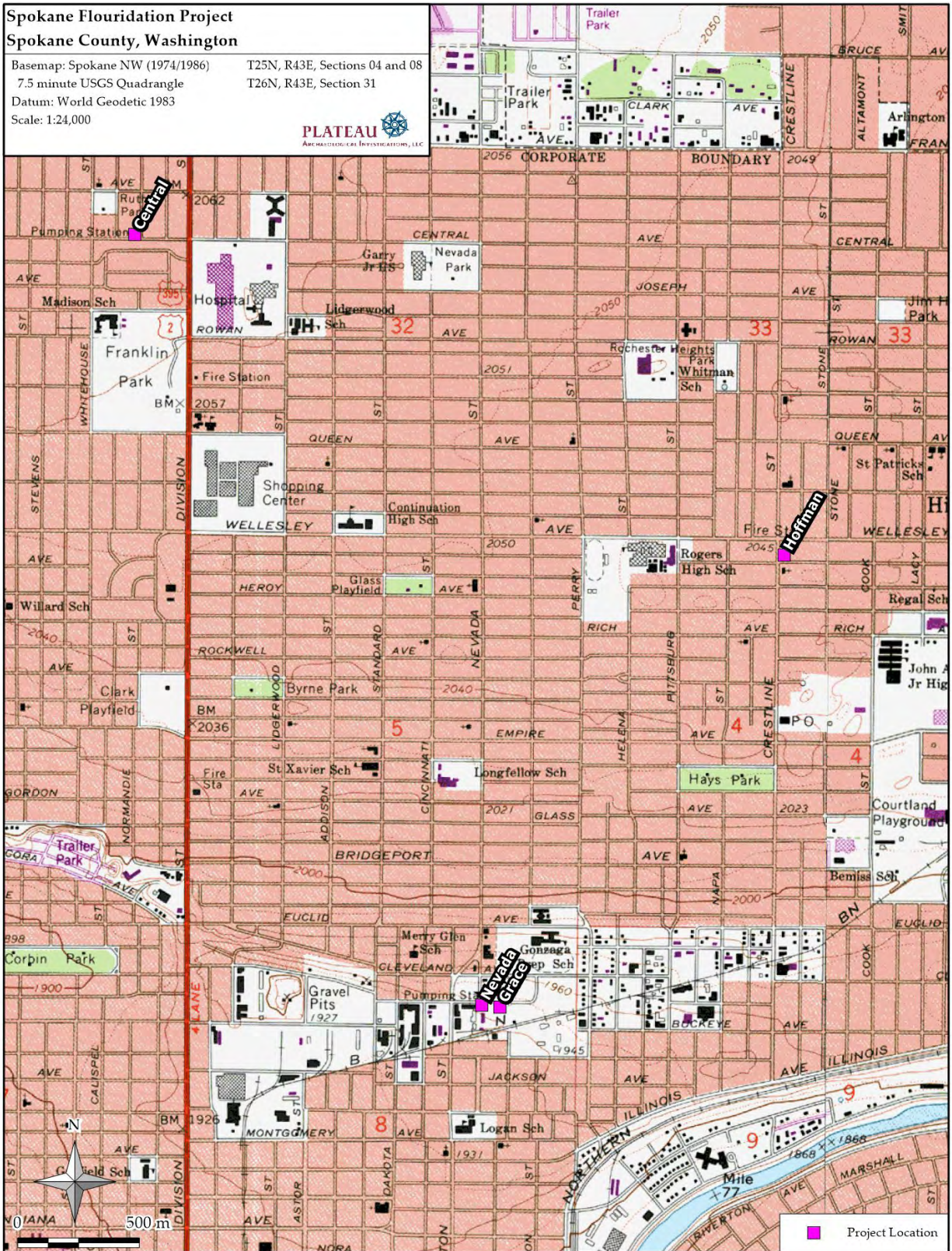


Figure 2a. The Project Area shown on a portion of the Spokane NW USGS map.

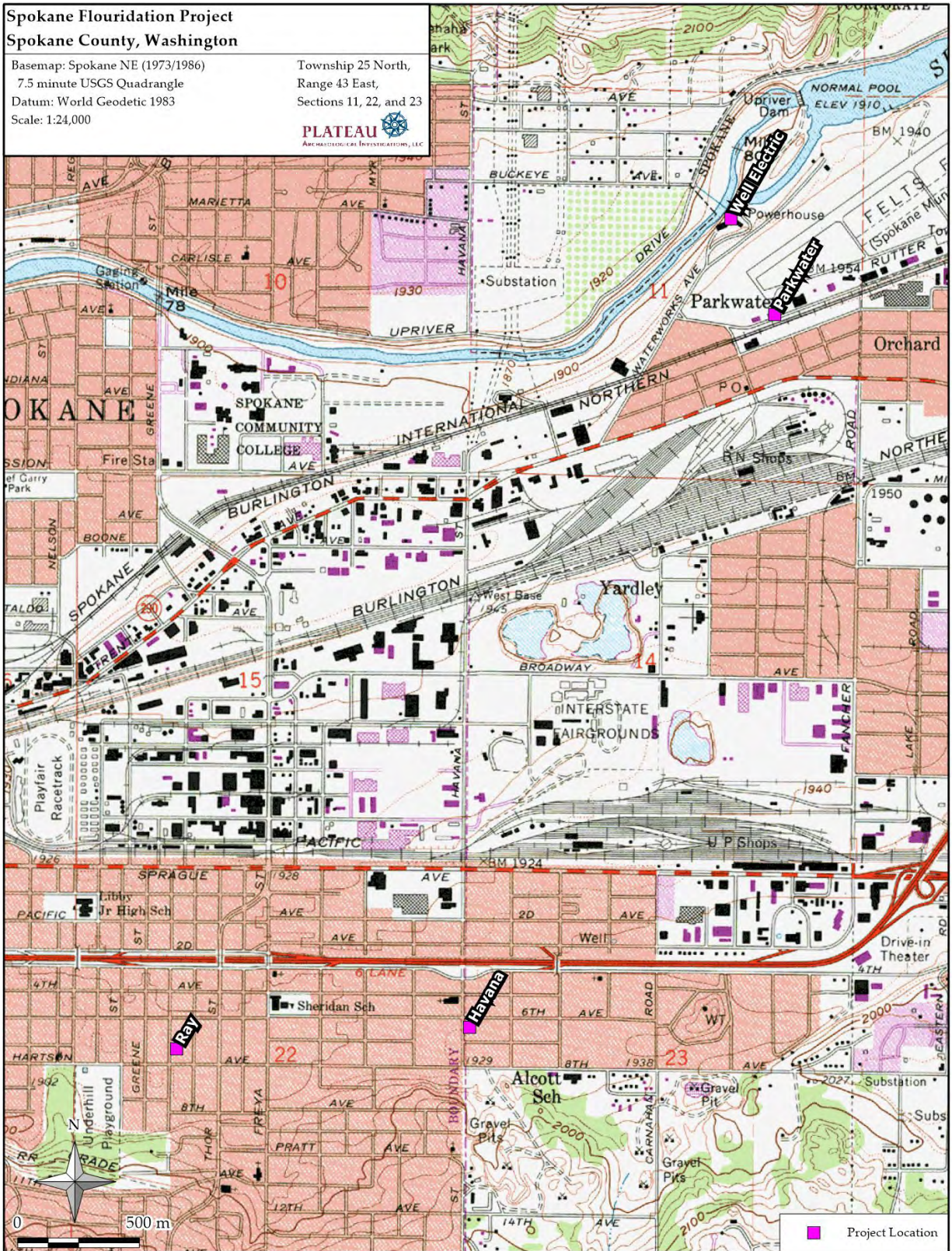


Figure 2b. The Project Area shown on a portion of the Spokane NE USGS map.

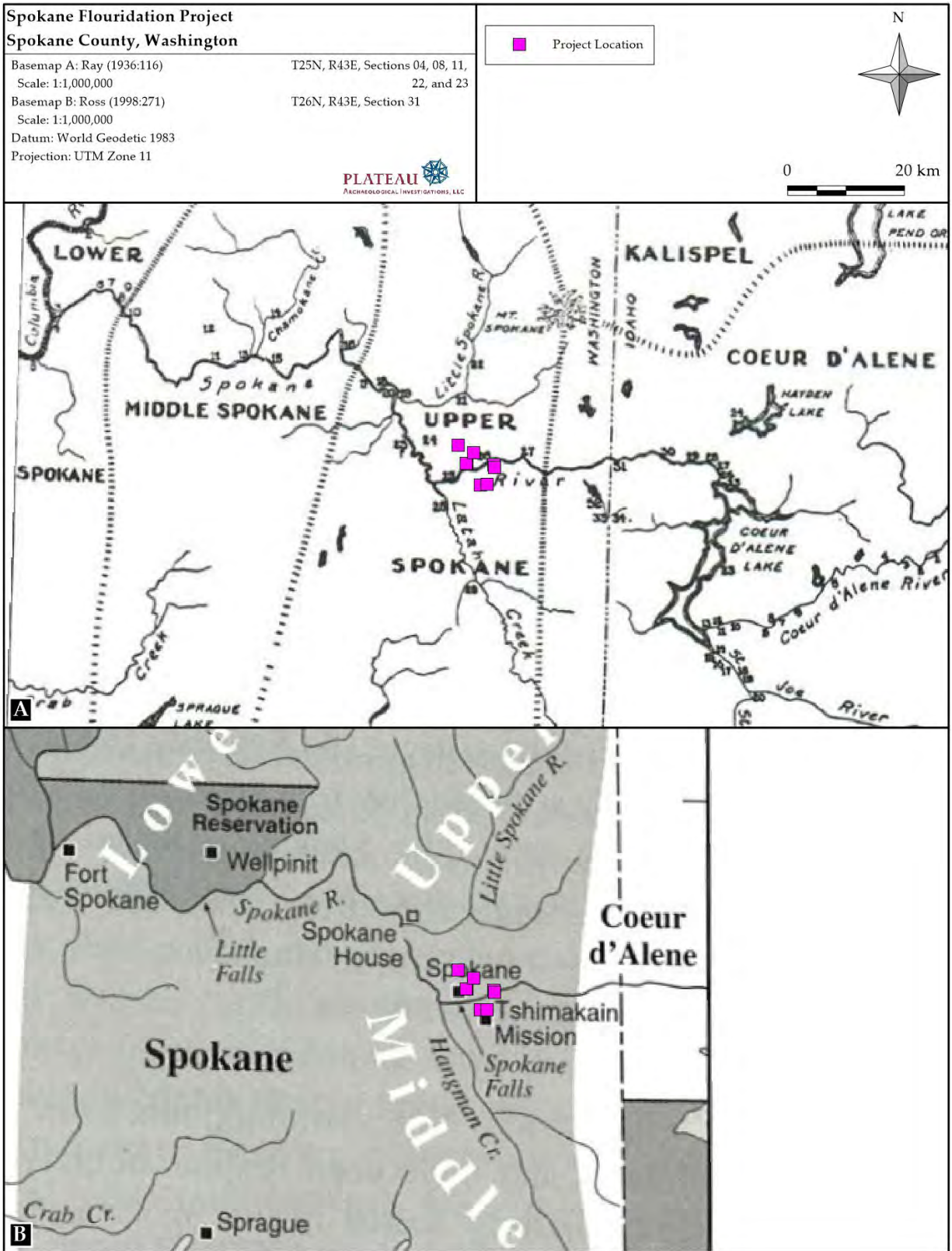


Figure 3. The Project Area shown in relation to ethnographic locations.

