

Cultural Resources Survey for the Liberty Lake Phase I Water Access Project, Spokane County, Washington

Contract No. P12582

Submitted to:
Spokane County



Submitted by:
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Spokane, Washington
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HISTORICAL
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES, INC.

This project was implemented by HRA Principal Investigators Samantha Thiel, MA, and Kathryn Burk-Hise, MS, who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for archaeology and architectural history, respectively. This report is intended for the exclusive use of the Client and its representatives. It contains professional conclusions and recommendations concerning the potential for project-related impacts to archaeological resources based on the results of HRA's investigation. It should not be considered to constitute project clearance with regard to the treatment of archaeological 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.

Executive Summary

Spokane County (County) is planning improvements to the water access area in Liberty Lake Regional Park located at 3707 S Zephyr Road (Rd.), Spokane County, Washington (the project). The project is located in Section 25, Township 25 North, Range 45 East, of the Liberty Lake Quadrangle, Willamette Meridian.

The project is receiving Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grant funding and is subject to compliance with Executive Order 21-02 and statutes regarding the protection of Human Remains (RCW 27.44) and Archaeological Resources (WAC 19711, RCW 27.53). The County contracted Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the project in compliance with these regulations.

The County defined the area of impacts (AI) as the construction footprint, approximately 3.9 acres of the Liberty Lake Regional Park, which includes all areas subject to subsurface impacts from ground-disturbing project activities. The AI encompasses Parcels 55252.0114, 55252.0113, 55252.0112, 55252.0111, 55252.0110, 55252.0109, 55252.0108, 55252.0107, 55252.0106, 55252.0105, and a portion of Parcel 55252.9004.

HRA completed background research, followed by archaeological and architectural field survey, to identify resources that have the potential to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and that may be affected during construction activities associated with the project. The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian transects across the entire AI and the excavation of eight shovel probes. HRA identified one piece of cultural material and placed radial probes around the positive probe; all were negative for additional cultural materials. HRA recommends no further archaeological work will be needed for the project unless the project design changes substantially.

HRA also completed a compliance-level architectural survey of four historic-period architectural resources, none of which are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a failure to convey significance under any criteria. Further, HRA recommends no historic district is present.

The project, which includes improvements to the water access area of Liberty Lake Regional Park, has no potential to affect historic-period architectural resources, as no eligible or listed historic properties are present within the project area. HRA recommends a finding of *no historic properties impacted*.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Description

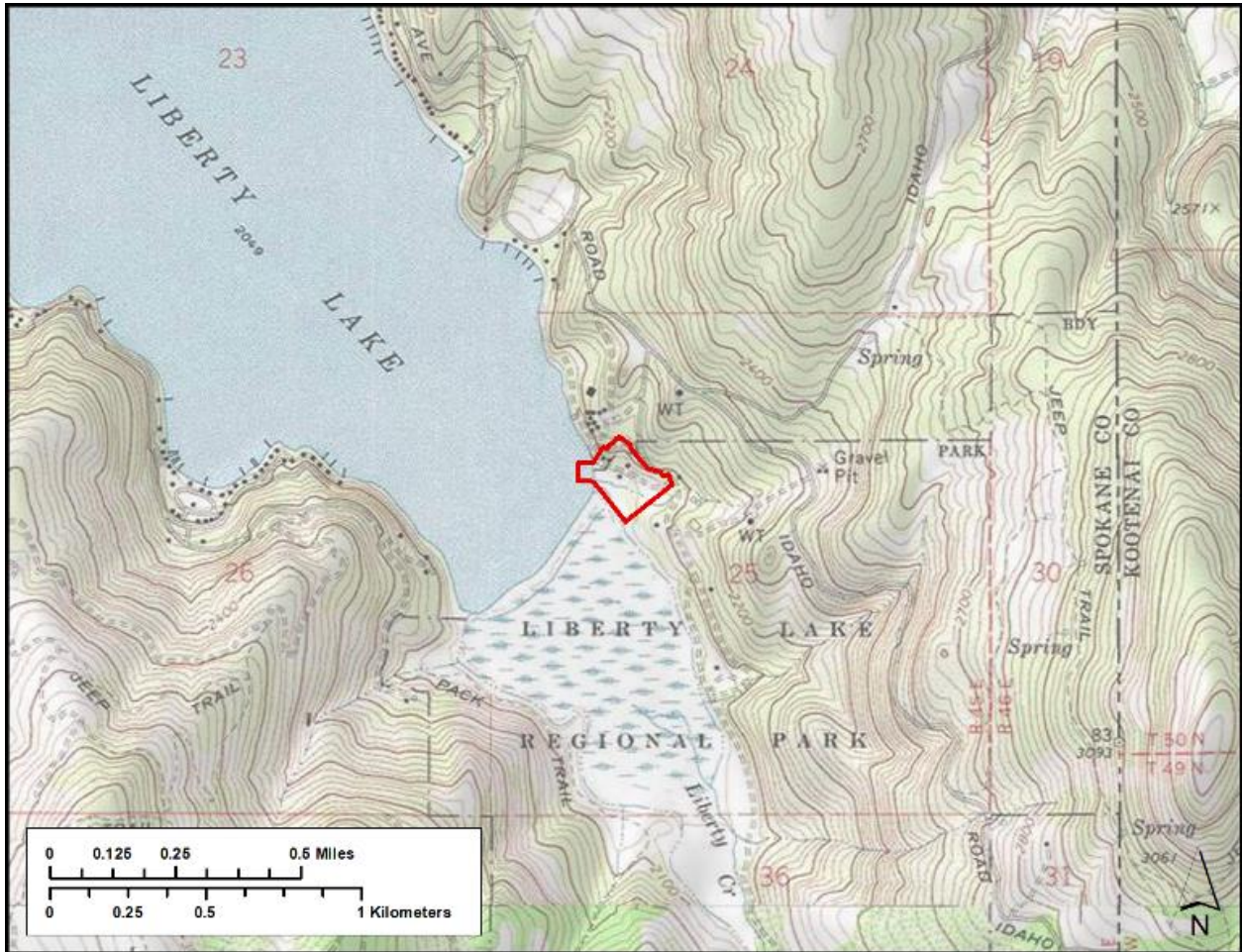
Spokane County (County) contracted Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Liberty Lake Water Access project (the project). The project involves constructing a new open-air multi-use shade structure, new paved beach access driveway, parking spaces with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) stalls; upgrading the ADA restroom and the beach access sidewalk; and installing automated entry/exit ticket gates, a rain garden, bio swales, berm screening, and a new ADA boat launch and dock (Figures 1-1 and 1-2; Appendix A).

1.2 Regulatory Context

The project is being funded through a Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grant, which is subject to compliance with Governor's Executive Order 21-02 (EO 21-02). RCO was designated as the lead agency for compliance with responsibility to consult with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and affected Tribes. RCO completed initial consultation for this project, and in accordance with EO 21-02, a cultural resources investigation was required to evaluate areas slated for future development.

1.3 Project Area and Area of Impacts

The County and the RCO defined the project area as approximately 3.9 acres on the southeast shore of Liberty Lake in Liberty Lake Regional Park, located at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., in Liberty Lake, Spokane County, Washington, in Section 25, Township 25 North, Range 45 East, Willamette Meridian, Liberty Lake Quadrangle. The land is owned by Spokane County and is located approximately 2 miles (mi) southeast of the city of Liberty Lake. The area of impacts (AI) includes all areas that may be impacted by the project, inclusive of ground-disturbance and staging areas, approximately 2 acres, which excludes the inaccessible wetlands and includes one adjacent parcel, at 2014 S Zephyr Rd.



 Project Boundary

*Liberty Lake Water Access
Project Location*



Date: 3/11/2022

Coord./Project	Datum	Scale
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N Transverse Mercator	NAD83	1:24,000

Township/Range	Quadrangle
T25N R45E	Liberty Lake, WA

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National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI,
NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

Figure 1-1. Topographic location map of the Liberty Lake Water Access Project.

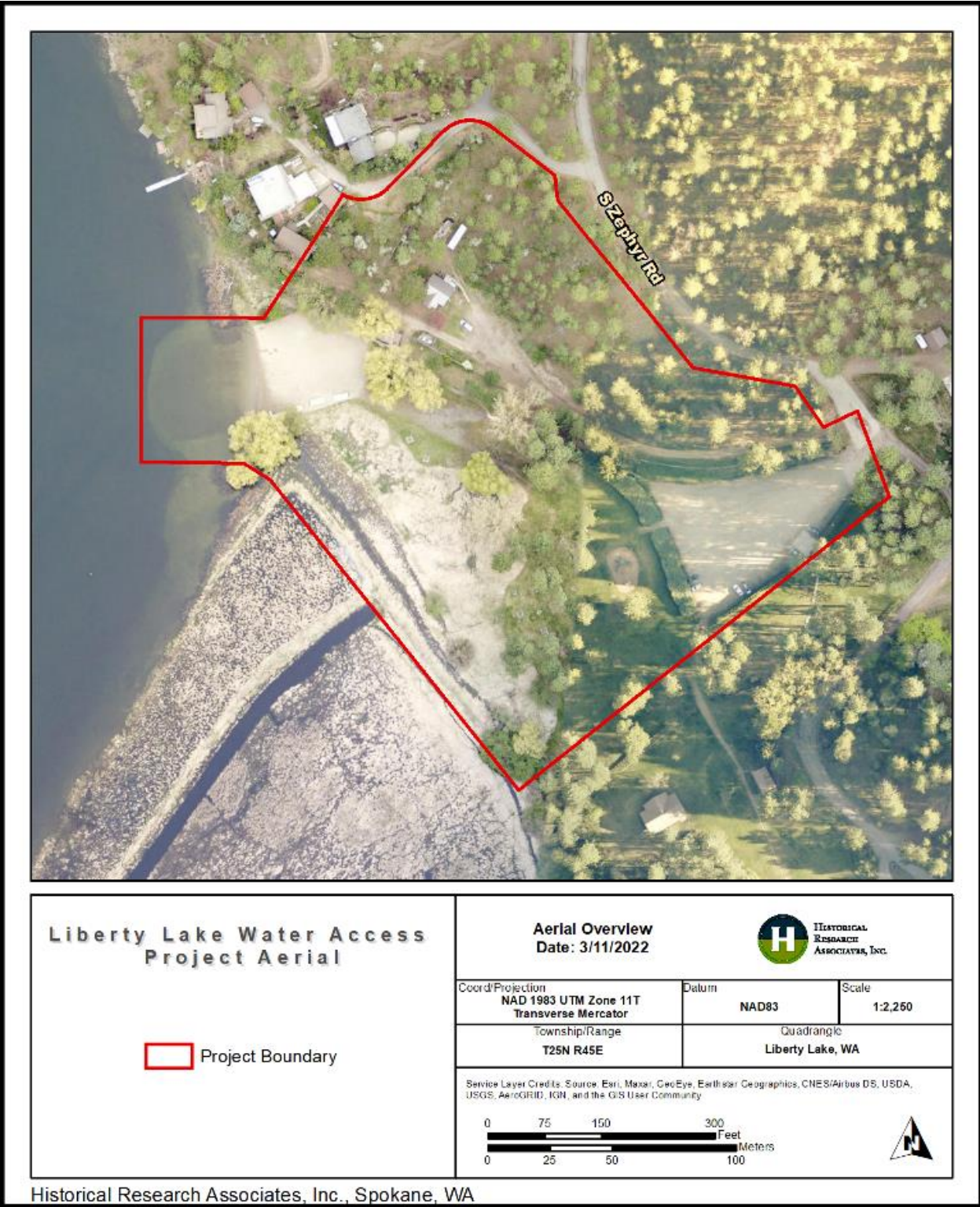


Figure 1-2. Aerial location map of the Liberty Lake Water Access Project.

2. Physical Environment and Cultural Context

The following chapter is divided into two sections. The first section includes descriptive information regarding the physical environment of the project vicinity, including a discussion of the changes in climate, geology, soils, vegetation, and wildlife through time that are relevant to assessing a location's probability for containing cultural resources. The second section contains an overview of the patterns of precontact and historic-period activity in the project vicinity. This information provides context for site type expectations that are used to inform the fieldwork and for assess the significance of any resources that may be found.

