

**Archaeological Resources Survey for the
Swauk Valley Ranch, LLC, Lots 1, 2, and 3,
Kittitas County, Washington**

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Prepared by:
Amanda Taylor, Ph.D.
F. Scott Pierson, B.A.
Paul S. Solimano, M.A.

July 9, 2018

WillametteCRA Report Number 18-69



Cover Photo: Overview of the Survey Area within the Swauk Creek Valley. View to the southeast.

Legal description: T19N, R17E, Sec. 17
County: Kittitas
USGS quad: *Swauk Prairie, WA 7.5"*
Project Acreage: ~ 20
Acres Surveyed: ~15
Findings: -
Fieldnotes: WillametteCRA
Curation: N/A

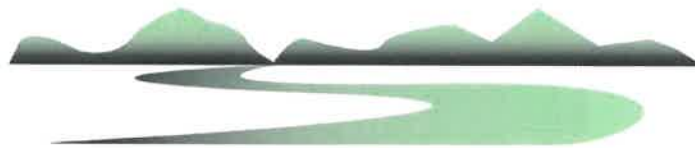
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June 9, 2018

Prepared for:
Swauk Valley Ranch, LLC
Thorp, WA

Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.



Portland and Seattle

WillametteCRA Report Number 18-69

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Introduction

Swauk Valley Ranch, LLC, has submitted an application to Kittitas County for a 5-lot Conservation Plat. The plat would subdivide 151 acres into three small parcels and one large (130.72 acres) conservation or open space parcel. In anticipation of future development on the smaller parcels, archaeological resources survey was required by Kittitas County for Lot 1 (9.54 acres), Lot 2 (4.99 acres) and Lot 3 (4.99 acres) (Survey Area) (Figures 1 and 2). During a previous wind energy development project in the area, Swauk Valley Ranch, LLC had retained Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd. (WillametteCRA) to conduct a cultural resources assessment of locations proposed for the installation of wind turbines and associated infrastructure for the turbines in the Swauk Valley (Solimano et al. 2012) (Figure 3). That project is now completed. Swauk Valley Ranch, LLC, has now retained WillametteCRA to conduct an archaeological resources assessment that provides information on the presence or potential for archaeological and historic resources on the parcels to be platted, and to provide compliance with county and state regulations. This report describes the natural and cultural setting of the Survey Area, expectations for archaeological resources, and archival and field methods used to identify cultural resources within the Survey Area. We present the results of the field investigation in the context of the local geological setting, past and present land use, and previous archaeological investigations.

This study included a review of records on file with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) online database system (WISAARD), a limited review of historic maps and archival materials, contact with the Yakama Nation, pedestrian survey, and strategic shovel probing of the parcels. WillametteCRA staff conducted archaeological fieldwork on June 21, 2018. We did not identify any archaeological resources.

Regulatory Context

The conservation plat is subject to review by Kittitas County under Title 16 of the Kittitas County Code.

In addition, Chapter 27.53 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the Archaeological Sites and Resources Act, prohibits knowingly excavating or disturbing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on public or private land without a permit from the DAHP. Chapter 27.44, the Indian Graves and Records Act, prohibits knowingly removing or injuring Native Indian graves, and requires that inadvertent disturbance through construction or other activities be reported to law enforcement authorities, followed by reinternment through a consultation process overseen by DAHP. Chapter

