

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Cultural Resources Evaluations of Howard Carlin Trailhead Park, City of Cle Elum, Kittitas County, Washington

Date of Report: May 2017

County: Kittitas Section: 27 Township: 20N Range: 15E

Quad: Cle Elum Acres: 0.30

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Export Files submitted? Yes No

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

TCP(s) found? Yes None Identified

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

Temp. HC-1

Temp. HC-2

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

Legal Description: T20N, R15E, Sec. 27
County: Kittitas
USGS Quadrangle: Kittitas
Total Project Acres: 0.30
Survey Coverage: 100%
Sites and Isolates Identified: 1

Cultural Resources Evaluations of Howard Carlin Trailhead Park, City of Cle Elum, Kittitas County, Washington

A report prepared for the City of Cle Elum
By The Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program

Report prepared by: Noah Oliver and Corrine Camuso

March 2017



ititamapama ´

Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| Prehistoric Context..... | 3 |
| Historic Context..... | 6 |
| Traditional Cultural Properties..... | 13 |
| Background Review..... | 13 |
| <i>Previous Investigations</i> | 13 |
| <i>Previously Recorded Sites</i> | 15 |
| <i>General Land Office Records</i> | 16 |
| <i>Historic Land Use</i> | 16 |
| <i>Historic Maps</i> | 16 |
| Methods and Survey Results..... | 19 |
| Results and Recommendations..... | 23 |
| References Cited..... | 25 |

Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1. Project area depicted on Cle Elum, WA USGS 7.5' Topographic Map..... | 2 |
| Figure 2. Cle Elum circa 1888. View is to the north. The Reed's House is on the right. | 8 |
| Figure 3. Northern Pacific Railroad through Cle Elum, circa 1890s. | 9 |
| Figure 4. Overview of Cle Elum, circa early 1900s..... | 9 |
| Figure 5. Overview of Cle Elum, circa 1900s..... | 10 |
| Figure 6. Independent Mine Operation in Cle Elum..... | 10 |
| Figure 7. Coal transported on train departing Cle Elum, circa 1920. | 11 |
| Figure 8. Northern Pacific Locomotive loading coal at Cle Elum station, circa 1910. | 11 |
| Figure 9. Project location depicted on 1881 General Land Office Cadastral Survey Map..... | 17 |
| Figure 10. 1954 Aerial Image showing the project location..... | 18 |
| Figure 11. 1897 USGS Mount Stuart Topographic Map 1:125,000. | 19 |
| Figure 12. Project location overview..... | 20 |
| Figure 13. Project location overview..... | 20 |
| Figure 14. Project Survey Results..... | 21 |
| Figure 15. Coal Miner's Trail (former Northern Pacific Railway branch). | 23 |
| Figure 16. Historic ditch, view 195..... | 24 |

Tables

Table 1. Previous Surveys within 1-mile of the project location..... 13

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites within 1-mile of the project location..... 15

Table 3. Subsurface Testing Results..... 22

Introduction

The Yakama Nation Cultural Resources Program was contacted by the City of Cle Elum (CCE) and tasked with a Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Howard Carlin Trail Park Enhancement in Cle Elum, Washington. The project is within Township 20 North, Range 15 East, and Section 27 of the Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). The project consists of a 0.3 acre project area along the Coal Miners Trail Entrance at the southernmost extent of the trail. The project is located within the City of Cle Elum and was determined to require State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) compliance consistent with the rules and regulations regulating Cultural Resources. These requirements are carried out in accordance with the cultural resource reporting guidelines established by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

The Yakama Nation CRP was established by way of Yakama Nation Tribal Resolution T-66-84, and charged with a duty to preserve, protect, and perpetuate cultural resources on behalf of the Fourteen Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. These duties are carried out under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, The Governor's Executive Order 05-05, and the Washington State Environmental Protection Act of 1971. The Yakama Nation CRP conducts consultation on natural and cultural resources as required under Yakama Nation protocol and policies, as established by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Treaty of 1855 (12 Stat. 951), the Supreme Law of the Land recognized by the United States Congress and the Department of Justice.

The proposed project consists of constructing a 20 foot (ft) by 50ft shelter, paving approximately 160ft by 18ft for a parking lot, installing a drinking fountain with a drain line, installing interpretive trail signs, creating a side walk, installing a horse hitch, and installing a new culvert.

Environmental Context

This project is located on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountain Range and occupies the North Cascades physiographic provinces (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). This physiographic province consists of older sedimentary, igneous, and volcanic rock (Zweifel 1991). In the upper reaches of the Yakima River broad u-shaped valleys formed as a result of Pleistocene glaciation. As these glaciers receded towards the end of the Pleistocene water was impounded behind the glaciers terminal moraines creating Kachess Lake, Keechelus Lake, and Cle Elum Lake (Zweifel 1991).

The mouth of the Yakima River stems from the outflow at Keechelus Lake and receives discharge from Kachess Lake as it enters Easton Lake and from Cle Elum Lake by way of the Cle Elum River confluence. The project is situated north of the Yakima River and below the footslope of Cle Elum Ridge adjacent to Crystal Creek. This area lies within the Yakima River valley containing Yakima River alluvium comprised of sub-rounded boulders, cobbles, and pebbles with little intrusive material (Tabor et al. 1982).

