

(+) Results
Kittitas County, Washington
T.17N-R.23E, Section 30
Project Acres: ~68

**Pedestrian and Subsurface Archaeological Survey
for the Proposed BCSCBN Inc. Access Road System
Below Vantage, Washington**

Prepared for

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This document provides a report of findings for archaeological survey conducted on private land and Washington State Parks Commission land in the Vantage area of Kittitas County by Northwest Geocultural Consulting (NGC) for the BCSCBN Inc. development group. The survey objectives were the identification and documentation of surface and buried cultural resources that potentially occurring within an area of potential effect defined primarily by the project parcel boundary, and secondarily, by the extent of a proposed access roads right-of-way (ROW) system. The survey resulted in the identification of four prehistoric archaeological resources; all isolates consisting of three or less chipped stone artifacts.

NGC personnel conducted systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project property, including a narrow section of Gingko Petrified Forest State Park land bordering Wanapum Park Road, with a ten meter transect interval, and identified the four precontact isolated finds. Field personnel documented the four precontact isolates with State of Washington Archaeological Isolate Forms. Two isolates occur to either side of the boundary between State Park land and private land, owned by Joyce S. Palelek, of Vantage, Washington. The remaining two isolates are situated on private land within the roads ROW.

In addition to pedestrian survey, NGC conducted systematic subsurface survey of a proposed residential development access ROW identified from a computer aided design (CAD) file generated by Llokus Surveying, a BCSCBN Inc. contractor. The subsurface survey did not result in the identification of additional archaeological resources. NGC employed a twelve-inch diameter (40 centimeter) hydraulic power auger to penetrate and loosen a hard substrate over much of the property, historically compacted by irrigated agriculture and livestock. Field technicians then hand excavated the augered soils and sediments and processed them through ¼ inch hardware cloth. A total of 319 probes were excavated along the proposed centerline at an interval of ten meters.

The four precontact isolates appear to be low-density surface occurrences of artifacts, and are either are the results of intermittent drainage activity/slope wash, or represent precontact land use of the upper terrace landform, which hosts vegetation of subsistence value. Two isolates occur along the ROW centerline, and the two isolates straddle the State Park – Palelek property boundary.

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PROJECT INFORMATION

Contracting Sponsor

BCSCBN Inc., of Woodinville, Washington, is the contracting sponsor of the project.

Lead Government Agency

The Kittitas County Development Services Department in Ellensburg, Washington.

Legal Location

Eastern quarter of Section 30, in Township 17 North, Range 23 East, based on the Willamette Meridian.

USGS Quadrangle

Vantage, Washington 7.5' Series, photo-revised in 1975.

Nature of Undertaking

BCSCBN Inc. is conducting a feasibility study for potential residential development across private property south of Vantage. The proposed development includes access road and utilities corridor construction across the property. The right-of-way for two access roads crosses a narrow section of State Parks land east of Wanapum Park Road.

Landowners

Joyce S. Palelek is the current landowner of the subject property. Gingko Petrified Forest State Park land borders the subject property along the entire western margin.

Consultation

On behalf of BCSCBN Inc., Mr. Greg Cleveland contacted the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT), Johnson Meninick of the Yakama Indian Nation Cultural Resources Program, and a member of the Wanapum Longhouse, to inform them of the pending study and invite comment.

Location of Project Data

All project related data are on file at the Northwest Geocultural Consulting office in Ellensburg, Washington.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BCSCBN Inc. is interested in developing approximately sixty-eight acres of terraced land in the Columbia River Valley of Kittitas County, immediately south of Interstate 90 and Vantage, Washington. Joyce S. Palelek, of Vantage, currently owns the property, which largely consists of a mix of irrigated livestock pasture and former hay fields. BCSCBN Inc. is proposing residential development of the property, which will ultimately result in condominium construction. An initial and primary component of this development is construction of an access road network throughout the property. In two locations, the access road right-of-way (ROW) crosses Washington State Land that is part of Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park.

At BCSCBN's request, Northwest Geocultural Consulting will provide qualified staff, services, and equipment to conduct archaeological survey of the project property, to assist BCSCBN Inc. in meeting the requirements of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA RCW 43.21), and the recommendations of the Kittitas County Community Development Services Department and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). Pursuant to SEPA RCW 43.21, BCSCBN Inc. contracted Northwest Geocultural Consulting to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the project area delineated in a project design file generated by Todd Llokus Surveying of Ephrata, Washington.

1.1.1 Previous Investigation

Greg Cleveland, archaeologist and landuse historian, conducted an initial cultural resource inventory for the BCSCBN Inc. project area in the May of 2006. Mr. Cleveland provided a valuable assessment of the cultural resources potential for the project area (Appendix A). The author assisted Mr. Cleveland for part of this initial investigation, and provided a field team for conducting the pedestrian survey of the property area. Of primary importance to the present project and to conservation archaeology in Washington State, Cleveland correctly located the true position of the regionally important archaeological deposit, the Ryegrass Coulee site. The prehistoric archaeological site designated 45KT88 was salvaged in conjunction with the Bock Spring Site (45KT93) during the Fall of 1966. David Munsell of the University of Washington excavated the location as part of mitigation efforts for the Federally funded construction of I-90 (Munsell 1968). Mispotted on the DAHP database map at a position near the reservoir bank below I-90, the Ryegrass Coulee site is now

documented in and above the westbound I-90 road prism, at the mouth of the coulee, southwest of Blustery's, a local restaurant. 45KT88 is located on the northern side of Ryegrass Coulee approximately 700 meters west of reservoir bank. The project area lies over 600 meters southeast of 45KT88. The proximity of the project area to the Ryegrass Coulee site is grounds for concern for buried archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the coulee.

1.1.2 Consultations

As part of initial cultural resources investigation, Mr. Cleveland contacted the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT), the Yakama Nation, and a member of the Wanapum Longhouse, at Priest Rapids (Appendix A). In a written response, the CCT expressed interest in the proposed project, as it is located within the traditional territory of the Moses Columbia Tribe. The Moses Columbia Tribe is a constituent member of the CCT and is also legally represented by the CCT. As the proposed project area lies within land ceded by the Yakama Indian Nation to the United States in the Treaty of 1855, contact was made with Johnson Meninick, the director of the Cultural resources Program. The Yakama Nation did not formally respond to notification of the proposed project. It is not known whether the Wanapum responded to notification of the proposed project.

1.1.3 Cultural Resource Tasks

Northwest Geocultural Consulting (NGC) conducted the following tasks: systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project area staked by Llokus Surveying, systematic subsurface survey of the proposed access roads centerline defined in a computer aided design (CAD) file; and a report of findings with recommendations for a cultural resources planning process, which includes a monitoring plan for proposed future access road construction.

1.2 THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is located twenty-eight miles east of Ellensburg below the townsite of Vantage and immediately south of Interstate 90 (I-90) on the west side of the Columbia River Valley (Figure 1). The project area of approximately 68 acres is situated between Wanapum Park Road and Gingko Petrified Forest State Park land and Grant County Public Utility District (PUD) No. 2 land. Elevation in the project area ranges from 700 feet above sea level along the base of the slopes below the canyon wall west of the project area, to 560 feet on the low terrace above the Wanapum Dam reservoir. Prior to completion of Wanapum Dam and filling of the reservoir in 1964, the channel of the Columbia River lay approximately 1,500 meters (4,921 feet) east of the project area; today the bank of Wanapum reservoir lies between 180 and 375 meters (590 to 1,230 feet) east of the project boundary.

Prominent local topographic features in the area include the west wall of the Columbia River valley, with its apron of talus, Ryegrass Coulee, an intermittent drainage now occupied by I-90 and the interstate road prism, north of the project area, and Sentinel Gap, where the Columbia River cuts through the Saddle Mountains. The Vantage area has historically been associated with transportation across the Columbia River and with agricultural landuse. Contemporary landuse in the project area is agricultural, with a fruit orchards and the Palelek horse ranch lying immediately north of the project area. The Stockdale airstrip (inactive since 2001) borders the eastern side of the project area. Watercraft recreation and fishing on Wanapum Dam reservoir constitute popular public use in the area.