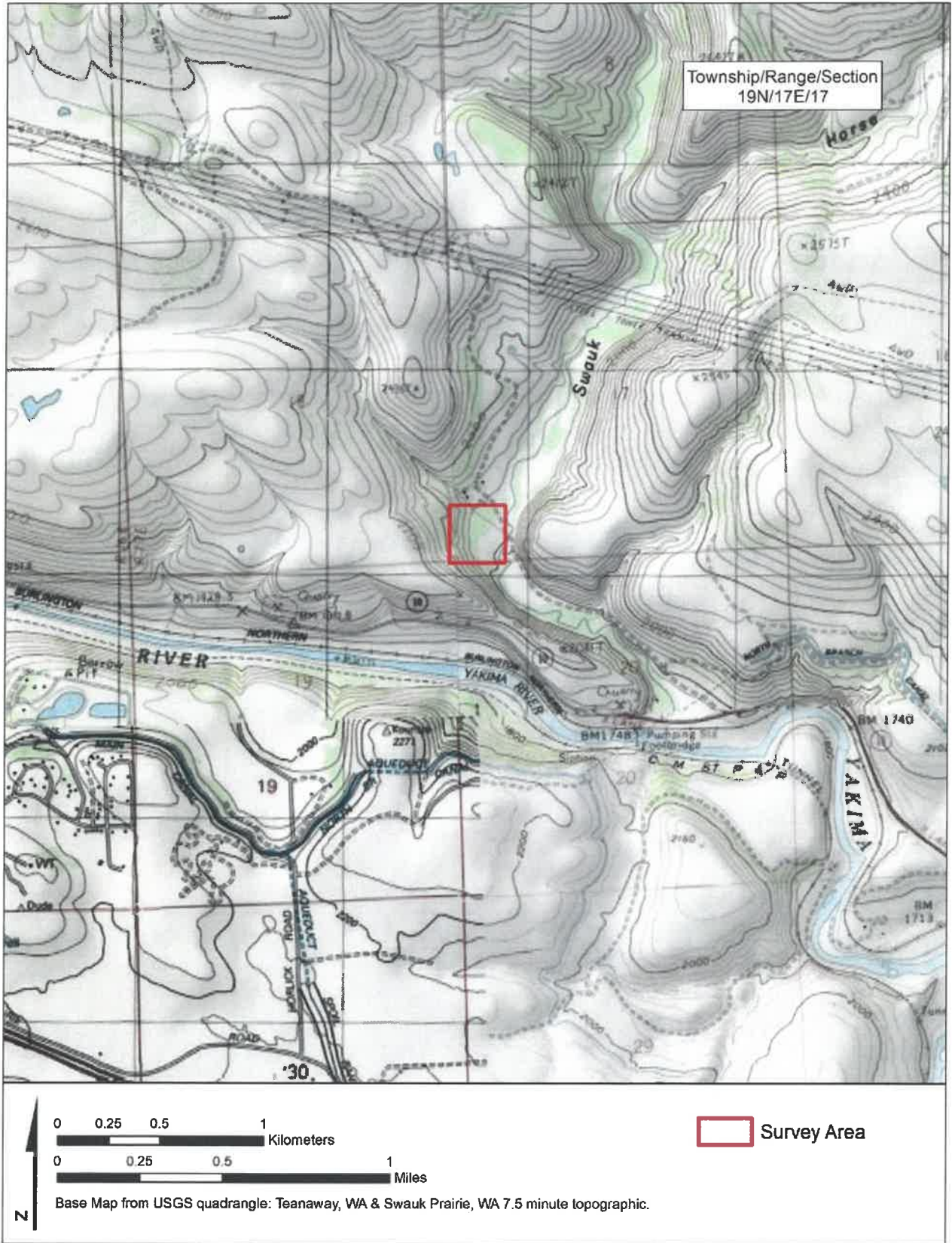


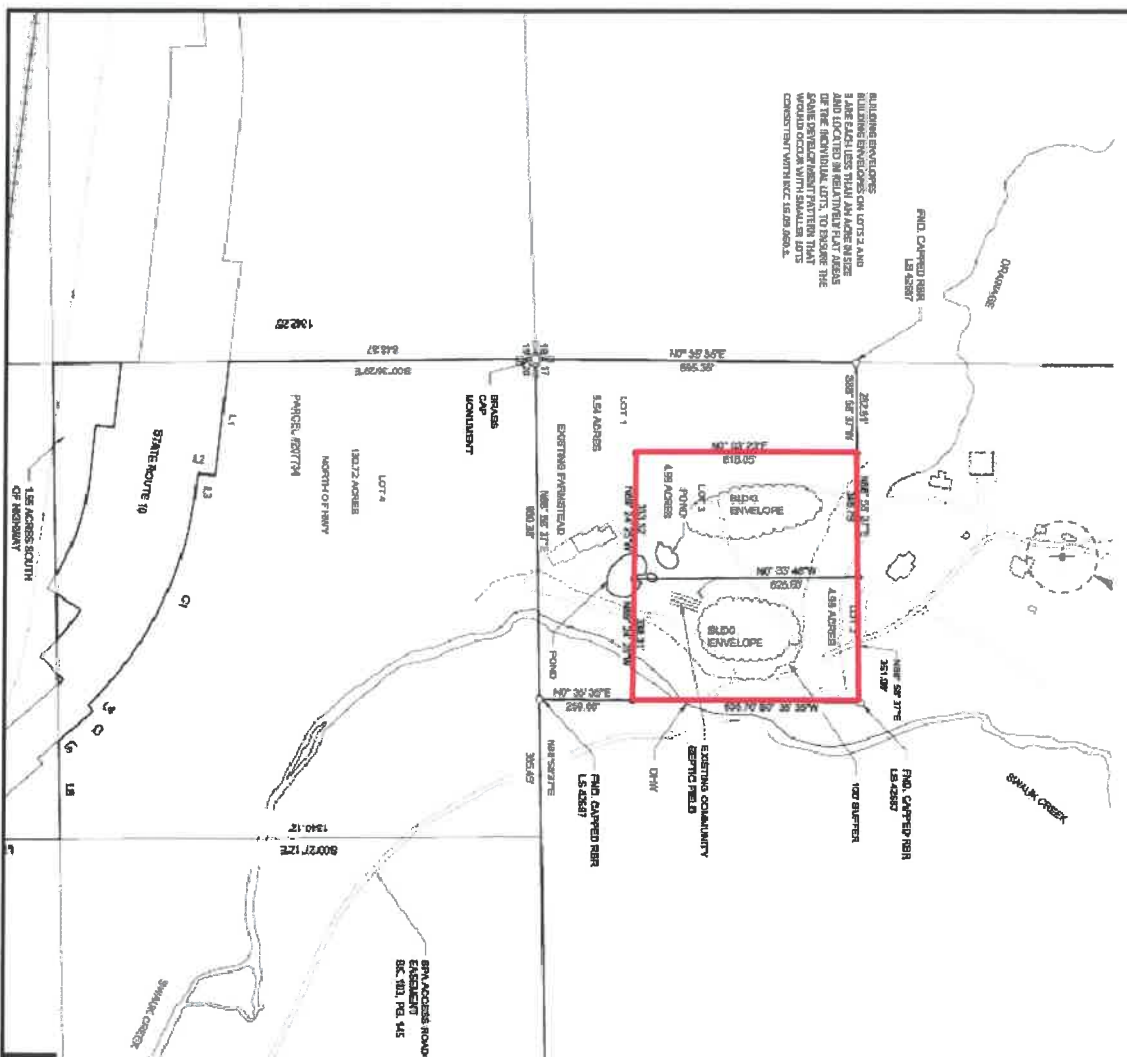
Figure 1. Survey Area location.

SWAUK RANCH CONSERVATION PLAT

*IN SECTION 17 AND SECTION 20,
TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 12 EAST, T1M*
TAX PARCELS 202734



BUILDING ENVELOPES
ON LOTS 1 AND 2 ARE EXPLICITLY SHOWN AND LOCATED IN RELATIVE PLAT ASSES OR THE INDIVIDUAL LOTS. TO ENSURE THE WOULD OCCUR WITH SMALLER LOT CONSTRUCTION WITH R.C. 16.02.03.A.2.



LEGEND
○ FOUND UNDEGROUND AS NOTE
● SET 5/8" X 2" REBAR w/ PLASTIC CAP
BASIS OF BEARINGS
SURVEY REFERENCES
DATE: 02/01/2018
SWAUK VALLEY RANCH LLC
240 89th 241st N. (LAND ADDRESS)
CLINTON, WA 98722 (OFFICIAL ADDRESS)
CLINTON, WA 98722



ADJUSTMENTS VISITED:
JANUARY 23RD - MARCH 2018
LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS
SEE SHEET 3

INDEX

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

ASSURANCE STATEMENT: DWG. 202-1300
I, JESSIE PHILLIPS, CORNER, a duly Licensed Professional Surveyor in the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original field notes and calculations, and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Surveyor in the State of Washington.
DATE: 02/01/2018
BY: JESSIE PHILLIPS, CORNER
ADDRESS: 240 89th 241st N. (LAND ADDRESS)
CLINTON, WA 98722 (OFFICIAL ADDRESS)

SWAUK VALLEY RANCH, LLC
Section 17, 20 T 38 N, R 12 E, W 1/4
Kittitas County, Washington
Plunger, Strout & Rasmussen, Inc.
1301 1st Street, Ste 200
Spokane, Washington 99201
Phone: (509) 425-1111
www.plungerstrout.com

SHEET 2
WEST TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH

Figure 2. Swauk Ranch Conservation Plat plan sheet. Survey Area outlined in red.