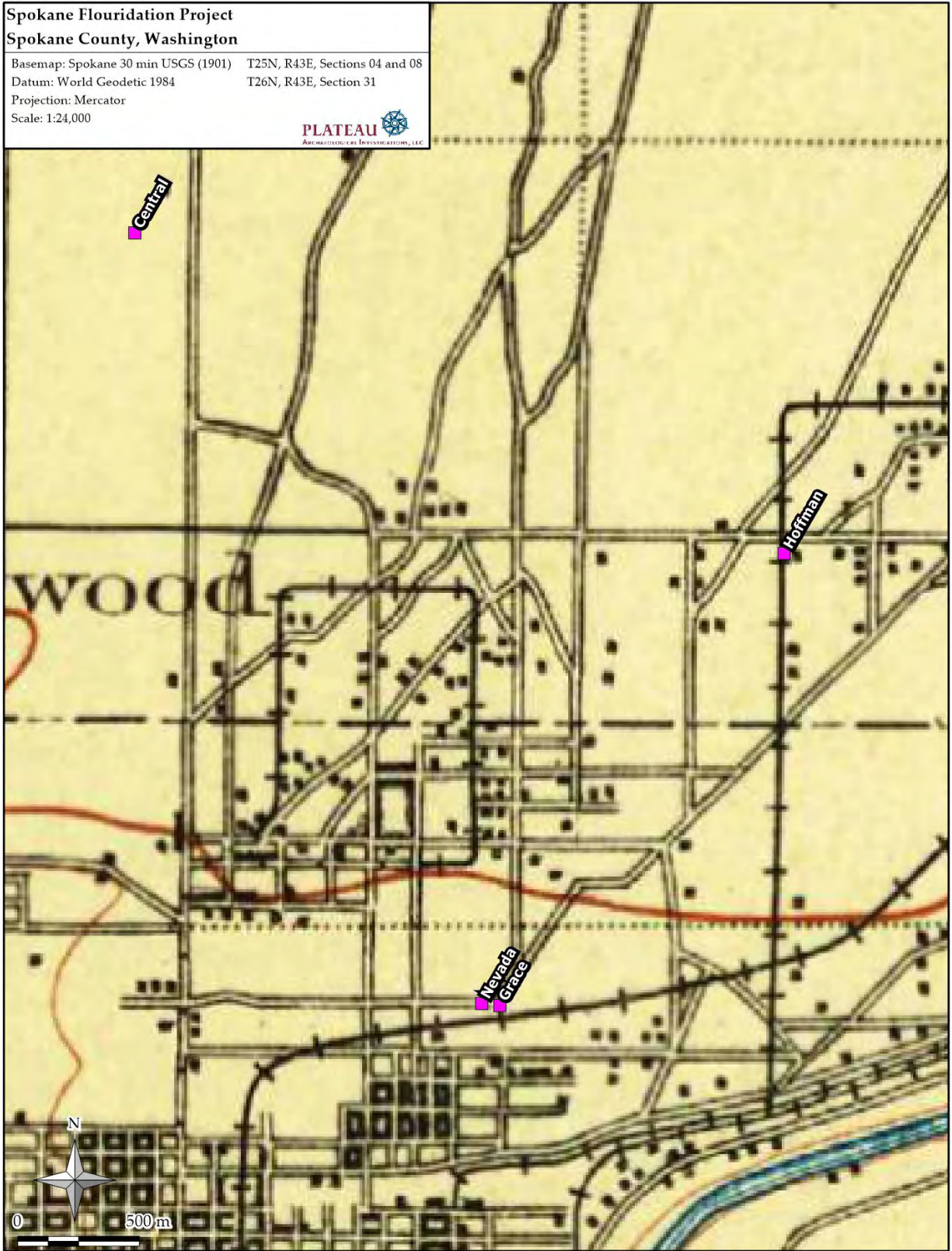


Figure 4b. The Project Area shown on selected historic maps.

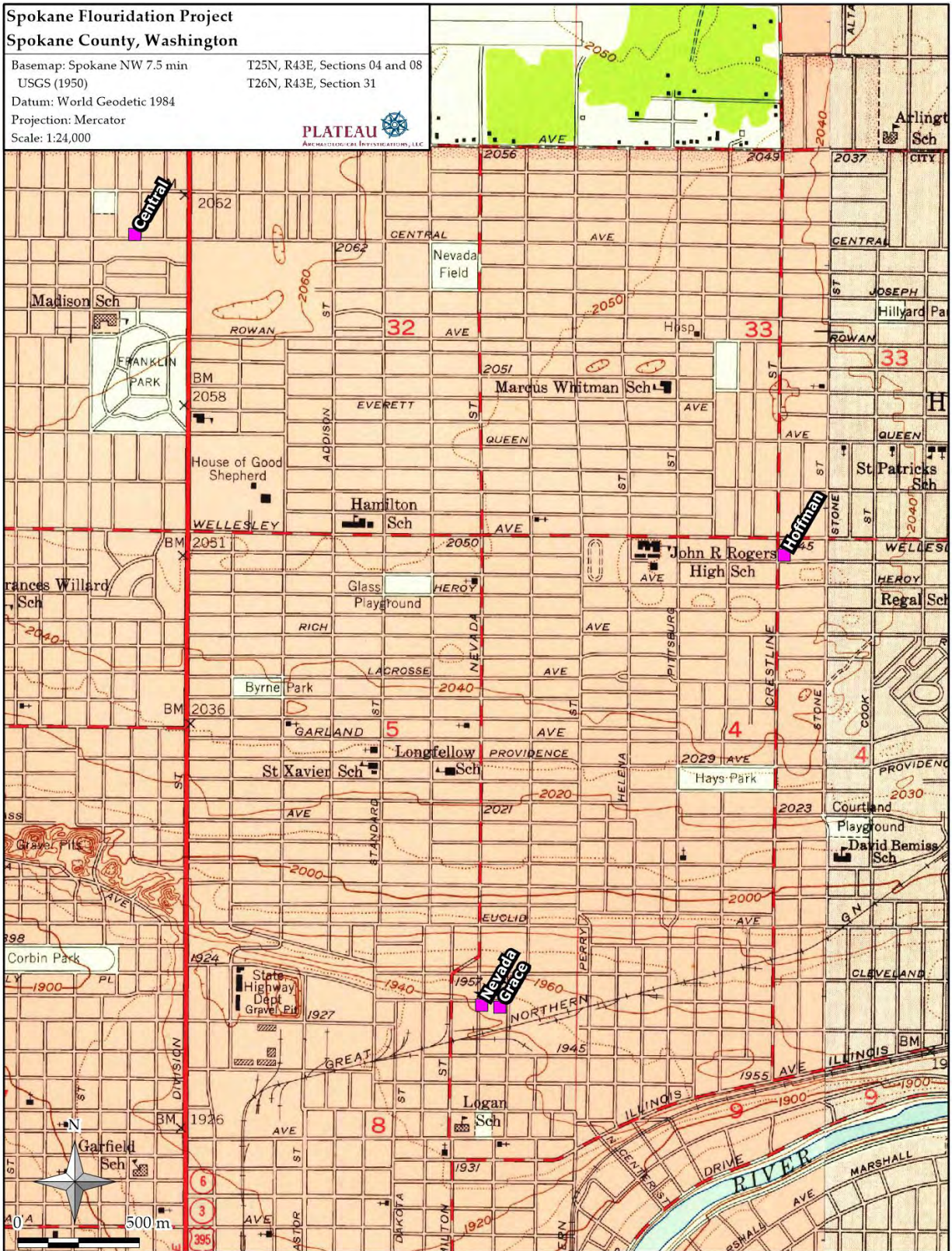


Figure 4c. The Project Area shown on selected historic maps.

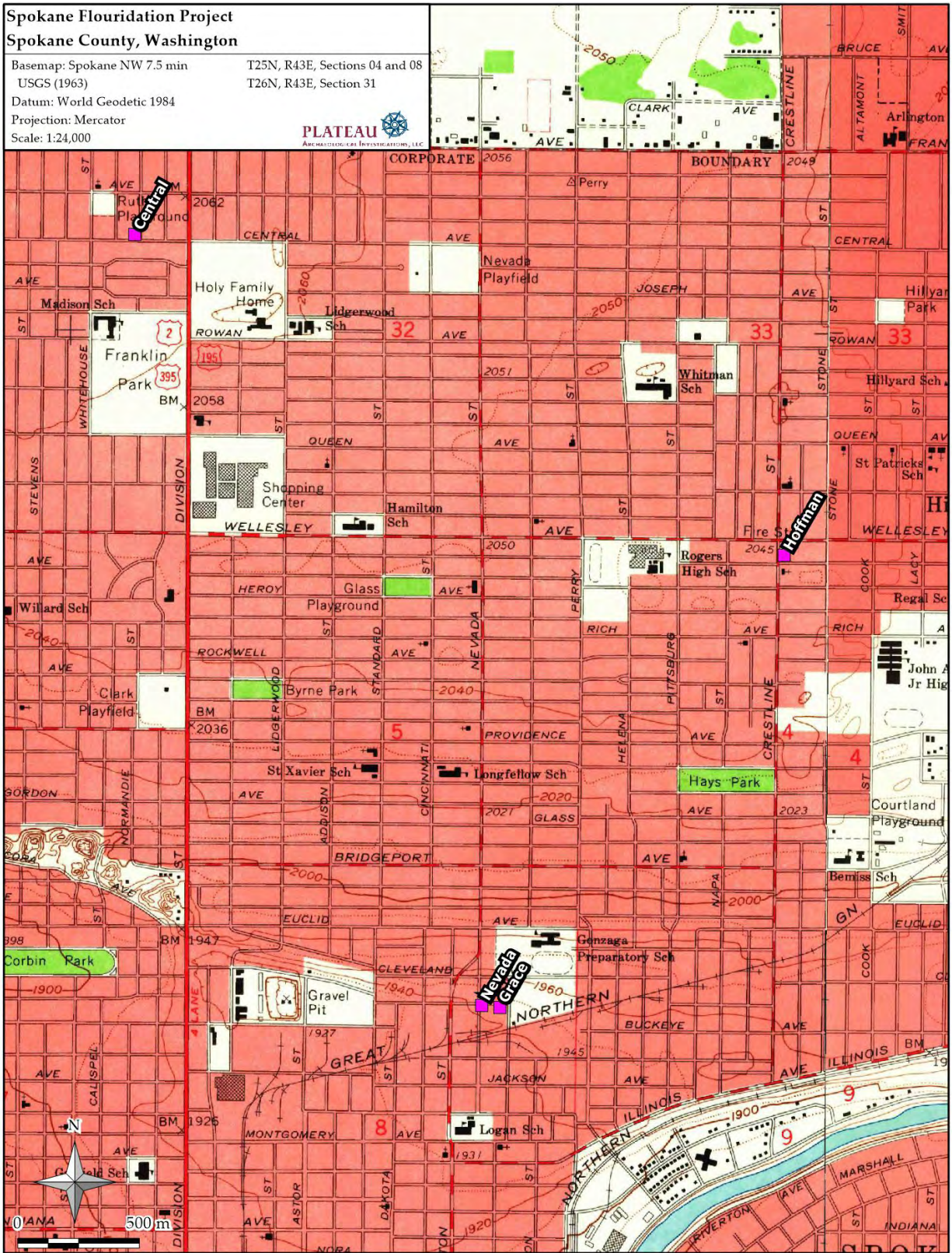


Figure 4d. The Project Area shown on selected historic maps.

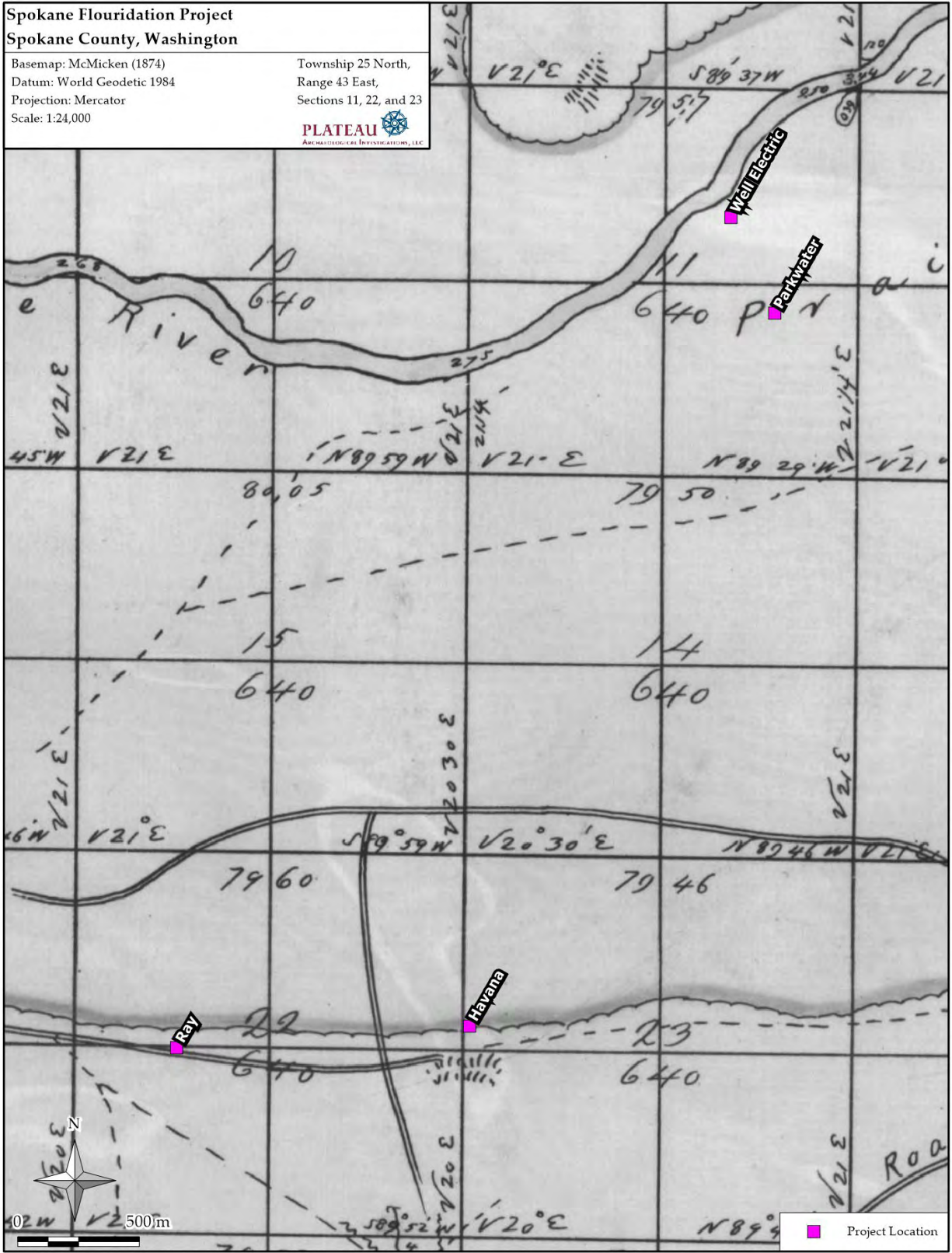


Figure 4e. The Project Area shown on selected historic maps.

