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## **5.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

### **5.1 Summary of Results and Evaluation of Survey Expectations**

This section of the report presents the results of a sample archaeological inventory of the proposed Cross Cascades Pipeline Survey Corridor. An appendix to the EFSEC Application contains maps showing the locations of cultural resources identified during fieldwork.

The Cross Cascades Pipeline Project is located in Snohomish, King, Kittitas, Adams, Grant, and Franklin Counties, Washington. It originates at the Thrasher Pumping Station near Woodinville (T27N, R5E, Sec. 21) and runs approximately 227 miles generally northwest-to-southeast where it terminates at the existing Pasco Tank Farm (T9N, R30E, Sec. 35) (see Figure 1-1). The proposed pipeline route crosses five major environmental zones. These are the Puget Basin, the western side of the Cascade Range, the eastern side of the Cascades, and the western and central Columbia Basin. The proposed route crosses the Snoqualmie, Yakima, and Columbia Rivers.

HRA and Dames & Moore staff surveyed the proposed pipeline route between August 1995 and November 1996. As a result of survey along the proposed pipeline route, HRA identified 13 aboriginal sites, 22 historic-period sites, 2 multicomponent sites, 45 aboriginal isolates, and 276 historic-period isolates. Appendix Table B-1 summarizes the 1995 survey findings and Appendix Table B-2 lists survey results for both 1996 surveys. In the final report, numeric designations for the sites and isolates will be standardized and these tables will be integrated. Site maps and photographs have been attached to site forms, which have been transmitted to the Washington State OAHF under separate cover.

Table 5-1 lists previously recorded or expected sites identified during research (see Table 3-5) that were located and recorded during the 1995 and 1996 surveys. With few exceptions, the survey failed to identify roads, trails, and homesteads shown on GLO plats. These features have long since deteriorated beyond recognition as a result of development and re-vegetation. Of the 10 sites identified by Archaeological and Historical Services within the drawdown zone of Keechelus Lake, 2 were found to extend into the survey area (19-28 and 19-32). HRA recorded 19-28 as isolates WI-50 through WI-53. Site 19-32 was recorded as site WS-1 during the survey.

HRA has not surveyed most of the proposed route through the Yakima Training Center Expansion Area (Townships 16 and 17; Ranges 20 through 22). Sites recorded along this segment of the survey corridor by Archaeological and Historical Services (1989, 1993), URS Corporation (1986), and others (Christianson 1984; Munsell and Maas 1966a) have not, to date, been re-located.

A small portion of the Yakima Training Center surveyed by HRA contains two previously recorded sites (45KT973 and 45KT1011). Both appear to have been severely disturbed by road construction. All that remains of these cultural properties was recorded as isolates 4-11-11 and 4-11-12, both located in the

vicinity of 45KT973.

Table 5-1 Previously Recorded or Expected Cultural Properties Identified During the Surveys.

Resource No.	MP	Expected Resource	Legal Location	Survey Resource Description
WI-4	--	Wm. Stevenson homestead	T26N, R7E, Sec 4, NW¼, NW¼, SW¼	foundation block
WI-28, WI-29	--	Historical toll road segment	T22N, R10E, Sec 7, N½	section of old roadway, 8 springboard-notched stumps
Snoqualmie Tunnel	--	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Tunnel	T22N, R11E, Sec 17/15	abandoned RR tunnel
WI-35, WI-36	--	tramway	T22N, R11E, Sec 27, N½, NW¼	section of inactive powerline, abandoned railroad bridge
WI-38-40	--	Chicago, Milwaukee, Puget Sound RR	T22N, R11E, Sec 27/35	section of inactive powerline, concrete footing, abandoned railroad bridge
WS-1	--	19-32 (historical RR stop - Whittier)	T21N, R12E, Sec 27, NE¼, NE¼, NE¼	historic-period site
WI-50-53	--	19-28 (historical sawmill)	T21N, R12E, Sec 22, NE¼, SW¼, NE¼	concrete footing, concrete block, remnant of timber and log bridge
WI-49-71	--	historical RR grade	T21N, R13E	RR track, ties, signal poles, spikes, concrete footings
3-5-2	--	historical irrigation ditch	T20N, R13E, Sec 13, NE¼, SE¼, SW¼	irrigation ditch
3-6-1 3-6-3	--	historical road segment	T20N, R14E, Sec 29	old road segment
AS-1	--	45KT93 (lithic scatter)	T17N, R22E, Sec 28, NW¼, NW¼, NE¼	aboriginal lithic scatter
4-11-11 4-11-12	--	45KT973 and 45KT1011 (lithic scatters)	T16N, R22E, Sec 12, NE¼, NE¼, NE¼, SW¼	lithic isolates

Site descriptions are presented below by environmental zone. Isolates, which exhibit little complexity, are briefly discussed.

## 5.2 Puget Basin

HRA recorded 2 historic-period sites and 57 historic-period isolates during survey of the pipeline route in the Puget Basin. Vegetation in this portion of the pipeline route is characterized by tracts of blackberry and stinging nettles, stands of both young and mature Douglas fir, and small open areas such as pasture and private yards. Blackberries and nettles are common throughout the region, particularly in disturbed transmission line corridors. Douglas fir forest is also quite common in the Puget Basin. The younger forests of this region are often characterized by dense understory vegetation. Open areas, usually associated with development, are crossed by the proposed pipeline route infrequently.

## **5.2.1 Cultural Sites**

### **Site 1-8-4**

*Location:*

Milepost:  
Segment: 13  
Legal Description: T23N, R7E, NW¼, NW¼ of Section 2  
County: King  
USGS Quadrangle: Snoqualmie, WA

*Site Type:*

Railroad Trestle

*Site Description*

HRA discovered a railroad trestle over Tokul Creek, upstream from a water diversion channel and pumping station operated by the Weyerhaeuser Company.

There appears to be a short section of the original railroad grade near the southwestern end of bridge. Timbers that may have been the abutment for the bridge lay scattered between the high embankment leading to the bridge and the first upright supports. There is no evidence of other components of the original railroad.

The trestle is probably a segment of a logging railroad operated by the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company. In the early 1890s, logging moved into the Snoqualmie Pass area in the vicinity of North Bend. First in operation was a sawmill and a shingle mill in 1890. Later, another sawmill and a shingle mill were consolidated and became the North Bend Lumber Company in 1904. By 1914, Weyerhaeuser and the Granden Lumber Company, had merged to form the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company, one of the largest on the Pacific coast. This mill site included company houses, a company store, a school, hospital, railway station, and dormitory facilities for bachelor workers and eventually became a permanent community, Snoqualmie Falls.

Lumber company mergers became more commonplace in the 1910s. Consolidating logging railroad assets, timber leases, and mill resources became the means to survive. Most large companies operated their own railroad spurs that connected with major railroads like the Northern Pacific Railroad or the Milwaukee Road.

At the time of its construction, the trestle, along with other bridges on the right-of-way, played an

important part in supporting the rails that moved men and equipment between field locations, and timber to the site of the mill. However, the trestle bridge, in its isolated circumstance, no longer has the historical integrity or significance it once possessed as an integral part of the larger system. The exact date of its construction is unknown.

#### *Recommendations for Further Work*

The trestle bridge represents only a fragment of the original rail line. The historical integrity of the trestle bridge has been compromised because it is no longer connected to the original complete railroad system. While the trestle bridge maintains a minimum of structural integrity, its isolated state diminishes its historical significance by limiting its historical context. The trestle bridge does not embody innovative characteristics of a time, place, or method. There is no evidence that it is associated with a particular historic event or person. In the opinion of HRA, the trestle is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work at the site is recommended.

#### **Site 1-8-6**

##### *Location:*

Milepost:  
Segment: 13  
Legal Description: T23N, R7E, NE¼ of Section 11  
County: King  
USGS Quadrangle: Snoqualmie, WA

##### *Site Type:*

Memorial Bench Monument

##### *Site Description*

Located east-northeast and uphill from the Weyerhaeuser Cascade North office building in Snoqualmie, the memorial bench overlooks the former site of the mill town, Snoqualmie Falls. The memorial bench is located near the former site of the Weyerhaeuser Company hospital that once occupied the crown of the hill east of the bench.

Immediately to the front of the memorial bench is Fall Station Road, which borders a portion of the boundary of the former mill town. The remains of building foundations can be located readily throughout an area downhill from the bench's location. There is evidence of a curving driveway that serviced the hospital about 100 meters northeast of the bench.

The memorial bench was erected in honor of Dr. Richard Burke, the first physician in charge of the

company's 50-bed hospital in the late 1920s. The bronze plaque that once adorned the front of the memorial bench was removed. This plaque is currently in the possession of the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

The removal of the bronze plaque from the memorial bench degrades the integrity and the historical significance of the resource. The separation of major components of the resource has severed the association between the historic person and the memorial. In the opinion of HRA, the memorial bench, without the bronze plaque, is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### **5.2.2 Isolates**

HRA recorded 57 isolates in the survey corridor of this portion of the pipeline route. Six of these are abandoned railroad grades. Of the abandoned grades, five are associated with the now defunct Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad also known as The Milwaukee Road. The Milwaukee Road laid track through Snoqualmie Pass circa 1908-09; the Road ran branch lines from Cedar Falls, WA, westward to Tacoma, WA, and northwestward to Everett, WA. The abandoned railroad grades in the Puget Basin are associated with the branch to Everett. The sixth abandoned railroad grade is a remnant of an old logging railroad operated by the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (see Section 3.0 of this report).