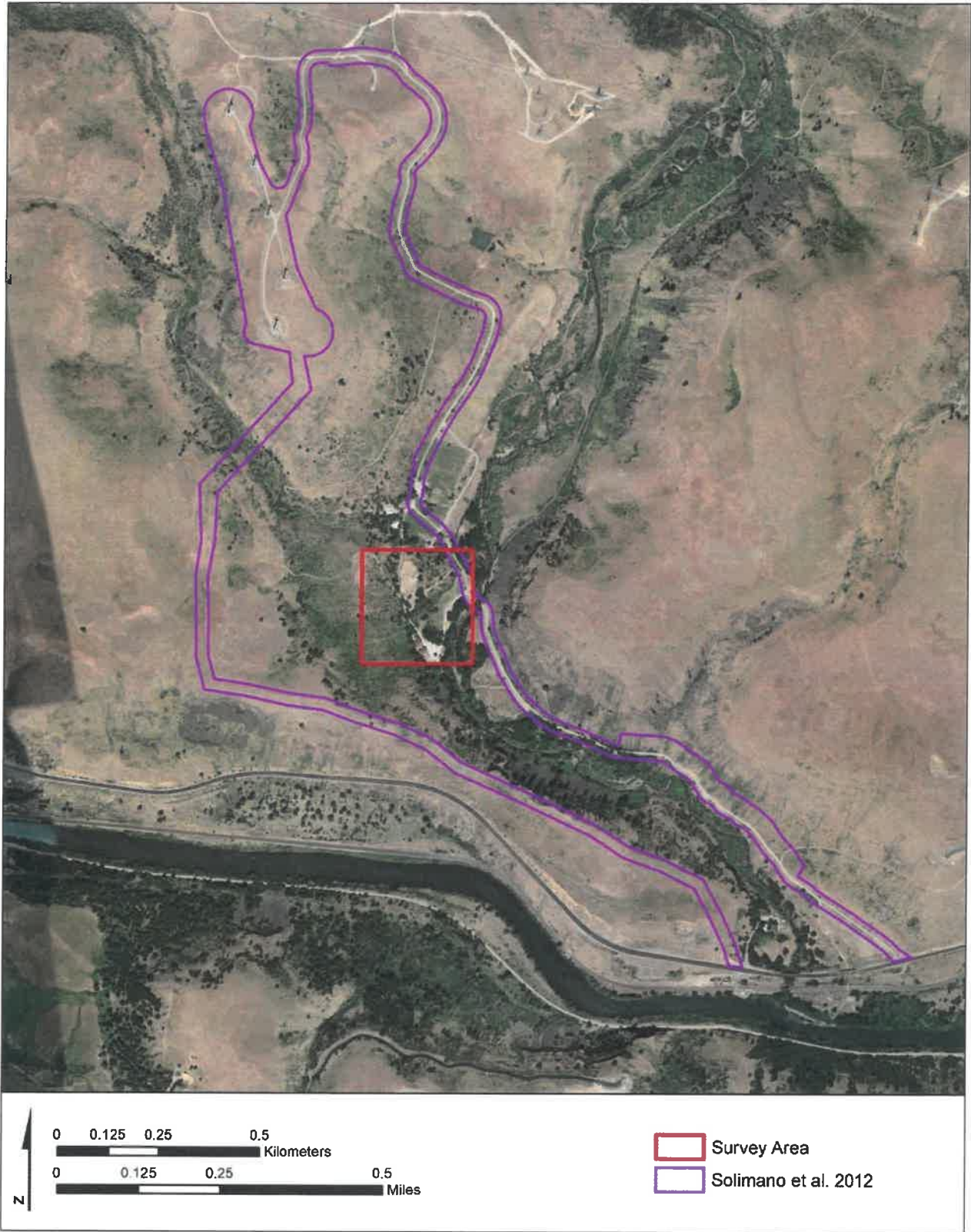


Figure 3. Survey area in relation to the WillametteCRA wind energy project survey conducted in 2012 (Solimano et al. 2012).

68.60 protects all graves and cemeteries from damage and desecration, and provides for reporting in the event of a discovery of human remains. Chapter 42.56.300 allows public agencies to exempt disclosure of maps, records, and other information identifying the location of archaeological sites and other sensitive cultural resources in order to prevent looting or damage.

Survey Area Location and Setting

Location

The Survey Area on Swauk Valley Ranch property is located in Township 19 North, Range 17 East, Section 17 on Tax Parcel 207734. It is located approximately 8 miles northwest of Ellensburg off of Highway 10. There are several modern structures on this parcel and the parcel has been extensively developed and landscaped, with buried utilities, a drain field, a road network, and a bridge over Swauk Creek. As part of the platting, two future proposed building envelopes have been identified on Lots 2 and 3. Specific plans for future development have not been determined.

The proposed Survey Area is mainly on the west bank of Swauk Creek upstream from its confluence with the Yakima River. A small area of the southeastern Survey Area is on the east bank of Swauk Creek. Currently, the property is not an active cattle ranch but rather a private recreation property. The main ranch complex is located about one mile upstream of the confluence of Swauk Creek and the Yakima River.

In the survey area vicinity, the Swauk Creek Valley can be separated into two relatively distinct segments divided roughly at the ranch's bridge crossing the creek (Figure 4). Downstream of the bridge, the valley is relatively narrow, with steep, often vertical sidewalls. Here, the valley's western margin is formed by a narrow, rocky ridge extending southeast from the uplands. The floodplain is relatively narrow and rocky with limited soil accumulation. Much of the ranch's driveway is cut into the steep eastern slope and above the floodplain. Upstream of the bridge, the Swauk Valley becomes broader and the side slopes, while still steep, are more moderate in slope. The floodplain becomes wider and substantially more sediment accumulation may have occurred.

Environmental Setting

Geology and Geomorphology

The proposed short plat project is located at the western edge of the Columbia Basin physiographic province. The current topography of the area is the result of Miocene and Pliocene basalt flows, later Pliocene and Pleistocene glaciation and Holocene alluvial and erosional processes. The area's surface generally consists of Pliocene and Pleistocene gravels overlain by Pleistocene and



Figure 4. Aerial depicting the Survey Area location within the southern Swauk Creek Valley.

Holocene alluvial fans and terraces (Waitt 1979). Older basalt outcrops and exposures are common. Continental glaciation had minimal impact on the Kittitas Valley, although alpine glaciers in the Cascade Mountains reached as far as Cle Elum and the Survey Area (Hodges et al. 2003). Glacial outwash and non-glacial alluvium have been transported down the major rivers. Current topography is mantled by Holocene alluvium in the lowlands, but eroded surfaces or loess deposits above reworked glacial outwash are common in the uplands (Washington State Department of Natural Resources 2018).

Mapped soils in the proposed project vicinity consist of Patnish series adjacent to Swauk Creek and Tekison and Nint-McDaniel loams to the east and west of the creek. Patnish soils are deep and well-drained, forming in alluvium mixed with volcanic ash and commonly found on floodplains. Ashy loams are found to 69 centimeters below ground surface (cmbs) underlain by very gravelly sandy loam to 89 cmbs and extremely cobbly loamy sand to 152. Tekison stony loams are found in flatter and slightly sloped areas and consist off stony loam to 20 cmbs underlain by extremely cobbly clay loam to clay at 152 cmbs. Nint-McDaniel Rubble loams are found on 30-75% slopes and consist of gravelly ashy loam and clay loam to 97 inches underlain by unweathered bedrock. Minor soils are also present throughout the Survey Area including Reeser-Reelow Sketter (ashy clay loam to compact clay) in flat areas and Argixerools (deep soil development of cobbly to gravelly loam) and Laufer-Thiessen-Rubble (cobbly to gravelly clay loam overlying bedrock at 40-64 cmbs) on slopes (NCRS 2018).