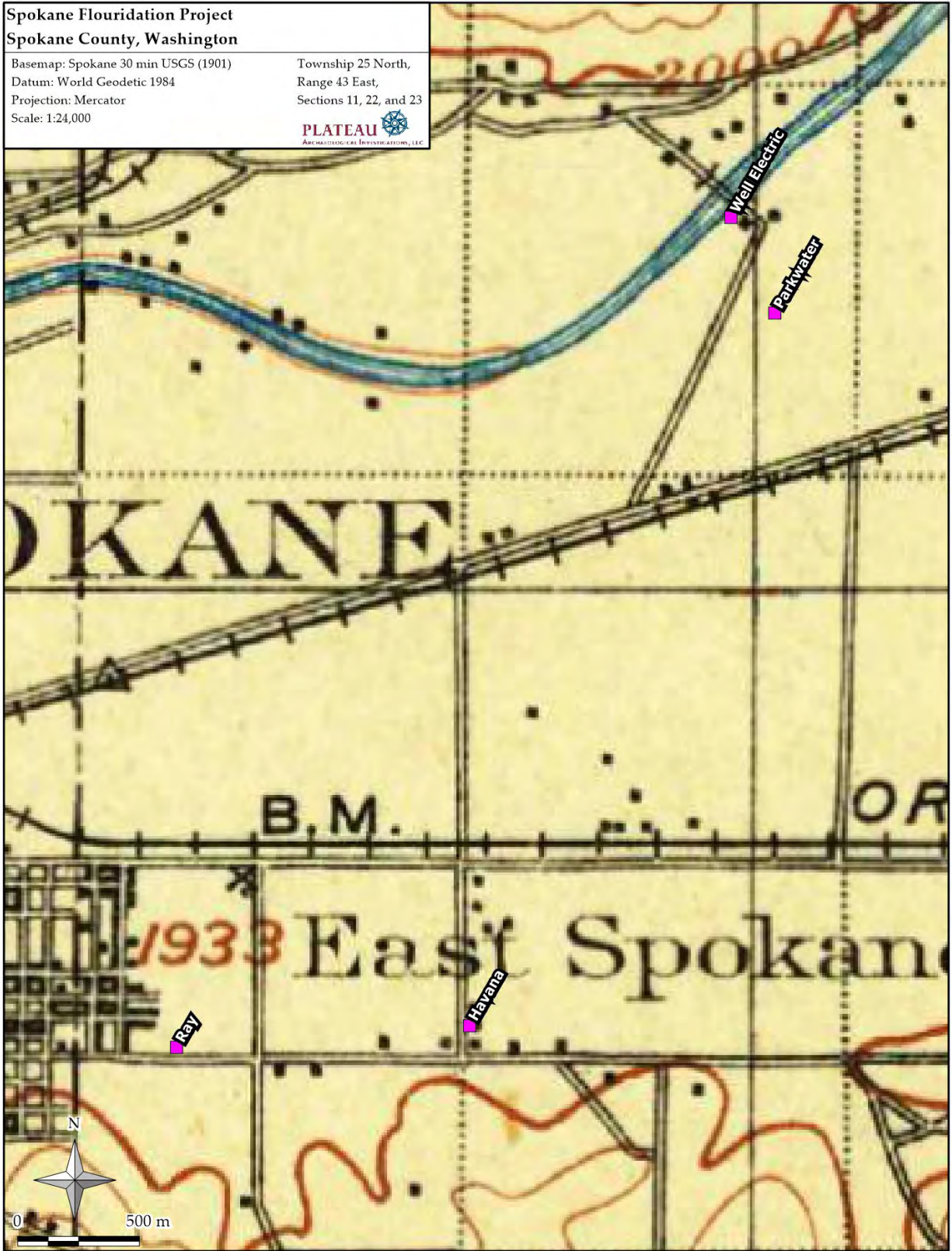


Figure 4f. The Project Area shown on selected historic maps.

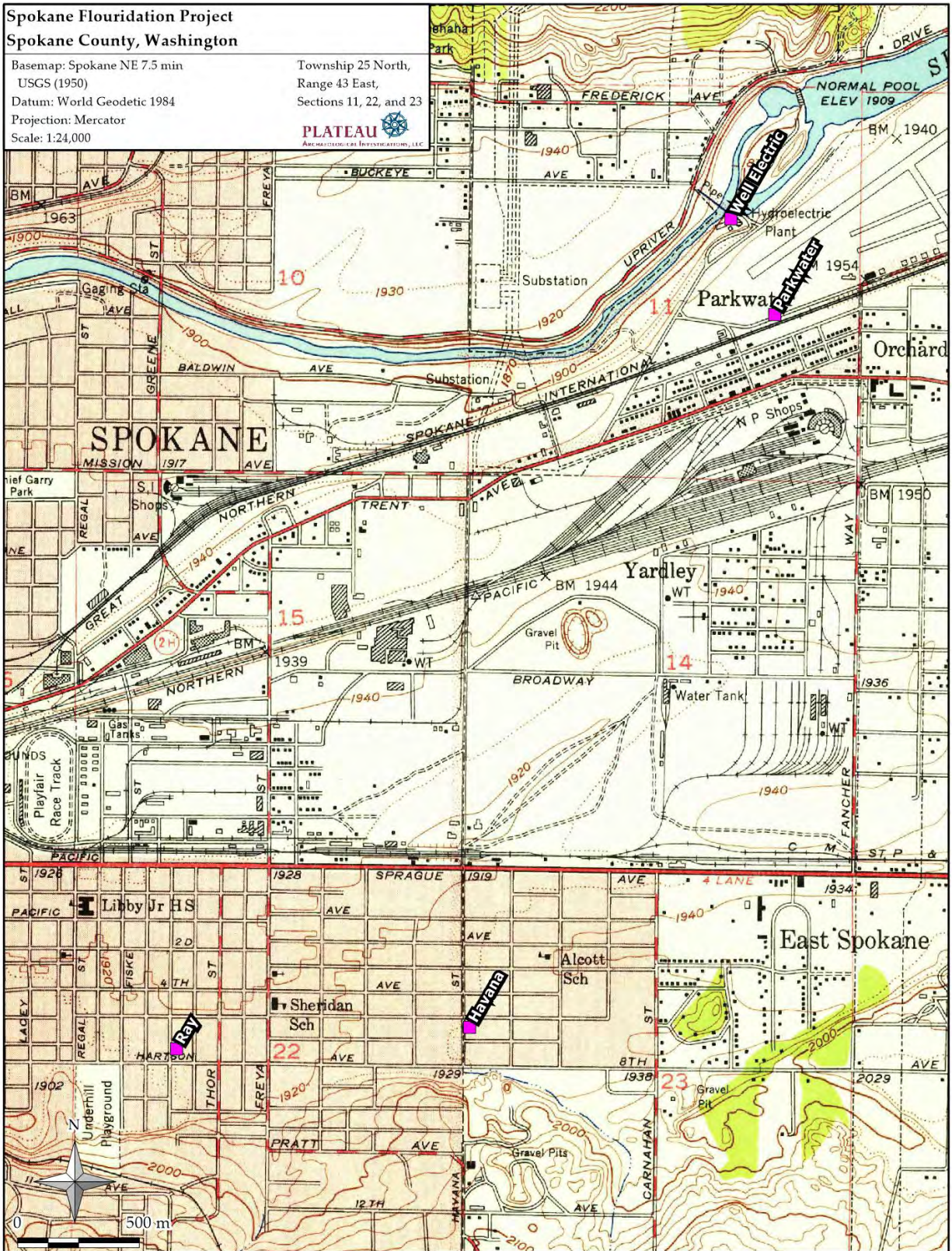


Figure 4g. The Project Area shown on selected historic maps.

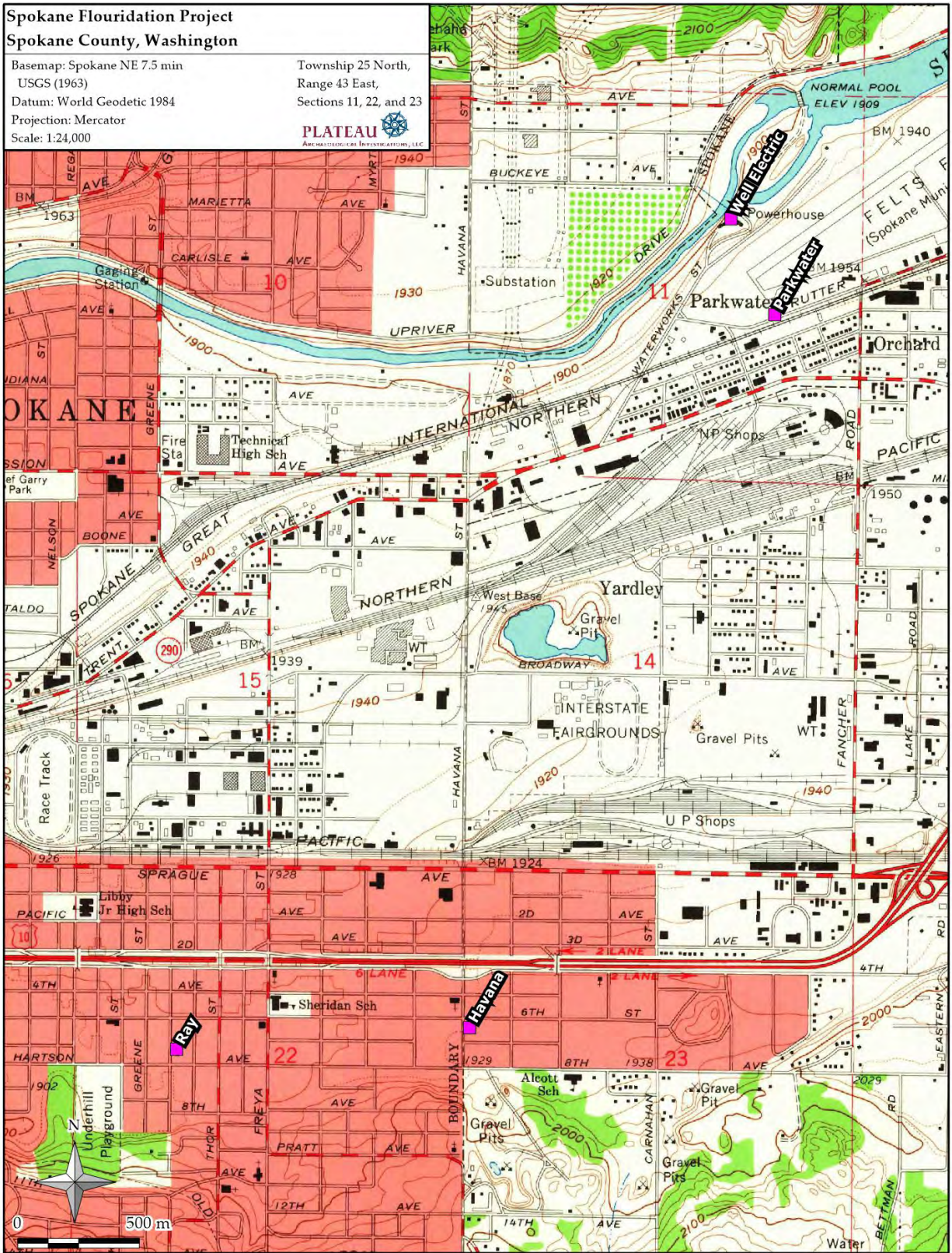


Figure 4h. The Project Area shown on selected historic maps.



Figure 5a. The Project Area and field investigation inventoried on an aerial photograph.