All of the abandoned railroad grades are fragments of larger systems. They are no longer linked to other historic resources such as passenger depots, marshalling yards, or maintenance facilities that once comprised the parent system; they are isolated from their historic context. Individually, the abandoned grades no longer possess an associative identity with their original system nor do they possess unique characteristics that serve as examples of innovative technology or the work of a particular craftsman. For these reasons, HRA believes none of the abandoned railroad grades retain individual historical significance nor sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

A single cut block of sandstone was observed in the field. It has no associations and does not appear to be significant.

The remaining isolates are individual springboard-notched stumps and clusters of these remnants of early logging. The springboard-notched stumps discovered during fieldwork are ubiquitous throughout Washington, and are not considered significant.

### **5.3 Western Cascades**

HRA recorded 1 historic-period site and 15 historic-period isolates during survey in the Western Cascades. Vegetation in this portion of the pipeline route typically consists of mature stands of Douglas fir, western red cedar, and western hemlock. The understory vegetation is limited.

### **5.3.1 Cultural Sites**

#### **Site 2-3-4**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 20

Legal Description: T22N, R10E, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 14

County: King

USGS Quadrangle: Bandera, WA 7.5' (Provisional Edition: 1989)

*Site Type:*

Historic-period Refuse Scatter

*Site Description*

HRA encountered site 2-3-4 within a wooded area immediately adjacent to Tinkham Road. This site consists of numerous historic-period artifacts scattered in a slight clearing at an elevation of approximately 980 feet. The clearing is comprised of mature, second or third growth Douglas fir and western hemlock. The site area measures approximately 20 meters north to south and 20 meters east to west. The main site area is positioned 15 to 20 meters due south of Tinkham Road, which runs generally east-west. The proposed pipeline centerline is planned to pass no more than 10 meters due northeast of the site area. The ground surface is covered with a thick carpet of pine needles and moss. The only other substantial ground vegetation occurs along the eastern site periphery in the form of varying quantities of vine maple and bracken fern. Crews noted no apparent disturbance to the artifacts or to the overall site integrity.

The artifacts encountered at site 2-3-4 consist primarily of household/domestic material generally situated in two discrete clusters. Artifact cluster #1 is located 15 meters south of Tinkham Road and measures 3 by 4 meters. Items from this cluster include ceramic plate and cup fragments, blue earthenware fragments, two quart-sized clear glass canning jars, one clear glass canning jar of roughly one-gallon capacity with a wire handle attached to the neck, two clear glass bottles (possibly ketchup), and a small brown bottle with a screw top lid. One of the plate fragments has a pink floral pattern and the second has a blue checkered pattern. Crewmembers also found two complete maker's marks on the remains of two broken plate bases.

The second cluster is positioned 3 to 5 meters south of the first cluster and measures 8 by 4 meters.

This area consists of several "small-soldered hole" evaporated milk cans, sanitary cans, four one-gallon capacity round metal cans, various clear vessel glass fragments, a metal 5 to 8 gallon can, and the remains of rusted bed springs. The milk cans measure about 4 inches long by 3 inches in diameter, and each appears to have been opened by a knife.

HRA found additional artifacts scattered around the site area. These include a galvanized bucket, flat non-diagnostic metal fragments, iron stove legs, a steel beer can, a brown gallon-size glass bottle fragment, a fragment of a railroad rail, and a number of springboard-notched tree stumps. Additionally, the crew discovered remains of two abandoned roads or paths on the south and west site limits. These two linear features appear to extend from the site area out into the forest, away from the proposed pipeline centerline.

The abundance and type of domestic-related refuse encountered at this site tends to indicate that it was associated with logging or railroad-related activities. Additional factors such as the flat, generally open area of the site, occurrence of two abandoned roads/paths, the number of decaying high-cut stumps, the presence of a segment of railroad rail, and the proximity of the site to Tinkham Road lend plausibility to this conclusion.

Artifacts found at this site indicate an occupation sometime after the turn of the century. These particular maker's marks only provide a range of dates for when the site may have been occupied. The maker's mark dates extend from 1891 until approximately the last 40 years. The absence of amethyst glass allows a possible date of post-1920. The lack of any recent garbage, combined with the relatively poor condition of the cans and other metal artifacts, suggest a depositional date possibly prior to 1945.

Examination of the site as it exists on the ground surface indicates that its overall condition and integrity are good. The lack of artifacts on or around the Tinkham Road berm suggests that the site may not extend toward the road.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

Although in relatively good condition, in the opinion of HRA, site 2-3-4 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Record of Historic Places. Sites of this type and time period are generally well understood. Therefore, HRA recommends no further investigations.

### **5.3.2 Isolates**

The survey crew recorded 15 isolates during survey in the Western Cascade. Four of the isolates are clusters of springboard-notched tree stumps. These resources are not significant. One isolate is a wire-wrapped wooden pipe and is probably an abandoned water main. By itself, it does not constitute a

significant resource. Two peeled cedar trees were also recorded. HRA recorded three peeled trees, two in one area and one located about a quarter-mile away. The bark of the first two trees appears to have been cut by a knife; the second had axe marks at its base. The stripping appears to be recent, but all three trees exhibit slightly less than an inch of healed growth along their peeled edges. The significance of the peeled cedars is undetermined at this time.

The crew also recorded an old railroad bridge and abandoned road. These features do not appear to be significant.

## **5.4 Eastern Cascades**

HRA recorded 3 historic-period sites, 61 historic-period isolates, and 1 aboriginal isolate during survey in the Eastern Cascades. The region includes that portion of the Cross Cascades Pipeline route from just east of Snoqualmie Pass to Swauk Creek, and is characterized by a mixture of dense brush and evergreen forests. The easternmost three miles, including the Yakima River crossing, transitions to rolling, sage-covered hills.

### **5.4.1 Cultural Sites**

#### **Site WS-1**

*Location:*

Milepost: 66

Segment:

Legal Description: T21N, R12E, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 27; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 22

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Stampede Pass, WA

*Site Type:*

Historic-period Railroad Siding and Artifact Scatter (Whittier Site)

*Site Description*

The Whittier site consists of a historic railroad siding located along the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad line, now the John Wayne Trail. The site is located approximately one-half mile west of the upper Yakima River, one mile south of the intersection of the John Wayne Trail and Stampede Pass Road. The site runs north-south, parallel to and west of the trail. The site is bisected by NFR 428, although a berm has been constructed to keep vehicular traffic off of the John Wayne Trail. Historic artifacts are present on and perhaps within the material used to construct the berm.

Site WS-1 measures 157 meters north-south by 130 meters east-west. Historic materials are scattered over the entire area, with the greatest concentration located along the berm adjacent to the west side of the trail. North of NFR 428 artifacts include milled lumber, railroad ties, beverage and beer bottles, pull-tab cans, two 1930s-era automobile chassis, and several “US Royal” automobile tires. South of the road are found milled and painted lumber, metal buckets, enamelware, whiteware fragments, milk glass, Mason jar fragments, fragments of brick, mortar, and aggregate concrete, flat glass, and ceramic drainage pipe.

Site WS-1 appears to be associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad line. Constructed in 1909, this line was abandoned in the 1940s. Artifacts present at the site indicate that it was likely occupied during this period, with the deposition of some debris continuing until recent years. Although sufficient temporally diagnostic artifacts are not present to allow for accurate dating, the presence of automobile tires, machine-made bottles, drainage pipe, aluminum beverage cans, and other items suggest use of the area from perhaps the 1930s or 1940s until as late as the 1970s.

#### *Recommendations for Further Work*

Site WS-1 appears ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Integrity of portions of the site has been damaged, and the artifacts present in the undisturbed portions are not likely to yield information important to an understanding of the history of the area. No further work is recommended at WS-1.

#### **Site 3-7-2**

##### *Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 27

Legal Description: T19N, R14E, NE¼, NE¼, SW¼ of Section 3

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ronald, WA, 7.5'; Provisional Edition: 1989

##### *Site Type:*

Historic-period Refuse Scatter

##### *Site Description*

HRA discovered site 3-7-2 while examining the pipeline survey corridor immediately adjacent to a large group of transmission lines. This site consists of a scatter of historic-period cans and bottles situated on a gentle, northeast-facing slope at an elevation of approximately 2,510 feet. The area around the site is a

mixture of range grasses with a sparse scattering of fir and pine trees. The north end of the site area is bordered by a large clearcut that expands northward. The survey team defined the site boundary as approximately 40 meters north to south by 15 meters east to west. The proposed pipeline centerline bisects the southern one-third of the site. The site has been severely disturbed by recent logging activities.

Artifacts observed at this site consist primarily of household/domestic-related material situated in two discrete clusters. A cluster at the southern edge of the site boundary consists of in excess of seven or more "small-soldered hole" evaporated milk cans. The milk cans measure 4 inches in length by about three inches in diameter. In addition to the milk cans, HRA recorded several sanitary cans, an oval meat tin, and a five-inch-tall can with an oval opening in the top. Most cans in this scatter appear to have been accessed using a rotary opener; a few had been opened with a knife. The crew noted the condition of the cans to be quite good, probably indicating that they had been discarded recently.

The second artifact cluster is located approximately 25 meters from the southern cluster. This area is represented by a number of clear and white glass vessel fragments. The clear glass appears to be from a bottle, the white glass from a faceted jar. In addition to the artifacts seen in the cluster areas, crewmembers also noted several cans partially buried in the sod, indicating that additional artifacts might be buried.

An important consideration in determining the function of this site is highlighted by the lack of historical buildings or foundation remains within the immediate area. The relatively limited material, combined with a lack of architectural remains, suggests that this site is associated with refuse dumping or temporary habitation.

#### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site 3-7-2 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Sites of this nature are common and generally well understood. Therefore, HRA recommends no further investigation.

