# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number:

Author: <u>Justin</u>	Fitzpatrick, Josh L. Espen, Jade Payne, and David A. Harder				
Title of Report: Cultural Resource Survey for the Wallula Gap Business Park Project,					
	Walla County, Washington				
Date of Report:	<u>July 7, 2023</u>				
County: Walla Walla	Sections: 02 and 03 Township: 07 N Range: 31 E				
	Quad: <u>Wallula 1992</u> Acres: <u>407</u>				
PDF of report submitt	ed (REQUIRED) X Yes				
Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? 🗌 Yes 🔀 No					
Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended?					
TCP(s) found?					
Replace a draft?  Yes  No					
Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement?  Yes #  No					
Were Human Remains Found?  Yes DAHP Case #  No					

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

Cultural Resource Survey for the Wallula Gap Business Park Project, Walla Walla County, Washington

> By: Justin Fitzpatrick, Josh L. Espen, Jade Payne, and David A. Harder



July 2023

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) number for this report is 2023-08-05146.

# ABSTRACT

# Cultural Resource Survey for the Wallula Gap Business Park Project, Walla Walla County, Washington

The Port of Walla Walla is installating services and upgrades to facilities in the Wallula Gap Business Park. The business park lies near the east shoreline of the Columbia River, south of the mouth of the Snake River. Previous development in the area has been performed under a memoradum of agreement that required cultural resource monitoring of ground-disturbing activities. This project will be performed to update the known and anticipated archaeological site and historic properties information, update unanticipated discovery documents, update monitoring plans, and to address specific planned ground-disturbing activities. The business park covers approximately 1,550 acres and will be included in the overall review and reporting. Within the business park are two areas that will realize additional developments. Those areas, the Sky NRG Project and the Sequoia Project Area will be developed for industrial purposes. The Sequoia Project area lies in Section 02 while the Sky NRG project area is located in Section 03. The area of potential impact covers approximately 407 acres and lies in Sections 02 and 03 of Township 07 North, Range 31 East, Willamette Meridian.

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

Pre-field research included the review of known archaeological resources within a 1.0-mile radius of the area of potential impact as inventoried at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). This review was completed using DAHP's secure electronic database known as the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Data (WISAARD). This database includes recorded archaeological resources, historic property inventories (HPIs), National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) properties, identified cemeteries, and previously conducted cultural resource surveys found throughout the state. The DAHP's predictive model places the area of potential impact in areas of "High to Very High Risk" for encountering cultural resources, stating that "survey is highly advised" for this location.

The fieldwork was completed in a manner consistent with RCW 27.53.030 and included inspection techniques to identify both surface and subsurface archaeological resources. Plateau Archaeological Investigations, LLC (dba Plateau CRM) archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey and excavated 90 subsurface probes. The pedestrian survey covered the entire Project Area and subsurface probes were placed throughout the Project Area. No Native American or historic-era cultural materials or features were observed during the pedestrian survey or excavations. Previous development in the area has been performed under a memoradum of agreement requiring cultural resource monitoring of ground-disturbing activities. As such, **Plateau CRM recommends 100% archaeological monitoring of the proposed ground-disturbing work.** 

# **KEY INFORMATION**

# PROJECT

Cultural Resource Survey for the Wallula Gap Business Park Project, Walla Walla County, Washington

# **REPORT AUTHORS**

Justin Fitzpatrick, Josh L. Espen, Jade Payne, and David A. Harder

# COUNTY

Walla Walla County

# LEGAL LOCATION OF PROJECT

Sections 02 and 03 of Township 07 North, Range 31 East, Willamette Meridian

# **USGS QUADS**

Wallula, 1992 7.5 minute, Washington

# ACREAGE

407 acres

# PROJECT DATA

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

# DAHP PROJECT NUMBER

# MANAGING AGENCY

Port of Walla Walla

#### **REPORT PREPARED FOR**

Port of Walla Walla

# FIELD NOTE DISPOSITION

Archived at the office of Plateau CRM, Pullman.

#### PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

David A. Harder, M.A.

# **CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS**

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

July 7, 2023

Signature

Date

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# **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Port of Walla Walla is preparing to install services and upgrades to the facilities in its Wallula Gap Business Park, located in Walla Walla County, Washington (Figure 1). The business park includes approximately 1,550 acres. Within the business park are two areas that will realize additional developments: the Sky NRG Project, located in Section 02 and covering 299; and the Sequoia Project located in Section 03 and covering 108 acres. These projects will be developed for industrial use. Anticipated impacts include excavations, compaction of sediments, and other ground-disturbing construction activities. The two projects will be considered together as an area of potential impact that covers approximately 407 acres and lies within Sections 02 and 03 of Township 07 North, Range 31 East, Willamette Meridian (Figure 2). The area of potential impact hereafter will be referred to as the "Project Area."

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

# STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES FOR SURVEY

The cultural resource survey for the Wallula Gap Business Park Project is intended to identify potential historic properties, including archaeological and built environment cultural resources, within the Project Area prior to execution of the proposed project. The pre-field research is designed to identify any known historic properties, including archaeological sites and isolates; historic property inventories of buildings, structures, and historic districts; and cemeteries located in or near the Project Area. Fieldwork procedures are intended to identify areas of moderate to high probability for such cultural resources, previously recorded or otherwise. This report describes the pre-field research, methodology, results, and recommendations for the cultural resources aspect of the proposed project.

# **PRE-FIELD RESEARCH**

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



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



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

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

# ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is within the Columbia Basin, situated between the Rocky Mountain and Cascade Mountain ranges. The region consists of gently rolling hills amidst the Channeled Scablands, features that were scoured by Pleistocene-era mega-floods. The resultant landforms range in size from small stream-like trenches to large coulees measuring miles wide and hundreds of feet deep. Elevations in this region range between 200 feet (ft) (61 meters [m]) above mean sea level (AMSL) near the Columbia River to over 4,500 ft (1,372 m) AMSL in outlying ridges and low mountains (Fenneman 1946; Hunt 1967).

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (2023), the Project Area contains five soil types: Quincy loamy fine sand, Active dune land, Adkins loamy fine sand, Hezel loamy fine sand, and Quincy-Duneland complex (Table 1).