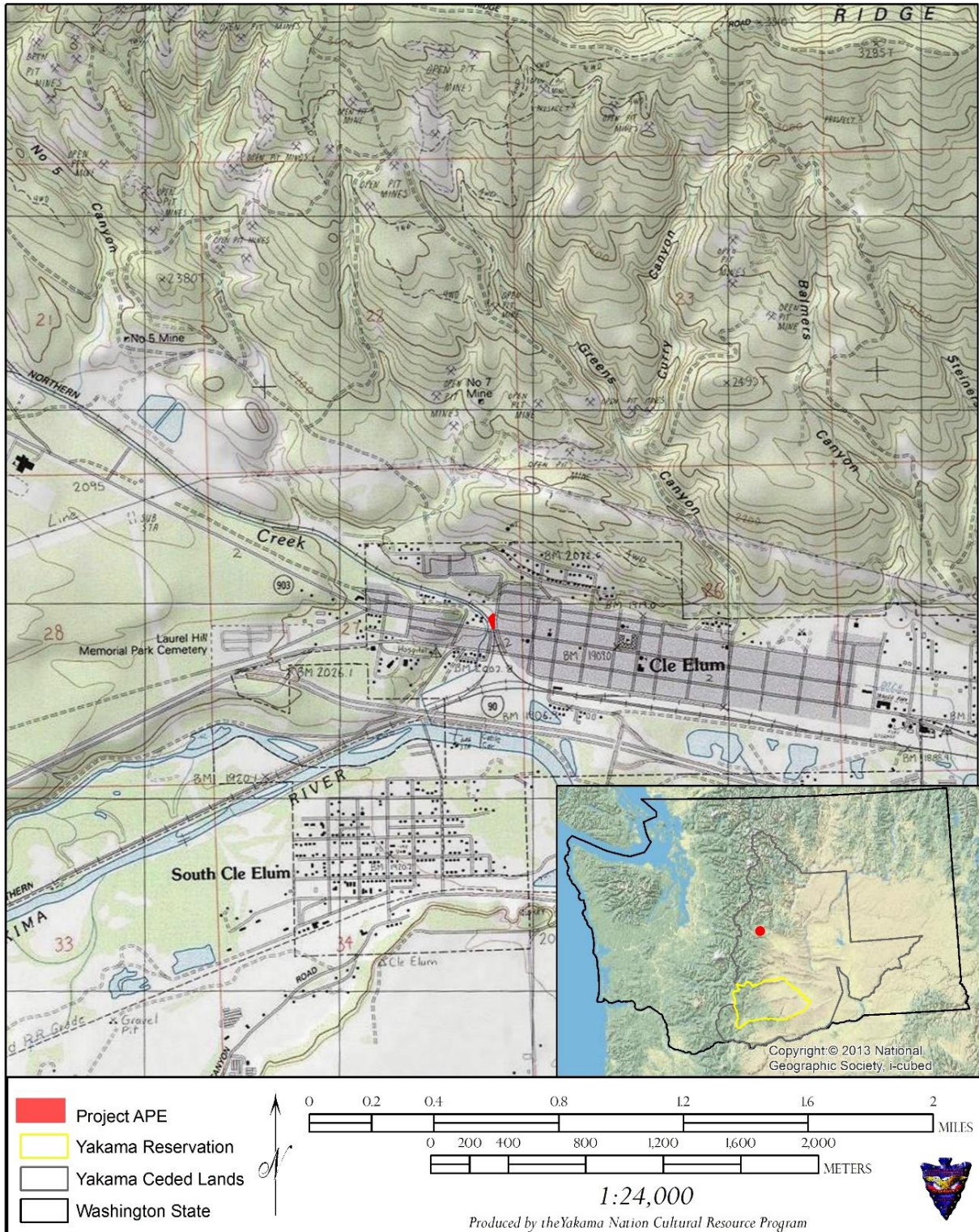


Figure 1. Project area depicted on Cle Elum, WA USGS 7.5' Topographic Map.

Being in close proximity to the crest of the Cascade Range puts it in closest proximity to the wet, forested areas to the west, as opposed to the dry Columbia plateau to the east (Dart 1948). Vegetation in the study area is consistent with the *Tsuga Heterophylla* vegetative zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Predominant overstory vegetation consists of Douglas Fir, Grand Fir, Hemlock, Alder, Cottonwood, Vine Maple, Western Red Cedar, and Lodgepole Pine. Understory vegetation generally consists of Huckleberry, Bunchberry Dogwood, Queenscap Beadlily, and Twinflower (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Major fauna observed in the region include elk, deer, black bear, raccoons, mountain lions, bobcats, and beavers. Many species of fish including several salmonid species were harvested in the area (Griffin and Churchill 1998; Hicks and Bishop 1993).

Sediments range from bouldery till in upland areas to gravel and sand glacial outwash in valley floors. Alluvial and lacustrine deposits postdating Pleistocene glaciation and are primarily located within the floodplains of the Yakima River and Cle Elum River (Porter 1976). Early soil surveys defined soil types as consisting of the Cle Elum loam and Cle Elum fine sandy loam (Smith 1945). Recent surveys have refined types and identified the *Patnish-Mippon-Myzel* complex at the project location. This soil series consists of alluvium formed along stream terraces or floodplains and varies between ashy loam to cobbly loam to sandy clay loam (Natural Resource Conservation Service 2010).

Prehistoric Context

The project area is within the territory of the Kittitas or Upper Yakama (Ray 1936; Schuster 1998). The names *pishwanwapum*, *pshwawappam*, and *pischwanwappams* have also been used to describe the band occupying these areas; the translation meaning the “white stony ground people” or “river rock people” (Splawn 1917; Schuster 1998). The word Kittitas may have derived from the white chalk called “*kittit*” and the place of existence “*tash*” that was utilized for painting by the Indian peoples (Griffin and Churchill 1998; Schuster 1998). Meninick (personal communication, May 13, 2013) identified the name of the root *supkittitasas* the origin of the word “kittitas.” The Kittitas occupied the lowland valleys of Kittitas and Yakima and the headwaters of the Yakima drainage in the Cascades. The recognized chiefs of the Kittitas, Teis and Owhi, were the uncles to the chiefs of the Lower Yakama bands, brothers Kamiakin, Skloom, and Shawaway (Schuster 1998).

The Kittitas were closely related to the Lower Yakama and the Wenatshapam bands with regular interactions, intermarriage, and co-utilization of sites. The Kittitas and Yakama also maintained relationships with coastal groups (Anastasio 1985) including the closely related Upper Cowlitz (Schuster 1998) and Snoqualmie bands (Prater 1981). There was an intensive trade network between the Snoqualmies and Yakamas using the Snoqualmie Pass Trail over the Cascades with some Yakamas occupying the Snoqualmie winter village below Snoqualmie Falls (Prater 1981).

The subsistence and settlement of the Kittitas and Yakama followed a seasonal pattern. During the winter months, bands concentrated in permanent villages on the Yakima drainage at the mouth of larger creeks (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986; Hicks and Bishop 1993). As spring arrived, smaller groups dispersed into the uplands to their seasonal home-sites where they would gather roots, berries, hunt game, and fish the early anadromous runs of Chinook (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986; Griffin and Churchill 1998, Schuster 1998). In

May, the large annual gatherings at the *Chelohan* council grounds in Kittitas brought hundreds of people together where trading, gambling, horse racing, feasting, and root digging took place (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986; Schuster 1998). Into the summer season, families gathered at principal fishing villages returning at the end of fish runs to the mountains (Griffin and Churchill 1998). A second large annual gathering in August took place in the Teanaway which marked the beginning of the huckleberry gathering season (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986; Schuster 1998). Trading, horse racing, gambling, and feasting took place and then families moved into the mountains to gather huckleberries and to hunt. The Cle Elum River was a particularly popular berry picking area (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986; Griffin and Churchill 1998). Summer home-sites at the headwaters of Cle Elum, Kachess, and Keechelus were used annually by families (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986; Schuster 1998). At the arrival of the first snow, groups would return once again to their winter villages (Griffin and Churchill 1998; Schuster 1998).

Historically and ethnographically documented villages are located in the Cle Elum area. One winter village of the Kittitas was located near Cle Elum Lake (Prater 1981, Tinkham 1854). Ray (1936) documented a large summer encampment at the south end of Cle Elum Lake where the river flowed out. Ray called this village *tlei'lam* and the people here maintained a large salmon trap. During the months of June and July, the site would draw 1,000 people with a smaller population remaining during the rest of the season (Ray 1936). The village Ray documents may be the same one documented historically by Tinkham (1854). Conversely, the village *tlei'lam* may be a separate seasonal village from the winter home-site documented by Tinkham. Several other winter villages in the vicinity of Cle Elum were documented by Ray (1936) include *ti'plas* located at the mouth of Swauk Creek, *tia'nawms* located near the mouth of Teanaway, and *ta'txamxca* located at Indian John Hill on the south side of the Yakima River.