#### **Site 3-10-3**

##### *Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 27

Legal Description: T19N, R16E, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 11

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Teanaway, WA

##### *Site Type:*

Historic Dump

### *Site Description*

HRA located site 3-10-3 at the northwest end of Bristol Flat on the north side of the proposed pipeline route, 100 meters west of Highway 10 and less than 30 meters west of the Burlington Northern rail line. The site is a 5x3-meter scatter of historic glass and metal artifacts, located just over the west-facing edge of a terrace dropping steeply (up to 45 degrees) down to the level of the Yakima River, in an area transitional from grasses to brush and forbs.

The items present indicate dumping from a domestic source, with the majority being bottles, cans, stove parts, or tobacco tins. In addition to the smaller artifacts being scattered across the site, there are two major can concentrations in the center of the site and two 1x1-meter piles of jars and bottles. In addition, larger pieces of non-diagnostic metal and a crosscut saw blade are located to the northwest. An artifact cluster in the site's southeast corner included one Prince Albert and four Half-and-Half tobacco tins, an assortment of cans, bottles, and jars, and two Washington truck license plates dated 1936 and 1938.

Two additional Prince Albert and two Half-and-Half tobacco tins are located in the northeast portion of the site. Most of the glass is clear except for a few brown bottles and two green jar bases. All bottles are screw-top.

The age and relationship of the dump are presently unknown, but they may be related to past domestic use associated with one of two barns located nearby across Highway 10. It is unclear whether the distinct piles of glass represent primary dumping or later sorting by artifact collectors.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site 3-10-3 is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Sites of this sort and age are well understood and no further work is recommended.

#### **5.4.2 Isolates**

During survey in the Eastern Cascades, HRA documented isolates ranging from a single lithic flake to irrigation ditches. Isolates identified during survey of in this region, with the exception of the flake, are associated with historic-period agriculture and logging. The rock piles are probably associated with field clearing, and are not significant. The lithic flake does not constitute a significant resource.

Several of the isolates are active irrigation canals and two are abandoned portions of the Snoqualmie Pass to Seattle Road. The active irrigation ditches in this stratum do not appear to be associated with any of the larger documented irrigation projects that have served the Upper Yakima Valley since the

turn of the century. The field survey did not locate other irrigation system structures in the vicinity that would provide evidence of this historical association. The irrigation ditches identified by the field survey are not technologically innovative, and they do not possess historical significance because they lack historical context. The ditches are not examples of the work of any particular craftsman. For these reasons, HRA recommends that the irrigation ditches be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Remnants of the Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road grade are isolated remains of a once well-traveled road that began to lose its identity in 1915. As with any linear historic resource, the loss of association and historical context with the original system degrades the integrity of any remaining parts of the whole. The abandoned grades are not associated with other structures such as stables, cabins, toll gates, or fords that comprised integral elements of the original toll road. The remnants identified by the field survey do not possess any historical significance in themselves nor are they examples of innovative technology or the work of a skilled craftsman. Although the historical feature is listed in the State Register of Historic Places, HRA believes the abandoned segments of the wagon road are ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work at this location is recommended.

Crewmembers also identified isolated historic-period artifacts, a single springboard-notched tree stump, a concrete pad, and a rusted piece of farm equipment. None of these isolates appear to be significant.

## **5.5 Western Columbia Basin**

The Western Columbia Basin includes that portion of the Cross Cascades Pipeline route from Swauk Creek to the Columbia River, and is characterized by rolling hills covered by sage and grasses. This area also includes the Ginkgo Alternative. HRA recorded 13 aboriginal sites, 12 historic-period sites, 1 multicomponent site, 39 aboriginal isolates, and 72 historic-period isolates during survey in this region.

### **5.5.1 Cultural Sites**

#### **Site 4-6-6**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 30

Legal Description: T17N, R20E, SE¼, SW¼ of Section 8

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: East Kittitas, WA

*Site Type:*

## Agricultural Complex (the Leader Property)

### *Site Description*

The Leader Property is located just north of the intersection of I-90 and the Mundy Road overpass. The 8-acre property has the following buildings: two modern houses, a large barn, a modern concrete-block storage building, and two loafer sheds. *Loafer shed* is the term used by local tax assessors to identify these simple buildings. The barn and the loafer sheds appear to be the oldest buildings on the property. The property is bounded on the south by I-90, on the west by Mundy Road, on the north by a transmission line right-of-way, and on the east by a fenced pasture.

The original ranch, which included the Leader Property, encompassed approximately 200 acres. Barbed-wire fences define the boundaries of the present property. Although the exact age of the barn or loafer sheds could not be determined, Real Property Assessment Records and a 1912 large scale landowner's map of Kittitas County, indicate that some portion of a ranch in that vicinity was in existence from the early 1910s. The architectural style, the condition of the exterior walls, and building materials used in constructing the barn reflect general characteristics of agricultural buildings of that period. The use of horizontal wood siding without overlap, the irregular widths of siding boards, and the moderate pitch to the roof are often found in barns built in the early 1900s. The landscape around the property has been changed significantly by the interstate and other secondary roads.

The barn is a single-story building with a moderately sloped roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The exterior walls are horizontal wood siding. The exterior walls of the barn have been modified significantly during its lifetime. New window and door openings have been made in the walls and in some cases, the original openings have been boarded over.

The two loafer sheds are rectangular, frame-construction buildings with exterior walls of vertical board. Each shed has a shed-type roof sheathed in tin. The sheds are divided into three bays by upright 4x4 posts.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, the Leader Property (site 4-6-6) is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Leader Property has undergone significant transformations with the passage of time. It appears that the only buildings to survive these changes are the barn and the loafer sheds. However, any historical significance they might have possessed has been degraded by a number of factors. The original ranch has been sub-divided repeatedly and the ownership of the land has changed so often that association with historic persons or events in the region is unlikely. The barn and loafer sheds do not embody any distinctive physical or historic characteristics that set them apart from any others of the same

time, place, or method of construction.

#### **Site 4-7-1**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 30

Legal Description: T17N, R20E, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 14

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: East Kittitas, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site 4-7-1 is located in Johnson Canyon, approximately one-quarter-mile north of and above I-90 at the Stevens Road underpass. The site is on the northeast-facing slope of a large knoll about 250 meters north of the Highline Canal which parallels the hillside above I-90, and about 100m south of an east-west fenceline.

The site is an aboriginal lithic scatter, measuring 15 meters<sup>2</sup>. Sage and ryegrass sparsely cover the site, which has a slope of approximately 10 degrees. There are about 25 pieces of opal on site, most of which is shatter. Five observed flakes exhibit intact striking platforms. At least one flake exhibits use wear or edge modification. The highest density of material occurs in the north end of site. The environment of deposition suggests that buried cultural deposits are not likely to be found at this location.

Site 4-7-2, a possible quarry, is located less than 200 meters to the south. In light of this, site 4-7-1 might be associated with this quarry or could be a limited lithic reduction station.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, the limited amount of cultural material at site 4-7-1 and the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates that the site is probably not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. HRA recommends no further work at the site.

#### **Site 4-7-2**

*Location:*

Milepost:  
Segment: 30  
Legal Description: T17N, R20E, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 14  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle: East Kittitas, WA

*Site Type:*  
Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site 4-7-2 is located in Johnson Canyon, approximately 200 meters southeast of site 4-7-1. The site is on a south to southeast facing slope, both north and south of the Highline Canal, and immediately above Stevens Road where it passes beneath and to the north side of I-90. A wooden footbridge crosses the canal from a gravel access road to the center of the site a grass- and sage-covered talus slope. A cement building, possibly a canal metering station or a radio tower, is on the south edge of the canal immediately across from the west end of the site.

The site is an aboriginal lithic scatter, extending 14 meters up the hill from the north side of the canal, and paralleling the canal for 20 meters. Artifacts observed by the field crew include flakes and shatter of white and tan silicified wood and white opal, with sizes ranging from 1 to 5 centimeters in diameter. A number of unworked silicified wood nodules are located on the upslope side of a shallow pit which measures 1 meter in diameter and about 30 centimeters deep. An earthen pile covered with flakes and unmodified silicified wood nodules lies just downslope, to the south of the pit.

Because no temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed, the age of the site is undetermined. Its function, however, would seem to have been as a lithic quarry site. While the exact age and purpose of the pit in the northwest corner of the site have not been determined, it could be associated with aboriginal quarrying; an alternate explanation is that the pit is the result of recent artifact collecting.

The lower elevations of the site appear to have been disturbed by canal construction, making it difficult to ascertain whether lithic exposures are the result of aboriginal or more recent activity.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

The site lacks chronological information and the assemblage exhibits limited technological diversity. In addition, the integrity of the cultural material recorded at this site appears to have been compromised by canal construction. In the opinion of HRA, the site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. HRA recommends no further cultural resource work at site 4-7-2.

## **Site 4-7-7**

### *Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 30

Legal Description: T17N, R20E, SE¼, NW¼ of Section 24

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: East Kittitas, WA

### *Site Type:*

Agricultural Complex (the Steiner Property)

### *Site Description*

The Steiner Ranch is located south of I-90, approximately one mile east of the old Milwaukee Road iron trestle bridge over the interstate. Available records indicate that the original ranch was established around 1940. The six buildings that remain on the property include the following: the main house, the pump house, the stable, the chicken coop, the feed barn, and the granary. A description of each building follows.

