

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: _____ (Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact SEPA@dahp.wa.gov to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

Author: Heather Hansen, M.A., James Knobbs, M.A., Darby Stapp, Ph.D.

Title of Report: 2019 Cultural Resources Survey for the Whispering Creek Subdivision, College Place, Walla Walla County, WA

Date of Report: 10/30/19

County(ies): Walla Walla Section: 36 Township: 7N Range: 35E

Quad: _____ Acres: 4

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☐ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # _____ ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # _____ ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

2019 Cultural Resources Survey for the Whispering Creek Subdivision, College Place, Walla Walla County, WA

Prepared for:

Dan Preas

Prepared by:

Heather Hansen, M.A.

James Knobbs, M.A., RPA

and Darby Stapp, Ph.D., RPA

Northwest Anthropology LLC

PO Box 1721

Richland, WA

October 30, 2019



NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGY

Executive Summary

Northwest Anthropology LLC (NWA) signed a contract on October 11, 2019 with Dan Preas to conduct a cultural resource survey for the Whispering Creek Subdivision, College Place, Washington. The purpose was to determine the potential for important cultural resources to be located in the project area, to document any cultural resources discovered, and to make recommendations on the need to conduct additional cultural investigations prior to development.

To conduct the assessment, a standard research design was developed incorporating background historical research, site survey, and subsurface testing, with one important modification. Because soil profiles previously obtained by the site owner indicated that soils with the potential to contain cultural material reached depths over 2 meters, the use of a standard shovel test approach would not be practical; shovel test pits are generally limited to 1-meter depth. Therefore, a subsurface strategy was developed using a Komatsu PC 35 MR excavator, which would have the ability to reach depths of 2 meters and beyond. An additional advantage of using the excavator was that the 1.12 m³ bucket would increase the size of the subsurface sample. Given the size of the bucket, 0.5 meter (wide), a strategy was developed calling for the excavator to remove from sediment in 10 cm levels (to the degree possible) from a unit approximately 1.0-meter-long by 0.6 meter wide. The plan called for 30 % of the sediment to be screened, 20% through a 1/4-inch screen and 10% through a 1/8-inch screen; although two-thirds of the excavated material would not be screened, it would be observed. This approach would result in a screened shovel test unit sample size about three times larger than the size of a standard shovel test pit.

The research design was implemented in October 2019, and included the following activities: historical and site background research was conducted; an intensive pedestrian survey was performed; 16 shovel test units (STUs) were excavated using a 30-m grid, as recommended by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; and 11 confirmatory STUs were excavated. The background research identified no pre-contact or historic activity within the project area. The pedestrian survey located a glass insulator. Of the 27 STUs excavated, 19 contained items such as wire, wire nails, and small pieces of clear glass and red brick. One small piece of a porcelain dish with a maker's mark indicating a manufacturing date of 1890–1907 was the only artifact of confirmed historic or pre-contact origin recovered.

Based upon results of the historical research and the field investigations, it is the professional opinion of NWA principal investigator Darby C. Stapp, Ph.D., RPA, that no historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places) are located within the project area. Therefore, it is extremely unlikely important cultural resources will be affected by project construction. No additional work is recommended.

This report is intended for the exclusive use of the Client and its representatives. NWA's professional conclusions and recommendations concerning the potential for project-related impacts to cultural resources should not be considered to constitute project clearance with regard to the treatment of cultural resources or permission to proceed with the project described in lieu of review by the appropriate reviewing or permitting agency. This report should be submitted to the appropriate state and local review agencies for their comments prior to the commencement of the project.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
Introduction.....	1
Environmental Setting	2
Cultural Setting	5
Cultural Resources in the Vicinity	5
Historic Maps and Aerial Photography.....	8
Client Communication.....	12
Research Design.....	12
Archaeological Fieldwork.....	13
Results.....	16
Summary	22
References.....	23

Figures

Figure 1. Preliminary design plan for construction of the Whispering Creek Subdivision provided to NWA by Dan Preas (Preas 2019).	1
Figure 2. 2017 USGS Topographic map with project area outlined in red. Scale 1:24000.....	2
Figure 3. Photograph showing Garrison Creek flowing through Whispering Creek subdivision, looking west across creek to the area planned for houses. DSCF4334 10/17/19.	3
Figure 4. The 4-acre parcel had been farmed in the past, at one time growing flowers (irises), at another time onions. Presently, the parcel has gone fallow and is covered with grass. Garrison creek flows through the southern and eastern portion of the parcel. IMG0556 10/16/19.	4
Figure 5. GLO map with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red (center). Map courtesy of WISAARD, accessed October 1, 2019.....	9
Figure 6. 1909 Standard Atlas map with project area outlined in red, center right.	9
Figure 7. 1912 USGS topographic map (scale 1:125,000) with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red (center of map).....	10
Figure 8. 1931 Metsker map with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red, center left.	10
Figure 9. 1996 Google Earth aerial image with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red (center).....	11
Figure 10. 2009 Google Earth aerial image with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red (center).....	11
Figure 11. Overview of site, before shovel test unit (STU) excavation, looking north. DSCF4239 10/16/19.	13
Figure 12. Ceramic insulator observed during pedestrian survey in a burned area in the southwest of the project area. DSCF4236 10/16/19.	14
Figure 13. Google Earth aerial with STU GPS points and insulator marked, with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined.	15
Figure 14. End of STU 8 to a depth of 105 cm. DSCF4273 10/16/19.....	17
Figure 15. Overview of excavation. Roger in excavator, JK shoveling, AM and GL on screens. DSCF4250 10/16/19.	17

Figure 16. Typical cultural material excavated from STUs. Material recovered from STU 13 contains charcoal, metal fragments, and two small bone fragments. DSCF4290 10/16/19.	17
Figure 17. Small animal vertebra observed by GL at 10:15 a.m. in STU 5 at 120 cm. DSCF4262 10/16/19.	17
Figure 18. Tuna can, red brick fragment, and glass recovered from STU 12 at 1:10 p.m. by AM and GL. DSCF4286 10/16/19.	18
Figure 19. Red frisbee observed in STU 12 at 1:10 p.m. DSCF4287 10/16/19.	18
Figure 20. Small animal bone (humerus?) observed in STU 1 by AM at 8:25 a.m. at a depth of 60 cm. DSCF4240 10/16/19.	18
Figure 21. Small bone fragment found in STU 16 at a depth of 30 cm by JK at 2:30 p.m. DSCF4297 10/16/19.	18
Figure 22. Black plastic fragment, base of something circular, found in STU 15 by JK at a depth of 52 cm. DSCF4294 10/16/19.	19
Figure 23. Clear glass fragment and porcelain fragment observed in STU 19 at 10:09 a.m. by JK and GL, at an approximate depth of 40 cm. DSCF4308 10/17/19.	19
Figure 24. Triangle porcelain fragment with maker's mark visible observed in STU 19. DSCF4309 10/16/19.	19
Figure 25. The full Ironstone China J & G. Meakin maker's mark with approximate fragment area outlined in red. (thepotteries.org n.d.)	19

Tables

Table 1. Archaeological sites within one mile of the project as documented in WISAARD.....	6
Table 2. Cultural resource surveys within one mile of the project as documented in WISAARD.	7
Table 3. Results of excavation of 27 STUs.....	20

2019 Cultural Resources Survey for the Whispering Creek Subdivision, College Place, Walla Walla County, WA

Introduction

This cultural survey was prepared by Northwest Anthropology LLC (NWA) for Dan Preas's planned Whispering Creek Subdivision, located in College Place, Washington. The Whispering Creek Subdivision is planning to construct a cul-de-sac with 10 plats (Figure 1). The project area is approximately 4.58 acres. The legal description of the project area is defined as: Township 7N, Range 35E, Section 36, property ID 35840, parcel no. 350736600903 (Figure 2). NWA was contacted by Dan Preas on September 13, 2019 (Preas 2019) to conduct a cultural resource survey of the property. The need for a cultural resource survey was identified during the environmental review process required by the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA); the review was requested by the Cultural Resource Protection Program, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR).

