Cultural Resource Consultants

TECHNICAL MEMO 1804K-1

DATE: June 29, 2018

TO: Ben Alworth
Wheeler Ridge LLC

FROM: Margaret Berger, Principal Investigator

RE: Cultural Resources Overview, Wheeler Ridge Project, Chelan County, Washington

The attached short report form constitutes our final report for the above referenced project. Background research did not identify any recorded historic-era or precontact cultural resources within the project. However, as-yet unrecorded archaeological resources may be present and cultural resources survey is recommended. Please contact our office should you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Nicole Clennon and Margaret Berger

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Overview, Wheeler Ridge Project, Chelan County, Washington

Date of Report: June 29, 2018

County(ies): Chelan Section: 16,17, & 21 Township: 21 N Range: 20 E

Quad: Wenatchee Heights, WA Acres: ~200

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 #:

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- 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.

Cultural Resources Overview,
Wheeler Ridge Project,
Chelan County, Washington

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Management Summary

This report describes the cultural resources assessment for the Wheeler Ridge Orchard Development project in Chelan County, Washington. Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC (CRC) has conducted background research to identify any previously recorded archaeological or historic sites in the proposed project location. CRC also previously conducted field investigations for the Section 16 Road Project, which overlaps a portion of the Wheeler Ridge Orchard Development Project. As a result of that investigation, no previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified. Field investigations have not been conducted in the remainder of the project in Section 16 or in Sections 17 and 21. Cultural resources field survey would be necessary in these areas to determine whether any as-yet unrecorded cultural resources are present that could be impacted by the project.

1.0 Administrative Data

1.1 Overview

Report Title: Cultural Resources Overview, Wheeler Ridge Project, Chelan County, Washington

Author (s): Nicole Clennon and Margaret Berger

Report Date: June 29, 2018

Location: The project is located in Sections 16, 17, and 21, T. 21 N., R. 20 E., W.M. (Figures 1 and 2).

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map(s): Wenatchee Heights, WA (2003) (see Figure 1).

Total Area Involved: ca. 440 acres.

1.2 Research Design

This assessment was developed as a component of preconstruction environmental review with the goal of preventing cultural resources from being disturbed during construction of the proposed project by identifying the potential for any as-yet unrecorded archaeological or historic sites within the project area. CRC's work was intended, in part, to assist in addressing state regulations pertaining to the identification and protection of cultural resources (e.g., RCW 27.44, RCW 27.53). The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves. This project is currently in the pre-compliance stage.

CRC's investigations consisted of review of available project information and correspondence provided by the project proponent, local environmental and cultural information, records on file at DAHP, and historical maps. This assessment utilized a research design that considered previous studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the

project location, as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36CFR800.4 (b)(1)) (DAHP 2018a).

1.3 Project Description

Wheeler Ridge LLC requested a cultural resources overview of the proposed Wheeler Ridge project. The project will involve orchard development in three Sections in the Stemilt Basin. Ground disturbance for the project will include removal of existing trees and roots, grading, ripping soil, excavation for a 10 acre foot pond, planting of fruit trees, and road construction.

For purposes of this assessment, the area of interest for cultural resources (hereafter, "the project location") is considered to be that described above and as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

2.0 Background Research

2.1 Overview

Background research was conducted in June 2018.

Recorded Cultural Resources Present: Yes [ ] No [x]
No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project location (DAHP 2018b).

Context Overview: Environmental and cultural context information for this project can be found in relevant published reports, articles, and books (e.g., Ames et al. 1998); historical maps and documents (e.g., USSG 1882; USGS 1913); geological and soils surveys (e.g., USDA NRCS 2018; WA DNR 2018); ethnographic accounts (e.g., Miller 1998; Ray 1974; Teit 1928); and archaeological reports (e.g., Miller 2000b; Stilson 2004, 2009b) in the local area. The following discussion of project area geology, archaeology, history, and ethnography incorporates context information from CRC's prior work in the Wenatchee area (e.g., Berger 2016a, b, c; Phillips 2011; Schumacher 2008). Other resources consulted include maps and documents from Bureau of Land Management United States Surveyor General (USSG) Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records database, HistoryLink, Historic Map Works, HistoricAerials (NETR 2018), University of Washington's Digital Collection, Washington State University's Early Washington Maps Collection, and in CRC's library.

2.2 Environmental Context

The project is located within the Stemilt Basin. It is situated between Jump Off Ridge to the southeast, Naneum Ridge to the southwest, Beehive Mountain to the northwest, and Wheeler Hill to the north. Squilchuck State Park lies to the west of the project location. Middle Creek and Ore Creek are within the project, both of which feed into Stemilt Creek, a tributary to the Columbia River. There are many reservoirs and lakes in the surrounding area, including Spring Hill Reservoir, Wenatchee Heights Reservoir 1, Wenatchee Heights Reservoir 2, Rose Lake, Lily Lake, Steffen Bros Reservoir, and Milo Wood Pond. The project currently consists of forestland with no recorded structures (Chelan County 2018).

As previously summarized by Phillips (2011:3), the topography of the area is characterized by ridges and steep valleys shaped by a number of geological processes including Tertiary deposition of sediments, Eocene uplift, Miocene basalt flows, Pleistocene glaciation and flooding, and Holocene alluvial deposition (Alt and Hyndman 1984; Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Surface

geology mapped in the project consists of Quaternary mass-wasting deposits, mostly landslide deposits that are talus, colluvium, protalus ramparts, and rock glaciers. The local geology also includes 1980 debris avalanche of Mount St. Helens and Pliocene-Miocene mass-wasting deposits (WA DNR 2018). Soils are typically thin on the ridges and slopes and thicker in the lower valley bottoms. The soils mapped in the project location are Colockum silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes; Stemilt silt loam, 0 to 25 percent slopes; and Stemilt silt loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2018). The Colockum silt loam is only located in parts of the northeastern portion of the project location, in the proposed 109-acre orchard development. Colockum silt loam is formed on hillslopes and mountain slopes in colluvium from sandstone or basalt with loess and volcanic ash. A typical profile is silt loam to the depth of 26 inches, silty clay loam between 26 and 47 inches below the surface, and very gravelly silty clay loam from 47 to 60 inches below the surface. The Stemilt silt loams are throughout the entire project location. These units are formed on mountain slopes in colluvium of andesite or basalt with a component of volcanic ash. The typical profile is ashy silt loam to a depth of 17 inches, and extremely cobbly silty clay loam from 17 to 60 inches (USDA NRCS 2018). Based upon the age of the landform and the minimal or absent sedimentary deposition since human occupation of the region began, any archaeological material in this setting would be expected to be found on or near the present-day ground surface.