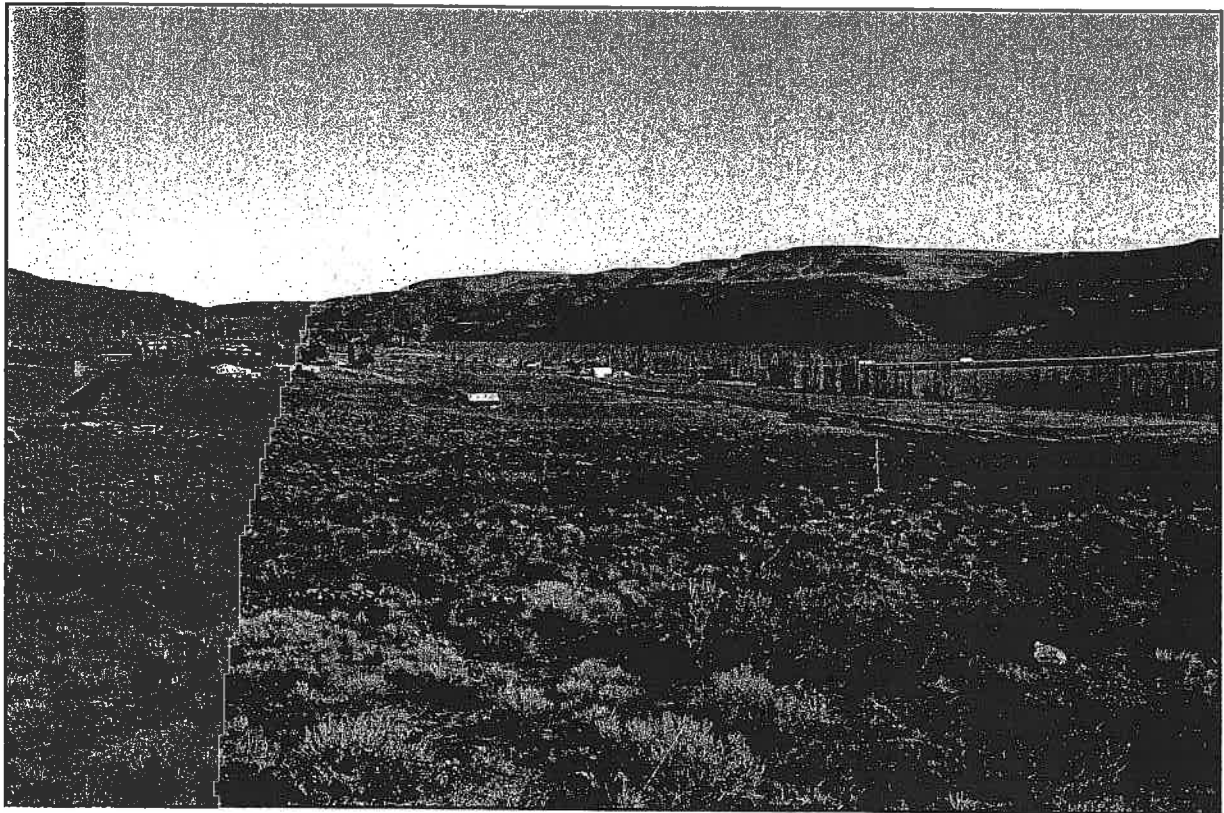


Figure 1. Overview North of the BCSCBN Inc. - Vantage project area.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The area of potential effect (APE) for the project includes over sixty acres of formerly irrigated pasture and agricultural fields, an extensive high terrace area of at the southern end of the property with native vegetation (~20 acres), and approximately five-acres of gravel quarry. A majority of the project area has served as irrigated pasture and hay field for the last fifty years as part of the Stockdale Ranch (Palelek 2006). Several gravel roads cross the property, and there are several outbuildings of various sizes, including a metal airplane hangar with a roadway to the inactive airstrip on PUD land. South of the hangar is a large leveled off

area of more than an acre, where stock raising and feeding structures formerly stood. Most of the property is fenced into various fields and pastures for livestock. A now defunct buried irrigation system is still in place with risers and piping discernable at the surface. Mrs. Palelek currently uses several of the fenced fields for running her horses.

Northwest Geocultural defined an inclusive APE for the proposed BCSCBN Inc. development and for pedestrian archaeological survey, based on a property boundary staked with wooden Llokus Surveying lath and Grant County PUD project boundary markers. The inclusive APE covers the entire proposed property development area, from Gingko Petrified Forest State Park land to Grant County PUD land.

Northwest Geocultural also defined the APE for the proposed access roads ROW, based on design plan for the road network. The APE for the ROW covers a total length of 3,822 meters (12,538 feet) of road construction. The ROW measures twenty meters (~66 feet) in width. The ROW crosses a narrow section Gingko Petrified Forest State Park land immediately east of Wanapum Park Road in two locations. One location lies near the northern end of the project property at a current point of access and is forty meters (131 feet) in length. The other is located further south and measures fifty meters (164 feet) in length. Each location is disturbed by road prism construction and the installation of a fiber optic line (with signage).

Northwest Geocultural acquired a CAD file for the project design and extracted a vector line drawing of the proposed ROW centerline. NGC field personnel then recorded sub-meter accuracy Global Positioning System (GPS) positions for the corners of the surveyed property boundary. The NGC cartographer then georeferenced the ROW centerline vector image based on several of the GPS positions for use with a Digital Raster Graph (DRG) image of the Vantage 7.5' quadrangle and for use with a GPS in the field. The resulting file was used as a background image on a sub-meter Trimble GPS unit to locate the centerline network across the property, to layout and map probes for a subsurface survey of the roads ROW (Figure 2).

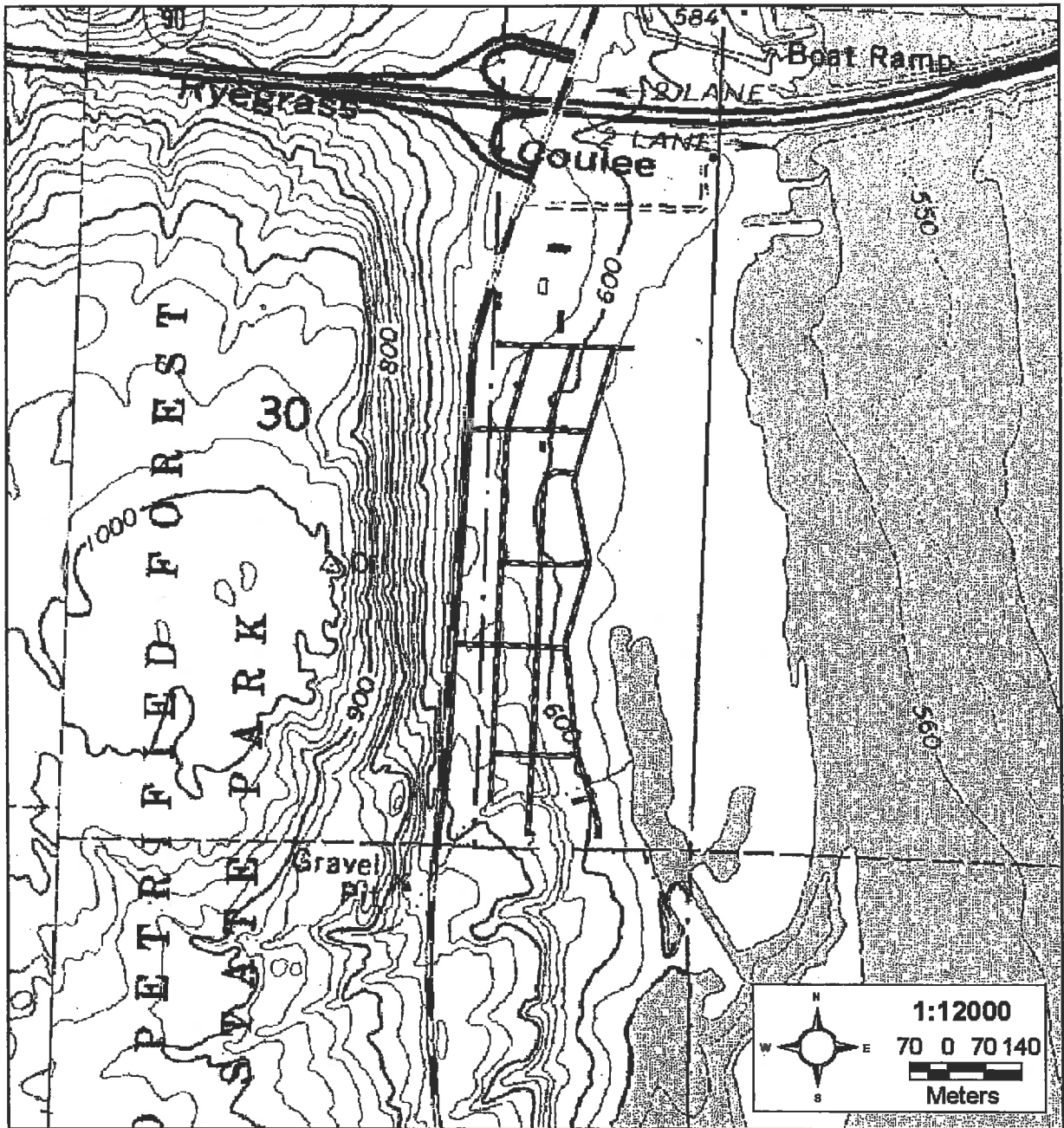


Figure 2. Proposed roads system centerline depicted on the Vantage 7.5' quadrangle.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project lies east of the Cascades within the Columbia Basin, also known as the Columbia Plateau, a vast area in eastern Washington, southwestern Idaho, and northern Oregon. The Columbia Basin is an irregularly shaped structural basin largely formed by the flood basalts of the Columbia River Basalt Group. Incised rivers, extensive plateaus, and anticlinal ridges

rising to 4,000 feet above sea level characterize this physiographic province. The Columbia River lies in a deep valley along the west margin of the Columbia Plateau and the Cascade Mountains (McKee 1971; Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Chatters 1998). The Columbia transects the Yakima Fold Belt, a physiographic sub-region characterized by synclinal basins and anticlinal ridges of the tectonically compressed Miocene-age Columbia River Basalts (Reidel 1984; Alt and Hyndman 1995).

Late Pleistocene glacial outburst flooding events have dramatically altered the landscape throughout the Columbia Basin and the project area (Bretz 1969; Grolier and Bingham 1978). Surficial deposits of massive glaciofluvial sediments, and Holocene alluvium cover the valley floor. Soils in the project area consist mostly of sandy loams, and sandy gravelly loams lying atop the older gravelly alluvium related to Pleistocene glacial outburst flooding and subsequent Holocene alluvial erosion and deposition (Grolier and Bingham 1978; Gentry 1984).

2.1 GEOLOGY

The Columbia Basin is best defined by the extent of the Miocene aged Columbia River Basalt Group (CRB). The group consists of four flood basalt formations, starting with the Imnaha Basalt, followed by the Grande Ronde Basalt, the Wanapum Basalt, and lastly the Saddle Mountains Basalt (Reidel 1984). The CRB is interbedded with Neogene aged terrestrial sediments, known throughout the Yakima River Basin as the Ellensburg Formation. Siliceous deposits of the Ellensburg Formation inter-bedded with the basalts produce locally and regionally available tool-stone quality chert. Regional compression from the Miocene epoch onward has resulted in deformation of the basalts and intercalated sedimentary layers (Reidel 1984).

