

Colville Tribal Comments

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Sent: Tuesday, January 30, 2018 10:38 AM

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Subject: RE: Rattlesnake Flat Wind Project - Work Plan: Archaeological and Architectural Inventories

Hi Lynn,

I want to thank you for sending the Work Plan: Archaeological and Architectural Inventories for the Rattlesnake Flat Wind Project, Adams County, Washington; it reflects great effort on the part of HRA. While it is a substantive document, I feel HRA needs to add a more localized section (to the buffered AI or Rattlesnake Flat). This recommendation is based on the Following: The overviews seem too broad covering the entire Columbia Basin as a whole with little detail on the project area - for example what is the applicability of the Okanogan Highlands, or anadromous runs in the Columbia River system in relation to Rattlesnake Flat (other than the obvious ethnographic subsistence tie in). It would be more helpful to understand the paleo-climate in and around the project area – were there proglacial lakes or marshes, what was the vegetation and fauna like in the post-glacial millennia. **Revised and inserted additional text (see pgs 5-8)**

Then there is no specific mention on how to identify places of traditional religious or cultural significance to Native American tribes. Will ethnographies be reviewed for hunting and gathering areas in the buffered AI? I do not see citations for works like, An Ethnographic Overview of the Potholes Reservoir Study Area of Central Washington (Ellis and Fagan, 2000) **Revised and inserted additional text (see pg 12). HRA Principal Investigator Steven Dampf reviewed several ethnographic references (list provided in new appendix) and did not find specific mention of hunting and gathering areas in the study area. However, similar landforms described in these references (e.g., drainages with intermittent streams) will be closely examined as per HRA’s survey methodology.**

In looking at the project area, it is clear most of it is agricultural land, will pedestrian survey be conducted when there is the most visibility (in spring or after plowing)? **Revised and inserted additional text in Executive Summary and Conclusions/Recommendations (pg 35) regarding schedule for fieldwork (in spring when there is ground visibility [low crop height, fallow, or following plowing]).**

There are a few historical items that need attention. “By the late 1800s and the establishment of reservations, bands of the Wenatchi and Sinkayuse became collectively known as the “Moses Columbia” band (Miller 1998:253).…” This may reflect Dr. Miller’s view, but there is substantial evidence that the Wenatchi bands persisted in the Wenatchi territory long after the 1855 – 1858

war with the United States. Better stated, individuals from various Middle Columbia bands joined with Moses and the Sinkayuse during and after the 1855-1858 war, ultimately being recognized the Moses Columbia band or tribe. **Revised and inserted additional text (see bottom of pg 12).**

As pertains to the project area, the subsistence round described is a reflection of Ray's work with the Sanpoil, which was the origin of the commonly accepted Plateau Pattern. This is appropriate for the protohistoric forward (after the horse arrived, less than 300 years ago). However, the project is in the vicinity of Moses Lake, possibly reflecting a very different pattern in the pre-horse days (10,000 plus years) evidenced by the presence of over a dozen housepit villages around Moses Lake indicating year round occupation, and whose people may well have been amassing and processing roots and other items for trade with others. **Deleted discussion of horse on pg 19 under "Trade".**

Why is the discussion of treaties under the "Trade" in the Ethnographic section of the report? **Created new subsection "Establishment of Reservations" (see pgs 19-20).**

Page 19 states - "In 1879 and 1880, two tracts of land called the Moses Columbia Reservation—where the present day city of Wenatchee lies, north to the Canadian border between the crest of the Cascades and the Okanogan River—were established by another Presidential Executive Order for the Chief Moses tribes, consisting of the Columbia, Chelan, Entiat, and Wenatchi." Please note: no portion of the executive orders establishing the Moses or Columbia Reserve (not Moses Columbia) for Moses and his people (not the Chief Moses tribes) ever contained the city of Wenatchee. The southwest border began on the east (left bank of the Columbia River, then across the Columbia, up the Chelan River, along the south and west side of Lake Chelan, up the Stehekin, and on to the crest of the Cascades. Reservation history is complex and the Moses Reserve in particular. To assist, we have attached a copy of the applicable executive orders. **Revised and inserted additional text, cited Executive Orders (see pg 20).**

That ought to be enough for now. We look forward to seeing a revised work plan. We also look forward to reviewing the survey report when completed.

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