Many of the year-round villages and seasonal home-sites were connected by well-established trails. These trails in use generation after generation connected the resources – the fisheries, the hunting grounds, the root gathering areas to the inter-related villages and families, ceremonial sites, and burial grounds. Many of these trails created by the indigenous groups were later utilized by the Euro-Americans; some of which, like the Snoqualmie Pass, would later become permanent roads. McClellan during his exploration noted that the Indian trails generally avoided the valleys, but rather followed the stony steep mountain sides where the forest was less dense (Griffin and Churchill 1998). Historic records indicate Indian trails from Kachess Lake to Cle Elum Lake (Glauert and Kunz 1976) and from Cle Elum Lake to the fisheries and berry gathering areas on the upper Cle Elum River (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986). In 1897, Splawn (1917) is guided along the trail of the Cle Elum River to the huckleberry gathering areas near Salmon La Sac by his Kittitas/Yakama guide Mowit. Mowit explained to Splawn the trail was the primary route and had been used by the great chiefs “We-ow-wicht, Te-i-as, Ow-hi, Ka-mi-akin, Qual-chan, as well as Quil-ten-enock and his brother, Sulk-talth-scosum” (Splawn 1917: 251). The ancestral trails and the berry picking areas were used into the 1920s and late 1930s (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986; Griffin and Churchill 1998). At Salmon La Sac, large numbers of Indians gathered at a popular spear fishing locale (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986) and families camped all along the upper Cle Elum River from Salmon La Sac north to Fish Lake dispersing to gather berries at Paris Creek, Scatter Creek, and Goat Mountain (Jenkins [1978] in Hollenbeck and Carter 1986).

Archaeological evidence of occupation of indigenous groups have been dated to approximately 11,500 years B.P. based on the discovery of a Paleo-Indian point found at the southern extent of Cle Elum Lake

(Hollenbeck and Carter 1986). From 11,500 years B.P. extending to 4,500 years B.P. consisted of a predominately mobile lifestyle. This is based on a lack of permanent structures (Griffin and Churchill 1998). Cultural phases defined in this time period include the cultural phases Windust (Leonhardy and Rice 1970) early in the period (11,500 – 8,000 B.P.). Some researchers have identified a Western Stemmed Culture associated with large and early variants of the Windust. These projectile point variants along with Clovis points represent the earliest known in the region. Some researchers have argued that Western Stemmed points in the Windust Phase are representative of atlatl darts rather than hand spears (Ames et al. 2009). Others maintain that larger stemmed variants likely represent spear points (Galm et al. 2013). Interestingly, these large stemmed variants occur at a transition period from hand spears to atlatls in the Younger Dryas (Galm et al. 2013) and are unique in size and weight from those commonly associated with atlatl points.

The Cascade (Leonhardy and Rice 1970) or Vantage (Nelson 1969) cultural phases dates between 8,000 and 4,500 B.P. Leaf-shaped projectile points characteristic of the Cascade/Vantage phase have been collected along the margins of Kachess and Keechelus Lakes (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986). Similar characteristic points found on the western side of the Cascades have been called Olcott (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986). Evidence of trade with coastal groups is apparent early in this period. Subsistence is focused on large game transitioning later in the period towards an increasing importance on root gathering and fishing. Artifacts including grinding and pounding implements observed in the archaeological record after 6000 years B.P. are evidence of this change in subsistence patterns. By the end of the period, the semi-subterranean dwelling emerges and villages are concentrated along major drainages (Griffin and Churchill 1998).

The Frenchman Springs phase (4,500-2,500 B.P.) is generally associated with a shift towards more sedentary lifestyles. During this time, there was an increase in semi-subterranean dwellings and food storage (Griffin and Churchill 1998). An increase in the use of montane environments distinguishes this period from the previous (DePuydt 1990, Hicks and Bishop 1993). Hopper mortars, pestles, groundstone, cobble tools, and net-sinkers increase as well as the preference of cryptocrystalline material over basalt in lithic tool production (DePuydt 1990). These patterns and artifacts including the predominance of corner-notched and stemmed projectile points characterize the Frenchman Springs phase (4,500 – 2,500 B.P.). It appears there is little evidence of Frenchman Springs phase sites within the Cle Elum area. Although, Hollenbeck and Carter (1986) indicate further research may be necessary to develop the local cultural sequence as sites of this phase have been found east of Cle Elum and south of the Yakima River.

Later, populations generally congregated in larger semi-permanent villages along the major rivers. Increased fishing and intense use of upland areas characterizes this later Cayuse phase (2,500 – 250 B.P.) (Nelson 1969). Sites of this phase have been found along ridgelines, at natural springs, on mountain benches, and along small mountain streams (DePuydt 1990; Hollenbeck and Carter 1986). In this phase, a continuous distribution of sites occurs extending from the high mountain ridges to the drainages from the west to the east along the Cascades (Hollenbeck and Carter 1986). A diversity of artifact types documented during this phase include small corner-notched, basal notched, and side notched projectile points, lanceolate knives, cobble tools, net weights, grinding stones, hopper mortar bases, and pestles.

The protohistoric to historic period (250 to 100 years B.P.) is characterized by the fur trade, early explorations, missions, mining, railroad development, and dam construction. With the newcomers came the

introduction of trade goods such as copper, iron, alcohol, cloth, and muskets; and the decimation of indigenous populations from disease and war (Walker and Sprague 1998).

Historic Context

Early written documentation of the Kittitas area is provided by Alexander Ross, a fur trader of the Northwest Company. Upon entering the valley in the spring of 1814, Ross described the large gathering of Indians “covering more than six miles in every direction. Councils, root gathering, hunting, horse-racing, foot-racing, gambling, singing, dancing, drumming, yelling ...” (Ross 1855: 21). Ross was likely observing the large annual gathering at *Chelohan*.

Approximately 40 years later, descriptions of the Cle Elum area are provided by George McClellan who was surveying potential routes for a transcontinental railroad under the request of Governor Stevens and the direction of the War Department. Guiding his expedition through the Kittitas Valley in 1853 was Owhi (Glauert and Kunz 1976), a chief of the Kittitas/Yakamas and who later was signatory to the Treaty of 1855. For several days in September of 1853, McClellan was guided through Lake Kach-chess, Lake kle-al-um, and the Ketitas valley. McClellan wrote of the trails from the Kitchelas to the falls of Sinahomis related to him by his Indian guide, his own observations of fish traps near Lake Kah-chess, trails to Kle-al-lum, family of Indians at Kle-al-alum with sucker fish, and Indian guide Auki at an Indian camp in Ketitas. Of further interest, McClellan writes of the gold found in some quantity in the area, and the resulting gold fever of some men (Glauert and Kunz 1976). Based on his travels, McClellan concluded a route could not be made through the rugged mountains.

The determined Governor Stevens assigned engineer Abiel Tinkham to find passage through the Cascades (Prater 1981). Tinkham preferred Indian guides and followed the Yakima River making his way west towards Snoqualmie Pass. In January of 1854, Tinkham reached the foot of Lake Cle Elum encountering an Indian winter encampment (Prater 1981, Tinkham 1854). Up to this point, Tinkham and his two Yakama Indian guides were traveling horseback. Tinkham noted the Indians residing at Cle Elum did not have any animals (Tinkham 1854). Due to the deep snow, Tinkham was forced to send his horses back with one Indian guide to be returned to the Wallah-Wallah. To aid in his travels, Tinkham enlisted the help of four other Indians to guide his journey. The Indians provided dried salmon and roots for the trek. Several days later he reached and camped at the edge of Kitche-e-lus Lake (Tinkham 1854). The explorations of both McClellan and Tinkham were the foundation of later railroad and road surveys through the Cascades (Prater 1981).