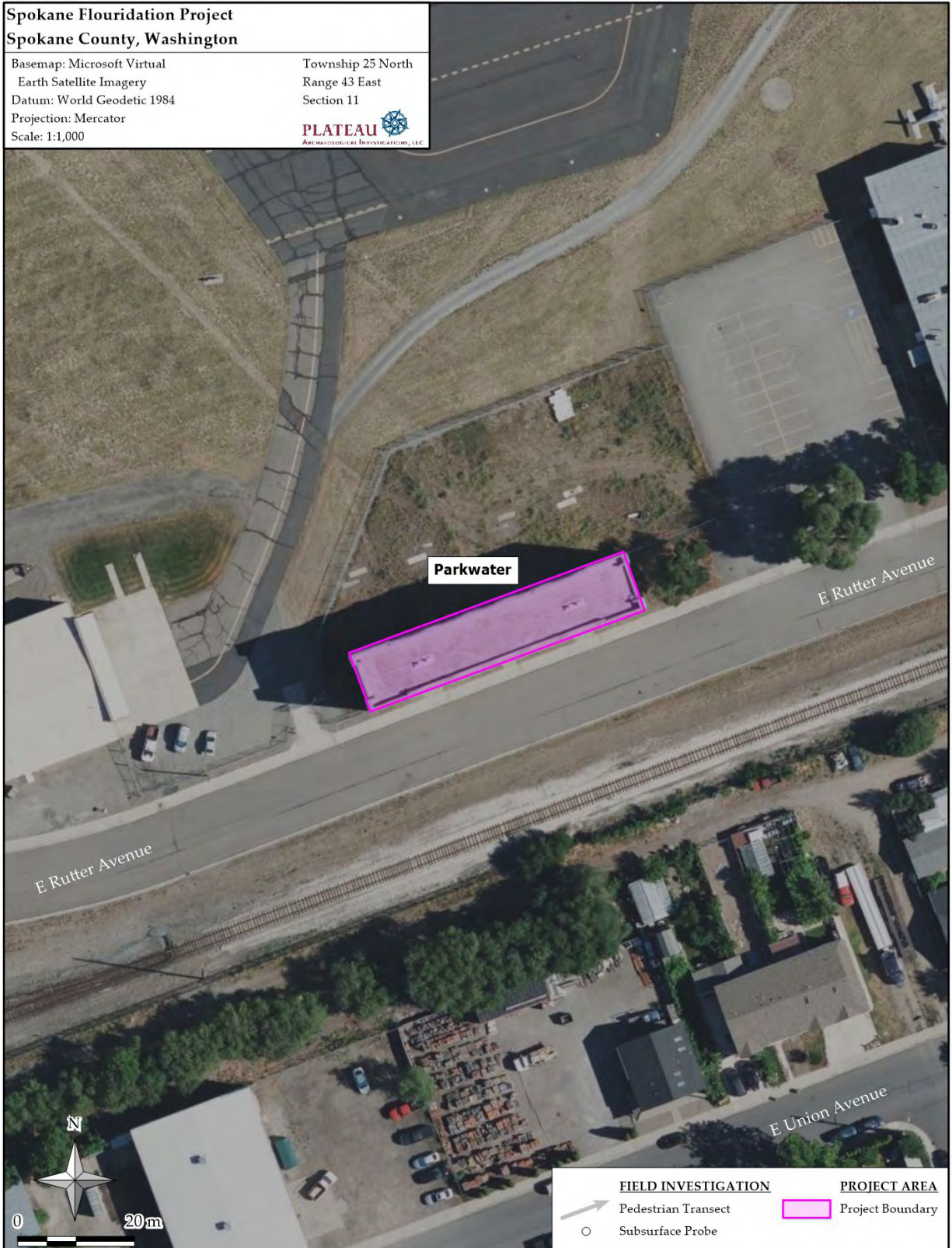


Figure 5b. The Project Area and field investigation inventoried on an aerial photograph.

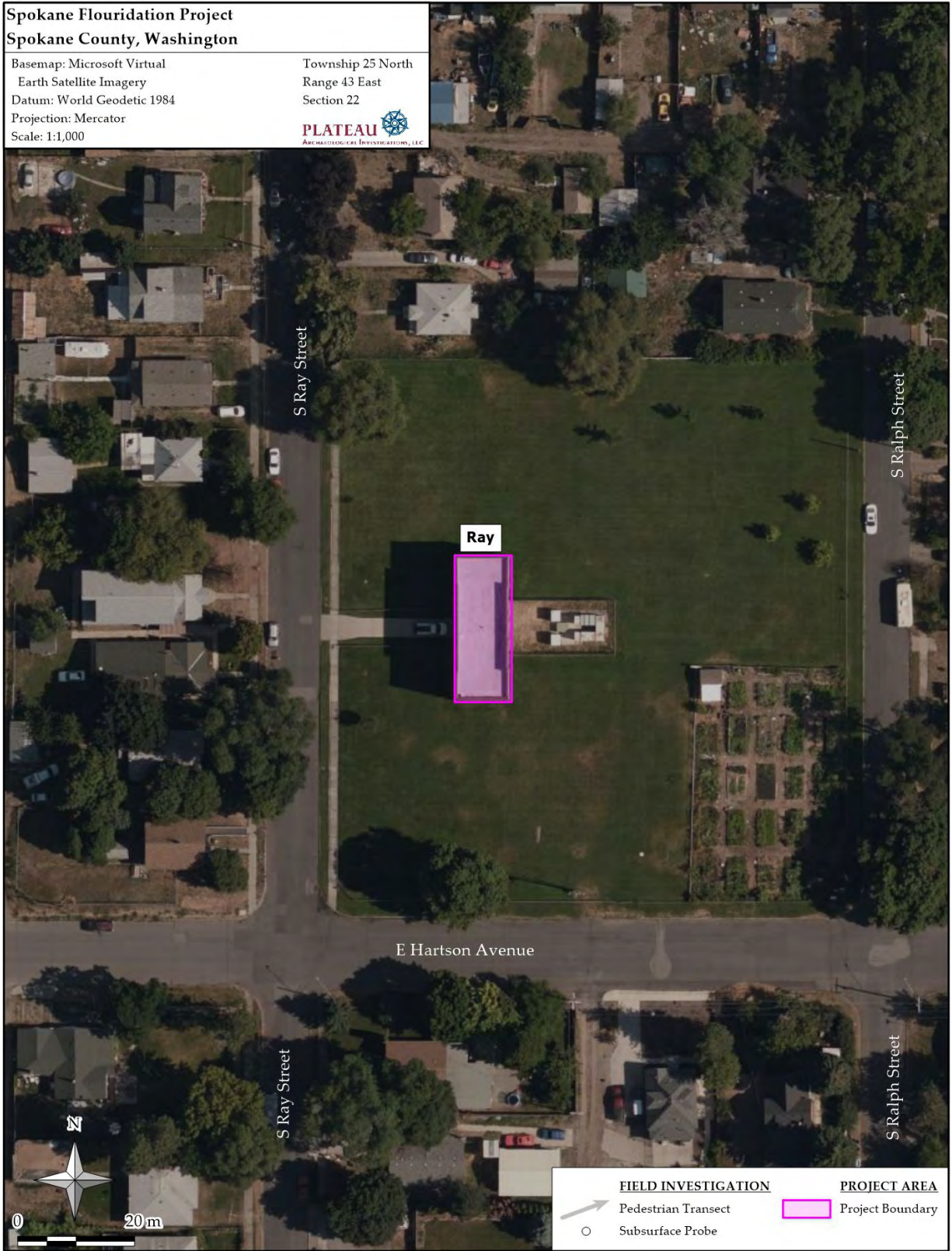


Figure 5c. The Project Area and field investigation inventoried on an aerial photograph.



Figure 5d. The Project Area and field investigation inventoried on an aerial photograph.



Figure 5e. The Project Area and field investigation inventoried on an aerial photograph.



Figure 5f. The Project Area and field investigation inventoried on an aerial photograph.



Figure 5g. The Project Area and field investigation inventoried on an aerial photograph.



Figure 6. Upriver Water Facility looking north.



Figure 7. Parkwater pumping Station looking south.



Figure 8. Ray Well looking southeast.



Figure 9. Central Well with 2014 addition looking northeast.



Figure 10. Grace Well looking southwest.



Figure 11. Nevada Well Control looking northeast.



Figure 12. Hoffman Well Facade looking northeast.



Figure 13. Havana Construction Site looking northeast.

APPENDIX A:
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORIES

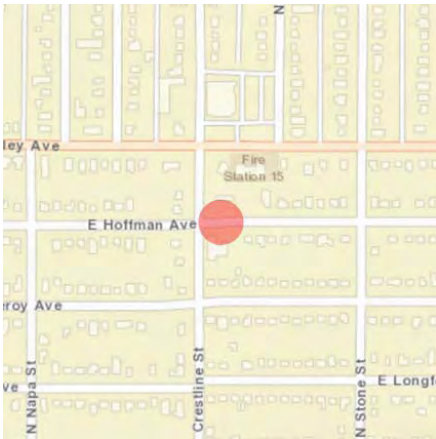


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hoffman Ave. Pumping Station

Property ID: 22122

Location



Address: 2109 E. Hoffman Ave., Spokane 99207
Tax No/Parcel No: 35041.0408
Plat/Block/Lot: Arlington Heights Lots 25-32 Blk 4
Geographic Areas: Spokane County, SPOKANE NW Quadrangle, T25R43E04

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1938	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks action
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks action

Historic Context:

Category
Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hoffman Ave. Pumping Station

Property ID: 22122

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-04-02713, , Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Flouridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hoffman Ave. Pumping Station

Property ID: 22122

Photos



View of: NW, Origination: Inventory Form



Hoffman Well Close View of Water Table Looking SE.jpg



Hoffman Well Decorative Brick Features at SW Corner.jpg



Hoffman Well Rear Elevation Looking SE.jpg



Hoffman Well Facade Looking NE.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hoffman Ave. Pumping Station

Property ID: 22122

Inventory Details - 1/1/1950

Common name: Hoffman Ave. Pump Station
Date recorded: 1/1/1950
Field Recorder: Dan Ellis - Sam Gregg
Field Site number: 32HY176

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Rolled
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Art Moderne/Streamlined Moderne

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: This building houses the Hillyard neighborhood water pump station. It was constructed in 1938 and currently serves in the same capacity.

Physical description: This massive brick structure displays some aspects of art deco design, such as, strong vertical lines and the art deco elements evident in the piers and battlements and the cast concrete stringcourse.

Bibliography: TICOR Title Co., County Assessor



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hoffman Ave. Pumping Station

Property ID: 22122

Inventory Details - 4/27/2022

Common name: Hoffman Ave. Well
Date recorded: 4/27/2022
Field Recorder: (John) Jeff Creighton
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Metal
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Art Moderne/Streamlined Moderne
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Zig Zag

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hoffman Ave. Pumping Station

Property ID: 22122

Significance narrative: Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are:

- A) A resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) A resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C) One that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D) One that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Constructed in 1938, the Hoffman Well Station is not associated with the broad patterns of our history, nor is the resource associated with persons significant in our past. However, under Criteria C, architecture, the resource is a stunning example combining late Deco, that displays verticality, and Moderne that emphasizes its horizontal attributes of the late 1930s and 1940s. The integrity of the structure is good to excellent, and has had no visible alterations or additions, therefore is recommended eligible under Criteria C. Lastly, the resource is one that has not yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Physical description: Constructed in 1938, the vertically oriented massing consists of 1575 square feet, with an interior clear span of nearly three stories in height to facilitate the use of maintenance equipment. The structure is rectangular in plan and rests upon a concrete block foundation. Exterior cladding is multi-colored brick laid in the English bond. Roof massing is flat with a raised parapet and clad with metal sheeting.

The facade (south elevation) features affectations of late Art Deco/Art Moderne. The large central massing appears to be slightly recessed, while the flanking masses are adorned with vertical rising pilasters and angular placement of brick rising from the channeled brick water table to the parapet, eventually capped with zig zag features. The entry door within the central massing is symmetrically placed and topped with a concrete curved canopy; a concrete string course is found above the canopy which also serves as a water table. Two lights are seen symmetrically placed flanking the canopy and consist of tall, narrow diamond-shaped concrete screens. Another decorative string course is found directly under the raised parapet at this elevation. The east and west elevations are unremarkable, devoid of lights, doors, etc. This is also the case with the rear elevation (north), besides two vent screens just above the water table.

Bibliography: Spokane Assessor Field Sheets, Spokane County Assessor's Office, Spokane, WA.