Flora and Fauna

Natural resources on the landscape influence both precontract and historic settlement patterns. The area's overstory is sparse but denser on east-facing slopes. Common tree species include Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine. Cottonwood is present at lower elevations and along the creek. The understory is also sparse with denser patches of bitterbrush, oceanspray, Oregon grape, and salmonberry. The area may have been logged and used for cattle grazing in the past, but little evidence for these activities was observed aside from cleared vegetation. Mammals include bear, bighorn sheep, deer, elk, and several genera of small mammals. Common birds include birds of prey, eagles, shorebirds, songbirds, upland birds, wading birds, and waterfowl (Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife 2018). Salmon were once abundant in the Yakima River. Trout, bass, and catfish are present today (Fulton 1970).

Cultural Background

Prehistory

Regional trends in Columbia Plateau archaeological work focus on explicitly describing and explaining temporal and spatial variability in hunter-gatherer land-use systems (Prentiss et al. 2005).

Of particular interest is the change from small and relatively sparse populations practicing a highly mobile foraging strategy in the Early Holocene to large, densely packed, sedentary, socially complex communities with extensive food storage, found in the Late Holocene (Ames 2000; Ames et al. 1998; Burtchard 1998; Campbell 1985; Chatters 1987, 1995; Prentiss and Chatters 2003; Prentiss et al. 2005; Schalk and Cleveland 1983; Schalk et al. 1994). Basic research focuses on how both high mobility and more sedentary systems operated or organized themselves across the landscape to select, use and intensify resources. Within more sedentary land-uses systems, major research topics include changing social organization, such as the rise of social inequality and development of corporate groups.

General cultural chronologies for the region are largely derived from larger-scale work in major river valleys in the region, often related to inundation due to hydroelectric projects. Early Holocene materials are denoted by a range of large fluted and stemmed points. Large fluted Clovis points are hallmarks of the Paleoindian period. In the vicinity of the proposed project, evidence for Paleoindian occupation is found near Wenatchee, dating to about 11,250 years ago (Mehring 1989).

Overlapping with Clovis technology, large stemmed points are diagnostic of the Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) in which a diversity of point types were used along with a toolkit of scrapers, graters, drills, chisels, denticulates, and crescents (Chatters et al. 2012). The WST assemblages are treated as a component of the Windust phase which dates to 13,100-10,750 years ago (Leonhardy and Rice 1970; Gilmore et al. 2015). Important WST sites from the Columbia Plateau include the Lind Coulee site on the central Columbia Plateau and several riverine canyon sites such as Windust Caves on the lower Snake River (Rice 1965), Marmes Rockshelter on the confluence of the Palouse and Snake Rivers (Hicks 2004), and the Cooper's Ferry site in the Salmon River Canyon (Davis and Schweger 2004; Davis and Willis 2011). Some researchers have found evidence of hierarchical ordering among Windust assemblages, suggesting some type of systemic functional differentiation among sites. If so, this could indicate some type of logistical organization during this period (Ames 1988:340; Davis 2001:135). Faunal evidence is consistent with a trend from generalist to large game focus (Lyman 2013).

During the warmer and drier Middle Holocene between about 8,000 and 4,000 years ago, technology and settlement patterns changed throughout the Pacific Northwest and technology became more variable. Cultural material dated to this period is widely represented across the Plateau. Locally termed the Vantage phase and more widely designated the Cascade phase, some areas exhibit much less diversity in point styles and remarkably uniform lithic toolkits consisting of the large lanceolate points, edge-ground cobbles, burins, graters, cores, utilized flakes, and scrapers (Ames et al. 1998:104-105). In other parts of the Columbia Plateau, however, distinctive changes in land-use are evident. On Lake Rufus Woods behind the Chief Joseph Dam, archaeological evidence

of pithouses representing with year-round occupations has been recorded (Campbell 1985:486-488). Diet appears to have been generalized (Chatters 1995:347-348) (although this is debated, see Schalk et al. [2000]) and evidence for storage is lacking.

During the later Holocene, after about 5,000 to 4,000 years ago, dramatic changes land-use changes resulted from higher populations, longer periods of winter sedentism, and increased reliance on stored foods. In some areas, large houses were built in dense clusters by about 2,000 years ago (Ames et al. 1998; Campbell 1985; Chatters 1995; Prentiss et al. 2005).

Overall, land-use strategies become more complex. Clear functional differentiation of sites is apparent in different environmental niches. Lithic tool kits diversify, ground stone is more common, and extensive food storage technology is evident (Ames et al. 1998:105-107). Archaeological evidence is consistent with increased use of fish, shellfish, and plants, with prairie burning an important management technique to increase plant production and terrestrial mammal habitat (Ames 2005; Boyd 1999). The arrival of European-introduced diseases after about AD 1700 caused widespread disruptions to Native lifeways, including dramatic population declines (Boyd 1999; Campbell 1985). Between 3800 and 2500 BP, semi-subterranean houses usually occurred as hamlets or small clusters, with fewer contemporaneously occupied structures and smaller structures overall (Prentiss et al. 2005:9). Projectile points were made less frequently, and artifact assemblages become more diverse, probably representing more efficient resource use. Deer dominate faunal assemblages, but elk, pronghorn antelope, fish, and birds are also found (Ames et al. 1998:111-113).

Native Peoples

The proposed Swauk Ranch short plat is in the traditional homeland of the Kittitas people (Schuster 1998:328, 349), whose largest villages were *k'titas*, which means “something hard” and was located “about two miles below the present town of Ellensburg on the west side of the Yakima river” (Ray 1936:146), and *ktala*, a village “one mile above the present town of Thorp” (Ray 1936:143). The Kittitas Valley was important to Tribal groups in their seasonal round of fishing, hunting, and digging roots. Depending on the resources available on any given year, time of the seasonal cycle, and preferences among the people, these root items made upwards to one-third to one-half of their diets (Anastasio 1998:119). These gathering areas continue to be important to the culture of the local tribes. As an example of Tribal use of the valley, the following are a sample of several Native language place names in the Survey Area and vicinity (Ray 1936:143, 144):

1. *ti'plas* – a village of approximately fifty people at the mouth of Swauk Creek.
2. *yumic* – large winter village about four miles below Thorp.

-
3. *ĶiyáĶm* – an important summer camp at the south end of Cle Elum (Anglicized version of the Salish name) Lake.
 4. *Ķ'ittas* - “something hard,” located “about two miles below the present town of Ellensburg on the west side of the Yakima river”.
 5. *tia'nawins* – permanent village of about fifty near the mouth of Teanaway Creek, whose members used Swauk Creek as a hunting territory.