Erosion occurred over periods of quiescence between major flood basalt events, with tuffs, sandstones, and conglomerates deposited on top of individual flows. In some areas, lakebeds formed and forests developed during these periods. Another basalt flood event would occur, infilling canyons, engulfing trees, and covering sedimentary layers. Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park is an example of such petrified wood deposits. Void spaces and sedimentary interbeds provide conditions necessary for the formation of isotropic cryptocrystalline silicate, a regional source of quality tool stone for native human groups. These sedimentary horizons are known locally as the Vantage Interbed with its opalized and silicified wood, and the Ellensburg Formation, which consists of volcanoclastic rock shed from the building Cascades.

2.2 GEOMORPHOLOGY

During the Pliocene and the Pleistocene, gravel, sand, silt, and clay were deposited in lakes or by aggrading streams and rivers in depressions such as the Pasco Basin, where 1,000 feet of sediment lies on top of the basalt. Glacial outwash during the Pleistocene produced huge volumes of wind-blown silt called loess. Loess blankets much of the Columbia Basin and in places is up to 200 feet thick.

The Columbia Basin was the scene of the greatest catastrophic floods documented in the geologic record (Bretz 1969). As the Pleistocene Cordilleran ice sheet advanced south into Idaho, it dammed the Clark Fork River near the Montana border, and formed a vast impoundment, called Lake Missoula. The ice dam repeatedly gave way between 12,700 and 15,300 years ago, releasing waters that caused cataclysmic flooding. Water raced down the Spokane Valley and the Columbia River Valley and spread out over the Columbia Basin. Successive floods greatly modified the land surface, cutting anastomosing channels through the loess mantle and into the basalt, leaving a variable topography of coulees, buttes, mesas, hanging valleys, and unconsolidated surficial sediments. These geomorphic features are known collectively as the Channeled Scablands, and the flood events are termed the Great Spokane Floods.

Surficial soils in the project area are thin (< 30 cm) and consist largely of sandy and gravelly loam over either massive deposits of Spokane Flood derived coarse, angular basaltic sands, or fluvial sands associated with Holocene alluvial deposits from the Columbia River (Gentry 1984). Basalt erratics, massive angular boulders either rafted or transported from the walls of the Columbia River canyon, stud the upper terrace and adjacent slope in the northwestern corner of the project area.

2.3 VEGETATION

The project area lies within the steppe/shrub-steppe vegetation zone of the Columbia Basin Physiographic Province (Daubenmire 1970). The project is located centrally within the *Artemisia tridentata/Agropyron spicatum* (big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass) vegetation zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:211). The big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass zone occurs primarily in loamy or stony loam soils. Key factors influencing zonal and local arrangement are aspect, soils, slope available moisture, bedrock characteristics, historic grazing, and irrigated agriculture (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Palelek 2006).

Approximately seventy percent of the project area is devoid of native vegetation and at the time of the survey, the ground surface was obscured by a low growth of introduced species including cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), pepperweed, tumble mustard, and knapweed (Figure

3). Native vegetation covers some twenty acres in the southern portion of the project area. This zone occurs on an upper terrace and surrounding slopes and has both deeper loam soils and thin lithosolic substrates. Native vegetation noted in this area includes: big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), bunchgrass (*Agropyron spicata*), balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza* sp.), round headed buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculenta*), rabbitbrush (*Chryothasmus nauseoseum*), stiff sage (*Artemisia rigida*), purple sage (*Salvia dorrii*), and greasewood (*Sarcobatus*). Plants of particular economic importance in the project area included bitterroot (*Lewisa rediviva*) and lomatium (*Lomatium* sp.).

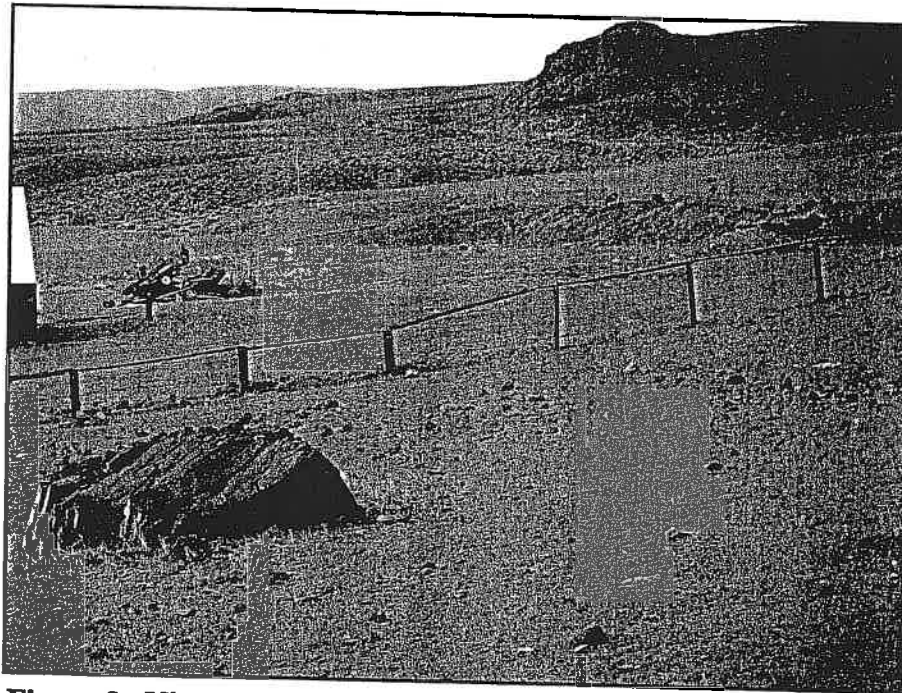


Figure 3. View southwest of APE pasture and upper terrace.

2.4 GROUND SURFACE CONDITIONS

In general, ground surface conditions throughout the project area were variable. Irrigation systems, roads, fencing, and structure locations (for both standing and removed structures) occupy a fair portion across the project area and constitute either disturbance or limit survey space. A gravel quarry occupies more than four acres of space at the southeastern end of the property. An expansive slope, often rocky, separates an upper terrace from the lower terrace, bordering Wanapum reservoir. Ground surface visibility in pasture ground and relic agricultural fields offered poor mineral soil visibility, at twenty percent or less. Areas with native vegetation offered good surface visibility, with approximately fifty percent mineral soil exposure.

3. CULTURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Columbia Plateau culture area, within Yakama Nation ceded territory, land traditionally used by the Kittitas, Klickitat, Taitnapam, Yakama, and Wanapum, all members of the Sahaptin linguistic group (Ray 1936; Schuster 1998). Ethnohistoric literature associates the Interior Salish speaking Mid-Columbia closest with the project area (Spier 1936; Ray 1939). Agrarian Euro-American landuse, ferry and road transportation, and hydroelectric power generation have dominated the project area throughout historic and modern times and have resulted in anthropogenic alteration at a landscape scale.

3.1 ETHNOHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The Columbia and the Wanapum are the two native groups most closely associated with the Vantage area; however the project does lie within lands ceded by the Yakama Nation, based on the 1885 treaty (Ray 1936, 1939; Schuster 1998). Although these groups were independent and autonomous, ties were maintained through trade, marriage, and the sharing of various seasonal resource locations; tribal boundaries were often arbitrary (Ray 1974). The area under discussion concerns the Columbia and Wanapum and their tenure and landuse of the study area.

The Columbia are Interior Salish speakers with cultural and linguistic similarities to the Wenatchi, Chelan, and Methow. Today the Columbia are part of the CCT. The Columbia frequented the Columbia River north of Crab Creek, as well as the large areas of the interior Basin, Big Bend country, and often congregated at a large village near Rock Island Rapids (Spier 1936). The Wanapum maintained semi-permanent villages and numerous fishing camps along the Columbia River south of Crab Creek with their primary village of *P'na*, located at the lower end of Priest Rapids.

Ethnographic and archaeological evidence indicate that late Holocene subsistence and settlement in the region consisted of nomadic groups making seasonal rounds to highly productive salmon fisheries and to adjacent uplands and mountains for plant gathering and hunting. Winter villages were clustered along primary rivers. Both the Columbia and Wanapum utilized permanent and semi-permanent villages in the Columbia River valley (Schuster 1998). These sites tended to be located along stream courses or at the confluence of streams and rivers (Galm, Hartmann, Masten, and Stephenson 1981:14). In the spring and summer months, groups moved into the interior for root gathering and hunting, and returned in the fall to the lower valleys along the Columbia, Snake, and Yakima rivers and dependable fisheries (Smith 1982:83).

An abrupt ethnic boundary between the Columbia and Wanapum did not seem to exist along the mid-Columbia River, and Relander (1956) termed the lands between Sentinel Gap and Vantage a "no man's land" (in Smith 1982:92). Each group traveled widely in their seasonal motions to riverine, upland, and montane environments. The Sentinel Gap and lower Crab Creek area was known to have been used by both groups for temporary camps and plant gathering activities (Relander 1987:28, 32-33, 89, 12, 134). One camp was located along the base of the Saddle Mountains near the mouth of Crab Creek. Columbia, Wanapum, Yakama, and Umatillas often entertained Palouses, Spokanes, Nez Perces, Kalispells and other tribes from as far away as eastern Montana, and camped on either side of the Creek (Ruby 1965:172). Columbia villages near the present study area are listed below in geographical order from north to south:

Npaqn 't: near the mouth of Rocky Coulee, north of present day Vantage on the west bank of the river and inundated by the reservoir (Ray 1974:429).

Pa nqo: said by Relander (1987) to be the Wanapum designation for the location where Vantage stood prior to Wanapum Dam construction.