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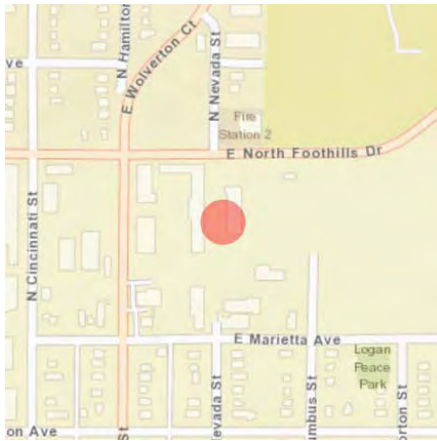


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grace Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 156618

Location



Address: 914 E NORTH FOOTHILLS DR, SPOKANE, WA 99207
Tax No/Parcel No: 35081.2802
Plat/Block/Lot: WOLVERTON & CONLONS ADD LTS 1 THRU 17 BLK 36 INC V
Geographic Areas: Spokane County, SPOKANE NW Quadrangle, T25R43E08

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1950	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks action
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks action

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	City of Spokane



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grace Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 156618

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-06-00088, Assessors Data Project: Spokane Commercial		Not Determined	
2022-04-02713, Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Flouridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grace Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 156618

Photos



Grace Well Looking SW.jpg



Grace Well House Looking NE.jpg



Grace Well Looking SE.jpg



Grace Well Looking South.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grace Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 156618

Inventory Details - 6/1/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 6/1/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 35081.2802

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Currently survey and inventory projects at the local level produce a field form for each property surveyed and include digital photographs. Volunteers doing the survey track down and manually enter all the owner, parcel, and legal data manually. Manual data entry diminishes accuracy and quantity of resources volunteers can survey. Recognizing this, DAHP uploaded building data for each Certified Local Government (CLG) on properties that were built in or before 1969 to provide an accurate and comprehensive baseline dataset. Volunteers doing survey work need only to verify data, add in photographs and extent of alterations and architectural style data, as well as expand upon the physical description and significance statement as new data is collected. For planning purposes, the attrition rate of properties built in or before 1969 can start to be measured to guide stewardship priorities.

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

Physical description: The building at 914 E North Foothills Drive, Spokane, is located in Spokane County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1950 and is a commercial warehouse. The industrial building is a 1-story structure.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grace Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 156618

Inventory Details - 4/27/2022

Common name: Grace Avenue Well
Date recorded: 4/27/2022
Field Recorder: (John) Jeff Creighton
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Art Moderne/Streamlined Moderne

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Grace Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 156618

Significance narrative: Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are:

- A) A resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) A resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C) One that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D) One that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Grace Well is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criteria A), nor is the resource affiliated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criteria B). However, the resource does exhibit an architecture (Criteria C) that "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction," in this case the late Moderne/Streamline style of the late 1940s. The integrity of the resource is intact, with no visible alterations since its initial construction. Though utilitarian in function, the resource is recommended eligible under Criteria C, on a local/regional level. Lastly, the resource is not one that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Physical description: Constructed in 1950, the vertically oriented massing consists of 1300 square feet, with an interior clear span of nearly three stories in height to facilitate the use of maintenance equipment. The structure is rectangular in plan and rests upon a poured concrete foundation, that includes a water table approximately four feet in height. Exterior cladding is multi-colored brick laid in a stretcher bond fashion. Roof massing is flat with a raised parapet and clad with metal sheeting.

At the facade (north elevation) the structure has been styled with Art Moderne/Streamline affectations such as the tripartite vertical incised feature situated in the central, projecting massing, along with projecting ledges (water tables) above and at the corners of the elevation. Three lights with divided multi-pane glass top the incised features. Two entry doors are found at this elevation, flanking the central massing.

East and West elevations are unremarkable, aside from the slight projecting corners that are topped with three courses of brick water tables. The south elevation (rear) mimics the facade, but lacking the decorative features of that elevation.

Bibliography: Spokane County Assessor, Field Assessment Sheets, Spokane County Assessor's Office, Spokane, WA.

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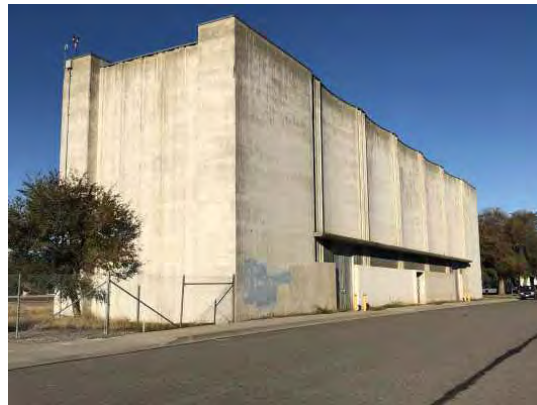
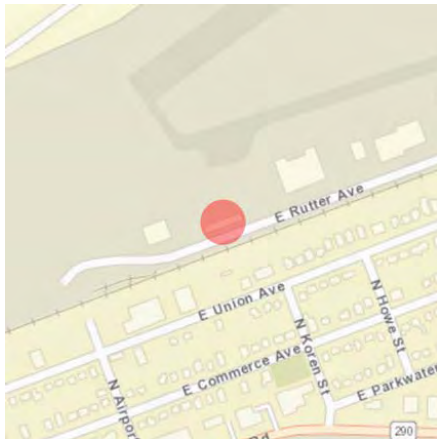


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parkwater Pumping Station

Property ID: 720796

Location



Address: E Rutter Ave, Spokane, Washington, 99212
Tax No/Parcel No: 35114.2501
Plat/Block/Lot: PARKWATER PTN DAF: COMMENCING AT CTR 1/4 COR (SW COR OF NE1/4)
Geographic Areas: Spokane County, T25R43E11, SPOKANE NE Quadrangle, Spokane Certified Local Government, Spokane County Certified Local Government

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1950	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extr action	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks
Industry/Processing/Extr action	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parkwater Pumping Station

Property ID: 720796

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Whitehouse & Price
Builder	Central Construction Co.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00010, , Architect File		Survey/Inventory	
2022-04-02713, , Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Flouridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parkwater Pumping Station

Property ID: 720796

Photos



ParkwaterPumpingStation_Spokane (2).JPG



Parkwater Well South Elevation Looking NE.jpg



Parkwater Well East and North Elevation Looking SW.jpg



Parkwater Well Close View of Facade Looking NE.jpg



Parkwater Front Entry Door Looking North.jpg



ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (11).jpg



Historic Property Report

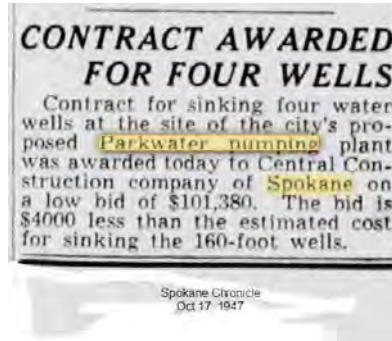
Resource Name: Parkwater Pumping Station

Property ID: 720796

Spokane Chronicle (Spokane, Washington) - 19 Feb 1946, 75a

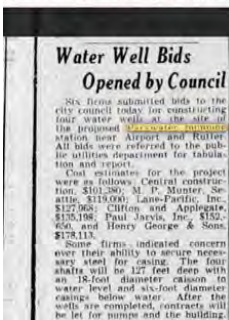


ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (10).jpg



ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (9).jpg

Spokane Chronicle (Spokane, Washington) - 16 Oct 1947



ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (8).jpg

Spokane Chronicle (Spokane, Washington) - 16 Oct 1947



ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (7).jpg



ParkwaterPumpingStation_Spokane (6).JPG



ParkwaterPumpingStation_Spokane (5).JPG



ParkwaterPumpingStation_Spokane (4).JPG



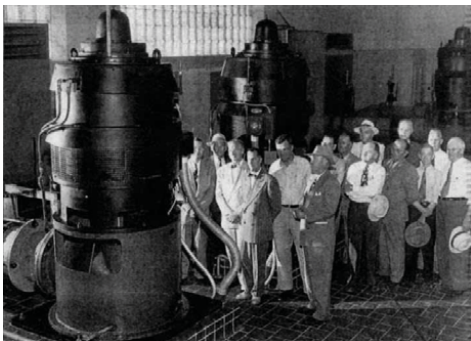
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ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (1).jpg



ParkwaterPumpingStation_Spokane (17).JPG

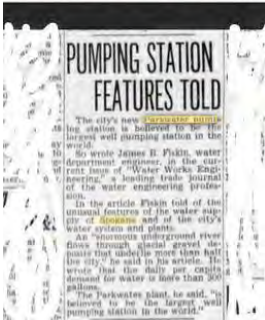


ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (16)a.jpg



ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (16).jpg

Spokane Chronicle (Spokane, Washington) - 21 Sep 1951, Fri - Page 3

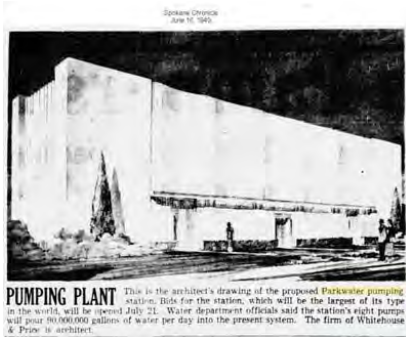


ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (15).jpg

Spokane Chronicle (Spokane, Washington) - 23 Sep 1951, Sun



ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (14).jpg



ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (13).jpg



ParkWaterPumpingStation_Spokane (12).jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parkwater Pumping Station

Property ID: 720796

Inventory Details - 12/31/2019

Common name:

Date recorded: 12/31/2019

Field Recorder: Michael Houser

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parkwater Pumping Station

Property ID: 720796

Inventory Details - 4/27/2022

Common name: Parkwater Well
Date recorded: 4/27/2022
Field Recorder: (John) Jeff Creighton
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Concrete
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Art Moderne/Streamlined Moderne

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parkwater Pumping Station

Property ID: 720796

Significance narrative: Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are:

- A) A resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) A resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C) One that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D) One that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Parkwater Well Station, constructed in 1950, has the distinction of being the largest such well facility in the United States, and according to some sources, the largest in the world at the time of its construction. The styling, designed by the firm of Whitehouse and Price of Spokane, Washington, is that of the late Moderne. The facade is an eclectic form consisting of a concave presentation, that is mirrored at the rear elevation. The structure is decidedly one of a kind within eastern Washington. For these reasons, the Parkwater facility meets the Criteria of both A and C. The resource is not associated with persons significant in our past, nor is the resource eligible under Criteria D.

Physical description: Constructed in 1950, the Parkwater well/pump station is rectangular in plan resting upon a poured concrete foundation, and has an interior clear span of nearly three stories in height to facilitate the use of maintenance equipment. The structure measures 150 feet by 40 feet. The roof mass is flat with parapets. The structure's exterior cladding is entirely of concrete as is the entire structural system.

The central massing of the facade (southeast elevation) is a series of five concave sections with concrete pilasters separating the sections within the massing, and flanked at the ends by a simple solid massing with no decorative features. Windows and doors are symmetrically placed at this elevation and consist of three horizontal banks of divided paned lights flanked by two banks of like windows at each end. The lights and entry doors are topped by a thin, slightly projecting concrete canopy/water table; the rear elevation (northwest) is nearly a mirror image of the facade with the exception of the window placements which are two banks of lights at each side of the centrally located rear entry door, and two louvered vents to the right and left of the lights. A similar canopy tops the entryway and lights.

The southwest and northeast elevations feature six vertically incised decorative patterns that spring from the foundation to the parapet; there are no entryways or windows present at these elevations.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parkwater Pumping Station

Property ID: 720796

Bibliography:

Spokane Assessor Field Sheets, Spokane County Assessor's Office, Spokane, WA.

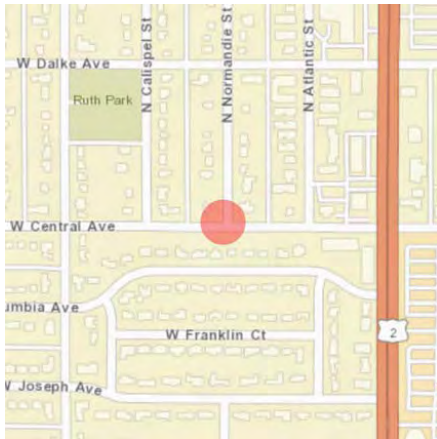


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 727685

Location



Address: 200 W Central Ave, Spokane, Washington, 99205

Tax No/Parcel No: 36311.1406

Plat/Block/Lot: BYRNE ADD L17T020 B14

Geographic Areas: Spokane County, T26R43E31, Spokane Certified Local Government, SPOKANE NW Quadrangle, Spokane County Certified Local Government

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1980	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extr action	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks
Industry/Processing/Extr action	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 727685

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Eric E. Plath, Inc.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-04-02713, , Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Flouridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 727685

Photos



Central Well with 2014 Addition Looking NE.jpg



Central Well with 2014 Addition Looking SE.jpg



Central Well Looking South.jpg



Central Well Looking NW.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 727685

Inventory Details - 4/27/2022

Common name: Central Avenue Well
Date recorded: 4/27/2022
Field Recorder: (John) Jeff Creighton
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Concrete - Block (cmu)
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Plan	Irregular

Styles:

Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Avenue Pumping Station

Property ID: 727685

Significance narrative: Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are:

- A) A resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) A resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C) One that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D) One that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The well house is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criteria A), nor is the resource associated with significant persons of our past (Criteria B). Furthermore, the structure is a simple utilitarian resource, devoid of any sort of architectural features. Original integrity as well has been impacted with the rear addition in the 1990s. For these reasons, the resource is not eligible under Criteria C. In addition, the resource is not eligible under Criteria D, a resource that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Physical description: Constructed in 1960, the little pump house consists of an original area of 352 square feet, which was expanded to approximately 752 square feet with the addition to the rear elevation sometime between the 1980s and 1990s (electrical control room). The plan is now irregular and rests upon a poured concrete foundation. The roof mass is a low profile, slightly pitched front gabled mass that is clad with raised metal sheeting as well as galvanized flashing above the fascia boards. Exterior cladding is also the structural system which consists of concrete block.