Soil Name	Parent Material	Horizons	% P/A
Quincy loamy fine sand	Granite and basalt reworked eolian sands	Horizon I (0-34 inches [in]): loamy fine sand Horizon II (34-60 in): loamy fine sand	61%
Active dune land	Eolian sands	Horizon I (0-15 in): sand Horizon II (15-60 in): sand	21%
Adkins loamy fine sand	Sandy and silty eolian deposits	Horizon I (0-24 in): loamy fine sand Horizon II (24-46 in): fine sandy loam Horizon III (46-60 in) fine sandy loam	13%
Hezel loamy fine sand	Colluvium derived from basalt, granite, and igneous rock	Horizon I (0-3 in): loamy fine sand Horizon II (3-20 in): loamy fine sand Horizon III (20-60 in): stratified fine sandy loam to silt loam	3%
Quincy-Duneland complex	Granite and basalt reworked eolian sands	Horizon I (0-15 in): fine sand Horizon II (15-60 in): loamy fine sand	1%

Table 1. NRCS Soil Descriptions within Project Area.

The predominant draw for Native American and Euroamerican populations in this region was, and still is, the extensive river systems. The most significant environmental feature is the Columbia River, which flows for more than 1,200 mi (2,000 km) from the base of the Canadian

Rockies in southeastern British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon and drains a 259,000 mi<sup>2</sup> (431,670 km<sup>2</sup>) basin. Ten major tributaries — the Cowlitz, Deschutes, Kootenay, Lewis, Okanogan, Spokane, Snake, Wenatchee, Willamette, and Yakima rivers — complete the drainage system. The Project Area is 0.3 mi (0.5 km) east of the Columbia River.

The vegetation around the Project Area falls within the *Artemisia tridentata*—*Agropyron spicatum* habitat type, characterized by arid sagebrush steppe (Daubenmire 1970; Taylor 1992). Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*) are dominant in this environment. The plant community also includes threetip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita*), gray horsebrush (*Tetradymia canescens*), spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*), green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*), and gray rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*). Grasses and forbs include needle and thread (*Stipa comata*), *Stipa thurberana* (no common name known), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Sitanion hystrix*), Cusick's bluegrass (*Poa cusikii*), Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja* spp.), lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), plantain (*Plantago patagonica*), longleaf phlox (*Phlox longifolia*) and balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*). Additional species of flora thrive along the shores of the Columbia River, including bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), willow (*Salix* spp.) and currant (*Ribes* spp.) (Daubenmire 1970). Many of these plants have been incorporated by Native American peoples as medicine, food, and other applications.

The Project Area lies within a region that historically contained an abundance of life. It is likely, though, that in the past Native Americans had access to a larger variety of species that were integrated into aboriginal applications, settlement, and travel patterns in relation to the Project Area. Mammals include sagebrush voles (*Lemmiscus curtatus*), Great Basin pocket mice (*Perognathus parvus*), deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), bushy-tailed wood rat (*Neotoma cinerea*), Washington ground squirrel (*Spermophilus washingtoni*), northern pocket gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*), yellow bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), white-tailed hare (*Lepus townsendii*), Nuttal cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*), Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), and long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*). Bison (*bison bison*) are also thought to have been occasionally available in the precontact period (Burt and Grossenheider 1961; Ingles 1965; Schroedl 1973).

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

The climate in the Columbia Basin was cool and moist at the end of the last glacial period. Climatic conditions gradually became warmer and dryer by approximately 9,000 years before present (B.P.). The warm and dry climatic trend reached its peak around 6,500 B.P. Conditions subsequently reverted to a cooler and moister regime (Fryxell and Daugherty 1962). The present climate is comparably arid with mild moist winters and hot dry summers (Meinig 1968). The mean seasonal temperatures recorded at the Walla Walla WSO weather station (#458931) between 1916 and 1988 are 41.8° Fahrenheit (F) in winter and 65.7°F in the summer. Extreme temperatures of 27°F and 89°F have been recorded at the same station. Yearly precipitation averages 1.375 in (Western Regional Climate Center 2023).

# **REGIONAL PRECONTACT BACKGROUND**

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

A cultural chronology provides a timeline describing the adaptations, material culture, subsistence, and sometimes settlement patterns of the people who inhabited a specific area. A cultural chronology for the Lower Snake River was compiled and developed by Frank Leonhardy and David Rice (1970). Leonhardy and Rice described five distinct phases within the region: the Paleoindian (11,500 to 10,000 B.P.) (Meltzer 1993), the Windust Phase (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.) (Leonhardy and Rice 1970), the Cascade Phase (8,000 to 5,000 B.P.), Tucanon Phase (5,000 to 2,500 B.P.) (Lucas 1994), and the Harder Phase (2,500 to 150 BP) (Harder 1998). The cultural chronology of the Lower Snake River has been discussed at length in Leonhardy and Rice (1970), Meltzer (1993), Lucas (1994), and Harder (1998), and, if pertinent, will be discussed further within the results of this report.

# Ethnography

Ethnographic sources that depict the geographic distribution of Native American traditional territories provide a general guide for identifying the range of occupation for Indigenous groups in the precontact and historic eras. However, these boundaries are oversimplified and should not be viewed as rigid considering that they are arbitrarily defined, with sharp lines that neither depict joint or disputed occupations nor historical changes in range distributions prior to and after the early- to mid-19th century (Walker, ed. 1998:viii). While these ethnographic sources provide a baseline for recognizing the ancestral homes of the groups that originally occupied the Project Area, it is important to recognize the variability in the geographic distribution of groups on the Plateau and the broader relationships between people and place that make these boundaries permeable (see Thom 2009:179). According to the DAHP, the Project Area is in an

"area of interest" for the the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR), the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation), and the Nez Perce Tribe (DAHP 2023).

The Project Area falls within the traditional territories of the Walla Walla tribe, currently represented by the CTUIR.

**Walla Walla** The Project Area lies within the traditional homelands of the Walla Walla people which range from the Columbia River, east of Highway 82, and encompasses all of the land between the Snake and Walla Walla Rivers including the Walla Walla River Drainage (Garth 1964). However, the Walla Walla engaged in a seasonal round that expanded their territory from these main rivers to the Blue Mountains. The Walla Walla are part of the Sahaptian speaking people of the Columbia River which includes a diversity of cultures including the Cayuse and the Umatilla. Today the Walla Walla reside on, and are part of, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Similar to their neighbors, the Umatilla and the Cayuse, the Walla Walla engaged in a seasonal round that included sedentary villages along the Columbia and Walla Walla Rivers. These large, aggregated winter villages were comprised of many large mat lodges holding several kin related families. These houses may have had some kin connections with other houses within the winter village; however, it was most often the case these houses were autonomous. In addition to mat lodges, winter villages often contained extra structures other than the mat lodge depressions, including storage pits for dried fish and roots, pit houses for seclusion, and mud baths and sweat lodges (Stern 1998). Fish, including steelhead, whitefish, suckers, and sturgeon were often caught in riverine villages, dried or smoked, and stored for winter subsistence (Stern 1998). In addition to aquatic resources, dried roots collected in summer months could be stored through the winter and made up a significant portion of the winter diet.

