

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Garth Baldwin and Jennifer Chambers

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Yakima Sports Complex Project, Yakima, Washington

Date of Report: June 23, 2015

County(ies): Yakima Section: 34 Township: 13N Range: 18 E

Quad: Yakima West Acres: ~50

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

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

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:



DRAYTON ARCHAEOLOGY

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Yakima Sports Complex Project, Yakima, Washington



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Drayton Archaeology Report No. 0515E

June 23, 2015

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Project Location and Description.....	1
Regulatory Context.....	4
Background Review.....	4
Environmental Context.....	4
Cultural Context.....	5
Historic Maps.....	6
Previous Cultural Resources Studies and Sites.....	8
Expectations for Cultural Resources.....	9
Field Investigation.....	9
Results and Recommendations.....	16
References.....	17
Appendix A: Updated HPI for 2210 S 38 th Avenue.....	20

Figures

Figure 1. The project area illustrated on the USGS (1985) Yakima West, WA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.....	2
Figure 2. Proposed site plan for the Yakima Sports Complex Project (courtesy of 3D and modified by DA).....	3
Figure 3. Portion of the 1865 GLO Cadastral Survey Plat Map, T13N, R18E (project area outlined in red).....	7
Figure 4. 1934 Metsker Map, T13N, R18E (project area outlined in red).	7
Figure 5. Aerial detailing general location of transects and shovel probe.....	11

Photos

Photo 1. Overview of western half of project area, view north.	12
Photo 2. Overview of exposed soils along cow path near center of the project area, view south.	12
Photo 3. Overview of exposed soils near center of project area, view north.....	13
Photo 4. Overview of eastern portion of the project area, view east. Note barren exposures of ground surface in foreground.....	13
Photo 5. Overview of the southern portion of the project area, view east.....	14
Photo 6. Overview of the southern portion of the project area, view west.....	14
Photo 7. Overview of dry creek near northwestern corner of the project area, view east.	15
Photo 8. Overview of SP1.....	15

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Yakima Sports Complex Project, Yakima, Washington.

Author: Garth L. Baldwin and Jennifer Chambers

Date: June 23, 2015

Location: Yakima County, Washington

USGS Quad: Yakima West, WA (1985), 7.5-minute quadrangle

LEGAL: Township 13 North, Range 18 East, Section 34, Willamette Meridian

Introduction

Drayton Archaeology (DA) contracted with 3D Digital Design and Development (3D) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Yakima Sports Complex Project (the project) located in Yakima, Yakima County, Washington. The project proposes to construct a championship level indoor and outdoor sports complex with multi-use grass and synthetic turf playing fields to benefit a variety of youth sports in the Yakima Valley. The project is subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). In accordance with SEPA, DA's cultural resources assessment for this project consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the project area to be located in an area of moderate probability for cultural resources. Field investigation included pedestrian survey and visual reconnaissance. This report describes DA's efforts and the results of the assessment.

Project Location and Description

The project area is comprised of tax parcel #18133434001, which consists of 60 acres located west of the Yakima Airport roughly between Spring Creek Road / 36th Avenue and 38th Avenue in Yakima, Yakima County, Washington in Township 13 North, Range 18 East, Section 34, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). The project area is currently utilized for agricultural purposes. Approximately 90 percent of the project area is pasture. Two residences and several outbuildings are present near the southern boundary of the project area. All existing structures will be demolished and/or removed as a result of this project.

The project intent is to construct a championship level indoor and outdoor sports complex with multi-use grass and synthetic turf playing fields to benefit a variety of youth sports in the Yakima Valley. The complex will consist of 17 outdoor fields and an indoor facility (Figure 2). Additional project components will include installation of utilities (water, sewer, electrical), restrooms, support buildings, overhead stadium lights, paved parking, signage, and landscaping.