2.1 Physical Environment

Over time, human land use patterns have changed with and adapted to the dynamic nature of environmental variables such as topography, geology, climate, and the availability of floral and faunal resources. Examining these key factors is necessary to understand utilization of the environment by past human populations. The following information gives an overview of the resources potentially available to people occupying, traveling through, or seasonally frequenting the project AI.

2.1.1 Geomorphology

The AI is situated on the southeast bank of Liberty Lake 3.5 mi south of the Spokane River and 4.5 mi north of Mica Peak. Liberty Lake is located within the south margin of the Spokane River Valley and spans 708 acres with a high pool elevation of 2,073 feet (ft) (Idaho Washington Aquifer Collaborative [IWAC] 2022). The lake is bordered by several high hills and mountains, including Carlson Hill to the west, Kramer Hill to the east, and Mica Peak to the south. North of the lake lies a small plain currently occupied by residential properties and a golf course. Liberty Creek runs southeast from the margins of the lake in a wetland.

The wide, relatively flat prairie topography of the river valley north of the AI is largely the result of repeated glacial processes during the Pleistocene epoch (beginning roughly 2 million years ago). The river valley occurs at the boundary of granite bedrock that makes up the Okanogan Highlands and basalt bedrock that dominates the Columbia Basin (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:29).

The ridgeline south of the Spokane River Valley that includes Mica Peak is a much older gneiss deposit, which is part of the Priest River complex. The Priest River complex is a large Eocene metamorphic core complex that extends from southern British Columbia to east-central Washington (Rhodes 1986). Metamorphic rocks along the east side of the southern Priest River complex comprise the Hauser Lake Gneiss Formation/Priest River Core Complex (Doughty et al. 1998). More specifically, Johnson and colleagues (1998) define the gneiss of Mica Peak as a light gray, coarse-grained muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist and segregation gneiss that consists of mica-rich layers separating quartz-feldspar pods, segregations, and layers. The schist commonly contains more than 50 percent mica and locally contains sillimanite and biotite. In the southern section of the Priest

River complex, the rocks are folded into an antiform known as the Spokane Dome (Buddington et al. 2015; Cheney 1980). The Spokane Dome is interpreted as a footwall flexure that formed in response to tectonic unroofing and subsequent isostatic rebound of the infrastructure during extension (Spencer 1984; Wernicke and Axen 1988). The Spokane Dome plunges northward to Sandpoint and southward across the Spokane Valley (Buddington et al. 2015).

The geology of the south portion of the AI is described as Quaternary unconsolidated or semiconsolidated alluvium. The north portion of the AI contains much older Precambrian amphibolite, gneiss, schist, quartzite, and phyllite (Washington Department of Natural Resources 2022).

The sediments mapped in the AI are predominantly Stapaloo ash fine sandy loam, typically found on outwash plains and derived from glaciofluvial deposits influenced by volcanic ash and loess in the upper part. The typical soil profile consists of ash fine sandy loam overlying loamy fine sand to 60 inches below the surface (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2022).

2.1.2 *Paleo-Climates and Vegetation Shifts*

The AI is located near the transition between the Okanogan Highlands and Columbia Basin physiographic provinces, possessing a combination of wet, cool maritime and slightly more extreme continental climates. Winters are generally colder than farther west in Washington State, and summers hotter, with an annual precipitation of 17.2 inches (in). Most precipitation in the Spokane Valley falls during warmer seasons; it therefore either evaporates or is immediately transpired by plants, so snowmelt provides the majority of surface water runoff into regional streams and rivers (Chatters 1998:29; Franklin and Dyrness 1973:6, 38). The AI is also located close to the junction of two zones of vegetation: the forested *Pinus ponderosa* zone, following the Spokane River Valley; and the steppe region (without *Artemisia tridentata*, or big sage brush), covering the Columbia Plateau (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:44–45).

The ponderosa pine community, characterized by a preference for drier, more coarse-textured soils, is complex and varies with location and disturbances (both natural and historic). In eastern Washington, the typical overstory associated with this zone consists of *Pinus ponderosa*, grand fir (*Abies grandis*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), and western white pine (*Pinus monitcola*). Various understory vegetation may include creambrush oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*), and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), among other intrusive species (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:178, 183).

The meadow steppe community surrounding the AI is characterized by a dominance of the *Festuca idahoensis*/*Symphoricarpos albus* association and includes many of the same understory plant varieties as the understory of the ponderosa pine community. Broad-leaved herbs and shrubs that form the meadow steppe's diverse "mosaic" community include, along with the dominant Idaho fescue and snowberry, the perennial bluebunch wheatgrass and Merrill's bluegrass (*Poa ampla*); and perennial forbs western yarrow, tall western groundsel (*Senecio integerrimus exaltata*), arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), western iris (*Iris missouriensis*), silky lupine (*Lupinus sericeus*), and western hawkweed (*Hieracium albertinum*). Camas (*Camassia quamash*) was also common in meadows, especially to the south of the Spokane River (Chatters 1998:35; Franklin and Dyrness 1973:220).

Many of these plants were and are important to local Native American groups. Understory plants and tree bark were important for basket construction and were also used for traps and weirs as well as other tools. Upland plants like camas, biscuitroot, and huckleberries were important for subsistence in the area. In short, many of the plant communities that exist within and around the AI were important for Native American daily life. Euroamericans who moved into the area in the nineteenth century would also have relied heavily on these plant resources for daily life, although their use of these plants was often geared more toward commercial exploitation.

2.1.3 Faunal Resources

As with vegetation, the mix of physiographic zones surrounding the vicinity of the AI provided habitation for a rich variety of faunal resources for regional occupants, including land mammals, birds, and fish. Ungulate species in the region surrounding the AI likely included both mule (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and white-tailed deer (*O. virginianus*), as well as pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*); all three species thrive in transitional forest-steppe environments; however, pronghorn antelope are not found within the AI. Smaller herbivorous mammals in the AI vicinity include black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* spp.), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), and beaver (*Castor canadensis*). Small to medium carnivores that may have been of interest to occupants of the area include river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and badger (*Taxidea taxus*). Omnivores in the region, though likely farther downstream, close to the salmon runs, include raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) and black bears (*Ursus americanus*). Ground birds available in the steppe-forest transitional zone include sage, sharp-tailed, and ruffed grouse (respectively *Centrocercus urophasianus*, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, and *Bonasa umbellus*) and California quail (*Calipepla californica*). Migratory birds and waterfowl are less likely to breed in the Columbia Basin area, but the region is an important wintering area. Species available to the occupants of the area include the Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), American wigeon (*Anas americana*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*), and redhead (*Aythya americana*) (Chatters 1998:38–39, 41).

A series of waterfalls are present on the Spokane River. Spokane Falls, located within the city of Spokane, are perhaps the most culturally significant to the AI, as they historically blocked anadromous fish migration from the upper reaches of the Spokane River. Salmon were unable to jump the height of Spokane Falls and were therefore unable to spawn farther upstream (Ray 1936). The Spokane Falls are situated just east of the confluence of Hangman (Latah) Creek, and roughly 17 mi west of the AI. Any inhabitants of the AI, although situated close to a salmon-bearing portion of the river, did not have immediate and local access, instead relying on a number of other freshwater fish, including trout (including *Oncorhynchus* and *Salvelinus* spp. of the *Salmo* subfamily), whitefish (*Proprisium* spp.), suckers (*Catostomus* spp.), and carp (*Cyprinus*) (Hicks et al. 2004:2–4).

2.2 Cultural Context

2.2.1 Precontact Period

Precontact History

Cultural chronologies developed for the Plateau are organized around individualized shifts through time that reflect the different impacts from localized environmental and cultural factors in different regions (Ames et al. 1998; Campbell 1985; Hicks et al. 2006; Leonhardy and Rice 1970; Sappington 1994). This cultural historical synthesis draws on established chronological sequences, such as Leonhardy and Rice (1970); Campbell (1985); Chance (1986); Goodale and colleagues (2004); and Rousseau (2004) for the Northwest Plateau. The temporal divisions and period names are based on two recent sequences applicable to the study area, Andrefsky's (2004) Columbia Plateau Cultural Historical Sequence and Pouley's (2010) Revised Kettle Falls Chronology, which contain highly correlated chronological divisions.

Paleo-Indian Period (14,000-8000 B.P)

The earliest identified occupants of the Plateau are thought to have been highly mobile hunter-fisher-gatherers, migrating between habitation sites throughout the year. Sites containing Paleo-Indian projectile points, including large fluted or stemmed points, may be found almost anywhere in the landscape, but site densities are highest near rivers and large permanent lakes. Single occupation sites dating to the Paleo-Indian Period are not known from the vicinity of the study area but may be present, especially on mid-level river terraces (due to channel cutting) and near upland springs or creeks. However, many Paleo-Indian sites may have been obliterated by the severe glacial processes around the end of the Pleistocene (Galm 1994:4.7). Therefore, the small, extant sample of Paleo-Indian sites in the region may be underrepresented.

Perhaps the most well-known Paleo-Indian site in the region is the East Wenatchee Clovis Site (Site 45DO482), located on a high terrace in East Wenatchee, approximately 130 mi west of the AI. Cultural materials recovered during excavations include many Clovis fluted projectile points, other chipped-stone tools, modified mammoth or mastodon bones, and fragments of lithic debitage dating to 11,250 years before present (B.P.) (Mehring and Foit 1990).

Artifacts common to this time period include projectile points (shouldered and stemmed to unstemmed lanceolate [Windust] projectile points, later transitioning to leaf-shaped [Cascade] points [Ames et al. 1998:104; Leonhardy and Rice 1970]), cobble tools, bifaces, utilized flakes, scrapers, graters, burins, bola stones, lithic cores, hafted bone points, awls, ocher, beads, edge-ground cobbles, hammerstones, and wedges. Sites with faunal remains are rare (Ames et al. 1998:103).

Early Archaic/Coyote Period (8000-5000 B.P.)

Most archaeological evidence of Plateau culture is recognized as dating to the Early Archaic/Coyote Period. Subsistence was primarily from foraging, but salmon was also a seasonal food source,

especially at favored locations where they were relatively easy to obtain. Pouley (2010) describes a shift from broad spectrum to optimal foraging, resulting from an improved exploitation and understanding of Plateau environments. Pouley asserts that populations utilized resources from most or all environmental zones during a typical seasonal round. There is no incontrovertible evidence for pithouse structures or other architecture during this era in the study area; however, Pouley provides ample evidence that many pithouses are likely to have eroded away, while others persist on intact but fragile landforms, which may date to this period. Excavations at other sites in the region suggest that habitations tended to be built on the ground surface without any substantial subsurface pit (Connolly 1999).

Early Archaic projectile points are typically leaf-shaped (Cascade) or large corner or side-notched forms (Matson and Coupland 2009:82). Point types reflect widespread mobility or exchange networks. The eruption of Mount Mazama around 7600 B.P. (Zdanowicz et al. 1999) subdivides this period into early and late time frames.

Middle Archaic/Salmon and Eagle Periods (5000-2000 B.P.)

Most researchers characterize the start of the Middle Archaic as an era of cultural change on the Plateau, shifting from foraging to collecting economic systems. Compared to the wide-ranging resource gathering of Early Archaic/Coyote Period, cultures became focused on riverine resources during this time. Middle Archaic people exploited anadromous fish runs, allowing surplus and storage for use during the winter months. Small pithouse villages emerged near resource-rich areas as exemplified by the Hatwai Site (Site 10NP143), located near the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers south-southeast of the AI (Ames et al. 1998). Hopper mortars and pestles found within pithouse sites during this time frame also indicate an increase in root and plant processing (Ames et al. 1998:109). This reduction in mobility may have led to population growth during the Middle Archaic.

Middle Archaic projectile points decrease in size gradually over time and reflect a diversity of stemmed and corner-notched point types. Ames and colleagues (2010) have demonstrated that this diversity is in part due to the contemporaneous use of both atlatl-thrown darts and the bow and arrow.

Late Archaic/Turtle Period (2000-200 B.P.)

The Late Archaic or Turtle Period witnessed the intensification and refinement of local economies by indigenous populations. Pithouse villages became larger and more fixed, and social nucleation occurred. Intensive gathering and food processing sites, such as the root fields at Chewelah (Harrison 2012), were firmly established by this time. The ethnographic pattern of aggregated winter villages and dispersed spring, summer, and fall task groups became firmly established during the Late Archaic. Toward the end of the Late Archaic/Turtle Period, longhouses and mat lodges came into favor, while pithouses largely phased out of use (Rousseau 2004). In some parts of southern British Columbia, pithouses remained in use into the historic period (Teit 1909).