The summer seasonal round saw the movement of Walla Walla from their riverine villages into the hills and mountains south and east of the rivers. Particularly, hunting and gathering in the Blue Mountains was important for the Walla Walla as these resources provided sustenance throughout the summer and into the winter (Stern 1998). Women, children, and elderly would travel to the streams of the Blue Mountains to dig and collect roots including *Lomatium canbyi* and *Lomatium cous* (Stern 1998). While women dug roots in the hills, men often engaged in hunting deer and elk, or fixed weirs and kept an eye out for raiders (usually Shoshonis or Paiutes) (Stern 1998). Hunting parties in the Blue Mountains utilized fire to drive deer and antelope towards waiting hunters at stands (Stern 1998). Garth (1964) states that the Walla Walla had two distinct class of people, either fishermen or buffalo hunters, but this is probably a reflection of post-horse introduction by the Plains Indians. After the introduction of the horse, hunting parties ventured further and changed their hunting strategies, such as "riding down" or persistence hunting where game is chased on horseback until it is too tired to run anymore (Stern 1998). However, not all Walla Walla and other groups left the Columbia River during the summer months. Many households stayed along the Columbia River and aggregated at productive fishing locations, many of which were documented by Lewis and Clark on their journey through the area in 1805 (Stern 1998). Fishing was done on platforms or by canoe. The Walla Walla were known to purchase their canoes from the Spokane Indians; however, the longevity of purchasing canoes from the Spokane is not well known (Stern 1998).

Like neighboring groups in the area, the Walla Walla were engaged in a system of bilateral kindship which allowed for household autonomy and flexibility in determining summer and winter village placement. In bilateral kinship systems, men and women have access to resource locations on both sides of their families and can claim those rights when they want. Because intermarriage between the Umatilla, Cayuse, Yakima, and Walla Walla was so common, it was not uncommon for Walla Walla people to claim rights to resource locations and to live within the territories of the Umatilla, Cayuse, or Yakima. Although this practice is noted for the ethnographic record, Ray (1938) states that the divide between the Umatilla and Walla Walla territory was definite and that the two groups did not freely intermingle.

While ethnographies such as those referenced above provide a useful means of understanding the traditional lifeways of Indigenous peoples, it is important to remember that Indigenous groups were, and continue to be, markedly complex and diverse. Uncritical applications of the ethnographic record in representations of past lifeways have the potential to produce reductionist views of tribes and bands that portray them as homogenous or static. The above depiction of the Walla Walla merely serves as a generalized portrayal of the traditional lives of these peoples, and should be viewed in light of these complexities.

While ethnographies such as those referenced above provide a useful means of understanding the traditional lifeways of Indigenous peoples, it is important to remember that Indigenous groups were, and continue to be, markedly complex, dynamic, and diverse. Uncritical applications of the ethnographic record to representations of past lifeways have the potential to produce reductionist views of tribes and bands that portray them as homogenous or static. The above depictions of the Walla Walla people serve as generalized portrayals of the traditional lives of these groups and should be viewed in light of these complexities.

# **Places of Cultural Significance**

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

- a location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
- a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;

- an urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
- a location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
- a location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity."

Walla Walla and its surrounding region lies within land traditionally occupied by three Native American groups within the Plateau culture area—the Cayuse (*Weyilletpuu*), Walla Walla (*Waluulapam*), and the Umatilla (*Imatalamlama*). The Umatilla and Walla Walla both spoke a dialect of the Sahaptian language. The Cayuse, on the other hand, spoke a unique dialect, which may have been derived from the Penutian superfamily (Stern 1998:395). Intermarriage between these three groups and the Nez Perce brought about bilingualism, most choosing to speak the Lower Nez Perce language. The Cayuse continued to speak their traditional language amongst themselves; however, as generations passed the language became moribund and lost by the late nineteenth century (Stern 1998:395).

A review of ethnographies was undertaken to help identify any known TCPs within or near the Project Area The works of Angelo Anastasio (1972), Eugene Hunn et al. (2015), Jennifer Karson (2006), Verne Ray (1933, 1936, 1939, 1942), Robert H. Ruby and John A. Brown (1972), Alan Smith (1988), Leslie Spier (1936), Robert Suphan (1974), and Theodore Stern (1998) were consulted. Hunn et al. (2015) and Stern (1998) identified four ethnographic locations within 2.0 mi (3.2 km) of the Project Area (Table 2, Figure 3).

Traditional Name	Translation	Details
Tkálakitpa	not available	A submerged site in the Columbia River near the southern end of McNary National Wildlife Refuge, near Wallula, Washington. The site is located less than 1.0 mi (1.6 km) west of the Project Area (Hunn et al. 2015:94).
Laģtampa	not available	Located on the Columbia River in the present-day McNary National Wildlife Refuge, in the vicinity of Hover Park, Washington. Salmon fishing by dip net occurred here. The site is located 2.0 mi (3.2 km) west of the Project Area (Hunn et al. 2015:94).
Walula	not available	(Sahaptin <i>walúulapam</i> ), named after their settlement at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, located adjacent to the Project Area (Stern 1998:396).
Trails	not available	Trails are shown to both the west and south of the Project Area (Hunn et al. 2015:94).

Table 2. Ethnographic Locations near the Project Area.



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

As generations became linguistically and culturally entwined, so did their territories. The Walla Walla primarily used lands closer to the confluence of the Columbia and Walla Walla rivers while the Cayuse occupied lands southeast of the Touchet River (Ray 1936). Historic maps (Carlton 1857; Meany 1857) from the mid-nineteenth century distinguish the Cayuse from the Walla Walla and Umatilla, noting that the Cayuse inhabited land between the Snake and Walla Walla rivers. Both map makers refer to land between the Columbia and Snake rivers as being that of both the Cayuse and Walla Walla. "Their land" is of course a relative term, as several scholars have noted that the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla shared the same territory, often at the same time, for the purpose of hunting, fishing, and gathering (Dickson 2001:3).