Qamuqwa 'tu: a winter village of 50 to 100 people in the east side of the Columbia near Sand Hollow, directly across the reservoir, east of the project area (Ray 1974:429).

Qa 'tqat: near the mouth of Johnson Creek, on the west bank of the Columbia, near the foot of Ryegrass Mountain (Ray 1974:429).

N muqwa 'st: a winter village of 50 to 100 persons, on the east side of the river near Cohasset rapids between Johnson Canyon and Crab Creek (Ray 1974:429).

Unknown village of the *sinkumkunathuh* band near the mouth of the sink of Crab Creek (Curtis 1911:66).

The mouth of Crab Creek at the Columbia River was a popular crossing point for the Moses Columbia Indians headed for the Kittitas Valley (Ruby and Brown 1965).

Loqa 'st n: an important and populous village on the east side of the river south of Crab Creek at the foot of the Saddle Mountains (Ray 1974:429).

Wanapum villages and other locations near the study area are listed below in geographical order from north to south beginning with the Saddle Mountains and ranging to the foot of Priest Rapid:

Crab Creek marks the southern boundary of the southern limit of the Salishan-speaking peoples along the mid-Columbia (Glover 1962:347).

Wasatos, wotash: Saddle Mountains where children were sent on vision quest (Relander 1956:23, 311).

Wapixie: near the head of the first riffles in Priest Rapids (Relander 1959:311). This would place it approximately three miles above the Kittitas county line.

3.2 PREHISTORY OVERVIEW

Archaeological investigation of the Columbia Plateau now spans 100 years. Early efforts concentrated on main-stem riverine settings along the Columbia River and the Snake River as a result of large-scale reclamation projects (Swanson 1962; Nelson 1969; Greengo 1986; Galm et al.1981). The American Museum of Natural History sponsored perhaps the earliest formal inquiry into central Washington archaeology when Harlan Smith (1910) documented and excavated locations in the upper Yakima River Basin, from the Naches to Cle Elum as well as along the Columbia River, from Vantage to Priest Rapids. Smith recorded a variety of cultural resources, including private artifact collections, pictographs, petroglyphs, a tool stone quarry, house pit depressions, and human internments.

The early period of conservation archaeology coincided with the Culture History period of Americanist archaeology and produced "characterizations of time and space in terms of archaeological content" for the region (Dunnell 1979:438). Archaeological periods and phases represent, for the most part, spans of time during which settlement and/or subsistence is assumed to have changed very little (Bicchieri 1975). Phase ranges are based on a combination of radiocarbon dates and chronologies largely based on projectile point forms. While arbitrary and in need of refinement in many regions, differences amongst phases are interpreted to represent adaptation shifts that occurred throughout the prehistoric sequence.

Table 1 summarizes archaeological characteristics of the Columbia Plateau in terms of generally recognized archaeological phases and the chronological periods to which they are assigned (adapted from Nelson 1969, Leonhardy and Rice 1970, Rice 1972, Chatters 1984, and Ames, Dumond, Galm, and Minor 1998). Archaeological evidence spanning the

prehistoric sequence is divided into five units based on aspects of climate, settlement, subsistence, and technology.

Table 1. Chronological Sequence for the Columbia Plateau.

Years B.P.	Description of Culture Historical Phases
250	Historic Period. Introduction of the horse, non-indigenous diseases, and Euro-American technology lead to major cultural change. Settlement patterns changed due to the need to pasture horses and the ability horses provided for long-distance transportation. Diseases brought about significant population collapse. Euroamericans migrate into the region.
2500-250	Cayuse Phase. Population concentrated in large, nucleated winter villages (Nelson 1969). People dispersed in spring to gather roots and in the fall and winter to hunt. The seasonal round became increasingly diverse and well organized over time. Use of highland areas greatly increased during this period. Trade with coastal and interior groups also became increasingly common.
4500-2500	Tucannon Phase. Semi-subterranean houses and more specialized camps for hunting, root collecting, and plant processing characterize this period (Chatters 1984). Several types of contracting-stemmed and split-stemmed, corner-removed points dominate.
	8000-4500 Cascade Phase. Characterized by mobile opportunistic foragers primarily adapted to Riverine environments. Increasing reliance on fish. Sites are located along alluvial margins and projectile points are typically leaf-shaped and large side-notched. Millingstones indicate increased reliance on plant resources.
10,500-8000	Windust Phase. Characterized by small, mobile bands of foragers exploiting a range of resources using a seasonal settlement system. Sites are generally small and exhibit low artifact densities. Large shouldered or basal notched lanceolate projectile points are diagnostic (Rice 1972).
12,000-10,500	Clovis. Characterized by small, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers exploiting a wide range of subsistence resources. Sites are small, exhibit low artifact densities, and are associated with late Pleistocene landforms, particularly upland plateaus. Large lanceolate, fluted projectile points (Clovis points) are diagnostic.

3.3 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Exploration, marginalization of indigenous groups, resource exploitation, and Euro-American emigration define the historic era of the Columbia Basin. Fur-trading, stock raising, river ferrying, railroading, agriculture, and hydropower are the primary historic and modern resource extraction themes for the middle Columbia River near the project area. Since the 1960s, Grant County PUD has operated the Wanapum Hydroelectric facility close to the study area; the PUD project area includes land along the reservoir shore, bordering the east and south sides of the project area.

Although the United States was the first nation to investigate the Columbia Plateau with the Corps of Discovery, the area subsequently became the domain of British and Canadian fur-

trading interests. Rapid expansion of riverine and cross-country transportation networks throughout the interior Pacific Northwest marked early exploration and fur trading in the Columbia Plateau. The North West Company (NWC), established to independently compete with the British-sanctioned Hudson Bay Company (HBC), was the earliest organization to enter the Columbia Plateau. NWC brigades aggressively expanded their operations westward across the Canadian interior seeking fur sources to forestall deliveries to HBC posts back east on the shores of Hudson Bay. It was during this competition that the project area was first traversed by Euro-Americans.

David Thompson was the first to lead fur traders of the NWC into the Columbia Basin (Nisbet 1994). In 1811, Thompson navigated the Columbia River to its mouth at the Pacific Ocean. It was this journey that marked the first Euro-American passage through the mid-Columbia River very close to the present study area. On July 7, 1811, Thompson and his men camped at a point roughly twenty-one miles south of Cabinet Rapids, near the mouth of Crab Creek, roughly at the southern limit of the Salishan-speaking peoples along the mid-Columbia (Glover 1962:347). In following years, the Columbia River and overland routes would serve as conduits for furs from interior trading posts and supplies from the lower Columbia.

Federal land legislation affected settlement of public domain lands throughout the West. Civil War-era land laws such as the Homestead Act of 1862 and the Pacific Railway Acts (1862-1864) encouraged westward emigration and permanent settlement into areas inhabited by native peoples and eventually into lands formerly overlooked by the earliest Anglo emigrants. Each piece of legislation accelerated the pace of western settlement and economic diversity throughout the Columbia Plateau. The Homestead Act encouraged settlement with the promise of cheap land, and the railroad companies obtained the right of option to buy a wide belt of land on both sides of proposed routes across the Intermountain West. The construction of railroads in the Columbia Basin encouraged growth in stock-raising and a variety of agricultural products, while farms, ranches and towns along the rail lines assured profits for railroad infrastructure investments.

3.3.1 Vantage

The roadside community of Vantage has long been associated with the theme of transportation. Named for the advantage the location afforded those ferrying across crossing the Columbia River, Vantage remains a primary State and regional transportation portal from western and central Washington to the interior Columbia Basin and points beyond (Hitchman 1985:20). Today Vantage is located in Section 20 of Township 17 North, Range 23 East, just north of I-90. Originally, the Vantage consisted of several structures located at a ferry-

crossing site on the riverbank. Several ferries were in operation along this stretch of the middle Columbia between 1898 and the early 1920s. Ruby and Brown (1974) provide a thorough treatment of the historic ferryboat period on the Columbia River. Much of the following is paraphrased from that publication.

Ferry service in Vantage did not begin until late in the historic period due to steep terrain on the Grant County side of the Columbia River. The first ferry operation opened for business in 1914, as automobiles came into popular use. Ellensburg citizenry desired an alternative route to access the Big Bend country, instead of taking the circuitous route through Yakima to the crossing at Vernita, or an arduous upland route to Wenatchee. A steep road was constructed on the east bank, reaching the river at Sand Hollow, and from there the ferry, operated by W. D. Van Slyke, would cross over to the Vantage Side. The original ferry was powered with a motorized launch, which pushed a barge long enough to accommodate two cars and a several passengers. As traffic at the crossing increased, Kittitas and Grant counties took over the operation, and replaced the original barge and boat configuration with a larger and faster gasoline-powered side-wheeler ferryboat. The original side-wheeler was replaced a year later by the *Kitty-Grant*, an improved side-wheeler. Shipwright Frank Potter built the new ferryboat and was paid one hundred dollars a month to operate it. Potter was provided with living quarters and rooms to rent to travelers.

Traffic at the Vantage crossing continued to increase, and the ferry operation could not keep up. The Washington State Highway Commission intervened, and in 1927 a steel truss cantilevered bridge was completed near the old ferry location. The Vantage overland route soon became the primary cross-state passage. Although Vantage originated as the result of the Van Slyke's ferry and later prospered from its proximity to the bridge crossing of 1927, the community ultimately came into being after 1935 as the family enterprise of Thomas M. Stockdale, often introduced as "the mayor of Vantage" (Hansen 1974:4).