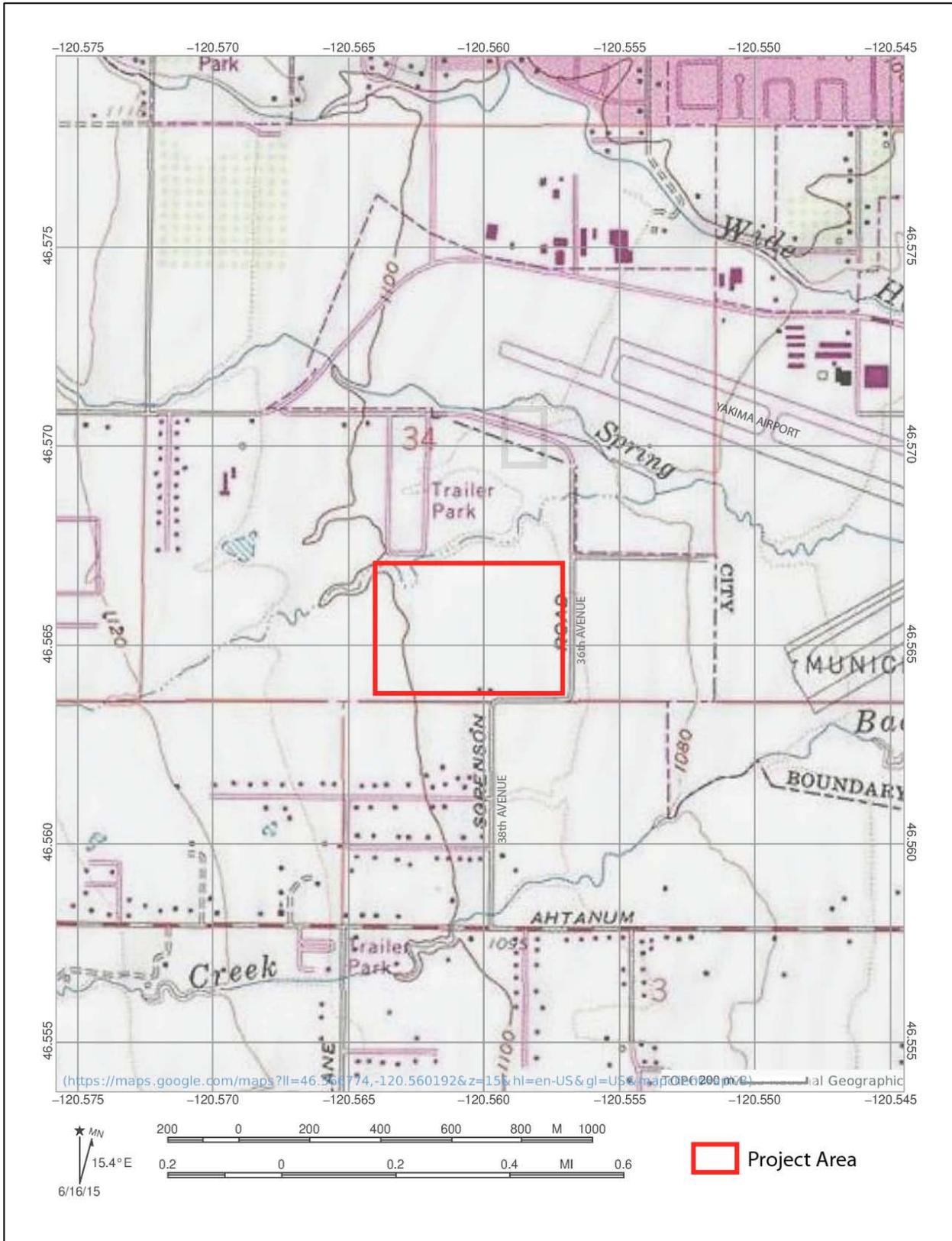


Figure 1. The project area illustrated on the USGS (1985) Yakima West, WA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.



Figure 2. Proposed site plan for the Yakima Sports Complex Project (courtesy of 3D and modified by DA).

Regulatory Context

This project is subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA requires that impacts to cultural resources be considered during the public environmental review process. Under SEPA, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is the sole agency with technical expertise in regard to cultural resources and provides formal opinions to local governments and other state agencies on a site's significance and the impact of proposed projects upon such sites.

It should also be recognized that Washington State law provides for the protection of all archaeological resources under RCW Chapter 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources, which prohibits the unauthorized removal, theft, and/or destruction of archaeological resources and sites. This statute also provides for prosecution and financial penalties covering consultation and the recovery of archaeological resources. Additional legal oversight is provided for Indian burials and grave offerings under RCW Chapter 27.44, Indian Graves and Records. RCW 27.44 states that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian burials constitute a Class C felony. A recent addition to Washington legal code, RCW 68.50.645, Notification, provides a strict process for the notification of law enforcement and other interested parties in the event of the discovery of any human remains regardless of perceived patrimony.

Background Review

Determining the probability for cultural resources to be present within the project area was based largely upon review and analysis of past environmental and cultural contexts and previous cultural resource studies and sites. This included a review of project files; local geologic data to better understand the depositional environment; historic maps; archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records made available on the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database; and selected published local historic records.

Environmental Context

The project area is located in Yakima County, Washington. The project area is largely flat and level and is currently utilized for agriculture. An unnamed intermittent tributary of Spring Creek drains along the northwest corner of project area. The project area is located approximately 0.5 mile south of Wide Hollow Creek and 0.75 mile north of Ahtanum Creek.