The heart of Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla territory is located along major rivers such as the Columbia, both forks of the Walla Walla, the Umatilla, the Snake River, the Tucannon, the Grande Ronde, the Imnaha, the Burnt, and the Malheur (Hunn et al. 2015). Stern (1998) notes nine Cayuse winter villages in the Walla Walla Valley.

Kopperl and Heideman (2007:8) includes ethnographic information on subsistence areas, villages, and winter camp sites for the Umatilla, Cayuse, Walla Walla, Nez Perce, and Columbia River (including Warm Springs) subsistence areas. Winter camps for the Umatilla, Cayuse, and Walla Walla are located in present-day Walla Walla, Milton-Freewater, and Pendleton area; villages are located along the Columbia River; and subsistence areas are located in northeastern Oregon. [

Čáw Pawáá Láakni, They Are Not Forgotten. Sahaptian Place Names Atlas of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla is one of the most recent publications on Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla places and includes information on the locations of winter villages, seasonal camps, resource localities, and sacred sites (Hunn et al. 2015). The book was written in collaboration with elders from the CTUIR and is rich in both ethnographic and archaeological information on the Places of Cultural Significance within the CTUIR traditional territory.

Numerous collections of published legends were consulted to identify points of legendary significance near the Project Area. These include publications by Franz Boas (1917), Ella Clark (1969), Richard Erdoes and Alfonso Ortiz (1984), and Verne Ray (1933). Although many tales were found involving the general region, no folk tales were found to have direct connections to the Project Area.

It should be noted that TCPs, place names, and landscape narratives are highly sensitive and often sacred. Native American traditional knowledge and landscape narratives are extensive within their traditional territories, which extend well-beyond current reservation boundaries and include the Project Area. Due to the significance of TCPs, as well as their esoteric and sacred importance, and out of genuine and reasonable concern for their safety, tribes often do not share information regarding TCPs, and published materials often do not reveal locations of sensitive properties or narratives. If further review of TCPs is required, it is recommended that one consult with the tribes directly.

# **REGIONAL HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

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

On August 12, 1805, the Corps of Discovery (Corps) expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traversed Lemhi Pass, crossing the Continental Divide into north Idaho, and becoming the first European Americans to explore the region. The Corps met Chief Yelleppit of the Wallulapum tribe while traveling along the Walla Walla River towards the Pacific Ocean, but the encounter was brief. However, on their return in April of 1806, the Corps spent several days at Chief Yelleppit's village, trading and learning of an overland route towards their next destination before departing (National Parks Service 2020). Speaking specifically of the Walla Walla region, Lewis wrote:

...the country along the rocky mountains for several hundred miles in length and about 50 in width is level extreemly [sic] fertile and in many parts covered with a tall and open growth of the longleafed pine, near the watercourses the hills are steep and lofty tho' [they] are covered with a good soil not remarkably stony and possess more timber than the level country. the bottom lands on the watercou[r]ses are reather [sic] narrow and confined tho' fertile & seldom inundated. this country would form an extensive settlement; the climate appears quite as mild as that of similar latitude on the Atlantic coast if not more so and it cannot be otherwise than healthy; it possesses a fine dry pure air. the grass and many plants are now upwards to knee high. I have no doubt but this tract of country if cultivated would produce in great abundance every article essentially necessary to the comfort and subsistence of civillized man (quoted in Meinig 1968:31).

And with this seal of approval, the region was soon traversed and explored by trappers, fur traders, and missionaries.

Fort Walla Walla (Nez Perce) was constructed in 1818 by the Hudson's Bay Company. The fort was strategically built at the confluence of the Columbia and Walla Walla rivers, virtually guaranteeing the business of trading parties departing for and arriving from peripheral districts who used the Columbia as a trunk line to the sea. This was also an important area to the Native Americans, which served as a major meeting and trading ground for themselves. With the establishment of the fort came increasing hostilities, leading this informal rendezvous into a permanent post.

To that end, a formidable fort was built. Dwellings and storehouses were enclosed inside a twelve-foot wall. Surrounding the inner cluster was a palisade reaching twenty feet tall topped by a range of balustrades four feet high, which served as an encircling gallery (Meinig 1968:62–63). At each corner stood wooden fortified water towers and 200-gallon water reservoirs to combat fire. Cannons, muskets, and pikes added additional protection. Indians were not allowed

inside the inner circle; rather, trade was conducted through a small opening in the inner wall. This double-wall design was unique among the company's posts at that time. Fort Walla Walla was the strongest and most complete fort west of the Rocky Mountains and earned the title the "Gibralter of the Columbia" (Meinig 1968:63). It not only was an important fur trading depot, but it also provided grain to the other forts in the northwest (Bennett 1980; Brosch 1951).

Following in the footsteps of the fur trapping era, and before the massive influx of immigrants, came the missionaries. First to the region were Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife, Narcissa, together serving the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM), a group that governed the activities of Presbyterian and Congregational missions to various Native American tribes. In the spring of 1836, Marcus (then age 34) and Narcissa (then age 32), along with another missionary couple, Henry and Eliza Spalding, traveled west reaching the Walla Walla Valley in September of that same year. The Spaldings continued westward while the Whitmans remained in the valley to establish their mission at Waiilatpu on the Walla Walla River (Bennett 1980).

For all their good intentions, it appears that the Whitmans struggled at their missionary duties – mainly attracting converts. The Cayuse seemed impervious to the Euroamericans religion, perhaps having heard tales of it in their ever-expanding travels. The ABCFM threatened to close the mission in 1842. A trip east to plead his case led the council to reconsider their decision and the Whitmans were able to keep the Walla Walla mission open. Marcus traveled back west in 1843 in the company of approximately 1,000 settlers, a movement known as The Great Migration along the Oregon Trail. Throughout the next four years, the Walla Walla mission became a waystation for exhausted settlers arriving from the east.

Although interaction between the Whitmans and the Cayuse had been cordial from initial contact, Native American alarm rose at the massive influx of Europeans into their homeland. Not only were these new people claiming prime land, but they were introducing new diseases to which the Native Americans had no immunity. Tensions reached a violent climax when an epidemic of the measles hit the valley in 1847. The Whitmans administered medical attention (inoculations) to all; however, without immunity, the Native Americans did not recover as well as the settlers. Suspecting they were receiving inadequate treatment, a small group attacked the mission on November 29, 1847, killing the Whitmans and twelve others. Dubbed the Whitman Massacre, five members of the Cayuse tribe, including their chief, Tiloukaikt, were later tried for the murders and subsequently hung in Oregon City (Bennett 1980; Gray 1953).