Vantage has been two towns, as Stockdale first expanded ferryman Potter's holdings and adjacent land into a roadside settlement by the old bridge, and later moved it beside the new span after inundation. Stockdale had significant land holdings in along the Columbia in the Vantage vicinity, and is responsible for the airstrip and hanger on and below the project area; Joyce Palelek is daughter to Mr. Stockdale (Palelek 2006). Stockdale arrived during the Great Depression his grocery/mercantile store profited from the existence of a large Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp at Vantage, which supplied jobs and labor for improvements at the nearby Gingko Petrified Forest State Park. The pool raise following the construction of Wanapum Dam inundated old Vantage and the town was moved to its present location below

the mouth of Ryegrass Coulee. The current Vantage Bridge was constructed in 1962; the old bridge was dismantled and reconstructed over the Snake River to replace Lyons Ferry (Ruby and Brown 1974:97-101). In the late 1960s, I-90 replaced State Highway 10, moving the primary transportation corridor from Schnebly Coulee to Ryegrass Coulee.

3.3.2 Expectations Based on Environment and Historic Context

Prehistoric sites could most likely be found on Holocene terraces, at the back edges of modern floodplain, deeply buried some distance from the river channels or in peripheral uplands (Smith and Chatters 1986; Eitemiller, Fraser, Sullivan, and Uebelacker 1995; Bicchieri 1999; Lewarch, Dugas, and Larsen 1999). Extensive historic and modern anthropogenic disturbances have undoubtedly reduced the likelihood of locating undisturbed cultural materials. Irrigation features associated with historic and modern agriculture are likely to occur in the project area (Lindeman and Williams 1985).

4. METHODS

Objectives of the inventory include the identification and documentation of cultural resources within the project APE that are detectable through both above ground visual inspection and subsurface probing. Methods for identifying cultural resources within the project area include systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project parcel and systematic subsurface survey of the proposed access road ROW, where disturbance activities are planned. NGC staff will complete a cultural inventory by conventional archaeological standards (including subsurface survey) as described in the following procedural guidelines or as necessary to meet Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) standards.

The archaeological field survey takes note of any archaeological and historic resources falling within the project APE. Five procedural rules guide NGC pedestrian and subsurface survey (Table 2). These rules allow for a systematic approach that provides a sample of the distribution of the archaeological record across the APE surface (Dancey 1974).

Table 2. Procedural rules for archaeological survey (adapted from Dancey 1974).

Rule 1.	Inspect the surface/subsurface for artifacts, not sites.
Rule 2.	Sample the environmental diversity of the survey area.
Rule 3.	Work within explicitly defined units.
Rule 4.	Cover the ground in a patterned course.
Rule 5.	Record exact locations of artifacts, probes, and transect sections in as many cases as possible.

4.1 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Northwest Geocultural Consulting will conduct systematic pedestrian survey across the entire property APE, defined with survey lath with parallel transects spaced ten meters apart. If cultural artifacts or features are identified, surveying will stop, and a detailed record will be completed for each identified cultural resource. Location data for the pedestrian survey and all cultural resources will be documented with a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit and visually, with digital imagery. NGC personnel will document all identified cultural resources with State of Washington archaeological site and isolate inventory forms for submission to the Kittitas County Development Services Department and DAHP.

4.2 SUBSURFACE SURVEY

Given the proximity of the project area to the Ryegrass Coulee Site (45KT88), the general potential for buried archaeological resources on Pleistocene and Holocene terraces in the Columbia River Valley, and the proposed road construction disturbances, NGC will conduct subsurface survey within the APE defined for the proposed roads ROW (Figure 4).

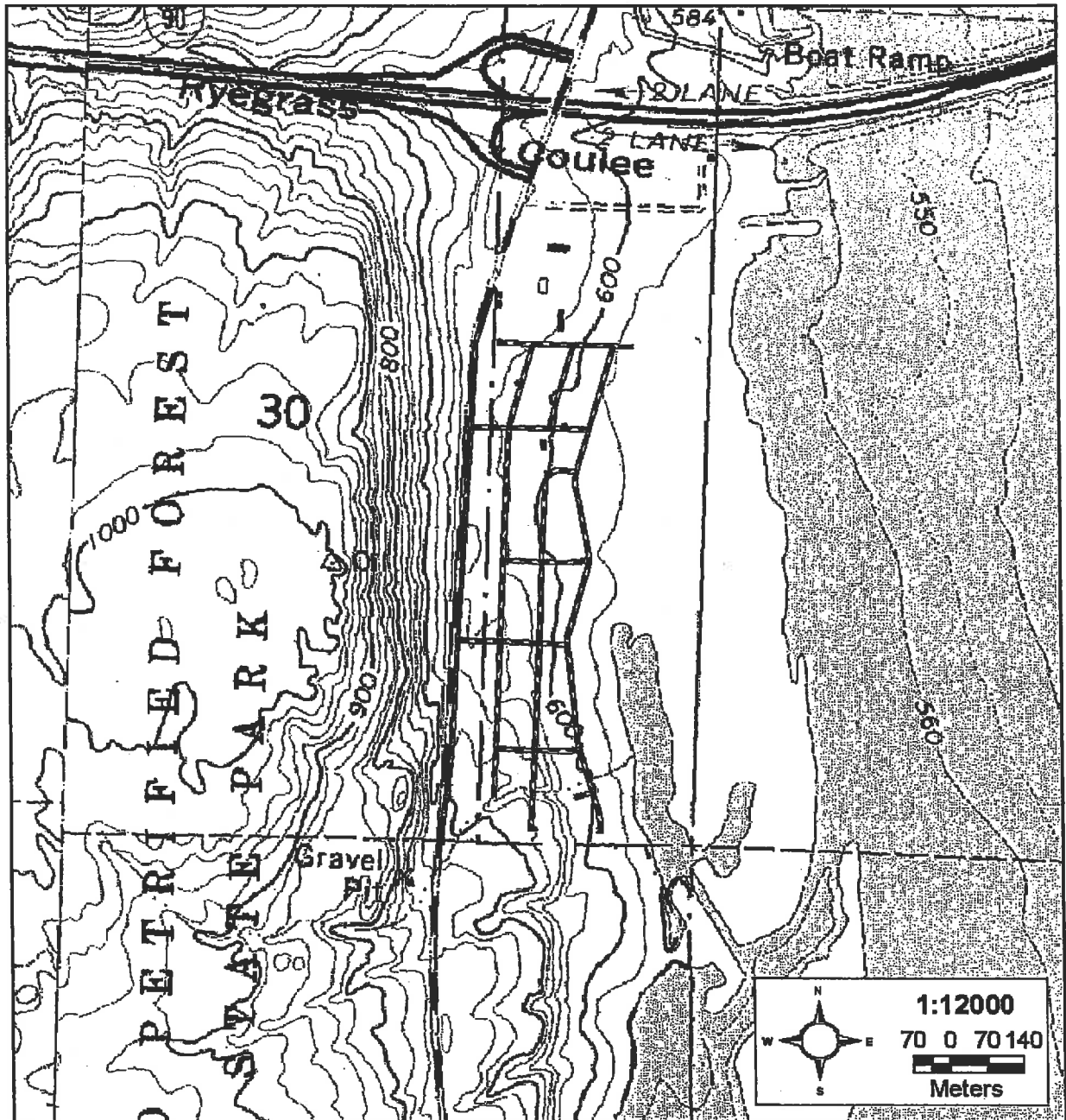


Figure 4. Proposed access road centerlines depicted on Vantage 7.5' quadrangle.

Subsurface work for the ROW consists of systematic survey with circular probe units, forty centimeters in diameter, placed at ten-meter intervals along the centerline identified for the roads APE. Probe units will be excavated every ten meters with a machine-mounted, twelve-inch diameter (forty centimeters) hydraulic auger powered by a wheeled Bobcat excavator. NGC will employ the hydraulic power auger to penetrate and loosen the hard substrate over much of the historically compacted project area. Field technicians will then hand excavate the

augered soils and sediments, excavate deeper if necessary, and process all materials through ¼ inch hardware cloth.

Excavation will proceed to sterile deposition as possible, and all excavated soils and sediments will be backfilled upon completion. If cultural artifacts or features are located, probing will stop and a positive test result for cultural resources will be recorded; artifact collection will not take place. A qualified archaeologist will ensure a detailed record is completed for each probe, including a location description, soil horizonization and sediment stratigraphy descriptions, illustrations where necessary, and digital images of each identified archaeological (cultural) resource.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological survey for the proposed BCSCBN Inc. development below Vantage resulted in the identification and documentation of four prehistoric archaeological resources both within the Palelek property area and on the edge of Gingko Petrified Forest State Park land. All four of the resources are archaeological isolates consisting of three or less chipped stone artifacts made of chert, a siliceous toolstone common to the region.

5.1 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Systematic pedestrian survey of the BCSCBN Inc. project area resulted in the identification of one prehistoric isolate, Van-Iso-001, consisting of three chipped stone chert artifacts distributed over an eighteen-meter expanse to either side of the Gingko Petrified Forest State Park –Palelek property boundary. Van-Iso-001 was documented with archaeological isolate form for submission with this report (Appendix B). NGC field personnel identified the isolate while on transect; the remaining three isolates were discovered inadvertently at a later date, over the course of the subsurface survey (Figure 5). These three isolates constitute off transect finds.

The four precontact isolates appear to be low-density surface occurrences of surface artifacts, and are either the depositional results of intermittent drainage activity/slope wash, or they represent precontact land use of the upper terrace landform, which hosts vegetation of subsistence value. Two isolates occur along the ROW centerline, and the remaining two isolates straddle the Gingko Petrified Forest State Park – Palelek property boundary.