2.3 Archaeological Context

As previously discussed by Kassa (2016) and others, archaeological evidence suggests that the transition into an ice-free regional landscape allowed the area to be suitable for habitation in the late Pleistocene following the subsidence of glacially derived floods and the stabilization of local landforms. Subsequent changes to landforms, climate, and vegetation influenced the available resources and, consequently, the spatial distribution and subsistence strategies of human living on the landscape. Recent investigations support human presence in northwestern North America dating to late Pleistocene – early Holocene (Gilbert et. al 2008). Early human occupation in the East Wenatchee area and Columbia Plateau dates to 12,500 to 12,000 years B.P. and provides the upper limit of generally accepted phase designations developed from previous research for the Mid-Columbia region (e.g., Chatters 1986; Daugherty 1956; Galm et al. 1981; Greengo 1982, 1986; Lohse 1985, 2005; Mehringer and Foit 1990; Nelson 1969; Rice 1969; Schalk 1982). These designations follow changes in settlement and subsistence strategies through time as climate, technology and population density changed. The trend noted in these phases is a pattern of adaptation from an upland hunting strategy to a semi-sedentary riverine-based subsistence organization over time. This change broadly occurs between an earlier tradition comprised of several phases (Clovis: ca. 11,500(?) to 11,000 B.P.; Windust: ca. 11,000 to 8000 B.P.; Vantage/Cascade: ca. 8000 to 4500 B.P.) and a subsequent, two-phase tradition: Frenchman Springs (ca. 4500 to 2500 B.P.), and Cayuse (ca. 2500 B.P. to 250 B.P.) (Ames et al. 1998; Swanson 1956).

2.4 Ethnographic Context

The project lies within the traditional territory of the Wenatchi or Wenatshapam, a group of Middle Columbia River Salishans (Miller 1998:Fig. 1; Ray 1936; Relander 1986; Spier 1936; Teit 1928). The Wenatchi inhabited the Wenatchee River drainage system from the Columbia River to the Cascade Range (Miller 1998). The Wenatchi shared many broadly defined traditions with other Middle Columbia River Salishan groups, including lacustrine or riverine settlement

patterns, subsistence emphasis on salmon and other fish, land game, and a wide variety of abundant vegetable foods, and household and village communities linked by family and exchange relations (Chalfant 1974; Miller 1998; Ray 1936, 1974; Teit 1928).

Traditionally, Middle Columbia River Salishans adhered to a seasonal based subsistence pattern that relied a range of plant and animal resources (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986). According to Hart (2004), Wenatchi village locations and seasonal activities were largely dictated by the anadromous fish cycles. Winter months were typically spent in village locations along the Columbia River and subsistence was reliant upon stored foodstuffs. Summer months were spent in smaller, more mobile groups at specialized resource locations that ranged from hunting locales in the uplands, fisheries along the Columbia and tributaries, and root gathering areas in the Plateau.

Precontact trails followed the low-relief of the Columbia River valley and tributary canyons, coulees, and stream valleys. The river itself supported precontact travel by canoe. These routes facilitated movement of precontact peoples in the project vicinity as well as into other portions of the Plateau and Pacific Northwest. Teit (1928) reports that the Columbia and Wenatchi were principal traders among the Salish groups. Local trade centers corresponded to primary settlements located at the mouths of Icicle Creek (present-day Leavenworth) and the Wenatchee River.

Ethnographic reports identify place names and village sites concentrated on the west bank of the Columbia River at its confluence with the Wenatchee River. *Stóxpas*, translated as "place at the mouth," is a name applied to the confluence (Miller 1998:254). The Wenatchi villages nearest to the current project were at the mouth of Squilchuck Creek (*Skwiltaktcin*), and at the mouth of Stemilt Creek (*Skitkatin*) (Ray 1936:119, 142, 1974:426; Scheuerman 1982:25-28). Hunting and gathering activities often occurred at higher elevations, and the lower half of the Squilchuck drainage has been noted as trail route used by the Wenatchi for access to higher mountain areas (Dow 1963). One branch of a trail from Naneum Ridge followed switchbacks down Jump Off Ridge into the Stemilt Basin, another followed the south side of Stemilt Creek out to the Columbia River, and a third circled the Stemilt Basin and crossed over to the Squilchuck Creek drainage (Dow 1963, in Hollenbeck and Carter 1986:D-9).

2.5 Historical Context

As previously described by Phillips (2011:4-5),

> The Columbia River was explored by Euro-Americans in the early 1800s by fur trappers from the major trading companies including the Pacific Fur, Northwest, and Hudson's Bay companies. Contact and exchange with Native American groups was more or less amicable until the late 1840s when more Euro-American settlers arrived in the area seeking land (Scheuerman 1982). The Yakima Treaty of 1855 compelled the Wenatchi and 13 other related bands to move to the newly designated Yakima Reservation, though many Wenatchi refused. Some went to the Columbia Reservation, which was established between the Canadian border and Lake Chelan, but was dissolved less than a decade later. Most Wenatchi continued to live on their traditional lands along the Wenatchee River, and some eventually obtained homestead allotments there (Scheuerman 1982).

Euro-Americans began establishing businesses and homes in the Wenatchee area by 1870. By 1880, commerce and emigration increased between Wenatchee and Ellensburg via Stemilt Creek and Naneum Canyon. This route was also used in precontact times, facilitating access to resource areas in the Wenatchee Mountains foothills as well as travel and trade between the Columbia and Kittitas valleys (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986:Appendix D). However, this route was only suitable for travel by horseback. A passable route for a wagon road was found over Colockum Pass and Colockum Creek, southeast of the project (Dow 1963).

Following the allure depicted in a November 20, 1880 article titled "The Wenachie Country" in a Yakima newspaper, Peter Wheeler voyaged over the Colockum Road with his father to investigate potential locations for a new settlement for his family. They decided to settle on what is now called Wheeler Hill in 1883, but it was not until September of 1884 that the Wheeler family returned and pitched two wall tents for shelter as they began construction of their cabin. Their fourteen by twenty-two-foot cabin was completed just in time for Christmas (Dow 1963).