The traditional economy of the people is based on a seasonal cycle that includes the anadromous fish and eels in the Columbia River and its tributaries, root grounds on the Columbia Plateau, and berry picking in the Cascades, and hunting grounds throughout. The river provided abundant salmon and lampreys, as well as sturgeon and other species of fish. Fish were harvested by a variety of methods, including but not limited to spears, nets, traps, clubs, weirs, and scaffolds. The soils in the plains and valleys above the river are the habitat for nutritionally and culturally important plants such as camas, bitterroot, Indian carrot, celery, and Indian potatoes, harvested using digging-sticks. All manner of game was hunted, but deer and elk were the most commonly sought, although smaller mammals such as marmots, and birds were also included. Several types of berries were favored, particularly serviceberry and huckleberry, and kept in various styles of baskets. Associated with each round of seasonal food harvest are “first food feasts,” demonstrations of gratitude for the bounty of the land (Schuster 1998). In 2012, Jessica Lally of the Yakama Nation Cultural program communicated to WillametteCRA Principal Archaeologist David Ellis the historical presence of a village at the mouth of Swauk Creek and indicated that the Swauk Creek valley was a likely area of traditional use, especially of culturally important plants (Solimano et al. 2012).

The Kittitas people are speakers of the Sahaptin language family, related to the Yakama, who are speakers of dialects of the Ichishkíin language of the Northwest Sahaptin cluster (Rigsby 1965; Rigsby and Rude 1996:666-667), which in turn is part of the larger Penutian phylum (Kinkade et al. 1998:51). The Kittitas people today are represented by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. The Kittitas Valley is also in the common use area for the Wenatchi, who refer to themselves as *nps'squosa* (Ray 1936; Scheuerman 1982), and the Moses-Columbia (*sinkayuse*), who speak Interior Salish languages. There are several languages within the Interior Salish branch; including Columbian, which includes the Sinkayuse and Wenatchi dialects (Kinkade et al. 1998:51). The Wenatchi and Moses-Columbia tribes' interests are represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. The concept of fixed tribal borders and strictly defined territories is not consistent with traditional tribal practice.

Non-Native Settlement

As European Americans began to settle the West they came into contact with indigenous communities. In the Kittitas Valley this contact initially led to trade between the Native communities and white pioneers and settlers. The continued influx of settlers eventually caused conflict and the establishment of treaties and reservations. In eastern Washington, the 1855 Yakama Treaty established the Yakama Indian Reservation but before the treaty could be ratified a series of violent engagements, which became known as the Yakima War, broke out. By the end of the Yakima War in 1858, Native populations had been displaced to reservations and the Kittitas Valley began to be used regularly by cattle ranchers, prospectors, and settlers (Healy 2018).

In 1868, Fredrick Ludi became the first European American to permanently settle in the Kittitas Valley, although there are reports of European American fur traders passing through the valley as early as 1814. Gold was discovered northeast of Ellensburg in 1867 along Swauk Creek and became a major draw for the area (Erickson 2001). The late 1870s saw the establishment of an early store and the improvement of the trail connecting the Kittitas Valley and the Puget Sound. The improved wagon road over Snoqualmie Pass secured the valley and what was to become Ellensburg as a major nexus of east-west and north-south transportation. The irrigation of the surrounding sage country began in the 1870s and by the end of the late 1900s the majority of the valley was irrigated (Caveness and the Ellensburg Public Library 2009).

Kittitas County separated from Yakima County in 1883. In 1886, the Northern Pacific Railway came to Ellensburg greatly boosting the local economy. Washington became a state in 1889 and Ellensburg's rapid growth put it in contention for state capital. A massive fire later in 1889 ended Ellensburg's bid for state capitol but led to the siting of a State Normal School in Ellensburg which would later become Central Washington University (Caveness and the Ellensburg Public Library 2009).

In 1909, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railroad was the second railroad to come to Ellensburg and provided connections to Chicago and a more direct route to Seattle. In 1923, the Ellensburg rodeo was established and became a major attraction for the valley. World War II saw another influx of people when the Normal School and the local airfield were used for training pilots (Caveness and the Ellensburg Public Library 2009). Ellensburg continued to grow and today remains a center of commercial and recreational travel and is an important producer of hay and other crops.

Prospector Thomas Gambel established the first settlement at Cle Elum in 1870. In 1886, Walter J. Reed and Thomas Johnson platted a 650-acre townsite after coal was discovered in the area. At about this time, the Northern Pacific Railway came through and the railroad depot was constructed on the Reed's property (Kirk and Alexander 1990). The station was named Clealum after the Kittitas name Tle-cl-Lum, meaning "swift water" after the Cle Elum River (Hitchman

1985). In 1908, the town name was changed to its current form. Coal and lumber played an important role in the town's early economy. Today the town's economy is based largely on logging and recreation (Kershner 2013).

Swauk Creek Valley

One of the earliest maps of the area is an historic 1874 General Land Office (GLO) map for Township 19 North, Range 17 East, Willamette Meridian. On the historic GLO map (1874) Swauk Creek appears as "Schwak Creek" but no developments are depicted in the vicinity of the current survey area (Figure 5). No developments are depicted in the vicinity on turn-of-the-20th-century USGS maps (Figure 6). A review of the BLM land patents database indicates that most of the land west of Swauk Creek where the Swauk Creek Ranch complex is presently located was owned by the Ballard family beginning in 1907. The southern part of the Survey Area was first owned by John A. House in 1893. John House's claim encompasses the southern portion of the proposed Survey Area and mouth of Swauk Creek. Large tracts of adjacent areas were issued to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at the close of the nineteenth century (BLM 2018).



Figure 5. Survey area shown on an 1874 GLO map.