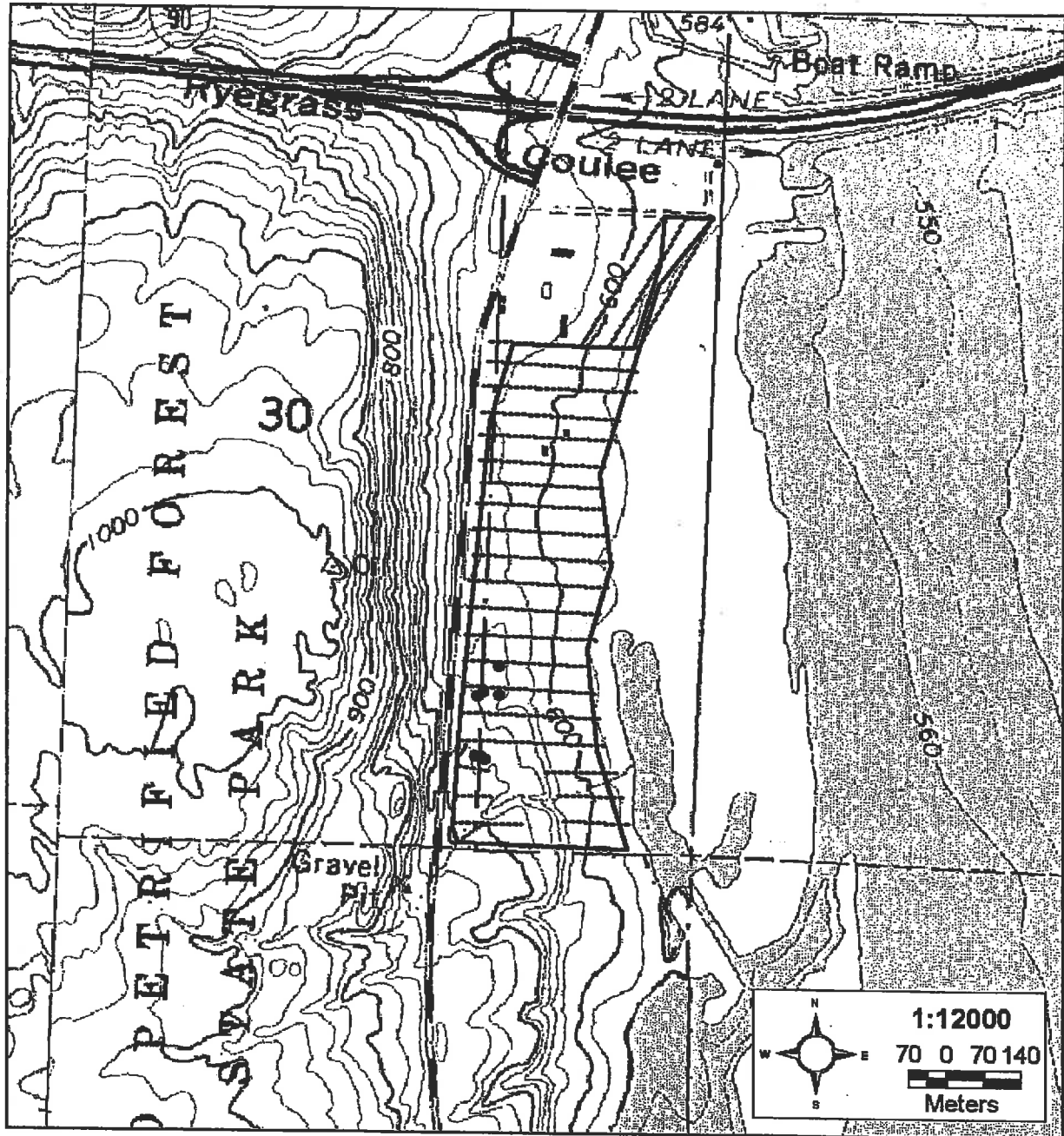


Figure 5. Pedestrian survey transects with isolates (blue dots), on Vantage 7.5' quad.

NGC field personnel conducted systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project property, including the narrow section of Gingko Petrified Forest State Park land bordering Wanapum Park Road, on April 9th, 2006 in warm, partly cloudy conditions. Ground surface visibility across the APE was variable; the agricultural field areas offered poor visibility with low, green vegetation largely obscuring the mineral soil surface (Figure 6). In the southwestern

quadrant of the project APE, native vegetation persists, which provided good surface visibility, with approximately fifty to sixty percent mineral soil exposure.

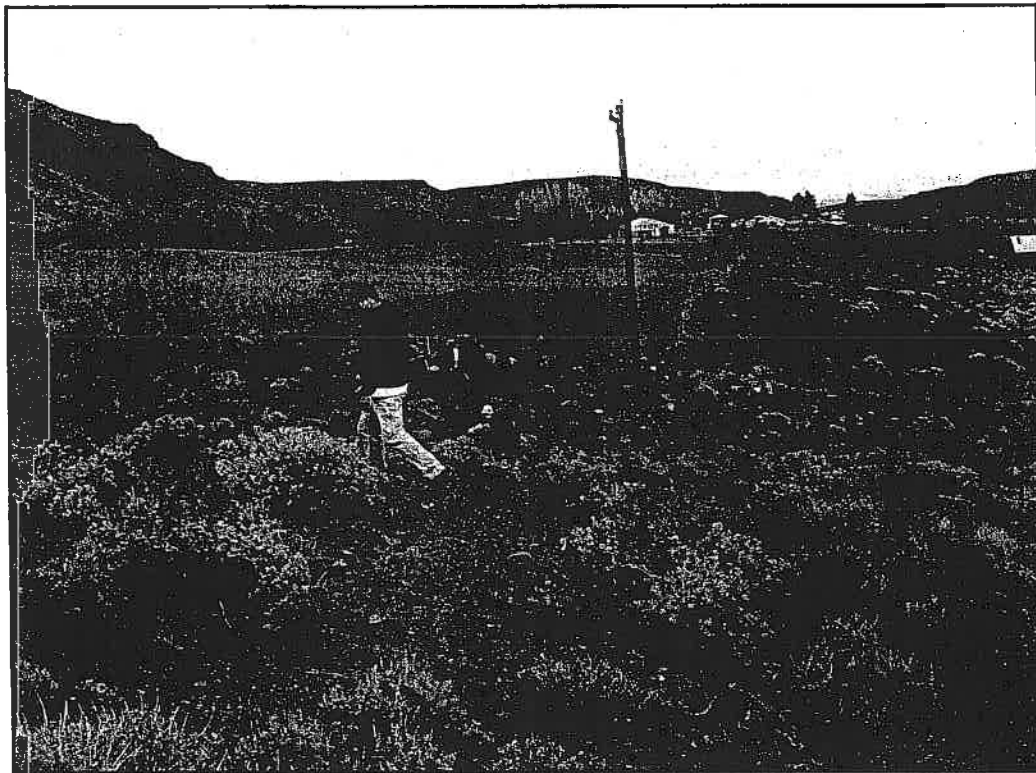


Figure 6. North view of survey with native vegetation south of pasture ground.

5.2 SUBSURFACE SURVEY

NGC conducted systematic subsurface survey of the proposed access roads APE between June 13th and June 24th in warm and dry conditions. NGC field personnel power augered and hand excavated a total of 319 probes along nearly all of the 3,822 meters (12,538 feet) of proposed ROW centerline without identifying buried artifacts (Figure 7). Several extents of the centerline were not probed, due to the presence of the Palelek outbuildings (the hangar and barn), an extensive cross slope area below the upper terrace, and disturbed areas corresponding to the former livestock/hay sheds, the extensive gravel quarry in the southeastern end of the property, and two deeply incised intermittent drainage courses. The longest of these gaps in the subsurface survey is the 170-meter extent across the slope between the upper and lower terraces. The subsurface survey proceeded in three phases: probe layout and mapping, probe power augering, hand excavation with ¼" screening, and backfilling. Records detailing surface conditions, soil and sediment characteristics, stratification, and probe depth were kept on standard probe forms.