The Oregon Territory (later Washington and Idaho) was established in 1848 following the Whitman Massacre. Efforts were made to limit the incursion of emigrants and others into Indian territories but by 1850, nearly 12,000 immigrants had passed through the Plateau region along the Oregon Trail (Beckham 1998; Walker and Sprague 1998). Prohibition of settlement was strictly maintained, and as General Wool pointed out, "the army cannot furnish guards to farmhouses

dotted among hostile tribes" (Meinig 1968:165). The settlement prohibition was only a temporary solution to an inevitability. People settled and volunteer militias attacked indiscriminately, fueling the fire under uncertain relations.

In an attempt to quell this unrest, treaties between Native tribes and the new state and federal governments were soon underway. Washington Governor Isaac Stevens, also appointed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs by President Pierce, worked jointly with Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, to negotiate a series of treaties between 1854 and 1855. The Walla Walla Treaty Council of 1855 was created to establish land cessions and reservations among Native American tribes of the Southern Plateau in Washington and Oregon Territories. The first of these treaties focused on the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes. A total of 6.4 million acres of land was ceded with 512,000 acres originally designated for the Umatilla Indian Reservation near modern day Pendleton, Oregon. A series of surveys and executive acts reduced this land to its current size of 172,000 acres, with tribes reserving their right to fish, hunt, and gather traditional foods and medicines throughout the ceded lands (Lahren 1998:484–487). These treaties were difficult to maintain in light of the Chinook jargon used in negotiations, rapid influx of miners following the several "rushes," and settlers who were eager for property. Almost immediately after signing the Walla Walla Council Treaty of 1855, gold was discovered on several promised reservations in the Plateau, and miners began to mine the mineral-rich lands. The introduction of disease, treaty violations, and other stresses introduced by the new settlers caused mistrust and eventually, warfare.

The unrest culminated with George Wright's ruthless campaign in 1858 that resulted in the executions and murders of 16 Indians including a Yakama chief named Owhi and his son, Qualchan (Beckham 1998). While Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe's campaign was underway north, near present-day Spokane, Major R.S. Garnett led approximately 300 soldiers on a sweep from Fort Simcoe up through the Yakama country, through Wenatchee, and as far as the Similkameen River. Garnett's sweep resulted in the summary executions of 10 Indians suspected of attacking miners, and the loss of one private who was lagging behind the company and presumed shot by Natives (Wilson 1990:62). Meanwhile, the settlers had sought retribution on the Cayuse for the Whitman Massacre. Rather than bring to trial those that committed the murders, the settlers attacked the entire Cayuse.

These conflicts were settled in 1860 with the creation of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, which resulted in the removal of Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla peoples to the Umatilla Indian Reservation. However, this did not solve unrest between Native Americans and Euroamericans settlers, eventually culminating in clashes with bordering towns over land (Stern 1998: 415).

# Walla Walla County

Walla Walla county was formed on April 25, 1854. The county was created from Clark and Skamania counties and originally encompassed all of eastern Washington, Idaho, and approximately one fourth of Montana (Bennett 1980). The county seat was placed at Waiilatpu,

the former location of the Whitman Mission, on the claim of a settler named Lloyd Brook. The Treaty Council at Walla Walla in May 1855 and the Indian Wars that followed prevented the county infrastructure from being fully organized. On January 19, 1859, the Territorial Legislature passed an act creating a true infrastructure for Walla Walla County, and the City of Walla Walla was chosen as the county seat. Over the next 16 years, Walla Walla County would be subject to several downsizing events. Present day Walla Walla County is bounded to the east by Columbia County, to the north by the Snake River and Franklin County, to the west by Benton and Franklin counties and the Columbia River, and to the south by the state of Oregon.

The land that would become Walla Walla County was one of the earliest areas between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Mountains to be permanently settled by non-Indians, and for that reason it is sometimes referred to as the cradle of Pacific Northwest history. Agriculture is the most significant industry in the county, especially the cultivation of wheat, onions, and wine grapes.

# Cartographic Analysis of the Project Area

The Project Area is located in Sections 02 and 03 of Township 07 North, Range 31 East. The 1861/1866 cadastral map (Henry 1861 and Garfield 1866) shows no built environment features within or around the Project Area (Figure 4A).

The 1918 Wallula USGS map shows a north/south oriented railroad adjacent to the Project Area, corresponding to the modern railroad alignment. The Columbia River is depicted as very small on this map. A small community of roads and buildings, labeled "Attalia", is visible east of the river and west of the Project Area (Figure 4B).

The 1964 Humorist and Wallula USGS map depicts a pipeline which runs along the northeastern corner of the Project Area. The Union Pacific railroad is shown west of the Project Area. There are also depictions of a water tank, train station, paper mill, and two borrow pits, all of which are west of the Project Area. The depicted size and channel geometry of the Columbia River is now conforming to the modern depictions of the Columbia River (Figure 4C).

The 1992 Humorist and Wallula USGS map depicts a northwest/southeast oriented pipeline intersecting the northeastern corner of the Project Area. No other significant changes are depicted since the 1964 Humorist and Wallula USGS map (Figure 4D).

# PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

A review of previously recorded cultural resources and archaeological surveys was completed through the WISAARD on May 23, 2023. The review covered areas within Sections 02, 03, 04, 09, 10, 11, 12 of Township 07 North, Range 31 East; and Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 08 North, Range 31 East.



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

There have been 21 previously conducted cultural resource surveys within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area (Table 3). Five of these surveys intersect with the Project Area (Flenniken and Trautman 2007, Hopt and Hicks 2019, Reid 1997, Sharley 2004, and Weitzel and Miss 2005). Six of these surveys yielded newly recorded cultural resources (Croghan 1999, Flenniken and Trautman 2007, Hopt and Hicks 2019, O'Brien and Schirack 2017, Sharley 2001, and Sharley 2002).

In 2007, Lithic Analysts completed a cultural resource survey of the Port of Walla Walla, Attalia Property, Walla Walla County, Washington (Flenniken and Trautman 2007). The survey area consisted of 1,719 acres (Flenniken and Trautman 2007). During the survey, Lithic Analysts archaeologists revisited Site 45WW126, and extended the boundaries to the northeast, due to visible surface artifacts (Flenniken and Trautman 2007).

In 2019, HRA completed a cultural resource survey of the Wallula Pipeline Project, Walla Walla County, Washington (Hopt and Hicks 2019). The survey involved pedestrian survey and subsurface probing along the focus area. HRA archaeologists recorded two precontact isolates (45WW430 and 45WW431) (Hopt and Hicks 2019).