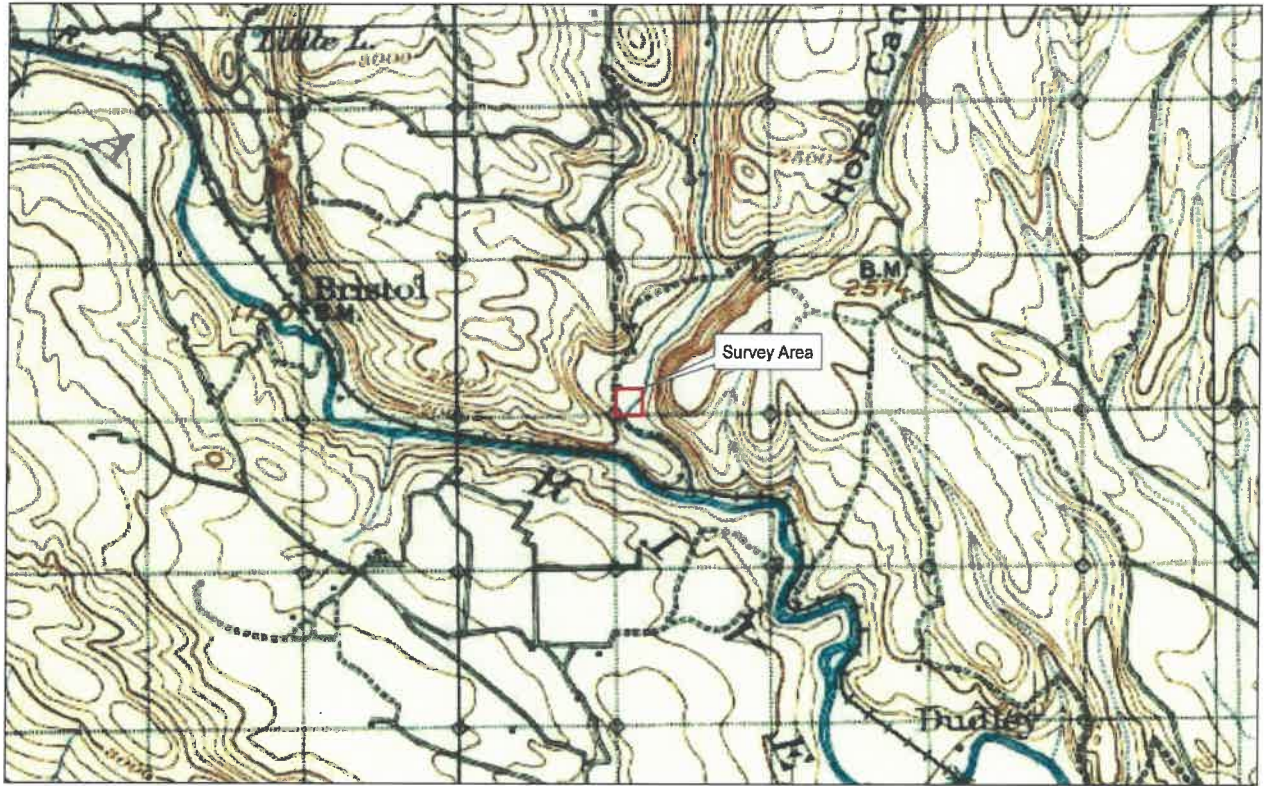


Figure 6. Survey area shown on a 1902 USGS topographic map.

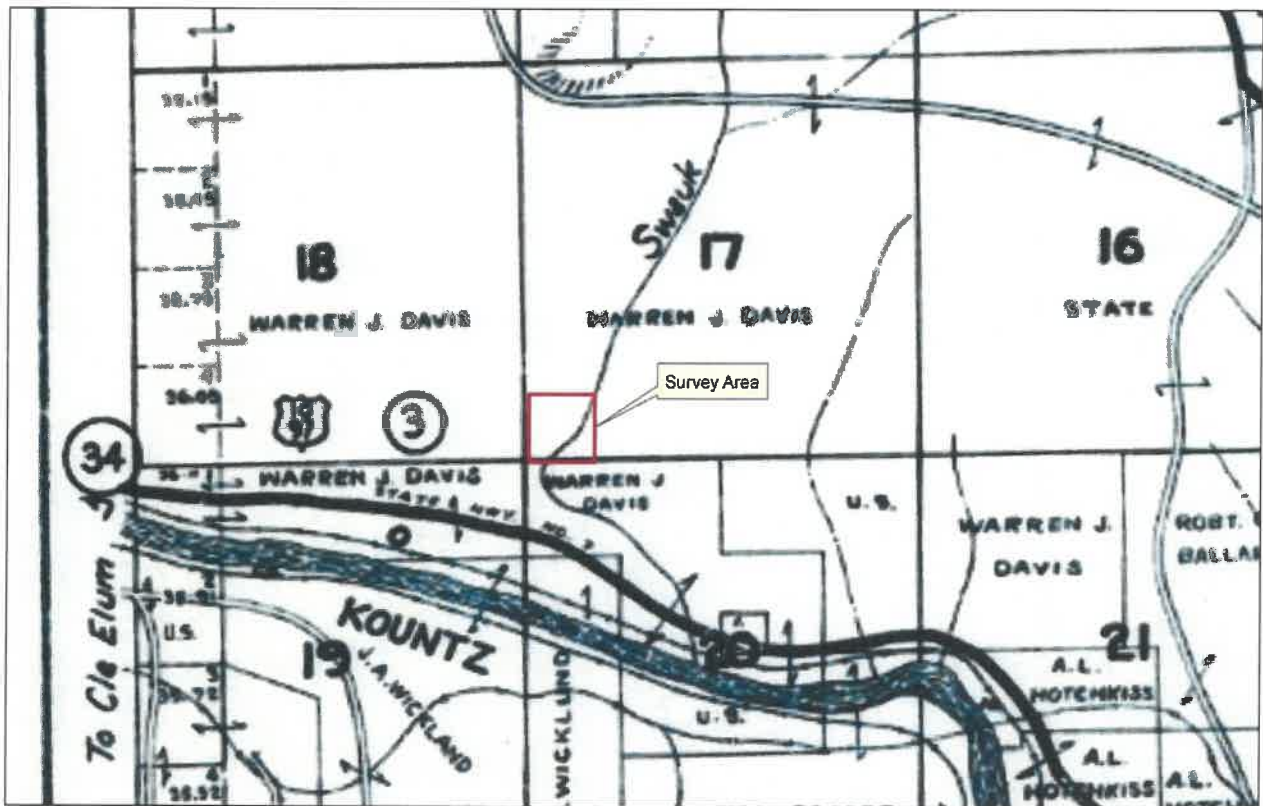


Figure 7. Survey area shown on a 1956 Metsker Map.

In the 1930s the Cascade Lumber Company constructed a rail line up the east side of Swauk Creek to haul lumber out of the drainage. This line connected to the Northern Pacific line at the mouth of Swauk Creek (Robertson 1986). Given the topography of the Swauk Creek valley it is likely that the original rail footing followed the same alignment of the modern access road, but the Cascade Lumber Company removed all equipment associated with the line after logging was finished in 1944 (Henderson 1989, in Erickson [2001]). Sometime in the 1930s the ranch property was sold to Neil Jamison. In the 1950s, ranch ownership was passed on to Warren and Mary Davis (Metsker 1956) (Figure 7 above). The property was sold to Gordon Tang in 1981 and then to the current landowners in 1998.

Previous Archaeological Studies in the Vicinity

A June 18, 2018, search of WISAARD indicated that within approximately one mile of the survey area, six previous cultural resource investigations have been completed and nine archaeological sites and one isolate have been found since 1995. A narrow portion of the current survey area in Section 17 was surveyed previously (see Figure 3) for an access road for the Swauk Wind Project. Solimano et al. (2012) and the other five cultural resources surveys have covered much of the landscape surrounding the survey area. Additional detail on the cultural resources surveys is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within Approx. 1-Mile of the Survey Area.