Yakima is located within the Columbia River Plateau (or Columbia Basin) physiographic province. The Columbia River Plateau is a broad basin that formed during the Miocene as flood basalts erupted from long fissures and spread out over the land (Baker et al. 1991; Hooper 1982). Hooper (1982) estimates that more than 200,000 km³ of lava flowed over the Columbia Basin between 17 and 6 million years ago. As the basalt flowed out and covered the land, the earth's crust gradually sank, and a large basin was formed. The basalts in the area have been folded into very large anticlines that strike east-west to southeast-northwest (Lasmanis 1991). In some areas, the basalt is overlain with alluvial gravels deposited during the Pliocene, glacial outwash and

wind-blown loess deposited during the Pleistocene, and/or Holocene alluvium (Baker et al. 1991, Lasmanis 1991).

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA NRCS), soils in the project area have been mapped as consisting primarily of Umapine silt loam, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes; and, Kittitas silt loam. Umapine silt loams are typically located on floodplains and terraces and are derived of alluvium. A typical profile would consist of 0 to 60 inches of silt loam. Kittitas silt loams are typically located on floodplains and are derived of alluvium. A typical profile would consist of 0 to 41 inches of silt loam, and 41 to 60 inches of stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam. In the northwest corner of the project area, near the unnamed intermittent spring, soils have been described as Track loam. Track loams typically forms on flood plains and are derived of alluvium. A typical profile would consist of 0 to 14 inches of loam, 14 to 26 inches of very gravelly loam, and 26 to 60 inches of very gravelly loamy sand.

Prior to historic settlement, the vegetation in the project area would have been typical of the *Artemisia tridentata* zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:44). This shrub-steppe zone is characterized by bunchgrasses and sagebrushes, vegetation typical of the upland deserts environment in the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountains. The region is arid to semiarid with warm summers, very cold winters, and limited precipitation.

Cultural Context

Precontact occupation of the Columbia Basin has been well summarized in regional literature over the past several decades (e.g. Ames et al. 1998; Browman and Munsel 1960; Daugherty 1962; Dumond and Minor 1983). In general, these overviews of human history have identified sequences of cultural development generally organized into five general phases: Paleoindian/Windust, Vantage/Cascade, Tucannon, Harder, and Numipu/Piquinin. The general trend of human adaptation in the Columbia Basin for these development phases suggests a change through time from an upland hunting strategy to a semi-sedentary riverine-based subsistence.

The project area is located in the traditional territory of the Yakama Indians, which included all lands drained by the Yakima River (Ruby and Brown 1986; Simmons 1983). Early ethnographers divided the Yakama into Upper and Lower groups based on their geographic location along the river. Ethnographies suggest that the Yakama located their villages along the river for ease of transportation in addition to the presence of resource acquisition points for activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering, trading, and socializing (Ray 1936).

The earliest documented Euroamerican contact with the Yakama began with the Louis and Clark Expedition of 1805–1806 and continued with fur traders from the Northwest Company and, later, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). Miners, sheepherders, and missionaries followed in the first half of the nineteenth century, while ranchers purchased cattle from the HBC and established one of the earliest economies within the Yakima Valley. Around 1850, Catholic missionaries from the order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate established the St. Joseph's Mission to work with (and likely try to convert) the Yakama (Phillips 1971). Friction between a rising population of whites and displaced natives of the area often culminated in armed conflicts in the 1850s, resulting in

Federal troops being sent in to quell the Indian uprising. By 1855, a reservation was established for the Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation based on a treaty signed by the Washington Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens (Ruby and Brown 1986).

The early ranching efforts of the 1860s and 1870s were brought to a halt when, in the winter of 1880–1881, freezing temperatures devastated the local herds, killing over 100,000 head of cattle by starvation and/or freezing. The early settlers were forced to shift their focus and, in turn, began to recognize the richness of the soil and the amenable climate for growing hops and fruit. With the decimation of the cattle industry, the valley's second economy centered on farms and orchards.

Settlement of the Yakima Valley began in earnest with the coming of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the 1880s, inspiring significant growth in the region. Northern Pacific laid down tracks to what was to become the city of Yakima in December of 1884. To avoid disputes with those that had already set claim to land in Yakima City (now known as Union Gap), Northern Pacific placed the tracks four miles north, and residential and urban development soon followed. Additional lines were later added including a junction operated by the North Yakima and Valley Railway Company, which organized in 1905, and linked a junction north of Yakima, in Selah, to a terminus southeast of Moxee City.