The first mention of gold deposits by McClellan in 1853 brought several prospectors to the Kittitas Valley who stayed through the winter of 1854 (Glauert and Kunz 1976). It was in 1853 that the United States Congress established the Washington Territory and appointed Isaac I. Stevens as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Pressure quickly mounted between the long time inhabitants of the new Territory and those settling the land under Congressional incentives. In response, Governor Stevens began negotiating treaties with tribes in the Washington Territories (Beckham 1998), with the goal of securing Indian lands for settlement, booming under Congressional support. The Walla Walla Treaty Council was called in 1855, at which Governor Stevens negotiated with representatives of Native American bands at

Camp Stevens in the Walla Walla Valley (Treaty with the Yakima 1855). One of the treaties resulting from this negotiation was the Yakama Treaty of 1855, signed by 14 constituent bands, thereafter referred to collectively as the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. In signing the Treaty of 1855, the Yakama Nation ceded 11,000,000 acres of land, upon which any right not expressly ceded was retained, including the right to hunt and fish in the Yakama people's traditional places. A Reservation, consisting of 1.3 million acres was also established with the signing of the Treaty, being set aside for the sole use and benefit of the Yakama people.

After the United States government secured Treaties with Oregon and Washington Territory Tribes in 1855, Congress deferred ratification for a period of four years. During the interim four years, lack of action on behalf of the United States government was viewed by many as a possible break of promise. Relationships between non-Native settlers and Native American Tribes deteriorated as frustration, mistrust, and fear grew. Further strain on this relationship was caused by large new influx of prospectors following the discovery of gold in the Washington Territory (Beckham 1998). The prospectors were different from previously settlers in that they had no intention of long term settlement in the area. They trespassed across Yakama lands less than one month after the Treaty was signed (Glauert and Kunz 1976). Hostilities reached a tipping point when Native Americans were accused of murdering several miners who were in route to Colville gold fields. Subsequently, Indian Agent A. J. Bolon was dispatched to investigate the murders, but was intercepted and killed by a small group of Yakama men near Wahk-shum Mountain. This event is considered the onset of the Yakama Wars, which consumed the region between 1855 and 1858.

It was not until after 1860 that the Kittitas Valley became occupied by EuroAmericans (Shideler 2006). In 1876, a sawmill was erected near Cle Elum by James S. Dysart (Interstate Publishing Company 1904). In a few short years, a lumber camp was operating in 1879 by W. J. Harness near Cle Elum using the Yakima River to drive logs east to Ainsworth (Interstate Publishing Company 1904) which is now present-day Pasco. Until James Masterson arrived in 1880 in the Teanaway, the Kittitas band of the Yakama predominately occupied this area (Shideler 2006). Gold and silver was discovered in 1880 in the Cle Elum River which brought others to prospect for minerals (Shideler 2006). One of the earliest homesteads was that of Nez 'Cayuse' Jensen who erected a cabin in 1880 (Shideler 2006) in would later become Roslyn. In 1883, Thomas L. Gamble and Walter J. Reed were the first to homestead within the township of Cle Elum (Interstate Publishing Company 1904). Gamble staked out the eastern half of the Cle Elum township and Reed, one of the founders of North Yakima and friend of Gamble, would become the second Cle Elum settler occupying the area to the immediate west (Interstate Publishing Company 1904; Shideler 2006). As the Northern Pacific Railroad approached from Ellensburg, Walter J. Reed and Thomas Johnson encouraged the railroad to come to Cle Elum by platting the town in 1883 and offering shares of land sales to the Northern Pacific Railroad engineers (Shideler 2006). Throughout the mid to late 1880s, the town of Cle Elum bustled being the temporary headquarters for the Northern Pacific Railroad's Stampede Pass project (Figure 2). Walter Reed built the Reed House accommodating the newcomers and Thomas Johnson's sawmill provided lumber for construction (Shideler 2006). By 1886, the town of Cle Elum had two general stores, blacksmith shops, a livery stable, churches, saloons, restaurants, and a school. Initially, the original cabin of Reed located on Third Street near Pennsylvania Avenue served as the schoolhouse until one was built in 1890 (Interstate Publishing Company 1904). By 1890, the town population of Cle Elum reached 337 persons (Interstate Publishing Company 1904; Shideler 2006), and this would swell to 1,500 by 1904 (Interstate Publishing Company 1904).

It has been speculated coal was the reason The Northern Pacific Railroad chose its route through Cle Elum (Figures 3) (Interstate Publishing Company 1904), although it may have been more of factor of elevation grades and construction costs of Stampede Pass versus Naches Pass (Shideler 2006). The earliest coal deposits were found in 1881. The first coal mine opened in 1883 by George D. Virden and William Branam between Lake Cle Elum and Roslyn (Interstate Publishing Company 1904). Significant coal deposits were found in 1886. This same year the Northern Pacific Railroad reached Cle Elum and within a month completed railway connecting the main line in Cle Elum to the coal fields discovered in Roslyn (Figures 4-5) (Interstate Publishing Company 1904). Independent mining operations began as early as 1894 with the Cle Elum Coal Company which opened a mine on land leased from town co-founder Thomas Gamble (Shideler 2006). Other smaller operations were situated on the slopes of the Roslyn and Cle Elum Ridge between the larger lands owned by the Northwest Improvement Company (Shideler 2006). One such mine was a mine situated on Third Street near where the present senior center now lies (Figure 6). The coal mined from the county was transported by train (Figures 7-8) and comprised nearly half of the state's coal production. By 1948 an extensive volume of coal tunnels had been excavated in the areas surrounding and beneath the towns of Ronald, Roslyn, and Cle Elum (Figure 9). The mainline of the Northern Pacific Railroad became part of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe in 1970. The railway between Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald was eventually decommissioned in 1986 and converted in 1994 into a recreational trail known as the Coal Miner's Trail.



Figure 2. Cle Elum circa 1888. View is to the north. The Reed's House is on the right.



Figure 3. Northern Pacific Railroad through Cle Elum, circa 1890s. View is to the east. Photo depicts the switch yard and the depot. Photo courtesy of Washington Rural Heritage.