Author	Date	Project and Type of Investigation	Relation to Project Area	Assoc. Resources Within 1- Mile
Doncaster	2016	Historic Resources Survey: Kittitas Division Yakima River Pressure Tunnel Rock Trap Modification Project near Thorp, Washington	0.72 mi. S	Yakima River Pressure Tunnel
Hennessey and Schmidt	2016	Cultural Resources Survey for Schultz-Raver No. 1 Transmission Line 11-12 Mile Access Roads Improvements Project in Kittitas County, Washington	0.78 mi. N; 1 mi. NW	None
Hofkamp et al.	2012	Technical Memorandum: Archaeological Survey of the Swauk Wind Project, Supplemental Field Studies	0.5 mi. N-NW	None
Shellenberger and Kiona	2012	Cultural Resources Survey of Lower Swauk Creek Restoration Project	0.34 mi. N-NE; 0.19 mi. S-SE	2 historic orchards, pesticide sprayer
Solimano et al.	2012	Archaeological Survey of the Swauk Wind Project, Kittitas County, Washington	Partially within the Survey Area	45KT3496; 45KT3497
Thomas et al.	2008	Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project, Kittitas County, Washington	1 mi. NE	45KI1321

Both precontract and historic period sites have been found in the vicinity of the Survey Area (Table 2). The three precontract sites include a lithic concentration (45KT545), a talus pit (45KT840), and a rock alignment/depression (45KT837). The stone artifact concentration was located on a flat bench 50' above a dry streambed near a dried-up spring and included both flakes and tools over a 30 x 20-meter area (Kavanagh 1984). The talus pit is described as two oval pits in a flat area of talus slope on the south site of the Yakima River (Luttrell 1989). The rock alignment consists of an east-west oriented 96-meter line of 12 rock features, two of which have cairns. Three round pits are also present. This site is located on a flat bench on the Yakima River (Regan 1989). Additionally, Solimano et al. (2012) identified an isolated chert core reduction flake.

Historic sites in the vicinity include two historic agriculture irrigation features (45KT3496 and 45KT2826), a depression and debris concentration (45KT3336), a residential structure (45KT807), and two engineering structures (45KT2827 and 45KT2182).

Although not listed individually in this report, three above-ground historic buildings and structures have been recorded within about 1-mile of the project. Of these, the Yakima River Pressure Tunnel (Doncaster 2016) has been determined eligible for the NRHP. None of the historic buildings are located within the Survey Area.

Table 2. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within Approx. 1-Mile of the Survey Area.

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Relation to Survey Area	Significance
45KT545	Chatters Roost	Precontact Lithic Material	0.93 mi. NE	Unevaluated
45KT3497	-	Precontact Isolate	0.69 mi. N-NE	Unevaluated
45SK840	-	Precontact Talus Pit	0.55 mi. SW	Unevaluated
45KT3496	Historic Site 1	Historic Agriculture (Ditch and pipe)	0.21mi. SSE	Potentially eligible
45KT837	-	Precontact Rock Alignment/Depression	0.39 mi. S	Unevaluated
45KT3336	A8	Historic Depression and Debris Concentration	0.45 mi. S	Unevaluated
45KT807	The Shack	Historic Residential Structure	0.54 mi. S	Unevaluated
45KT2827	-	Historic Engineering Structure	0.43 mi. E	Unevaluated
45KT2826	-	Historic Agriculture (Irrigation Channel)	0.98 mi. SE	Potentially eligible
45KT2182	-	Historic Engineering Structure (Pump Station)	0.73 mi. SE	Unevaluated

Archaeological Expectations

The research presented above allows some general expectations for the types of prehistoric and historic-era archaeological materials that may be found in the survey area. The DAHP archaeological model indicates that the Survey Area is within a very high-risk area for precontact archaeological resources, and highly advises survey. The probability for historic period resources is considered low because there was minimal commercial or residential development nearby. Solimano et al. (2012) provide an analysis of the relative frequency of archaeological sites and isolates found during surveys within about one mile of the Swauk Creek Wind Survey Area (within approximately 2 miles of the current Survey Area) and find that sites and isolates were found during each survey including lithic scatters, historic refuse, talus pits, cans and other historic refuse, irrigation features, and other remnants of historic agriculture, averaging about 0.03 resources per acre surveyed. The reviewed surveys and previous analysis indicates a relatively high incidence of surface archaeological resources on the landscape. The incidence of subsurface finds is more unpredictable since fewer studies have employed shovel probe testing. Hofkamp et al. (2012) conducted a thorough subsurface investigation of a small area where previous pedestrian survey (Solimano et al. 2012) had identified a surface precontract isolate and historic site. No evidence of subsurface materials was found.

Field Investigations

The field survey occurred on June 21, 2018. WillametteCRA archaeologist Scott Pierson led a crew of Malika Hays and Julia Kunas. Survey conditions were fair. Eric Morris, Swauk Ranch staff member, met the crew onsite and showed them the general locations of buried utilities within the Survey Area.

Field Methods

Field methods included pedestrian survey and shovel probing in select areas. The majority of the Survey Area was inspected with pedestrian transects spaced at 20-meter intervals oriented N-S. The southwest corner of the Survey Area was inaccessible due to greater than 30% slope. Other than this area, all areas of exposed mineral soil or subsurface exposures were examined.

Pedestrian Survey Results

Ground-surface visibility within the Survey Area varied from zero to 80 percent. Building Envelope 1, on Lot 3, had been previously graded, and visibility was highest there, and in the northwest corner of the survey area where it was 50% or greater. Visibility was lowest in the vicinity of the Ranch Complex due to lawns, landscaping, and gravel roads. It was also low in areas of dense vegetation along the creek (Figure 8). The area in the southwest corner of the property was inaccessible due to greater than 30 percent slope (Figure 9).



Figure 8. Swauk Creek, view facing north.



Figure 9. Steep slope in southwest survey area, view facing west.

During pedestrian field survey, we did not encounter significant historic or precontact resources. East and south of Building Envelope 2, we observed two historic farm implements, a wagon undercarriage and a tractor undercarriage, that were likely moved from elsewhere on the property but are of unknown provenience (Eric Morris, personal communication, June 21, 2018). The wooden parts of the implements were burned during the Taylor Bridge wildfire in 2012 (Eric Morris, personal communication, June 21, 2018), and only the metal frames remain (Figure 10, 11). No patent numbers were visible on the metal frames. Other surface objects noted on the east side of the Survey Area include a water system and water pump.