As the development of the railroad systems in and around Yakima continued throughout the valley, so did the agricultural industry. Numerous canal districts were constructed throughout the Yakima Valley to alleviate seasonal flooding of the Yakima River and its tributaries and to provide irrigation to local farms and orchards. The Yakima Valley continued to prosper throughout the twentieth century primarily due to the fruit and agricultural industries. Later economies included industrial manufacturing companies, meatpacking plants, lumber industries, and wineries.

Historic Maps

The 1865 GLO map indicates a west-east trending trail near the low center of the project area (Figure 3). Of note, the intermittent tributary of Spring Creek that is currently present in the project area is not illustrated in the 1865 GLO.



Figure 3. Portion of the 1865 GLO Cadastral Survey Plat Map, T13N, R18E (project area outlined in red).

The 1934 Charles F. Metsker (Metsker) Map of Yakima County indicates the project area was owned by Sim C. Sorenson (Figure 4). No other features in the project area were noted.

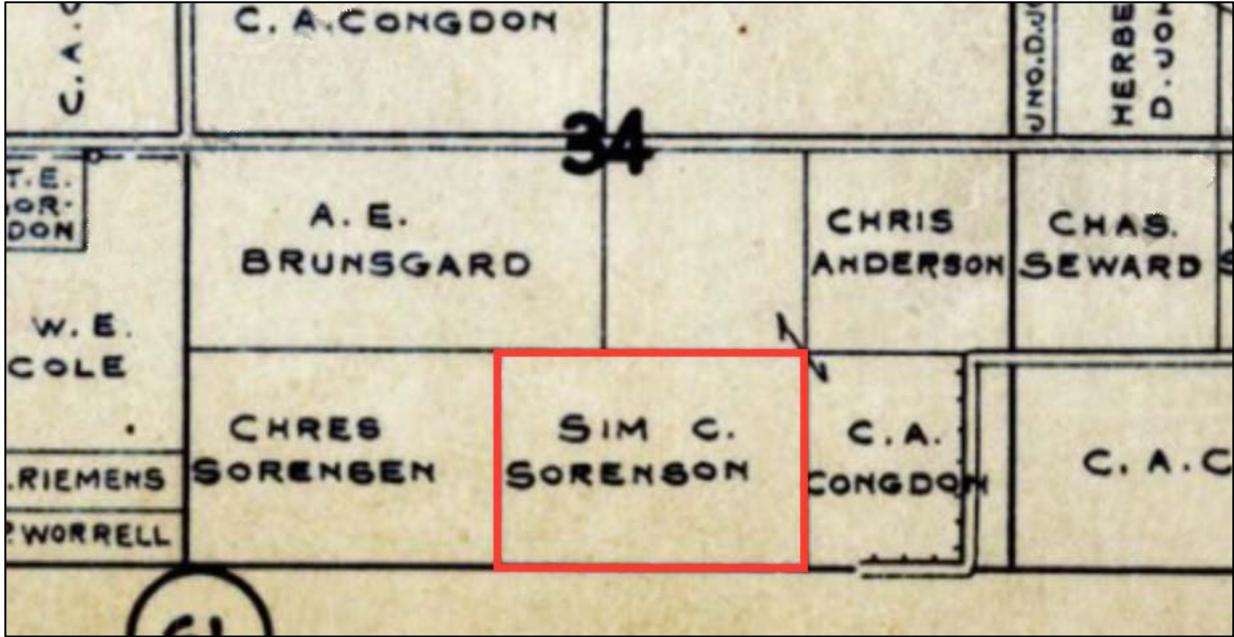


Figure 4. 1934 Metsker Map, T13N, R18E (project area outlined in red).

Previous Cultural Resources Studies and Sites

Review of the DAHP's WISAARD database was conducted on June 10, 2015. WISAARD is a restricted-access searchable Geographic information System that depicts locations of previously recorded cultural resources surveys conducted post-1995, archaeological sites, historic sites, NRHP sites, and cemeteries / burials.

According to WISAARD, the project area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources and six cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area (Table 1). These studies were largely conducted to satisfy regulatory compliance.

Table 1. Cultural resources studies previously conducted within one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area.