Stable and more populous villages created population stress, which contributed to the development of social and religious structures to accommodate the need for social hierarchy and leadership roles.

Some have suggested a rise in intergroup competition and warfare during the Late Archaic/Turtle Period, indicated by fortified or concealed settlement locations on islands and in tributary canyons (Chatters 2004:69). One of the best examples of this is the fortified site near the confluence of the Similkameen and Okanogan Rivers to the northwest of the study area called “heaped up stone place” (*Sali’lx*) (Thomson 2013).

It has long been thought that the bow and arrow was first introduced during the Late Archaic and was still used along with the atlatl until about 1000 B.P. (Rousseau 2004:17) when the atlatl was replaced (Andrefsky 2004:32). Ames and colleagues’ (2010) analysis supports the waning of atlatl use during the Late Archaic, but they find a few dart points still in use to the end of this period. As such, the projectile points in collections from the Late Archaic Period represent a mixture of atlatl dart and arrow-accommodating forms and are generally small to medium sized corner or side-notched varieties.

Projectile points are similar to those noted in the Middle Archaic, with leaf-shaped forms still found. However, more common are triangular eared or side-notched forms and diamond shaped blades with contracting stems. Like the Middle Archaic, larger projectile points were replaced by smaller corner and basal notched points during this period (Ames et al. 1998:112). Other cultural materials and features common to Late Archaic sites are net weights, large midden features with diverse faunal assemblages, extensive hearth features, and increasing numbers of storage-related features (e.g., subsurface and raised pits).

2.2.2 Ethnography and Ethnohistory

Based on oral history and ethnographic accounts, this period is generally regarded as the transition from the late precontact period to the approximate point in time when Native Americans were removed to reservations. The current project AI lies within a geographic region known to have numerous overlapping tribal boundaries. In his discussion of territorial identification in the Columbia Basin, Ray (1936:117) observes:

Almost all villages were located on waterways, resulting in boundaries being most definite at points where streams or rivers were crossed. The greater the distance from population centers, the more vague the lines of demarcation grew. Thus, far back in hunting territory or far out in desert root digging grounds, boundaries sometimes completely faded out.

The area has been inhabited at various times by members of both the Coeur d’Alene and the Upper Spokane. While the Upper Spokane traditionally lay claim to territory along the Little Spokane River and all the country east of it to within the borders of Idaho, the portion of traditional Coeur d’Alene territory extending into Washington is considered to encompass “all the headwaters of Spokane River from a little above Spokane Falls to the sources, including Coeur d’Alene Lake and all its tributaries” (Teit 1930). Chalfant (1974) provides information from several ethnographic sources pertaining to territorial boundaries of the two groups. He notes general agreement among anthropologists such as Leslie Spier, James Teit, and Edward Curtis on George Gibbs’ description of territories. In 1854, Gibbs reported “a question of boundary between [the Spokane] and the

Coeur d'Alenes... and the territory continues under joint occupation” (Gibbs 1855, cited in Spier 1936).

As was the case in several parts of eastern Washington, “bands” were a flexible arrangement, consisting either of groups of villages or simply a group of individuals with no larger claim to “ethnic” identity, which makes the designation of traditional territories difficult (Ray 1939). “Ethnic” groups recognized some territorial boundaries, but appear to have shared certain lands and resource-areas with neighboring tribes. Ethnographies note that the Spokane and Coeur d’Alene shared fishing areas and grounds in which they dug bitterroot (Boas and Teit 1927–1928:83–84).

The Coeur d’Alene and the Upper Spokane were speakers of an Interior Salishan language with close cultural ties to the Kalispel, Chewelah, and Middle Spokane (Ray 1936:108). Ray (1936) classified these groups as the Northeastern Interior Salish, a cultural subdivision differentiated for being most influenced by the horse culture complex as well as by their habitat. The western boundaries of these groups, “roughly coincided with the line of transition from desert to upland country, while eastern boundaries fell well into the Rocky Mountains” (Ray 1936:110).

The Coeur d’Alene and the Upper Spokane relied upon hunting, fishing, and gathering of plant foods for their subsistence. Palmer (1998:315) notes “scattered evidence that [the Coeur d’Alene] maximized the productivity and reliability of their food sources by basic techniques of management, such as burning and pruning, and perhaps also by loosening the soil during root digging.” Leaders of bands, divisions, and camps regulated access to resource locations, timed root and berry harvests, and distributed game and fish. Band and division territories were recognized but were open to all for exploitation by appeal to the appropriate leader. Spokanes fished with Coeur d’Alenes at the outlet of Lake Coeur d’Alene and several different groups (Spokane, Kalispel, Nez Perce, Palouse, and Cayuse) shared the Coeur d’Alene camas prairie. At the Spokane Falls, both Spokane and Coeur d’Alene peoples gathered to trap salmon: the Falls were too high for fish to pass upriver, forming a natural barrier to spawning salmon and providing both a terminus for the fish and a traditional fishing ground (Ray 1936).

Hunting, gathering, and processing activities continued in the uplands until the first severe frost. After this, the Spokane and Coeur d’Alene generally congregated in villages along the lakes and rivers and made last-minute preparations for the coming winter. Prior to the introduction of the horse to the region, it was common for all capable occupants of a winter village to search for food, traveling long distances over hours if not days (Chalfant 1974; Ross 1991). The farthest downriver settlement of the Coeur d’Alene was a large permanent village situated on the Spokane River approximately 1 mi above the area known as Spokane Bridge and 4.2 mi north-northeast of the AI.

Several ethnographic villages are known to have existed along the south end of Liberty Lake near the location of the AI. *Mu'lc* (“cottonwood”) was a camp of 30 people located near the swamp at the south end of the lake; *tcana'kwaqan* (“two inlets at an angle”) was a camp of two or three families located approximately 2 mi farther south; and one additional family camp was situated just east of *tcana'kwaqan* (Ray 1936:132–133).

Prior to direct contact with Euroamericans, the Coeur d’Alene population was estimated to be approximately 3,000 to 4,000 people (Palmer 1998). As happened to all Plateau tribes, over a 100-year period, a myriad of epidemics including smallpox and measles killed roughly two-thirds of the people. The Spokane lost whole bands of people to smallpox alone (Teit 1930:315). Such

devastating events resulted in serious repercussions on a variety of cultural practices, including basic social organization, subsistence practices, and religious beliefs. While some tribes looked to Native prophets for answers, the Coeur d'Alene received their prophecy from the Jesuit missionaries that prepared them for Roman Catholicism.

2.2.3 Post-Contact History

In the early 1800s, Euroamerican fur traders began to appear in the interior northwest, utilizing similar methods of transportation to the indigenous people—at first, this meant travel via dugout canoes on navigable waterways, and on foot and horse via long-established overland routes. Under the guidance of David Thompson—another early explorer of the Pacific Northwest—the Canadian North West Company established a fur-trading post near the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane rivers in 1810. The trading post was named Spokane House, and it initially consisted of a warehouse and a cabin built of logs. Thompson was attempting to strengthen British claims to the area already being infiltrated by Americans representing John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company. In 1812, the Pacific Fur Company established Fort Spokane very close to Spokane House. For one year, the two companies were rivals in the Northwest fur trade but, fearing British hostilities during the War of 1812, Astor soon sold out to the North West Company, leaving Fort Spokane. In 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) acquired the North West Company and, in 1826, determined that Fort Colville, near the present-day town of Marcus on the Columbia River, was a more ideal location.¹ Fort Spokane and Spokane House were abandoned by the HBC, ending fur trader occupation of the area (Bohm and Holstine 1983:6–8; Fuller 1931:121). By 1843, the last remnant of the trading post's buildings was gone (Miller and Fossen 1978:36). Due to a lack of specific location descriptions in the surviving historic records, and despite two large archaeological excavation projects in the general area (Caywood in 1950–1953 [1954] and Washington State University in 1962–1963 [Combes 1964]), the location of the original Spokane House has not been determined. Reportedly, the company had a small post structure on the west side of Liberty Lake and planted orchards using trees brought from Walla Walla (Brereton and Foedish 1951; Kalez 1966).

Originally constructed far south of the AI around the southern end of Lake Coeur d'Alene, Lieutenant John Mullan eventually rerouted his military road through the Spokane Valley, crossing the Spokane River on the Plante Ferry then turning east to pass north of the lake towards Fort Benton (U.S. Surveyor General [USSG] 1878). Mullan noted Plante's ferry was “. . . a good one, consisting of a strong cable stretched across the river and a boat 40 feet long . . . kept by a very worthy man” (Boutwell 1994:38). The 624-mile-long road not only served the military but promoted agricultural development and Euroamerican settlement in the region (Hicks et al. 2006). In 1867, a second bridge across the Spokane River (the first was built in 1864, near the present Washington–Idaho state boundary) was constructed. The Mullan Road was rerouted across this bridge, effectively ending Plante's business in the area. Plante and his family moved to Montana shortly afterwards (Peltier 1983; Walker and Regan 1999).

¹ The original spelling of the Hudson's Bay Company establishment was “Fort Colvile” after the British spelling of Hudson's Bay executive Andrew Wederburn Colvile. However, the spelling was commonly Americanized to “Colville”. The Army used the American spelling for designating its military post located on Mill Creek approximately 15 mi southeast of the Hudson's Bay Company fort.

The arrival of a Northern Pacific Railroad (NP) line in 1881 created the impetus for rapid economic expansion in the surrounding area. By the early twentieth century, Spokane boasted four transcontinental railroads. This railroad development mirrors the community's growth, as Spokane's population grew from 350 in 1880 to close to 20,000 by 1900 (Schwantes 1989:197). In 1889, the Washington Water Power Company began to construct hydroelectric developments in Spokane, directly contributing to rural electrification and railroad expansion, which in turn enabled growth in agriculture (Hicks et al. 2006; Walker and Regan 1999).

Historical accounts of the early twentieth century in the area around Liberty Lake differentiate the experiences of settlers homesteading along the lower-lying areas near the river from those homesteading in the hills to the south. Early settlers in the upland areas faced the challenge of clearing the heavily wooded land (a requirement of the Homestead Act), which eventually led to the development of a local timber industry supplying lumber to local mines and railroad ties to the expanding railroad lines of eastern Washington and northern Idaho. These timber operations were small, family-run businesses and several residents supplemented their income by supplying chickens and eggs to many of the resorts, which were developing on the banks of Liberty Lake and other lakes in the area by the early 1900s (Cipalla 2019; Schneidmiller 2013). Logging on Mica Peak persisted through the twentieth century, with the Inland Empire Paper Company acquiring much of the land on the mountain as early as 1978 and through 1984 (Hill 2015; Metsker 1984); small, private logging operations continue to the present day (Paul Knowles, personal communication 2019).

Liberty Lake

As noted earlier, Liberty Lake was used by the region's Tribes and later became a gathering place for the area's non-Indigenous settlers. Originally called Lake Grier, the lake was renamed in honor of Etienne Eduard Laliberté, who was known as Steve Liberty. In 1871, Liberty and his wife settled on the western shore of the lake north of the AI (Cipalla 2019).

In the Spokane Valley, early farmers dug simple irrigation systems and canals to deliver water from surrounding lakes (including Liberty Lake) and other sources of water into their fields and orchards. The lands surrounding the project area were agricultural, while Liberty Lake was developing into a popular vacation destination for the residents of Spokane and the surrounding area. In 1896, Martin Kalez purchased 640 acres of land on the southeastern end of the lake—including the AI—from the NP for a cattle ranch. Shortly after Kalez bought the land, he installed tent cabins for a camping resort near the lake (Figures 2-1 and 2-2) (Schneidmiller 2011).

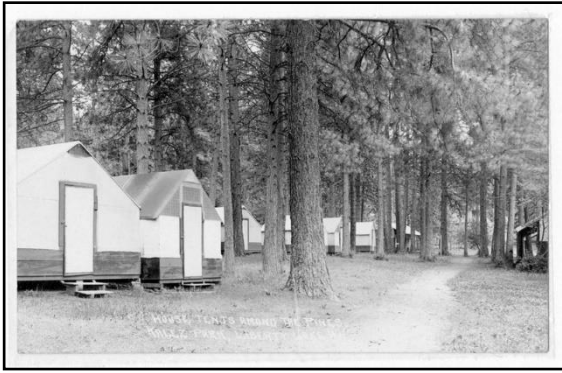


Figure 2-1. Kalez Park tent cabins, 1910. Image courtesy of the Edward Nolan Photograph Collection, Central Washington University Archives, https://digitalcommons.cwu.edu/edward_nolan/133.

