

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Washington
COUNTY:	Ferry & Stevens
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	NOV 20 1974

1. NAME

COMMON: Kettle Falls District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Kettle Falls vicinity

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: #5 - Honorable Thomas S. Foley

STATE: Washington

CODE: 53

COUNTY: (also in Stevens Ferry & Stevens County)

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Washington

CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Ferry County Court House, Stevens County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Republic/Colville

STATE: Washington

CODE: 53

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Archaeological Survey of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Washington Archaeological Research Center

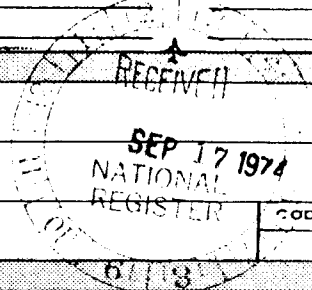
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington State University

CITY OR TOWN: Pullman

STATE: Washington

CODE: 53

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Washington

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Individual Site Descriptions

FE 16

[REDACTED]. Fire-cracked rocks, flakes and knives have been surface collected. Roderick Sprague also collected 4 skeletal remains -- all were in poor condition and far from complete. David Chance found several slate slabs which he believes were possible parts of the foundation of 1 or 2 huts. No concentrated center of occupation was found.

[REDACTED] site not only served as an aboriginal camp and possibly burial grounds, but its use continued into historic times. From its probable summer campsite for the Indians fishing at Kettle Falls, it became in the 1800's the eastern terminus of a route used by the Hudson's Bay Company across the mountains. An 1860 map shows a horse corral here.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Kettle Falls Archaeological District represents a peaceful area, not the home of any one people, but the seasonal camp of many -- many who when they left Kettle Falls at the end of their summer fishing became their former selves. And between some that would mean the beginning again of old rivalries if at any other place they would come together.

These sites tell the story of more than one tribe. [redacted] the sites represent 9000 years of contact, of trade, of sharing the salmon among many tribes. [redacted] is perhaps more important than Marmes Rockshelter. There is a chance here to follow change around what may be almost a constant. When the food source is seemingly dependable and fished from a plentiful river, how much does the rest of one's life need to change? Is it slower and steadier? ~~Are these fewer 'jumps'?~~ Do some tribes change at different rates under what would appear to be similar conditions? It would be interesting also to see what items were traded, and if trading habits changed over such a long time. Perhaps more knowledge of trade routes could be uncovered.

[redacted] a special place within the district because of the million or more artifacts believed to be there. Seldom has there been in the Northwest such a change to understand a people and their life. In addition to the village on the island, it may also be a large burial ground. In 1780, an epidemic apparently fell upon the villagers and perhaps those who died were buried there. [redacted] that time on was no longer inhabited.

The peace of this land was not broken by the coming of the white man. Fort Colville, too, came to rely on the abundant river and the rich grazing and growing land for its food. And as the fort's primary purpose was trade, trouble would have helped no one.

[redacted] Fort Colville represents a special place in the Kettle Falls District. In its active lifetime, exceeding in length all other Hudson's Bay Company posts in the United States, it became one of the Company's most important outposts, second only to Fort Vancouver. It took charge in the construction of most of the boats and canoes used in navigating the Columbia River; it was the communication link with the

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

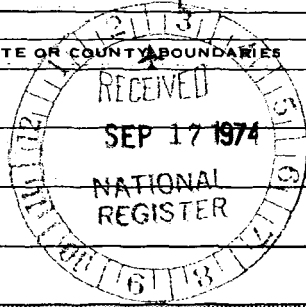
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chance, David. Archaeological Survey of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area. Laboratory of Anthropology Report of Investigations No. 42, Pullman, Washington, 1967.

Archaeological Survey of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area: Spring and Summer, 1970. Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, 1970.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]				
NE						
SE						
SW						
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1000						
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Thomas E. Herbeck

ORGANIZATION: Washington Archaeological Research Center DATE: Oct. 8, '73

STREET AND NUMBER: Laboratory of Anthropology 101

CITY OR TOWN: Pullman STATE: Washington CODE: 53

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Charles H. Odegaard
Charles H. Odegaard

Title Director - Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

Date Sept. 13, 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

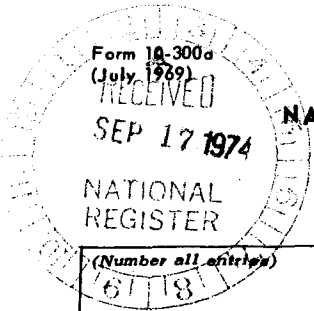
[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 11/20/74

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date 11/20/74



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Washington	
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Ferry & Stevens	
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#7 - Description (1)
Kettle Falls District

This site, like all within and beyond this nominated district, has been extensively thrown apart by relic collectors. The results here are said to have been, and are still, excellent.