Originally, three land filings were made: Peter Wheeler Sr.'s homestead, his timberlands, and his oldest son Clarence's homestead. Soon thereafter, the Wheelers were joined by other settlers: James H. Orr and sons, Sam and James; Rev. Mathew Bird and his family, which consisted of his wife Jane and three children Fletcher, Laura and Milton; and Percy Walker, a bachelor (Hull 1929). As Wheeler Hill added more residents, an organized irrigation system became a necessity, thus formed the Wheeler Hill Irrigation Company. Once water rights were granted from Stemilt Creek, the new inhabitants worked hard for a year to complete the 7-mile long ditch. When irrigated, the area thrived with an abundance of crops including an orchard of fruit trees and plenty of oats, corn, and hay for a growing band of cattle (Hull 1929:63-64). Peter Wheeler came to be known as the first to propagate the Wenatchee Moorpark apricot, a "leading" variety (Gellatly 1963:152). By 1904, the family had acquired more land from Northern Pacific Railroad and owned "about four thousand acres" (Steele 1904:771). Much of this land was used for grazing, while smaller portions were used to grow alfalfa, Timothy hay, and apples (Steele 1904:771-772). The Wheeler residence became a welcoming stop for travelers passing by on their route from Wenatchee to Ellensburg (Hull 1929).

Reverend Mathew Bird, an England native, arrived in Wenatchee in 1885 by way of Iowa and Bozeman, Montana. He was a Civil War veteran who fought for the Union army. While in Iowa he had various occupations. He spent 20 years in Montana where he farmed and devoted much time to the Methodist Church as a pastor. He was also an instructor and conducted religious services working for the government and the Crow Indian Agency. Upon arrival in Wenatchee, Bird bought 160 acres of land in the vicinity of Fifth and Miller. About that same time, he and his eldest son Fletcher each filed for a quarter section of land on Wheeler Hill. They promptly joined the company formed for the construction of the Wheeler Hill Ditch. As far as is known, Reverend Bird was the first person to conduct religious services to a white congregation in this part of North Central Washington (Hull 1929).

Percy Walker, originally from Georgia, came to western Washington in the early 1880s and settled in the Wheeler Hill settlement in 1885. Known as a remarkably hard worker, he developed an impressive ranch and also helped construct the Wheeler Hill Ditch. He sold his ranch in 1905 and moved to Orondo Avenue, in downtown Wenatchee.

Little is known about James H. Orr or his sons James and Sam, except that they were early settlers of the area. Orr Road still exists and can be seen on a 1915 topographic map as traveling through the northwest portion of Stemilt Basin to Wheeler Hill. By 1968, the road connected to the Upper Wheeler Reservoir to Wheeler Hill (NETR 2018).

In addition to homesteading and farming, this area was also of interest for the virgin timber it held. Nearby on Lily Lake and Clear Lake were the sites of some of the region's sawmills. These saw their beginnings in the late 1800s or early 1900s (Malaga 1989). Landreth Brothers operated the sawmill at Lily Lake and logged the Squilchuck and Stemilt basins (Holstine 1994:8.19). The Lily Lake mill operated from 1910 to 1924 and was then moved to the mouth of Stemilt Creek (Wenatchee Valley Cultural Museum and Center et al. 2012:109). The Delaney Flat mill also came in to existence about the same time but had no pond associated with it. This area was served by "The Loop Road" which connected many smaller roads to Stemilt Creek Road and led to the Columbia River and the town of Wenatchee (Malaga 1989).

2.6 Historical Records Search

Review of historical maps and aerial imagery provided an understanding of the historic and modern land use, and ownership of the project. The General Land Office (GLO) conducted early cadastral surveys to define or re-establish the boundaries and subdivisions of Federal Lands of the United States so that land patents could be issued transferring the title of the land from the Federal government to individuals. These maps and land serial patent records provide information on land ownership in the 1800s. Homesteads were claimed in the project vicinity around the turn of the twentieth century.

The features nearest to the project depicted on the GLO cadastral survey map (USSG 1882) are a clearing and structure labeled "J. Wiley" in Section 15 and similar features labeled "J. West" in Section 10 (Figure 3). According to records held at the BLM (2018), all of Section 16 was patented to the State of Washington under the Enabling Act of 1872 (Accession No. WAWAAA 036385, 5/23/1895, 15,229.42 acres total). Patents were held by Northern Pacific Railroad Co. in 1895 for Sections 17 and 21 (BLM 2018). Homesteaders in Sections surrounding the current project included James H. Orr in Section 15 in 1901, Matthew Bird in Section 18 in 1886, Peter Wheeler in Section 3 in 1897, and several individuals in Sections 4 and 8 beginning in 1895 (BLM 2018; Hull 1929:63). Other Sections in the area were granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the State of Washington in the 1890s. Prior to this, Chinese miners had a camp on Squilchuck Creek from the 1850s to 1880s (Wenatchee Valley Cultural Museum and Center et al. 2012:7). Squilchuck Creek was also home to Wenatchee's first electrical plant, located just above Pitcher Canyon's mouth in 1902 (Mitchell 1992:82).

The project location is depicted as within lands owned by the State in Section 16, S. D. Shiflett in Section 21, and Peshastian Lumber and Box Company in Section 17 on the 1959 atlas (Metsker 1959). Early twentieth century maps illustrate few details about the project location. Wheeler Reservoir is represented on these maps in the southern part of Section 16 and northern part of Section 21. By the 1910s, this area had many roads and trails that were being utilized (USGS 1913, USFS 1918) (Figure 4). One of the earliest roads within the project travels from Wheeler Hill through the northern part of Section 16, through Section 17, and down to Section

20 (USGS 1913). By 1959 the road reached a southern terminus in Section 29 at Upper Reservoir on land owned by Wenatchee Mountains Irrigation Company (Metsker 1959). This road is currently called Upper Reservoir Loop Rd. By 1968, the northeastern part of the road in Section 16 had shifted away from the prior alignment (USGS 1968). This path is visible on recent aerial imagery (Google Inc. 2018) as well as the 1966 and 1987 topographic maps (NETR 2018) (Figures 5 and 6).

Another early road begins in Section 20, passes through the northwest corner of Section 21, on the north side of Wheeler Reservoir (now Spring Hill Reservoir), passes through the southern part of Section 16, and joins with Stemilt Loop Road where it travels north to Wheeler Hill (USGS 1913). This road appears to have been in disuse sometime before 1959, and an alternate route slightly to the north came to be preferred. This newer route (present-day Orr Road) spans from Stemilt Loop to Upper Reservoir, passing through Sections 16, 20, and 29 (Metsker 1959, NETR 2018).