The facade (southeast elevation) is recessed and rests between two extending block walls; two independent entry doors are placed side by side at the center of the wall massing. The rear elevation (northwest) is unremarkable with a lone rear entry door at the addition. All other elevations are also unremarkable.

Bibliography: Spokane Assessor Field Sheets, Spokane County Assessor's Office, Spokane, WA.

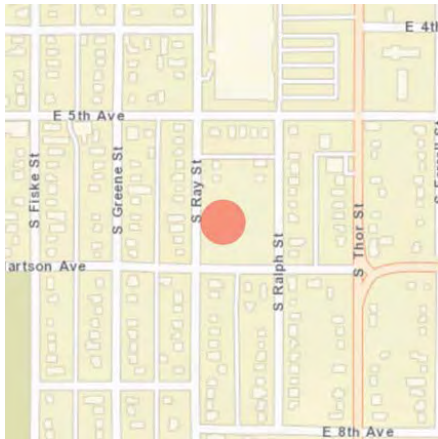


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ray Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727686

Location



Address: 533 S Ray St, Spokane, Washington, 99202

Tax No/Parcel No: 35222.0001

Plat/Block/Lot: 222543PT OF SE1/4 OF NW1/4;THE S1/2 OF W1/2 OF W1/2 O F S1/2 OF SE1/4 OF NW1/4 EXC RD R/W

Geographic Areas: SPOKANE NE Quadrangle, T25R43E22, Spokane County Certified Local Government, Spokane Certified Local Government, Spokane County

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1938	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks action
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks action

Historic Context:

Category



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ray Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727686

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Alloway & Georg
Architect	Carpenter, Charles I.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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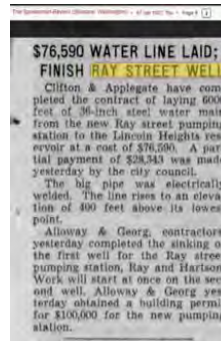
Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-04-02713, , Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Flouridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington		Survey/Inventory	

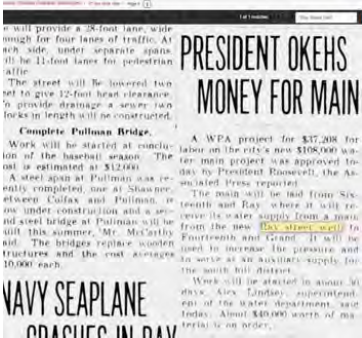
Photos



Ray Well Looking SE.jpg



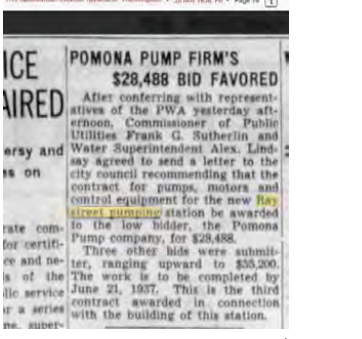
RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane1.JPG



RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane2.JPG



RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane3.JPG



RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane4.JPG



RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane5.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ray Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727686



RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane6.JPG



RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane7.JPG



RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane8.JPG



RayStreet_PumpingStation_Spokane9.jpg



Ray Well Brick Bonding.jpg



Ray Well Window Detail Looking East.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ray Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727686



Ray Well with Garden Wall Pattern Looking East.jpg



Ray Well Arched Entry Looking NE.jpg



Ray Well South and East Elevations Looking NW.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ray Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727686

Inventory Details - 4/27/2022

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/27/2022

Field Recorder: (John) Jeff Creighton

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick - English Bond
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ray Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727686

Significance narrative: Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are:

- A) A resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) A resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C) One that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D) One that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Constructed in 1938, the Ray Well Station is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criteria A), nor is it associated with the lives of significant persons from our past (Criteria B). The resource does, however, meet Criteria C with respect to architecture. The large edifice promotes both the strengths of verticality and a horizontal prominence, and unlike the other pump stations veer from the Deco/Moderne stylings. In this case, the resource gives a slight nod to Palladian styling, meaning a distinct tripartite division at the facade, a projecting central massing with a brick parapet that mimics a continuous balustrade at all elevations. Integrity of the resource is outstanding. Its mixed brick work as well possesses high artistic standards. For these reasons it is recommended that the resource is eligible under Criteria C. Lastly, the resource does not meet Criteria D, a resource that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ray Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727686

Physical description: Constructed in 1938, the Ray well/pump station is rectangular in plan, and rests upon a poured concrete-channeled foundation, which also serves as a water table; the interior clear span of nearly three stories in height was essential to facilitate the use of maintenance equipment. The roof mass is flat with a faux brick balustrade/parapet that runs the length of the facade (west), as well as at all elevations; the central massing is raised slightly above the two "wings."

There are four pilasters at the central massing that spring from the water table to the parapet. Three windows are symmetrically placed; one at the center of the elevation, and one each at the center of each wing. Lights are a diamond patterned in shape, possibly iron frames, and inlaid screen material behind the divided panes. The window with an iron balcony structure, is square also with divided panes, that is situated above the arched entry.

The entry arch features concrete spring points (coping) and voussoirs laid in a double soldier fashion. Exteriors walls are constructed entirely of multi-colored brick, and for the majority of the structure has been laid in an English bond, with the exception of the flanking wings at the facade, that are laid in a garden wall pattern (a variation of English/Flemish garden wall patterns).

The rear elevation (east) is a mirror image of the facade, lacking only lights and doorways; north and south elevations are unremarkable.

Bibliography: Spokane Assessor Field Sheets, Spokane County Assessor's Office, Spokane, WA.

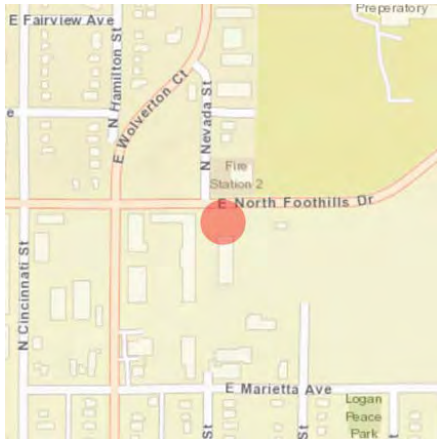


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nevada Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727688

Location



Address: 2728 N Nevada St, Spokane, Washington, 99207

Tax No/Parcel No: 35081.2802

Geographic Areas: SPOKANE NW Quadrangle, Spokane County Certified Local Government, Spokane County, Spokane Certified Local Government, T25R43E08

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1958	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extr action	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks
Industry/Processing/Extr action	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nevada Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727688

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	City of Spokane
Architect	Water Division Engineering Staff

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-04-02713, , Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Flouridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington		Survey/Inventory	

Photos



Nevada Well Control Structure Looking NE.jpg



Nevada Street Well Plaque.jpg



Nevada Street Construction Plaque.jpg



Nevada Street Control Room and Well Structure Looking East.jpg



Nevada Street Well and Control Room Looking West.jpg



Nevada Street Well Control Room Looking SE.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nevada Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727688



Nevada Street Well House Looking North.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nevada Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727688

Inventory Details - 4/27/2022

Common name: Nevada Street Well
Date recorded: 4/27/2022
Field Recorder: (John) Jeff Creighton
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Metal
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Nevada Street Pumping Station

Property ID: 727688

Significance narrative: Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are:

- A) A resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) A resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C) One that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D) One that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The well house is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criteria A), nor is the resource associated with significant persons of our past (Criteria B). Furthermore, the structure is a simple utilitarian resource, devoid of any sort of architectural features or styles. For these reasons, the resource is not eligible under Criteria C. In addition, the resource is not eligible under Criteria D, a resource that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Physical description: Constructed in 1958, the Nevada Well site consists of a small, rectangular brick building (stretcher bond) that rests upon a poured concrete foundation. The roof mass is a flat mono roof, slightly slanted, with metal cladding. The eaves slightly extend with galvanized flashing over the fascia. This structure contains the control room and chlorine facility. The west elevation (facade) features two symmetrically placed entry doors, divided by a concrete block pillar; both doors are covered with a flat, metal canopy supported by two decorative metal brackets. All other elevations are devoid of lights and entry doors

Directly next to this structure (south elevation) is the connected well house. The well is encased in poured concrete with a removable gabled roof mass for maintenance purposes. The side walls and roof mass are clad with raised metal panels.

Bibliography: Spokane Assessor Field Sheets, Spokane County Assessor's Office, Spokane, WA.

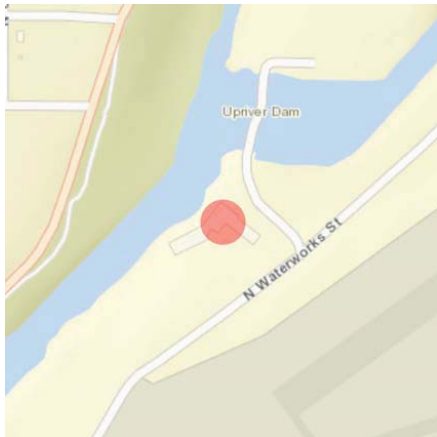


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804

Location



Address: 2701 N Waterworks St, Spokane, Washington, 99212

Tax No/Parcel No: 35111.0001

Geographic Areas: Spokane County, T25R43E11, SPOKANE NE Quadrangle, Spokane Certified Local Government, Spokane County Certified Local Government

Information

Number of stories: 2.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1886	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1925	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Government	Government - Public Works
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks
Government	Government - Public Works
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Avel E Jones & Co.
Builder	City of Spokane

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2022-04-02713, , Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Flouridation Feasibility Study Project, Spokane County, Washington		Survey/Inventory	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804

Photos



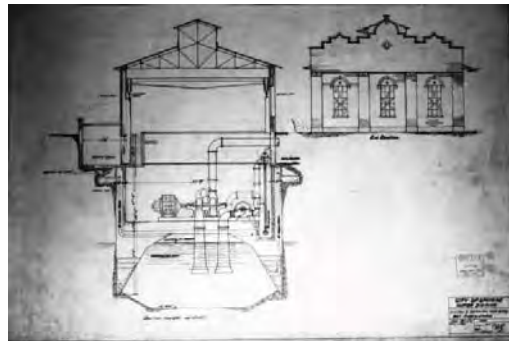
Upriver Water Facility Looking North.jpg



North Elevation Looking South.jpeg



Well Electric Under Construction 1927 Looking NW.jpeg.jpeg



Well Electric Section Thru Well Drawing.jpeg



Well Electric Nearing Completion Looking NW.jpeg



Well Electric Construction 1927 Looking SE.jpeg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804



Well Electric Construction 1927.jpeg

Well Electric Early Construction 1927 Looking North.jpeg



Well Electric Interior Looking SE.jpg

Well Electric SE Elevation Close View of Lights.jpg



Well Electric Isolated View of Lights Looking SW.jpg

Well Electric SW Elevation Looking NE.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804



Well Electric SW Elevation With Electrical Control Structure.jpg



Well Electric Facade Looking SW.jpg



Well Electric Facade Connected to Original Water Works Looking NW.jpg



Well Electric Entry Door Looking SW.jpg



Well Electric Addition Looking North.jpeg



Well Electric SE Elevation Showing Raised Parapet.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804



Well Electric Looking West.jpg



Spokane WW Wells.jpeg



Spokane WW 2.jpeg



Original 1907 Well Looking SW.jpg



North Elevation Upriver Water facility Looking SE.jpg



North Elevation Upriver Water Facility Looking East.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804



Municipal WW.jpeg



Far West Wing Upriver Water Facility Looking NE.jpg



East Wing of Upriver Water Facility Looking North.jpg



East Massing Looking NE.jpg



East Elevation Looking NW.jpg



Central Wing Upriver Water Facility Looking NW.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804



Central Tower Upriver Water Facility Looking North.jpg



Triple Basket Weave Brick Detail Looking North.jpg



West Tower and Wing Upriver Water Facility Looking NE.jpg



West Elevation Upriver Water Facility Looking NE.jpg



scan294.pdf



359 - S Well Pumping Station Plan.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804



359 - P Light Circuits Well Pumping Station 1-15-1925.pdf



359 - O Discharge Maifold well pumpng station 14-1-1925.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804

Inventory Details - 5/10/2022

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/10/2022

Field Recorder: (John) Jeff Creighton

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Metal
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Rolled
Cladding	Brick - Common Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Early 20th Century Revivals (1900-1940)	Italian Renaissance Revival

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804

Significance narrative: Certain criteria must be met in order to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The following four criteria are:

- A) A resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) A resource that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C) One that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D) One that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Constructed between the years 1883 and 1886, the Upriver Facility (Spokane Municipal Water Works) is eligible under Criteria A due to its significance on a local/regional level of one of the first major water works facilities to serve the city of Spokane by insuring water delivery for domestic, commercial water use, as well as ushering in and developing a modernized fire fighting complex. Initially water was taken directly from the Spokane river for domestic consumption, but later, contamination became a problem. By 1907, the water Works began pumping water from the vast aquifer beneath the city beginning with Well No. 1, put in service in 1907. The resource is not, however associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. As far as its architectural attributes are concerned, (Criteria C), its eclectic Italian Renaissance Revival styling has greatly suffered over the years. The main facility has undergone extensive alterations to the doors and windows at the east elevation (facade). Modern low "E" glass panes have replaced the tall, vertical multi-pane lights that are evident on the Well Electric addition (1925) to the south of the main facility. Many of the numerous large one-centered arch windows and doors have been infilled with painted concrete blocks or other such material. In addition, the north elevation along the Spokane river has been radically altered. Early photographs show windows at the river water level, as well as intake features. At some point in time the windows were infilled with brick, the entire lower elevation being parged with concrete leaving no trace of the original brickwork or lights.