### Main House

The main house is one and one-half stories and square plan with a small wing attached to the north facade at the northeast corner. All exterior walls are clad in asbestos shingles and all roof surfaces are sheathed with wood shingles. The north and south facades are gabled; the east facade contains the main entry into the house. Right of centerline of the east facade and mid-way up the moderately-sloped roof, a small, square red-brick chimney penetrates the roofline. The main (east) facade contains one door opening left of centerline and one window opening right of centerline. The door opening is flat, plain-trimmed, and set flush with the vertical wall surface. The exterior main entry door is an aluminum storm door with two single-glazed panels in the upper two-thirds of the door. The interior main entry door is wood, flush, and unglazed. The window opening is situated half-way between the door and the northeast corner of the main facade. The opening is flat, plain-trimmed with a slip sill. The window is square and glazed 2 over 2 in a fixed sash. The small wing has one door and one window opening. The door opening is flat, plain-trimmed, and set flush with the vertical wall surface. The flat window opening is centerline in the wing, plain-trimmed with a slip sill. The window is square, single-glazed with a fixed sash. Exposed rafter ends form a shallow, open cornice at the roof-wall junction.

The north facade is a gable end. The wing appears as a small gable on the left corner of the facade.

The main facade contains three, flat window openings; two on the ground floor, evenly spaced right and left of centerline and one, right of centerline, on the second floor. The two ground floor window openings are plain-trimmed with slip sills. The windows are single-glazed in double hung sashes. The small second floor window opening is plain-trimmed with a slip sill. The window is single-glazed in a double hung sash. The purlin ends form a plain projecting verge.

The west facade has two flat window openings: one slightly left of centerline and one near the right corner of the facade. The window openings are plain-trimmed with slip sills. The windows are single-glazed in double hung sashes. Exposed rafter ends and roof sheathing form a shallow, open cornice.

The south facade has four flat window openings: two left and one right of centerline on the ground floor, and one small opening left of centerline on the second floor. All window openings are plain-trimmed with slip sills. On the ground floor, the left corner window is single-glazed in a double hung sash; the left center window is small, square single-glazed in a double hung sash; the right corner window is single-glazed with three double hung sashes with mullions. The second floor window is glazed 2 over 2 in a fixed sash.

### Pump House

The pump house is a small, single-story, rectangular building with gables on the east and west ends. The exterior wall cladding is horizontal wood siding and the roof is sheathed in composition shingles.

The west facade has one door opening left of centerline and one small window opening right of centerline. The door opening is flat with plain trim and flush with the exterior wall. The door is flush and made of horizontal wood siding. The small square window opening has plain trim and a lug sill. The window is glazed 2 over 2 in a fixed sash. Exposed purlin ends and a narrow fascia board form a plain projecting verge. The other three facades have no window or door openings. On the north and south facades, narrow fascia boards nailed to rafter ends form shallow open cornice.

### Stables

The stables are a single-story, rectangular building with a moderately sloped, shed roof sheathed in wood shingles. The exterior walls are horizontal wood siding.

The south facade (main facade) has two door openings, one each right and left of centerline. A series of plain openings, between the vertical studs, form a linear aperture across the entire facade about midway between the ground and the roof-wall junction. The door openings are plain with no framing. There are no doors. Exposed rafter ends form an eave-like overhang.

The east facade has one door opening right of centerline. The remains of the door frame are flush

with the exterior walls. There is no door. Purlin ends form a shallow verge. The north facade has no door or window openings. Exposed rafter ends form an open eaves. The west facade has no door or window openings. Purlin ends form a shallow verge.

### Chicken Coop

The chicken coop is a small, single-story, rectangular building with a moderately sloped, shed roof sheathed in wood shingles. The exterior walls are horizontal wood siding.

The south facade has one door and three framed openings. The door opening is plain-trimmed and extends from ground level to near the roof-wall junction. There is no door. The three openings, two right of the door and one left of the door, are plain-trimmed and were at one time covered by screen wire. Exposed rafter ends form a shallow eaves overhang.

The east and west facades are identical. There are no openings in either facade. Purlin ends form a shallow eaves overhang. The north facade has no door or window openings. Exposed rafter ends also form a shallow eaves overhang.

### Feed Barn

The feed barn is a single-story, rectangular building with a moderately sloped roof sheathed in wood shingles. The exterior walls are vertical board siding.

The east facade has a single large door opening, that extends from ground level to three-fourths the height of and centered in the gable end. The door opening is untrimmed, only the frame remains. There are no doors. Purlin ends and roofing material form a plain projected verge.

The north facade has no door or window openings. Exposed rafter ends form an open cornice. The west facade has two door openings; one, centered and high in the gable end and one, in the right corner of the facade at ground level. The door opening centered high in the gable is unframed and is made of vertical board siding. The door opening in the right corner is untrimmed, only the frame remains. There is no door.

### Granary

The remaining portion of the granary is a single-story, rectangular building resembling a lean-to. The northern two-thirds of the original building is gone. The exterior walls that remain are vertical board siding and the moderately sloped roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The frame is pole construction. Not enough of the original building remains to accurately describe it in further detail.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

Individually, the buildings that remain on the Steiner property are not architecturally or historically significant. The Steiner Ranch itself is not associated with events or persons of importance in the region. Much of the historical context that the ranch might have possessed in the past has been compromised by the encroachment of I-90 immediately to the north and the Yakima Training Center to the south. In the opinion of HRA, the Steiner Ranch taken as a whole, and its buildings taken individually, do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Site 4-11-1**

*Location:*

Milepost:  
Segment: 30  
Legal Description: T16N, R22E, NE¼, NE¼ of Section 3  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site 4-11-1 is an aboriginal lithic scatter located on a remote portion of the Yakima Training Center. Access is by a gravel road at Getty's Cove, near Wanapum Dam on the west side of the Columbia River. The road comes to within a mile of the site, before foot travel across three drainages is necessary. The site measures 100 meters north to south by 93 meters east to west on a northwest-facing, 15-degree slope sparsely covered with sage and short grasses.

The medium-density lithic scatter is located mid-slope, with nodules of local cherts eroding out of and down the slope. More than 75 pieces of lithic debitage are present throughout the site and mixed with nodules of the same local chert common throughout the area. HRA observed broken and complete flakes associated with middle and late-stage manufacture. The crew observed a single microblade. Cultural activity at the site appears to be associated with reduction of locally available lithic material.

Extensive military use of the area has disturbed the site and its surroundings.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site 4-11-1 does not appear to be a significant cultural resource. The site appears to be associated with opportunistic exploitation of naturally occurring lithic raw material and lacks chronological information. Further, the observed lithics exhibit limited technological diversity. HRA recommends no further work at the site.

### **Site 4-11-13**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 30

Legal Description: T16N, R22E NE¼, SW¼ of Section 12

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site 4-11-13 is an aboriginal lithic scatter located on the Yakima Training Center. The site is accessed by a gravel road at Getty's Cove, near Wanapum Dam on the western side of the Columbia River. The road passes within a quarter mile of the site, at which point foot travel to the site's ridge-top location is necessary. Drainages are present on both sides of the ridge, and the Columbia River is visible from the site area. The site measures 30 meters east to west by 120 meters north to south, and rests on an east-facing, relatively flat knoll along the ridge line which is sparsely covered with sage.

The site was recorded during the 1995 survey as an isolated projectile point base. Returning to the isolate location in August 1996, HRA encountered a medium density lithic scatter, extending 100m south and 20m north from the proposed pipe line centerline, consisting of an estimated 75 flakes, along with an additional projectile point and two biface fragments. The majority of the flakes, and the three manufactured implements, were white CCS, while there was also a small amount of mottled tan CCS debitage. HRA observed flakes associated with middle and late-stage manufacture, but no unmodified nodules to indicate a natural outcrop of raw material.

HRA placed shovel probes 10m beyond surface boundaries to each the north, south, east and west, as well as at a location within the scatter. All shovel probes were sterile of cultural material.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

The significance of 4-11-13 is undetermined at this time. HRA recommends that the site be avoided or examined in more detail to formally determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

#### **Site 4-11-14**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 30

Legal Description: T16N, R22E, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 12

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site 4-11-14 is an aboriginal lithic scatter located on the Yakima Training Center. The site is accessed by a gravel road at Getty's Cove, near Wanapum Dam on the western side of the Columbia River. The road passes within a quarter mile of the site, at which point foot travel to the site's ridge-top location is necessary. Drainages are present on both sides of the ridge, and the Columbia River is visible from the site area. The site measures 32 meters east to west by 24 meters north to south, and rests on an eastward-facing, 10-degree sloped knoll along the ridge line which is sparsely covered with sage, cheatgrass, and bunchgrass.

The site is a lithic scatter of more than 150 dispersed flakes, but with one dense concentration to the south. HRA did not observe manufactured implements; artifacts consist primarily of broken chert flakes. In addition to the flakes, there are small chunks, possibly shatter, but no unmodified nodules to indicate a natural outcrop of raw material. Evidence suggests that the site is associated with middle-stage stone tool manufacture.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site 4-11-14 is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although a relatively dense lithic scatter, it exhibits limited functional diversity. The site is unlikely to yield significant information about regional prehistory through further archaeological study.

#### **Site 4-12-1**

*Location:*

Milepost:  
Segment: 30  
Legal Description: T16N, R23E, S½, SW¼ of Section 18  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle: Beverly, WA

*Site Type:*

Possible Railroad Construction Camp

*Site Description*

Site 4-12-1 is a possible railroad construction camp site, located along the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. The site is located on a small plateau, now part of Iron Horse State Park, alongside a graveled roadbed about a half-mile west of the Columbia River near Wanapum Dam. A 1934 USGS benchmark stamped "V50" is located in the eastern portion of the site. The site extends 220 meters east to west along both sides of the road and 30 meters north to south. Groundcover is sparse grass and sage.