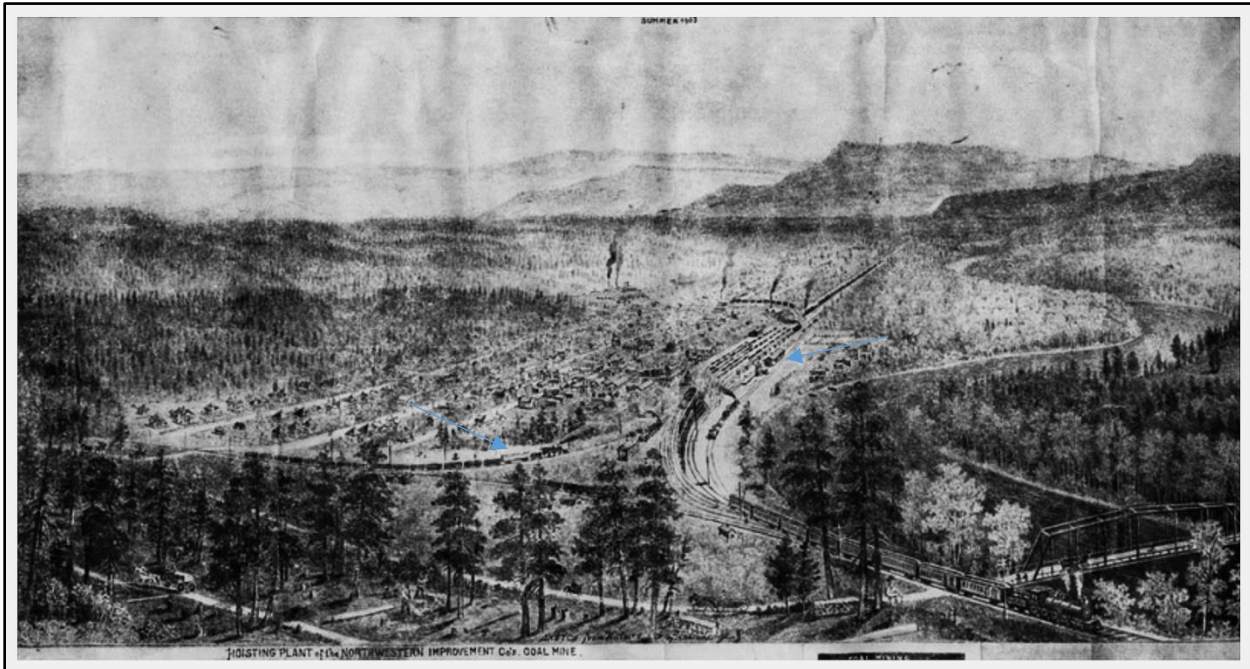


Figure 4. Overview of Cle Elum, circa early 1900s. The Northern Pacific Railroad and the railway between Cle Elum and Roslyn (the present-day Coal Miner's Trail) are pictured. Blue arrows indicate (left to right): the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad (present-day Coal Miner's Trail) and the mainline of the Northern Pacific Railroad near switch yard and depot. Photo courtesy of the Frederick Krueger Collection, Central Washington University.



Figure 5. Overview of Cle Elum, circa 1900s. The Northern Pacific Railroad and the railway between Cle Elum and Roslyn (the present-day Coal Miner's Trail) are pictured. Blue arrows indicate (left to right): N. Stafford Street, mainline of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad (present-day Coal Miner's Trail). The Yakima River is in the foreground. The photo was taken from No.7 mine complex. Photo courtesy of Roslyn African American History Photographs, Central Washington University.



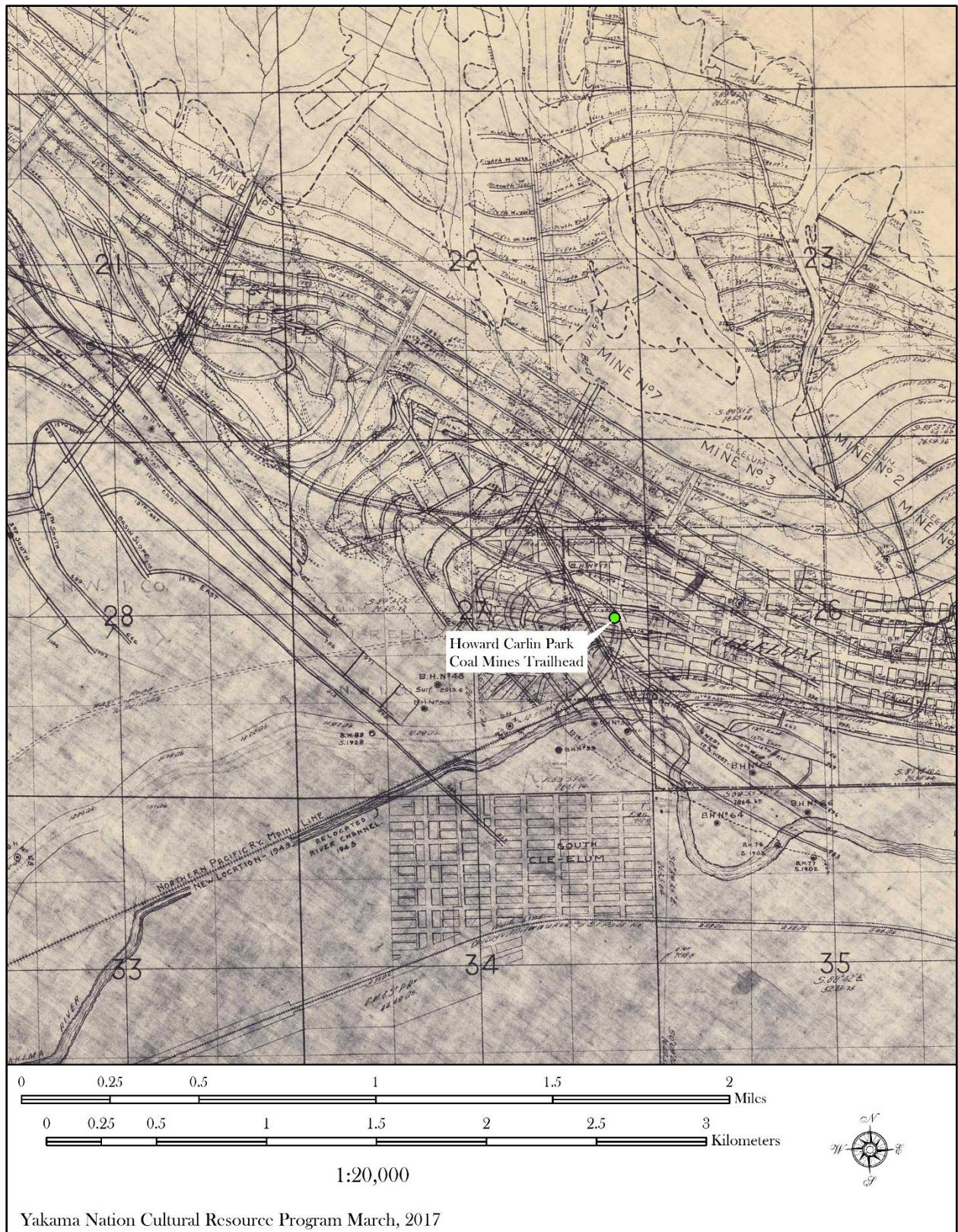
Figure 6. Independent Mine Operation in Cle Elum. The mine is located on Third Street near the present-day Senior Center. Photo courtesy of Roslyn African American History Photographs, Central Washington University.



Figure 7. Coal transported on train departing Cle Elum, circa 1920. Photo courtesy of Frederick Krueger Collection, Central Washington University.



Figure 8. Northern Pacific Locomotive loading coal at Cle Elum station, circa 1910. Photo courtesy of Frederick Krueger Collection, Central Washington University.



Yakama Nation Cultural Resource Program March, 2017

Figure 9. Map of the Northwest Improvement Company's Coal Lands and Mines Roslyn Field, Kittitas County circa 1911-1948. The map depicts mines at Ronald, Roslyn, and Cle Elum. Note the location of Howard Carlin Park/Coal Mines Trailhead near an immense coal mining area. Map courtesy of Washington Rural Heritage.