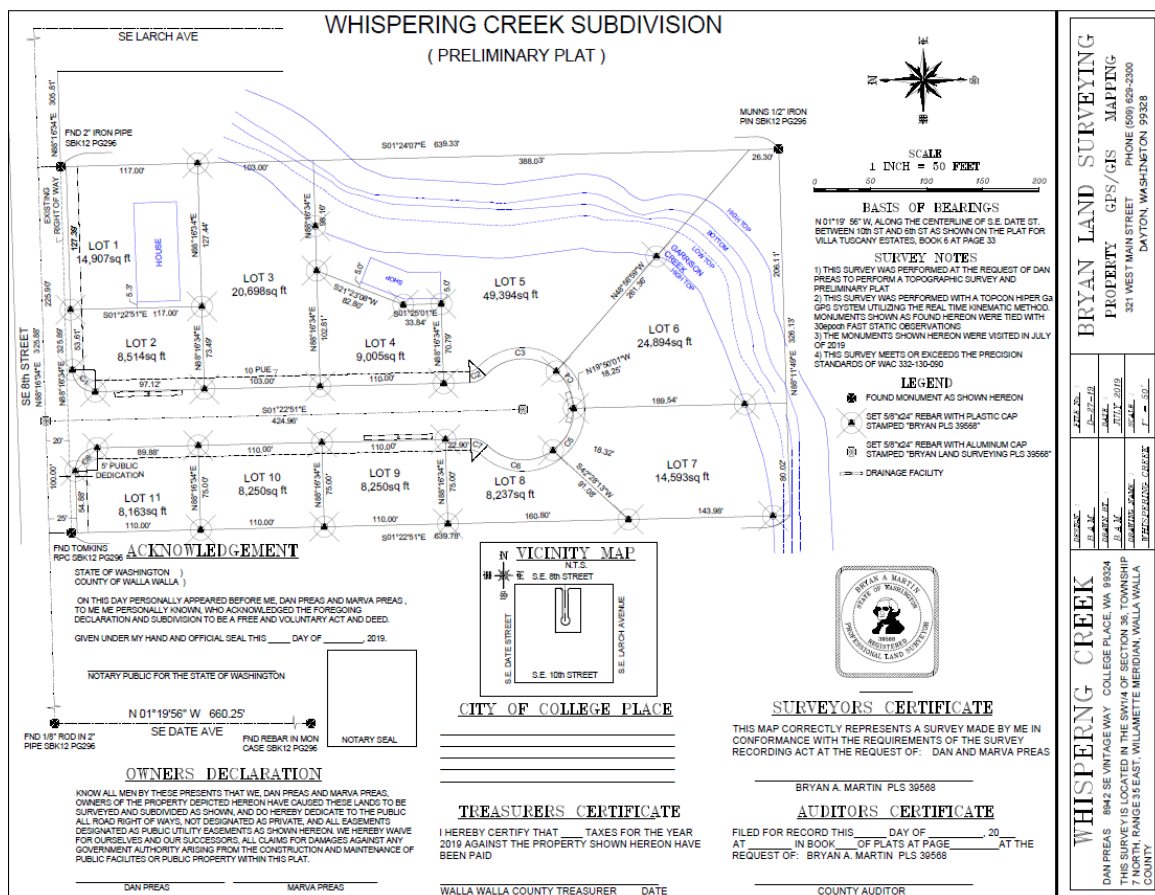


Figure 1. Preliminary design plan for construction of the Whispering Creek Subdivision provided to NWA by Dan Preas (Preas 2019).

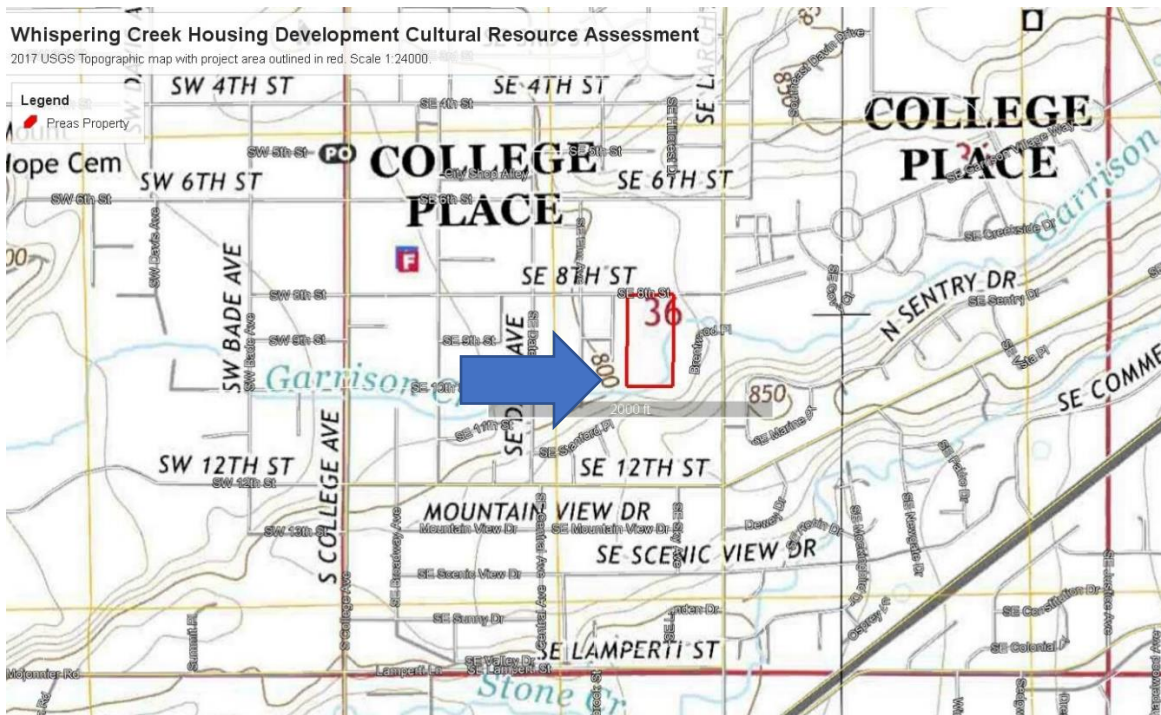


Figure 2. 2017 USGS Topographic map with project area outlined in red. Scale 1:24000.

To clarify the expectations of the CTUIR Dr. Darby Stapp, RPA contacted the CTUIR Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Carey Miller via email on September 23, 2019, to discuss parameters of the project. Miller responded, indicating that the "...expectation is that a file and literature review will be conducted within 1 mile of the project area, the project area surveyed at a 20-meter or less interval, test the footprint of the proposed ground disturbance at a 30-meter or less interval and document the built environment resources on the property and any additional resources located during the fieldwork on the appropriate forms" (Miller 2019). Dan Preas later instructed that the existing structure did not need to be documented due to the extensive modifications that had occurred to the structure.

Based upon this information, NWA staff Heather Hansen and James Knobbs developed a work plan and research design. On October 11, 2019, Stapp and Mr. James Payne, Executive Director of the Fort Walla Walla Museum and its Heritage Research Services Division, met with Dan Preas, developer, and Roger Maidment, site manager, to examine the project area and discuss the plan for subsurface investigation. Upon reaching agreement, Stapp and Preas signed a contract to proceed. Following background research, the pedestrian and subsurface survey were conducted by NWA on October 16 and 17, 2019.

Environmental Setting

The project is in the Lower Walla Walla Sub-Basin of the Walla Walla River Basin. The nearest stream is Garrison Creek, located in the southern half of the project area, which is a tributary of the Walla Walla River (Figure 3). The Walla Walla River flows into the Columbia River approximately 26 miles west of the project area. Topography of the Walla Walla River Basin

ranges from flat to gently sloping. Native vegetation is dominated by bunchgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and Sandberg's bluegrass (Figure 4, Franklin and Dyrness 1973).



Figure 3. Photograph showing Garrison Creek flowing through Whispering Creek subdivision, looking west across creek to the area planned for houses. DSCF4334 10/17/19.

The topography and geology of the central Washington region has been shaped by a unique series of geomorphological events. The project area is located in the Columbia Basin (Franklin and Dyrness 1973) and is characterized by the Columbia River Basalt Formation that originated from between 16.7 and 5.5 million years ago, overlain by wind-blown loess and deposits from cataclysmic glacial floods (USGS 2017).