Section 17 has remained relatively the same since the 1913 map (USGS 1913, USGS 1968, USGS 2013). Upper Reservoir Road has remained constant through this Section. Few trails were added between 1978 and 1987, one of which connects Upper Reservoir Road to Orr Road. Another travels an indirect route from Upper Reservoir Road to Squilchuck State Park (NETR 2018).

Section 21 has also seen little change through the years (USGS 1913, 1968, 2013). Similar to Section 17, few trails were added between 1978 and 1987 (NETR 2018). Two trails originate in Section 28 at West Basin Road, cross Middle Creek in Section 21, then travel north to either side of Spring Reservoir before joining other unnamed trails. As can be seen from aerial photographs, between 1987 and 2009, Section 21 remained the same until a small reservoir was constructed to the south of Spring Hill Reservoir (Google Inc. 2018; NETR 2018). Two more reservoirs were constructed, on either side of the first, by 2011. By 2015, another small reservoir was built and the original small reservoir was abandoned. Current aerial imagery shows that another of the small reservoirs has been abandoned and the surrounding land has been cleared. This is directly outside the project, to the north of the proposed 40-acre and 218-acre orchards. The land within the project is forested and undeveloped (Google Inc. 2018, NETR 2018). Present-day activity in the project location is predominantly recreational.

2.7 Cultural Resources Database Review

A review of DAHP's WISAARD database identified previous cultural resource studies, recorded precontact and historic sites, and recorded built environment, which helps gauge the potential and likely nature of cultural resources present within the project vicinity (DAHP 2018a). Ten cultural resources investigations have been conducted within one mile of the project location (DAHP 2018b). These investigations have been completed in response to timber sales for sales on lands managed by WA DNR (Kreutz and Stilson 2008; Stilson 2004), roadway improvements (Phillips 2011; Regan 1997; Sharley 2005), proposed reservoir expansion and other irrigation improvements (Amara 2010; Miller 2000b), proposed fuels reduction and forest health on private land (Lancaster 2014), site damage assessment (Berger 2016b), and a project assessing fill locations for excess excavated materials resultant from road improvements (Schumacher 2008). None of the reports of investigations on file at DAHP covered the current project location.

Berger (2016c) also completed a cultural resources assessment of a proposed road along the southern edge and through the northeastern part of the proposed orchard development in Section 16. Investigations consisted of background research and pedestrian survey. Research and field observations indicated that if archaeological material were present in the road alignment, it would be at or near the ground surface. Results of the investigation were negative for evidence of archaeological sites in that location.

As a result of prior investigations, four archaeological sites have been recorded within a distance of approximately one mile from the project (Table 1). These sites include one site with precontact and historic components and three sites containing historic-era debris and features related to lumber milling, irrigation, and domestic activities. Archaeological sites have not been recorded in Sections 16, 17, or 21.

Site 45CH202 was first recorded in 1973 as a precontact site consisting of a milling stone and projectile points. At that time, testing was recommended to determine the site's significance. It was revisited in 2005, and the historical component was recorded. This site now includes the Squilchuck State Park residence and dump, totaling 4 acres. The farmstead was occupied from the 1910s to 1950s. The site has seen many alterations through the years and was recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Squilchuck State Park residence and dump was also recorded in 2003 as site 45CH607.

Site 45CH715 is approximately .5 miles from the project location. It is an historic agriculture site consisting of an irrigation ditch, remnants of wood slat, wire wrapped water pipes, and a metal bed frame. It is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing.

Located .30 miles to the east of the eastern border of the project, 45CH771 is the "Lilly Lake Mills" site. The site consists of the remnants of the foundations of the mill and surrounding structures, numerous historic debris and trash scatters, and possible features associated with farming and irrigation. Artifact types recorded at the site included historic cans (hole in cap, sanitary, and solder sealed), bottles (clear, amber, and aqua), barrel hoops, wood (milled and rough cut), tobacco cans, nails, ceramics, barbed wire, mason jars, a fragmentary leather boot, a cast iron stove door, and one asbestos-filled lead crush-gasket. This site is spread over approximately 50 acres. It was occupied as early as 1899 by a sawmill and remained occupied until 1924 when the mill was relocated to the mouth of the Stemilt Creek along the Columbia River. At its peak, the Landreth Brothers Mill consisted of the saw and ancillary industrial features, miles of narrow gauge railroads, a commissary, cookhouse, barn, garage, and a handful of houses.

There are 19 historic inventory properties within a one-mile radius of the project location. All of these are single dwelling homes and none have been evaluated for historic register eligibility (Table 2). The nearest property is .25 miles from the project location. None of these properties will be impacted by the current project plans. The nearest historic register listed property is a 1918 barn, listed on the Washington Heritage Barn Register, that is currently part of the Lucky Bohemian Farms. It is approximately 5.2 miles to the northeast.

3.0 Archaeological Expectations

3.1 Archaeological Predictive Model

The DAHP statewide predictive model uses environmental data about the locations of known archaeological sites to identify where previously unknown archaeological sites are more likely to be found. The model correlates locations of known archaeological sites to environmental data "to determine the probability that, under a particular set of environmental conditions, another location would be expected to contain an archaeological site" (Kauhi and Markert 2009:2-3). Environmental data categories included in the model are elevation, slope, aspect, distance to water, geology, soils, and landforms.

Within Section 16 in the proposed 109-acre orchard, model rankings range from "Survey Highly Advised: High Risk" in a small area in the west end to "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Low Risk" in the north and the east. Most of the project in Section 16 is labeled "Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk" and "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk."

Within Section 17, model rankings range from "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Low Risk" to "Survey Highly Advised: High Risk." The model classifies small areas of the proposed 117-acre orchard as "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Low Risk" and "Survey Highly Advised: High Risk," but most of the area is labeled "Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk" and "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk." Model rankings for the proposed 83-acre orchard range from "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Low Risk" to "Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk." Most of this area is labeled "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk." The proposed 50-acre orchard ranges from "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk" to "Survey Highly Advised: High Risk" with the majority of the area being labeled "Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk" or "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk."

