

a
master
plan
for



**NEZ
PERCE
NATIONAL
HISTORICAL
PARK**

idaho



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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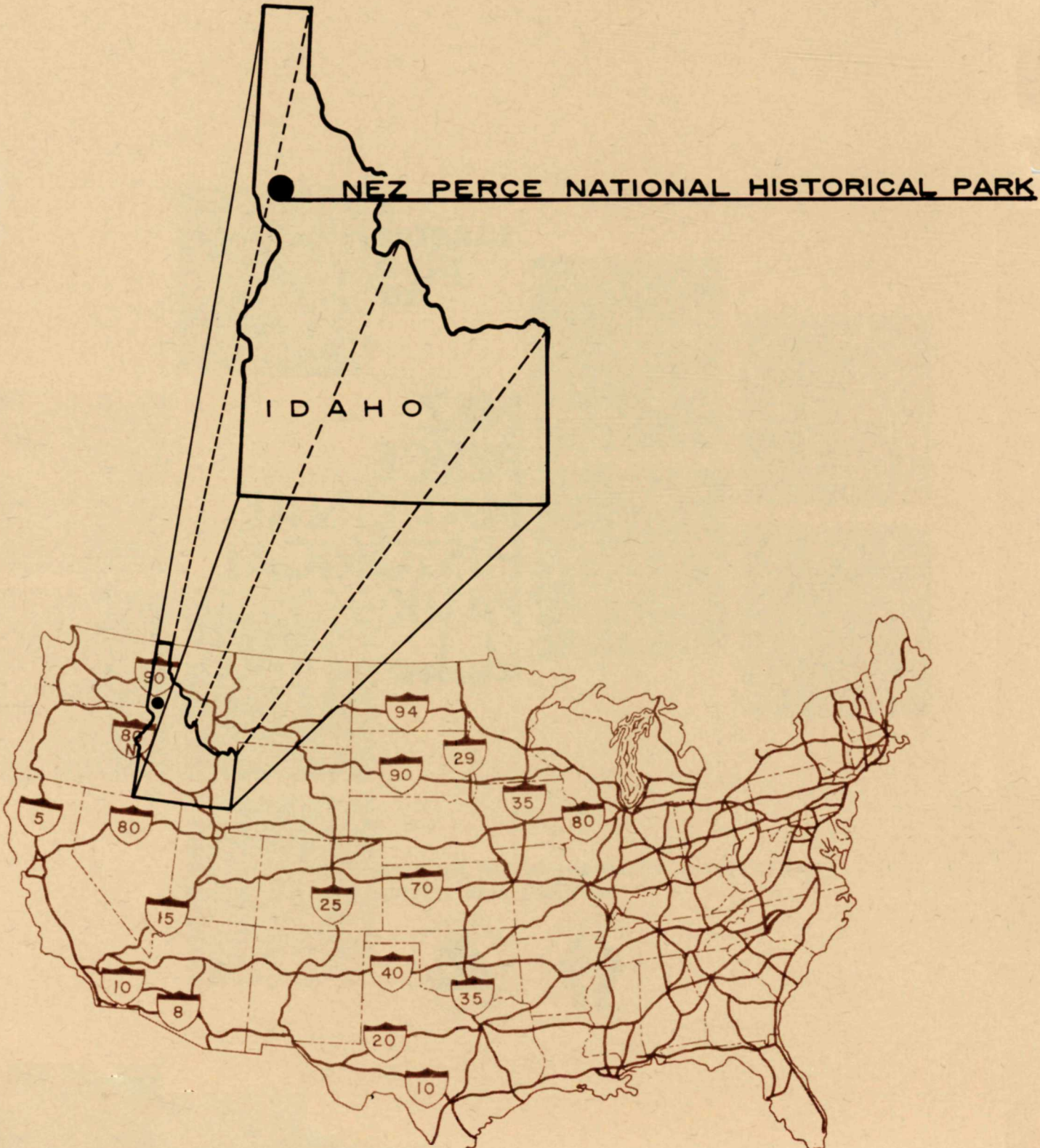
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



JUNE 1968

IDAHO

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



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MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATION:

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MASTER PLAN APPROVAL:

Howard W. Baker
 Acting Director
 October 19, 1967



→
Bear. The black spot on the distant hill is said to represent the Bear turned to stone in the Nez Perce legend of Coyote's Fishnet.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The Nez Perce National Historical Park protects and provides interpretation for various component sites relative to the early Nez Perce country of Idaho, the Lewis and Clark expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining and logging, and the Nez Perce war of 1877, as they depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the Nation.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY—Historical

OBJECTIVES

LAND ACQUISITION Acquire all lands included within the proposed park boundaries at Spalding, Canoe Camp, East Kamiah and White Bird needed to protect, develop, and interpret them.

NON-FEDERAL SITES Obtain land rights, fee-ownership, or easement within limitations of organic act at all locations not adequately protected by cooperative agreement of sites in non-Federal ownership.

NEZ PERCE TRIBE Assist and encourage the Nez Perce Tribe to develop their resources and utilize the various opportunities resulting from increased visitor activity.

NEZ PERCES HANDICRAFTS Develop, expand, and present Nez Perces handicrafts, folklore, and culture through programs by skilled native artists.

COOPERATING ASSOCIATION Encourage the formation of a cooperating historic association or affiliate with an existing organization.

RESEARCH Identify and evaluate the area resources through systematic historical and archeological research programs. Encourage and facilitate research use of the historic resources by qualified individuals, institutions, and agencies.

INTERPRETATION & INFORMATION Encourage on-site interpretation at specified related locations, with general information limited to Park Service interpretive centers and the cooperative National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service facility at Lolo Pass.

INTERPRETIVE THEMES Primary Theme will interpret the early Nez Perce culture, prehistoric and historic; the first contact with the American explorers, Lewis and Clark; the Christian missionaries and their influence on the Nez Perce culture and the Nez Perce War of 1877.

Secondary Theme will illustrate the effect of the European-American commercial ventures (economic) such as the fur trade, gold mining, logging, and agriculture upon the Nez Perce and their country and upon the westward expansion of the United States.

MUSEUM COLLECTION Assemble and preserve historic and prehistoric objects, artifacts, and structures relative to the primary theme and subthemes and limit all nonrelated materials which are not part of the balanced relationship between the preservation and needs.

SAFETY AND PROTECTION Develop a program to provide for the park visitor's safety and protection through personal efforts by the staff and informational campaigns aimed at the park visitor.

UNDERSTANDING & APPRECIATION Encourage visitor use, thereby increasing understanding and appreciation of the Nez Perce Country, its traditions, people, and resources.

COOPERATION Promote cooperation between the National Park Service, local Federal agencies, and property owners to achieve harmony and pride in the preservation of the historic resources beyond the park boundaries.

ARCHITECTURAL THEME Design all structures in a simple, contemporary, western style.

SUMMARY

The Nez Perce National Historical Park represents a unique approach for the National Park Service in the acquisition and operation of a park. The Service expects to own land at only four sites: Spalding, East Kamiah, White Bird and Canoe Camp. Control of other historical and related features, numbering some 20 or more additional sites, will be by scenic easement and special cooperative agreements with other Federal, State, county, and private agencies, as required. Most of the sites memorialize the Nez Perce Indians of yesteryear—their legends, their hunting grounds, the scenes of their valiant battles against the United States Cavalry. Others preserve landmarks of the Lewis and Clark journey to the Pacific.

Park headquarters will be at Spalding with facilities for administration, information, interpretation, maintenance, and protection. There will be secondary developments at East Kamiah and at White Bird primarily for interpretation, maintenance, and protection. Information facilities like those at White Bird will not be needed at East Kamiah, because such general orientation will be provided visitors from the east at the joint National Park Service-U.S. Forest

Service facility proposed at the eastern end of the Lolo Trail. Interpretation and protection at the other sites will be unmanned facilities, such as markers or exhibits, which will be placed and maintained according to the terms of agreement to be made between the National Park Service and the public or private agency involved.

Public Law 89-19; 79 Stat. 110, which authorized the park, places certain acreage restrictions both for fee-ownership and scenic easement. These restrictions may impede the Service effort to protect certain historical scenes and resources to the extent desired. However, one of the principal aids in solving this problem may be Public Law 89-285, the Highway Beautification Act, Titles I, II, and III which grants certain Federal monies to States in acquiring scenic easements along their highways. Every effort will be made to seek participation from the State of Idaho in obtaining maximum results for mutual benefit from this opportunity.

Considerable additional historical research is already underway and more will be required to complete a fully integrated interpretive program. Nez Perce will honor the place on the American scene not only of prehistoric Indians and those of the Wild West era, but their living descendants as well.

This forest opening, Weippe Prairie, a Registered Historic Landmark, like other sites of the Nez Perce Country has not drastically changed from the time Captains Lewis and Clark met the Nez Perce Indians here in 1805.



THE REGION

INTRODUCTION

Recent emphasis on recreation, open space, and beautification by the enactment of several important bills and the fact that the responsibility for the implementation of the provisions of those acts cuts across Federal, State, and local lines makes regional concern and support of park planning essential. Specifically, in the case of Nez Perce, interpretation and protection of historically significant sites in the Nez Perce country and the unusual and unique manner in which this is to be accomplished calls for cooperation between the various agencies involved. Nearly two dozen sites along Federal, State, and local roads extend over an area 100 miles long and 60 miles wide. Administration and development, although principally the responsibility of the National Park Service, will be shared with other agencies and with private individuals and corporations.

SCOPE

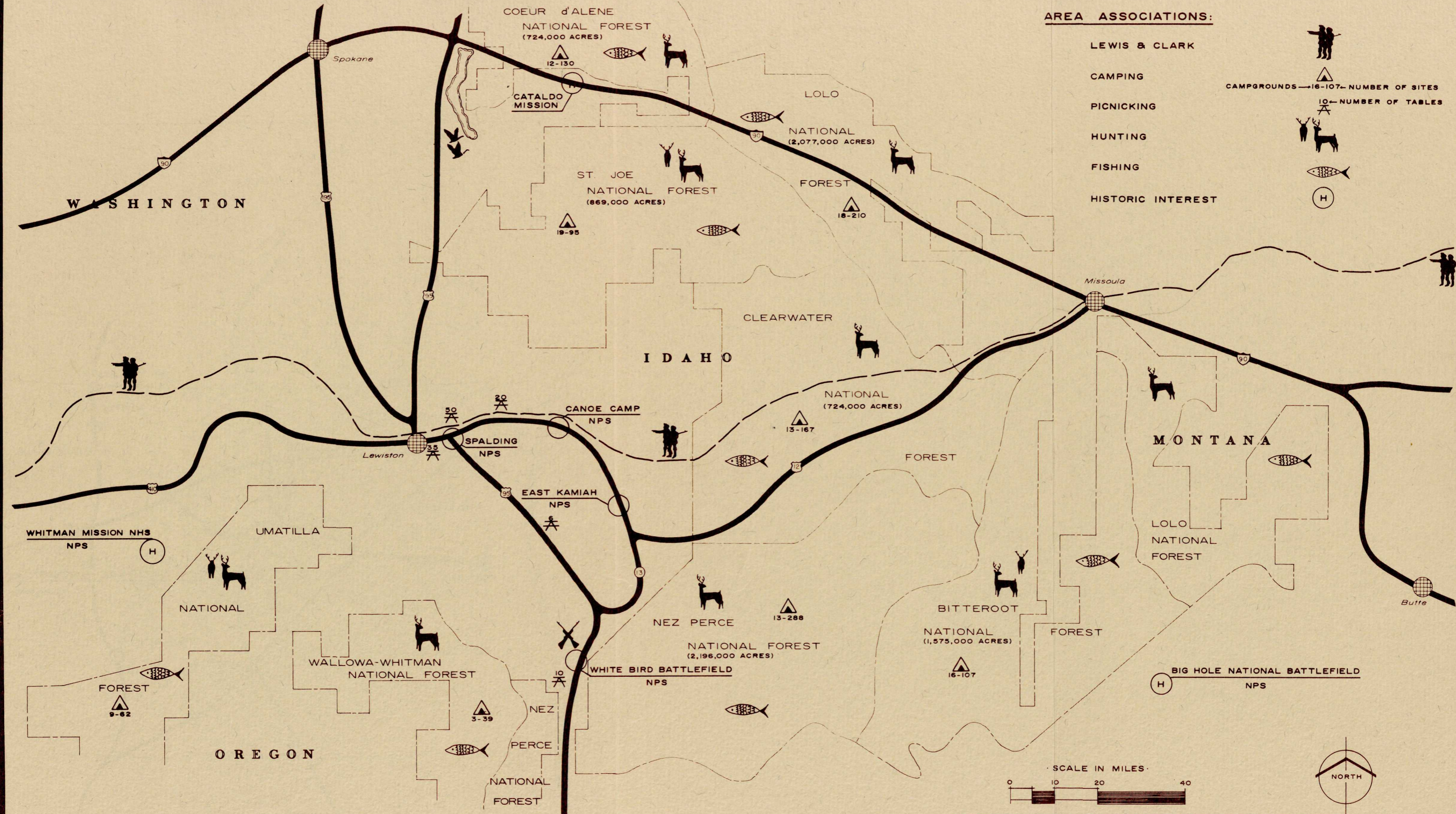
Idaho is a land of magnificent coniferous forests, mountains, deserts, and rivers. Here, in a State which is over 65 percent federally owned, are outstanding opportunities for a variety of quality recreational

pursuits. Camping, hunting, sightseeing, mountaineering, and winter sports, such as those at the world-famous Sun Valley, can be enjoyed in any of Idaho's 16 national forests, her state parks, or on land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Land Management. Several thousand miles of stream, numerous natural lakes, and public or privately owned reservoirs offer boating, fishing, swimming, and other water-orientated recreational opportunities. Over 3 million acres of wilderness, many of which contain outstanding white water rivers such as the famous 'River of No Return'—the Salmon—offer almost unlimited opportunities for wilderness experiences.

Nestled in the north-central portion of this magnificent land on the broad flat plain formed by the Snake River, protected by the formidable mountain ranges along the east and southeast sides as if to form a cul-de-sac, lies the Nez Perce country. The Bitterroot Range, the Seven Devils Mountains, Hells Canyon of the Snake River (deeper than the Grand Canyon), the Snake, Salmon, and Clearwater Rivers are examples of scenic and natural wonders which have remained relatively undiscovered.