The primary artifact concentrations are on the south side of the railbed, along what appears to have been a powerline access road; a number of glass powerline insulators are located along this road. Artifacts observed include cans, glass, industrial metals, and lumber. Cans seem to form the site's primary component; most are metal food cans, but tobacco tins, sardine tins, and a cone top beer can were also observed. Glass artifacts are concentrated in the southeastern portion of the site and include aqua and dark purple vessel glass and aqua insulators. Industrial metals, mostly hoops and strips of sheet metal, and decayed wood (possibly railroad tie fragments) are mainly located along the edges of the railbed.

A collector's pile is located near the benchmark, and consists of several cork top bottle necks and insulator parts. Other disturbance at the site includes dozer tracks, which are probably associated with a nearby gravel pit and road construction for the Yakima Training Center.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site 4-12-1 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The integrity of the site has been impacted by artifact collecting and construction disturbance. Additional work at the site is unlikely to contribute information important to the study of regional or local history.

**Site ES-1**

*Location:*

Milepost: 143

Segment:

Legal Description: T16N, R23E, NE¼, NE¼, SW¼ of Section 18

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Beverly, WA

*Site Type:*

Historic-period Railroad camp

*Site Description*

Site ES-1 consists of a possible railroad construction camp located approximately one-half mile north of the abandoned Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad line. It is located in the vicinity of Wanapum Dam, in a low saddle at the edge of a steep slope which descends eastward approximately one-half mile to the Columbia River. A graded gravel road, which appears to represent an abandoned railroad grade, passes through the eastern edge of the site and continues south toward the former C,M,St.P. and P line. Railroad ties are present in a ditch which parallels this road.

The site measures approximately 270 meters east-west by 110 meters north-south. Historic artifacts are scattered across the surface and include over 200 tin cans, primarily sanitary cans and church-key opened beverage cans; meat tins, hole-in-top evaporated milk cans, buckets and paint cans, a wash basin, a portable "Bake Queen" oven, and fragments of stove pipe. Clear, brown, and green bottle glass, ceramic fragments, and black and aqua glass insulator fragments are also present. One concentrated cluster of cans is present at the base of the railroad, and another concentration of mixed debris is present in the west central portion of the site. A berm runs along the base of the railroad grade, separating the majority of the site from this feature. A north-south fenceline also bisects the site.

Site ES-1 may be related to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, operated between 1909 and the 1940s, or to a local feeder line which may have operated at some time during this period. Artifacts present at the site suggest use or occupation from perhaps as early as the 1930s or 1940s until as late as the 1950s or 1960s.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

Site ES-1 is unlikely to yield information important to an understanding of the history of the area, and therefore appears ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended at the site.

**Site ES-2**

*Location:*

Milepost: 124.7  
Segment: 31  
Legal Description: T17N, R20E NW¼, SE¼ of Section 15  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle:

*Site Type:*

Historic Electricity and Telephone Line Insulators

*Site Description*

Site ES-2 is a scatter of electricity and telephone line insulator fragments located approximately four miles southeast of the town of Kittitas and one-third of a mile north of Interstate 90. The site is situated on the south side of an east-west trending ridge covered with sage and grasses, and part way up the east face of a knoll on which a radio tower is situated 150m away. The approximate pipeline centerline is 15m north of the site.

Cultural material on the site consists of a 2x4m scatter of 15 brown-glazed ceramic fragments and five aqua glass fragments, all characteristic in form of electricity and telephone line insulators, respectively. An existing set of overhead lines is located 150m south of the site, and likely accounts for the presence of the artifacts on site ES-2.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site ES-2 does not appear to be a significant cultural resource. The site appears to be associated with the overhead lines to the south, and contains a limited amount of cultural material exhibiting little diversity. HRA recommends ES-3 as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and that no further work take place at the site.

**Site ES-3**

*Location:*

Milepost: 124.7  
Segment: 31  
Legal Description: T17N, R20E NW¼, SE¼ of Section 15  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle:

*Site Type:*

## Historic Electricity and Telephone Line Insulators

### *Site Description*

Site ES-3 is a scatter of electricity and telephone line insulator fragments located approximately four miles southeast of the town of Kittitas and one-third of a mile north of Interstate 90. The site is situated on the north side and within 75m of the summit of an east-west trending ridge covered with sage and grasses. A radio tower is located 150m to the southwest on a knoll, and the approximate pipeline centerline is 15m south of the site.

Cultural material on the site consists of a 3x1.5m scatter of 15 brown-glazed ceramic fragments and 6 aqua glass fragments, all characteristic in form of electricity and telephone line insulators, respectively. An existing set of overhead lines is located 200m south of the site, and likely accounts for the presence of the artifacts on site ES-3.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site ES-3 does not appear to be a significant cultural resource. The site appears to be associated with the overhead lines to the south, and contains a limited amount of cultural material exhibiting little diversity. HRA recommends ES-3 as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and that no further work take place at the site.

## **Site ES-4**

### *Location:*

Milepost: 122

Segment:

Legal Description: T17N, R20E, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 8

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: East Kittitas, WA

### *Site Type:*

Historic-period Foundations and Refuse Scatter

### *Site Description*

Site ES-4 is located in the Kittitas Valley, along a small tributary of Parke Creek, approximately one-quarter mile upstream from the confluence of the two creeks. It lies on the gentle slope north of the creek, south of an old railroad grade. The intersection of Parke Creek Road and Prater Road is immediately to the northeast.

The site consists of two foundations and a light scatter of historic debris. The two features are located approximately 100 meters apart, in an east-west orientation along the south side of the old railroad grade. One foundation, relatively intact, is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 20 by 9.5 feet in size, with a 5 by 6 foot extension protruding from the center of the south wall. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete, with walls measuring 8 or 12 inches in width. It is partially buried, extending at least 1.5 feet below the surface in some places.

The second feature at the site, located 100 meters to the west, consists of a square depression, 3 feet deep, measuring 30 by 30 feet in size. Large fragments of concrete slab are scattered along the northern side of the depression, apparently the remains of a concrete foundation. Large burned timbers are located in and around the feature, likely representing structural remains. A scatter of historic debris surrounds the depression, including two large steel barrels, a metal water trough, steel siding, automobile parts, tin cans, fragments of brown bottle glass, and wooden planks with wire nails and fragments of tar paper. This feature appears to have been burned and possibly bulldozed.

Site ES-4 appears to have been associated with the railroad grade which runs along the northern site boundary. Originally constructed by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in 1909, this line was abandoned in the 1940s. The site was clearly occupied during this period. Although sufficient temporally diagnostic artifacts are not present to allow for accurate dating, the presence of automobile parts, tar paper, steel barrels, and other items suggest occupation no earlier than the 1930s or 1940s.

#### *Recommendations for Further Work*

Site ES-4 appears ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Integrity of a major portion of the site is poor, while the artifacts and single feature present in the undisturbed portion are not likely to yield information important to an understanding of the history of the area. No further work is recommended at ES-4.

#### **Site ES-5**

##### *Location:*

Milepost: 119.6  
Segment: 31 (R-7)  
Legal Description: T17N, R19E NE¼ of Section 11  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle:

##### *Site Type:*

Historic Foundation and Debris Scatter

### *Site Description*

Site ES-5 is a historic concrete foundation and associated debris located on the outskirts of the town of Kittitas, 140m east of Main Street and 15m south of the abandoned railroad grade, now known as the John Wayne Trail/Iron Horse State Park. The 5x6m site is located on the edge of a fenced, grassy pasture.

The 4x5m concrete foundation consists of 0.25m thick walls, generally 20cm high but ranging from 0-50cm above ground depending on the slope of the surrounding surface. Iron rods protrude vertically from the top of the walls in the east half of the foundation, and likely served as mounting points for the walls. Breaks in the foundation walls, apparent doorway openings, are located in the center of the west wall, and offset to the east in the south wall.

Among the artifacts present on the site are green vessel glass fragments, clear flat glass fragments, two small rolls of wire, a metal strapping band, a 10-foot long piece of iron, a brick, concrete fragments, and railroad materials including two ties, one spike, and a piece of a track iron. Most materials occur inside of the foundation.

The proximity of the site to the John Wayne Trail suggests association with the now-abandoned railway, although it may have also had ties to early agricultural pursuits or the residential development of the town of Kittitas.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site ES-5 may be associated with site E-6. HRA recommends archival research and interviews with local residents to better determine its historic development and integrity prior to making a National Register of Historic Places determination.

### **Site ES-6**

#### *Location:*

Milepost: 119.6

Segment: 31 (R-7)

Legal Description: T17N, R19E NE¼ of Section 11

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle:

#### *Site Type:*

Historic Railroad Depot Complex

### *Site Description*

Site ES-6 is a historic building complex associated with an abandoned railway and the Kittitas depot stop. The site is located both north and south of the abandoned railroad grade, now known as the John Wayne Trail/Iron Horse State Park, and east and west of Main Street, although it is concentrated to the north and west in Wilson Park. The site includes four standing structures and encompasses an area of approximately 90x180m, but may well be expanded to include sites ES-5, ES-7, ES-8, and ES-9, thus far recorded independently. A cluster of three historic residences located west of the complex, north of the John Wayne Trail, may also have associations with the site.

The site's main structure is the well-maintained depot, located within the grassy Wilson Park. The depot is a one-story, wood framed rectangular structure with gabled roof, set on what appears to be a concrete foundation. The walls are covered with horizontal droplap siding, above vertical wainscoting on the lower third of the building, with vertical cornerboards in place. At the east and west ends, vertical six-inch boards cover the peaked gable-face. Roof features include asphalt shingles, a brick chimney on the crest offset to the east, and a vent pipe at the east end of the north elevation. The east elevation contains two boarded over windows and a wooden sign displaying the name "Kittitas." The west elevation displays a similar sign beneath the gable peak, and a centered, two-lite window. The north elevation contains three windows offset to the east, apparently two-over-two lites and double hung, although one is boarded over and another partially so. A set of swinging board-and-batten doors is offset to the west, and opens onto a slight, raised platform. The southern elevation, which faced the tracks, contains a similar set of swinging doors offset to the west, although they open at ground level. A one-lite, two panel door is centered, with three lites immediately above. Four boarded-over windows are scattered across the eastern half of the north elevation, along with a two-lite, two-panel door.

