

## **Rocky Reach Cultural Resources Summary**

Seventy-six previously recorded sites and one newly identified site are located in the Rocky Reach project area. Thirty-six of these sites have been inundated, are modern features recorded in error, were not accessible for evaluation, or have been destroyed. Forty-one recorded sites are currently accessible for management as historic properties. Of these, 10 were recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Based on previous evaluations and work conducted by Western Shore Heritage Services, Inc. in 2001, recommendations were made for these 10 sites. Each of the sites recommended NRHP eligible is pre-contact; and each appears eligible under Criterion D: "Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history". Summary information for sites is presented below.

### **45CH58**

Investigations at 45CH58 have identified a multi-component pre-contact site. Test excavations were conducted by Washington State University (WSU) in 1982, and determined that the site contained low-density pre-contact archaeological deposits along the terrace and near the shoreline. A radiocarbon date was adjusted to approximately 8180 years Before Present (B.P.). The site was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP in 1983. The portion of this site falling within the Chelan PUD project area includes the bank, which should not be affected by operation of the reservoir due to the established riparian zone and the boulder armoring protecting the bank from wash erosion.

### **45CH254**

WSU conducted test excavations at this site and identified hearth stains, fire-cracked rock, and human and animal bones exposed in the eroded bank. Projectile points collected from the site resembled corner-notched Columbia Plateau types, suggesting occupation here between 2500-150 B.P. A human burial was found eroding from the bank and excavated with assistance from the History/Archaeology staff of the Colville Confederated Tribes. In 1990, occupational surfaces were visible along the cutbank profile and could be traced over at least 30-meters. In 2001 artifacts were eroded onto the beach. This site appears eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

### **45CH404**

This pre-contact site was recorded and tested in 1990 by Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS) of Eastern Washington University, who described that high water levels were eroding the lower beach portion of the site and affecting the stability of the vertical cutbank. Cultural materials were observed to extend from below the pool margin and up the sloping bank.

### **45DO407**

WSU recorded and tested this site, and documented two components, five intact features, stratigraphically differentiated hearths at more than 1.5-meters below the surface, more than 500 bones, including longbone fragments from mountain sheep, elk, and deer. Lithic material found included cobble tools and worked chert flakes and bifaces, but no chronologically diagnostic material. Radiocarbon analyses of materials from the hearths include approximate dates of 1,340 B.P. and 1,390 B.P. This site was interpreted as a special-purpose butchering and meat-processing location, and its location facilitated entry and resource exploitation of the Columbia Plateau. The site was expected to contain additional, undiscovered features including butchering areas, hearths related to bone grease manufacture, and chipped stone tool modification.

### **45DO409**

In 1982, WSU excavated test units and bank profiles here, and identified a subsurface pit with a four-meter diameter, interpreted as an ephemeral use or short-term storage location, and lithic artifacts and a

large quantity of faunal (mammal) remains. They interpreted the site as a temporary camp in which resource extraction and meat processing occurred. The site was reexamined in 1990. The lower margins of the terrace do fall within the normal reservoir fluctuation zone, and episodes of high water have the potential to erode the bank here. In 1983 and 1990, this site was recommended as having elements and research potential supporting eligibility for the NRHP; in 2001 this site appeared stable.

#### **45DO504**

This site was recorded and tested in 1990 by AHS. Three projectile points and other artifacts suggested that the site was occupied during at least two different time periods, between 2000 B.P. and 150 B.P., and 4000 B.P. to 1500 B.P. AHS recommended that further work be conducted at this site if changes in its condition appear.

#### **45DO505**

AHS recorded this site and tested it in 1990 and identified artifacts and buried features. The lower slope of the terrace does fall within the normal reservoir fluctuation zone, and episodes of high water have the potential to further erode the bank here. In spite of some wash erosion evident at the site, the diversity and association of cultural materials with rock clusters suggested that the site retained research potential supporting eligibility for the NRHP.

#### **45DO507**

In 1990, AHS recorded and tested this site and produced a concentration of artifacts associated with a buried fire-broken rock concentration determined to be the remains of a hearth. This site was recommended as eligible for the NRHP in 1991 based on the identified presence of intact subsurface features and the inferred presence of additional buried features.

#### **45DO508**

This site was recorded and tested in 1990 by AHS. Cultural materials recorded included abundant remains of two species of mussel shell, basalt and cryptocrystalline lithic material, bones from medium and large mammals, and the remains of an apparent hearth. A small side-notched projectile point found here suggested use of the site between 2000-150 B.P. This site was recommended as eligible for the NRHP in 1991 based on the results of the 1990 testing and the presence of buried intact features.

#### **45DO511**

This site was recorded and tested by AHS in 1990. An apparently intact cluster of wapiti/bison-sized bone was found in association with modified cobble tools, 40-centimeters below the surface in one unit. The diagnostic projectile points suggested two overlapping occupation periods, one from 2000-150 B.P. and the other from 4000-1500 B.P. The lower margins of the terrace fall within the normal reservoir fluctuation zone, and episodes of high water have the potential to erode the bank here. In 1990, this site was recommended as having elements and research potential supporting eligibility for the NRHP.