The Nez Perce Country was cut by swift streams creating steeply banked canyons. The Lochsa River, near Powell Ranger Station, is representative of the free-flowing streams of sublime beauty.





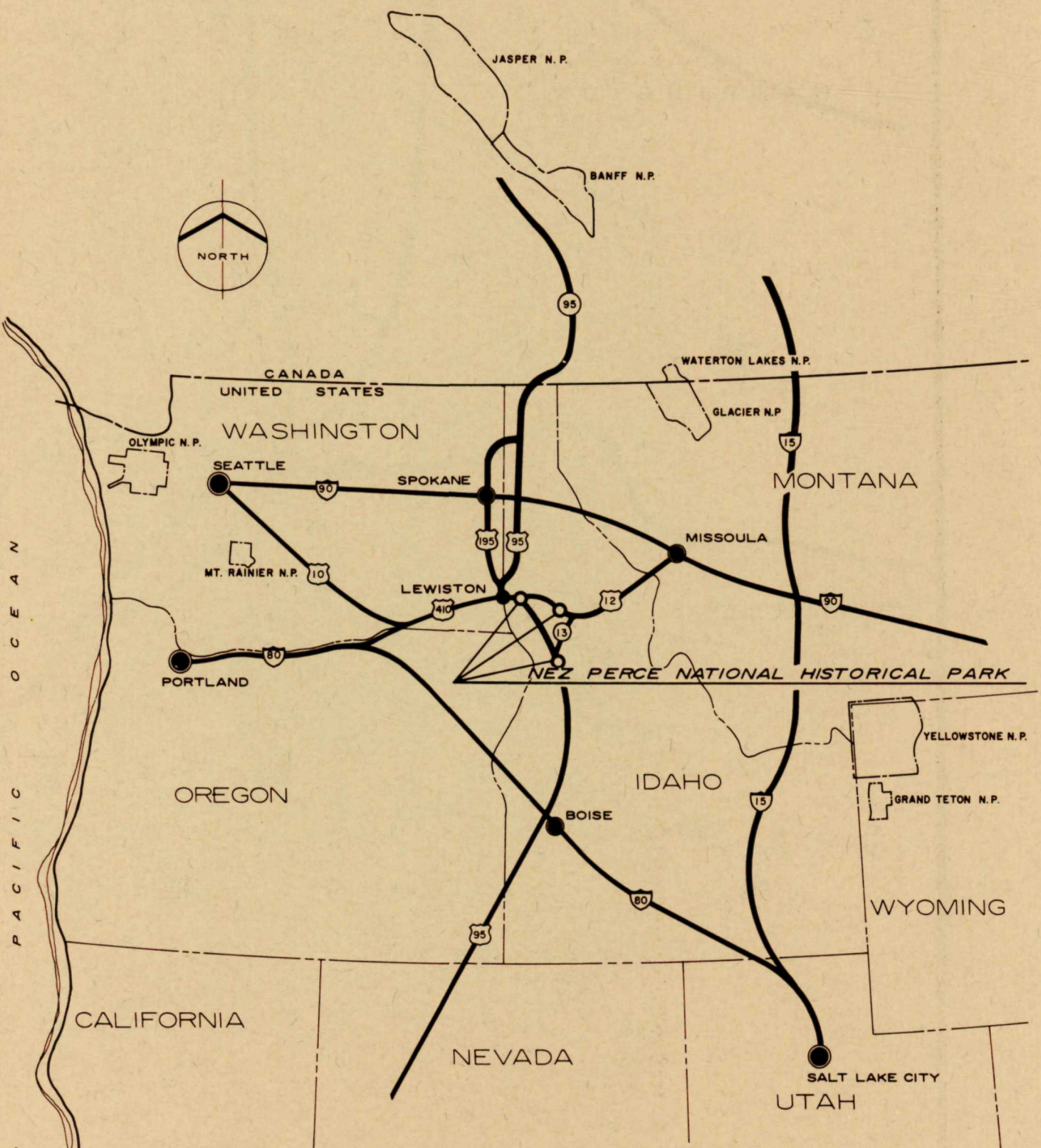
AREA ASSOCIATIONS:

- LEWIS & CLARK (Icon: two men with packs)
- CAMPING (Icon: triangle with tent)
- PICNICKING (Icon: picnic table)
- HUNTING (Icon: deer)
- FISHING (Icon: fish)
- HISTORIC INTEREST (Icon: circle with 'H')

CAMPGROUNDS → 16-107- NUMBER OF SITES
 10- NUMBER OF TABLES

REGIONAL RECREATION MAP
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 NEZ PERCE-LEWIS-IDAHO-CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION WESTERN
 NP-NP
 3009
 RPSSC
 APRIL 1967



ACCESS

Until recently, only one highway, U.S. 95, passed through the Nez Perce country. Now U.S. 12, an all weather route through the Bitterroot Range to Missoula, also runs through the area. However, because of the insulation provided by the formidable mountain mass to the east, west-bound traffic flowing from population centers of the eastern United States are routed around the Nez Perce country by way of the Snake River Valley via Interstate 80 (U.S. 30), and through the natural mountain pass to the north via Interstate 90 (U.S. 20). Therefore, access to the area is principally over two mountainous routes—U.S. 95 and U.S. 12—and traffic flowing through the area is considerably less than that which might be expected on a major 'tourist path'. Although U.S. 95 is presently an important north-south route to Western Canada and her famous national parks such as Banff, Interstate 15 (U.S. 91), a similar high speed route to the east, will probably siphon off much of this Canadian-bound traffic upon its completion.

Interstate Highways 80 and 90 carry nearly four times the volume of traffic respectively as U.S. 95

and twelve times that of U.S. 12, the Lewis and Clark Scenic Highway. People using circuitous Interstate 80 and Interstate 90, are mainly vacationers from the population centers of the east who are traveling to the famous vacation spots of California, Oregon, and Washington. The recreational reputation of these states for areas of outstanding interest such as Olympic, Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake and Yosemite National Parks and Disneyland is more widespread than that of Idaho.

Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, on the other hand, will probably not influence travel to Nez Perce significantly since they are destination points and eastern visitors are not required to pass through the Nez Perce country enroute. Again it seems reasonable to expect visitors to these parks from the West Coast to by-pass the area over Interstates 80 and 90, the routes of least resistance.

Realignment of U.S. 95 from Boise to Moscow and its redesign to higher standards is in progress. When completed this will be a limited access 70 miles per hour route. Work under the Federal Highway program will continue on Interstate Routes 80, 90, and 15 with project completion dates about mid-1970's.

A view from the Lolo Trail shows the rugged character of the Bitterroot Mountains. Over this trail passed generations of Nez Perce; Lewis and Clark; and General Howard's troops in pursuit of Chief Joseph.



C A N A D A

M O N T A N A

W A S H I N G T O N

SPOKANE
180,000

COEUR d'ALENE
18,000

MISSOULA
30,000

YAKIMA
44,000

MOSCOW
12,000

LEWISTON-CLARKSTON
30,000

WALLA WALLA
25,000

LA GRANDE
10,000

0-2 HOURS DRIVING TIME
180,000 POPULATION

I D A H O

O R E G O N

2-4 HOURS DRIVING TIME
600,000 POPULATION



BOISE
36,000

DATE: APRIL, 1967

REGIONAL POPULATION DATA
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

POPULATION & SURROUNDING RECREATION

Idaho is one of the last remaining States officially classified as rural by the U.S. Bureau of Census. Montana, immediately to the east, is a second. Counties in and immediately adjacent to the area are rural and have reflected a steady population decrease for the last two or three decades. The notable exception is Lewiston in Nez Perce county, where about 4 percent of Idaho's population resides. There has been a steady increase due mainly to the lumbering industry. Kootenai County, along the northern edge of the area, is a recreation center providing abundant quality water-oriented recreational opportunities for residents of northern Idaho and western Washington.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission recognizes three types of recreationist: local people within the 0-2 hours driving zone; the week-end vacationers living within 2- to 4-hours driving time; and those on extended vacations who live beyond the 4-hour driving time of the attraction.

Since Nez Perce is a day-use area it is reasonable to expect the majority of the visitation to the park will come from areas within the 0- to 2-hour zone. Singularly, these people constitute the largest percent of the potential visitor—nearly 180,000 people. They will be looking for things to do for the day and will return to their homes after the day's outing. Picnicking, sightseeing, and similar passive endeavors will be their main interest. People engaging in these activities will likely include Nez Perce National Historical Park on their list of places to visit; but again, since there are many other interesting day-use activities readily available in and around the Nez Perce county, the historical park will be placed in a position of competing for the visitor's time. This should be particularly true at Kamiah and White Bird where Service-furnished picnicking is not available.

An additional 600,000 people are living in the second zone, 2- to 4-hour travel distance, and constitute the week-end vacationer looking for activities such as camping, boating, swimming, and fishing—all of which are readily available. There are outstanding water-oriented recreation opportunities at Pend Oreille

Lake, Coeur d'Alene Lake, and Priest Lake for residents of north-central Idaho and western Washington, and their use has been firmly established. Camping, picnicking, and the ever popular water-orientated recreation is available in quality and quantity at Farragut State Park, a World War II Naval Training Base on Pend Oreille Lake (near Coeur d'Alene) which has been developed for public recreation. Popularity of these areas should remain high because of their accessibility from population centers. Proposed dams, such as Dworshak Dam and Asotin Dam, and the recreation which their reservoirs will create will not have a significant effect upon this group of recreationists.

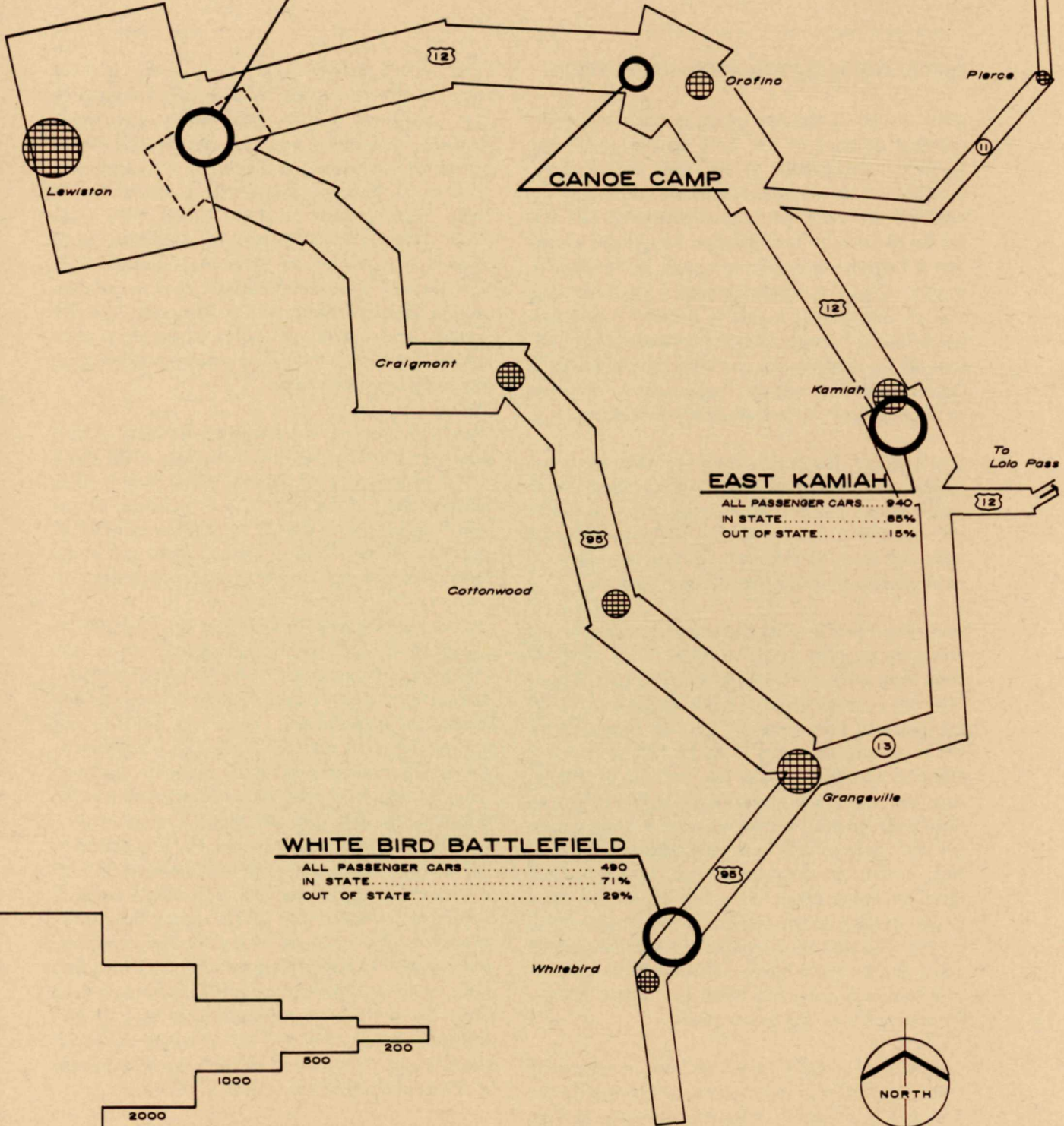
The third type of vacationer comes from eastern population centers and the West Coast. This travel should show a marked increase when there is high-speed access and the reputation of the area's recreational opportunities spreads. At the present rate of increase, highway travel to the Nez Perce country by 1985 will be about 80 percent greater than today.

Use and development should not be adversely affected by climate, which is moderate, nor by the topography. Tourists will come primarily during the summer quarter, as is traditional elsewhere, although recreational pursuits are available in quantity and quality during all seasons of the year. Significantly, the summer quarter increase of visitors to Nez Perce National Historical Park will probably not increase tremendously over the 'off season' visitation as is typical for so many Service areas, but is expected to increase at a more reasonable rate because of local visitation throughout the year. This will be especially true if off-season use of the visitor facilities is promoted. The economy of the Nez Perce country will continue to improve; agriculture, lumbering, and tourism—in this order—are the leading industries of the state. The outlook for tourism is especially optimistic, since leisure time and the economy in our affluent society continue to expand and more people are living in an urban environment.