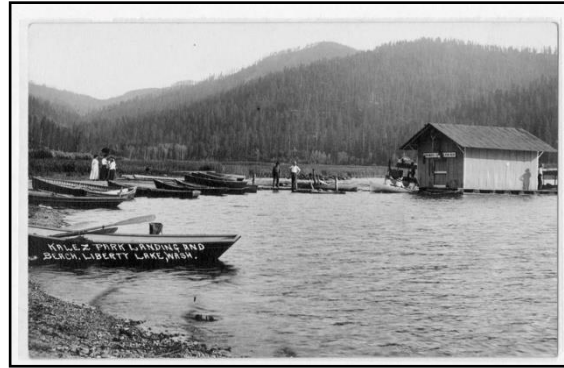


Figure 2-2. Boats and boat house at Kalez Park beach, 1910. Image courtesy of the Edward Nolan Photograph Collection, Central Washington University Archives, https://digitalcommons.cwu.edu/edward_nolan/132.

By the early 1900s, several resorts were developed around the lake, including resort hotels, roadhouses, boat-rental companies, and dance halls. One was the Zephyr Resort, owned by Charles Traeger, which was built on 160 acres sold to him by Kalez (Cipalla 2019; Schneidmiller 2011). In 1903, the Spokane Inland Empire Railway (SIERR) established an electric train line from Spokane to Liberty Lake that took around 45 minutes one way. Soon after SIERR developed Liberty Lake Park along the lakeshore in 1909, the area became known as “Spokane’s Inland Seashore” (Liberty Lake Planning & Community Development Department [PCD Dept.] 2003:4). Kalez sold the ranch and lakeside resort property at the onset of World War I to Bishop Shinner with plans to develop the property as a retirement home for priests. Those plans were never realized, and the property was sold to S. T. Miller, who used the land for his cattle ranching operations (Schneidmiller 2011).

The 1920s brought major changes to the lake’s resorts. As the automobile became the transportation mode of choice, ridership on the trains dropped; the trains quit running by 1926. More homes and supporting businesses and services were constructed, but farming continued with much of the land covered in orchards and eventually grass fields (PCD Dept. 2003:4). By 1951, six resorts and four public beaches were operating on Liberty Lake. Development was limited to the lake area, south of Sprague Ave., until 1959 when the Liberty Lake Golf Course, the first of the three golf courses in Liberty Lake, was constructed on the northeast corner of Sprague Ave. and Molter Rd. By the 1960s, many of the original attractions around Liberty Lake were gone and the water quality of the lake had begun to decline, with algae covering much of the lake. In 1966, Spokane County purchased about 3,000 acres of land south and southeast of the southern end of the Lake, including the lands of the former Kalez Park/Miller ranch that contain the AI, and created the then-named Spokane County Regional Park (PCD Dept. 2003:5).

By the 1970s, more resorts had closed, and the Liberty Lake Park area was converted into a housing development. However, the 1970s also brought a surge in activity north of Sprague Ave. that would eventually be encompassed within the city of Liberty Lake. Recreation opportunities increased in 1973 with the development of a second golf course, and housing sales boomed in the mid-1990s with the creation of the MeadowWood neighborhood. MeadowWood Golf Course (the third golf course in Liberty Lake), Pavillion Park, and Liberty Lake Elementary School were also completed by the time the City of Liberty Lake officially incorporated on August 31, 2001 (City of Liberty Lake 2003).

3. Previous Research and Archaeological Expectations

Prior to fieldwork, HRA staff reviewed DAHP’s online database, the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD), for cultural resources survey reports, archaeological site records, cemetery records, and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) listed resources. DAHP’s statewide predictive model layer was also reviewed for probability estimates of precontact cultural resources, and to aid in developing the field strategy. Background research for archaeological sites and cultural resources studies was conducted using an approximate 1 mi research radius from the project AI.

HRA’s in-house library was used to obtain information on the environmental, archaeological, and historical context of the project vicinity. HRA research staff also examined General Land Office (GLO) plats, available online through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) website, to locate potential historical features. These nineteenth-century maps, arranged by township and range, indicate locations of then extant historical structures, trails, and features. Although most of these structures are no longer extant, the maps indicate where historic-period cultural resources could be encountered. Researchers reviewed additional historic maps (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, and County atlases) available through online resources. Based on environmental characteristics, ethnographic data, and the distribution of previously recorded cultural resources, HRA formulated initial expectations about the sensitivity of the project AI for containing archaeological remains.

3.1 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

An online records search of the DAHP cultural resources database revealed that two cultural resources studies have been conducted within an approximate 1 mi radius of the AI (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Located Within 1 mi of the AI.

Author(s)	Date	Title	Project Description	Cultural Resources Identified
Sackman et al.	2019	<i>Cultural Resource Survey for the Greenridge Consolidation Water System Improvements Project, Spokane County, Washington</i>	Literature review, pedestrian survey, shovel scrapes	None
Harder et al.	2012	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Liberty Lake Regional Park Trail Rehabilitation Project, Spokane County, Washington</i>	Literature review, pedestrian survey, one shovel probe	None

Archaeological research in the vicinity of the AI has fallen exclusively under the domain of cultural resources management (CRM) work. CRM, by its nature, focuses on development-oriented projects (included in Table 3-1 are examples of recreational trail improvements and water improvement projects), and can be somewhat limited in its research scope. Neither of the two previously

conducted cultural surveys lie within the boundary of the AI, and neither resulted in the recordation of cultural resources.

Harder and colleagues (2012) conducted a pedestrian survey prior to the rehabilitation of the Liberty Lake Regional Park Trail. The survey followed the established Liberty Creek Trail and Edith Hansen Riding Trail, both unpaved non-motorized trails. Portions of the trails were eroded, exhibiting cobbles at a maximum depth of 10 centimeters (cm) below the ground surface (bs). Portions of the trail were flooded as a result of beaver activity along Liberty Creek. One shovel probe was excavated at the location of a proposed wooden bridge spanning Liberty Creek. No cultural materials were observed during the survey.

Sackman and colleagues (2019) conducted pedestrian survey and shovel scrapes for the construction of a new water consolidation system for the Greenridge Homeowner Association. The presence of numerous underground utilities within the project area prevented the use of deep shovel probes, and 10-centimeter-deep shovel scrapes were utilized as an alternative. No cultural materials were observed during the survey.

3.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A search of the WISAARD database showed no recorded archaeological resources within the 1 mi research radius. The nearest documented resources are Sites 45SP839, 1.2 mi northeast of the AI, and 45SP852, 1.3 mi northwest of the AI. Site 45SP839 was recorded in 2018 and is located on the east slope of Kramer Hill. It is described as a “cider house” foundation. The site has not been evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP (DAHP 2022).

Site 45SP852 is located on Kamiakin Avenue in the city of Liberty Lake. It was recorded in 2018 and is described as “residential trash pits.” The site has not been evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP (DAHP 2022).

3.3 Cemeteries

There are no documented cemeteries within 1 mi of the AI. The nearest cemeteries (Sites 45SP692 and 45SP11), both historic-period burial grounds associated with the Coeur d’Alene Tribe, are situated approximately 4 mi northeast of the AI between the Spokane River and Cable Creek (DAHP 1968, 2001).

3.4 Historic-Period Architectural Resources and National Register Properties

A review of WISAARD records shows that there are no previously listed or eligible resources within the AI or within 1 mi of the AI. The nearest determined-eligible property is the Louis Domrese Barn, located 2.70 mi north of the AI at 25000 E Mission Ave., Liberty Lake (Property ID 700486). The barn was listed in the Washington Heritage Barn Register (WHBR) in 2007 (Smith 2007). The

nearest NRHP-listed property is the Royal Riblet House, which is 9.67 mi northwest of the AI in the Greenacres area of Spokane Valley, which was listed in 1979 (Property ID 36401) (Garrett 1978). Used as a tasting room for the Arbor Crest Winery, the building burned in 2009 and was reconstructed (*Spokesman-Review* 2009).

3.5 DAHP Predictive Model

DAHP's predictive model is based on statewide information, using large-scale factors. Information on geology, soils, site types, and landforms, and GLO maps were used to establish or predict probabilities for precontact cultural resources throughout the state. DAHP's model uses five categories for the predictions: Low Risk, Moderately Low Risk, Moderate Risk, High Risk, and Very High Risk. The west half of the AI is located within a Very High Risk area, due largely to the proximity to the lake shore. The east half of the AI is within a Moderate Risk area.

3.6 Historical Map Research

Historical Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps were not produced for the Liberty Lake area, so they could not be reviewed.

An 1878 GLO cadastral survey map of Township 25 North, Range 45 East, Willamette Meridian, does not show anything with the AI. There were no roads around Liberty Lake, as most roads were present around Saltese Lake to the west or roughly parallel the Spokane River (USSG 1878).

A 1901 USGS topographic map of the Spokane quadrangle shows roads in the vicinity of the AI, but not within the AI. The number of buildings in the area has increased, and Saltese Lake, located west of Liberty Lake, is not marked on the map. A road east of the AI runs south and curves north again, roughly matching the route of present-day Lakeside Road. A shorter road, possibly a dirt road, branches off to the south and ends at a building outside the AI (USGS 1901).

A 1905 Fidelity Abstract Company atlas of Spokane County shows the land encompassing the AI belonged to Virginia Kalez. Other landowners are marked throughout the area around the AI (Fidelity Abstract Company 1905). A 1912 atlas of Spokane County shows M. J. Kalez was the landowner of the land within the AI. Recreational development appears around Liberty Lake by this period with the presence of a boat house, pavilion, and bath house on the northwest shore of the lake. New road networks, possibly residential, borders the lake, including Wicomico Beach on the west side of the lake, and Dreamwood on the southwest side. A branch of the Spokane and Inland Empire Electric rail line leads south into the Wicomico Beach property. Other landowners present around the lake include the Liberty Lake Irrigation Company, the Railway Land and Improvement Company, the Liberty Lake Land Company, and Chas Schwartz-Maple Grove Farm. The community of Liberty Lake Orchards is also platted south of the lake (Ogle 1912).

A 1949 USGS topographic map of the Greenacres quadrangle shows few new roads with two buildings within the AI. The shores of Liberty Lake are lined with buildings, with the town of Liberty Lake shown on the west shore within the former location of Wicomico Beach. The electric rail line leading to the city of Liberty Lake is now a medium duty road (USGS 1949). A 1950

Metsker atlas of Spokane County shows the land containing the AI belonged to S. T. Miller, and the land directly north of the AI belonged to the Christian Church Conference Grounds (Metsker 1950).

A 1973 USGS topographic map of the Liberty Lake Quadrangle shows several buildings in and around the AI. There are two buildings within the AI, as well as an unimproved road looping west from Zephyr Road. These two buildings are in the same locations as the rental house and the restroom building currently existing in the Liberty Lake Regional Park. There are water tanks east of the AI, and there is a gravel pit east of the AI near Idaho Road. The land containing the AI is part of Liberty Lake Regional Park. The city of Liberty Lake has expanded somewhat with more buildings present than on previous maps, and other development around the north side of the lake includes a golf course, gaging station, footbridge, sewage disposal, and a boat ramp. Carlson Hill northwest of the AI contains more roads and a racetrack close to the summit, and powerlines are also present in this area (USGS 1973).

A 1984 Metsker atlas of Spokane County shows no change within the AI. The land directly east of the AI now belongs to the County. There are a few platted communities in the area, including Green Ridge Estates and Wicomico First Acre Addition west of the lake, and Liberty Lake Heights Addition northwest of the lake (Metsker 1984). Google Earth satellite imagery from early 2022 shows these platted areas containing at least some residential development (Google Earth Pro 2022).

3.7 Archaeological Expectations

Prior to fieldwork, HRA formulated expectations for the archaeological sensitivity of the project AI. HRA based these expectations on a review of the background information presented above, including the geomorphology and hydrology of the area; the precontact and historic context of the vicinity, with information on the types, ages, and contents of previously recorded sites; and consideration of more recent disturbances that may have impacted cultural resources (e.g., agricultural activities, road construction).