Subsurface Survey Methods and Results

A total of 10 shovel probes (SP) were excavated to test for subsurface cultural resources in the Survey Area (Figure 12). The probes focused on Building Envelope 2 and the banks of Swauk Creek. No shovel probes could be placed in the drain field or in the area east of Building Envelope 2 because there were buried waterlines present. Building Envelope 1 had already been disturbed and graded. Shovel probes were approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter and cylindrical, excavated in approximately 20 cm levels. All excavated sediment was screened through ¼ -inch mesh. Shovel probe data can be found in Appendix A

No cultural resources were found in the shovel probes. All of the SPs were obstructed by large river cobbles at depths between 25 and 60 cmbs (Appendix A). In the northern Survey Area, a typical soil profile (SP3) was characterized by dark grayish brown fine silty clay with few sub-rounded small pebbles and small cobbles to 15 cmbs, underlain by a medium-brown fine sandy clay loam with few sub-rounded small pebbles and small cobbles to 40 cmbs. Some roots and charcoal were typically present in this layer. From 40-60 cmbs there was medium-dark yellowish brown fine silty clay loam with increasing large rounded pebbles and cobbles (Figure 13). In the eastern Survey Area near the creek, a typical soil profile (SP8) was characterized by grayish brown fine compact silty clay with few sub-rounded very small and small pebbles to 15 cmbs, underlain by yellowish brown fine silty clay with few sub-rounded very small and small pebbles. Fine roots were found throughout. Abundant large rounded cobbles were present at 55 cmbs.



Figure 10. Wagon undercarriage, view facing northwest.



Figure 11. Tractor undercarriage, view facing north.



Figure 12. Survey Area featuring the locations of the shovel probes



Figure 13. Soil profile for SP3.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In summary, WillametteCRA completed an archaeological assessment of Lots 1, 2 and 3 of the Swauk Valley Ranch, LLC Conservation Plat, which involved background research, contact with the Yakama Nation, and pedestrian and shove probe survey of the three lots. No archaeological resources were identified.

The survey area was considered to have a high potential for buried precontact archaeological resources based on the DAHP predictive model and review of previous land use and archaeological investigations in the project vicinity. The probability for historic period resources was considered low because there was minimal commercial or residential development nearby. Pedestrian survey and subsurface survey did not identify evidence of archaeological deposits within the Survey Area. No further archaeological work is recommended for the Survey Area, however; we recommend an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) be in place prior to any future construction that outlines the protocols to be followed in the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials or human remains. While no cultural materials were identified during field reconnaissance, it is still

possible that small or discrete cultural features or isolated artifacts could be present and inadvertently discovered during project excavations or subsequent brush or tree clearing activities.

In the unlikely event human remains are encountered during any part of the project, the law requires all activity to cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains, and the area of the find secured and protected from further disturbance. 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 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 coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, 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 the affected tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

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Appendix A:
Shovel Probe Summary Table

Summary of Shovel Probe Results

SP #	Depth (cmbs)	Sediment Characteristics	Cultural Materials
1	0-35	Light brown fine silty clay; common subrounded large pebbles and small to large cobbles; some fine to small roots	0
2	0-20	Medium gray-brown fine-medium/coarse sandy silt; common to many angular (crushed road gravel) and subrounded to round small to very large pebbles; thin grass mat; some small-medium roots; Clear uneven boundary.	0
	20-25	Yellow and gray-yellow silty fine to coarse sand; many to predominantly subrounded to round small to very large pebbles and small cobbles.	0
3	0-15	Dark grayish brown fine silty clay; few subrounded small pebbles and small cobbles; roots; clear boundary.	0
	15-40	Medium brown silty fine sandy clay; few subrounded small pebbles and small cobbles; some roots; charcoal flecks; gradual boundary.	0
	40-63	Medium-dark yellowish brown silty fine sandy clay; very few subrounded small to medium pebbles; few roots; some charcoal flecks.	0
4	0-10	Medium-dark gray to black very fine to fine sandy silt; common subangular to round small to very large pebbles and small to large cobbles; Duff and thin grass mat; at 5cms, 3-7cms of uneven but continuous charcoal (likely 2012 Taylor Cr fire); clear uneven boundary.	0
	10-30	Light-medium gray fine to medium sandy silt/silty sand; common subangular to round small to very large pebbles and small cobbles; clear even boundary	0
	30-35	Yellow and yellow-gray silty very fine to medium sand; common to many subrounded to round small to very large pebbles and small cobbles; compact	0
5	0-25	Medium brown fine to medium sandy silt; few to common angular to round small to very large pebbles and small cobbles (crushed gravel from nearby roads); thin grass mat	0
6	0-23	Dark brown silty clay loam; common subrounded medium pebbles and small cobbles; common fine roots	0
7	0-40	Yellowish gray-brown very fine to medium sandy silt/silty sand; few to common subrounded to round small to very large pebbles and small cobbles; lawn grass mat 0-5cmbs; increasingly compact to very compact at base	0
8	0-15	Grayish brown silty clay; few subrounded very small and small pebbles; fine roots and twig decomp; compact; gradual boundary.	0
	15-55	Yellowish brown silty clay; few subrounded very small and small pebbles. Few fine roots. Very compact.	0
9	0-60	Yellowish brown silty very fine to fine/medium sand to just fine/medium sand; no gravels; duff 0-5cmbs; loose; small-medium roots throughout.	0
10	0-20	Grayish brown silty clay; very few subrounded very small pebbles.; common fine roots; slightly moist; gradual boundary.	0
	20-25	Brown with blueish gray gley silty very fine sandy clay; very few subrounded very small pebbles; common small to medium roots; very moist with blue-gray gley inclusions.	0

BRETT WACHSMITH
 Kittitas County Treasurer
 205 W 5th AVE Suite 102
 Ellensburg WA 98926
 509-962-7535

Tax Receipt

Interest Date: 07/05/2018
 Receipt Date: 07/05/2018

SWAUK VALLEY RANCH LLC
 % ALEX CORDAS
 PO BOX 24567
 SEATTLE, WA 98124

Received By:
 Jennifer Golladay

PAYMENT ITEMS			
Paid By	Tender Type	Check #	Amount
SWAUK VALLEY RANCH LLC (57097)	Check	4077	2,423.34
Comment: rec'd at counter			
			2,423.34

RECEIPT SHARES PAYMENT WITH							
Receipt #	Receipt Date	Tax Amount	Interest	Misc Tax	Penalty	Fee	Amount Paid
2018-0783489	07/05/2018	113.02	0.00	32.72	0.00	0.00	145.74
Statement #: 2018-207734		Tax District: 12	Payment Type: Check				
Parcel #: 207734		Roll Year: 2018	Property Type: Real Property				
Situs: HWY 10 CLE ELUM							
Legal: ACRES 132.27; CD. 7506; PTN N1/2 SEC 20 (PTN TRACT 2, B41/P7-9)(MUST BE SOLD WITH P960274); LESS 4.53							
2018-0783490	07/05/2018	2,149.58	0.00	128.02	0.00	0.00	2,277.60
Statement #: 2018-717734		Tax District: 9	Payment Type: Check				
Parcel #: 717734		Roll Year: 2018	Property Type: Real Property				
Situs: 18511 HWY 10 CLE ELUM							
Legal: ACRES 635.53; CD. 7496; PTN SEC (TRACT 1, B41/P7-9); SEC 17, TWP 19, RGE 17							
Payment Total:		2,262.60	0.00	160.74	0.00	0.00	2,423.34