Idaho's history, although in its incipiency, is as moving as her natural beauty and its very core is in the Nez Perce country. Nez Perce National Historical

SPALDING

ALL PASSENGER CARS 2910
 IN STATE 78%
 OUT OF STATE 22%

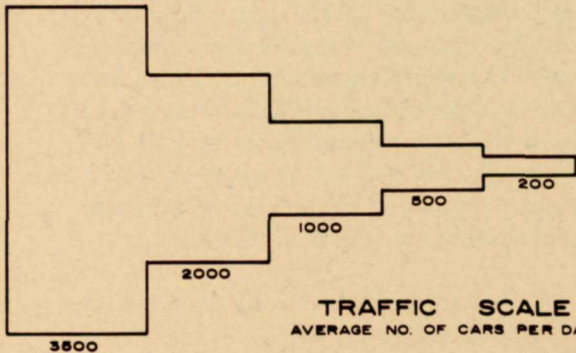


EAST KAMIAH

ALL PASSENGER CARS..... 940
 IN STATE..... 85%
 OUT OF STATE..... 15%

WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD

ALL PASSENGER CARS..... 490
 IN STATE..... 71%
 OUT OF STATE..... 29%



TRAFFIC SCALE
 AVERAGE NO. OF CARS PER DAY

NOTE - AVERAGE PER DAY DOES NOT INCLUDE PICKUPS, TRUCKS, PANELS, AND BUSES.
 - THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ESTIMATES THE 1964 AVERAGE DAILY TRAVEL TO 65% GREATER THAN 1964.

1964-AVERAGE DAILY TRAVEL
 NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

DATE: APRIL, 1967

Park can be an important adjunct to the recreational opportunities in a state abundantly blessed with natural beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities.

Visitors to the region will seek historical sites much as the recreationist seeks lakes, rivers, and campsites. The Lewis and Clark Trail enters the region at Lolo Pass and traverses the entire width of the park from east to west. Two important missions are within a 2-hour drive—Whitman Mission at Walla Walla, Washington and the Cataldo Mission east of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. For the visitors interested in the Nez Perce War, the route of the retreat (from Weippe across the Lolo Trail to Big Hole National Battlefield in Montana and to the Bear Paw Mountain) is an interesting journey in history. Fur trade sites extend from Fort Hall on the Snake River near the Tetons to Fort Vancouver and Astoria. A registered national landmark of the 20th century is located in southeastern Idaho, the Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 1, National Reactor Testing Station at Arco.

LOCAL TRAFFIC PATTERNS

Comparative traffic studies conducted by the State Highway Commission were reviewed to determine traffic patterns in the Nez Perce country. Considering all passenger cars, both state and out-of-state, as being potential visitors, the average daily traffic count ranged from 205 vehicles on the Lewis and Clark Highway (U.S. 12) to 2,910 vehicles on U.S. 95 near Spalding. Counts at Kamiah and White Bird were 940 and 490 respectively. Although these figures are significant, they do not tell the whole story. Peak counts must be considered. The peak count basis for this study is the 30th highest hour; a maximum traffic flow figure which is a basis for determining the amount of traffic a highway should be designed to accommodate. Estimated traffic for the three federally owned areas was found to be:

Spalding	540 vehicles
Kamiah	230 vehicles
White Bird	130 vehicles

These figures represent the maximum passenger car traffic which it is reasonable to expect will use the highway in the immediate vicinity of the areas listed in a given hour.

Proportionately, Kamiah and White Bird will probably have a higher out-of-state ratio than Spalding, since picnic facilities in the latter city are popular with residents of Lewiston. It is not unusual for more than one thousand people to visit Spalding to picnic on a weekend and although a \$50,000 matching fund grant for development of recreational facilities was awarded to the City of Lewiston recently, the trend at Spalding will probably continue since picnicking will undoubtedly increase in excess of the facilities.

SURROUNDINGS AND EXISTING USE

The eastern part of the Nez Perce country consists of forests, mostly federally owned, with little private land, and is quite sparsely populated; the western one-third supports all but a small fraction of the residents and is used primarily for beef production and dry farming. The Nez Perce Indian reservation is within the western segment of the Nez Perce country. Most of the land is privately owned non-Indian land. Tribal lands within the boundaries are limited to fragmented, scattered tracts intermingled with Indian trust allotments and private non-Indian lands.

The East Kamiah site showing the Heart of the Monster, arrow, right, above the rodeo track and the McBeth House, arrow, left. The interpretive facility will be located in the open area, center.



THE RESOURCE

DESCRIPTION

Theme—The Nez Perce National Historical Park encompasses great stretches of primitive country which was the scene of significant events on the Rocky Mountain frontier. The Historic theme at Nez Perce National Historical Park is complex, not commemorating a person, a period in our brief history, or the success of a battle, but rather, the year-in, year-out struggle of an Indian tribe against the elements and the encroachment of a conflicting culture of a young, vigorous, expanding nation hungering for land and natural resources.

Essentially, the Nez Perce story can be classified into two major themes of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Building List. The first theme, XV, "Westward Expansion", (sub-theme "Military-Indian Affairs") will present the Nez Perce after the missionary story, and the military campaign known as the Nez Perce War of 1877. The second theme, XVI, "Indigenous People and Cultures", will explain the structure, customs, and traditions of the Nez Perce Tribe prior to the first contact. Additional sub-themes are to be found under XV, "West Expansion" and are identified as: "The Fur Trade", the "Farmer's Frontier", and the "Mining Frontier" with the "Lewis and Clark Expedition" a closely related sub-theme of XI, "National Surveys".

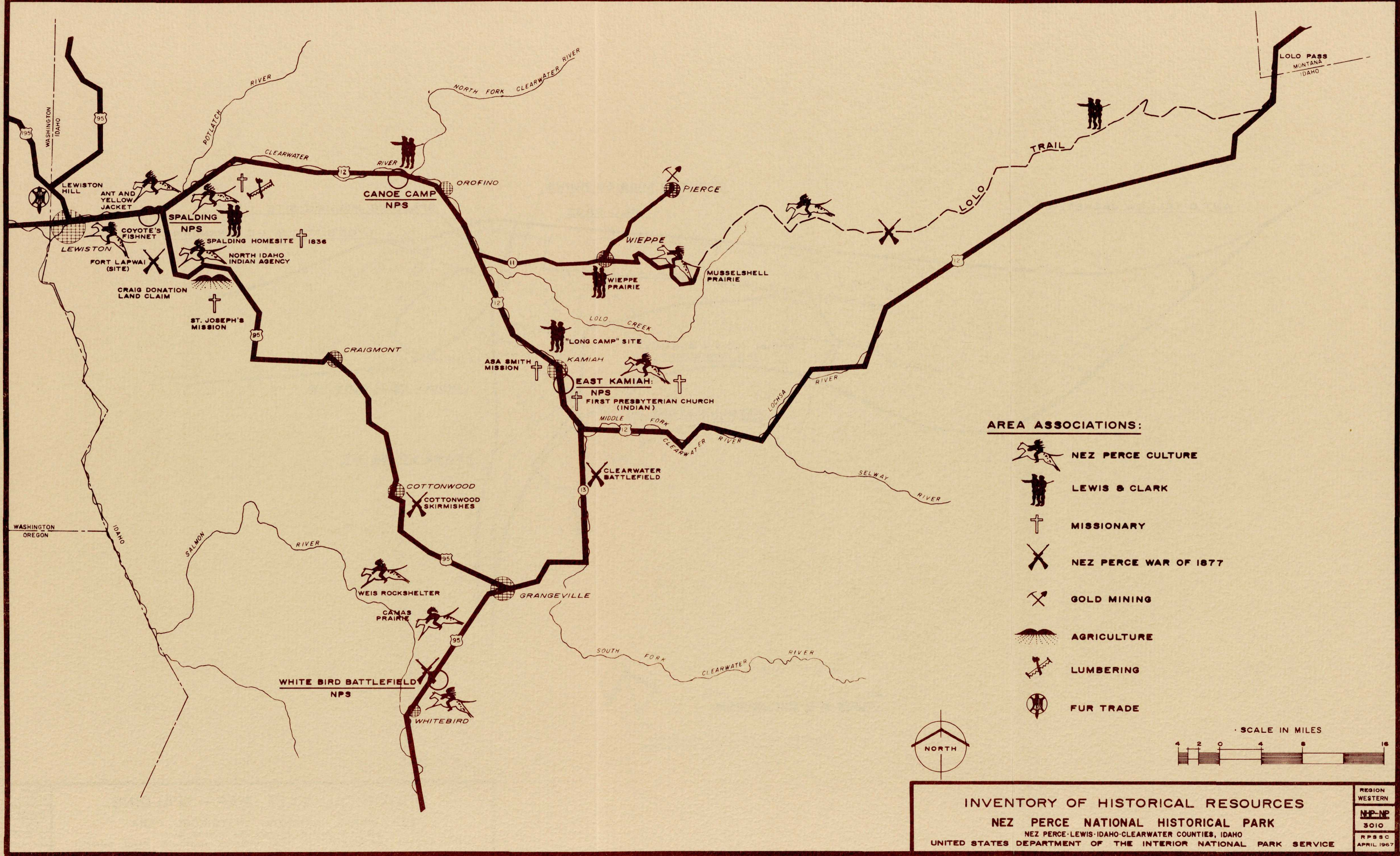
Principal Details—Archeological evidence shows that man has inhabited this country for at least 10,000 years. Whether or not the Nez Perce Tribe, which belongs to the Sahaptin family, evolved from these first inhabitants or migrated into the area at a much later time is not yet known. When Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark arrived in this area in 1805, they found the Nez Percés to be a handsome, intelligent group that treated the whites with generous hospitality. By then, the Nez Percés were accomplished horsemen, skilled hunters and fishermen, and proud tribesmen of the plateau.

Soon after the expedition of Lewis and Clark, a party of the Overland Astorians under Robert McLellan passed through the Nez Perce Country in 1811. The next year, Donald MacKenzie established a short-lived fur trading post at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. For 30 years the fur traders, both British and American, explored this country and came to know and appreciate the Nez Perce people. The missionaries arrived as early as 1836, and such men as Henry Spalding and Asa Smith left their imprint.

Beginning with the first probings into the Pacific Northwest by white settlers, the Nez Perce encountered Indian agents and signed the increasingly restrictive treaties. They saw their land ripped open by gold miners in the 1860's and towns spring up in the virgin and tradition-laden land where they fished, hunted, and gathered wild food. The problems caused by the two conflicting cultures erupted in an Indian War in 1877. Out of this came the withdrawal of the hostile Nez Percés from their homeland and their epic retreat of 1,700 miles.

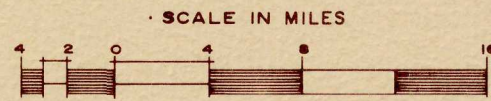
Since that conflict, the country has witnessed the peaceful evolution of the administration of Indian affairs, the growth of great industries such as lumbering, and the efforts, both successful and not, of Indians and whites to live side by side. The country's history has run the gamut of Western expansion and development. Its history is an epitome of the history of the West and of the Nation, both in epic events and in small but enlightening episodes.

Physical Remains—Nez Perce National Historical Park will consist of 24 parcels of land in the State of Idaho. The National Park Service will own four sites and the remaining 20 will be left in the hands of the current owners. These areas, administered by the Service, are on the major routes of access to the Nez Perce country and are the scenes of significant historical events. The first four described below are owned by the Park Service.



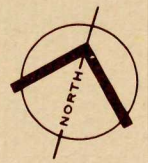
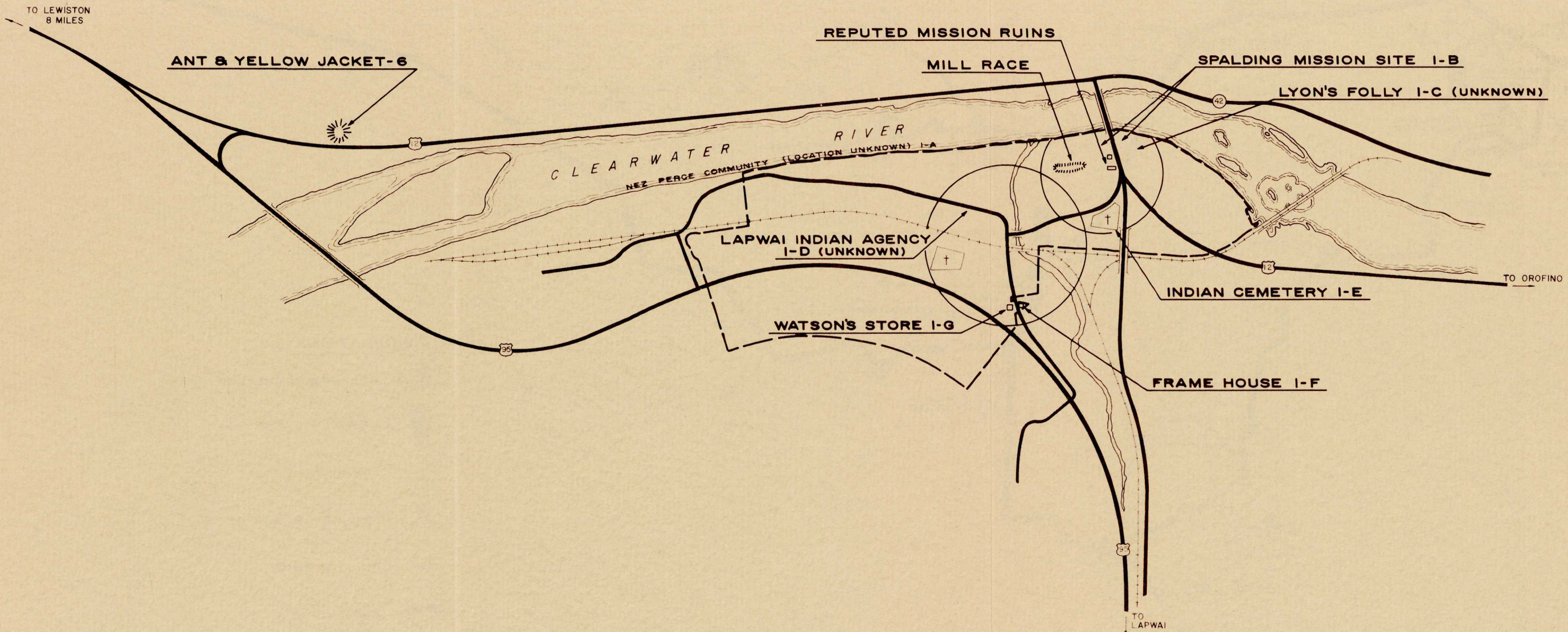
AREA ASSOCIATIONS:

-  NEZ PERCE CULTURE
-  LEWIS & CLARK
-  MISSIONARY
-  NEZ PERCE WAR OF 1877
-  GOLD MINING
-  AGRICULTURE
-  LUMBERING
-  FUR TRADE



INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 NEZ PERCE-LEWIS-IDAHO-CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION WESTERN
NP-NP 3010
RPSSC APRIL 1967



NOTE: NUMBERS AND LETTERS DESIGNATE SITES DESCRIBED IN THE NARRATIVE

HISTORICAL BASE MAP - SPALDING
 NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 NEZ PERCE · LEWIS · IDAHO · CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION
WESTERN
 NP-NP
3011
 RPSSC
APRIL 1967

(1) Spalding Site

Named after the famous Nez Perce missionary Henry Harmon Spalding, the village of Spalding is about 10 miles east of Lewiston at the junction of the Clearwater River and the Lapwai Creek. This area has the largest concentration of sites in the park, including:

Nez Perce Community: In the journals of Lewis and Clark, there is a reference and map indicating that a camp of three lodges was located just below (west of) the mouth of Lapwai Creek on the left bank of Clearwater River. Today there is no evidence of the campsite. Because of frequent flooding and the subsequent damage, an archeological investigation may reveal little. The trees in the area now are cottonwoods and not the willows mentioned by Lewis and Clark.