A second building is located less than five meters west of the depot. This structure is also rectangular, with a gabled, asphalt shingle-covered roof, droplap siding and vertical cornerboards. The three windows on the north elevation have been boarded over, as has the one on the south. Also on the south elevation is a set of sliding, vertical board garage doors offset to the west. These doors hang on a runner, one opening to the east and the other to the west. A doorway on the west elevation has been boarded in with similar siding, while the east elevation contains a centered door with a braced, shed-roof extension overhead.

To the east of Wilson Park, across Main Street and on the north side of the John Wayne Trail, is a third structure. Apparently the watering station for steam locomotives, this two-part building contains the wooden tower framework which held the water tank over its eastern half. Both the eastern and smaller, western half, are rectangular, wood frame buildings with shingle-covered gable roofs. While both halves are covered in similar droplap wood siding, the eastern half appears to have been added more recently, possessing vertical cornerboards and covered rafters. The more squat, western half is otherwise featureless, and is apparently accessed through its eastern counterpart. A window has been boarded over in the south elevation of the eastern half. A two- or four-lite window in the east elevation is covered with a board, and is

located in the upper half of a larger, boarded-in window. The north elevation contains a centered, boarded over panelled door, and a stovepipe offset to the east in the roof.

The largest of the four structures is located on the south side of the John Wayne Trail, southwest of the depot. Although set back from the tracks more than 20m, it may have been accessed by a short spur line, and appears to have been a warehouse or cargo dock. Currently, the structure consists of two joined rectangular, wood frame, gable-roof buildings, although the south half appears to have been added later for additional storage or as a garage. It is currently advertised as the location of "Best Signs and Designs." Shed additions have been attached to each half of the structure, on the east face of the northern half, and along the southern edge of the south half. Walls are covered with horizontal droplap siding, and the roof with corrugated metal. Brick and block chimneys protrude from the central crest of the northern half of the structure, and a second brick chimney is located partway down the eastern edge of the north elevation.

The north elevation contains a three panel, one lite window on the shed addition to the east, as well as large sliding vertical board doors at the east and west ends of the original structure. A raised deck/platform extends northward across the bottom of the entire elevation.

The south elevation is the open face of the shed addition to the structure's southern half, although three sliding doors are visible on the south half's original exterior wall.

The east elevation of the southern half of the structure consists of an open faced shed attachment, and roll-up garage door dominating the original face. The north half of the structure contains a closed or boarded over doorway at the south end, and two windows in the shed addition, one twelve-lite and the other boarded over.

The west elevation contains two large garage doors, one centered on the north half, and the other covering most of the shed addition on the south half. A small, square attic door or boarded window is located in the upper south end of the structure's northern half.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

Although the use and context of some of the site's structures remain in question, site ES-6 appears to be a significant contributor to the local economic development of the community of Kittitas. The construction of a park within the site boundaries attests to its importance in local history, and value placed on it by the community. HRA recommends archival research and interviews with local residents to better determine its historic development and integrity prior to making a National Register of Historic Places determination.

### **Site ES-7**

*Location:*

Milepost: 119.6  
Segment: 31 (R-7)  
Legal Description: T17N, R19E NE¼ of Section 11  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle:

*Site Type:*

Historic Foundation

*Site Description*

Site ES-7 is a historic concrete foundation located on the outskirts of the town of Kittitas, 10m east of Main Street and 5m north of the abandoned railroad grade, now known as the John Wayne Trail/Iron Horse State Park. The 6x6m site is located in the grassy area between Main Street and Railroad Avenue.

The 2x2m concrete foundation consists of an inner and outer wall, each 20cm tall, with an open south side. Surrounding the foundation are 12 22cm-tall concrete blocks, forming an interior, 4-block circle and an exterior 8-block circle. The blocks each contain vertical iron rods, or evidence of iron rods, likely used as anchoring devices for the structure which stood over them.

Debris within the site include concrete pipe fragments, a board with round nails, and eight concrete fragments. Asphalt rubble is located to the west, towards Main Street, but is likely associated with road construction.

The proximity of the site to the John Wayne Trail suggests association with the now-abandoned railway. The circular support blocks around a central foundation may represent a water tower for locomotive use, although a wooden structure to the east and part of site ES-6 appears to have most recently served this purpose.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

Site E-7 may be associated with Site E-6. In the opinion of HRA, we have not collected sufficient information on site depth and historic associations to make a National Register eligibility determination. We recommend archival research to determine the past use and associations of the site.

**Site ES-8**

*Location:*

Milepost: 119.6  
Segment: 31 (R-7)  
Legal Description: T17N, R19E NE¼ of Section 11  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle:

*Site Type:*

Historic Foundation and Debris Piles

*Site Description*

Site ES-8 is a historic concrete foundation and debris piles apparently associated with the destruction of its superstructure, located on the outskirts of the town of Kittitas, 160m west of Main Street and 15m north of the abandoned railroad grade, now known as the John Wayne Trail/Iron Horse State Park. The 30x35m site is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Railroad Avenue with N. Pierce Street.

The 28x32m concrete foundation consists of approximately 0.75m wide walls, ranging from 1m tall along the south wall to 2m along the north. I-shaped buttress supports are occasionally incorporated into the walls, and entrances appear to have been at the southeast corner and the center of the west wall.

Debris piles, dominated by structural remains and apparently associated with the destruction of the building, are located both within and along the outer walls of the foundation. Artifacts inside the foundation walls are clustered in a 2x2m pile along the south wall and two 1.5x4m piles located centrally. Artifacts include bricks, clear flat glass, ceramic sewer pipe, and iron fragments. Outside of the foundation, two 4x10m piles are located along the east wall, while two smaller piles are located along the south. Artifacts consist of concrete blocks, brick, wire cable, ceramic sewer pipe, vessel and flat glass, and wood and iron fragments.

The majority of artifacts present appear to relate to the now-raised structural components of which stood over the foundation. The location of the site, immediately north of the John Wayne Trail and west of the depot, suggests association with the now-abandoned railway, although its proximity to a historic portion of Kittitas also suggests ties to the residential development of the town.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, we have not collected sufficient information on site depth and historic associations to make a National Register eligibility determination. We recommend subsurface testing at site ES-8 to determine the depth and extent of any cultural deposits present at the site, and archival research to determine the past use and associations of the site.

## **Site ES-9**

### *Location:*

Milepost: 119.6  
Segment: 31 (R-7)  
Legal Description: T17N, R19E NE¼ of Section 11  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle:

### *Site Type:*

Historic Foundation

### *Site Description*

Site ES-9 is a historic concrete foundation located on the outskirts of the town of Kittitas, 70m east of Main Street and protruding from the gravel bed of the abandoned railroad grade, now known as the John Wayne Trail/Iron Horse State Park.

The 1.5x2.75m rectangular foundation consists of approximately 6-inch thick concrete walls, and has been partially covered by the expanded gravel bed. The north, east, and west walls are nearly flush with the gravel, while the south wall is apparently buried. No artifacts are present on the surface of the site.

Judging from the location of the foundation in relation to the railroad depot and other associated structures, it appears that site ES-9 was located on the south side of the railroad tracks, and was incorporated into the expanded gravel bed once the railway was abandoned. The function of the site is unknown, but it was likely either associated with the railroad depot complex, early agricultural pursuits, or the residential development of the town of Kittitas.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, we have not collected sufficient information on site depth and historic associations to make a National Register eligibility determination. We recommend subsurface testing at site ES-9 to determine the depth and extent of any cultural deposits present at the site, and archival research to determine the past use and associations of the site.

## **Site ES-10**

### *Location:*

Milepost: 83.2

Segment: 28 (R-4)  
Legal Description: T19N, R14E SE¼, S½ of Section 1  
County: Kittitas  
USGS Quadrangle:

*Site Type:*

Historic Foundation

*Site Description*

Site ES-10 is a concrete foundation located south of Cle Elum and on private land immediately north of the Wenatchee National Forest. The site is accessed by a dead-end branch of Pasco Road, which passes approximately 250m to the north. From this point the site can be reached by foot travel into the grassy meadow, 30m north of the current power line and approximately 300m west of a standing structure, also in the meadow; a residence is located at the end of the access road, approximately 400m northeast of the site. The southern portion of the meadow turns marshy before blending with an east-west ridge system 400m south of the site.

The site consists of a 30cm thick concrete foundation measuring 10x10m and oriented southeast-northwest. HRA did not observe any artifacts on the surface.

The function of the site is unknown, although an abandoned homestead or razed outbuilding associated with the structures to the east and northeast are possibilities.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site ES-10 is ineligible for listing in the National register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended at this location.

**Site ES-11**

*Location:*

Milepost: 172.0  
Segment: 34  
Legal Description: T16N, R27E NW¼, SW¼ of Section 27  
County: Grant  
USGS Quadrangle:

*Site Type:*

Historic Residential Complex

### *Site Description*

Site ES-11 is a historic residential complex on the southeast corner of the intersection of Highway 26 with C-SE Road, approximately 8 miles east of Royal City. The site consists of a house, two sheds, and a fenced animal pen, all located in a triangle formed by C-SE Road to the west, Highway 26 to the north, and an irrigation ditch on the southeast.