The Pleistocene epoch, defined by successive glaciation during a cooler climatic period, began approximately 2.5 million years ago. During the Late Pleistocene (110,000–12,000 years ago), the Cordilleran ice sheet had many episodes of growth and reduction across the landscape, causing further geological formations. Warmer climate starting approximately 14,000 years ago reduced the ice sheets to the far north and began the next epoch. During the Holocene, large volumes of water from glaciers were held back by ice dams creating lakes. Failures of these ice dams caused catastrophic floods that scoured and shaped major parts of the Columbia Plateau in Washington (Fecht et al. 1987). Floodwaters hampered by the Wallula Gap formed Lake Lewis, covering parts of the Walla Walla river valley.

The project vicinity appears to have been settled around the 1940s based upon the age of the surrounding houses. The adjacent parcel to east was developed into moderate density housing in the last 20 years. One house constructed ca. 1950, and a garage are located on the Preas property (Figure 4).



Figure 4. The 4-acre parcel had been farmed in the past, at one time growing flowers (irises), at another time onions. Presently, the parcel has gone fallow and is covered with grass. Garrison creek flows through the southern and eastern portion of the parcel. IMG0556 10/16/19.

The soil in the project area consists of Ahtanum silt loam 0 to 3 percent slopes, Hermiston silt loam 0 to 3 percent slopes, terrace escarpments, and Yakima silt loam 0 to 3 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2019). The typical profile of Ahtanum silt loam is 0 to 34 inches below surface is silt loam, with 34 to 40 inches cemented silt loam, and then 40 to 60 inches silt loam. The profile of Hermiston silt loam is 0 to 60 inches below surface. Terrace escarpments typical profile is 0 to 4 inches below surface is silt loam, 4 to 31 inches is stratified very gravelly sand to clay loam, and then 31 to 35 inches un-weathered bedrock. The typical profile of Yakima silt loam is 0 to 9 inches below surface is silt loam, 9 to 20 inches is loamy fine sand, 20 to 60 inches very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand, and extremely gravelly sand (USDA NRCS 2019).

Subsurface information generated during the sewer hookup of the existing home on the parcel was described as follows: “The soils in the subdivision are unsaturated silt loam and typically 5 feet deep where they change over to rocky silt loams. Consolidated gravels are at the 9-foot depth. The water table was encountered at 10 feet. The rocky silts above the gravels show mottling due to high water levels at past time. This top line of mottling is at 7 feet” (Voorhies 2019).

Cultural Setting

More than 11,000 years of pre-contact human activity have left extensive archaeological deposits along the Columbia River and, to a lesser degree, the off-river interior (Hicks 2004). The pre-contact cultural history of the area has been defined as a sequence of phases or periods starting at 11,000 BP. What is known about these peoples has been summarized in multiple publications (Ruby and Brown 1972; Trafzer and Scheuerman 1986; Ames et al. 1998; Hicks 2004; Karson 2006).

At the time of the earliest Euro-American contact in this area, the Weyíletpuu (Cayuse) people were living near present-day Walla Walla. Other people who frequented the area include the Imatalamthláma (Umatilla), Pelúutspuu (Palouse), and Walúlapam (Walla Walla). Today, the descendants of these people live nearby on the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The traditional culture centered around rivers and major streams for habitation sites. A wide assortment of fish, game, and plant foods were utilized. The use of the land is well documented by the traditional place names used throughout this region (Hunn et al. 2015). The Walla Walla Valley was referred to as *Walawála* “many small streams” in Sahapatin, and the village situated in this valley was called *Pásxapa*, “place of the balsamroot sunflower” (Hunn et al. 2015).

The early history of Walla Walla County is well-published (Gilbert 1882; Lyman 1901) and it is summarized by Bennett (1980). The Walla Walla region has long been referred to as the “Cradle of Northwest History.” The Lewis and Clark Expedition passed through the center of what is now known as Walla Walla County. The Northwest Company and the Hudson’s Bay Company operated a fur trading post for several decades at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, closing ca. 1850. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman established a mission several miles west of present-day Walla Walla; the mission ended in bloodshed when some of the Cayuse people blamed the couple for deaths in their settlements. In the early 1860s, the rich and diverse agricultural economic base supplied the many miners who worked the gold fields of what would become Idaho. After Dorsey Baker’s railroad connected Walla Walla with the Columbia River in the mid-1870s, the community flourished as an agricultural center for many decades. The U.S. military established Fort Walla Walla in 1856, which it maintained until the early 20th century; the military reserve where the fort was located is less than one mile from the Preas property. The Fort helped preserve the peace between the pioneer settlers and local Tribes. Reopened as a recruiting station in 1917, the Fort served as an initial training base for regional men who volunteered to serve in the 146 Field Artillery (Anonymous n.d.; Pope 1908; Converse 1988; Payne 2009). College Place, where the Preas property is located, was established in 1892; its history is dominated by its association with Walla Walla College.

Cultural Resources in the Vicinity

To determine the pre-contact and historical nature of the project area, NWA staff consulted the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Data (WISAARD) digital repository, historical maps, ethnographic sources, historical society/museums, and local historical sources.

A review of WISAARD shows that four archaeological sites fall within one mile of the project boundary (Table 1); all sites are in Walla Walla County. One archaeological site is pre-

contact, one archaeological site is a multi-component site, and two archaeological sites are historic sites. There are four cemeteries within one-mile radius of the project boundary.

There are 141 properties within one mile of the project boundary. The closest property is a house built in 1930 and is located north of the project area, across SE 8th Street.

There are two listings in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). WW00071, Breen Truck Garde, was constructed in 1892 and listed in the NRHP in 1982. DT00023, Veteran's Administration Hospital, was constructed in 1857 and listed in the NRHP in 1974. DT0023 encompasses the Fort Walla Walla Military Site (WW00033), archaeological sites, and historic buildings associated with Fort Walla Walla.

There have been 24 cultural resource surveys conducted within one mile of the project area (Table 2); the most recent of these surveys was conducted in September 2018. WISAARD's predictive model indicates that the project is very high risk in terms of the likelihood that archaeological sites will be encountered at this location. This characterization is based largely on the presence of a major creek in and adjacent to the property. Based upon the very high risk, archaeological survey is highly advised prior to development.

Table 1. Archaeological sites within one mile of the project as documented in WISAARD.

Smithsonian No.	Comments	Date Recorded	Eligibility
WW00033	FORT WALLA WALLA MILITARY SITE, EXTENSIVE DUMP, 1 SQ. MILE, 1858	12/5/1977	Potentially Eligible, Survey/Inventory
WW00105	LITHIC ITEMS INCLUDE 16 DOUBLE-NOTCHED NET SINKERS	1/1/1966	Survey/Inventory
WW00212	HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER, CERAMIC, GLASS, METAL, BRICK, SHELL, MAMMAL BONE, FROM PLOW ZONE -LITHIC DEBITAGE, 181 X 8M, CA. 1909-2000.	10/31/2007	Determined Not Eligible
WW00328	HISTORIC DEBRIS SCATTER, 26 ARTIFACTS OF GLASS, BONE, EARTHENWARE, IRON AND PORCELAIN, CA 1900, 213X 132 X 40CM	4/13/2012	Determined Not Eligible

Table 2. Cultural resource surveys within one mile of the project as documented in WISAARD.