Henry Spalding Mission Site of 1838-1847: This mission site at the mouth of the Lapwai Creek has been identified and marked by the State of Idaho. A trench, reputed to be the mill race and two chimneys are the only physical remains. The State filled the area with 1½ feet of topsoil and planted many specimen trees which are found in midwest deciduous forests. The fill and trees do not present the correct historical scene. The actual location of the mission and its related structures is not known, but photographs of the mission and research should locate the actual site.

"Lyon's Folly": A 30- by 50-foot uncompleted stone church is alleged to be in the vicinity. There is no evidence of the structure today.

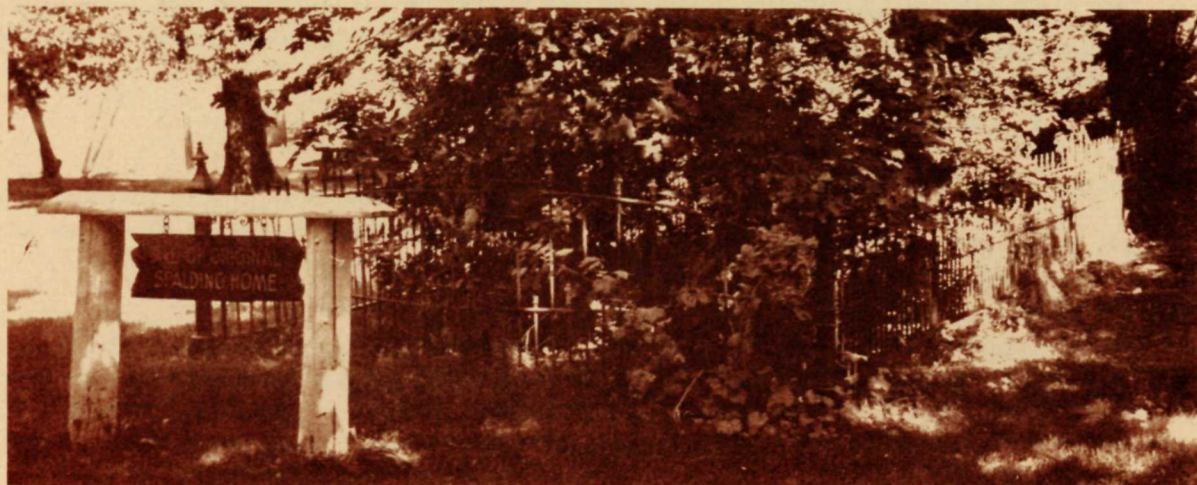
Lapwai Indian Agency: Near the mission was the site of the Indian Agency before it was moved up Lapwai Creek to Fort Lapwai. There is no evidence of the agency today.

Nez Perce Indian Cemetery: This cemetery contains many graves and headstones of both European-American settlers and Indians. The graves of Rev. Henry Spalding and his first wife, Eliza; Mary M. Crawford and John B. Monteith are here.

Frame House: Of board and batten construction, this house was removed from an earlier location and is supposedly the house in which Spalding died, the McBeths' residence during the 1877 War, and the only remaining structure from the Indian Agency. This building is in very poor condition with one wall and part of the roof removed and is temporarily located directly across from the Watson's Store.

Watson's Store: A typical general store circa 1910-1915 which served the Indians for nearly 50 years still has some of the stock displayed on the shelves and a large wood burning stove in the middle of the floor. At the present time, it serves as park headquarters.

The site of the Henry Harmon Spalding Mission and Home of 1838-47.



(2) East Kamiah Site

This area located 58 miles southeast of Spalding, between U.S. Highway 12 and the Clearwater River, has two significant sites:

Heart of the Monster: The "heart" is a small, dark, rocky hump protruding from the level valley to a height of 50 or 60 feet which, according to Nez Perce mythology, is the heart of the monster Iltsowich. On a nearby mountain are located the "ribs" and, to the west of the "heart," a small mound known as the "liver."

The McBeth House: In a group of five small houses, close to the highway, is a frame house reputed to be the home of the missionary McBeth. The house is of board and batten construction, unpainted, with the remains of a fireplace and chimney at the northwest exterior. The house is currently occupied by a family of Nez Percés.

(3) White Bird Battlefield

This is a large area on the north slope of White Bird Canyon, generally called White Bird Hill, west of White Bird Creek, on U.S. Highway 95, about 88 miles south of Spalding and 3 miles northeast of White Bird, Idaho. Largely open grassland ranging up the slopes of a high ridge, the area still presents a remarkably unaltered scene of the battle site. A research project during the summer of 1966 revealed some 45 to 70 rifle cartridges on the field. Indian burial pits have been located on the site. No evidence of the battle remains.

(4) Lewis and Clark's "Canoe Camp"

Formerly known as "Canoe Camp State Park, Clearwater County, Idaho", this small 3-acre roadside park was the scene of Lewis and Clark's 1805 campsite. Here the explorers fashioned dugout canoes from logs. A replica of the type of canoe rests under a shingle-roofed, open shelter near the highway. This park was donated to the Service along with Spalding during the summer of 1966.

The remaining sites are to be interpreted under cooperative agreements with the National Park Service. The land is owned by other Federal agencies, state agencies, or in private ownership.

(5) Coyote's Fishnet

According to Nez Perce mythology, the coyote's fishnet was tossed on the south banks of the Clearwater River. It is a geological formation on the bluff visible from the highway pull-off and existing state marker, 6.3 miles east of Lewiston.

(6) Ant and Yellow Jacket

Also a geological formation, this is a rock outcropping at the junction of Highways 95 and 12, 9.1 miles east of Lewiston. A pull-off and interpretive marker has been placed at this site by the State Highway Department.

(7) Henry Spalding Home Site of 1836

The first home site of the Spaldings was about 2 to 2½ miles up the Lapwai Creek near the foot of Thunder Mountain. There is no evidence of the site today, nor has the exact location been determined.

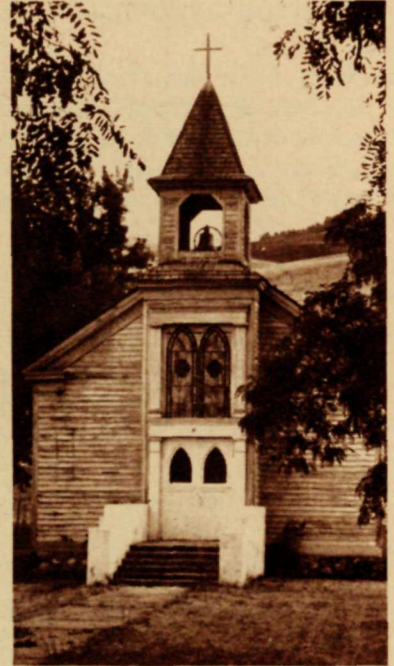
(8) Northern Idaho Agency

Four miles south of Spalding, the agency is still active and maintains a complex of buildings on the site of the former Fort Lapwai. Besides the agency headquarters, there are many residential structures lining the streets.

(9) Fort Lapwai

Located at the site of the present Northern Idaho Indian Agency, three remnants of the Army's occupation are still visible:

The old parade ground, tree-lined and flat; an officer's residence (still in use) with gabled roof and dormered windows, and the stables, which have been extensively remodeled. This fort was the major army post in the Nez Perce country from 1862-1884.



↑
Probable former Fort Lapwai officers' quarters on grounds of Northern Idaho Indian Agency.

St. Joseph's Mission Church, Slickpoo, dedicated in 1874.



← *Weis Rockshelter.*

Cottonwood Skirmishes Site. United States troops took a defensive stand against the Nez Percés on the brushy knoll in the center of the picture.



(10) *William Craig Donation Land Claim*

(Along U.S. Highway 95 about 8 miles south of Spalding) The original cabin is no longer standing and the land claim property is divided into numerous privately owned farms. A state marker identifies the land claim and notes William Craig was the first white settler of Idaho.

(11) *St. Joseph's Mission*

(At Slickpoo, 10.3 miles south of Spalding) The church is a wooden structure, covered by horizontal siding and one story in height. The building has been rehabilitated, but needs some exterior work. This Catholic mission was dedicated in 1874 and sold in 1957 to a private owner.

(12) *Weis Rockshelter*

(On the west bank of the Graves Creek about 8.05 miles south of Cottonwood.) The rockshelter was a site of human habitation from 5500 B.C. to A.D. 1400. The site has been identified by Idaho State College and archeological investigations conducted during 1961, 1962, and 1963.

(13) *Site of the Cottonwood Skirmishes*

The actual location of the skirmishes is not known, but it has been generally determined that the ambush occurred 2½ miles southeast of Cottonwood. There is a state marker at the site adjacent to U.S. Highway 95.

(14) *Camas Prairie*

(Southeast of Cottonwood and west of Grangeville) The prairie can best be seen from the newly aligned Highway U.S. 95, where Tolo Lake appears in the midst of the low prairie.

(15) *Clearwater Battlefield*

(On top of the bluffs and flats across the Clearwater River on Highway 13, 1½ miles south of Stites, Idaho) Remains of Indian stone breastworks are still evident on top of the steep bluffs overlooking the river from which the Indian warriors fired upon General Howard's line on the plateau to the east.

(16) *Lolo Trail*

A National Historic Landmark, this 150-mile trail runs across the Bitterroot Mountains from Lolo Pass almost to Kamiah. The trail, a traditional Indian route to the Judith Basin buffalo grounds, was the route both west and east of Lewis and Clark and the route of the nontreaty Nez Perce on their retreat from their homeland. Today, it is a dirt road maintained by the U.S. Forest Service.

(17) *Lolo Pass*

(At the crest of the Bitterroot Mountains on the boundary between Idaho and Montana) Lolo Pass served as a funnel for the traffic on the Lolo Trail. U.S. Highway 12, the Lewis and Clark Highway, goes through the pass, where the U.S. Forest Service maintains a ranger station. The Forest Service is planning a visitor center at the Lolo Pass site, from which they will interpret the nearby national forest, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the Lolo Trail. Upon invitation from the Forest Service, introductory exhibits for Nez Perce National Historical Park will be included by the Service. Park Service personnel will not be on duty here.

(18) *First Presbyterian Church (Indian)*

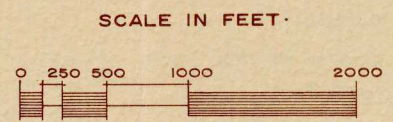
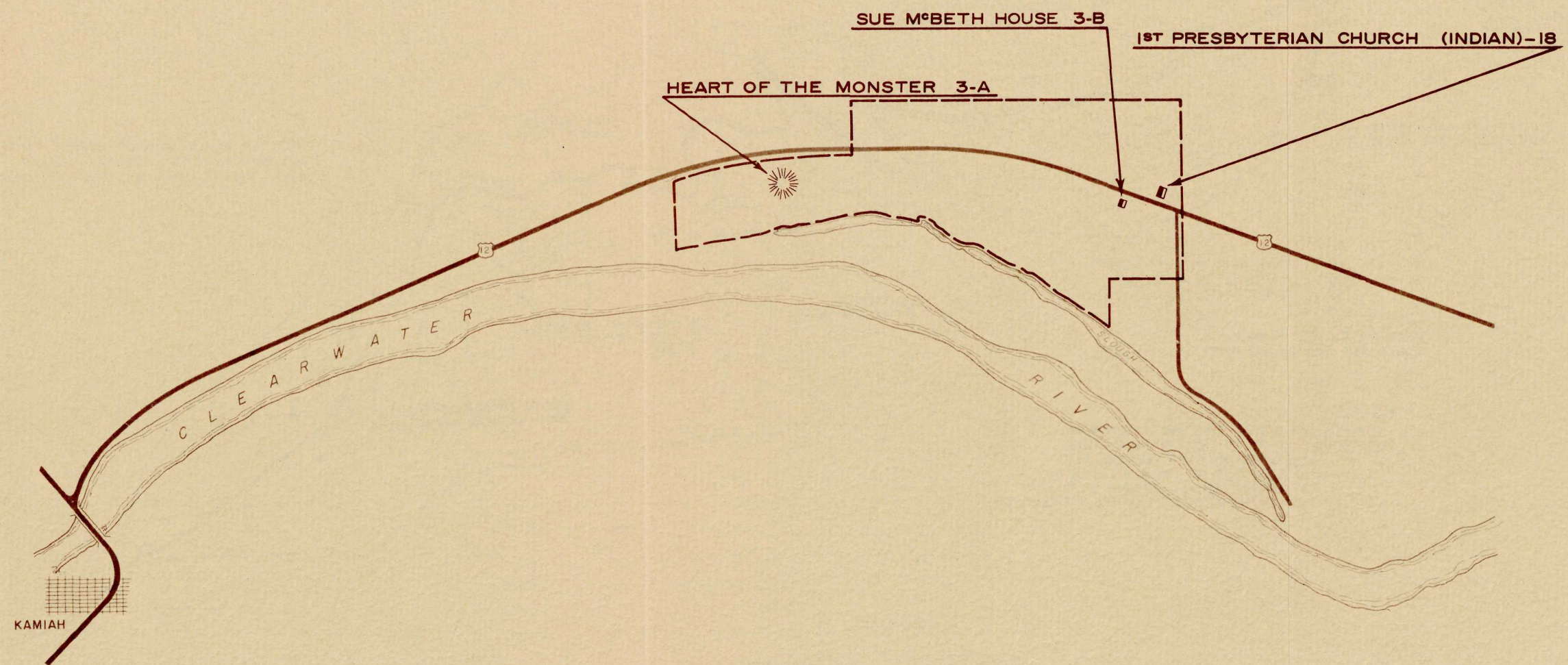
(Diagonally across the road from the McBeth Home at East Kamiah) The church is a wooden structure built in 1874. In the short steeple in front hangs the first church bell installed in the State of Idaho. The missionaries Susan and Kate McBeth are buried in a cemetery behind the church. Both the church and the cemetery are still in use today.