Traditional Cultural Properties

The cultural richness of the area is well-documented through previous studies. TCPs include the traditional use sites – the berry gathering areas, village sites, seasonal home-sites, and fishing sites, the monumental sites – features associated with legendary stories, and legendary sites – sites connected to oral histories. An account of the *Wish-poosh* and *Speelyi* Story of Cle Elum is told by Kukyendall in 1880 (Interstate Publishing Company 1904). Splawn (1917) recounts oral histories of *Speelyi* as told by his Kittitas/Yakama guide Mowit who identified monumental figures associated with the story. Elder testimony by Yakama Tribal Elder Johnson Meninick identify the upper glacial lakes as traditional and ceremonial use areas and associated with legendary figures such as *Speelyi*, *Wishpoosh*, and *Wiwnu* (Lally et al. 2014; Oliver and Camuso 2012; Oliver et al. 2015).

The Cle Elum River is a traditional use area. Its native place name is *tlelam* its meaning “water passing through bluffs” or “converging ridges that open up into a valley” (Johnson Meninick, personal communication, May 10, 2017). Historic documents indicate the place name of *tle-el-lum* is derived by the native inhabitants name for the river, its meaning being “swift water” (Interstate Publishing Company 1904). The historic General Land Office map also corroborates this testimony. The map depicts the river as the “Tlealum River”. The map being drafted in 1881 prior to establishment of any settlement is indicative of place name given by the native inhabitants. The dialect of the language is that of the Kittitas band, the upper Yakama people (Johnson Meninick, personal communication, May 10, 2017).

Background Review

Previous Investigations

Yakama Nation CRP reviewed the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) database records for previous archaeological surveys. Thirteen previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within 1-mile of the project location (Table 1). Of these, eight surveys identified resources within proximity to the project location including: a historic mining property, the No. 5 mining slag deposits (Landreau 2009), a historic debris scatter (Landreau 2010), historic structures within downtown of Cle Elum (Lentz 2002), historic Northern Pacific/Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad (Ferguson et al. 2008), a historic scatter that was not formally recorded (Wilt 2001), historic structures and an isolated historic object (45KT2618) (Beidl 2005), seven historic debris scatters and three historic isolated finds (Schroder and Landreau 2012), and two historic debris scatters (Oliver and Camuso 2014).

Table 1. Previous Surveys within 1-mile of the project location.

| NADB No. | Report | Author | Year | Distance from project |
|----------|---|----------|------|-----------------------|
| 1354288 | Archaeological Review and Inventory of the City Heights Development Project, Cle Elum | Landreau | 2009 | 0.2 mi |

| NADB No. | Report | Author | Year | Distance from project |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| <i>1354461</i> | Archaeological Review and Inventory of the Montgomery Avenue Culvert Project, Cle Elum, Kittitas County, Washington | Landreau | 2010 | 0.8 mi |
| <i>1350166</i> | Inventory of Historic Resources in the Historic Downtown Core Cle Elum | Lentz | 2002 | 0.2 mi |
| <i>1680765</i> | Archaeological Review and Inventory of the Railroad Street Extension Project, Cle Elum, Kittitas County, Washington | Landreau and Schroder | 2013 | 0.1 mi |
| <i>1350919</i> | Cultural Resources Survey of the Oakes Avenue Improvement Project, Cle Elum | Ferguson et al. | 2008 | 0.3 mi |
| <i>1341898</i> | Letter to Yvonne Boss Regarding Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the Dalle Property | Wilt | 2001 | 0.5 mi |
| <i>1340270</i> | Cultural Resources Survey of Level 3's Proposed Fiber Optic Line from Seattle to Boise: Washington Segment, Non Federal lands | Fagan | 1999 | 0.3 mi |
| <i>1346248</i> | Cle Elum Pilot Disposal Project | Beidl | 2005 | 0.4 mi |
| <i>1351542</i> | Cultural Resources Survey of the Progress Pathway Project, Cle Elum | Root and Ferguson | 2008 | 0.4 mi |
| <i>1685004</i> | An Archaeological Review and Inventory of the Cle Elum Pines West Development Project, Roslyn | Schroeder and Landreau | 2012 | 0.6 mi |
| <i>1685815</i> | Yakima River "Edge" Habitat Restoration and Timber Harvest Project Report Date: 2014-09-25T00:00:00 | Oliver and Camuso | 2014 | 0.5 mi |
| <i>1341897</i> | Results of a Cultural Resources Survey of the Bonneville Power Administration's Scatter Creek Project Area | Hamilton et al. | 2001 | 0.8 |
| <i>1342019</i> | An Archaeological Survey of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railyard South Cle Elum | McCombs | 2002 | 1.0 |

Previously Recorded Sites

A review of the DAHP database for the presence of known cultural/archaeological sites was conducted. Within 1-mile of the project location, there are 19 previously recorded resources (Table 2). All of these resources are associated with historic use. Resource types include isolated finds, debris scatters, infrastructure, railroad properties, and mining sites. Mining operation sites including the No.7 mine (45KT1960) (Figure 5) and the No.5 mine (45KT3054) were in close proximity to the project location. Although not formally recorded to date, the authors (familiar with the local history) have observed infrastructure remnants likely associated with the mining operations of the independent mine which occurred on Third Street in Cle Elum (Figure 6).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites within 1-mile of the project location.

| Site No. | Resource Type | Distance from project (miles) | Date Recorded | Status |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 45KT3735 | Historic Debris | 0.7 mi | 2014 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3736 | Historic Debris | 0.6 mi | 2014 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3494 | Historic Isolate | 1.0 mi | 2012 | Inventory |
| 45KT3495 | Historic Isolate | 0.7 mi | 2012 | Inventory |
| 45KT3486 | Historic Debris | 1.0 mi | 2012 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3487 | Historic Debris | 0.8 mi | 2012 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3488 | Historic Debris | 0.7 mi | 2012 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3489 | Historic Debris | 1.0 mi | 2012 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3490 | Historic Debris | 1.0 mi | 2012 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3491 | Historic Debris | 1.0 mi | 2012 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3492 | Historic Debris | 1.0 mi | 2012 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT3493 | Historic Isolate | 1.0 mi | 2012 | Inventory |
| 45KT3054 | Historic Mining – NWI Coal Company Mine No. 5 | 0.7 mi | 2009 | Not Eligible |
| 45KT2786 | Historic Railroad – Northern Pacific BNSF | 0.2 mi | 2007 | Potentially Eligible |

| Site No. | Resource Type | Distance from project (miles) | Date Recorded | Status |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 45KT2618 | Historic Isolate | 0.5 mi | 2005 | Inventory |
| 45KT1960 | Historic Mining – No.7 Mine Complex | 0.3 mi | 2002 | Not Eligible |
| 45KT2075 | Historic Debris | 0.9 mi | 1999 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT2076 | Historic Debris | 0.9 mi | 1999 | Potentially Eligible |
| 45KT2146 | Historic Waterline | 0.8 mi | 1998 | Not Eligible |

General Land Office Records

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) GLO cadastral survey maps were reviewed prior to survey to identify any historic land features which still may be present within the area (Figure 10). The 1881 GLO cadastral survey map contains natural and cultural features within proximity to the project including roads and water resources. Cultural features include an east-west oriented trail located immediately north of the project location. An unnamed drainage is located 0.1 miles to the south. This drainage flows southerly and empties into the Yakima River located 0.2 miles to the south.