Author	Title	Report Date	Document Type
Harder, David	Whitman Drive Extension Project Cultural Resources Survey, College Place	10/1/2006	Survey Report
Harder, David A.	Cultural Resource Survey for Myra Road Extension, College Place and Walla Walla	4/1/2007	Survey Report
Harder, David A.	Cultural Resource Survey for Whitman Crossing Project, College Place	3/1/2007	Survey Report
Harder, David A.	Cultural Resource Survey for the College Place South Cellular Tower #2839	7/1/2007	Survey Report
Harder, David	Eastside Water Development Project Cultural Resource Survey, College Place	11/1/2007	Survey Report
Harder, David A.	Cultural Resource Survey for the Commercial Drive Road Construction Project, College Place	11/1/2007	Survey Report
Buchanan, Kelsey W.	Archaeological Survey for the 2007 Walla Walla Reconditioning Project	11/15/2007	Survey Report
Payne, James H.	Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Building Expansion and Parking Lot at Fort Walla Walla Museum	2/10/2009	Survey Report
Chidley, Michael	Cultural Resources Assessment, T-Mobile College Place WT Telecommunication Cell Tower Site	11/1/2009	Survey Report
Harder, David	Myra Road, SR 125 to Garrison Creek Project, Cultural Resource Survey	3/3/2010	Survey Report
Roberst, Stephen	Myra Road- SR 125 to Garrison Creek Project, Walla Walla and College Place, Washington	8/11/2010	Survey Report
Civay, Gregory	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Myra Road SR 125 to Garrison Creek Project	1/22/2013	Survey Report
Hannum, Michelle	Cultural Resources Survey for the John Sager Middle/High School Project, City of College Place	3/5/2013	Survey Report
Harder, David	Cultural Resources Survey for the College Avenue and Rose Street Reconstruction Project, City of College Place, Walla Walla County, Washington	1/1/2013	Survey Report
Buehner, Chanel	College Place SP05WO313, 218 SE 4th St., College Place	8/6/2013	Historic Structures Survey Report
Hannum, Michelle	Cultural Resources Survey for the Davis Elementary School Project, City of College Place	3/4/2014	Survey Report
Hannum, Michelle	Cultural Resource Survey for the Taumanson Road Reconstruction Project	3/26/2014	Survey Report
Morton, Ashley	Archaeological Survey of the City of College Place Kiwanis Park, College Place, Washington	5/1/2016	Survey Report
Hoffman, Tara	A Cultural Resources Inventory of Two Seasonal High Tunnels (Contract Nos. 160B7 and 1606P	9/9/2016	Survey Report

Table 2. (Cont.)

Author	Title	Report Date	Document Type
Hoffmann, Tara	A Cultural Resources Inventory of a Revised Location of the Briggs High Tunnel, Contract No. 1616P	3/24/2017	Survey Report
O'Brien, Stephanie	Cultural Resource Inventory for the S & K Mountain Construction, Inc. Gray Lynn Acres Project, Walla Walla County, Washington	8/11/2017	Survey Report
Schirack, Maggie	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the S&K Mountain Construction, Inc. Gray Lynn Acres Project	11/17/2017	Monitoring Report
Knobbs, James	Archaeological Assessment of the Fort Walla Walla Playground Project Area	4/2/2018	Survey Report
Clennon, Nicole	Addendum to the Cultural Resources Overview, Well No. 1 Relocation and Water Line – South College Avenue, McMinn Road, and Taumarson Road, Walla Walla County, Washington	9/17/2018	Survey Report

Historic Maps and Aerial Photography

Six historical maps and aerial images were examined to help contextualize the project area. The historical maps indicate that the land was never developed as was done in the surrounding area. General Land Office (GLO) maps created in the 1860s indicate that a trail was located to the north of the project area (Figure 5). The 1909 Standard Atlas indicates that the area was undeveloped, with Mary Matilda Hale owning land to the south, and Natali Magnoni owning land to the north (Figure 6). The 1912 USGS map shows no structure located within the project area, but several structures to the north and west (Figure 7). A 1931 Metsker map does not indicate that a house or structure had been built on the property (Figure 8). A 1996 Google Earth aerial indicates that a house to the north, and a tool shed to the south, have been built, but the rest of the land remains relatively untouched (Figure 9). Not much appears to have changed in the 2009 Google Earth aerial (Figure 10). According to the Walla Walla County Assessor's Office, a house was constructed in the northwestern part of the parcel in 1953, and a garage/storage area was constructed south of the house in 1977; renovations to the house were also completed (WWCA 2019).

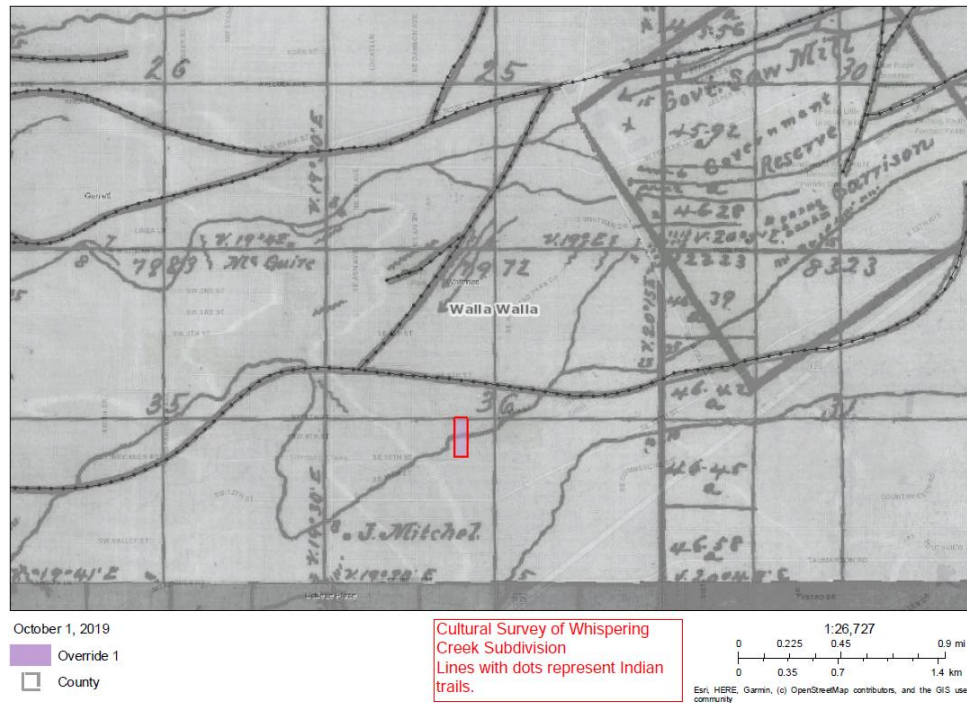


Figure 5. GLO map with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red (center). Map courtesy of WISAARD, accessed October 1, 2019.

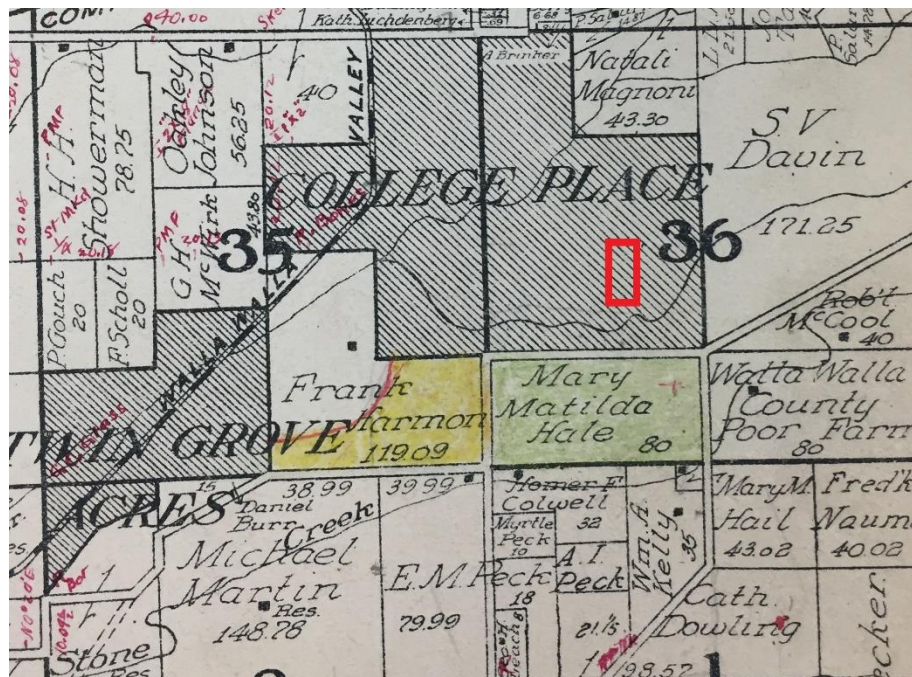


Figure 6. 1909 Standard Atlas map with project area outlined in red, center right.