FE 48 [redacted] -

The two major areas of this site have been damaged -- one from pot hunters and the other from wave erosion. There is also considerable evidence of construction work. Chance believes these areas may have had at one time prehistoric material, but perhaps because of the various kinds of activities here, little is left. It is reported that up into the early part of this century it remained an Indian camp. A modern house thought to have been used by the Dominican Sisters is built on a knoll in the site.

FE 38 [redacted] -
This is a small historic burial site [redacted]

[redacted] Sprague recorded 3 burials, all with copper stains on the bones from the grave items buried with each person.

FE 36 [redacted] -

A small campsite was described here and said to be the home of about 10 persons in winter and many more in summer. An 1883 Army exploring party reported passing several lodges of Colville Indians [redacted]. This may have been the site.

FE 1 [redacted] -

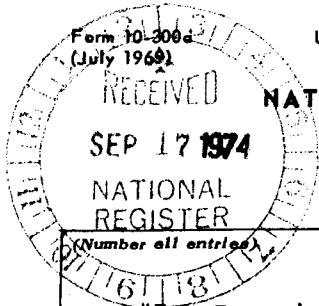
This appears to be a rich burial site. [redacted]

[redacted]. Sprague recorded 9 graves in 1970; Chance mentioned 5 he found in his survey of 1967. The pattern here was one of deerskin wrapping around the body, no coffin, and the placing of copper beads with the burials. Sprague believes the site, like FE 38, to be an early historic site. In addition to the burial items, positioning of the flexed burials oriented west is a "generalized protohistoric and early historic pattern for the entire Plateau."

Also it may be important to note that the burials were shallow and crowded, and that infants and children were most common. This suggests the site of an epidemic burial ground.

ST 30 -

[redacted]



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#7 - Description (2)
Kettle Falls District

[REDACTED] It is a small aboriginal campsite and possible burial ground. Most of it is now destroyed by construction and relic collectors.

ST 94 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A surface collection brought a little of everything -- scrapers of chert, an obsidian flake, 12 quartzite knives and a number of historic items: two iron possibly fishing implements, a pipe bowl fragment, one brass button, and some leather. In addition to the surface collection several test pits were made. These, too, contained material of bone, beads, glass and wood, and a good many types of artifacts of stone. The test pits yielded projectile points, knives, a hammerstone, flakes, a scraper, and a surprising 2 microblades.

On the surface of bedrock at the western edge of the site are about 300 small pits. Their size is fairly standard at three centimeters in diameter. Their use is not known for sure, but probably they have something to do with the fishing done from this site.

ST 116 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site is an early one. More and more of it, though, is being eroded by the reservoir.

ST 117 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Boring would be necessary to find additional areas. This prehistoric site [REDACTED]

ST 98 [REDACTED]

It is an aboriginal site situated [REDACTED]. Over the site area is a covering of cultural debris. A surface collection produced a projectile point, a scraper, one core, two utilized flakes, 15 knives and three blade flakes. One amateur had a collection of the middle-sized, deeply notched, side-notched variety of points.

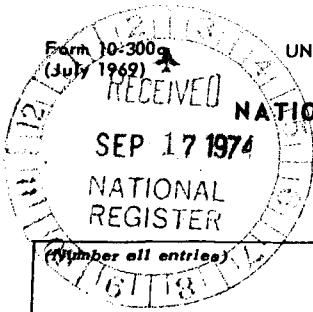
Form 10-300g
(July 1962)

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#7 - Description (3)
Kettle Falls District

ST 99 [REDACTED]

This aboriginal site [REDACTED]

A large amount of large mammal bone was found here. A large cairn, 10 feet in diameter and three feet high, is located six feet offshore. One gunflint, one bead and one knife were collected from the surface.

ST 104 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Historically this may have been the site for the Fort Colville boatyard.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has around a 100 features over its surface. Clusters of rocks are placed [REDACTED] There is no evidence of historic use.

[REDACTED] has evidence of its longtime and repeated occupation. In addition to its use as a place to live, it probably was used also as a place for burials. Two hundred have already been uncovered.

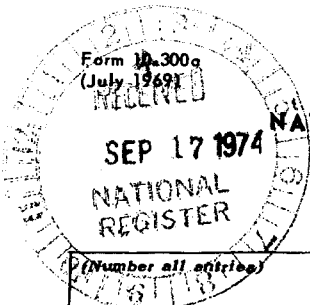
FE 35 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is rocky in all areas. Several large pits -- 13 feet to 20 feet in diameter and three feet deep -- constructed in rocks are located in the center of the site. It is unlikely, David Chance believes, that they are housepits, yet it is not known what else they could be. Petroglyphs are also found here.

FE 47 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is a camp or village site and a reported burial site [REDACTED]

A good proportion is very rocky. Six features were found resembling housepits. A large cairn similar to the one at ST 99 is near one of the pits.



Form 10-300g
(July 1969)

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#7 - Description (4)
Kettle Falls District

FE 46 [REDACTED]

providing good protection from relic collecting. It also limited the size of the surface collection, which did yield one side-notched point, and two knives. Twenty large pits were found here, in addition to many smaller ones. This appears to be a very complex site.