Within Section 21, model rankings range from "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Low Risk" to "Survey Highly Advised: High Risk." The proposed 40-acre orchard ranges from "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk" to "Survey Highly Advised: High Risk." The proposed 70-acre and 218-acre orchards range from "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Low Risk" to "Survey Highly Advised: High Risk." Most of the project within Section 21 is labeled "Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk" or "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Moderately Low Risk."

Overall, the majority of the project is labeled "Survey Contingent on Project Parameters: Low Risk" or "Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk." These rankings are generally supported by regional settlement patterns, distance from ethnographically reported place names, and relative distance from reliable fresh water sources. Locations with higher probability rankings appear to correlate with flatter terrain and proximity to Orr Creek and Spring Hill Reservoir.

3.2 Archaeological Expectations

Based on existing archaeological and ethnographic data for this area, precontact uses in the project location would have tended toward resource-gathering, travel, or short-term/single-use

campsites, and areas of longer-term occupation, and other more intensive uses would have occurred at confluences of streams and the Columbia River. Historic use is expected to have been limited to travel, irrigation, and logging activities. Types of precontact cultural materials that might potentially be present in the project vicinity could include features such as lithic scatters, trails, or similar elements. Historic-period archaeological deposits would likely be related to logging operations or irrigation. Based on the locally mapped geology and soils, any archaeological materials would occur at the present-day ground surface or shallowly buried. Where prior clearing, road grading, and pipeline installation have occurred, these are expected to have removed or otherwise disturbed near-surface sediments, reducing potential for archaeological deposits to be preserved. However, archaeological sites may be preserved in relatively undisturbed locations.

4.0 Results and Recommendations

This cultural resources overview was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources and evaluate potential for previously unrecorded cultural resources within the property. Background research did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources on the property. Results of background research indicate potential for cultural resource sites to be present within the project. Cultural resources survey, including subsurface testing in higher probability areas, is recommended to identify as-yet unrecorded cultural resources prior to development.

In the event that any ground-disturbing or other construction activities result in the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, work should be halted in the immediate area, and contact made with county officials, the technical staff at DAHP, and tribal representatives. Work should be stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded. In the unlikely event of the inadvertent discovery of human remains, work should be immediately halted in the area, the discovery covered and secured against further disturbance, and contact effected with law enforcement personnel, consistent with the provisions set forth in RCW 27.44.055 and RCW 68.60.055.

5.0 Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric sites, historic properties or traditional cultural properties to be associated with a project. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from our analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report, and on our field investigation and observations as described herein. Conclusions and recommendations presented apply to project conditions existing at the time of our study and those reasonably foreseeable. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions described in this report. They cannot necessarily apply to site changes of which CRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

6.0 References

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7.0 Figures and Tables

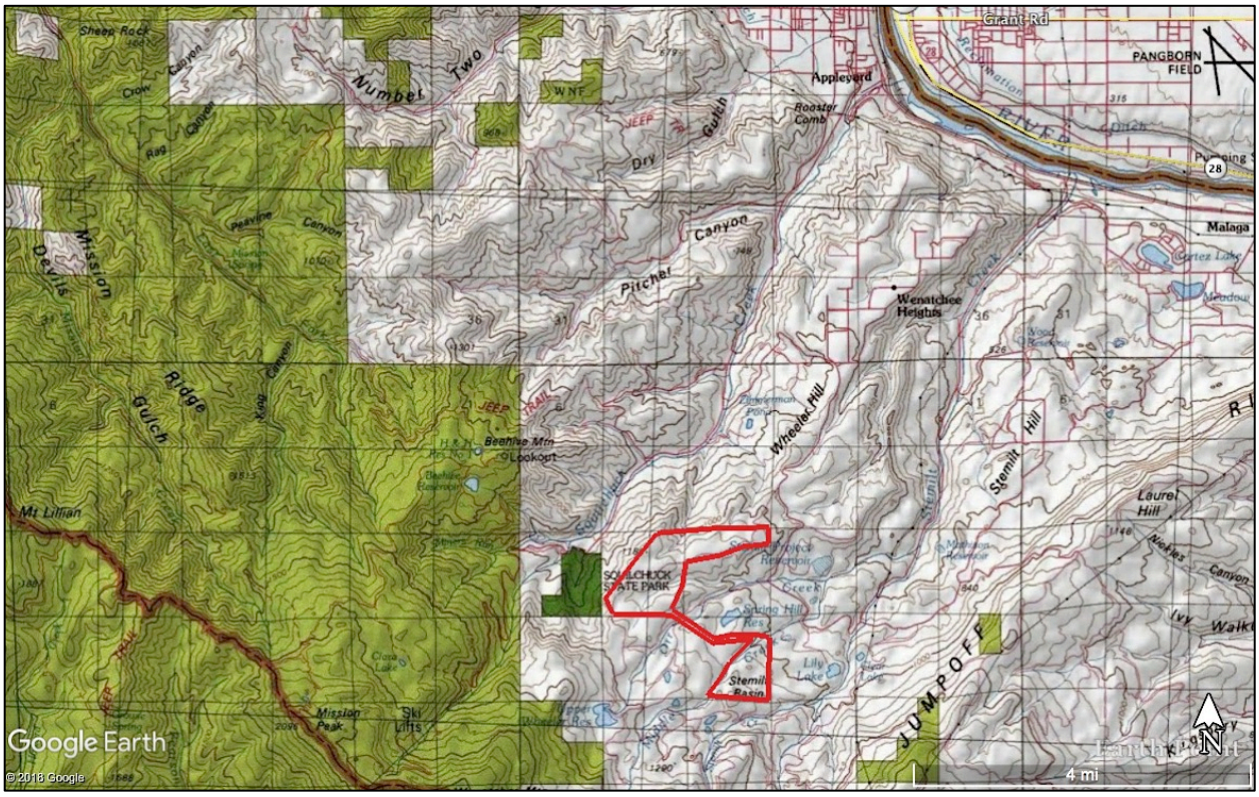

Figure 1. USGS Wenatchee Heights, WA 7.5-minute quadrangle annotated with the approximate location of the project in red.