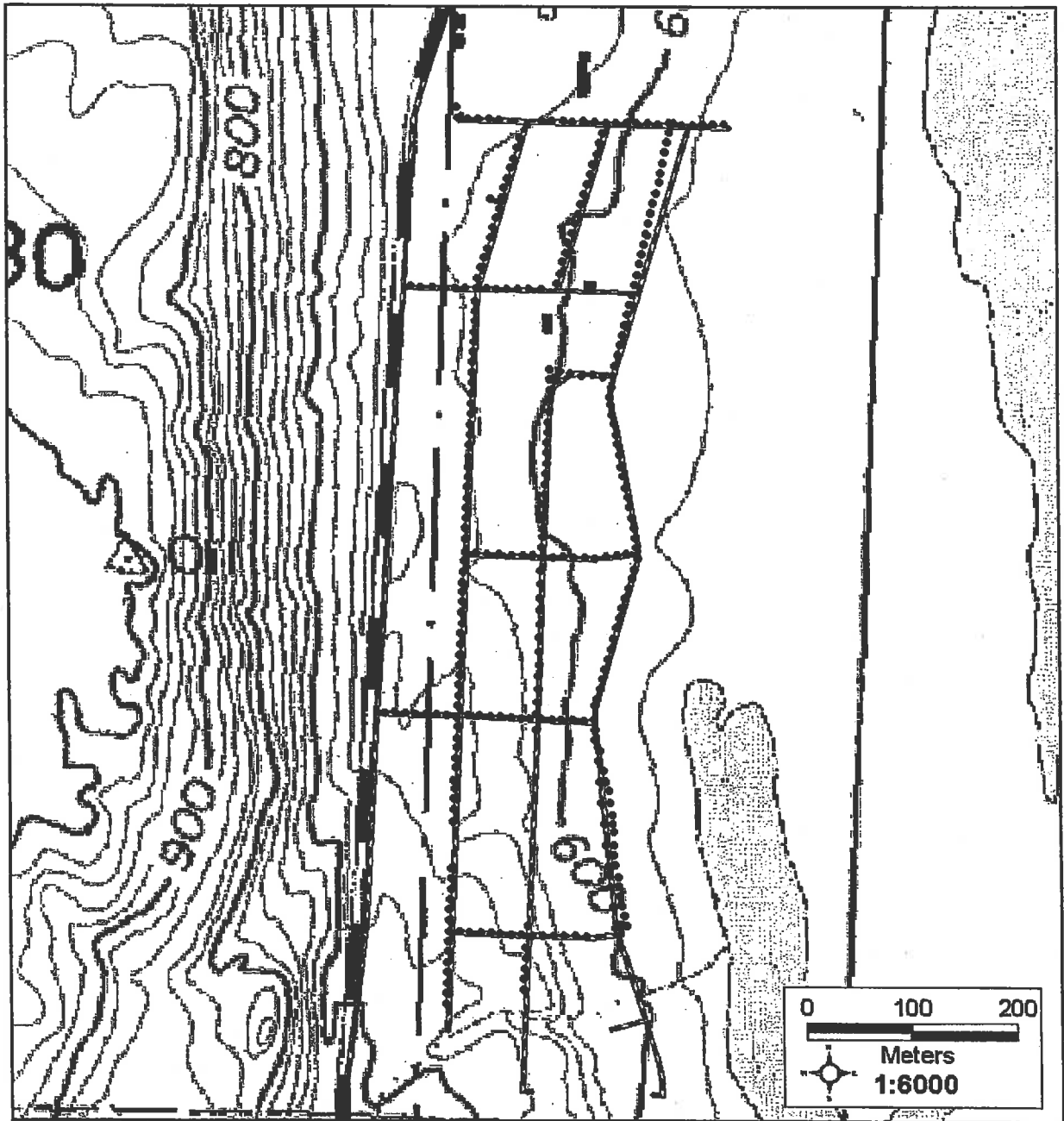


Figure 7. Subsurface survey results for road centerlines depicted on Vantage 7.5' quad.

NGC personnel laid out and numbered pinflags every ten meters across the access roads centerline with the aid of a sub-meter accuracy Trimble GPS unit. NGC cartographer, Julie Lind, M.S., created a georeferenced background file using the project design CAD file provided by Llokus Surveying. The roads centerline layer was georeferenced with a series of GPS positions recorded in the field during the pedestrian survey for numerous survey laths

along the Palelek property boundary and at the property corners. The resulting layer was used for navigation and probe layout. NGC mappers used the GPS unit to locate the centerlines and centerline intersections and placed a numbered pinflag every twenty meters. The field team then used a hand tape to set the remaining pinflags to complete the systematic ten-meter interval for the survey. Following probe layout, mapping, and pin-flagging, NGC personnel power augered each pinflag location, using a Bobcat excavator fitted with the twelve-inch (40 centimeter) auger, an Archimedes screw (Figures 8 & 9).



Figure 8. NGC personnel power auger a probe location on the upper terrace.

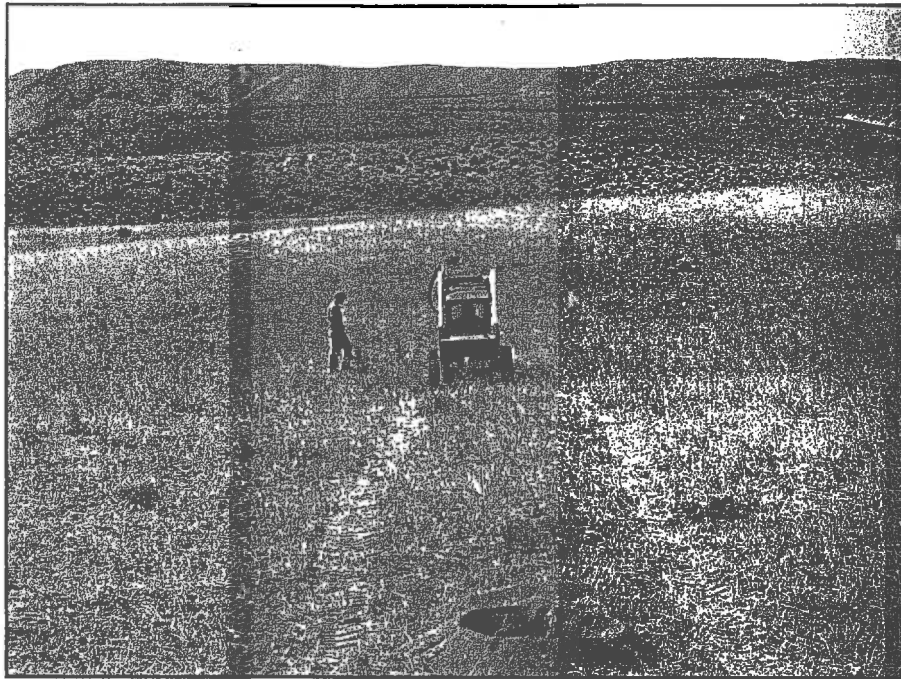


Figure 9. View south of upper terrace with augered probe location and flag

Hand excavation of the probe locations followed power augering. NGC field personnel removed loose soil and sediment within and surrounding each augered location and screened them through $\frac{1}{4}$ inch hardware cloth (Figure 10). All excavated materials were backfilled and each location was tamped down to avoid loose soil and depression hazards for Mrs. Palelek's horses. This required extra coordination with Mrs. Palelek to avoid harm to her animals.



Figure 10. NGC personnel hand excavate augered probes on the lower terrace.

5.2.1 Project Area Substrates

The substrate across subsurface survey area generally fell into three classes: thin brown slight gravelly sand loam over gray, basaltic coarse sands, brown gravelly sand loam over coarse brown sands, and slope sediments (both midslope and base apron) consisting of sandy loam with gravelly, cobbly colluvium. The lower terrace substrate comprised the bulk of the survey area and corresponds to Holocene terraces peripheral to the historic channel of the Columbia (Figure 11). The degree of aeolian deposition in the area is evident by the observed depth Mount St. Helens tephra from 1980. The upper terrace substrate consists largely of late Pleistocene outburst flood sediments from Columbia River Valley confined flood events. The presence of an abrupt boundary between Holocene soil and sediment and late Pleistocene sediment was an important marker for knowing when archaeologically sterile depositional layers were reached (Figure 11). Generous amounts of colluvium were observed in the substrate both on the slopes between the terraces and below, across a coalesced apron of coarse sediments (coarse gravels and small to medium cobbles). Additional rocky substrates were encountered at the base of three incised intermittent drainage courses, where they debouched on the lower terrace landform.

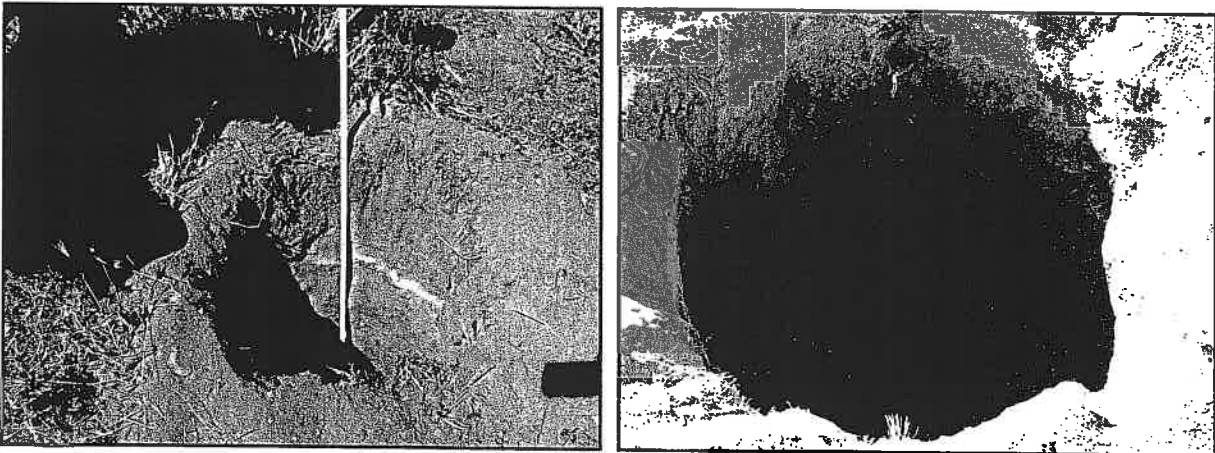


Figure 11. Left image of lower terrace substrate, right image of upper terrace substrate.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SUMMARY

This report has documented the results of systematic pedestrian and subsurface archaeological survey conducted by Northwest Geocultural Consulting to assist BCSCBN Inc. in meeting the

requirements of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA RCW 43.21), and the recommendations of the Kittitas County Community Development Services Department and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). The project area is located below Vantage, Washington in the Columbia River Valley. The project APE consists of 68 acres of formerly irrigated pasture and agricultural land with a sizable area of native vegetation and a secondary right-of-way APE with 3,822 meters (12,538 feet) of proposed road construction. Project objectives included the identification and documentation of all historic and prehistoric cultural resources identified in the project APE through ten-meter interval systematic pedestrian and subsurface survey.

6.1.1 Identified Archaeological Isolates

As a result of both systematic and inadvertent pedestrian survey, NGC identified and documented four precontact isolates, each consisting of three or less chipped stone (chert) artifacts (Appendix B). Isolates Van-Iso-1 and Van-Iso-2 are situated on either side of the boundary separating the project property from Gingko Petrified Forest State Park. Van-Iso-1 consists of three chert flakes and Van-Iso-2, two chert flakes. NGC identified Van-Iso-1 during systematic pedestrian survey. Van-Iso-2 was identified inadvertently. Two of the isolates, Van-Iso-3 and Va-Iso-4, consist of single flakes identified during probe layout.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Northwest Geocultural Consulting recommends that precontact isolates, Van-Iso-3 and Van-Iso-4, which lie very close to the ROW centerline and are minimal surface archaeological accumulations, do not warrant further investigation or conservation. Probes excavated in the vicinity of each isolate did not produce additional artifacts. NGC does recommend that isolates Van-Iso-1 and Van-Iso-2 receive additional consideration, given their partial location on State land, and their greater artifact counts (n=3 and n=2, respectively). Neither isolate occurs within the APE defined for the proposed roads ROW, nor is either archaeological resource susceptible to adverse effects from the present project.