HRA determined the project AI to have a high probability for cultural resources that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Cultural resources known or anticipated for the region including the project AI could include cultural materials associated with hunter-fisher-gatherer, ethnographic, or historic Native American groups. These may be Clovis-period or later lithic tools and debris, bone tools, hearths from camping, and animal bone from processing or butchering. In addition to those resources, ethnographic and historic Native American groups may have possessed metal implements, trade beads, and ammunition.

Cultural materials related to the post-contact (historic-period) use of the AI would likely be domestic items, those related to irrigation and farming practices (including personal items and metal fragments or machinery pieces), recreation, or perhaps related to early industry in the area (including, again, personal items and metal fragments).

4. Methods

4.1 Archaeological Survey

HRA archaeologists Samantha Thiel, MA, and James Knobbs, MA, conducted pedestrian and subsurface survey on January 27, 2022, within the AI, which was subjected to surface inspection at transect intervals no greater than 10 meters (m). Ground exposures (e.g., exposed banks, roads, parking lots) encountered in or outside of transects were examined closely for the presence of subsurface features and/or cultural materials.

Due to the potential for buried cultural deposits, shovel probes measuring approximately 30 cm in diameter and up to 100 cm in depth were placed in areas exhibiting minimal previous ground disturbance, and where ground-disturbing activities are planned. Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh. Probe locations were documented and spatially recorded using an Apple iPad Air 2MGX02LL/A with installed ArcGIS Field Maps software, accompanied by a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver (i.e., tablet). Observations of surface disturbances, topography, and vegetation were recorded in a standard field notebook. Overview photographs were taken of the AI from a variety of angles to record both surface conditions and the surrounding topography. All field notes, photographs, and GPS data are on file at HRA’s Spokane office.

Subsurface work was coordinated with the Utility Notification Center in order to ensure compliance with the “Call Before You Dig Law” in Washington State (RCW 19.122). The work was conducted under Washington One Call ticket number 22018106.

4.2 Architectural Survey

HRA archaeologist Samantha Thiel, MA, completed a site visit on January 27, 2022. Thiel used an Apple iPad Air 2MGX02LL/A and a photo log to record the four historic-period architectural resources within the AI and one parcel adjacent to the AI. The field visit included photographing all elevations and collecting field notes (per the *Washington State Standards for Cultural Resources Reporting*, DAHP 2021).

Following survey, HRA architectural historian Kathryn Burk-Hise, MS, who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s professional qualifications standards in architectural history, performed a compliance-level survey (CLS) of the historic-period resources under NRHP criteria, according to DAHP’s *Washington State Standards for Cultural Resources Reporting* (DAHP 2021). HRA also used this information to complete historic property inventory (HPI) forms, as required, which will be submitted electronically in WISAARD, with copies attached in Appendix D.

4.3 Criteria for Evaluation

HRA evaluates resources using the following guidelines established by the National Park Service (NPS). To be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must be significant within a historic context. To evaluate significance, the following five things must be determined:

1. The facet of prehistory or history of the local area, state, or nation that the property represents;
2. Whether the facet of history is significant;
3. Whether it is a type of property that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context;
4. How the property illustrates that history; and
5. Whether the property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of history with which it is associated (NPS 1997).

The significance (items 1 through 3 above) of a resource must be established before assessing integrity (items 4 and 5). The significance of a resource within its historic context must relate to one or more of the following:

- A. Under Criterion A, properties can be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Under Criterion B, properties can be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (i.e., persons whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national context).
- C. Under Criterion C, properties can be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the works of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., are part of a district). Discrete features, a particular building for example, may best be documented under this Criterion, though collections of resources may also have significance under Criterion C for architecture or engineering association.
- D. Under Criterion D, properties may be eligible for the NRHP if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history. To be eligible under Criterion D, the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and that information must be considered “important” (NPS 1997). Most commonly applied to archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and objects may be eligible under Criterion D if they are the principal source of information.

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be eligible for the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under NRHP criteria (A–D above), but it must also have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property’s physical features and how they relate to its significance. Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. To retain integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity, which are:

- Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
- Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- Feeling. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (NPS 1997:44–45).

5. Survey Results

5.1 Archaeological Survey

The project AI is located on the southwest shore of Liberty Lake, within a developed recreational area in Liberty Lake Regional Park, 1.4 mi southeast of the city of Liberty Lake, Washington. The AI encompasses a beach, a gravel parking lot, a gravel road, a lawn, a playground, a rental house, a restroom building, and picnic tables. North of the AI are private residences, and east of the AI are forested hills. South of the AI is a wetland associated with Liberty Lake. No ground-disturbing activities will occur within the wetlands, and this area was not surveyed. Walking trails are present throughout the surrounding area.

HRA conducted pedestrian survey within the AI. Ground-surface visibility averaged approximately 50 percent across the AI. Surface visibility improved within roads, the beach, and the parking lot. Areas avoided included the wetland, which will not be impacted by ground-disturbing activities; the steep slopes north of the access road and northwest of the rental house; the landscaped area south of the playground due to poor ground visibility; and approximately 70 percent of the gravel parking lot due to a thick sheet of ice on the ground surface.

A majority of the AI has experienced past ground-disturbing activities as a result of development for park amenities and infrastructure. The access road west of Zephyr Rd. leads to a rental house owned by the park, and HRA observed push piles and broken slabs of concrete along the north side of this road. HRA did not observe any cultural materials during pedestrian survey.

Eight shovel probes were placed within the AI and reached a maximum depth of 100 cmbs (Figure 5.1-1). Targeted areas included the planned location of the rain garden and bioswales (Figure 5.1-2), the landscaping south of the proposed paved beach access drive, and southeast of the restroom building across the proposed Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) parking stalls (Figure 5.1-3). Soils observed within the area of the proposed bioswales were generally dark brown silty clay loam down to an average of 75 cmbs, then followed by yellow medium sandy loam with inclusions of cemented sand nodules. This appears consistent with the soils mapped within the AI. The probe near the restroom building exhibited yellow sandy loam with approximately 70 percent gravel. This probe was terminated at 23 cmbs due to extreme compaction and was later determined to be located within a possible old roadbed, which may account for the compaction. One shovel probe produced one lithic flake found between 0 to 10 cmbs. Four shovel probes contained nondiagnostic fragments of metal, glass, and ceramic found between 0 to 70 cmbs, suggesting these soils are disturbed and are likely fill laid down during the construction of the park. The yellow sandy loam is likely an undisturbed layer. A table displaying the results of the shovel probes can be found in Appendix B.

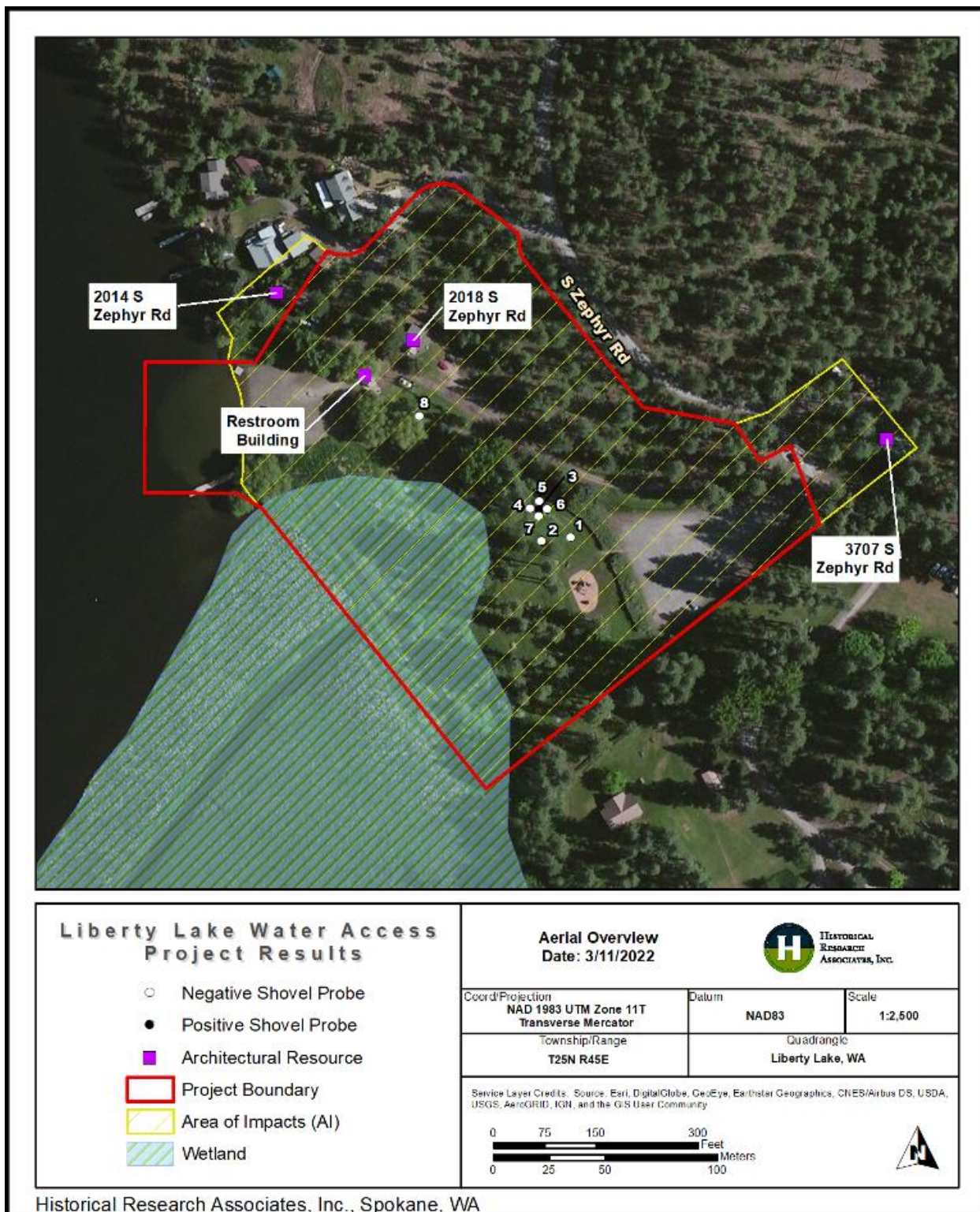


Figure 5.1-1. Project results map.



Figure 5.1-2. Overview of Probe 8 southeast of the restroom building, view southeast.



Figure 5.1-3. Overview of survey area and probe locations, view southeast.

5.1.1 Archaeological Isolate HRA-3400-1

The isolate is a reddish-brown cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) flake found between 0 and 10 cmbs and within the fill layer of the landscaping (Figure 5.1-4). The flake measured 0.5 cm high and 0.8 cm wide. HRA placed four radials 5 m around the positive probe in the four cardinal directions, and two of these produced nondiagnostic materials within the disturbed sediment layer. No cultural materials were found below 70 cmbs within intact sediments. The isolate was given the temporary field number HRA-3400-1.

DAHP defines a site as two or more artifacts; therefore, Isolate HRA-3400-1 is not a site as defined by DAHP. Since the isolate is not a site as defined by DAHP, it is not a resource that can be evaluated by the NRHP eligibility criteria.