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Author	Project	Distance from P/A	Results
Croghan 1999	State Route 12 Expansion	0–0.25 mi W	Positive outside 1 mi
Dickson 1999	McNary Reservoir Inventory	0.75–1.0 mi W	Positive outside 1 mi
Dickson 2002	Proposed Improvements to Dodd Road	0.25–0.5 mi N	Negative
Flenniken and Trautman 2007	Attalia Property	Intersects	45WW126
Fortin and Harder 2014	Worden Substation and Worden Transmission Line	Adjacent	Negative
Harder 2013	Railex Project Phase 2	0–0.25 mi W	Negative
Harder and Hannum 2009	Jct 730 Cellular Tower	Adjacent	Negative
Harder and Hannum 2013	Railex Road Extension	Adjacent	Negative
Harder et al. 2013	Wallula Gap Business Parks Water System Improvement	0–0.25 mi NW	Negative
Hopt and Hicks 2019	Wallula Pipeline	Intersects	45WW430 and 45WW431
Nakonechny 2021	Legrow Project	0.25–0.5 mi W	Negative
O'Brien and Schirack 2017	Wallula Gap Business Park	Adjacent	45WW126
Reid 1997	BTU Energy Gas Pipeline	Intersects	Negative
Sharley 2001	US 12, SR 124 to Wallula Junction, Two Rivers Road Exploratory Drilling, and Casey Pond Recreational Developments	0.75–1.0 mi NW	Positive outside 1 mi
Sharley 2002	Proposed US 12: SR 124 to Wallula Junction Two Rivers Wetland Mitigation	0.75–1.0 mi NW	45WW128

Table 3. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within 1.0 mi of the Project Area.

Author	Project	Distance from P/A	Results
Sharley 2004a	Proposed US 12/SR 124 McNary Pool Project, Attalia Vicinity to Wallula Townsite, Phase 3	Intersects	Negative
Sharley 2004b	US 12/SR 124 McNary Pool Project, Attalia Vicinity to Wallula Townsite, Phase 3	0–0.25 mi W	Negative
Sharpe 2009	Arsenic Remediation and Water System Improvement	0.5–0.75 mi S	Negative
Weaver 2009	US12, Wallula to Frenchtown Vicinity	Adjacent	Negative
Weaver 2011	Wallula Grape Line Bus Shelter	0.75–1.0 mi S	Negative
Weitzel and Miss 2005	Boise White Paper Landfill	Intersects	Negative

Table 3. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within 1.0 mi of the Project Area(Continued).

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

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Site Number	Site Type	Recorder(s)	Distance from P/A	Eligibility
45WW126	Pre-contact lithic material	Schirack (2017) Flenniken et. al. (2001)	Adjacent	Eligible
45WW128	Farming Historic Agriculture	Crisson et. al. (2001), Keith (2002), Keith (2004)	0.5–0.75 mi NW	Undetermined
45WW271	Cemetery	DAHP (2006)	0.75–1.0 mi S	Eligible
45WW430	Pre-contact Isolate	Hopt (2019a)	0.75–1.0 mi S	Undetermined
45WW431	Pre-contact Isolate	Hopt (2019b)	0.75–1.0 mi S	Undetermined

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1.0 mi of the Project Area.

Site 45WW126, includes precontact lithic material and was originally recorded in 2001 and revisited in 2017 (Flenniken et. al. 2001 and Schirack 2017). The site consists of a lithic scatter including flaked cobbles, reduction flakes, flake fragments, and flake debris on a ridge near the Columbia River (Flenniken et. al. 2001). The site is adjacent to the Project Area and was determined Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Flenniken et. al. 2001 and Schirack 2017).

A total of one HPI has been inventoried or derived from the Walla Walla County Assessor's records within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area.

The Ayer Subdivision, Union Pacific Railway, designated Property 722772, connects the Hinkle Yard in Hermiston, Oregon, to the Spokane Terminal (Jenks 2020). The railway was originally constructed in 1914 and 1962. The property has been determined to be Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Jenks 2020).

# FIELD METHODS AND SURVEY RESULTS

Survey work was completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, September 29, 1983) and under the supervision of Principal Investigator, David Harder. Plateau CRM archaeologists Justin Fitzpatrick, Josh Espen, Jade Payne, Ray Frye, Daisy Sulavik, and David Harder conducted the cultural resource survey between June 6 and June 9, 2023. The limits of the Project Area were identified using maps provided by the client. Survey conditions were good, with temperatures ranging in the mid-70s to mid-90s, scattered clouds, and small amounts of wind and precipitation.

The Project Area is southeast of Kennewick, Washington, east of the Columbia River, south of Dodd Road, east of Highway 12, and north of Worden Road. The western portion of the Project Area consists of rolling hills largely vegetated by grassland, including wild wheat, rabbit grass, and sage brush. The eastern section of the Project Area consists of flat agricultural fields including wheat, green onion, and potato with intermittent grassland vegetation such as wild wheat. Vegetation generally matches native vegetation as described in the Environmental Setting section of the report. Prior to the field visit, a utility locate was requested under tickets #23208394 and 23208352: no subsurface utility lines were identified.

The archaeologists conducted pedestrian survey over a portion of the Project Area. Archaeologists completed 90 north/south transects, spaced no more than 20 m (66 ft) apart (Figure 5). Ground surface visibility varied between 0% in dense grassland in the western Project Area to 90% in the green onion fields within the eastern Project Area.

Aerial overviews of the Project Area were captured using a DJI Phantom 4 Advanced unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). Oblique overview photographs were taken from a height of 400 ft (122 m) of both the western and eastern Project Area (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

A total of 90 subsurface probes (SSPs) were excavated throughout the Project Area as 40 cm holes (Appendix A). SSPs were distributed in strings of three, five, six, eleven, fourteen, eighteen, and twenty, with 20 m spacing, and distributed throughout the Project Area. SSPs were not excavated within areas of active crops and crops that had recently been sprayed with harmful pesticides. Nearly all the SSPs were excavated using a 30.5 cm (12 in) by 115 cm (45 in) long power auger mounted on a Toro Dingo TX420 compact utility loader. SSPs were augured to the maximum depth that could be obtained, then the auger was backed out of the hole leaving the sediment within the probes. Excavations with the auger could be terminated by reaching the maximum depth or hitting an impenetrable stratum such as bedrock or flood cobbles. Following augering, archaeologists shoveled spoils from the hole and screened the materials through ¼-inch wire mesh to search for artifacts or other evidence of cultural deposits. The depth and results were recorded on a standardized form (Appendix A).