Citation	Title	Survey Methods	Proximity to APE	Cultural Resources?
Orvald 2007a	Archaeological Survey for the Creekside West Office Park Development in Yakima, Washington	Pedestrian survey, inspection of trenches, and excavation of two shovel probes	Approximately 0.5 mile north	Yes. 45YA1095
Orvald 2013	Creekside West Cultural Resource Inventory Yakima, Washington (addendum to Orvald 2007a)	Pedestrian survey	Approximately 0.5 mile north	No additional cultural resources
Greiser 2001	Cultural Resource Background Research and Field Inventory for American Tower's Yakima Airport Communications Site, Yakima County, Washington	Pedestrian survey	Approximately 0.5 mile north	No
Pinyard 2002	Union Gap II (US Cellular 348343) Section 106 Report	Pedestrian survey	Approximately one mile southeast	Yes. Three historic-aged single family residences (SFR)
Woody and Taylor 2012	Cultural Resources Survey Report of the Ahtanum Creek HMGP Flood Mitigation Project Alternative #5	Pedestrian survey	Approximately 0.75 mile south	No
Stegner et al 2012	Ahtanum Creek Emma Lane Project (FC149), Yakima County, Washington	Pedestrian survey	Approximately 0.75 mile south	No

As a result of these studies, one archaeological site has been previously identified. 45YA1095 is a historic late nineteenth-century to early twentieth century debris scatter/concentration site that was identified approximately 0.5 miles north of the subject project area. The site consists of domestic fragmentary bottles and glass fragments, tableware fragments, canning jar fragments,

and miscellaneous metal artifacts (Orvald 2007b). The site was located on a modified terrace 205 meters south of Wide Hollow Creek redeposited on recently bladed cobbly, gravelly sediments, presumably from excavation for the installed utilities (Orvald 2007b).

Also recorded within a one mile radius of the project area is the Day Barn (45YA01157) located approximately 0.80 mile south of the project area. The Day Barn is a ca 1872 broken gable barn listed on the Washington State Heritage Barn Register.

Several historic-aged (50+ years) properties have also been inventoried in, and within a one-mile radius of, the project area. In the project area, specifically, one single family residence (SFR) has been previously inventoried. The SFR was recorded by Artifacts Consulting, Inc as part of an assessor's data project for Yakima in 2011. The historic property inventory (HPI) notes:

The house at 2210 S 38th Avenue, Ahtanum, is located in Yakima County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1915 and is a single family dwelling. The 1-story building has a gable roof clad in asphalt composition. There is a detached utility building built in 1955, clad in metal, with a gable roof on the property (Artifacts Consulting, Inc 2011).

The HPI does not include photographs or maps. The SFR was not evaluated for listing on the NRHP.

Expectations for Cultural Resources

Based on review of the project scope and environmental and cultural contexts, the project area is considered to be located in an area of moderate probability for cultural resources. No cultural resources have been previously identified in the project area however the 1865 GLO map indicates a west-east trending trail along the center of the project area. Additionally, one historic property inventory form has been completed for a 1915 SFR (and 1955 metal clad "utility building") located in the project area. As such, if cultural resources were to be present in the project area, artifact types would likely represent historic sites such as trails or roads, and/or agricultural and residential features. If precontact sites were to be present in the project area they would likely consist of lithic isolates. Considering little soil deposition has occurred locally and that the project area has been used for agriculture for several decades, it is likely any buried cultural materials and/deposits would be observable in exposed soils from past and recent tilling, plowing and/or pasturing.

Field Investigation

On June 5, 2015 the project area was visited by DA archaeologist Jennifer Chambers. At that time, a preliminary field survey was conducted to assess accessibility to the project area and to determine the extent of ground surface visibility. On June 17, 2015 a second site visit was conducted by DA archaeologist Keith Solmo and field technician Pat Uksert. At that time, an intensive systematic pedestrian survey was conducted that consisted of walking transects within the project area in order to investigate the presence / absence of buried cultural materials and/or deposits. Transects were generally spaced 30 meters apart and oriented west-east trending.

Pedestrian survey was focused on inspecting exposed soils such as those along access roads, animal paths, profiles, and rodent burrows. The general location of transects walked on June 5 and 17, 2015 are illustrated in Figure 5. Any above-ground resources were also detailed and photo documented at this time.

The APE is generally characterized as agricultural pastureland: the western half was at the time of survey in active use as cow pasture (Photo 1-Photo 3), the eastern half was overgrown with tall grasses (Photo 4), and nearest the southern extent of the project area two residential properties and several outbuildings were present (Photo 5-Photo 6). The perimeter of the entire project area was fenced and within it was cross-fenced with a variety of materials including barbed wire, lumber, and metal gates. Ground visibility was considered great (80%) within the western half of the project area and good to poor (50-20%) along the eastern half of the project area.