If taken alone, the Well Electric addition of 1925 would be eligible under Criteria C as the addition is seemingly unchanged from its original construction, and exhibits excellent integrity. Taken as one entity, however, the alterations to the main massing has greatly impaired its integrity, making it ineligible for inclusion under Criteria C. Lastly, the resource has not yielded, and will likely not yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Physical description: Constructed between 1883 and 1886, the original water works structure is irregular in

Wednesday, December 7, 2022

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804

plan, resting upon a concrete and stone foundation. The massing consists of three distinct modules that includes an east wing (facade), a central wing with tower, and a west, single story wing. Roof massing on all wings are flat with parapets; parapets are predominately stepped with concrete coping, with occasional Mission-styled raised gabling. Exterior walls are brick laid in the common bond.

The facade (east elevation) consists of a main massing of symmetrically placed window banks, a total of four banks of paired lights in the Italianate/Renaissance Revival style. All lights are topped by one centered arches with spring points and double brick voussoirs in the header fashion. Unfortunately, all lights have been retrofitted with modern, single paned store front solid low "E" glass, greatly affecting the original integrity of the structure. A large window bank and round-arched doorway are now infilled with brick. Corbelling along the tops of the lights are found between the brick pilasters. The parapets are stepped with concrete geometrical shapes, consistent with other end-gabled elevations.

The rear (west elevation) of the east massing, exhibits a vertical height consistent with a two-story structure. Windows at this elevation are asymmetrical, with most frames being infilled with concrete block; pilasters are also found at this elevation with both a triple basket weave pattern to the right of the elevation at the second story level as well as a corbelled cornice below the raised parapet. Decorative Italianate bracketing can be seen under the extending eaves on the south elevation, a feature that is throughout, including on the well house addition of 1925.

Much of the south elevation has been obscured by the well house addition of 1925. Again, entry ways and windows have been either infilled with concrete block or radically altered; the well house addition is seen at the far right of the elevation.

The central massing of the facility consists of a recessed one story section that abuts a three stage tower to the right of the south elevation. Here one finds the continuation of the triple basket weave pattern in brick along the upper portion of the elevation. The tower massing features a symmetrically place large arched doorway, with a tripartite bank of lights situated above wrapped in concrete surrounds with decorative hooding; the three vertical lights are divided by concrete mullions. Above this segment is one bank of three vertical lights with brick surrounds, but lacks the decorative features of the segment below. The tower is completed with a combination of brick and concrete belt courses under the raised, eclectic parapet/gable.

The west elevation consists of a flat roofed, single story rectangular mass that protrudes from the tower massing. Both south and west elevations feature the large arched windows and entry ways, the for the most part these features have been radically altered due to the infilling of concrete block in the window areas.

The north elevation clearly reveals the three distinct modules, again with paired lights separated by brick pilasters. The eaves extend with decorative Italianate bracketing. The concrete base/foundation is actually constructed with brick with ground level windows; this element has since been infilled with brick, then concrete parged.

Constructed between 1924 and 1925, the Well Electric pumphouse (southeast elevation) was an addition to the existing water works building. The structure is a long rectangle that rests on a concrete foundation. The roof mass features a monitor on the gabled roof ridge that extends atop the long axis. Primarily for added light and ventilation, the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Upriver Water Works/Well Electric

Property ID: 727804

monitor is end gabled with extended eaves with decorative Italianate bracketing, with similar bracketing under the main roof mass. The roof cladding is metal with seven lines of ribbing, similar to the original roof mass. There are six banks of swing-out lights at both northeast and southwest elevations. Each bank has three six paned lights with original muntins, and common thin mullions.

The northeast elevation (facade) consists of seven banks of paired lights separated by brick pilasters topped by rectangular concrete capitals. All lights are topped with a one-centered arch, with concrete spring points and centered keystones; double voussoirs are laid in the header fashion, and window ledges/sills are of slanted concrete. Each light contains 15 divided panes with the original muntins still intact. The brick corbeling above each paired light is laid in the English bond, while the majority of the main wall massing is laid in a common bond. One entry door is found at the far right of the elevation. Interestingly, some portions of the wall massing exhibit more of a Scottish bond (up to 8-10 stretcher courses between the header courses).

The southwest elevation (rear) is basically a mirror image of the facade with the exception of a long rectangular concrete electrical control component at ground level; an entry door is found near the wall junction of the original water works facility and the addition, with little alteration. The brick bond at this elevation is primarily a stretcher bond as opposed to the common bond at the facade, however, one segment of the common bond is found running under the window sills.

The south elevation consists of three, single window banks with the same orientation as the other elevations. This elevation also features an eclectic parapet gable in the mission style, along with other geometrical shapes.

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APPENDIX B:
Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP)

Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study, Spokane County, Washington

Unanticipated Discovery Plan Treatment of Archaeological Materials Discovered During Project Implementation

By:
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December 2022

Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study, Spokane County, Washington Unanticipated Discovery Plan and Treatment of Archaeological Materials

Parametrix is assisting the City of Spokane with the fluoridation of the water system. The project may require the retrofit of seven existing well pump stations and a planned new well pump station to add the fluoridation chemical feed systems.

Parametrix retained Plateau Archaeological Investigations, LLC (Plateau) to complete the cultural resource survey and identify potential impacts to cultural and historical resources. The area of potential effect, referred to as the Project Area, covers approximately 2.2 acres and lies in Section(s) 04, 08, 11, 22 and 23 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian. (Figure 2). The survey was subsequently reported in *Cultural Resource Survey for the Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study, Spokane County, Washington* (Bush et al. 2022), and recorded with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) under Project Number 2022-04-02713.

Pre-field research consisted of a file review completed through the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) on May 10, 2022. The review covered areas within Section 01 of Township 25 North, Range 42 East; Sections 25 and 36 of Township 26 North, Range 42 East; Sections 05, 06, and 29–34 of Township 26 North, Range 43 East; and Sections 01–18 and 21–28 of Township 25 North, Range 43 East. This review revealed 16 cultural resources and 33 previously conducted cultural resource surveys within 1.0 mile (mi) (1.6 kilometer [km]) of the Project Area. This database includes recorded archaeological resources, historic property inventories (HPIs), National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) properties, identified cemeteries, and previously conducted cultural resource surveys found throughout the state of Washington. Additionally, a review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) records, both General Land Office (GLO) online records and land patent information, was completed. Topographic maps and aerial photos were reviewed to identify additional indicators of past land use.

Plateau archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey at two locations and provided an inventory for seven historic buildings. Plateau recommends that the proposed undertaking will result in **No Historic Properties Affected**, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended prior to, or during, execution of this project.

Laws and Regulations Regarding Archaeological and Cultural Resources

Several laws and regulations, set forth on both federal and state levels, address concerns for burials, rock cairns, archaeological sites, historic structures, and other cultural resources. Those pertinent to this project are the State Environmental Policy Act, several Chapters of the Revised Code of Washington, and Washington State Governor's Executive 21-02.

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

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

Chapter 27.53 of the Revised Code of Washington requires that a permit be acquired through the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) prior to the intentional disturbance, excavation, removal, or alteration of any known historic or archaeological resource through any means.

Chapter 68.50 of the Revised Code of Washington describes the investigations, treatment, scientific study, and final disposition of human remains. This chapter includes very little information that pertains to the inadvertent discovery of archaeological materials.

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

Washington State Governor's Executive Order 21-02 requires all state agencies implementing or assisting with construction or land acquisition projects that receive state funding to consider how the proposed projects may affect cultural resources. Prior to the expenditure of state funds, Executive Order 21-02 requires the lead state agency of a given project to consult with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (i.e. Washington State's SHPO), and all affected Tribes of a proposed project, "to take all reasonable action to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to archaeological and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings/structures, traditional cultural places, sacred sites or other cultural resources.."

Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study, Spokane County, Washington
Unanticipated Discovery Plan and Treatment of Archaeological Materials

Unanticipated Discovery Plan

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

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

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

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

Protocol to Follow When No Archaeologist is Present

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

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

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

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

Record a GPS point if possible.

Contact Plateau by telephone to notify us of the find.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Spokane Fluoridation Feasibility Study, Spokane County, Washington
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Emergency Dispatch in Spokane County

Emergency Dispatch	911
Spokane Police Department	509-755-2489
Sheriff, non-emergency	509-477-2240
Spokane County Coroner	509-477-2296
	509-447-0235 (fax)

Spokane Tribe of Indians

Randy Abrahamson, THPO	509-258-4315
	509-258-6965 (fax)
	randya@spokanetribe.com

Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Jill Wagner, THPO	208-686-1572
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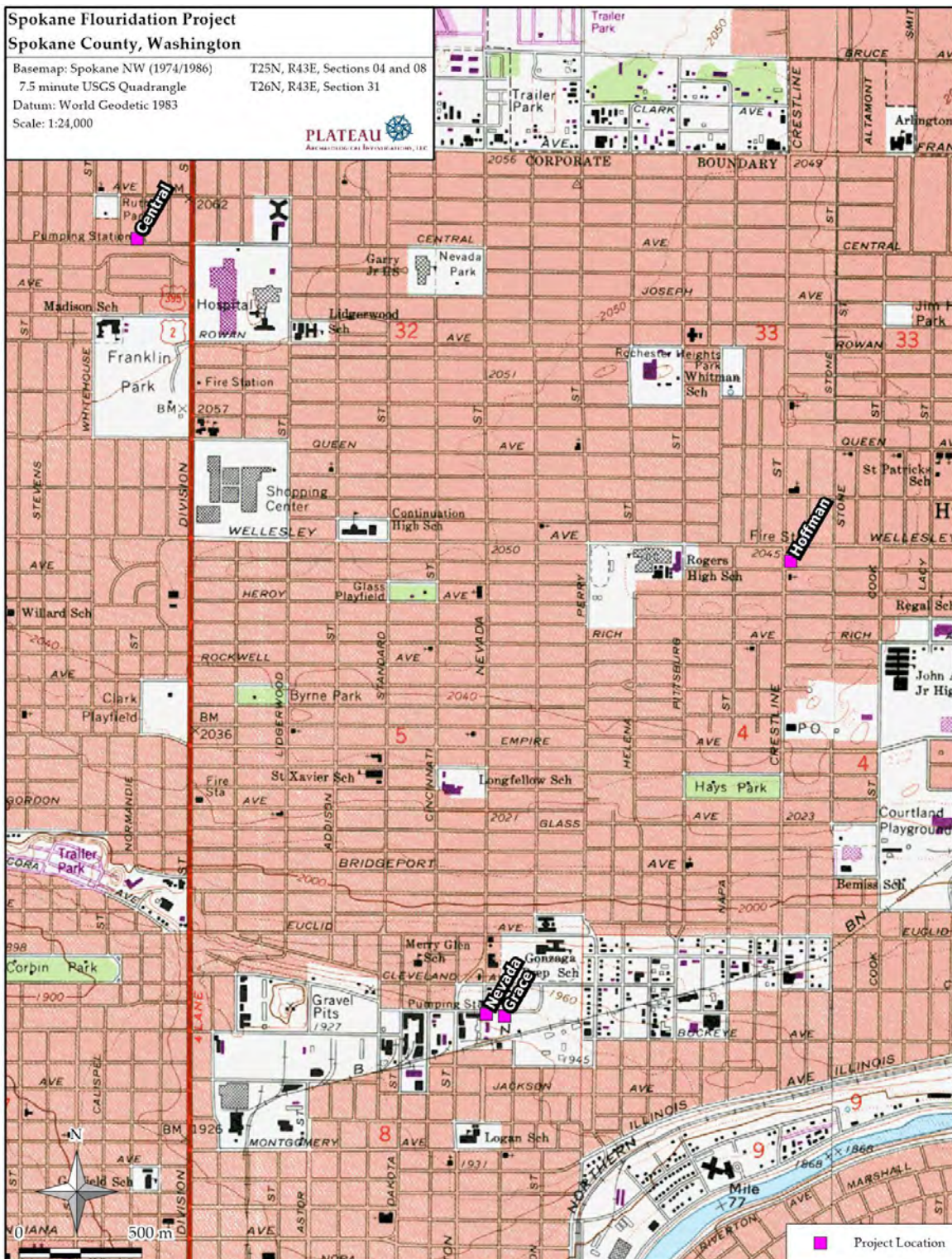


Figure 1. The Project Area on a portion of the Spokane NW USGS topographic map.