To record sediment characteristics, three SSPs were completed using hand tools. The archaeologists removed sediment in arbitrary 10 cm levels, screened spoils through ¼-inch wire mesh, and recorded sediment characteristics on standardized forms with the color, composition, and degree of compaction noted. All SSPs and other relevant geospatial data were recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Generally, native soils were encountered, and soil profiles matched those predicted by the NRCS model. Excavation of 90 SSPs resulted in the removal and screening of approximately 11.8 m<sup>3</sup> (15.4 yd<sup>3</sup>) of sediment. SSPs ranged in depth from 60–115 cm (24–45 in).

No Native American or historic-era cultural materials or features were observed during the pedestrian survey or excavations.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Plateau CRM archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey over the entire Project Area and excavated 90 SSPs. SSPs ranged in depth from 60–115 cm (24–45 in), averaging 102 cm (40 in). The pedestrian survey and subsurface investigations for the project resulted in no newly recorded archaeological resources. Previous development in the area has been performed under a memoradum of agreement requiring cultural resource monitoring of ground-disturbing activities. As such, **Plateau CRM recommends 100% archaeological monitoring of the proposed ground-disturbing work.** An Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) has been prepared and included in this report for use during all ground-disturbing work on the project. It is suggested that the UDP be included with the contract documents. The UDP is included in Appendix B.

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

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



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



Figure 6. UAV overview of the western portion of the Project Area. View to the north.



Figure 7. UAV overview of the eastern portion of the Project Area. View to the northeast.

The State Physical Anthropologist will determine whether the remains are Indian or Non-Indian and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes. The DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

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# APPENDIX A

Subsurface Probe Results

SSP#	NAD83 UTM Zone 11	Depth (cmbs)	Strats and Description	Results
AH072	0351623 E, 51808910 N	107	N/A	Negative
AJ042	0351651 E, 5109215 N	100	N/A	Negative
AJ072	0351644 E, 5108910 N	105	N/A	Negative
AL042	0351672 E, 5109215 N	102	N/A	Negative
AL072	0351664 E, 5108909 N	113	N/A	Negative
AN042	0351692 E, 5109214 N	105	N/A	Negative
AN072	0351685 E, 5108909 N	100	N/A	Negative
AP042	0351712 E, 5109214 N	105	N/A	Negative
AP072	0351705 E, 5108908 N	106	N/A	Negative
AR042	0351733 E, 5109213 N	105	N/A	Negative
AR072	0351725 E, 5108908 N	115	N/A	Negative
AR102	0351718 E, 5108603 N	100	N/A	Negative
AT042	0351753 E, 5109213 N	103	N/A	Negative
AT072	0351746 E, 5108907 N	102	N/A	Negative
AT102	0351738 E, 5108602 N	103	N/A	Negative
AV042	0351774 E, 5109212 N	110	N/A	Negative
AV072	0351766 E, 5108907 N	110	0–100 cmbs: Strat I: 10YR 5/2, grayish brown, silty sandy loam with rounded gravels. 100–110 cmbs: Strat II: 10YR 6/2, light grayish brown, coarse sand with 30% subangular to subrounded gravels.	Negative
AV102	0351779 E, 5108601 N	105	N/A	Negative
AX042	0351794 E, 5109212 N	110	N/A	Negative
AX072	0351786 E, 5108906 N	100	N/A	Negative
AX102	0351779 E, 5108601 N	100	N/A	Negative
AZ042	0351814 E, 5109211 N	100	N/A	Negative
AZ072	0351807 E, 5108906 N	100	N/A	Negative
AZ102	0351800 E, 5108601 N	100	N/A	Negative
BB042	0351835 E, 5109211 N	105	N/A	Negative
BB072	0351827 E, 5108905 N	103	N/A.	Negative
BB102	0351820 E, 5108600 N	100	N/A	Negative
BD042	0351855 E, 5109210 N	90	N/A	Negative
BD072	0351848 E, 5108905 N	104	N/A	Negative
BD102	0351841 E, 5108600 N	100	N/A	Negative
BF042	0351876 E, 5109210 N	90	N/A	Negative
BF072	0351868 E, 5108904 N	105	N/A	Negative

Appendix A. Subsurface Probe Results.

SSP#	NAD83 UTM Zone 11	Depth (cmbs)	Strats and Description	Results
BF102	0351861 E, 5108599 N	100	N/A	Negative
BH042	0351896 E, 5109209 N	105	N/A	Negative
BH072	0351889 E, 5108904 N	100	N/A	Negative
BH102	0351881 E, 5108599 N	100	N/A	Negative
BJ042	0351916 E, 5109209 N	105	N/A	Negative
BJ072	0351909 E, 5108903 N	100	N/A	Negative
BJ102	0351902 E, 5108598 N	60	0–60 cmbs: Strat I. Terminated due to compact sediments.	Negative
BL042	0351937 E, 5109208 N	102	N/A	Negative
BL072	0351930 E, 5108903 N	100	N/A	Negative
BL102	0351922 E, 5108598 N	100	N/A	Negative
BN102	0351943 E, 5108597 N	100	N/A	Negative
BN042	0351957 E, 5109208 N	100	N/A	Negative
BN072	0351950 E, 5108902 N	115	N/A	Negative
BP042	0351978 E, 5109207 N	104	N/A	Negative
BP072	0351970 E, 5108902 N	105	N/A	Negative
BP102	0351963 E, 5108597 N	113	N/A	Negative
BR042	0351998 E, 5109207 N	100	N/A	Negative
BR072	0351991 E, 5108901 N	100	N/A	Negative
BR102	0351983 E, 5108596 N	105	N/A	Negative
BT042	0352019 E, 5109206 N	76	N/A	Negative
BT072	0352011 E, 5108901 N	105	Strat I.	Negative
DL072	0352460 E, 5108890 N	100	N/A	Negative
DJ102	0352433 E, 5108585 N	110	N/A	Negative
DL102	0352453 E, 5108585 N	105	N/A	Negative
DN072	0352481 E, 5108890 N	91	N/A	Negative
DN102	0352473 E, 5108584 N	105	N/A	Negative
DP072	0352501 E, 5108889 N	94	N/A	Negative
DR072	0352522 E, 5108890 N	73	N/A	Negative
DR102	0352514 E, 5108583 N	110	N/A	Negative
DT072	0352542 E, 5108888 N	103	N/A	Negative
DT102	0352535 E, 5108583 N	110	N/A	Negative
DV072	0352562 E, 5108888 N	100	N/A	Negative
DV102	0352555 E, 5108582 N	102	N/A	Negative
DX072	0352583 E, 5108887 N	100	N/A	Negative

Appendix A. Subsurface Probe Results (continued).