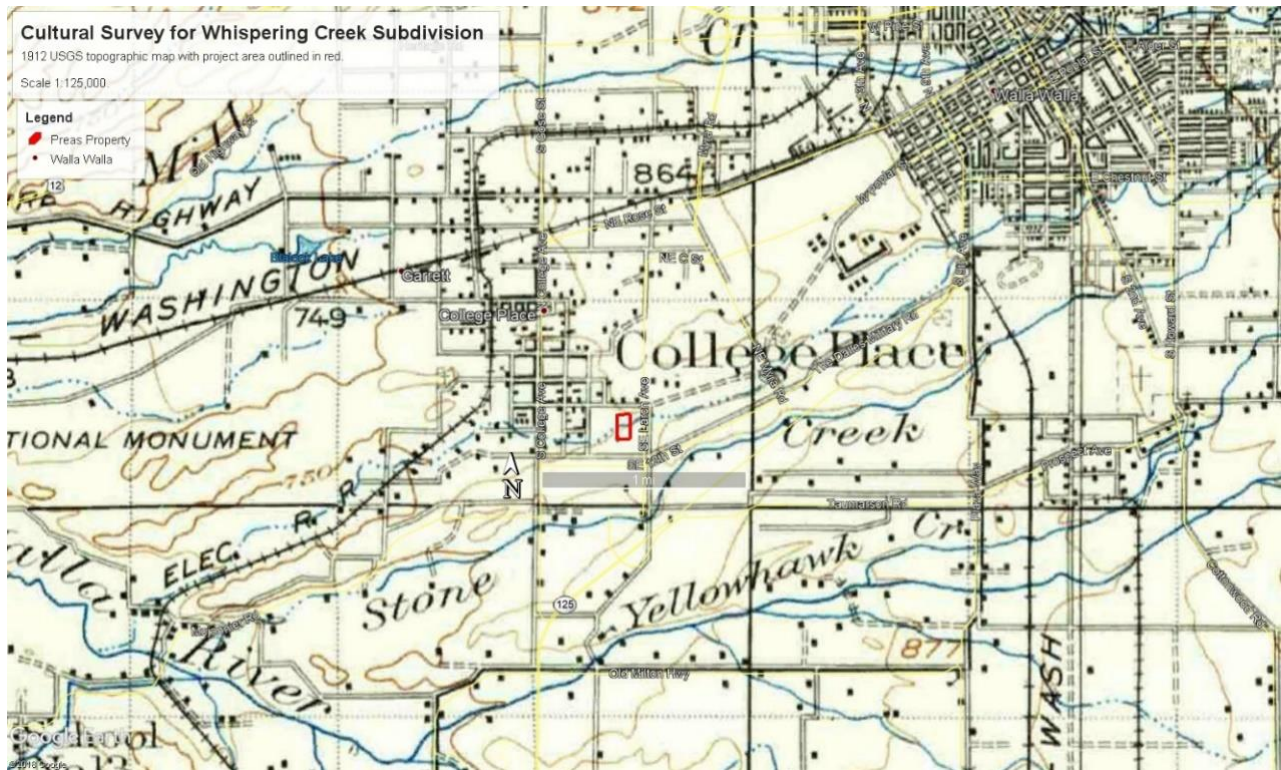


Figure 7. 1912 USGS topographic map (scale 1:125,000) with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red (center of map).

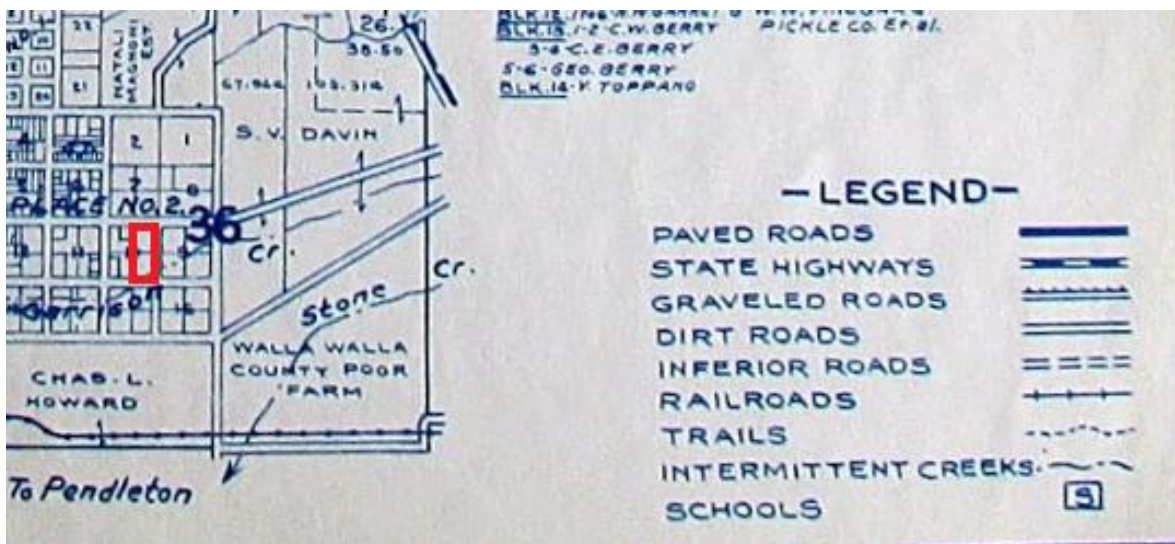


Figure 8. 1931 Metsker map with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red, center left.



Figure 9. 1996 Google Earth aerial image with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red (center).



Figure 10. 2009 Google Earth aerial image with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined in red (center).

Client Communication

Discussions with the Dan Preas (Client) and NWA staff have revealed that previous owners grew and harvested onions in the area, and flowers during a later time period. He also noted that bonfires in the southwestern corner would occur frequently. In order to develop the land into housing, the Client has conducted drainage studies and two surface water tests. For the drainage study, investigators excavated down to eight feet in the southeastern portion of the project area. The two surface tests occurred in the northern portion of the project area.

Research Design

This assessment was conducted as part of a pre-construction review with the goal of preventing cultural resources from being disturbed during development of the 4-acre parcel. The objectives of the cultural resource survey were to determine the potential for important cultural resources to be located in the project area, to document any important cultural resources discovered, and to make recommendations on the need to conduct additional cultural investigations prior to development. To accomplish these goals, NWA staff reviewed background literature and archival material and conducted a systematic pedestrian survey and subsurface testing.

The project area contains Garrison Creek a tributary of the Walla Walla River, located within project boundaries. Approximately 1.6 miles north of the project area is Mill Creek, and south are Stone Creek (0.4 miles) and Yellowhawk Creek (1 mile). West of the project area is the Walla Walla River, and east are a number of creek tributaries of the Walla Walla River. Based upon environmental criteria which typically correlate with pre-contact settlement and lifeways, the project area would be expected to be associated with a village or major camp. Pre-contact use of the area would likely be associated with resource gathering, both flora and fauna. Based upon this information, archaeological evidence of pre-contact use expected in the project area includes: pre-contact formed tools, both isolated and caches; lithic detritus associated with tool making and sharpening; fishing tools such as net weights, fish hooks, fish bones; resource-processing mortar and pestles, hearths, and heat stones; animal bones; and other pre-contact tools.

Research focused on historic land use indicates that the area has little probability to discovering any historic sites. The fact that the parcel has remained relatively undeveloped, suggests that testing will not produce a high yield of historic artifacts. No evidence of a historic structure is expected. Due to the previous farming and bonfires located within the project area, it is likely to have a layer of disturbed soil throughout the project area, as well as charcoal and burned refuse. Debris associated with farming and living are to be expected. Such material might include glass fragments, metal fragments, nails, plastic fragments, and other small pieces of refuse.

Based upon this model of pre-contact and historic use, NWA used a project survey strategy to assess cultural resources consisting of a pedestrian survey conducted at 10-meter wide transects, running north to south. Given the dense grass cover, the surface survey was expected to be negative. Due to the 8-foot depth of soils with potential to date to less than 11,000 years, the standard shovel test strategy was modified to incorporate use of an excavator with a small bucket. Subsurface test units (STU) were placed in a 30-meter grid pattern. A subsurface strategy was developed using a Komatsu PC 35 MR excavator, which would have the ability to reach depths of 2 meter and beyond. An additional advantage of using the excavator was that the 1.12 m³ bucket would increase the size of the subsurface sample. Given the size of the bucket, a strategy was developed calling for the excavator to remove sediment in 10 cm levels (to the degree possible)

from units approximately 1 meter by 0.6 meter, with 30% of the sediment screened through a 1/4-inch screen and 10% through a 1/8-inch screen. While two-thirds of the excavated material would not be screened, it would be observed. This approach would result in a screened shovel test unit sample size more than three times the size of a standard shovel test pit (30 cm diameter).