(19) *Asa Smith Mission Site*

(An unknown site on the southwest bank of the Clearwater River, possibly one mile or so northwest of the town of Kamiah, Idaho) From 1839 to 1841, Smith and his wife served the Indians and created the first mission and white settler's home on the upper Clearwater.

(20) *Lewis and Clark "Long Camp" Site*

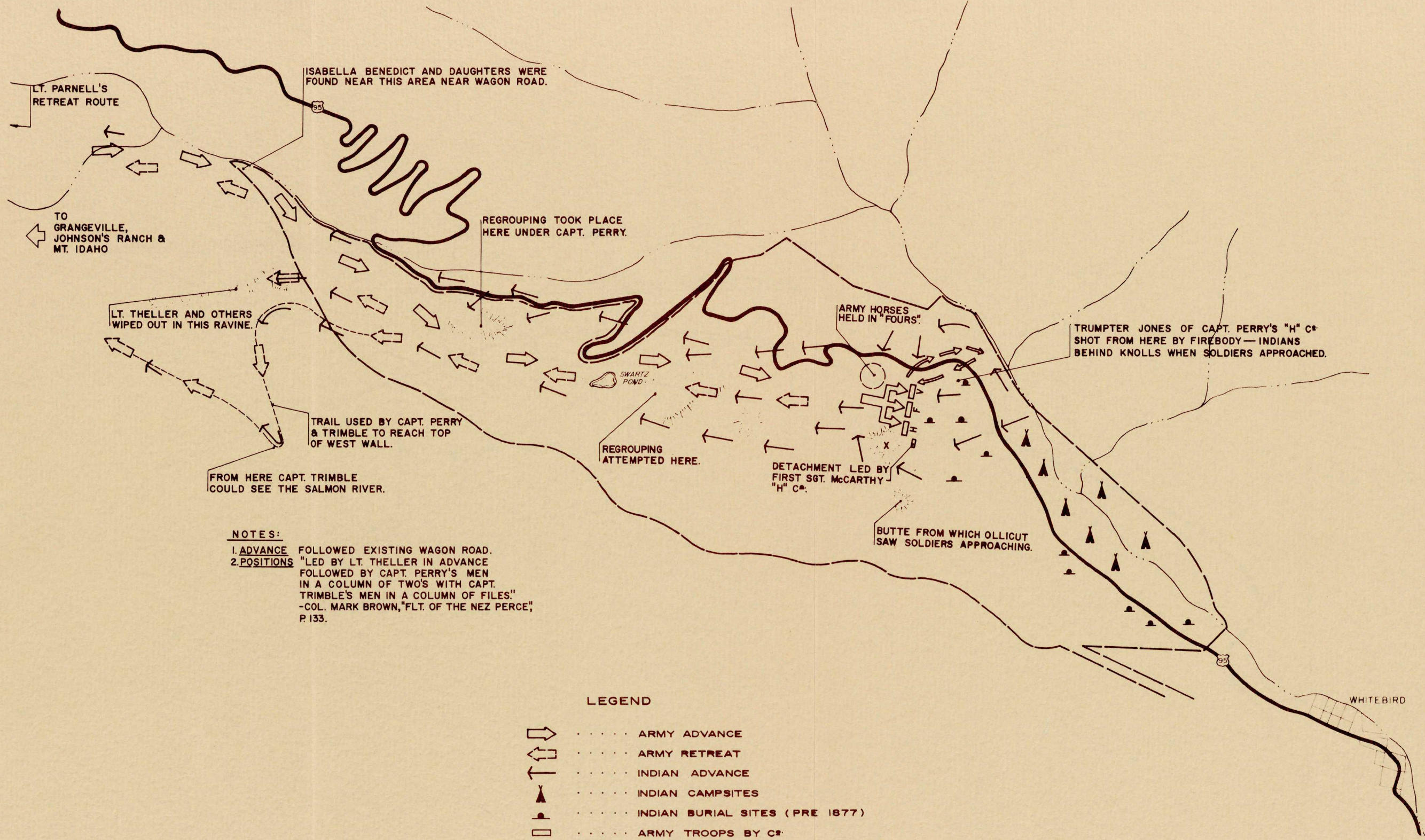
(On the north bank of the Clearwater River, about 1.5 miles downstream from the highway bridge at Kamiah, Idaho) A large sawmill has obliterated the site and no evidence of the campsite remains.



NOTE: NUMBERS AND LETTERS DESIGNATE SITES DESCRIBED IN THE NARRATIVE

HISTORICAL BASE MAP - EAST KAMIAH
 NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 NEZ PERCE · LEWIS · IDAHO · CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION
WESTERN
 NHP-NP
3012
 RPS SC
APRIL 1967

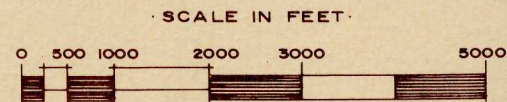
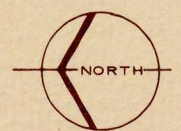


NOTES:
 1. ADVANCE FOLLOWED EXISTING WAGON ROAD.
 2. POSITIONS "LED BY LT. THELLER IN ADVANCE FOLLOWED BY CAPT. PERRY'S MEN IN A COLUMN OF TWO'S WITH CAPT. TRIMBLE'S MEN IN A COLUMN OF FILES"
 -COL. MARK BROWN, "FLT. OF THE NEZ PERCE," P. 133.

LEGEND

- ARMY ADVANCE
- ARMY RETREAT
- INDIAN ADVANCE
- INDIAN CAMPSITES
- INDIAN BURIAL SITES (PRE 1877)
- ARMY TROOPS BY CO.
- TRAILS
- PARK BOUNDARY

BASED ON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY JOHN McDERMOTT, HRS, WASH.



HISTORICAL BASE MAP—WHITEBIRD
 —JUNE 17, 1877—
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 NEZ PERCE·LEWIS·IDAHO·CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION WESTERN
NP-NP 3013
RPSSC APRIL 1967

(21) *Weippe Prairie*

(On State Route 11) A National Historic Landmark marks the spot where Lewis and Clark met the Nez Perce Indians. Weippe Prairie was a Camas gathering area used by many bands of Indians living in northern Idaho. A large open area still is in evidence, but the encroachments of Weippe are obscuring the open space.

(22) *Pierce*

(On State Route 11 about 31 miles from Greer) It was in this town that gold was discovered in 1860 and it became Idaho's first mining "boom town".

Canal Gulch: Gold was discovered on September 30, 1860 by trespassers on the Indian land. The Gulch today still runs through the town and is identified by a State marker.

The Old County Courthouse: A small two-story wooden structure with walls of squared logs covered with board and batten. The courthouse appears to be in a fairly good condition and is presently being cared for by a private owner.

(23) *Lewiston Hill*

(At the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers) Lewiston was the site of the Astorians fur post in 1812 which was founded by Donald MacKenzie. The post failed, but for the next 30 years, British and American trappers ran their lines and traded with the Nez Perce Indians. There are now two State markers on Lewiston Hill which discuss the fur trade and Lewiston's origins.

(24) *Musselshell Prairie'*

(Ten miles east of Weippe) This is the site of the last active gathering spot of the wild Camas. Not on a major highway and remote, Indians from all of northern Idaho come here to collect this traditional Indian food. The U.S. Forest Service has indicated they will protect the area by obtaining the land and will provide interpretation based upon a proposed research program.

RESOURCE EVALUATION

At the present time about half of the sites to be included in the park possess dramatic and impressive integrity. Other sites have been severely damaged by commercial or residential developments, but could be restored to something like their historical appearance by the acquisition of scenic easements. At least four sites have been so severely damaged by highways, dam construction, or lumber mills that their integrity must be considered as forever impaired. All sites will need continuous scenic protection to preserve them for the future.

Below the themes are listed the specific sites, to show the integrity of each individual site in relation to the interpretive value and to the theme under which it has been placed. The following key indicates the assessed value of each site:

- **** - Outstanding
- *** - High Value
- ** - Low Value
- * - No Value

The Nez Perce Culture, which included mythology, history, and prehistory of the Nez Perce Tribe:

- *** Spalding
- **** East Kamiah
- *** Coyote's Fishnet
- *** Ant & Yellow Jacket
- ** Weis Rockshelter
- *** Lolo Trail
- *** Musselshell Prairie
- *** Camas Prairie
- *** No. Idaho Indian Agency
- *** White Bird

The Lewis and Clark Story, as related to the journey of the expedition through Nez Perce country:

- ** Long Camp
- *** Canoe Camp
- ** Spalding
- ** East Kamiah
- **** Weippe Prairie
- *** Lolo Pass and Lolo Trail

The Missionary Story in Nez Perce country:

- **** Spalding
- *** East Kamiah
- *** St. Joseph Mission
- *** First Presbyterian Church (Indian)
 - * Asa Smith Mission
 - * Spalding Home (1836)

The Nez Perce War of 1877:

- **** White Bird Battlefield
 - ** Fort Lapwai
 - ** Cottonwood Skirmishes
- *** Clearwater Battlefield
- *** Lolo Pass and Lolo Trail

The Fur Trade in Nez Perce country:

- * Lewiston Hill

Gold Mining in Nez Perce country:

Pierce:

- ** Canal Gulch
- *** Courthouse

The Logging in Nez Perce country:

- ** Spalding

Agriculture in Nez Perce country:

- ** Craig Land Donation Land Claim

Each site is related to at least one and in many cases more than one theme, such as the Spalding site, which has five themes. At the four sites administered by the National Park Service, the following themes can be identified:

The Spalding site

- The Nez Perce Culture
- Lewis and Clark
- The Missionary Story
- The War of 1877
- The Logging Story

The East Kamiah site

- The Nez Perce Culture
- Lewis and Clark
- The Missionary Story

The White Bird Battlefield

- The Nez Perce Culture
- The War of 1877

The Lewis and Clark Canoe Camp

- Lewis and Clark

Each one of the sites plays an important part in the total interpretive presentation and has value even in cases where the integrity may be minimal or entirely lacking.

FACTORS AFFECTING RESOURCES

Legal: On May 15, 1965, the Senate and House passed Public Law 89-19; 79 Stat. 110, an act to authorize the creation of Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho.

Under the provisions of P.L. 89-19, the purchase of land is limited to 1,500 acres of land in fee and 1,500 acres in scenic easements. The Nez Perce Tribe may sell, donate, or exchange tribal-owned lands held in trust with the Secretary of the Interior's approval to further the purpose of P.L. 89-19. Other sites in Federal ownership may be included in the park with the agencies retaining their administrative responsibility or they may transfer their responsibility to the Service in an amount not to exceed 1,500 acres. Indian trust land may be included in the park with the concurrence of the beneficial owner.

Cost limitations of \$630,000 for land acquisition and easement and \$1,337,000 for construction, restoration, and other improvements are included in the act.

Another factor which would affect development was the Governor's request that the Service continue the public use of the Spalding site in the same manner as the State regarding picnicking. This request was orally agreed to by the Service prior to the actual transfer of the State lands to the National Park Service.

The type of jurisdiction at the four sites owned by the National Park Service will be proprietary. The remaining sites not under Service ownership will not be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

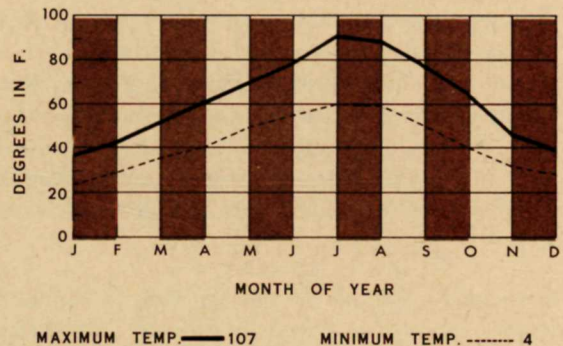
Terrain: Topography at the White Bird Battlefield site will limit the location of facilities.

The river bottom land in the Spalding area is subject to periodic flooding and swamping.

Soils: Soils are mostly thin residual soils covering a very thick basaltic layer.

Land Status: The federally owned lands within the Nez Perce National Historical Park are administered by the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the United States Forest Service. The State and County Highway Departments maintain right-of-ways at the majority of the sites, other than the four Service areas, and have already placed markers and pull-offs at these areas. Privately owned land at Spalding and East Kamiah is developed, while the land at White Bird Battlefield is still used for agriculture. The land ownership shown below indicates land within the suggested boundaries of the four proposed areas under Service ownership as of January 1, 1967. The acreage figures are approximate, pending the Office of Land and Water Rights completed survey of all of the areas:

TEMPERATURES
1951 - 1957



Climate: The Nez Perce Country has a moderate climate. Only rarely do temperature extremes typical of many inland areas of the United States occur during either summer or winter months. Lewiston, in fact, is known for its mild winter.

Temperature highs occur in mid- to late-August; the lows in early- to mid-November.

Most precipitation in the area occurs during the winter. Summers are dry, with clear, almost cloudless days.