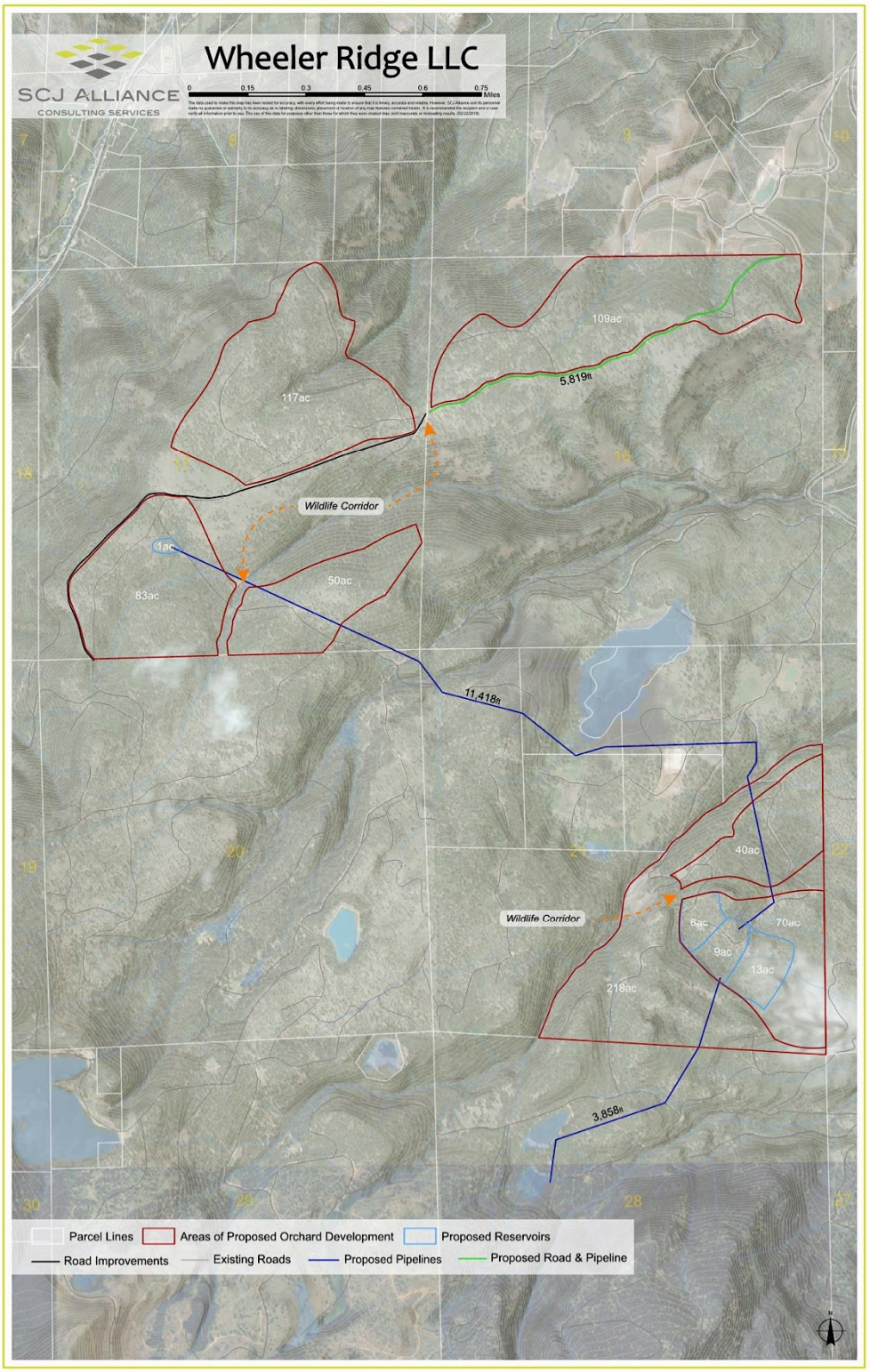

Figure 2. Project overview provided by SCJ Alliance.