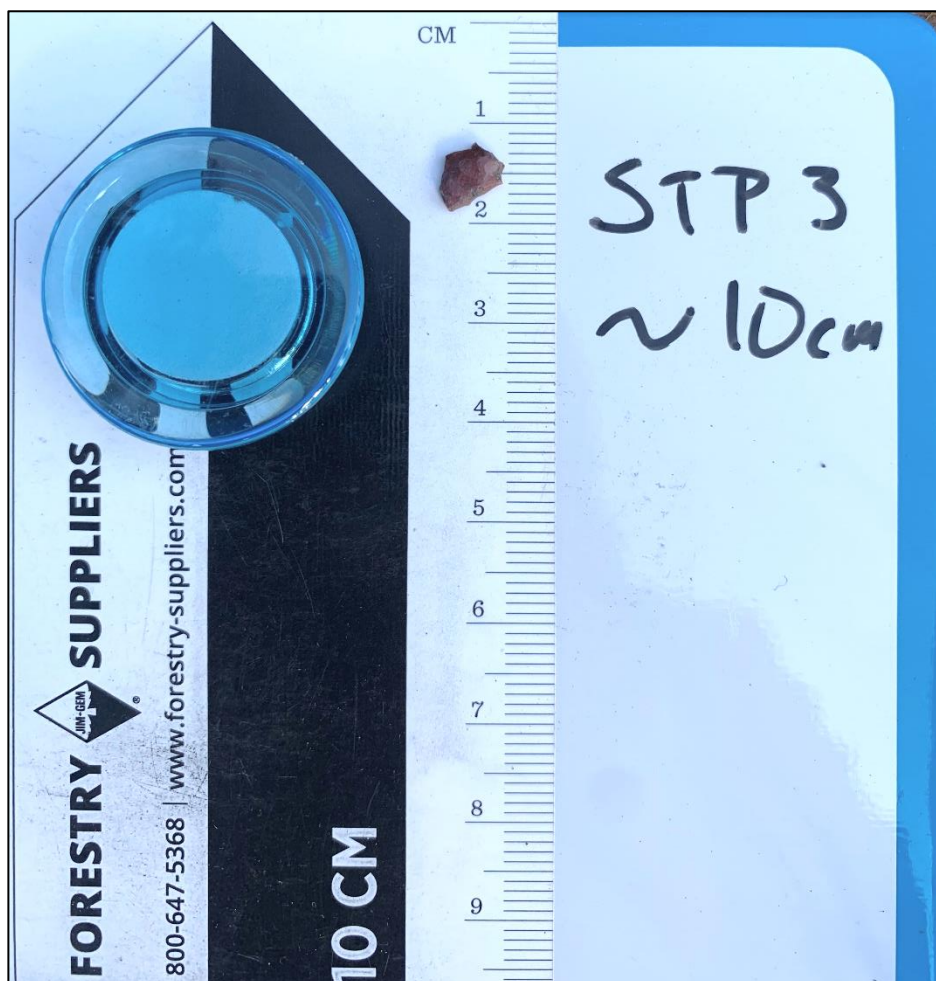


Figure 5.1-4. CCS flake.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

HRA surveyed four historic-period architectural resources (see Figure 5.1-1). Each resource is described and evaluated individually (Sections 5.2.1–5.2.4) before being assessed collectively as a potential historic district (Section 5.2.5).

5.2.1 3707 S Zephyr Rd. - Residential Building/Office

According to the Spokane County Tax Assessor, historical aerial imagery, and field observations, the former residential building at 3707 S Zephyr Rd. was built in 1940, and altered in 1969 and ca. 2018 (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022a). The building, originally constructed as a residence, is currently used as an office for Liberty Lake Regional Park. The building fronts southwest and is oriented on a northwest–southeast axis within Liberty Lake Regional Park on Parcel 55252.9004. The one-story, 1,480-square-foot building has a rectangular plan comprising the main residential massing on the southeast end and a shorter, former attached garage massing on the northwest end (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022a). The wood-frame building has a poured-concrete foundation, is clad in painted wood shingles with clapboards in the gable ends, and has a side-gabled roof with moderate eaves and cornice returns on the main massing. The roofline steps down at the garage massing, where the roof has minimal eaves with no elaborations. The roofs are sheathed in asphalt composition shingles. The windows are vinyl sash, and the doors are metal (Figures 5.2-1–5.2-4).

Located northwest of the residential building/office is a functionally related two-car vehicular garage that was built in 1969 (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022a). The garage is 480 square ft with a rectangular plan, and is aligned on a northwest–southeast axis with its facade facing southeast towards the residential building. The garage has a poured-concrete slab foundation, concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls, and a front-gabled roof with minimal eaves and ribbed metal roofing.

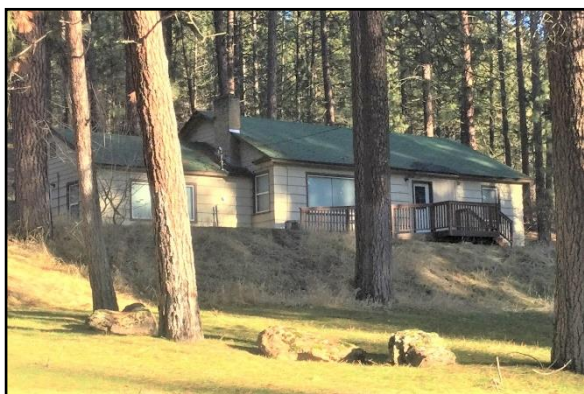


Figure 5.2-1. Residential building/office at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., facade and northwest elevation (obscured by trees); view east.

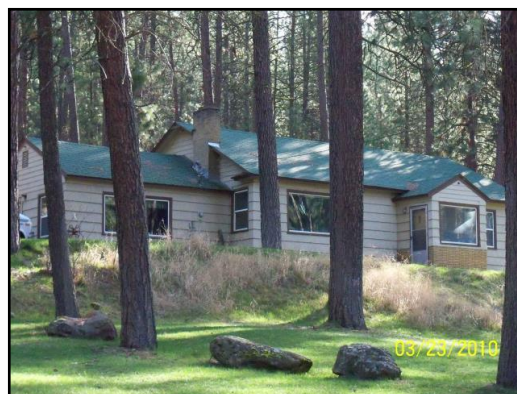


Figure 5.2-2. Image of the residential building/office at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., 2010, facade; view east. Note original entry vestibule. Image courtesy of the Spokane County Tax Assessor, <https://cp.spokanecounty.org/SCOUT/PropertyInformation/Summary.aspx>.



Figure 5.2-3. Residential building/office at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., facade and southeast elevation with detached garage minimally visible (*left*); view north.



Figure 5.2-4. Garage at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., southwest and southeast elevations; view northeast.

The main entry is centered in the main massing's facade and contains a nonhistoric metal door with glazing in its upper half. The door is set in an altered opening that is partially filled in with T1-11 siding, evidencing an earlier wider opening. Access to the entry is via a wood deck that has wood stairs on the southeast side and an ADA-accessible wood ramp on the northwest side. The deck has wood decking and a wood handrail. Southeast of the entry is a single-hung window and to the northwest is a large picture window. Ghosting on the roof above the entry indicates the removal of the original gabled entry vestibule, visible in Figure 5.2-2. Stepped back from the plane of the main massing's facade is the facade of the converted garage massing, which contains a large picture window.

A single-hung window is in the northwest elevation of the main massing, and in the converted garage massing is a pedestrian door and a single-hung window. In the gable peak is a louvered metal vent. Between the main massing and the converted garage massing, a Roman brick, double-flue chimney rises through the eave of the main massing near the ridge. A nonhistoric concrete pad fronts the converted garage massing and wraps around the main massing, providing a concrete walk to the ramp.

In the southeast elevation, there are three window openings that are covered with plywood and a louvered metal vent in the gable peak. The northeast elevation was not visible during survey.

The functionally related detached garage has a metal sectional double garage door in the facade, and clapboards and a wall-mounted light fixture in the gable end. The garage's southwest elevation contains a slab pedestrian door and a window opening boarded up with painted plywood. No other elevations were visible during survey.

Integrity

In 1966, the County purchased the land that contained the residential building at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., and created Spokane County Regional Park, as it was then known (now Liberty Lake Regional Park) (PCD Dept. 2003:5). In 1969, a detached garage was built northwest of the residential building, and the attached garage was converted into office space. In ca. 2018, the front-gabled entry vestibule with its entry door in the northwest elevation, wood door, poured-concrete stoop and stairs, and

Roman brick veneer cladding were removed from the building's facade. The space was infilled with a contemporary entry door and T1-11 siding. A wood deck with wood steps on the southeast side and a wood ramp on the northwest side was built at the entry. About this same time, the original windows were removed and replaced with vinyl sash.

From its period of construction (1940), the residential building/office retains integrity of location, as it remains on its original parcel. However, the building no longer retains integrity of setting, due to the loss of the original spatial relationships between the building, its rural recreation-related neighborhood, and the lake, which were altered when the property became a county park in 1966 and the former ranch buildings were removed (USGS 1946, 1972). The building no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling, due to a number of alterations, including conversion of the garage into living/office space, loss of the entry vestibule at the facade, changes to the roofing, loss of original windows and entry door, and the addition of a wood deck at the front entry. The building has lost integrity of association, as it is no longer used as a residence, a number of windows are boarded up, and the building is not sufficiently intact to convey its historic character.

Evaluation

The residential building/office in Liberty Lake Regional Park at 3707 S Zephyr Rd. was built in 1940 and is currently used as the park office. Based on preliminary review of local histories and historical maps and aerials, the resource appears to be associated with historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, under the theme of outdoor recreation. (Criterion A). The building was most likely originally constructed as a summer-use cabin in the rural resort area around Liberty Lake, which began to see limited recreation-related residential development prior to the 1950s (PCD Dept. 2003; USGS 1946, 1949). However, mere association with historic trends is not enough to qualify under Criterion A. The property must have a specific association and that association must be important (NPS 1997:12). No evidence was uncovered that the building played an important role in outdoor recreation at Liberty Lake. As such, the residential building/office at 3707 S Zephyr Rd. does not appear to qualify under Criterion A. Furthermore, the building does not retain sufficient integrity to convey significance under Criterion A.

Preliminary research did not reveal any association of the resource with the lives of significant persons (Criterion B). At the time of its construction, the building was part of a neighborhood of recreational cabins built around Liberty Lake (PCD Dept. 2003:5; USGS 1946, 1949). The type and use of the resource (i.e., a Minimal Traditional lakeside cabin) is unlikely to be illustrative of a significant person's achievements. Additionally, these types of residential resources, which were constructed in mass quantities in the mid-century, typically required collaboration amongst numerous individuals, such as politicians, land developers, promoters, advocates, engineers, and corporate officers. If such an individual is identified, the significance depends on the degree that the resource illustrates that person's important achievements (NPS 1997:14). As preliminary research found no evidence that the resource was specifically or consequentially associated with the productive life of any documented persons, the residential building/office at 3707 S Zephyr Rd. does not appear to qualify under Criterion B.

The resource does embody some of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, specifically that of a Minimal Traditional (Cape Cod) style (Criterion C). These characteristics include massing, single story, side-gabled roof, and end-chimney. However, due to loss of its character-defining features, including wood-sash multi-paned windows, the attached garage, and projecting enclosed entry vestibule with its front-facing gabled roof, side entry door, and Roman brick veneer siding, the resource no longer retains integrity to convey significance under Criterion C as a representative example of a Minimal Traditional style house. Further, the building does not represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., is part of a district) (Criterion C). The residential building at 3707 S Zephyr Rd. does not appear to qualify under Criterion C, due to a loss of integrity.

Finally, the building was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

HRA recommends the residential building at 3707 S Zephyr Rd. does not meet any criteria for individual listing in the NRHP. While initially constructed as a Minimal Traditional in 1940, loss of integrity has led to an inability to convey significance under Criterion C as a representative example of the type.

5.2.2 3707 S Zephyr Rd. - Restroom Building

Based on background and aerial image research and field observations, the restroom building (or comfort station) with its associated water fountain was constructed ca. 1972 and altered ca. 2000. The restroom building fronts southwest and is oriented on a northwest–southeast axis within Liberty Lake Regional Park at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., in the northern portion of Parcel 55252.9004. The one-story, approximately 640-square-foot building is T-shaped in plan, with a front-gabled central massing and a pair of cross-gabled wings that project out from the central massing (Google Earth Pro 2022; Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022a; USGS 1972, 1991). The wood-frame building has a concrete slab foundation and is clad in a combination of stained wide-reveal wood clapboards and stone veneer. The building features a cross-gabled roof sheathed in ribbed metal sheet, with moderate eaves. The restroom has no windows, and all exterior doors are metal slab doors (Figures 5.2-5 and 5.2-6).



Figure 5.2-5. Restroom at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., facade and southeast elevation; view northwest.



Figure 5.2-6. Restroom at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., northeast and northwest elevations; view southeast.

The facade of the restroom features a broad stone-veneered wall with a full-length, stone-veneered planter spanning its base. Entrances to the restroom facilities are tucked behind the wall, with the men's side at the northwest end and women's side at the southeast end. Wood clapboards are in the front-facing gable end and stone veneer wraps the west and south corners of the building.

The southeast elevation features a recessed entrance to the women's restroom facilities accessed via a concrete ramp and a second entry door in the projecting cross-gabled massing. The northeast elevation features a single metal slab pedestrian door under the central gable and stone-veneered pilasters at the north and east corners of the building. The northwest elevation has a recessed entrance to the men's restroom facilities accessed via a concrete ramp and a second entry door in the projecting cross-gabled massing.