OWNERSHIP	SPALDING	EAST KAMIAH	WHITE BIRD	CANOE CAMP
Federal	10*	0	0	3*
Private	123	41	1,975	0
Church Land	0	40	0	0
Indian Trust Land	27	40	0	0
Total Acres**	160	121	1,975	3

*NPS
 ** Fee land:
 Limitation—1,500 acres
 Proposed land acquisition—1,459 acres
 Easement:
 Limitation—1,500 acres
 Proposed land acquisition—790 acres

RESOURCE USE

Existing Use: The Nez Perce Country may be divided into two distinct but unequal land status or ownership segments. The larger segment is made up of the heavily forested eastern and southeastern sections which cover two thirds or more of the Nez Perce Country. With the exceptions of a large block of Potlatch Forests, Inc. timber holdings along the North Fork of the Clearwater, this segment is almost entirely in national forests and thus under Federal ownership.

Conversely, the much smaller, less mountainous western segment is essentially privately owned lands devoted principally to dry-land wheat farms and livestock production.

Spalding Site

Land within the proposed area was owned by the State of Idaho (part of its park system), the Nez Perce Indian Tribe, the Spalding Museum Foundation, and private landholders. In this triangular-shaped, relatively flat area there are two highways, a railroad, and a number of roads. Several low-standard dwellings, trailer houses, barns, a motel, general store, curio shop, and riding grounds. None of these developments are compatible with the recommended use and the existing roads and railroads are not only unnecessary for visitor use, but contribute to the general poor appearance of the area.

The Spalding Memorial State Park, recently acquired by the National Park Service, has been well-maintained; however, trees have been planted throughout the area that are not compatible with the historic scene. The possibilities for preservation of the historic aspect of the area are good. There are no unusual problems concerning maintenance or operation of the area once the land has been acquired and improvements made. The roadbed of old Highway 95, passing through the site of Spalding's Mission, is a serious problem; it is to be hoped that both the road and its old bridge across the Clearwater can eventually be removed.

It is proposed that about 160 acres be acquired by the National Park Service at the Spalding site, including scenic easement opposite the area to protect its integrity and the park-like quality.

East Kamiah

There are several homes within the proposed site, each on an acre or more of land. Between the Heart of the Monster and the highway are two industrial enterprises; the Ida-Lew Construction Company, which includes a rock crushing plant, and the Clearwater Heating and Sheet Metal Enterprises.

Across the highway and outside of the proposed boundary are several more houses, a natural gas distributor's yard and office, a rodeo ground and a sawmill. Except for these intrusions across from the site, the general area is mostly unspoiled and possesses natural charm.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions own approximately 40 acres within the proposed boundary, upon which are located a small rural church, several sub-standard rental homes owned by the church, and the McBeth House, an important historic resource in which people are presently living.

The possibility of preservation of the site is good. Once the modern intrusions are removed and scenic easements acquired, the site could be made into an outstanding area of much integrity.

It is suggested that about 91 acres of land be acquired at Kamiah, with an additional 30 acres of scenic easement along the east side of U.S. 12.

White Bird

Very little change has occurred in the natural scene of the White Bird Battlefield since 1877. A small parcel of land in the area in which the fighting began is cultivated. The rest of the site is used for grazing and livestock production. There are no buildings in the

area recommended for acquisition, although there are two or three ranch houses and outbuildings on land proposed for easement.

The area is almost completely free of roadside development, billboards, and other intrusions. The site itself is attractive and its restoration to its historical condition would be a relatively minor undertaking.

About 1,250 acres of land are to be acquired at this site, and the acquisition of development rights and scenic easement over an additional 725 acres is needed to preserve the full visual impact of this area.

Canoe Camp

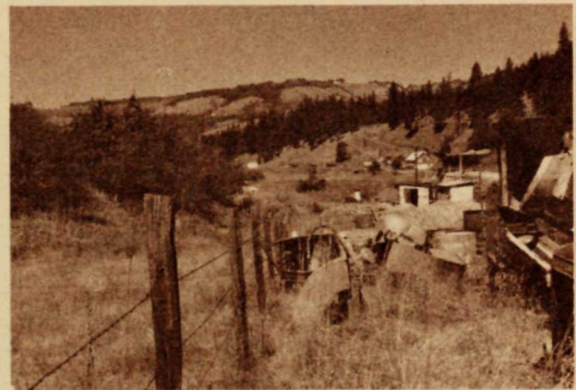
These 3 acres were donated by the State of Idaho in a package with the Spalding site and is an interim interpretive contact station and a rest stop for campers and picnickers. Very little will be necessary for the proper development of this site.

The small A-frame building that has been used as an information office during the summer eventually should be removed and picnicking (5 tables) should be discontinued and the tables removed.

White Bird Battlefield, center, was the site of the first armed conflict between the non-treaty Nez Perce and the U.S. Army. The existing state route 95 crosses from the lower left and winds up the hills, center. At the time of the battle, the Nez Perce were camped along the stream banks on the White Bird Creek, lower left.



The Sue McBeth House at East Kamiah.



The majority of the Nez Perce Country is unspoiled, with only a few areas in need of drastic improvement. This scene next to the Heart of the Monster will be improved for it lies within the proposed park boundary at East Kamiah.

Clearwater Battlefield will be one of the 20 sites interpreted cooperatively with state, local and private interests.

VISITOR USE OF THE RESOURCES

To properly understand the use of the resources by the park visitor, one must understand why visitors are attracted to the area. There are seven types of visitors who come to the Nez Perce Country:

1. The non-resident passing through the area.
2. The local resident, who is proud of the Nez Perce Country and wants to see all of it; a day use sightseer.
3. The history buff interested in Lewis and Clark, Chief Joseph and the War of 1877.
4. The "Indian-phile" interested in the Nez Percés, their traditions and culture.
5. The church-oriented visitors aware of the great missionary story of the area and the Spaldings.
6. The college and university students from nearby institutions who are interested in history, geology, or sociology.
7. The recreationally oriented who merely want to hunt, fish, swim, or picnic in a pleasant setting.

A typical crowd of visitors could contain all seven types, all seeking something different from Nez Perce National Historical Park. Some of the uses of the areas today are listed and evaluated as conforming or non-conforming uses. Management considerations of visitor use at the four sites administered by the Service are discussed below:

Spalding

The existing visitor use is primarily recreational; picnicking, lunching, fishing, and swimming are the most popular. Picnicking and lunching are now in the midst of the historic Spalding Mission scene, a scene altered from a dry, treeless area to a pleasant, inviting, shaded picnic area. However, they should be moved to an area where the intrusion upon the historic scene would be at least minimal. Visitors using the area for fishing and swimming should be directed to other suitable areas.

Presently, there are a few State identification markers at the Spalding Park. The on-site interpretation should be increased so visitors can relate the few



The Spalding area on the Clearwater River will accommodate the major interpretive facility and park headquarters. The Spalding Mission site of 1838-47 is located in the treed area, center. The interpretive and headquarters area will be located on the ridge adjacent to the worn area, arrow.

traces of history to exhibits in the major interpretive center on the hill overlooking the mission site.

It is suggested interpretive devices be placed at each of the identified sites at Spalding, either along the road, trails, or on the actual site.

Because of the closeness to Lewiston and other large centers of population, the access to the area, and the concentration of the sites at Spalding, visitation should be the highest of the four Service-owned sites. At Spalding, there is something to interest every visitor, unlike White Bird Battlefield whose major interest would be the battle itself.

A rodeo, operated within the park, would cause more problems than benefits to the park visitor because of the location of the rodeo grounds adjacent to the historic area and the limited amount of land available to handle parking for large numbers of visitors. The display of Indian horsemanship and Indian horses should be encouraged in special events and in areas equipped to handle the visitors properly.

The motel and curio operations within the park boundaries should be discontinued because of the non-conforming character of these operations.

USE OF THE RESOURCES

AREA	USES	EXISTING CONFORMING	POTENTIAL CONFORMING	NON- CONFORMING	
<i>Spalding</i>	Accommodations	O	O	X	
	Curio Selling	O	O	X	
	Lunching	X	X	O	
	Picnicking	X	O	X	
	Fishing	O	O	X	
	Camping	O	O	X	
	Sightseeing	X	X	O	
	Rodeos (on fee land)	O	O	X	
	Interpretation Information	X O	X X	O O	
	<i>East Kamiah</i>	Church Socials	O	O	X
Rodeos (on easement land)		O	X	O	
Parking (non-park)		O	O	X	
Interpretation Information		O O	X X	O O	
<i>White Bird Battlefield</i>		Sightseeing	X	X	O
	Lunching	X	X	O	
	Hunting	O	O	X	
	Searching for battle remains	O	O	X	
	Horseback Riding	O	O	X	
	Interpretation Information	O O	X X	O O	
	Picnicking	O	O	X	
	<i>Canoe Camp</i>	Lunching	X	X	O
		Picnicking	O	O	X
Camping		O	O	X	
Sightseeing		X	X	O	
Interpretation		X	X	O	

East Kamiah

This area is not extensively used by the visitor. The Heart of the Monster and the McBeth House are not distinguishable from the general scene. Visitors primarily use the area for automobile parking for events at the church or the rodeo.

The Service development here would add greatly to the visitors' understanding and appreciation of the Nez Perce mythology and the missionary story. An interpretive structure placed so that the Heart of the Monster can be interpreted and a park road to the McBeth House together with interpretive devices on-site would be adequate for this area.

The rodeo, on scenic easement land not purchased by the Service, should not be discouraged. The operators of the rodeo should provide adequate on-site parking for their visitors and not intrude on the park's parking area. This traditional western event would aid in the understanding and appreciation of the Nez Perce Country today.

White Bird Battlefield

There is practically no visitation to the battlefield site today. Agriculture, the lack of interpretive and informational signs, and a general lack of knowledge of the events at White Bird Canyon speeds the visitor north to the more developed areas. A few motels and dude ranches cater to the recreationists. Hunters primarily use the area for shooting elk, deer and chukka partridge. There are evidences of people digging on the battlefield for artifacts. Both the hunting and digging must be discontinued.

The Service developments at the battlefield should include an information and interpretation structure; a road connecting the new U.S. 95, the facility and old U.S. 95; pull-offs along the new and old U.S. 95 and trail access from the old U.S. 95. Interpretive devices should be placed at the vantage points and in some cases directly on-site to provide the maximum benefit of the on-site interpretation. The development should also contain a picnic area for those who have traveled long distances from our other areas and for those who might spend 3 or 4 hours at the site.

White Bird Battlefield. The area suggested for acquisition would encompass nearly all of the low hills in the middle distance. One proposed new route for U.S. Highway 95

would curve in front of the hill on the left; and all proposed routes would run at the base of the high ridge in the background.



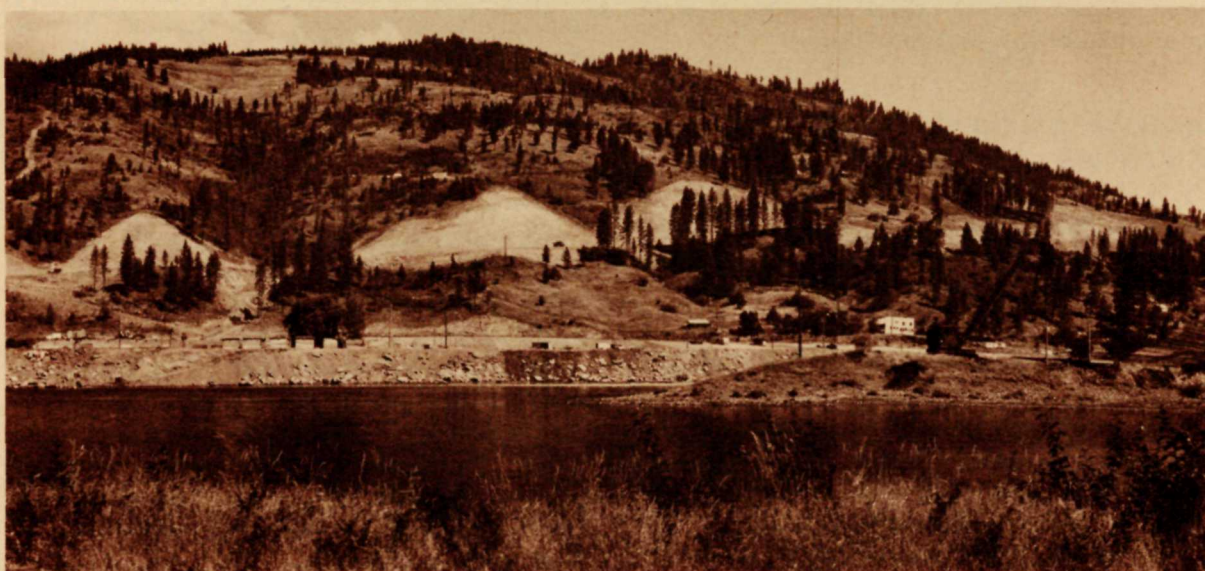
Canoe Camp

There is active visitor use of the area at the present time, mostly picnicking. This pleasant rest area between busy U.S. 12 and the rushing Clearwater River invites people to stop and have a picnic or camp under the tall trees. The state has indicated the road will be widened and the existing parking area enlarged. At the present time an A-frame information office is being maintained on the site. There is a large marker designating this area as the Lewis and Clark Canoe Camp.

Because of the great distance from any of our larger Service-owned sites, this area should be un-manned and current visitor use should be restricted to interpretation. This restricted visitor use would in no way affect the quality of interpretation but would affect only the protection and maintenance of this small roadside area.

A view of White Bird Battlefield from the position of the Army at the beginning of the battle. The proposed interpretive structure will be located on the gently sloping area, arrow, right center. The proposed route of U.S. 95 can be seen as a dark line right above the gentle slope.

Lewis and Clark's "Canoe Camp." It was here that the dug-out canoes were fashioned which carried the "Company of Explorers" to the Pacific. This 1930 photo shows the stone monument marking the area on the banks of the Clearwater River.



Canoe Camp Site. View across the Clearwater from the place where Lewis and Clark made their canoes to the mouth of the North Fork, showing construction activity related to the Dworshak Dam.

THE PLAN

The National Park Service has the opportunity and the responsibility to interpret and protect the historic resources associated with the people, places, and events of the Nez Perce Country of Idaho. Twenty-four sites scattered over nearly 100 miles square were considered significant and were recommended for inclusion in the park. The National Park Service would own sites at Spalding, East Kamiah, White Bird Battlefield, and Canoe Camp. All other sites would be managed through cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the agency involved.