In areas of greater concern for buried cultural resources, such as nearest the location of the trail indicated in the 1865 GLO and along the intermittent creek near the northwest corner of the project area ground surface visibility was considered excellent. A barren farm access road appeared to follow near the general alignment of the 1865 GLO trail (see Photo 5 and Photo 6) and extensive barren soils were present along the creek where cows have removed nearly all of the low growing vegetation (Photo 7). Further, the creek was dry at the time of survey, which accentuated ground surface visibility. To ensure soils in the creek area were consistent with the rest of the project area, a single shovel probe (SP1) was excavated. Encountered soils in SP1 consisted entirely of very compacted Aeolian loess deposits [SP1: 0 – 27 centimeters below the ground surface (cmbs) -- 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown silt with some very fine sand.] No cultural material was located (Photo 8).

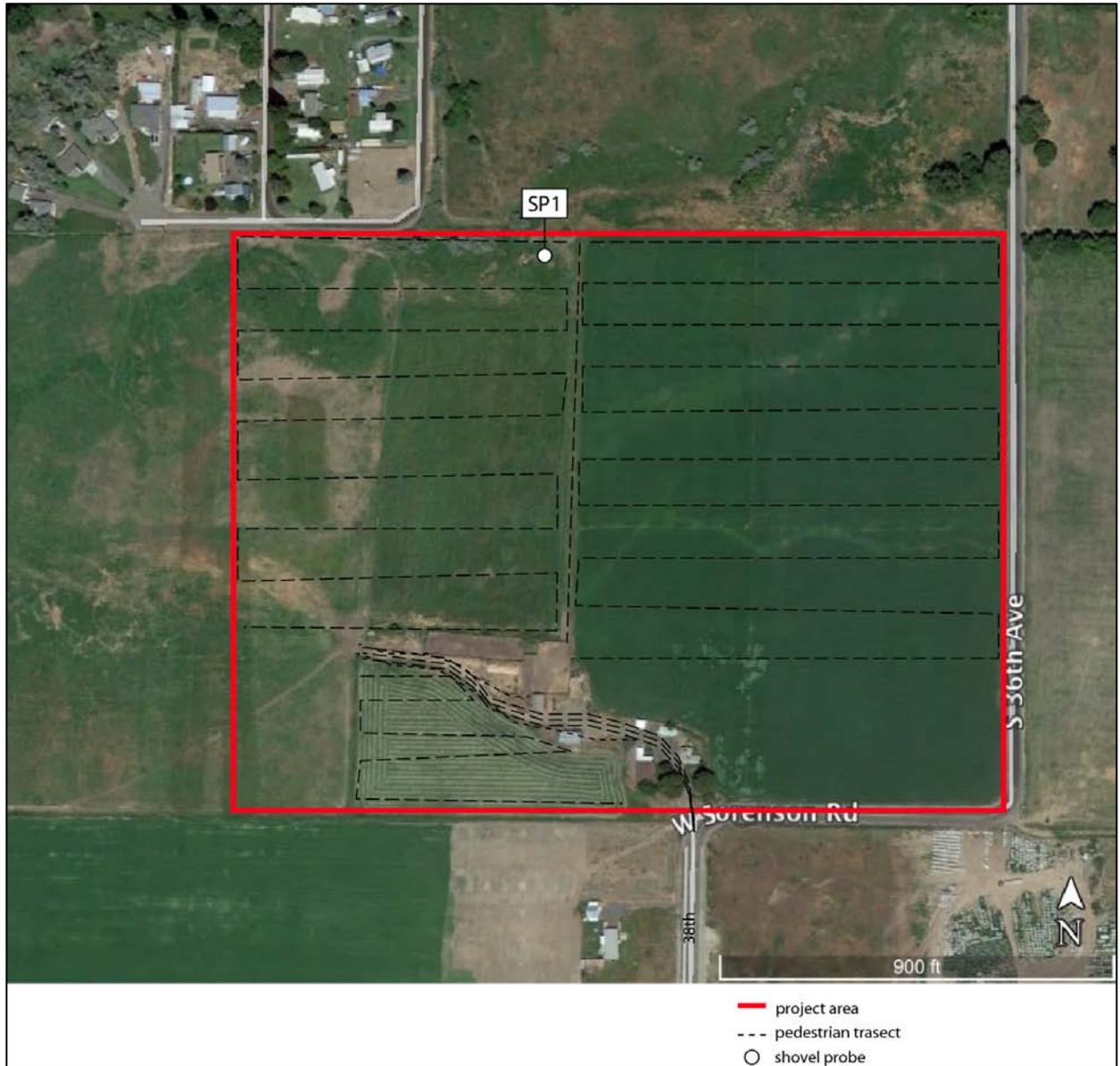


Figure 5. Aerial detailing general location of transects and shovel probe.



Photo 1. Overview of western half of project area, view north.



Photo 2. Overview of exposed soils along cow path near center of the project area, view south.