A low stone-veneered water fountain is found adjacent to the women's restroom, at the southern corner of the building.

Integrity

In ca. 2000, the restroom was altered. The alterations included the removal of historic-period doors and installation of metal security doors, and the addition of concrete ramps.

From its period of construction (ca. 1972), the restroom retains integrity of location and setting, as it remains on its original parcel within its historic-period park by the lake and retains the original spatial relationships between the building, the beach, lake, neighboring woods, and homes. The building appears to retain integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling, as the building's massing, plan, stone veneer, and wood clapboards appear original. However, the building's integrity of materials has been slightly diminished due to the change in doors. The building retains integrity of association, as it continues to be used as a restroom in a regional park.

Evaluation

The restroom in Liberty Lake Regional Park at 3707 S Zephyr Rd. was built ca. 1972. The building, as part of Liberty Lake Regional Park, is associated with entertainment/recreation, specifically that of outdoor recreation (Criterion A). The building was constructed as the restroom for the Liberty

Lake Regional Park. However, mere association with historic trends is not enough to qualify under Criterion A. The property must have a specific association and that association must be important (NPS 1997:12). No evidence was uncovered that the restroom played an important role in outdoor recreation. As such, the restroom does not appear to qualify under Criterion A.

Preliminary research did not reveal any association of the resource with the lives of significant persons (Criterion B). At the time of its construction, the building was part of the development of Liberty Lake Regional Park (HistoricalAerials.com 1972, 1992; PCD Dept. 2003:5; USGS 1972, 1991). The type and use of the resource (i.e., a late mid-century restroom) is unlikely to be illustrative of a significant person's achievements. Additionally, these types of nondescript support-role resources (restrooms), which were constructed in parks across the region, typically required collaboration amongst numerous individuals, such as planners, parks departments, land developers, promoters, architects, and engineers. If such an individual is identified, the significance depends on the degree that the resource illustrates that person's important achievements (NPS 1997:14). As preliminary research found no evidence that the restroom was specifically or consequentially associated with the productive life of any documented persons, the restroom at 3707 S Zephyr Rd. does not appear to qualify under Criterion B.

The resource is generally utilitarian, featuring some natural materials, including stone and wood, typical of rustic park architecture but lacking significant detail, such as log construction or stone masonry construction. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., is part of a district) (Criterion C). While the resource retains sufficient integrity to convey significance, the building does not appear to qualify under Criterion C.

Finally, the building was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

HRA recommends the restroom in Liberty Lake Regional Park at 3707 S Zephyr Rd., while it retains sufficient integrity to convey significance, does not meet any criteria for individual listing in the NRHP.

5.2.3 2018 S Zephyr Rd.

According to the Spokane County Tax Assessor and field observations, the residence at 2018 S Zephyr Rd. was built in 1944, and altered ca. 1965, ca. 1995, and ca. 2015 (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022b). The building fronts southwest and is oriented on a northwest–southeast axis adjacent to Liberty Lake Regional Park on Parcel 55252.0107. The one-story, 1,130-square-foot building has a generally T-shaped plan and a poured-concrete basement foundation (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022b). The wood-frame building is clad in vinyl siding and has a cross-gabled roof with minimal eaves and cornice returns, which are found on two of the three gable ends. The roof is sheathed in ribbed metal panels. The building's windows are vinyl sash and doors are metal (Figures 5.2-7–5.2-10).

A nonhistoric shed (ca. 2010) is found northeast of the northeast elevation, in the rear yard.



Figure 5.2-7. Residence at 2018 S Zephyr Rd., facade and southeast elevation; view north.



Figure 5.2-8. Image of the residence at 2018 S Zephyr Rd., dated March 8, 2004, facade and southeast elevation; view north. Note original wood shingle siding. Image courtesy of the Spokane County Tax Assessor, <https://cp.spokanecounty.org/SCOUT/PropertyInformation/Summary.aspx>.



Figure 5.2-9. Residence at 2018 S Zephyr Rd., northeast and northwest elevations; view south.



Figure 5.2-10. Residence at 2018 S Zephyr Rd., facade and northwest elevation; view east.

The southwest-facing facade overlooks the lake and features a central entry in the projecting front-gabled massing. The entry door is sheltered under a front-gabled hood atop a pair of wrought-iron porch supports. The entry is accessed via a concrete stoop with steps that rise from both the northwest and southeast sides. A wrought-iron railing lines the steps and stoop. Flanking the entry are two wide windows, each with a large, fixed pane and a smaller slider sash. In the main massing under the side-gabled roof are large slider windows, one on either side of the projecting front-gabled massing.

In the southeast elevation of the projecting front-gabled massing is a slider window, and in the main massing are three windows. Two are single hung and one is a slider. An octagonal louvered vent is near the gable peak and a wide basement window is visible at this elevation. Also found at this

elevation are a heating, ventilation, air-conditioning (HVAC) unit and an electrical service panel that is mounted to the exterior wall. Notably, there are no cornice returns on the gable at this elevation.

The northeast elevation has a projecting rear-entry vestibule under a shed roof that contains a secondary entry door and a slider window. Single-hung windows are found in the main massing flanking the vestibule, and a basement window within a window well is visible at this elevation.

A slider window is in the northwest elevation of the rear-entry vestibule and, in the main massing at this elevation, are a pair of windows—a single hung and a slider—that flank an outside, raked brick, double-flue chimney that rises through the eave near the ridge. Also found at this elevation are an octagonal louvered vent near the gable peak and two basement windows in window wells. In the northwest elevation of the projecting front-gabled massing is a slider window.

Integrity

The residence has undergone alterations. Around 1965, changes were made to the building's fenestration—window openings were enlarged—and wrought-iron porch supports were installed at the front entry stoop. The original wood-sash windows were removed and replaced with vinyl windows ca. 1995, and vinyl siding was installed ca. 2015 (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022b). At some point, ribbed metal roofing was added.

From its period of construction (1944), the residential building retains integrity of location, as it remains on its original parcel. However, the building no longer retains integrity of setting, due to the loss of the original spatial relationships between the building, its rural neighborhood, and the lake, which were altered when the property became a county park in 1966 and the former ranch buildings were removed (USGS 1946, 1972). The building no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling, due to a number of alterations, including changes to fenestration, roofing, siding, and loss of original windows and entry doors. The building retains integrity of association, as continues to be used as a residence.

Evaluation

The residence at 2018 S Zephyr Rd. was built in 1944 and, based on preliminary review of local histories and historic maps and aerials, the resource appears to be associated with historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, under the themes of architecture and entertainment/recreation (Criterion A). The building was most likely originally constructed as a summer-use cabin in the rural resort area around Liberty Lake, which began to see limited recreation residential development prior to the 1950s (PCD Dept. 2003; USGS 1946, 1949). However, mere association with historic trends is not enough to qualify under Criterion A. The property must have a specific association and that association must be important (NPS 1997:12). No evidence was uncovered that the building played an important role in recreation residential construction at Liberty Lake. As such, the residence at 2018 S Zephyr Rd. does not appear to qualify under Criterion A. Furthermore, the building does not retain sufficient integrity to convey significance under Criterion A.

Preliminary research did not reveal any association of the resource with the lives of significant persons (Criterion B). At the time of its construction, the building was part of a neighborhood of

recreational cabins built around Liberty Lake (PCD Dept. 2003:5; USGS 1946, 1949). The type and use of the resource (i.e., a small lakeside cabin) is unlikely to be illustrative of a significant person's achievements. Additionally, these types of residential resources, which were constructed in large quantities in the mid-century, typically required collaboration amongst numerous individuals, such as land developers, promoters, architects, and engineers. If such an individual is identified, the significance depends on the degree that the resource illustrates that person's important achievements (NPS 1997:14). As preliminary research found no evidence that the resource was specifically or consequentially associated with the productive life of any documented persons, the residence at 2018 S Zephyr Rd. does not appear to qualify under Criterion B.

The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., is part of a district) (Criterion C). The residential building at 2018 S Zephyr Rd., while retaining the massing and minimal eaves of a 1940s bungalow, lacks the fenestration patterns and roof, wall, and window materials typical of the type. It does not appear to qualify under Criterion C, due to a loss of integrity.

Finally, the building was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

HRA recommends the residential building at 2018 S Zephyr Rd. does not meet any criteria for individual listing in the NRHP.

5.2.4 2014 S Zephyr Rd.

According to the Spokane County Tax Assessor, and a review of historical aerial and Tax Assessor's images, the residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd. was built in 1948, and altered ca. 1970, ca. 1995, and ca. 2015 (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022c). The building is located at the southwestern edge of its parcel, fronts northeast, and is oriented on a northwest–southeast axis on Parcel 55252.0104, adjacent to Liberty Lake Regional Park (Google Earth Pro 2022; Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022c). The residence was not visible from the public right-of-way due to the steeply sloping lot and sightlines that were blocked by a garage, camper, and vegetation. An unleashed, aggressively barking dog prevented the surveyor from approaching the property.

The one-and-one-half story, 1,008-square-foot building has a rectangular plan and a poured-concrete walk-out basement foundation (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022c). The wood-frame building is clad in wide-reveal clapboard siding, and has a side-gabled saltbox roof with moderate eaves. The roof is sheathed in asphalt composition shingles. The building's windows are a mix of vinyl and dark-anodized aluminum sash. The building has aluminum-sash sliding glass doors in the southwest elevation (Figures 5.2-11–5.2-14).

Also found on the property is a functionally related one-car detached garage (1970) with attached carport (1970) (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022c).



Figure 5.2-11. Residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd., southwest and southeast elevations; view north.



Figure 5.2-12. Residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd., southwest elevation; view northeast. Note gable peak of garage above the residence's roofline. Image courtesy of New Homes in Spokane Valley website, <http://www.newhomesinspokanevalley.com/p/community.html>.



Figure 5.2-13. Residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd., southeast elevation, 2015; view northwest. Image courtesy of Spokane County Tax Assessor, <https://cp.spokanecounty.org/SCOUT/PropertyInformation/Summary.aspx>.



Figure 5.2-14. Garage with attached carport at 2014 S Zephyr Rd., northeast elevation, 2015; view southwest. Image courtesy of Spokane County Tax Assessor, <https://cp.spokanecounty.org/SCOUT/PropertyInformation/Summary.aspx>.

While the northeast and northwest elevations were not visible during survey, the southeast and southwest elevations were observed. At the ground floor of the southeast elevation are two windows and a secondary entry door, which is sheltered under a shed-roofed overhang that is clad in corrugated metal and supported on wood posts. At the second floor are a window and a wall-mounted air-conditioning unit that is sheltered by a shed-roofed overhang.

The southwest elevation has three slider windows and a picture window at the ground floor, southeast of a shed-roofed, projecting rear-entry vestibule. Northwest of the vestibule is a slider window and, in the vestibule, a window and small hatch, in its northwest face of the vestibule an entry door. A full-width cantilevered deck spans the second level at this elevation and has a metal

post and wire railing. A sliding glass door is centered in the exterior wall at this elevation, and is flanked by four large picture windows, two on each side. No other elevations or details of the residence were observable.

The functionally related vehicular garage (1970) is a one-story building with a front-gabled roof clad in asphalt composition shingles and exterior walls sheathed in wide-reveal clapboards. The building appears to have a poured-concrete slab foundation. The building is aligned on a northeast–southwest axis with the facade fronting northeast. The building has a painted metal tilt-up single-car garage door, slightly off center in the facade. The gable end contains vertical board siding, and a wall-mounted light fixture is located above the door. Attached at the northwest elevation is a shed-roofed carport (1970). No other details or elevations were visible during survey.

Integrity

Historical aerial imagery indicates the residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd., when originally constructed in 1948, had a much smaller footprint than it does at present. It appears the building was doubled in size ca. 1970 (when the garage and carport were constructed), a second floor was added, and changes were made to fenestration (HistoricAerials.com 1972, 1992, 2004; USGS 1946, 1972). Around 1995, some of the windows were replaced with vinyl sash, and around 2015, the original deck railing was replaced with a metal post and wire railing.