LAND ACQUISITION

The limitations of 1,500 acres of land for acquisition in fee and 1,500 acres of scenic easement lands as authorized by the bill which created the park is not adequate to provide the minimum acreage required for effective management of the area. The Idaho State Department of Highways should be encouraged to actively participate in the park development by purchase of scenic easement through provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 as implemented by the State; thereby providing scenic protection which the National Park Service cannot otherwise provide.

The boundary at Spalding should be extended if research indicates that the original site of the McBeth House is outside the present boundary.

ZONING REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Zone I--Acquire mineral, land, and water rights in fee, subject to existing rights-of-way. Grazing in conformity with good husbandry practice may be allowed.

Zone II--Scenic easement rights, subject to existing rights-of-way, are the minimum requirements. For mining, industrial activities, or the building of any structure are prohibited. Farming or grazing in conformity with good husbandry practices may be allowed. Ordinary maintenance of buildings now existing on the land will be permitted.

Zone III--Lands not in Service ownership that are necessary to maintain the park-like quality and the historic integrity of the area. Protection against outdoor advertising and junkyards as provided under provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, Titles I and II. The Idaho State Highway Department is responsible for 'effective control' of these activities for 660 feet and 1000 feet from the highway right-of-way, respectively.

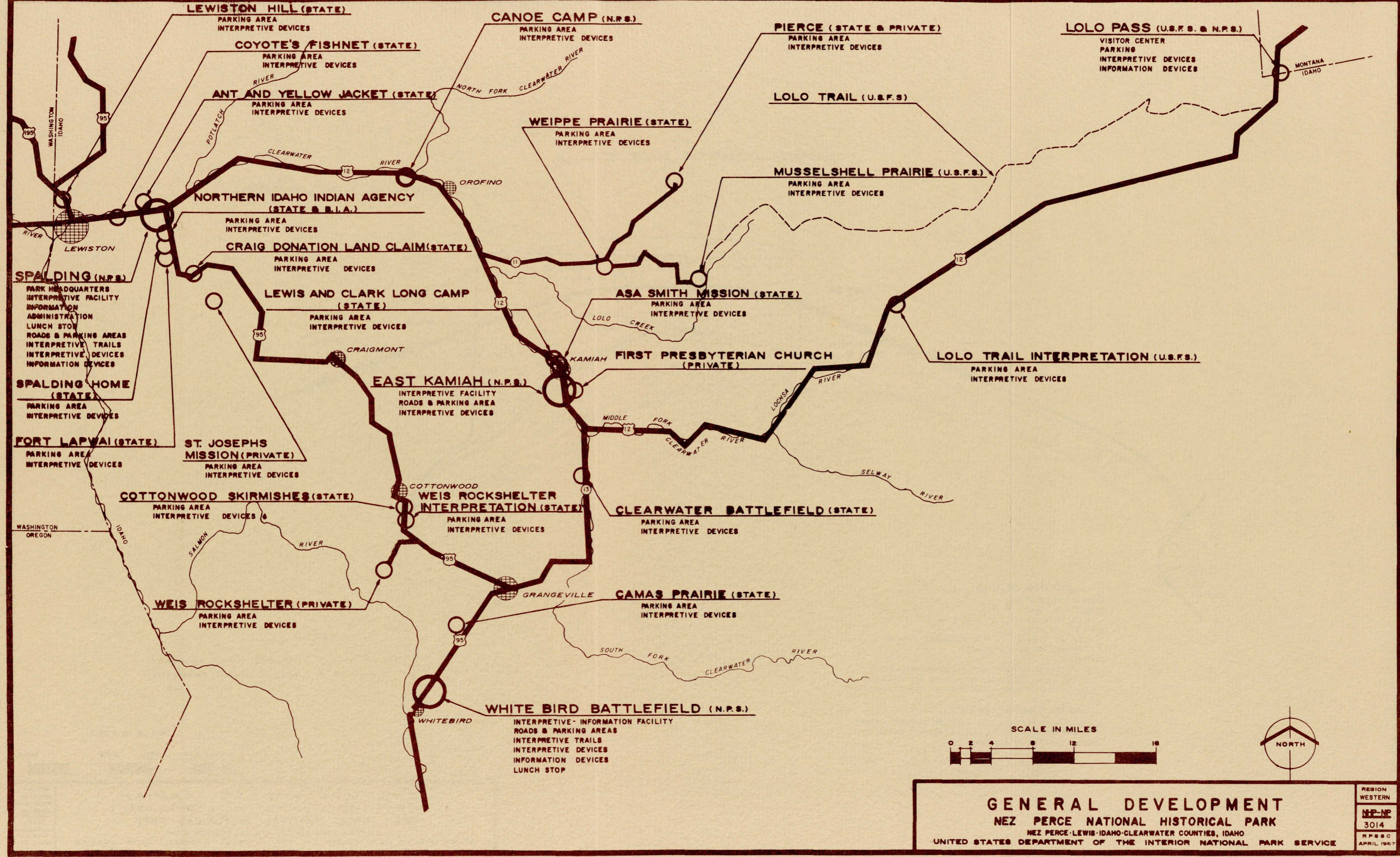
Zone IV--Lands not in Service ownership that are necessary to maintain the park-like quality and the historic integrity of the area. Unsightly conditions, the building of any structure, and mining or commercial activities will be prohibited. Farming or grazing in conformity with good husbandry practices may be allowed.

NEZ PERCE TRIBE

Certain economic and social benefits can be realized by inhabitants of the Nez Perce Country through the creation and development of the park. The Nez Perce Indians are to be included in the park operation as much as possible, consistent with the management of historical areas, through outright employment, encouragement to develop Nez Perce handicraft, folklore and culture, and by the Park Service maintaining liaison with the tribe for suggestions concerning park operation. The Nez Perce and non-Indians owning lands within the proposed park boundary may be afforded life tenure upon the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior.

PICNICKING

Since the donation of the Spalding State Park included understanding that picnicking would continue, the National Park Service will honor this commitment. The picnicking, which is in the midst of a significant historical site, should be transferred to a nearby area as the interpretation of the historic site increases. Continued effort will be made to encourage the development of picnicking facilities by others outside of the historical park so that sometime in the future the complete removal of picnicking from the historical park can be made with approval of the State of Idaho.



WASHINGTON
IDAHO

LEWISTON

SPALDING (N.P.S.)
PARK HEADQUARTERS
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY
INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION
LUNCH STOP
ROADS & PARKING AREAS
INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES
INFORMATION DEVICES

SPALDING HOME (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

FORT LAPWAI (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

WASHINGTON
OREGON

IDAHO

WASCO

LEWISTON HILL (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

COYOTE'S FISHNET (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

POTLATCH RIVER

ANT AND YELLOW JACKET (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

CLEARWATER RIVER

NORTHERN IDAHO INDIAN AGENCY (STATE & B.I.A.)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

CRAIG DONATION LAND CLAIM (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

LEWIS AND CLARK LONG CAMP (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

CRAIGMONT

ST. JOSEPHS MISSION (PRIVATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

COTTONWOOD

COTTONWOOD SKIRMISHES (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

SALMON RIVER

WEIS ROCKSHELTER (PRIVATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

WEIS ROCKSHELTER INTERPRETATION (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

WEIS ROCKSHELTER (PRIVATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

CANOE CAMP (N.P.S.)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

NORTH FORK CLEARWATER RIVER

WEIPPE PRAIRIE (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

OROFINO

ASA SMITH MISSION (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

LOLO CREEK

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (PRIVATE)

KAMIAH

EAST KAMIAH (N.P.S.)
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY
ROADS & PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

MIDDLE FORK CLEARWATER RIVER

LOONISA RIVER

SELWAY RIVER

CLEARWATER BATTLEFIELD (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

GRANGEVILLE

GAMAS PRAIRIE (STATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

SOUTH FORK CLEARWATER RIVER

WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD (N.P.S.)
INTERPRETIVE - INFORMATION FACILITY
ROADS & PARKING AREAS
INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES
INFORMATION DEVICES
LUNCH STOP

WHITEBIRD

PIERCE (STATE & PRIVATE)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

LOLO TRAIL (U.S.F.S.)

MUSSELSHELL PRAIRIE (U.S.F.S.)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

LOLO TRAIL INTERPRETATION (U.S.F.S.)
PARKING AREA
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES

LOLO PASS (U.S.F.S. & N.P.S.)
VISITOR CENTER
PARKING
INTERPRETIVE DEVICES
INFORMATION DEVICES

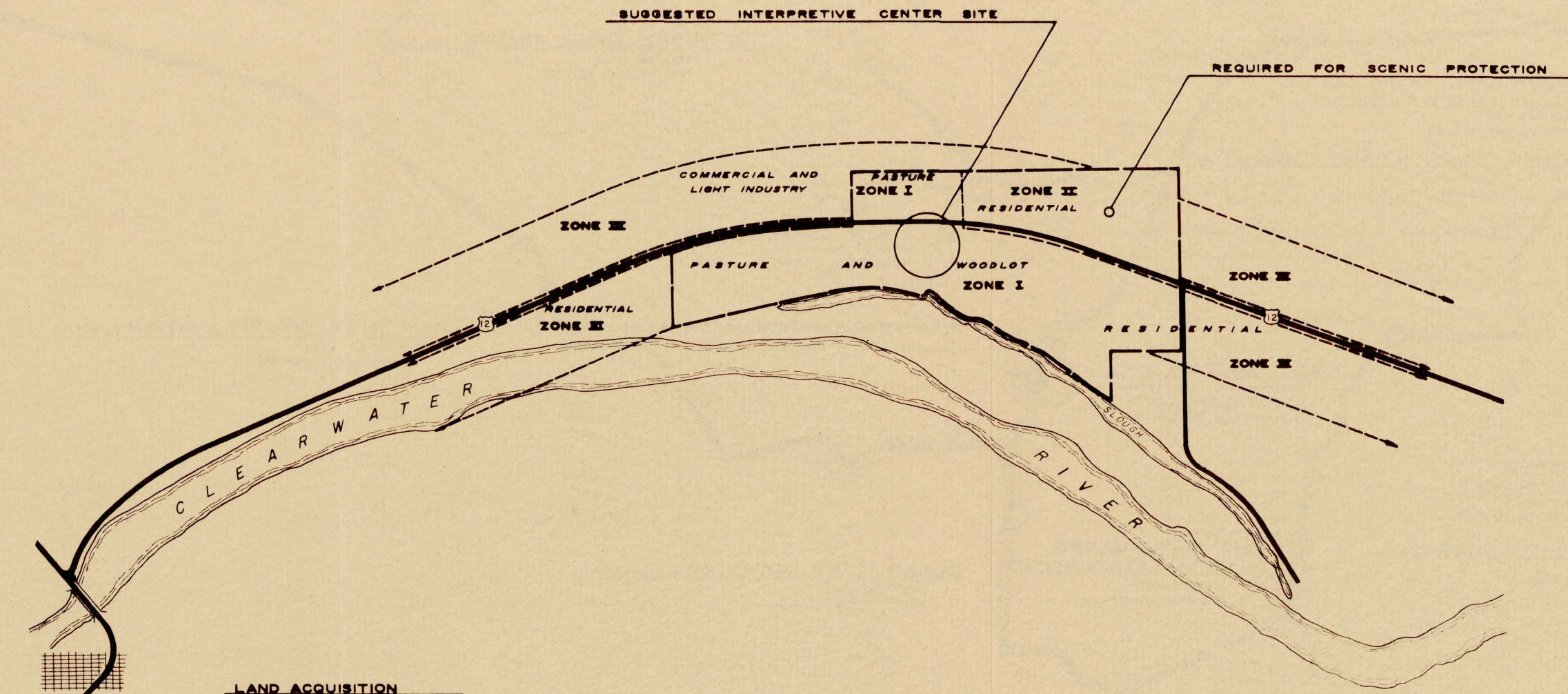
MONTANA
IDAHO

SCALE IN MILES
0 2 4 8 12 16

NORTH

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NEZ PERCE-LEWIS-IDAHO-CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION
WESTERN
NHP-NP
3014
RPBSC
APRIL 1967



LAND ACQUISITION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
 ZONE I - 91 ACRES
 N.P.S. TO ACQUIRE ALL RIGHTS IN FEE SIMPLE
 ZONE II - 30 ACRES
 N.P.S. TO ACQUIRE ALL DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS THROUGH SCENIC EASEMENT
 ZONE III
 IDAHO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT ACQUISITION OF RIGHTS UNDER PROVISIONS OF HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT, TITLE I (OUTDOOR ADVERTISING) & TITLE II (JUNKYARDS)

LAND CLASSIFICATION

ALL SERVICE OWNED LANDS ARE CLASS II, HISTORIC, EXCEPT ROADS AND DEVELOPMENTS WHICH ARE DESIGNATED CLASS II, GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION.