Historic Land Use

A review of aerial images was conducted to identify land use changes within the project location over time. Historic imagery of the project location depicts the presence of the Northern Pacific Railway branch between Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald in 1954. The project location immediate adjacent to this railway appear relatively unchanged between 1954 and modern imagery (Figure 11).

Historic Maps

The 1897 United States Geological Services (USGS) map depicts the Northern Pacific Railroad (Figure 12) which was completed in 1886. The railway between Roslyn and Cle Elum is denoted as the “NPRR Roslyn Branch”. The railroad is depicted on the 1958 Metsker’s Map. The Northern Pacific Railroad was absorbed into the present-day BNSF in 1970. The Cle Elum, Roslyn, Ronald railway was dismantled in 1986, later becoming the recreational Coal Miner’s Trail in 1994.

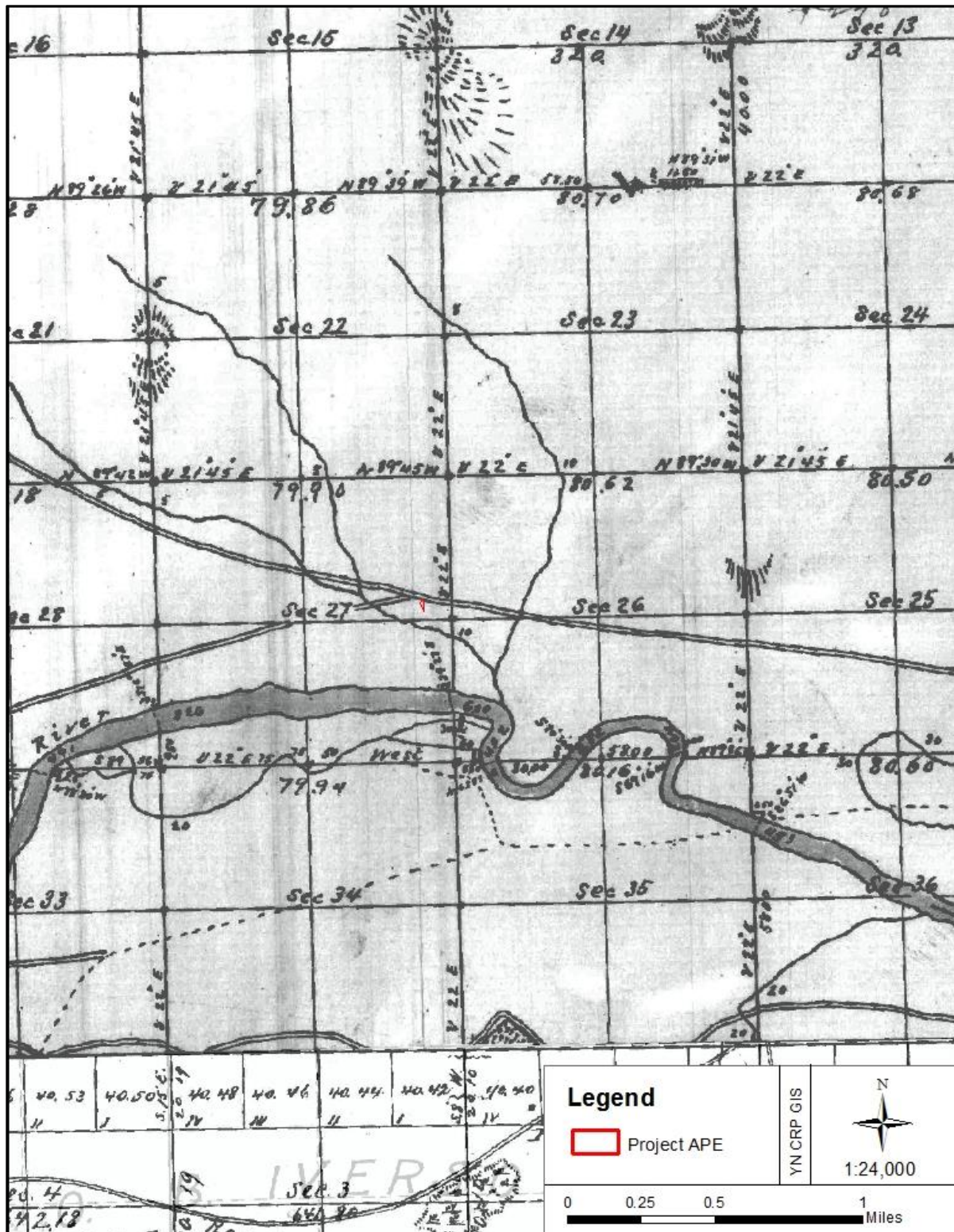


Figure 10. Project location depicted on 1881 General Land Office Cadastral Survey Map, Township 20 North Range 15 East of the Willamette Meridian.



Figure 11. 1954 Aerial Image showing the project location. Arrows highlight location of Northern Pacific Railroad branch between Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald line, present-day Coal Miner's Trail. Historic imagery courtesy of Central Washington University.