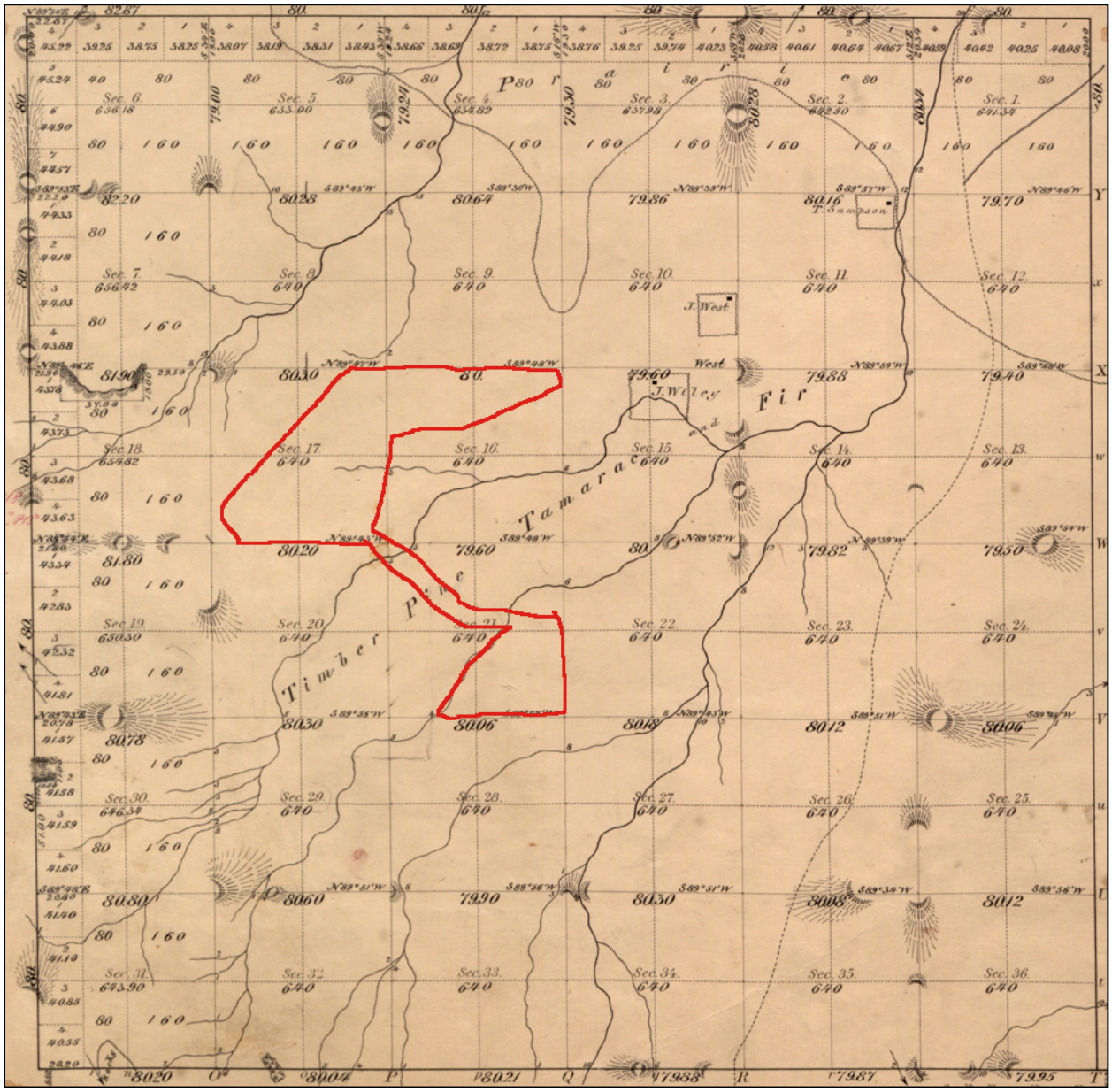

Figure 3. Approximate project location marked on cadastral survey map (USSG 1882).

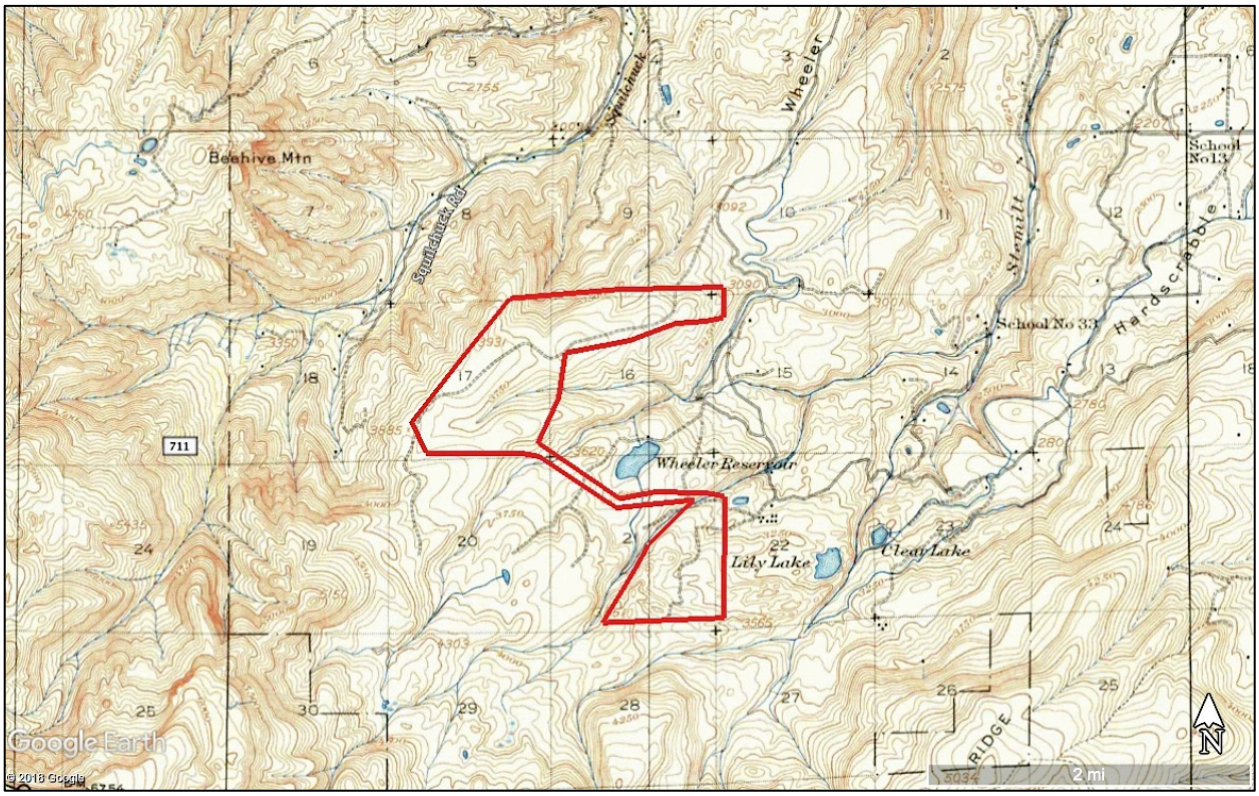

Figure 4. Approximate project location marked on portion of the Wenatchee, WA (USGS 1913) topographic quadrangle.