The house is a wood frame structure on a concrete foundation, with a cross-gabled roof covered with corrugated metal roofing. The siding appears to be droplap, and is painted white. Vertical corner boards are in place, and the rafters are covered. Hollow core doors are located on the north and south elevations, with low cement steps leading to each. Windows are one-lite, double hung, except for a picture window offset to the east on the north elevation. An attic vent is present under the west gable peak, and with no chimney present, the heating source must be electric; the lone roof feature is a vent pipe on the west elevation.

The two sheds are located at the south end of the property, immediately north of the fenced animal pen, and likely serve as hay and tack storage. The larger shed is covered with droplap siding and has a gabled roof covered with corrugated metal. Rafters are exposed and there are no cornerboards. The only feature is a plywood door on the west elevation. The smaller shed is covered on all sides with corrugated metal, including its shed roof. A plywood door is offset to the west edge of the north elevation.

The ditch bordering the southeastern edge of the complex feeds a corn field to the east. The complex appears to be related to the agricultural development of the area, either through farming or ranching.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, we have not collected sufficient information on the site's historic associations to make a National Register eligibility determination. We recommend that the buildings be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, HRA recommends archival research to determine the past use and associations of site ES-11.

### **Site AS-1**

#### *Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo Alternative A

Legal Description: T17N, R22E, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 21

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site AS-1 is located within Ryegrass Coulee, approximately 150m southeast of and downstream from Rock Spring. The site consists of an extremely sparse scatter of 10 to 15 flakes of translucent white and mottled gray/brown cryptocrystalline silica within a 4 by 6-area. The flakes are located on a slope above the incised channel leading from the spring, primarily exposed in an eroded dirt road which traverses the slope.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

Site AS-1 appears ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The cultural deposit is extremely limited in nature and is unlikely to yield significant information about regional prehistory. No further work is recommended at the site.

## **Site AS-2**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo North

Legal Description: T17N, R21E, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 20

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Boylston, WA

*Site Type:*

Developed Spring and Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site AS-2 is a multi-component property consisting of a sparse lithic scatter associated with a historically developed spring. The site is located at Poison Spring, above the eastern end of Johnson Canyon east of Kittitas Valley. The spring is marked by a concentration of large cottonwood trees within an expansive flat bisected by a number of abandoned dirt roads. Prehistoric cultural materials are relatively sparse, consisting of about 10 flakes of variously colored cryptocrystalline silica and rhyolite scattered around the spring. Moderate quantities of thermally-altered rock are also present, primarily east of the spring.

Historical features and debris are more prevalent at the site. A large depression and well have been excavated east of the spring, feeding water into a pipe and a series of water troughs. Wire nails, bricks and brick fragments, lumber, and fragments of amber, clear, and amethyst bottle glass and white ironstone area scattered about the site. Remains of two structures are also present at the south end of the site. One of these is a 10 by 10-foot concrete slab set upon a stacked rock foundation, with iron pipes extending vertically from the floor. The other appears to be the remains of a dugout or root cellar, now collapsed, marked by a stacked rock wall extending from the hillside. The site area has been heavily grazed and trampled by sheep.

#### *Recommendations for Further Work*

Site AS-2 may be eligible for the NRHP. The site is marked by a permanent spring, likely an important resource both historically and prehistorically. Although prehistoric materials observed on the surface are minimal, this may be a result of the depositional setting of the site and the heavy trampling and churning by range animals. Limited testing is necessary to accurately characterize the prehistoric component of the site.

The historic component at Poison Spring does not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. Additional research should be conducted, however, to determine to the extent possible the date and period of occupation and the nature of the site's occupants.

#### **Site AS-3**

##### *Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo Alternative B

Legal Description: T17N, R22E, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 26

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

##### *Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

##### *Site Description*

Site AS-3 is located on the crest of an east-west trending ridge between Schnebley Coulee to the north and Ryegrass Coulee to the south. The site consists of a scatter of approximately 30 cryptocrystalline silica flakes within 3-meter diameter area. The flakes are located on a compact, rock and gravel surface and appear to represent reduction of locally available lithic material.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

No chronological indicators are present at AS-3 and the materials present are relatively limited in extent and diversity. As a result, the site appears ineligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.

**Site AS-4**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo North

Legal Description: T17N, R23E, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 31

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Vantage, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site AS-4 is located on the slope above the west bank of the Columbia River, south of the community of Vantage. It is bounded to the west and south by a low basalt escarpment and to the north by a short, steep ravine. The site consists of a very small, discrete chipping station containing approximately 15 flakes of petrified wood, most of which are concentrated within a 20-cm diameter area. The flakes are all primary reduction flakes, representing reduction or testing of locally available lithic material.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

No chronological indicators are present at AS-4 and the materials present are relatively limited in extent and diversity, representing a single episode of use. As a result, the site appears ineligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

**Site AS-5**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo South

Legal Description: T17N, R22E, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 26

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site AS-5 is located along the crest of Ryegrass Mountain, southwest of the community of Vantage, on Ginkgo State Park land. The site consists of an extensive scatter of several hundred flakes of various materials, including multi-colored cryptocrystalline silica and petrified wood. Large quantities of unmodified specimens of the same material are found throughout the site area, which encompasses over 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The flakes present at the site represent primarily primary and secondary reduction flakes in a wide range of sizes and represent reduction or testing of locally available lithic materials.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

The significance of site AS-5 is undetermined. The site may be eligible for the NRHP, given its potential to contribute information regarding lithic technology and procurement strategies, as well as perhaps settlement and exchange patterns and economic pursuits. Analysis and characterization of the site's surface components and limited archaeological testing should be undertaken to determine this potential.

## **Site AS-6**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo South

Legal Description: T17N, R22E, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 26

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site AS-6 is located immediately west of AS-5, along the crest of Ryegrass Mountain, southwest of the community of Vantage, on Ginkgo State Park land. The site consists of an extensive scatter of at least 100 flakes of various materials, including multi-colored cryptocrystalline silica and petrified wood. Five hundred or more unmodified specimens of the same material are found throughout the site area, which encompasses over 60,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The flakes present at the site represent primarily secondary reduction flakes

in a wide range of sizes and represent reduction of locally available lithic materials.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

The significance of site AS-6 is undetermined. The site may be eligible for the NRHP and can potentially contribute information on lithic technology and procurement strategies, as well as perhaps settlement and exchange patterns and economic pursuits. Analysis and characterization of the site's surface components and limited archaeological testing should be undertaken to determine this potential.

**Site AS-7**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo Central

Legal Description: T17N, R22E, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site AS-7 consists of a scatter of cryptocrystalline silica and petrified wood situated on a gently sloping terrace south of Ryegrass Coulee and southwest of the community of Vantage. Over 500 pieces of debitage are present at the site, which encompasses approximately 2750 m<sup>2</sup>. Flakes present at the site appear to represent assaying and initial reduction of locally available lithic materials. Large quantities of unmodified materials are also present.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

The significance of site AS-7 is undetermined. The site may be eligible for the NRHP, given its potential to contribute information regarding lithic technology and procurement strategies, as well as perhaps settlement and exchange patterns and economic pursuits. Analysis and characterization of the site's surface components and limited archaeological testing should be undertaken to determine this potential.

### **Site AS-8**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo Central

Legal Description: T17N, R22E, NE¼, NE¼, SW¼ of Section 25

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site AS-8 is located immediately east of AS-7, on a gently sloping terrace south of Ryegrass Coulee and southwest of the community of Vantage. The site consists of naturally occurring cryptocrystalline silica and petrified wood eroding out of Ryegrass Mountain, located south of the site. This material was assayed and reduced on-site, resulting in several hundred primary and secondary flakes scattered over approximately 15,000m<sup>2</sup>. Specimens of unmodified material are present in several ravines which dissect the site.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

The significance of site AS-8 is undetermined. The site may be eligible for the NRHP, given its potential to contribute information regarding lithic technology and procurement strategies, as well as perhaps settlement and exchange patterns and economic pursuits. Analysis and characterization of the site's surface components and limited archaeological testing should be undertaken to determine this potential.

### **Site AS-9**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: Ginkgo Central

Legal Description: T17N, R22E, NE¼, NE¼, SW¼ and W½, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 25

County: Kittitas

USGS Quadrangle: Ginkgo, WA

*Site Type:*

Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site AS-9 is located to the east of AS-8 and AS-7, on a gently sloping terrace south of Ryegrass Coulee and southwest of the community of Vantage. Several hundred pieces of cryptocrystalline silica and petrified wood debitage are present at the site, which encompasses over 41,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The flakes include primary and secondary reduction flakes and shatter and appear to represent assaying and initial reduction of locally available lithic materials. Large quantities of unmodified materials are also present, originating from the slopes of Ryegrass Mountain located south of the site.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

The significance of site AS-9 is undetermined. The site may be eligible for the NRHP, given its potential to contribute information regarding lithic technology and procurement strategies, as well as perhaps settlement and exchange patterns and economic pursuits. Analysis and characterization of the site's surface components and limited archaeological testing should be undertaken to determine this potential.

### **5.5.2 Isolates**

During survey of the Western Columbia Basin, HRA documented 111 isolates, including numerous clusters of between 1 and 3 manufactured lithic artifacts, several locations exhibiting 1 to 2 isolated lithic flakes, numerous irrigation ditches, and two abandoned railroad grades (which are part of Iron Horse State Park). HRA also located numerous rock piles, most likely the result of historic-period field clearing.