Photo 3. Overview of exposed soils near center of project area, view north.



Photo 4. Overview of eastern portion of the project area, view east. Note barren exposures of ground surface in foreground.



Photo 5. Overview of the southern portion of the project area, view east.



Photo 6. Overview of the southern portion of the project area, view west.



Photo 7. Overview of dry creek near northwestern corner of the project area, view east.



Photo 8. Overview of SP1.

No evidence for buried cultural materials and / or deposits was encountered across the project area. Ground surface visibly was considered adequate and encountered soils were consistent. Above-ground, several structures were observed that were not included in the HPI for 2210 S 38th Avenue, as previously recorded by Artifacts Consulting, Inc (2011). As such, the HPI was updated appropriately and submitted to DAHP. A copy is attached in Appendix A.

Results and Recommendations

DA's cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the APE to be located in an area of moderate probability for cultural resources. Field investigation included pedestrian survey and visual reconnaissance. No evidence for buried cultural materials and/ or deposits was encountered in the APE. However, it was found that several above ground structures were not included in the HPI for 2210 S 38th Avenue, as previously recorded by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (2011). As such, DA updated the HPI and submitted to DAHP. No additional cultural resource investigations or avoidance measures are recommended necessary for this project.

In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during the project, work should be halted in the vicinity of the find and an archaeologist should immediately be notified. Work would only proceed after the materials is inspected and assessed. At that time the appropriate persons are to be notified of the exact nature and extent of the resource so that measures can be taken to secure them. In the event of inadvertently discovered human remains or indeterminate bones, work must stop immediately. Any remains should be covered and secured against further disturbance; communication should then be established with local law enforcement, the State Physical Anthropologist at DAHP, and the appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s).

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United States Surveyor General, General Land Office (GLO)

1865 General Land Office Plat of Township No. 13 North, Range 18 East, Willamette Meridian. On file with the Bureau of Land Management.

Appendix A: Updated HPI for 2210 S 38th Avenue



Historic Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. _____ **DAHP No.** _____
Historic Name: _____
Common Name: _____
Property Address: 2210 S 38TH, AHTANUM, WA 98903
Comments: _____
Tax No./Parcel No. 18133434001
Plat/Block/Lot E1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4 & SW1/4 SE1/4 EX E20 FT FOR RD &
Acreage 58.48
Supplemental Map(s) _____

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T13R18E	34			Yakima	YAKIMA WEST

Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1625366
Northing: 448766
Projection: Washington State Plane South
Datum: HARN (feet)

Identification

Survey Name: CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE YAKIMA SPORTS COMPLEX PROJECT, YAKIMA, YAKIMA COUNTY, WASHINGTON **Date Recorded:** 06/17/2015
Field Recorder: Jennifer Chambers and Keith Solmo
Owner's Name: Darlene Bohannon, Raymond Decoto, Shawna Decoto
Owner Address: _____
City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____
Classification: Building
Resource Status: _____ **Comments:** _____
 Survey/Inventory
Within a District? _____
Contributing? _____
National Register: _____
Local District: _____
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: _____
Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO
Determination Date: 1/1/0001



Historic Inventory Report

Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Agriculture/Subsistence - Farmstead	Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence - Farmstead		
Plan: None	Stories: 0		
Changes to Plan: Intact	Structural System: None		
Changes to Original Cladding: Not Applicable	Changes to Interior: Not Applicable		
Changes to Other: Not Applicable	Changes to Windows: Not Applicable		
Other (specify):			
Style:	Cladding:	Roof Type:	Roof Material:
None	None	None	None
Foundation:	Form/Type:		
None	Agricultural		

Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Agriculture	
Date of Construction:	Builder:
1915 Built Date	
1955 Built Date	Engineer:
	Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Unable to Determine

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Statement of Significance: The homestead was not evaluated for listing on the NRHP as part of this project.

Description of Physical Appearance: The historic homestead located at 2210 S 38th Avenue (Parcel # 181334340001) is comprised of two single-family residences (SFR) and three outbuildings situated across 60 acres in Yakima, Yakima County, Washington.

The oldest building on the property is documented as constructed in 1915. In 1934 the property is reported as owned by Sim C. Sorenson (Metsker 1934). Aerial photographs from 1956 and 1964 indicate the overall configuration and operation of the homestead remains similar to that of today with the west side of the property reserved primarily for animal pasture and the east side for farming/agriculture. All structures are proposed for demolition as of June 2015.