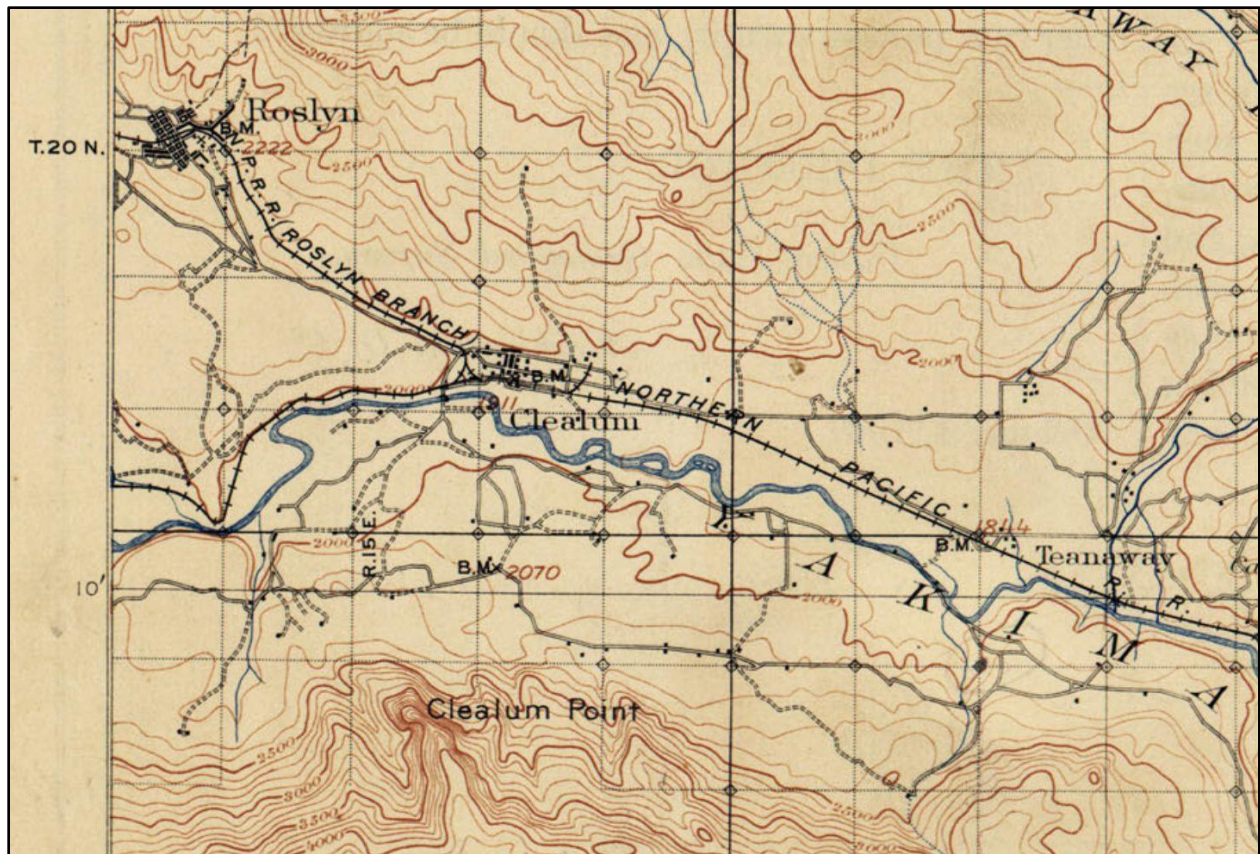


Figure 12. 1897 USGS Mount Stuart Topographic Map 1:125,000. Note: the NPRR Roslyn Branch is the Coal Miner's Trail.

Methods and Survey Results

Yakama Nation CRP staff completed cultural resources field investigations on May 22, 2017 (Figures 13-14). Pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area utilizing transects spaced at no greater than 3 meter (m) intervals. Complete survey coverage of the project area was achieved. Surface visibility varied between 20% within the dense understory and 100% within the trail and parking area. Vegetation includes wormwood, canary reed grass, wild rosewood, chokecherry, black cottonwood, willow, snowberry, ponderosa pine, fescue grass, water hemlock, serviceberry, and horsetail. The area is previously disturbed. Much of the surface consists of imported gravels for the recreational trail and for the parking area adjacent to the street. As a result of the investigation, two historic resources were identified within the project location (Figure 15). Resources include the former Northern Pacific Railroad branch, and a circa 1900s ditch.

In order to assess the potential for buried cultural deposits Yakama Nation CRP conducted sub-surface testing utilizing a 10 centimeter (cm) diameter auger probe capable of reaching a maximum depth of 160 cm below surface (cmbs). A total of three auger probes were excavated (Table 3; Figure 15). Probes were placed in areas of greatest ground disturbance and determined to be high probability for encountering buried materials. No buried cultural resources were identified.



Figure 13. Project location overview, view 352°.



Figure 14. Project location overview, view 134°



Figure 15. Project Survey Results.

Table 3. Subsurface Testing Results.

| Shovel Test Pit Number | Positive for Cultural Material (x) | Depth of Excavation (cmbs) | Sediments Observed |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 UTM NAD 83 655692 E, 5229131 N | NO | 28 | 0-28cmbs 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam with 50% subrounded to subangular gravels. Coal klinker exhibited throughout. Probe terminated due to impenetrable material at 28cmbs. |
| 2 UTM NAD 83 655695 E, 5229124 N | NO | 40 | 0-30cmbs 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam with 50% gravels. 30-40cmbs very dark brown sandy loam with 50% subrounded to subangular gravels and small cobbles. Coal klinker exhibited throughout. Probe terminated due to impenetrable material at 40cmbs. |
| 3 UTM NAD 83 655696 E, 5229116 N | NO | 37 | 0-37cmbs 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam with 50% subrounded to subangular gravels, small cobbles increasing with depth. Coal klinker exhibited throughout. Probe terminated due to impenetrable material at 37cmbs. |

HC-1 (Coal Miner’s Trail)

The Coal Miner’s Trail consists of the former The Northern Pacific Railroad branch which passed through Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald. The line was constructed in 1886 interconnecting the coal mine fields to the main branch of the railroad in Cle Elum (Interstate Publishing Company 1904). The mainline of the Northern Pacific Railroad became part of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe in 1970. The line was utilized to transport coal as well as local residents (Roslyn Historical Museum Society). The railway between Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald was eventually decommissioned in 1986 and converted in 1994 into a recreational trail known today as the Coal Miner’s Trail. This spur line of the main line extended 4.7 miles in length. The railroad ties have been removed, however the berm and corridor is largely intact. The segment of the trail within the project location is 125 linear ft. (Figure 15).

The historic railroad branch is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and therefore is eligible under Criterion A of NHRP. It maintains integrity of setting and location as it has not been moved or altered from its original path, the berm comprising the feature still being largely intact. It maintains association and feeling as it interconnects remnants of historical mining properties including coal tipple piles found near and along its 4.7 mile stretch, and the towns of Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ronald which developed as a result of the coal mining district. Furthermore, the resource has maintained use as a transportation corridor, from railway to trail. Informants who worked in the mining district and still reside in the community continue to use the trail today. It is considered by some within the local community as culturally significant. A small segment of the trail is within the current project location, the entirety of the trail was not evaluated in this undertaking.



Figure 16. Coal Miner's Trail (former Northern Pacific Railway branch) entrance (left) and graveled parking area (right), view 352 °.

HC-2 (Historic Ditch)

The historic ditch runs parallel to N. Stafford Ave and empties into Crystal Creek (Figure 17). It extends 115ft in length north-south and 34in. in width east-west. The ditch is approximately 20ft in depth. The southern extent exhibits berms built up on both sides. The northern extent is rock-lined comprised of large rounded cobbles in mortar. It was likely constructed circa early 1900s with development of Cle Elum. The resource has been upgraded and maintained through modern times. It is not associated with a significant event, significant person, embody distinctive characteristics or workmanship, and is unlikely to yield additional information significant to our understanding of history. It is therefore recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

Results and Recommendations

Yakama Nation CRP completed a cultural resources investigation of the project location. The area has experienced a great amount of disturbance, borders an active city street, has been maintained as a recreational area and contains a partially open ditch. Nonetheless, the project was expected to have a high probability of encountering cultural resources given its proximity to the Northern Pacific Railroad/Coal Miners Trail and nearby water resource Crystal Creek.



Figure 17. Historic ditch, view 195.

As a result of this investigation, two archaeological resources were identified within the project location. A historic ditch and the former Northern Pacific Railroad branch (present day Coal Miner's trail) are located within the project location. The historic ditch has been upgraded and maintained through modern times. This resource is recommended not eligible to the NRHP. The Northern Pacific Railroad branch has been utilized as a transportation corridor for freight, miners, and as a commemorative historic trail. This project will improve public access to this important public resource and allow the trail to maintain its cultural continuity within the City of Cle Elum and City of Roslyn. The trail itself will not be altered or disturbed by the project. The project will have no effect to the resource and will improve public access and awareness of the area history.

In the event that any ground disturbing activities results in the inadvertent discovery of cultural or archaeological material, work should be stopped in the immediate area and contact be made with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and Yakama Nation CRP. Work should remain suspended until the find is assessed and appropriate consultation is conducted.

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