Archaeological Fieldwork

Fieldwork began on October 16, 2019, at 7:00 a.m. NWA personnel included Heather Hansen (HH), James Knobbs (JK), Alexandra Martin (AM), George Lucei (GL), Darby Stapp (DS), and Jeff van Pelt (JvP) were on site. The weather was partly cloudy, and in the mid-50 to 60-degrees Fahrenheit. NWA staff first conducted a pedestrian survey at 10-meter transect interval, starting in the southeast corner of the property, with transects running north/south. Ground visibility was poor due to thick sod cover (Figure 11). A ceramic insulator was observed in a burned area in the southern end of the property (Figure 12). UTM coordinates of the ceramic insulator were: 11T 0393204 50999485 (Figure 13).

Following the survey, sampling by STU began. Each STU was photographed and location documented with GPS points. Photographs were taken on a Fujifilm Finepix JZ camera; GPS points were taken on a Garmin GPSMAP 64st. Cultural material observed was photographed on an 8.5x11-inch page overlaid with a 1 cm by 1 cm grid. A photolog and STU forms were filled out. Documentation is on file at the NWA office in Richland, WA.



Figure 11. Overview of site, before shovel test unit (STU) excavation, looking north. DSCF4239 10/16/19.

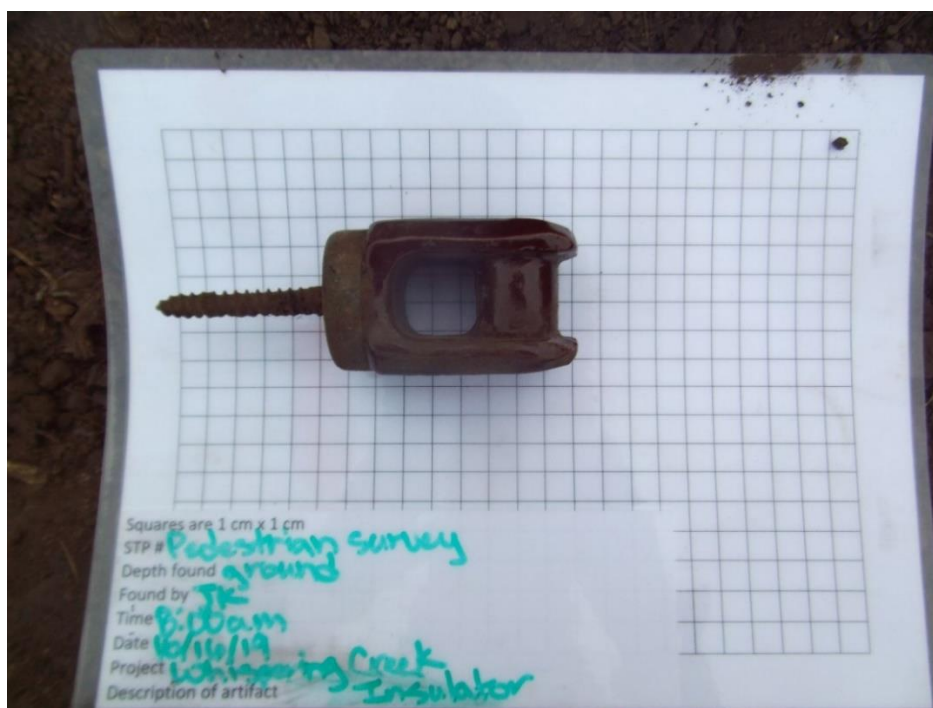


Figure 12. Ceramic insulator observed during pedestrian survey in a burned area in the southwest of the project area. DSCF4236 10/16/19.

NWA staff excavated STUs 1–16 on October 16, starting in the northwest corner of the property, 25 meters from the northern fence line of the property, and 25 meters east of the western property line. STU locations were then marked with a pin flag in a 30- by 30-meter grid (Figure 13). Several STUs were offset as per the Client’s request, reasons including that the Client would be required to do a compaction study (if the STU was to fall along a foundation line of a house) or an erosion study (if the STU was too close to Garrison Creek), or if the STUs occurred where a building currently stands. For these reasons, STU 6 was offset one-foot south, STU 10 was offset to the east by 3 meters, STU 12 was offset to the east by 5.5 meters, STU 14 offset 7 meters east, and STU 15 offset to the east by two meters.

STU 1 and 2 were excavated with hand shovels and a post hole digger. Soils were screened through 1/4-inch screens, with 30% screened through 1/8-inch screen (Figure 15, Table 3). STUs 3–16 were dug by Roger Maidment (co-owner/Client) on a Komatsu PC 35 MR excavator, with a 0.6-meter wide bucket (1.12m³ capacity). STUs measure 0.6-meter wide and 1.0-meter long, on average (Table 3). The excavator removed soil in approximate 10 cm levels, placing each bucketful alongside the STU. Approximately 30% of each bucket was then screened by NWA staff, 20% through 1/4-inch screen and 10% through a 1/8-inch screen. STUs were excavated to the furthest depth possible, typically when the excavator hit impenetrable cobble strata (Figure 14).



Figure 13. Google Earth aerial with STU GPS points and insulator marked, with Whispering Creek Subdivision project area outlined.

The cultural items NWA staff observed were small fragments of glass, metal, nails, charcoal (Figure 16), animal bones (Figure 17, Figure 20, Figure 21), red brick fragments (Figure 18), and a red frisbee (Figure 19). NWA did not collect any of the cultural material; material was deposited at the bottom of a STU and backfilled (Table 3).

Fieldwork continued October 17, 2019 at 9 a.m. NWA personnel included Heather Hansen (HH), James Knobbs (JK), George Lucei (GL), and later Darby Stapp (DS). James Payne stopped by briefly in the morning to observe procedures. Weather was similar to October 16, 2019. STUs 17–27 were excavated. STU 17 was placed 13 meters south of the northern property line and 4.5 meters east of the western property line. Given the absence of pre-contact or historic archaeological deposits, the goal of the October 17 STUs was to confirm the absence of cultural deposits. Locations within the 30 meter grid were selected. No excavation occurred below 100 centimeters because no disturbance is expected to occur below 100 cm when construction begins.

Roger Maidment again assisted NWA staff on a Komatsu PC 35 MR excavator. A shovelful or two of each excavator bucket, roughly 30%, was screened through 1/4-inch screens, and 15% through 1/8-inch screen. The cultural items NWA staff observed were metal wire, small fragments of glass, a porcelain fragment (Figure 23, Figure 24), charcoal, nails, small fragments of red brick, and a screw (Table 3). NWA did not collect any of the non-archaeological material; non-artifacts were deposited at the bottom of an STU and backfilled. The porcelain fragment was observed in STU 19 and contained part of a maker's mark; the fragment was identified as Ironstone China J & G. Meakin Hanley, England, and dated to 1890–1907 (Figure 24, Figure 25, thepotteries.org n.d.). This artifact is in the possession of the land owner.

Field work was aided by the perspectives CTUIR tribal member Jeff Van Pelt and James Payne. Van Pelt provided native perspective of the usage of the project area, noting the English walnut trees and their usage in fishing, and also sharing that Garrison Creek would have been salmon bearing. James Payne was consulted throughout the duration of the project as a local expert on the history of the area and the potential of the project area being accessed by soldiers from Fort Walla Walla. Payne's ceramic expertise was invaluable in identifying the manufacturer of the ceramic fragment located in STU 19.

Results

No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey and testing of the Preas 4-acre parcel that is planned for the Whispering Creek Subdivision. The materials excavated consisted primarily silt loam and fine silt soils, with later soils consisting of sand and cobble. The Munsell color of the soils ranged from 7.5YR3/3 to 7.5YR4/4. Soils were primarily dry, with two STUs moist on October 17, 2019 (it had rained during the night). The soil changed from silty loam/silt to unconsolidated sand with 5–15% sub-rounded to rounded small cobbles at approximately 65 cm to 100 cm. Out of the 27 STUs, 19 were positive for cultural material. The cultural material was non-diagnostic except for the porcelain fragment. The porcelain fragment was observed in STU 19 and contained part of a maker's mark; the fragment was identified as Ironstone China J & G. Meakin Hanley, England dated to 1890–1907 (Figure 24, Figure 25, thepotteries.org n.d.). It has a 2.5 cm base with a height of 1.5 cm.