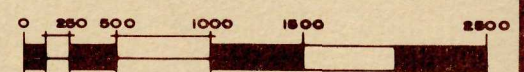
CLASS II	10 ACRES
CLASS III	111 ACRES
TOTAL	121 ACRES

LEGEND

———— PROPOSED N.P.S. BOUNDARY
 - - - - - LIMIT OF SCENIC EASEMENT

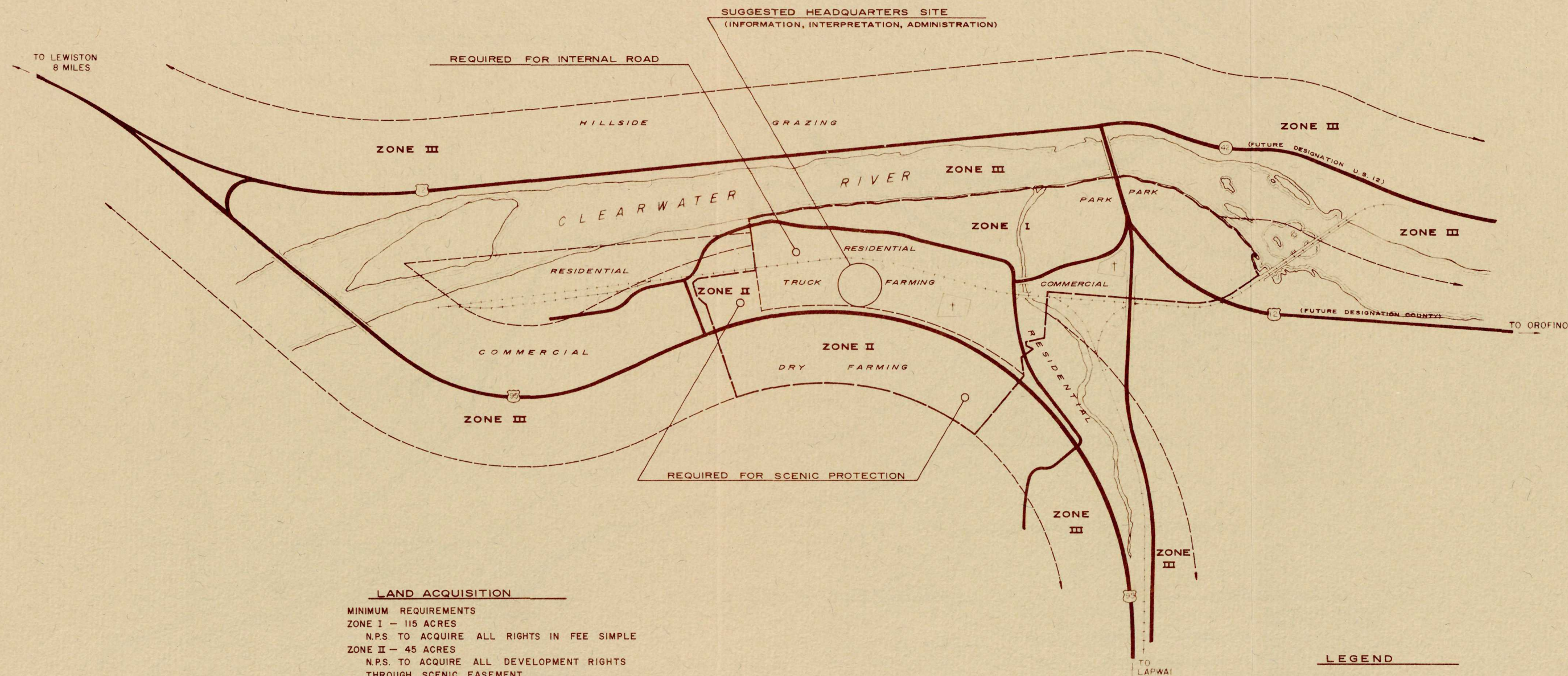


SCALE IN FEET.



LAND MAP — EAST KAMIAH
 (ACQUISITION, CLASSIFICATION, EXISTING USE)
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 NEZ PERCE · LEWIS · IDAHO · CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION
 WESTERN
 NP-NP
 3016
 RPSSC
 APRIL 1967



LAND ACQUISITION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
 ZONE I - 115 ACRES
 N.P.S. TO ACQUIRE ALL RIGHTS IN FEE SIMPLE
 ZONE II - 45 ACRES
 N.P.S. TO ACQUIRE ALL DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS THROUGH SCENIC EASEMENT
 ZONE III
 IDAHO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT ACQUISITION OF RIGHTS UNDER PROVISIONS OF HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT, TITLE I (OUTDOOR ADVERTISING) & TITLE II (JUNKYARDS)

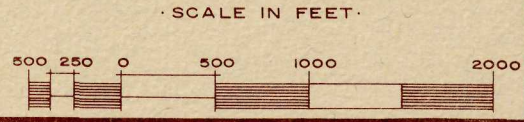
LAND CLASSIFICATION

ALL SERVICE OWNED LAND IS CLASS VI, HISTORIC, EXCEPT ROADS AND DEVELOPMENTS WHICH ARE DESIGNATED CLASS II, GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION.

CLASS II	15 ACRES
CLASS VI	145 ACRES
TOTAL	160 ACRES

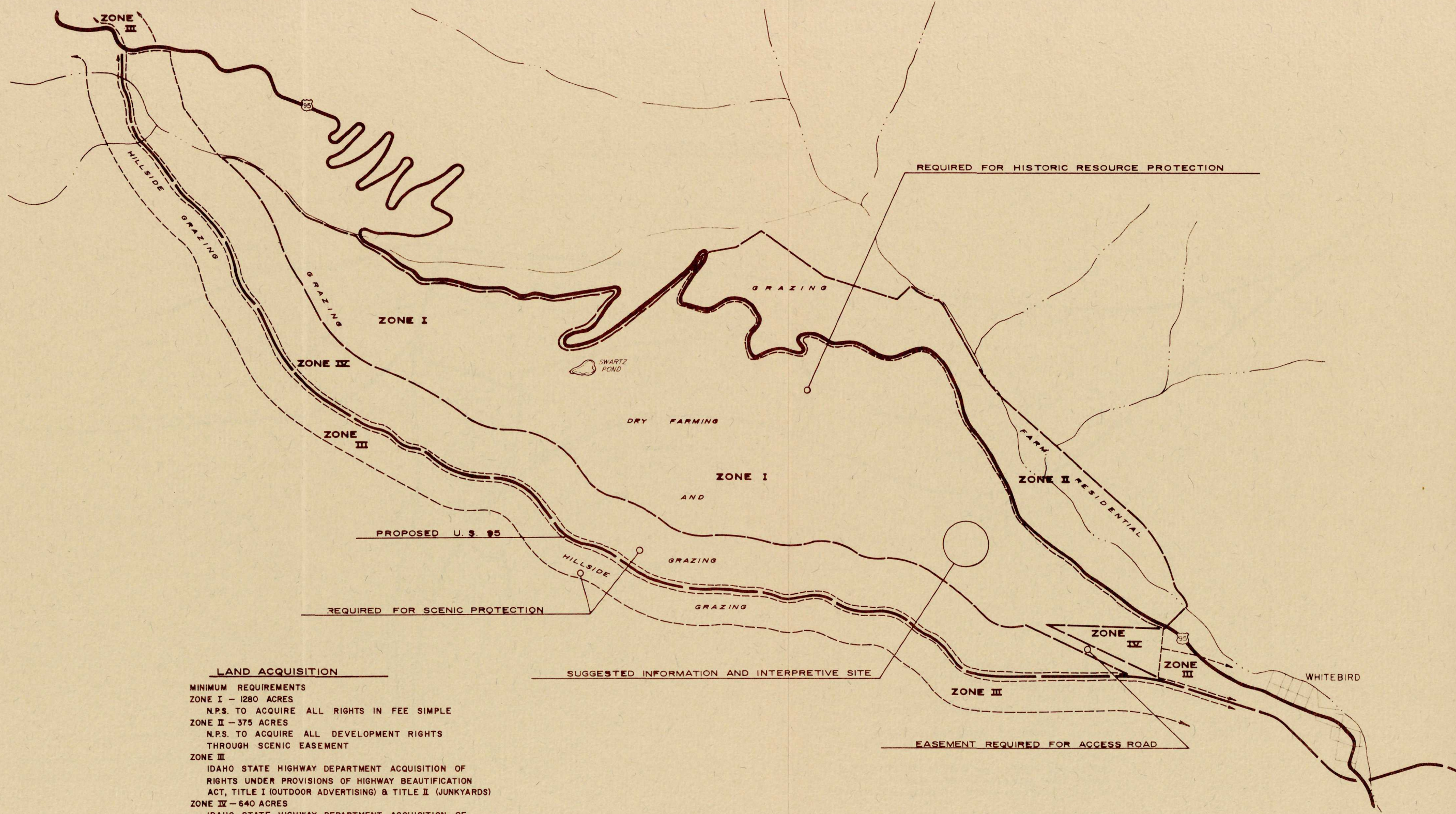
LEGEND

———— PROPOSED N.P.S. BOUNDARY
 - - - - - LIMIT OF SCENIC EASEMENT



LAND MAP ——— SPALDING
 (ACQUISITION, CLASSIFICATION, EXISTING USE)
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 NEZ PERCE · LEWIS · IDAHO · CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION
 WESTERN
 NP-NP
 3015
 RPSSC
 APRIL 1967



LAND ACQUISITION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
 ZONE I - 1280 ACRES
 N.P.S. TO ACQUIRE ALL RIGHTS IN FEE SIMPLE
 ZONE II - 375 ACRES
 N.P.S. TO ACQUIRE ALL DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS THROUGH SCENIC EASEMENT
 ZONE III
 IDAHO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT ACQUISITION OF RIGHTS UNDER PROVISIONS OF HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT, TITLE I (OUTDOOR ADVERTISING) & TITLE II (JUNKYARDS)
 ZONE IV - 640 ACRES
 IDAHO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT ACQUISITION OF RIGHTS UNDER PROVISIONS OF HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT, TITLE III (SCENIC EASEMENT)

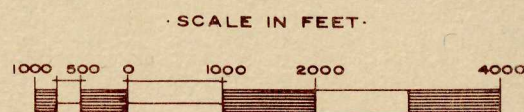
LAND CLASSIFICATION

ALL SERVICE OWNED LAND IS CLASS II, HISTORIC, EXCEPT ROADS AND DEVELOPMENTS WHICH ARE DESIGNATED CLASS I, GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION.

CLASS II	20 ACRES
CLASS VI	2275 ACRES
TOTAL	2295 ACRES

LEGEND

———— PROPOSED N.P.S. BOUNDARY
 - - - - - LIMIT OF SCENIC EASEMENT



LAND MAP — WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD
 (ACQUISITION, CLASSIFICATION, EXISTING USE)
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 NEZ PERCE-LEWIS-IDAHO-CLEARWATER COUNTIES, IDAHO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION
 WESTERN
 NP-NP
 3017
 RPSSC
 APRIL 1967

RESEARCH

Because of the richness and variety of historical events associated with this park, coupled with the need for in-depth historic site analysis, a formal historical research management plan will be required.

REQUIREMENTS FOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Spalding

Park Headquarters and Interpretive Facilities. Provide a building to contain park headquarters, interpretation, and information. Location of the building is to be governed by ease of access from U.S. 95 and the future construction of an interchange. Provide necessary interpretive devices.

Roads. Provide a road and terminal parking or a trail from the interpretive building to the vicinity of the Spalding Mission Site. This road is to have only one entrance at interpretive building.

Trails. Provide historical trails to and through the historical resources as necessary to effectively interpret the area.

Restoration. Obliterate all unnecessary roads, buildings, and utilities.

East Kamiah

Interpretive Facility. Provide a manned interpretive facility with easy access from U.S. 12 and located so that interpretation of the Heart of the Monster is possible.

Roads. Provide a road and terminal parking or a trail from the interpretive building to the Sue McBeth House.

Walks. Provide walks in the vicinity of the Sue McBeth House.

Landscape Screening. Provide planting to reduce the influence of U.S. 12 on visitors when viewing the Heart of the Monster and the Sue McBeth House.

Restoration. Obliterate all unnecessary roads, buildings, and utilities.

White Bird Battlefield

Interpretive Facility. Provide a manned interpretive and information facility adjacent to the proposed U.S. 95 and connected to the old U.S. 95.

Cooperative Over-looks. Cooperate with the State of Idaho to construct approximately four over-looks on the proposed U.S. 95, from which interpretation of battlefield is possible.

Trail. Provide a historical trail within the battlefield and parking for trail users.

Roads. Provide a road from the proposed U.S. 95 past the interpretive building to old U.S. 95.

Picnicking. Provide a small picnic area primarily for use by school groups.

Canoe Camp

Parking. Provide parking area adjacent to U.S. 95.

Interpretation. Provide an unmanned interpretive device.

Other Sites

Interpretive Markers. Provide interpretive markers with the consent of the owners.

Parking. Encourage owners to provide parking for effective interpretation of the sites.

APPENDIX

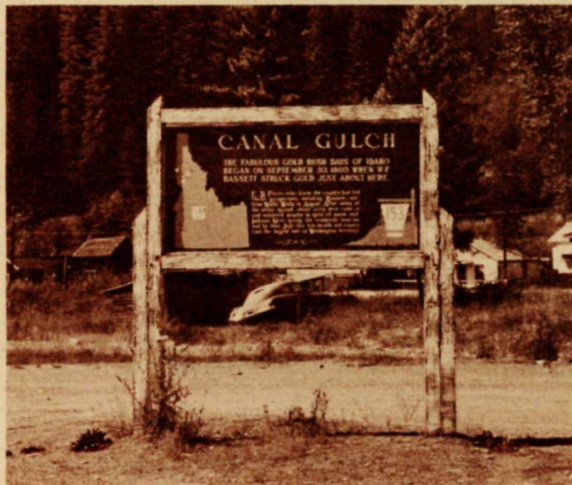
PRIORITY OF NEEDS

First Phase

Acquire fee ownership and scenic easement at all sites planned for Service control with emphasis on the Spalding site. Maintain continual awareness of what the State of Idaho can purchase as scenic easement and if research discovers any historical resource which would change the proposed boundaries. Enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of all other sites for permission to interpret their sites. Initiate research to provide information for location and interpretation of the historical resources.

Second Phase

Provide interpretive devices at all sites, with emphasis on the Spalding site. The interpretation, information, and administrative building and associated roads and utilities at Spalding are to be developed after the on-site interpretation of the site is constructed. Development of East Kamiah and White Bird Battlefield is to follow as soon as land has been acquired. Most interpretive devices and trails are to be constructed prior to or concurrently with the buildings, roads, and utilities. Interpretive and administrative personnel are to be provided as the need and facilities are established.



List of Study Participants National Park Service Personnel

Feasibility Report Team: August 1963

- Daniel F. Burroughs, Chief, Portland Field Office, Portland, Oregon
Alfred C. Kuehl, Landscape Architect, Western Office of Design and Construction, San Francisco, California
Dr. John A. Hussey, Regional Historian, Western Regional Office
Erwin P. Thompson, Historian, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Washington

Master Plan Study Team: November 1966

- Richard W. Barnett, Team Captain, Office of Resource Planning, San Francisco Service Center
Robert Burns, Superintendent, Nez Perce National Historical Park
Reed W. Jarvis, Historian, Office of Resource Planning, San Francisco Service Center
Warren H. Patton, Engineer, Office of Resource Planning, San Francisco Service Center
Carl R. Stoddard, Resource Manager, Office of Resource Planning, San Francisco Service Center

A typical interpretive marker in Nez Perce Country. The state of Idaho historic marker program is a joint effort of the State Highway Department, the Historical Society and the Department of Commerce and Development. These 4' X 8' panels are prepared, installed and maintained by the Highway Department on state-owned rights-of-way.

GPO 976-111