From its period of construction (1948), the residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd. retains integrity of location, as it remains on its original parcel. However, the building no longer retains integrity of setting, due to the loss of the original spatial relationships between the building, its rural recreation-related neighborhood, and the lake, which were altered when the property became a county park in 1966, the former ranch buildings were removed, and modern-period residential construction occurred on the parcels north of the building (USGS 1946, 1972). The building no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling, due to a number of alterations, including additions to the footprint of the building and addition of a second floor, changes to fenestration, and, loss of original windows, and the addition of a full-width wood deck. The building retains lost integrity of association, as it continues to be used as a residence.

Evaluation

The residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd. was built in 1948. Based on preliminary review of local histories, historical maps and aerials, the resource appears to be associated with historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, under the themes of architecture and entertainment/recreation (Criterion A). The building was most likely originally constructed as a summer-use cabin in the rural resort area around Liberty Lake, which began to see limited recreation residential development prior to the 1950s (PCD Dept. 2003; USGS 1946, 1949). However, mere association with historic trends is not enough to qualify under Criterion A. The property must have a specific association and that association must be important (NPS 1997:12). No evidence was uncovered that the building played an important role in recreation residential construction at Liberty Lake. As such, the residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd. does not appear to qualify under Criterion A. Furthermore, the building does not retain sufficient integrity to convey significance under Criterion A.

Preliminary research did not reveal any association of the resource with the lives of significant persons (Criterion B). At the time of its construction, the building was part of a neighborhood of recreational cabins built around Liberty Lake (PCD Dept. 2003:5; USGS 1946, 1949). The type and use of the resource (i.e., a lakeside cabin) is unlikely to be illustrative of a significant person's achievements. Additionally, these types of residential resources, which were constructed in mass quantities in the mid-century, typically required collaboration amongst numerous individuals, such as politicians, land developers, promoters, advocates, engineers, and corporate officers. If such an individual is identified, the significance depends on the degree that the resource illustrates that person's important achievements (NPS 1997:14). As preliminary research found no evidence that the resource was specifically or consequentially associated with the productive life of any documented persons, the residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd. does not appear to qualify under Criterion B.

The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., is part of a district) (Criterion C). The residential building at 2014 S Zephyr Rd. may have been constructed as a transitional Ranch house, but due to its addition, its original plan is no longer evident. It does not appear to qualify under Criterion C, due to a loss of integrity.

Finally, the building was built of common construction methods and well-known materials and is unlikely to answer important research questions or yield information about human history that can only be answered by the actual physical material, design, construction methods, or interrelation of these resources (Criterion D).

HRA recommends the residence at 2014 S Zephyr Rd. does not meet any criteria for individual listing in the NRHP. While initially constructed as a small lakeside residence in 1948, loss of integrity has led to an inability to convey significance under Criterion C as a representative example of any architectural type or style. The resource does not appear to meet any criteria for listing in the NRHP.

5.2.5 Liberty Lake Regional Park Historic District

During the course of this survey, HRA evaluated the potential for a Liberty Lake Regional Park historic district. The built-environment resources at the Liberty Lake Regional Park appear to share a recreation-related context under Criterion A for its association with entertainment/recreation and tourism in Liberty Lake, specifically related to its lakeside recreation and county park history. While only a small portion of the 3,561-acre park was surveyed for this project, the park, as a whole includes the two surveyed historic-period resources (the residential building/office and the restroom building) and numerous nonhistoric resources including campgrounds, day use areas, swimming beach, playground, picnic shelter, off-road vehicle (ORV) park, and trails (Spokane County Parks 2022). Of the two historic-period resources in the AI, the residential building/office no longer retains integrity from its period of construction and was originally built not as a park resource, but as a residential cabin by the lake.

As the majority of resources at the park were built outside the historic period (Spokane County Tax Assessor 2022a), Liberty Lake Regional Park does not appear to maintain a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by

plan or physical development, due to the changes to the property over time. While the extant historic-period buildings reflect one principal activity—lakeside recreation—there are insufficient historic-period resources to convey significance under that theme. HRA recommends no historic district is present.

6. Summary and Recommendations

6.1 Archaeological Summary and Recommendations

HRA conducted background research, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing within the AI. HRA placed eight shovel probes and one produced a positive result. The positive probe yielded a CCS flake, and radials around the probe were negative. HRA recommends no further archaeological work will be needed for the project unless the project design changes substantially.

6.1.1 *Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Materials*

In the event that archaeological deposits are inadvertently discovered during proposed activities in any portion of the AI, ground-disturbing activities should be halted immediately in an area large enough to maintain integrity of the deposits, and DAHP should be notified directly. DAHP would then contact the affected Tribes.

6.1.2 *Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains*

Any human remains that are discovered during construction of the project will be treated with dignity and respect. If ground-disturbing activities encounter human skeletal remains during construction, then all activity that may cause further disturbance to those remains must cease, and the area of the find must be secured and protected from further disturbance. In addition, the finding of human skeletal remains must be reported to the county coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible. The remains should not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The Spokane County Sheriff will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the sheriff determines the remains are non-forensic, they will report that finding to DAHP. DAHP will then take jurisdiction over those remains and report them to the appropriate cemeteries and affected Tribes. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Native American or non-Native American, and report that finding to any appropriate cemeteries and the affected Tribes. DAHP will then handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

6.2 Architectural Summary and Recommendations

Of the four historic-period architectural resources surveyed, none are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a failure to convey significance under any criteria and/or an irretrievable loss of integrity. Further, HRA recommends no historic district is present.

6.3 Assessment of Effects

Governor's Executive Order 21-02 requires that "should DAHP or the affected Tribes identify a known archaeological or historic archaeological site, historic building/structure, cultural or sacred place that may be impacted by either direct or indirect effects of the proposed undertaking or activity, the agency must consult with DAHP and the affected Tribes on avoidance strategies or methods to minimize harm" (EO 21-02 [April 7, 2021]).

The project involves constructing a new open-air multi-use shade structure, new paved beach access drive, parking spaces with ADA stalls, upgrading the ADA restroom and the beach access sidewalk, installing automated entry/exit ticket gates, a rain garden, bio swales, berm screening, and a new ADA boat launch and dock. As discussed above, HRA recommends the four historic-period architectural resources within the AI not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria. Additionally, HRA recommends that no historic district is present.

As no historic properties appear to be present, HRA recommends a finding of *no historic properties impacted*.

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Appendix A: Design Plan

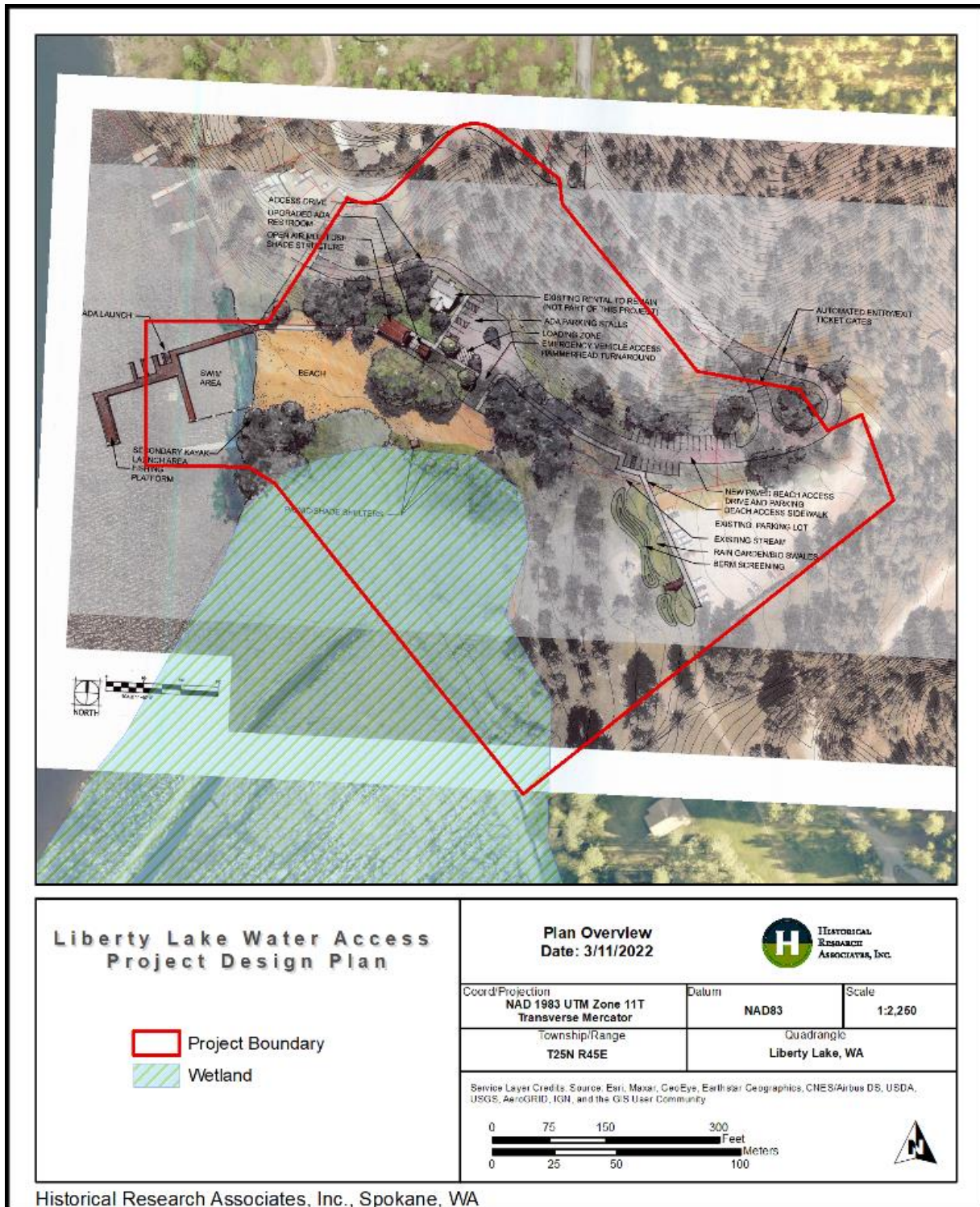


Figure A-1. Project design plan map overlay on aerial image with Project Boundary.

Appendix B: Shovel Probe Table

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Results

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbs): Description— <i>Comments</i>	Cultural Materials
1	103	0–14: Organic layer, many roots 14–85: Yellowish-red silty clay loam, no inclusions 85–103: Medium sand with granitic gravel (5%)	—
2	36	0–10: Organic layer, many roots 10–36: Dark brown silty clay loam, small roots, no inclusions <i>Terminated due to obstruction – large root at the bottom</i>	10–20 cmbs: Nondiagnostic clear vessel glass fragment
3	91	0–10: Organic layer 10–45: Dark brown silty clay loam, angular cobbles intermixed 45–75: Yellowish-red silty clay with no inclusions 75–91: Medium sand and gravel, granitic pebbles and cobbles <i>Terminated due to rock obstruction</i>	0–10 cmbs: Reddish-brown CCS flake 25–32 cmbs: Nondiagnostic white ceramic fragment 60–70 cmbs: Wire nail, 2.5 in long, rusted
4	100	0–10: Organic layer, large roots 10–70: Dark brown silty clay loam 70–100: Yellow medium sand and gravel (60%), large inclusions of cemented sand	30–40 cmbs: Two fragments of nondiagnostic glass, amber vessel glass and clear plate glass
5	101	0–12: Organic layer 12–44: Dark brown silty clay loam, no inclusions 44–70: Yellowish-red silty clay, no inclusions 70–101: Yellow medium sand and gravel, increased gravel and cobbles with depth	0–10 cmbs: .38 caliber shell casing with fragmented head stamp, .38 S&W, UMC
6	100	0–10: Organic layer 10–40: Dark brown silty clay loam 40–83: Yellowish-red silt clay 83–100: Yellow medium sand, gravel and cobbles (50%)	—
7	103	0–10: Organic layer 10–77: Dark brown silty clay loam 77–103: Yellow medium sand and gravel (60%), large inclusions of cemented sand	—

Table B-1. Shovel Probe Results

Shovel Probe	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbs): Description— <i>Comments</i>	Cultural Materials
8	23	0–23: Yellow sandy loam, gravel (70%) <i>Terminated due to extreme compaction, area may be part of an old roadbed</i>	—

Appendix C: Archaeological Site Inventory Form

Appendix D: Historic Property Inventory Forms