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SSP#	NAD83 UTM Zone 11	Depth (cmbs)	Strats and Description	Results
DZ072	0352603 E, 5108887 N	100	N/A	Negative
EB072	0352624 E, 5108886 N	100	N/A	Negative
ED072	0352644 E, 5108886 N	102	N/A	Negative
FX102	0353106 E, 5108569 N	105	N/A	Negative
FZ102	0353127 E, 5108569 N	100	N/A	Negative
GB102	0353147 E, 5108568 N	115	N/A	Negative
GD042	0353182 E, 5109178 N	105	N/A	Negative
GD102	0353168 E, 5108568 N	105	N/A	Negative
GF042	0353203 E, 5109178 N	105	N/A	Negative
GF102	0353188 E, 5108567 N	100	N/A	Negative
GH042	0353223 E, 5109177 N	105	N/A	Negative
GH102	0353208 E, 5108567 N	100	N/A	Negative
GJ042	0353243 E, 5109177 N	110	N/A	Negative
GL042	0353264 E, 5109176 N	100	N/A	Negative
GN042	0353284 E, 5109176 N	110	N/A	Negative
GN102	0353270E, 5108565 N	100	N/A	Negative
GP042	0353305 E, 5109175 N	105	N/A	Negative
GP102	0353290 E, 5108565 N	105	N/A	Negative
GR042	0353325 E, 5109175 N	100	N/A	Negative
GR102	0353310 E, 5108564 N	110	N/A	Negative
GT042	0353345 E, 5109174 N	100	N/A	Negative
GT102	0353331 E, 5108564 N	110	N/A	Negative
GV042	0353366 E, 5109174 N	100	N/A	Negative
GV102	0353351 E, 5108563 N	100	N/A	Negative

Appendix A. Subsurface Probe Results (continued).

# APPENDIX B

Unanticipated Discovery Plan

# Wallula Gap Business Park Project, Walla Walla County, Washington

# **Unanticipated Discovery Plan**

Treatment of Archaeological Materials Discovered During Project Implementation

> <sup>By:</sup> Justin Fitzpatrick



July 2023

Port of Walla Walla is preparing to install services and upgrades to the facilities in its Wallula Gap Business Park, located in Walla Walla County, Washington (Figure 1). The business park includes approximately 1,550 acres. Within the business park are two areas that will realize additional developments: the Sky NRG Project, located in Section 02 and covering 299; and the Sequoia Project located in Section 03 and covering 108 acres. These projects will be developed for industrial use. Anticipated impacts include excavations, compaction of sediments, and other ground-disturbing construction activities.

Port of Walla retained Plateau Archaeological Investigations, LLC (dba Plateau CRM) to complete the cultural resource survey and identify potential impacts to cultural and historical resources. The area of potential effect, referred to as the Project Area, covers approximately 407 acres and lies in Sections 02 and 03 of Township 07 North, Range 31 East, Willamette Meridian (Figure 2). The survey was subsequently reported in *Cultural Resource Survey for the Wallula Gap Business Park Project, Walla Walla County, Washington* (Fitzpatrick et al. 2023), and recorded with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

Pre-field research consisted of a file review completed through the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) on May 23, 2023. The review covered areas within Sections 02, 03, 04, 09, 10, 11, 12 of Township 07 North, Range 31 East; and Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 08 North, Range 31 East. This review revealed 21 cultural resources and five previously conducted cultural resource surveys within 1.0 mile (mi) (1.6 kilometer [km]) of the Project Area. This database includes recorded archaeological resources, historic property inventories (HPIs), National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) properties, identified cemeteries, and previously conducted cultural resource surveys found throughout the state of Washington. Additionally, a review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) records, both General Land Office (GLO) online records and land patent information, was completed. Topographic maps and aerial photos were reviewed to identify additional indicators of past land use.

Plateau CRM archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey and excavated 90 subsurface probes. The pedestrian survey covered the entire Project Area and subsurface probes were placed throughout the Project Area. No Native American or historic-era cultural materials or features were observed during the pedestrian survey or excavations. Previous development in the area has been performed under a memoradum of agreement requiring cultural resource monitoring of ground-disturbing activities. As such, **Plateau CRM recommends 100% archaeological monitoring of the proposed ground-disturbing work.** 

# Laws and Regulations Regarding Archaeological and Cultural Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Unanticipated Discovery Plan

Proper application and management of this Unanticipated Discovery Plan requires that an archaeologist be onsite during all ground-disturbing work. The archaeologist shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for a professional archaeologist as defined at 36CFR61 Appendix A. The archaeologist is responsible for watching ground-disturbing activities and the resulting spoils and holes or trenches to identify whether any possible cultural materials are revealed (Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5). If any cultural resources are discovered or disturbed in areas being monitored, the archaeologist will work to reduce the potential for additional disturbance and help mitigate any additional impacts. Construction within 200 ft (60 m) of the discovery will stop, and the area will be secured to protect the find from additional damage. The archaeologist will document the find, prepare a brief written statement, and take photographs of the find for submission to the lead agency and the SHPO at the DAHP. The find will also be reported to the THPO of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. It is the responsibility of the lead agency, Port of Walla Walla, to contact the affected Tribes. This consultation process will take place even if the pre-contact or historic-era cultural materials appear to have lost their depositional integrity. Work within 200 ft (60 m) of the find will not resume until a plan for management or preservation of the materials has been approved. Following the project, the archaeologist will provide a report detailing the procedures and results of the monitoring.

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

# **Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**

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

Emergency	Dispat	tch in	Walla	Walla	County

Emergency Dispatch	911
Walla Walla Police Department	509-527-4434
Sheriff, non-emergency	509-524-5400
Walla Walla County Coroner	509-524-2845
	509-524-2848 (fax)

<u>Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation</u> Carey Miller, THPO

541-429-7234 careymiller@ctuir.org

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation DAHP Reception DAHP fax Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist

Rob Whitlam, State Archaeologist

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Figure 1. The Project Area on a portion of the Humorist and Wallula USGS topographic maps. Plateau CRM ~ 2023 7



Figure 2. The Project Area on an aerial photograph.





Wallula Gap Business Park Project, Walla Walla County, Washington Unanticipated Discovery Plan and Treatment of Archaeological Materials

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



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