The irrigation systems in the Upper Yakima Valley have been modified over the years to upgrade their capacities, and to replace worn out structures such as headgates, intakes, dams, or weir boxes. In some cases, old unlined ditches have been lined with concrete. Past irrigation projects (none in the Project Area) found to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places include the complete irrigation system and associated structures. The irrigation ditches identified by the field survey constitute isolated, out-of-context elements of larger systems. While they may possess integrity, the ditches do not possess historical significance themselves, nor are they directly associated with other structures that define irrigation systems. In the opinion of HRA, the segments of irrigation ditch intersected or paralleled by the proposed pipeline right-of-way do not constitute National Register-eligible cultural resources.

The two abandoned railroad grades identified in this stratum are no doubt remnants of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. For the same reasons previously discussed concerning isolated remains of larger systems (Section 5.2.2, this report), HRA believes these abandoned railroad grades are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

HRA revisited three isolated projectile point locations in August 1996. On further examination, these isolates contain no associated artifacts and therefore, do not appear to be significant. HRA recommends no further work at these locations. None of the remaining aboriginal isolates appear to be significant.

A 1942 map published by the Government Printing Office depicts little or no irrigation in the region along the proposed right-of-way. Although there were attempts by farmers in this area to irrigate small parcels of land earlier than 1942, these efforts were usually subsumed into federal programs initiated after WWII. Active irrigation ditches identified during the field survey are very likely small parts of the larger Potholes Canal irrigation system, which establishes their age at less than fifty years. Buildings and structures less than fifty years of age are generally not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The rock pile isolates do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Their context suggests that they are associated with field clearing for agriculture and grazing; they do not appear to be associated with Native land use.

## **5.6 Central Columbia Basin**

HRA recorded 4 historic-period sites, 1 historic-period/aboriginal site, 5 aboriginal isolates, and 71 historic-period isolates during survey in the Central Columbia Basin. This region includes that portion of the Cross Cascade Pipeline route from the Columbia River to Pasco, and is characterized by the relatively flat and heavily irrigated land. At the request of Olympic Pipeline, HRA surveyed only unplanted fields and rangeland.

### **Site 5-1-1**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 31

Legal Description: T16N, R23E, NE¼, NE¼ of Section 20

County: Grant

USGS Quadrangle: Beverly, WA

*Site Type:*

Rock Piles/Historic Debris/Aboriginal Lithic Scatter

*Site Description*

Site 5-1-1 is located west of Highway 243, between the Wanapum Dam complex and Wanapum Village. The site measures 160 meters east to west by more than 190 meters north to south, and is situated on a bench/terrace immediately above the Columbia River and the terrace slope. Two access roads parallel the river about 50 meters east of the site. At the time of survey, the Columbia River was located 30 meters to the west and groundcover included sage and low grasses.

The site consists primarily of a 15-meter-wide band of cobble piles in the vicinity of two large metal powerline towers; the piles continue 50 meters north of the northernmost tower and an indefinite distance to the south. Approximately 50 piles are located between the two large towers at a density of about four per 10 meters<sup>2</sup>. The size of the piles varies. Orientation is also inconsistent, although the majority are rounded or oriented north to south. The piles are constructed of cobbles about 20 centimeters in diameter.

Other components of the site include an historical debris scatter which consists of rusted metal strapping, spray cans, and metal food cans. A single translucent chalcedony flake was also observed.

The function of this site is not currently known. The rock piles are of unknown origin, but could be the result of river dredging, field clearing, or dam or powerline construction. The inconsistency in size and orientation of the rock piles suggests that they are not aboriginal features.

*Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site 5-1-1 is ineligible for listing in the National Register. No further work is recommended at this location.

#### **Site 5-7-4**

*Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 32

Legal Description: T16N, R27E, NW¼, SW¼ of Section 34

County: Grant

USGS Quadrangle: Corfu, WA

*Site Type:*

Historic-period Agricultural Work Station

*Site Description*

Site 5-7-4 is a cluster of historical structural remains and scattered debris located in the flatlands north of the Saddle Mountains. The site is generally flat and sparsely covered with grasses. It measures 170 meters north to south by 100 meters east to west, and is located on a slight rise about 50 meters east of the section fenceline and about one mile due south of Highway 26. The site is currently used as pasture, and a ditch and spring-fed stream border the site to the west and east, respectively.

On the slight knoll in the central portion of the site, HRA observed a large number of gallon sized cans imprinted on the base with the word "Blasting." Immediately below, on the southern slope of the knoll are the crumbling cement walls of a possible well house, measuring 5 meters in diameter.

A smaller cement foundation is located in the southwestern corner of the site. This foundation is flatter, with only the base of the walls remaining, and measures 5x2 meters. HRA also observed a metal pump for a well, car parts dating ca. 1940 to 1950, scattered boards, and a pile of concrete rubble.

In the southeastern corner of the site, HRA discovered the remains of a collapsed board structure and a pile of posts. Field staff found a Coca Cola bottle with a 1948 date imprinted on the side in this area.

Along the east edge of the site, just east of the southward flowing stream, HRA found wood, fragments of metal farm machinery--including a mower and what appears to have been a hay recovery sled--and the remains of a collapsed building.

Approximately 150 meters north of the main body of the site is a long, low cement structure measuring 9 meters east to west by 3 meters north to south. There is a single entrance on the east wall and a 50-centimeter<sup>2</sup> opening at the west end on the south side of the roof. The roof is rounded and flairs along the long axis. The floor is dirt and sunken. Two metal bars run across the inside of the structure toward its west end.

The lack of domestic debris or evidence of a house suggest that this site was not a homestead, but rather a field work station for agriculture or ditch construction, or a storage area for machinery, hay, or cattle.

#### *Recommendations for Further Work*

The significance of site 5-7-4 is undetermined at this time. HRA recommends historical research to facilitate a determine of National Register eligibility.

#### **Site 5-10-2**

##### *Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 33

Legal Description: T15N, R28E, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 24

County: Adams

USGS Quadrangle: Taunton, WA

##### *Site Type:*

Historic Dump

##### *Site Description*

Site 5-10-2 is a dump situated in and around a deep gully approximately one-quarter mile southwest of Hatton Road. The site is located near the base of the northeast-facing Saddle Mountains and slopes about 30 degrees. A dirt access road from a ranch one-half mile to the northwest leads across the head of the dump, and was most likely the primary access to the dump. The area closest to this road has been kept relatively clean, probably to allow vehicle access. The dump measures 100 meters north to south by 50 meters east to west, and is covered by sage and forbs.

Materials are mostly domestic, including an Aunt Jemima syrup bottle, canning jars, curtains, rugs, a television, a bicycle, and miscellaneous other artifacts. Larger artifacts include a late 1960s or early 1970s four-door sedan, rusted barrels, metal roofing, and a Ford pickup tailgate. A rock pile located in the west-central portion of the site just below the road appears to be associated with field clearing.

The age of the debris indicates that dumping at this location has continued until quite recently, and may be on-going. The only artifacts of definite historic-period age are solder-top cans, of which there are very few. The distribution of these cans, as well as of aluminum, tab-type beverage cans provides a method of giving relative dates to the various portions of the dump: the dump was apparently started at the base of the gully at the north end, then filled south towards the road.

This north-south pattern was repeated as access to the lower portion of the dump became limited, moving the dump back to the west.

Most of the glass in the dump is broken, and many bottles and cans have been removed to the hill southeast of the dump and used for target practice.

#### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site 5-10-2 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work at the site is recommended.

#### **Site 5-13-1**

##### *Location:*

Milepost:

Segment: 34

Legal Description: T13N, R29E, NE¼, NE¼ of Section 23

County: Franklin

USGS Quadrangle: Basin City, WA

##### *Site Type:*

Historic Dump

##### *Site Description*

Site 5-13-1 is a dump located on the west-facing slope of a shallow ravine, one-and-one-half miles north of the town of Basin City. The site is characterized by sage and sparse grasses, and measures 50 meters north to south by 30 meters east to west.

The majority of artifacts are situated on a 15 degree slope, or at its base, and consist primarily of cans, bottles, jars, and tires. Cans range from the solder-top variety to punch-top milk cans to more recent aluminum pull-tab beverage cans. The cans are found throughout the site but concentrate toward the bottom of the slope.

Glass is primarily contained in the upper area of the site, and consists mostly of broken and whole clear bottles and jars. Baby food jars are present, as is a fragment of a Mason's root beer bottle and two Coca Cola bottles (dated 1956 and 1958). A complete clear bottle is marked "Esquire Lanol White" on its side, and was nearly full of a white powder. In addition, HRA found a complete small cobalt blue bottle with base markings "6" and an encircled "M." The latter two bottles have screw tops.

No ranches or other dwelling sites are located nearby, but it is assumed that the dirt road to the north of the site served as access for dumping. It is unclear how many dumping events took place. Aside

from the possible intentional breaking of glass, no disturbance to the site is visible.

#### *Recommendations for Further Work*

In the opinion of HRA, site 5-13-1 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work at the site is recommended.

#### **5.6.2 Isolates**

During survey of the Central Columbia Basin, HRA documented 5 aboriginal isolates and 71 historic-period isolates. The aboriginal isolates do not appear to be significant.

A 1942 map published by the Government Printing Office depicts little or no irrigation in the region along the proposed right-of-way. Although there were attempts by farmers in this area to irrigate small parcels of land earlier than 1942, these efforts were usually subsumed into federal programs initiated after WWII. Active irrigation ditches identified during the field survey are very likely small parts of the larger Potholes Canal irrigation system, which establishes their age at less than fifty years. Buildings and structures less than fifty years of age are generally not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The rock pile isolates do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Their context suggests that they are associated with field clearing for agriculture and grazing; they do not appear to be associated with Native land use.

In the opinion of HRA the remaining historic-period isolates are ineligible for listing in the National Register.