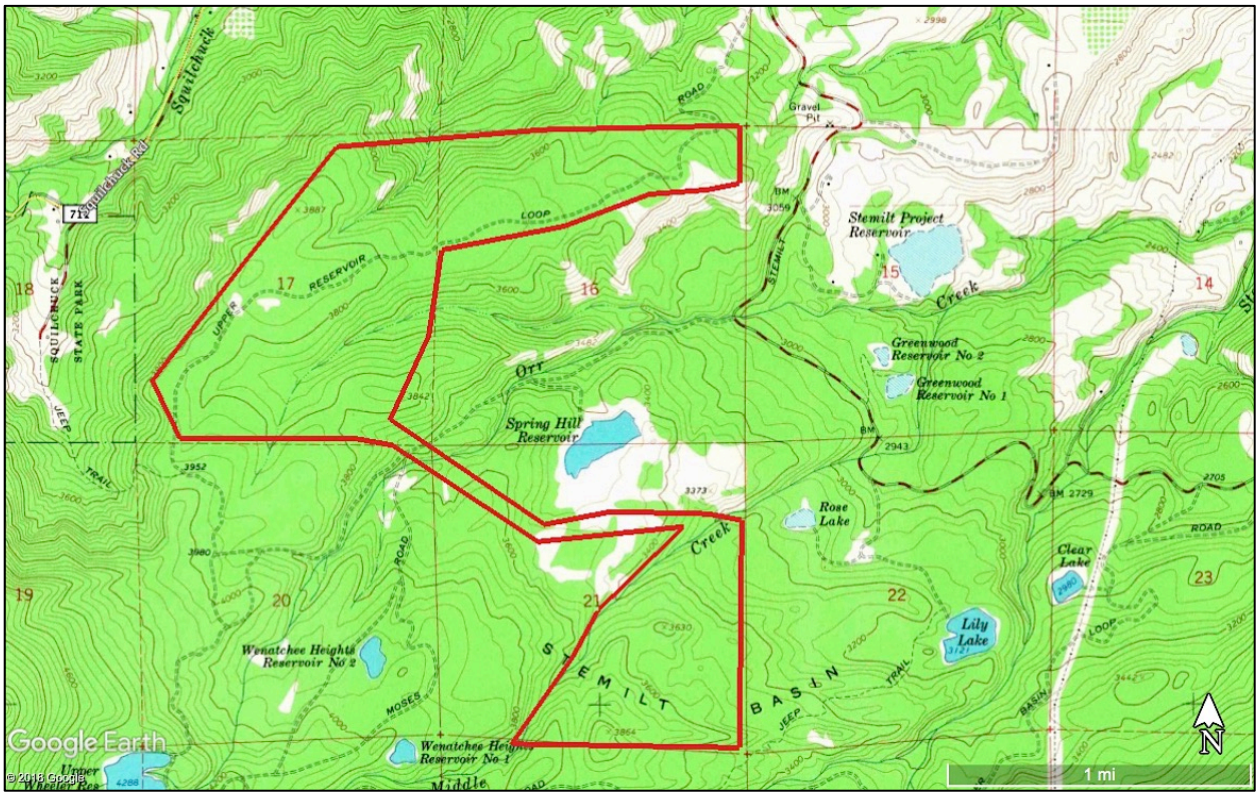

Figure 5. Approximate project location marked portion of the Wenatchee, WA (USGS 1966) topographic quadrangle.

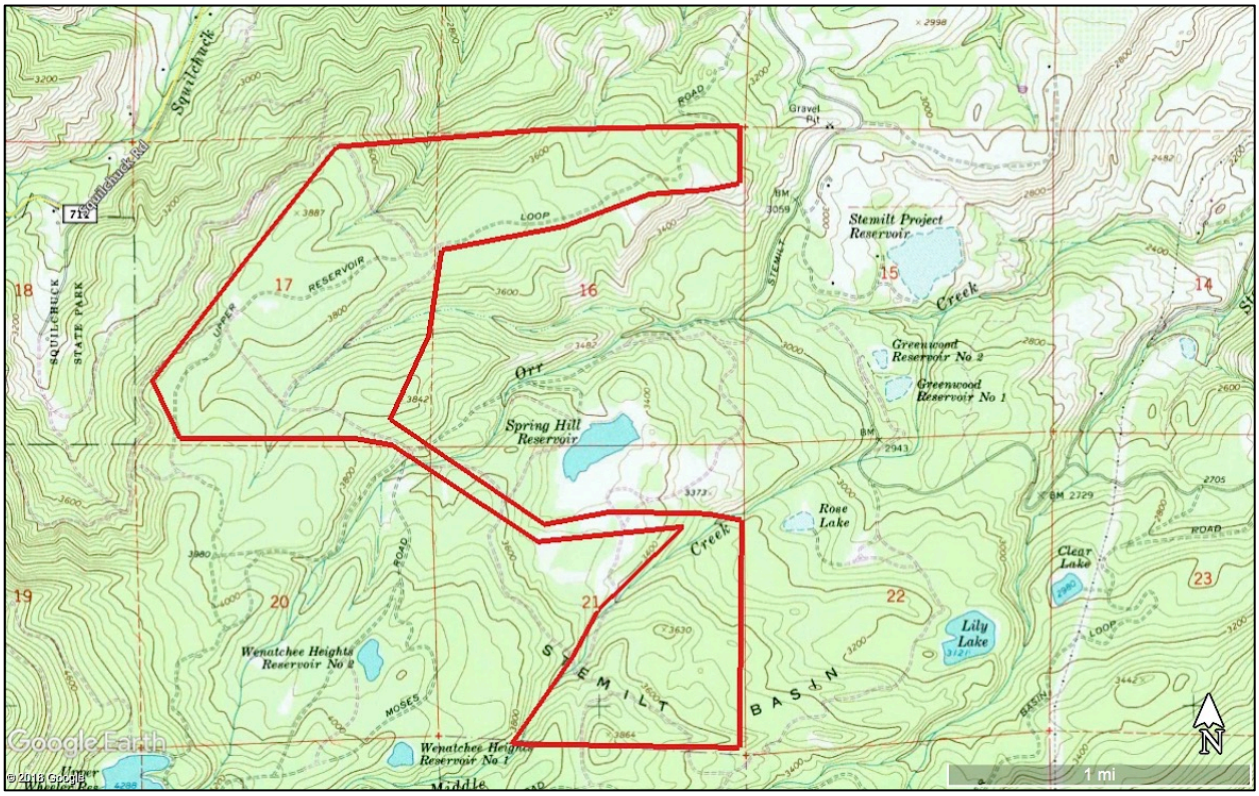

Figure 6. Approximate project location marked portion of the Wenatchee, WA (USGS 1966, 1987 ed.) topographic quadrangle.

Table 1. Archaeological sites recorded within one mile from the project (DAHP 2018b).

Site	Site Type	Distance from Project	Historic Register Status
45CH715	Historic agriculture; historic debris scatter / concentration	.50 miles E	Recommended not eligible for NRHP.
45CH607	Historic debris scatter / concentration	.60 miles W	Recommended not eligible for NRHP.
45CH202	Precontact lithic material; historic debris scatter / concentration	.60 miles W	Historic component recommended not eligible for NRHP. Precontact component has not been evaluated.
45CH771	Historic logging properties; historic debris scatter / concentration	.30 miles E	Unevaluated.

Table 2. Historic inventory properties located within 1,000 from the project.

DAHP Property #	Address	Build Date	Historic Use	Historic Register Status
591972	5898 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1951	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591905	6293 Stemilt Loop Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1925	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591506	5780 Squilchuck, Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1969	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591505	5260 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1965	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.

DAHP Property #	Address	Build Date	Historic Use	Historic Register Status
591502	5241 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1960	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591500	5671 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1959	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591497	5455 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1957	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591495	5653 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1956	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591492	5280 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1955	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591491	5715 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1954	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591479	5234 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1943	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591466	5325 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1930	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591456	5257 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1914	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591453	5295 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1912	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591452	5433 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1911	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591451	5224 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1910	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591448	5246 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1910	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591447	5498 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1909	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
581578	5499 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1947	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.
591972	5898 Squilchuck Rd, Wenatchee, WA 98801	1951	Domestic – Single Dwelling	Unevaluated.