6.2.1 Archaeological Construction Monitoring

Given poor surface visibility over much of the project APE and survey area, archaeological construction monitoring during road related disturbance is planned in coordination with the BCSCBN Inc. and its agents. All road-related construction activities proposed in the project area are to be monitored by a trained archaeologist under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during the proposed road construction activities, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted, and an archaeologist immediately notified. A monitoring report will be prepared and submitted to all

stakeholders following completion of road construction. These recommendations apply to the present project area defined by Llokus Surveying. Additions to the proposed project should be reviewed for potential impacts to cultural resources.

As requested, a qualified archaeologist will be assigned to monitor surface disturbances related to project activities in order to identify and report buried archaeological resources inadvertently discovered. During onsite monitoring, the designated archeological monitor will observe and record the presence of any uncovered cultural, paleontological, or historical resources and maintain a daily log of onsite activities. If discoveries are made during the monitoring process, all disturbance will stop, NGC personnel will establish a buffer and contact Mr. Coddington, of BCSCBN Inc., who will then contact the proper authorities.

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8. APPENDIX A

8.1 CLEVELAND LETTER REPORT

Scott Turnbull
Kittitas County Planning Department
411 N Ruby St, Suite 2
Ellensburg, WA 98926

24 May, 2006

Dear Scott,

Re: Initial consultation concerning cultural resources investigations at a BCSCBN Inc proposed housing project in the East half of Section 30, Township 17 North, Range 23 East, W.M., Kittitas County, Washington pursuant to SEPA and SMA; on Parcel numbers 17-23-30010-0006, 17-23-30000-0003 and 17-30000-0001. A recently accomplished pedestrian archaeological survey reveals an isolated find. Sub-surface tests and probes are in progress for proposed roads, easements and utility lines. Area Tribes have been contacted by e-mail and by telephone and initial responses recorded herein, both verbal and written.

On behalf of BCSCBN Inc. and at the request of their representative Skip Coddington, we have completed a 10m interval pedestrian archaeological and cultural site survey of the ground surface and initiated a sub-surface shovel and auger probe evaluation of the culturally sensitive sediments on the above referenced properties. SEPA (RCW 34.21) requires government decision makers to consider likely environmental consequences of a proposal and requires mitigation measures. Historic and cultural resources occur on the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist. The Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58) contains archaeological protections including the responsibility for inspection of areas within 200 feet from the shoreline in consultation with affected Indian Tribes prior to the governmental entity issuing a permit. Pursuant to these Statutes along with proximity to significant cultural sites just upriver near Vantage warrant proceeding with the consultation and inventory process. Prior to the initiation of the pedestrian survey, we queried the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation archives and records in Olympia, as well as the affected Tribes, including the Colville Confederated Tribes, The Yakama Nation, and the Wanapum Band as well.

In our search of the archives, records and literature we found no recorded cultural sites for this 59 acre area, although 45-KT-88 was known to be nearby, a well-known archaeological data recovery effort taking place in 1966 in advance of the then proposed I-90 rerouting into Rye Grass Coulee from Schnebly Coulee to the north. Findings for that data recovery project were reported in Munsell (1966) as a University of Washington thesis in Anthropology. The site gained attention again recently in reference to the so-called Kennewick Man case (K. Ames: DOI testimony). Initial research of records provided to us suggested 45-KT-88 was inaccurately located on current maps and the original site file from the 1960's misrepresented its location also (see below).

In addition, the Colville Confederated Tribes responded that a Traditional Cultural Property has been designated for the Vantage area albeit north of the project, and as well their letter stated that the project is within the aboriginal area of the Moses Band of the Columbia, part of the Confederated Tribes. Yakama Nation representative Johnson Meninick, contacted by e-mail and by telephone requested notification should archaeological finds be made in the area. Rex Buck of the Wanapum (personal communication in Richland, WA) expressed an interest in the project and the "true" location of the Rye Grass Coulee site if and when it is relocated. Archaeologists Pete Rice and Brett Lenz of Grant County shared information about their recent cultural surveys and designated sensitive areas which in part has guided our efforts.

As a result of our literature search, and consultation with Tribes, and the Grant County PUD we have identified a pattern of landuse and a projection of that use onto the landforms for our project area. So-called winter village sedentism, from the mid Holocene to historic times, exhibits a patterned use of landforms which included the upper terraces of the Columbia River (and potentially the project area); using such areas for temporary camps, cemeteries, so-called rock art, opportunistic sourcing of tool stone, trails to lithic root grounds or to other plant resource areas, to access springs, hunting areas, or grazing areas of the equestrian era to name a few.

No data are available to support an intensive use of the higher elevation Pleistocene terraces such as our project area, yet the lower terraces, designated Qht (Quaternary Holocene terrace) by Grant County for the Wanapum and Priest Rapids FERC relicensing projects revealed a greater density of finds including aboriginal pit house villages. Impressions from their survey data suggest an increasing density of use may occur on these upper terraces proximate to the mouths of major coulees such as Rye Grass Coulee or Schnebly Coulees in the Vantage area. That said there is some likelihood that burials occur on these Pleistocene terraces within the project area, and that this probability albeit low in our estimation would be a major concern to area Tribes.

We compared archaeological site density and site types found on the lower terraces of Grant County PUD recorded from past surveys to the current project area, revealing the lower elevation (now inundated) terraces were more intensively used. Large areal surveys have also been completed for the Yakima Training Center and the adjacent shrub-steppe areas of the nearby uplands where root grounds, tool stone sources, and hunting and grazing areas are recorded. Several coulees with their gentle gradient to the uplands were water sources and served as major travel corridors in the past as well as today.

In one important sense to Tribal members, the subsurface testing of the project area is warranted in that where even a small burial yard, a lone interment, or a cache or any archaeological resources might possibly be exposed, the project would gain from knowing this as soon as possible so that appropriate steps can be taken under State Law. As Project Archaeologists we have been asked to examine the sub-surface sediments of the roads and utility lines, not individual house sites.

Surface examination of the property reveals a very low density of archaeological items visible on the project surface. Several locals on the property reveal a minor (2-4cm) accretion of aeolian sediments since the St Helens ash fall of 1980. Bioturbation or mechanical disturbance of surface sediments over the entire project is evident in part from recent use as a horse pasture. Subsurface testing will continue on planned roads and utility corridors into the uppermost sediment which is a shallow stratum of stabilized aeolian sands that appears to have originated in early Holocene times. In some areas this unit overlies lake sediments and alluvium of unknown, likely Pleistocene age.

Of special concern in our surface survey and research so far has been our effort to accurately relocate 45-KT-88, the Rye Grass Coulee site, which we surmised was erroneously placed on the State base map provided to us. Our final assessment is that the site is mapped too far to the east mostly under the I-90 bridge abutment area. This is not far from the property proposed for development, therefore initially causing some concern to us. David Munsell, a retired Archaeologist now of Santa Fe, had informed us that in his opinion at least 40-60% of this archaeological property was outside the footprint of I-90 and available to future researchers but "up the Coulee" west of Huntziker Road from its mapped location in Section 29. Inquiries were made at the Burke Museum, WSDOT, and most importantly with the original researchers, including Bill Dancey of the original 1966 excavation. All parties including WSDOT Archaeologist Craig Holstine assisted in relocating the site; an updated site form will be a final result, placing that site remnant 500 or so meters from the project area. Therefore the initial assumption was verified by a reexamination of the available sources that no effect can result from the proposed project on this site, with the added bonus that any remnant can properly be protected by WSDOT. These findings will be filed as a separate report.

In addition to the surface examination already completed, the project will continue to perform subsurface tests in the form of auger holes placed on the roads and utility lines of the proposed undertaking. These subsurface tests will be performed by Northwest Geocultural of Ellensburg WA, Tucker Orvald, Principal. Should cultural remains be unearthed in these test holes, project representative Skip Coddington will be notified and a path forward negotiated. The data recovered from the pedestrian and subsurface surveys will be reported separately. Should human remains be unearthed, project activities will stop, the area secured and the County and area Tribes as well as the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation will be consulted.

Wanapum Park or Wanapum Road is the main access to the project area and ingress and egress will cross a small sliver of Ginkgo State Park property in proximity to that road, which is at the western margin of the proposed development. Auger testing will be performed in those areas and any positive results for archaeological remains will be shared with Washington State Parks immediately. If human remains are unearthed in this easement project activities will stop, the area secured and the Washington State Parks Archaeologist Dan Meatte will be consulted to initiate that agencies existing protocol with area Tribes in such matters.

Further questions about the project can be sent to Skip Coddington of BCSCBN Inc.
21828 87th Ave SE Suite 200 Woodinville, WA 98072, Office # 425-488-7625 and Cell # 206-953-6710.
Tucker Orvald of Northwest Geocultural can be reached by phone at #509-925-5379 and Cell # 509-899-0108.
Follow-up questions about this initial consultation letter to Kittitas County can be directed to Greg Cleveland, Office # 509-453-1514 or Cell # 509-945-6746.

Sincerely,
Greg Cleveland
902 ½ S 32nd Ave
Yakima, WA 98202

cc
Todd Lolkus, Surveyor
Skip Coddington, BCSCBN Inc.
Tucker Orvald, Northwest Geocultural Consulting

9. APPENDIX B

9.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISOLATE INVENTORY FORMS