Figure 14. End of STU 8 to a depth of 105 cm. DSCF4273 10/16/19.



Figure 15. Overview of excavation. Roger in excavator, JK shoveling, AM and GL on screens. DSCF4250 10/16/19.



Figure 16. Typical cultural material excavated from STUs. Material recovered from STU 13 contains charcoal, metal fragments, and two small bone fragments. DSCF4290 10/16/19.

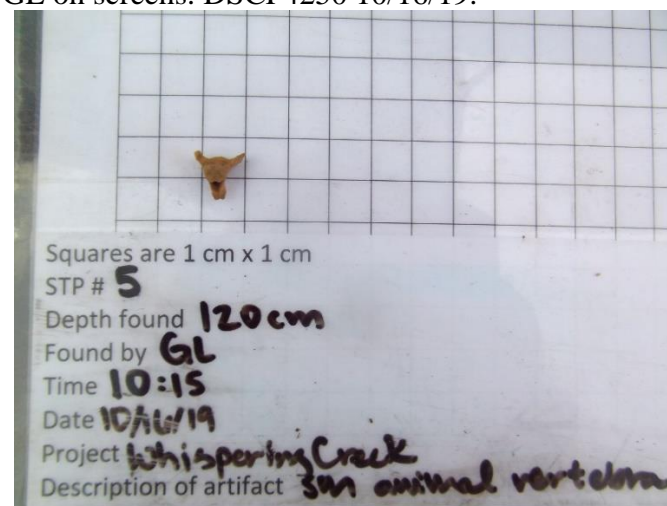


Figure 17. Small animal vertebra observed by GL at 10:15 a.m. in STU 5 at 120 cm. DSCF4262 10/16/19.



Figure 18. Tuna can, red brick fragment, and glass recovered from STU 12 at 1:10 p.m. by AM and GL. DSCF4286 10/16/19.



Figure 19. Red frisbee observed in STU 12 at 1:10 p.m. DSCF4287 10/16/19.



Figure 20. Small animal bone (humerus?) observed in STU 1 by AM at 8:25 a.m. at a depth of 60 cm. DSCF4240 10/16/19.

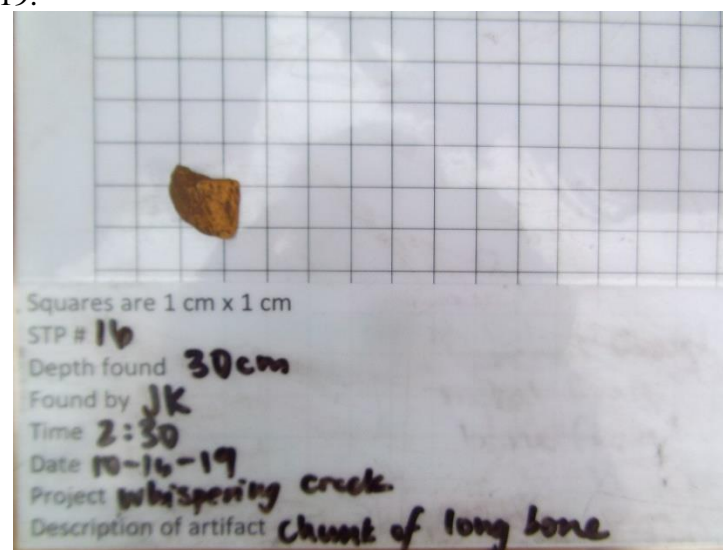


Figure 21. Small bone fragment found in STU 16 at a depth of 30 cm by JK at 2:30 p.m. DSCF4297 10/16/19.

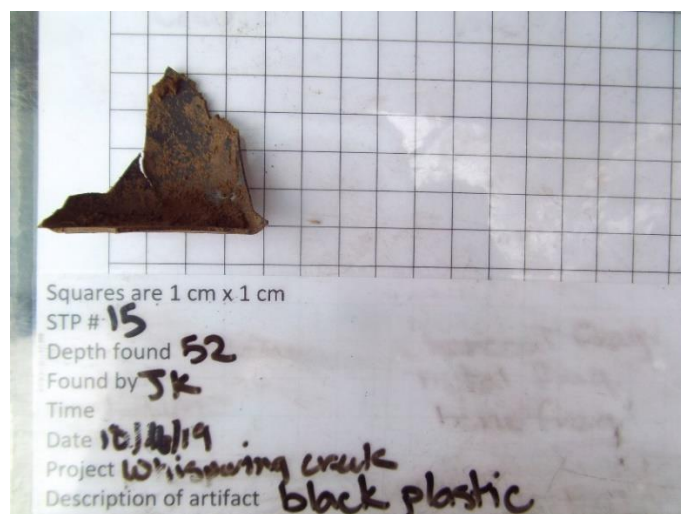


Figure 22. Black plastic fragment, base of something circular, found in STU 15 by JK at a depth of 52 cm. DSCF4294 10/16/19.

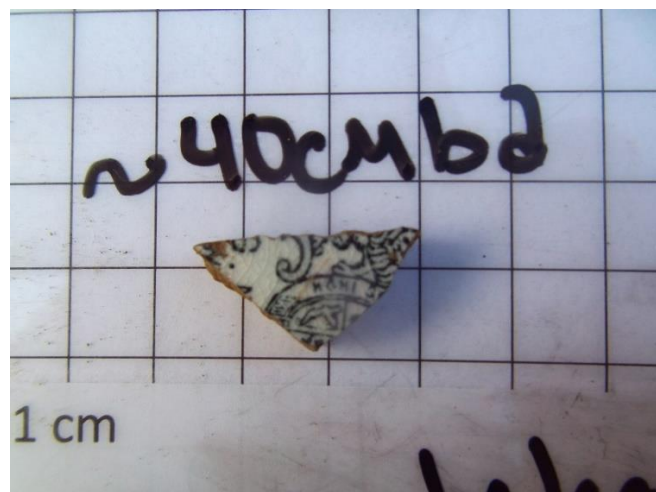


Figure 24. Triangle porcelain fragment with maker's mark visible observed in STU 19. DSCF4309 10/16/19.

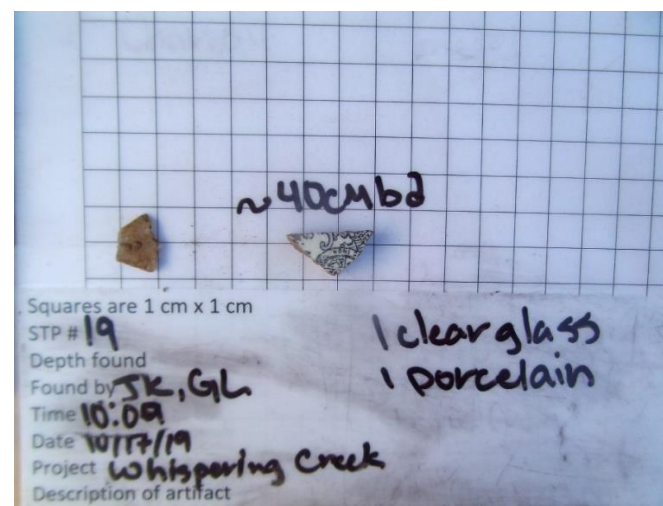


Figure 23. Clear glass fragment and porcelain fragment observed in STU 19 at 10:09 a.m. by JK and GL, at an approximate depth of 40 cm. DSCF4308 10/17/19.



Figure 25. The full Ironstone China J & G. Meakin maker's mark with approximate fragment area outlined in red. (thepotteries.org n.d.)