FE 44 [REDACTED]

From the surface one fragment of an atlatl weight, one projectile point, three scrapers and nine knives were collected. Fire-cracked rock was abundant over the site. One housepit depression was found near the south end.

FE 45 [REDACTED]

The condition is one of the best for a site in the District. Thirteen knives were collected. Broken tools and flakes were also very abundant. There appears to be a housepit depression on the north side of a mound rising from the site's middle to its north end.

In a recent conversation with David Chance he spoke of FE 45 as "more important than [the] Marmes [Rockshelter]." He believes that this one site could well produce one million artifacts.

ST 95 [REDACTED]

Surface collection and test pits have yielded mostly quartzite knives. Fire-cracked rock and charcoal have also been found. Chance also mentions projectile points being collected on the surface.

A ponderosa forest covers the area, which is located on a high point [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The original mission was built in 1845, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The Mission remained most active in its

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

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#7 - Description (5)
Kettle Falls District

work until 1869. At that time a new mission [REDACTED] became the center of activities but St. Paul continued holding services for many more years.

The mission burned in July of 1910 and during 1939-1940, a copy of the mission was built, apparently using a number of remaining strong timbers from the early structure. As with the original, where logs were squared and grooved and held together with wooden pegs, the restoration also uses wooden pegs.

In its early history the mission shared its grounds with an Indian village. The village was the home of 350 Indians.

ST 97 [REDACTED]

site to a depth of more than 1 foot. When the waters of the lake are down, the area of the Fort and the larger surrounding land appear lifeless. Chance refers to the scene as "one of gray desolation. . ."

The Fort was established in 1825 by the Hudson's Bay Company and the buildings were built in the familiar Hudson's Bay fashion, as was the mission. Colville remained active for 20 important years and then began a very gradual decline until, in 1871, it was abandoned. The last Chief Factor, Angus MacDonald and his family, continued to live at the Fort until 1907. During those years no attempt was made to repair any damages to parts of the Fort growing old, decaying, and eventually falling. On the 8th of July, 1910, a fire completely destroyed the Fort. This is the same day St. Paul's Mission burned. Arson was considered for coincidence seemed unlikely but no evidence to support the idea was uncovered. A wild grass fire may have been the cause.

In the Spring of 1970 the University of Idaho excavated parts of Fort Colville. Before starting all they found still visible above the silt were the fallen chimneys of the Chief Trader's House. From their work they recovered artifacts mostly of the MacDonald family, dating to post Hundon's Bay Company's use. Only a few could be dated prior to 1840. The size of the stockades, which appeared to change over time, measured 230 feet by 250 feet. The central buildings of the Fort formed a square. Some of these and other structures excavated were the Chief Trader's House, Officer's Quarters, Store, Fur House, Bastion, Blacksmith Shop and the Powder Magazine.

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#8 - Significance
Kettle Falls District

other side of the Rockies; it had significant political, economic, and religious impact upon the Indians -- local Indians became partly agricultural; miners, missionaries, explorers, fur traders and travelers all used Fort Colville as a place of rest and it introduced commercial agriculture to the area east of the Cascade Mountains. Fort Colville reached out in many directions in many different ways.

St. Paul's Mission also became a place of special importance in this land. Constructed after the fort it served this area faithfully until 1868, except for a 4-year period -- 1858-1862 -- when the mission was closed. Father DeSmet, the best known of the Jesuits in the West, replaced in 1847 an earlier and smaller mission built in 1845. The mission's physical position seemed also to have been in a symbolic center between the main camp of the Indians and the fort -- between two possible antagonistic forces.

During the smallpox epidemic in 1853-54, the Fathers did their best to care for both the Indians and the white settlers. The mission's cemetery was also the resting place of Fort Colville personnel and their families, and Kettle Falls Indians.

For 30 years Fort Colville and St. Paul's Mission represented the largest European settlement between the Cascade Mountains and the Rockies. These settlers and the aboriginal Indians were all brought by the salmon runs of the Columbia and Kettle Falls, and the geographical center of Kettle Falls for routes to the north into British Columbia, south to southeastern Washington, east through the mountains to the Great Plains, and along the Columbia River to the Pacific. It was a land of contrast and variety, not only a division of Fort, Mission, and Indian Village, but as the paintings of the artist Paul Kane in 1847 show, a land of many different groups of Indians, with many different styles of dress, house structures, and canoes.



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(Number all entries)

#9 - Major Bibliographical References
Kettle Falls District

Fort Colville, Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, 1972.

Rice, David. Archaeological Investigations in the Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Spring 1968. Laboratory of Anthropology Report of Investigations No. 45, Pullman, Washington, 1968.

Saastamo, Susan Ann. Analysis of Artifacts from the Excavation of Old Fort Colville, Spring, 1970. Master Thesis, Dept. of Soc./Anthro., University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, 1970.

Sprague, Roderick and Walter H. Birkby. Miscellaneous Columbia Plateau Burials. Tebiwa, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1-33, Pocatello, Idaho, 1970.