Historic Inventory Report

The first and original SFR is located directly center of the driveway access, which is flanked by two large black walnut trees. This SFR was constructed in 1915 (Yakima County Assessor 2015). It is single story, clad with wood shiplap and has a center gable roof. Composition shingles cover the original cedar shakes. A single stack chimney is visible near the center of the roofline. Additions have been made to back (north) and side (east) of house. The windows consist of some single pane double hung and some single pane flat glass. The windows are original. The front door is adorned with a diamond shaped window; the door is not original.

Outbuilding #1 is a single story structure clad with wood shiplap with a corrugated metal roof. It is sized approximately 16 feet wide by 36 feet long (Yakima County Assessor 2015). The front (south) side of the building has two large openings, which likely provided access for farm equipment or vehicles. An addition was made to the (west) side of the building. This addition has a irregularly short door and window. Several makeshift corrugated lean-tos have been added to the back (north) side of the structure. This structure is likely original to the homestead as the construction and materials used are similar to the 1915 SFR.

Outbuilding #2 is a 24 foot wide by 50 foot long pole building that is clad in corrugated metal sheeting and has a low pitched gable roof. The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheeting. A sliding barn door is located on the east side and a single door on the north side. The structure was built in 1955 (Yakima County Assessor 2015).

Outbuilding #3 is rectangular in shape with flush-board siding and a gable roof. The roof is covered with cedar shake that is in poor condition. Small rectangular windows are systematically framed in along all sides of the building; the glass has been removed from most of the windows but of those that remain some have some are single pane, some have muntins, others are double hung, and some have been boarded shut. Doorways are present at the south and east sides of the building. The doorway on the south side, which does not have a door, appears to be installed after the building was originally constructed. The door on the east side of the building is comprised of various thin boards. At the time of survey, this building housed cows.

The second SFR was constructed in 1955 (Yakima County Assessor 2015). This SFR was constructed at the front of the property across from the 1915 SFR. The 1955 SFR is comprised a single-story and comprised of brick with a low hip roof. The roof is covered with composite shingles. The windows are overhung two-pane and are not original. A sliding glass door is present on the (north) side of the building. The carport is not original to the house.

Note: The 1915 SFR was originally recorded by Artifacts Consulting, Inc as part of an assessor's data project for Yakima in 2011. The historic property inventory (HPI) reads: The house at 2210 S 38th Avenue, Ahtanum, is located in Yakima County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1915 and is a single family dwelling. The 1-story building has a gable roof clad in asphalt composition. There is a detached utility building built in 1955, clad in metal, with a gable roof on the property (Artifacts Consulting, Inc 2011). It is presumed the 1955 "detached utility building...clad in metal" is what is designated here as Outbuilding #2. The 2011 HPI did not include the 1955 SFR, Outbuilding #1 or Outbuilding #3.



Historic Inventory Report

**Major
Bibliographic
References:**

Artifacts Consulting, Inc

2011 Historic Property Inventory Report for 2210 S 38th Avenue, Ahtanum, WA 98903 (Parcel# 18133434001). On file at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Metsker, Charles

1934 Metsker's Atlas of Yakima County, Washington. Electronic resource, <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/36726/Page+062++Yakima++Lookout+Point++Naches+River++Jacobson/Yakima+County+1934/Washington/>, accessed June 2015.
Yakima County Assessor

2015 Yakima County Assessor Parcel Search. Electronic resource, http://yes.co.yakima.wa.us/Assessor/char_search.aspx, accessed June 2015.

Photos



Outbuilding #1: side (west) profile, view east.
2015



Outbuilding #3: side (east) profile, view west.
2015



Location of buildings associated with homestead
2015



Outbuilding #1: side (east) profile, view west.
2015



Outbuilding #3: side (west) profile, view east.
2015



Outbuilding #1: front (south) profile, view north.
2015



Outbuilding #3: front (south) profile, view north.
2015



1955 SFR: side (south) profile, view northwest.
2015



Monday, June 22, 2015



Page 6 of 9

1915 SFR back (north) profile, view south.
2015



Outbuilding #2: side (south) profile, view north.
2015



1955 SFR: back (west) profile, view east.
2015



Outbuilding #1: back (north) profile, view south.
2015



Outbuilding #3: back (north) profile, view south.
2015

1915 SFR front (south) profile, view north
2015



Outbuilding #2: front (east) profile, view west.
2015



1955 SFR: front (east) profile, view west.
2015



1915 SFR side (west) profile, view east.
2015



Outbuilding #2: side (north) profile, view south.
2015



Monday, June 22, 2015



Page 8 of 9



Historic Inventory Report

1955 SFR: side (north) profile, view south.
2015



Outbuilding #2: back (west) profile, view southeast.
2015

1915 SFR side (east) profile, view west.
2015



2015