Table 3. Results of excavation of 27 STUs

STU no.	UTM Coordinates (11T)	Excavation Time (min)	Unit Size (cm)	Termination Depth (cm)	Reason for Termination	Materials Recovered	NWA Staff
1	0393179 5099617	28	40 diam	130	Reached river cobble	1 small bone, 1 small piece of glass	JK, AM, GL, HH
2	0393179 5099588	13	46 diam	90	Reached river cobble	1 small piece of glass	JK, AM, GL, HH
3	0393182 5099558	30	50x130	165	Reached river cobble	1 small red brick fragment	JK, AM, GL, HH
4	0393181 5099527	14	57x120	155	Reached river cobble	None	JK, AM, GL, HH
5	0393182 5099498	11	55x140	125	Reached river cobble	Small pieces of charcoal, 1 animal vertebra	JK, AM, GL, HH
6	0393183 5099465	12	60x127	110	Reached river cobble	Small pieces of charcoal	JK, AM, GL, HH
7	0393215 5099476	9	60x97	68	Reached river cobble	None	JK, AM, GL, HH
8	0393217 5099500	26	60x110	105	Reached river cobble	Pieces of charcoal	JK, AM, GL, HH
9	0393215 5099524	9	60x110	78	Reached river cobble	1 nail	JK, AM, GL, HH
10	0393214 5099554	10	60x110	158	Reached river cobble	2 red brick fragments	JK, AM, GL, HH
11	0393205 5099589	19	64x120	150	Reached river cobble	1 white glass fragment, 1 green	JK, AM,

STU no.	UTM Coordinates (11T)	Excavation Time (min)	Unit Size (cm)	Termination Depth (cm)	Reason for Termination	Materials Recovered	NWA Staff
						glass fragment, 2 nails	GL, HH
12	0393213 5099615	20	70x120	200	Reached river cobble	1 clear glass frag., 1 bone frag., 1 red brick frag., 1 tuna can, red frisbee	JK, AM, GL, HH
13	0393237 5099587	25	60x127	200	End of reach of excavator	Charcoal, 2 pieces of small bone, metal frag.	JK, AM, GL, HH
14	0393247 5099530	39	30 diam	85	End of reach of excavator	None	DS, JvP
15	0393247 5099499	11	66x140	145	Reached river cobble	1 black piece of plastic	JK, AM, GL, HH
16	0393251 5099470	13	70x120	155	Reached river cobble	1 small fragment of bone	JK, AM, GL, HH
17	0393161 5099628	21	65x123	110	Confirmatory to 100 cm	None	JK, HH, GL
18	0393161 5099598	10	60x95	120	Confirmatory to 100 cm	1 metal wire	JK, HH, GL
19	0393161 5099569	10	60x95	97	Confirmatory to 100 cm	1 small clear glass frag., 1 small triangle porcelain fragment	JK, HH, GL, DS
20	0393159 509944	10	60x120	95	Confirmatory to 100 cm	None	JK, HH, GL, DS
21	0393160 5099512	9	60x104	88	Confirmatory to 100 cm	None	JK, HH, GL, DS
22	0393160 5099481	14	70x120	48	Confirmatory to 100 cm	Fragments of charcoal	JK, HH, GL, DS
23	0393181 5099503	7	57x114	97	Confirmatory to 100 cm	None	JK, HH, GL, DS

STU no.	UTM Coordinates (11T)	Excavation Time (min)	Unit Size (cm)	Termination Depth (cm)	Reason for Termination	Materials Recovered	NWA Staff
24	0393185 5099530	10	60x110	100	Confirmatory to 100 cm	1 nail	JK, HH, GL, DS
25	0393187 5099561	9	58x130	120	Confirmatory to 100 cm	1 red brick frag., nail head	JK, HH, GL, DS
26	0393191 5099592	19	60x120	110	Confirmatory to 100 cm	None	JK, HH, GL, DS
27	0393189 5099622	9	56x120	100	Confirmatory to 100 cm	1 screw	JK, HH, GL, DS

Summary

Northwest Anthropology LLC signed a contract on October 11, 2019 to conduct a cultural resource assessment to determine if the construction of the Whispering Creek Subdivision development would adversely impact important cultural resources. To complete the assessment, background research was conducted, a pedestrian survey and 27 shovel test units were excavated on October 16 and 17, 2019. The background research revealed no pre-contact or historic activity in the area. The pedestrian survey identified a glass insulator within the project area. In total, 19 of the 27 STUs excavated contained non-diagnostic cultural material, most of which is probably less than 50 years old. A porcelain dish fragment recovered dated to 1890–1907 (Figure 24 and Figure 25, the potteries.org n.d.).

The conclusion of this cultural resource assessment is that no historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places) are located within the project area and therefore, the professional opinion of Dr. Darby C. Stapp (Ph.D., RPA) is that it is extremely unlikely important cultural resources will be affected by the project construction associated with the Whispering Creek Subdivision.

This report is intended for the exclusive use of the Client and its representatives. NWA's professional conclusions and recommendations concerning the potential for project-related impacts to cultural resources should not be considered to constitute project clearance with regard to the treatment of cultural resources or permission to proceed with the project described in lieu of review by the appropriate reviewing or permitting agency. This report should be submitted to the appropriate state and local review agencies for their comments prior to the commencement of the project.

References

- Ames, K. M., D. E. Dumond, J. R. Galm, and R. Minor
1998 "Prehistory of the Southern Plateau." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 12, *Plateau*, edited by D. E. Walker, Jr, pp. 103–119. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Anonymous
n.d. *The History of the 66 Field Brigade*. Smith Brooks Printing Co, Denver, Colorado.
- Bennett, R. A.
1980 *Walla Walla: Portrait of a Western Town, 1804–1899*. Pioneer Press Books, Walla Walla, Washington.
- Converse, G. L.
1988 *A Military History of the Columbia Valley 1848–1865*. Pioneer Press Books, Walla Walla, Washington.
- Fecht, Karl R., Stephen P. Reidel, and Ann M. Tallman
1987 Paleodrainage of the Columbia River System on the Columbia Plateau of Washington State – A Summary. *Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources Bulletin*, 77:219–248.
- Franklin, Jerry F., and C.T. Dyrness.
1988 Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington. U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service General Technical Report, PNW-8. Portland, Oregon.
- Gilbert, F. T.
1882 *Historic Sketches of Walla Walla, Whitman, Columbia & Garfield Counties, Washington Territory*. A.G. Walling, Portland, Oregon.
- Hicks, B. A.
2004 *Cultural Context in Marmes Rockshelter: A Final Report on 11,000 Years of Cultural Use*, edited by B.A. Hicks. Washington State University Press, Pullman.
- Hunn, Eugene S., Thomas Morning Owl, Phillip E. Cash Cash, Jennifer Karson Engum.
2015 *CÁW PAWÁ LÁAKNI - They Are Not Forgotten, Sahaptian Place Names Atlas of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.
- Karson, J.
2006 *Wiyáyayxt As Days Go By wiyáakaa'awn: Our History, Our Land, and Our People, the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla*. Tamástsiikt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, Oregon.
- Miller, Carey
2019 RE: Walla Walla Project. Email from Carey Miller to Darby Stapp. September 24, 2019.

Payne, James H.

- 2009 Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Building Expansion and Parking Lot at Fort Walla Walla Museum. Technical Report prepared by Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, Washington.

Pope, F.H.

- 1908 History of Fort Walla Walla, Washington. Handwritten document in the collection of Whitman College and Northwest Archives, Walla Walla, Washington.

Preas, Dan

- 2019 RE: Preliminary Plat. Email from Dan Preas to Darby Stapp. September 13, 2019.

Thepotteries.org

- n.d. J & G Meakin (Ltd) Marks. Electronic source,
http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/m/meakin_jg.html. Accessed October 23, 2019.

Ruby, R. H., and J. A. Brown

- 1972 *The Cayuse Indians: Imperial Tribesmen of Old Oregon*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Trafzer, C. E., and R. D. Scheuerman

- 1985 *Renegade Tribe: The Palouse Indians and the Invasion of the Inland Pacific Northwest*. Washington State University Press, Pullman.

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS)

- 2019 Custom Soil Resource Report for Walla Walla County Area, Washington.
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx> accessed on September 30, 2019.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 2017 Columbia River Basalt Group Stretches from Oregon to Idaho. Electronic resource,
http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/observatories/cvo/cvo_columbia_river_basalt.html, accessed October 1, 2019.

Voorhies, Van.

- 2019 Geo Information obtained from the sewer hookup of the existing home on Dan Preas subdivision. Appellation Engineering & Consulting, LLC. Touchet, WA.

Walla Walla County Assessor (WWCA)

- 2019 Walla Walla County Map Search, parcel number: 350736600903. Electronic source,
<http://propertysearch.co.walla-walla.wa.us/mapSearch/?cid=0&p=35840>. Accessed October 23, 2019.