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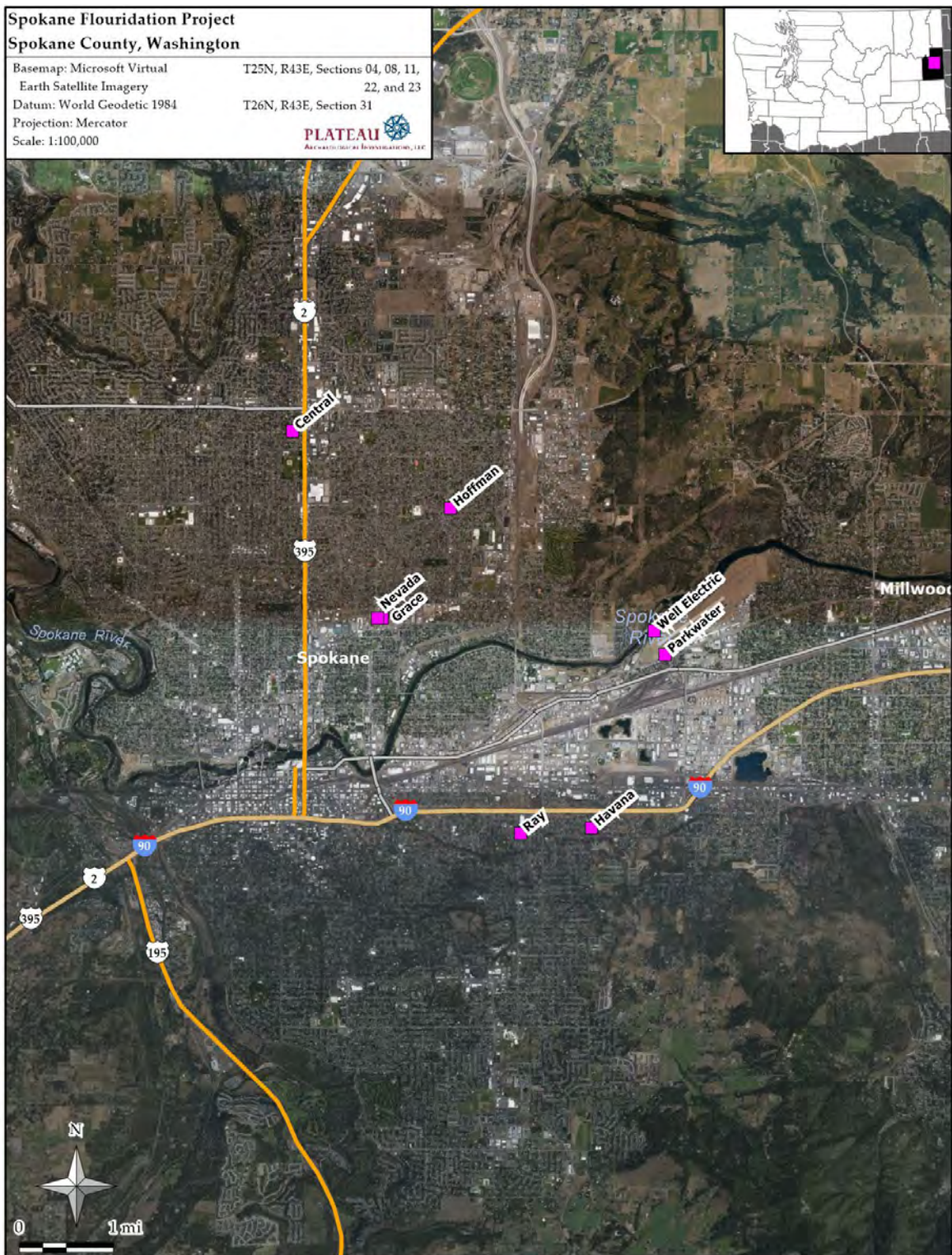


Figure 2. The Project Area on an aerial photograph.

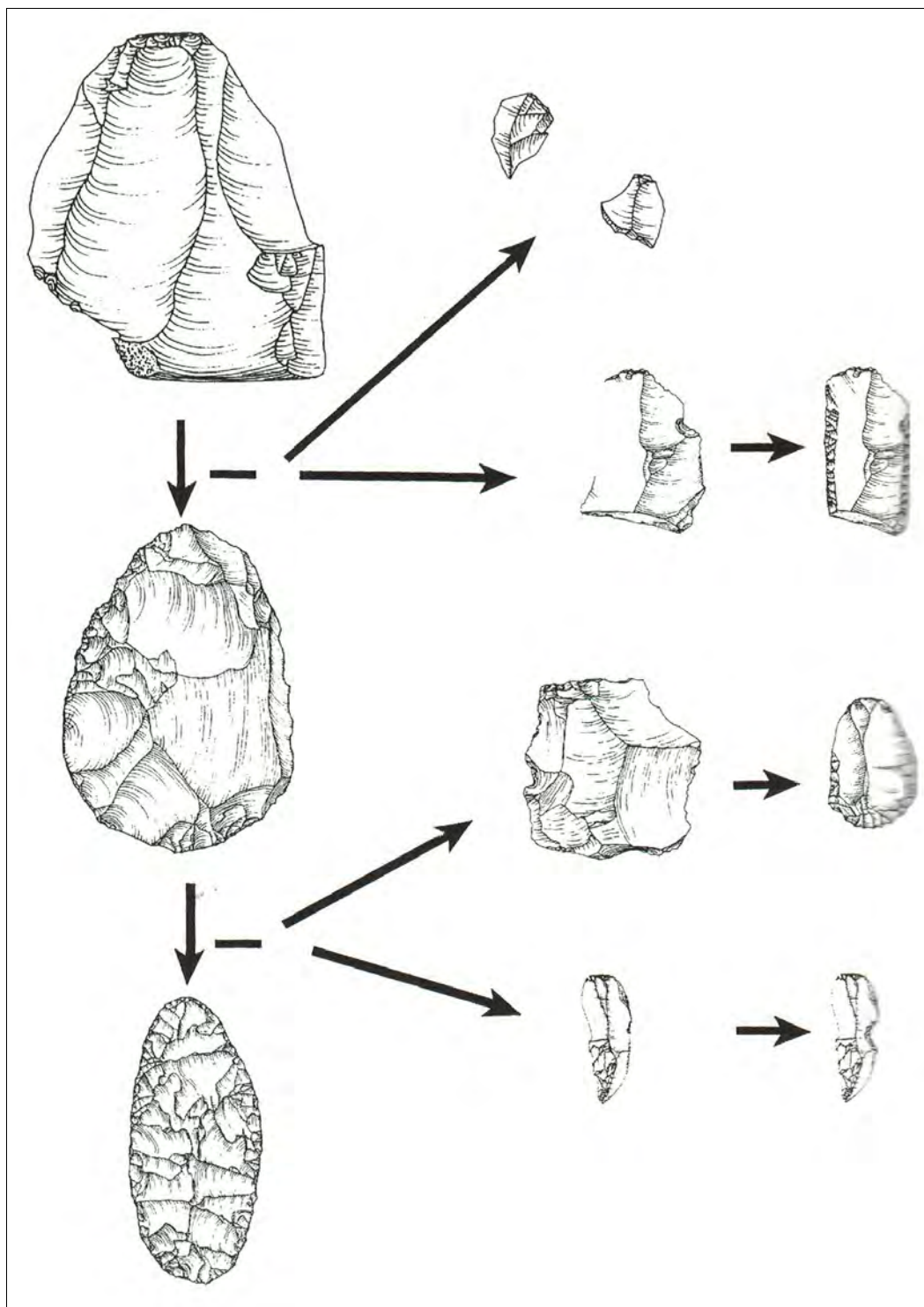


Figure 3. Reduction of a lithic blank to a tool (Andrefsky 1998:158)

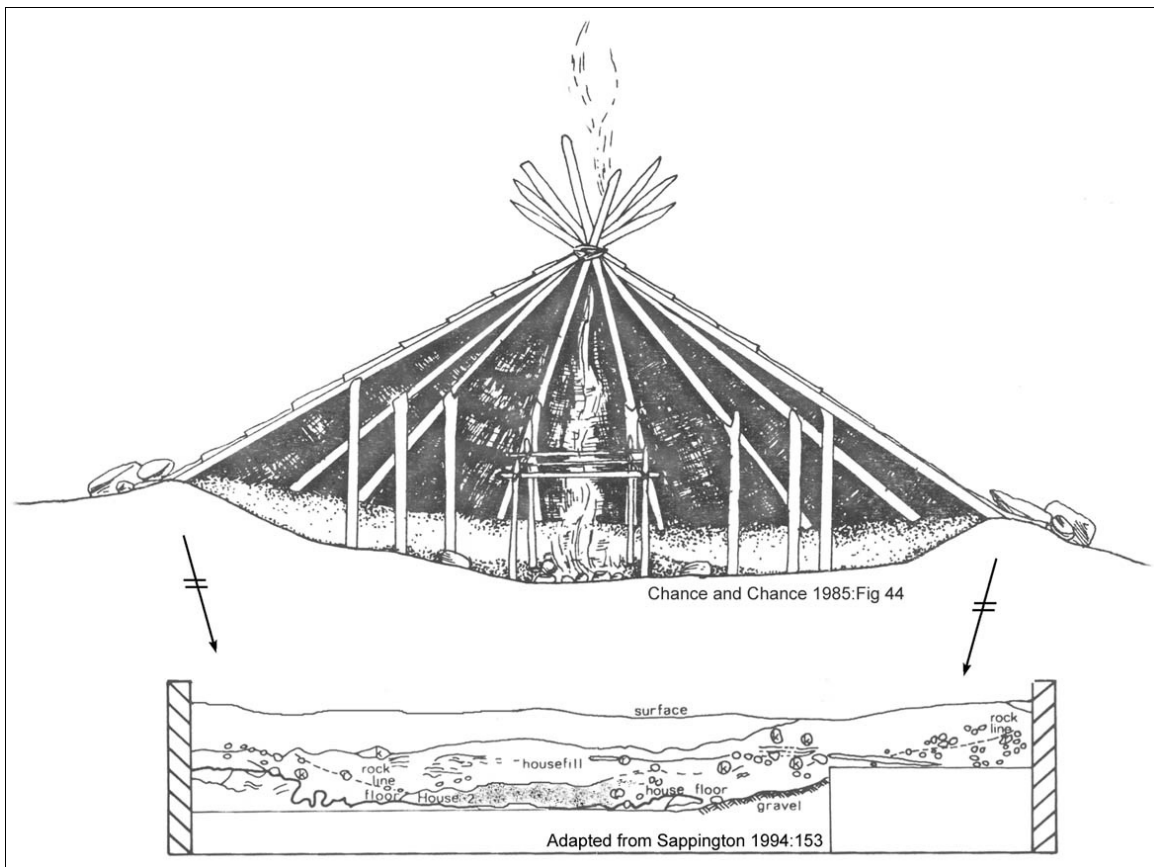


Figure 4. An illustration of a housepit and the resulting archaeological feature (Sappington 1994: 153).

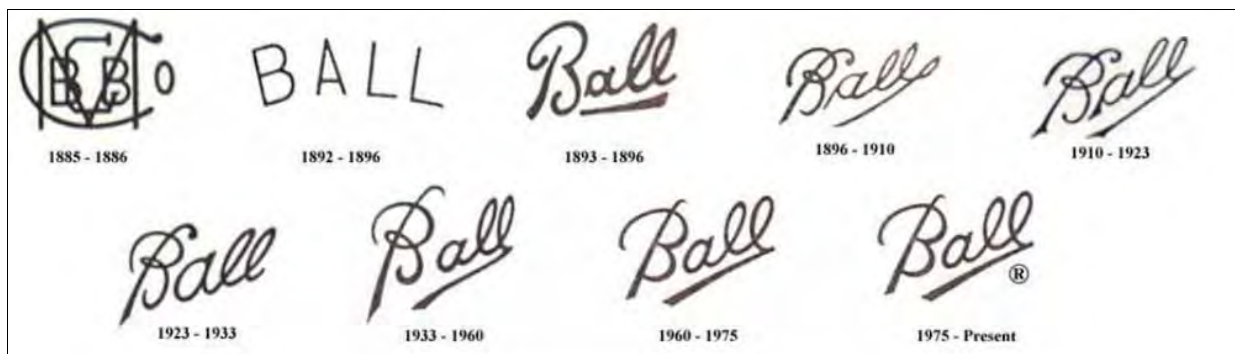


Figure 5. An example of logo changes over time, which can aid in determining the date of historic artifacts.