

An Overview of Archeological Resources in Region One National Forests in Northern Idaho



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Laboratory of Anthropology
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AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
IN REGION ONE NATIONAL FORESTS IN NORTHERN IDAHO

FINAL REPORT:

Salmon River to the Canadian Line

by

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U.S. Forest Service Contract No. 26-3386

Laboratory of Anthropology
University of Idaho
Moscow

November 1, 1974

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
SUMMARY OF WORK CONDUCTED	4
AVENUES OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROFESSION	6
SITUATIONS REQUIRING COMMUNICATION WITH THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROFESSION	13
GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITES	24
SIGNIFICANCE OF REPORTED SITES	36
RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FOREST SERVICE IN RELATION TO PROPOSED FUTURE ACTIONS	37
ARCHEOLOGICAL CONTRACTING	41
RECOMMENDATIONS	47
BIBLIOGRAPHY	48

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
FIGURE 1. Organization chart for the National Park Service	7
FIGURE 2. Current Members of the Advisory Board to the ISHS	11
FIGURE 3. Summary of legislation affecting archeology	14
FIGURE 4. Example of site survey form used by ISHS	16
FIGURE 5. Outline of information to be included in an archeological EIS	18
FIGURE 6. Flow chart for evaluating an EIS for archeology	20
FIGURE 7. The selection of Mitigation Measures	21
FIGURE 8. Archeological Survey Contracts	45

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE 1. Sites located on the Kaniksu National Forest Map	26
TABLE 2. Sites located on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest Map	27
TABLE 3. Sites located on the St. Joe National Forest Map	28
TABLE 4. Sites located on the Clearwater National Forest Map	30
TABLE 5. Sites located on the Nez Perce National Forest Map	32
TABLE 6. Sites located in the Payette National Forest	34
TABLE 7. Summary of cultural resources in National Forests in Northern Idaho	35
TABLE 8. Relative Costs for Archeological work	43

APPENDICES

	Page
APPENDIX 1. Idaho codes regarding archeology	53
APPENDIX 2. County symbols for archeological site designation	56

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS

1. Individual Site Descriptions for Sites Inventoried
2. Plot Map of Site Locations for Kaniksu National Forest
3. Plot Map of Site Locations for Coeur d'Alene National Forest
4. Plot Map of Site Locations for St. Joe National Forest
5. Plot Map of Site Locations for Clearwater National Forest
6. Plot Map of Site Locations for Nez Perce National Forest

INTRODUCTION

This project is the result of a meeting between representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, Region One, and the University of Idaho held on 30 April 1974 at Moscow. The need for a basic archeological inventory for northern Idaho was discussed. It was pointed out that Idaho archeology did not become established until 1958 with the appointment of Dr. Earl H. Swanson, Jr. to Idaho State University and that archeologists have only more recently been added to the staffs of the University of Idaho and Boise State University. Systematic archeological studies have not been conducted in northern Idaho north of the Clearwater drainage. The known extent of archeological resources has been limited to the work conducted in the Albeni Falls Reservoir by the Smithsonian Institution (Shiner 1950), a preliminary survey of Kootenai County (Miller 1959), and a reconnaissance conducted by Cort Simms and Paul Sneed in Bonner and Boundary counties in 1966. Farther south, archeological work has been conducted on or adjacent to Forest Service lands on the North Fork of the Clearwater River (Keeler 1973), ISU's work in the Dworsak Reservoir area and at Lenore, and along the Salmon River at the southern extent of Region One forests (Swanson and Sneed 1966; Swanson 1970; Harrison 1971). Other more sporadic reports of archeological sites are derived from the Highway Salvage Archeological Program sponsored by the State Highway Department, and from private citizens. The main objective of this study is to combine into one work all of the known archeological and historical resources in or near Region One National Forests.

An archeological resource or cultural resource is here defined as any place where peoples of the past lived or carried out special activities which have left materials preserved in the ground. These sites include not only aboriginal Indian camps, but also sites left by early day missionaries, miners, railroad construction crews, Chinese habitations or ovens, early forest

camps, lookouts, etc. These sites need not have buildings or structures still standing. They may include old dump areas, or debris left over from early logging or mining operations. In most cases there is important information contained in the ground where structures stood, so all sites must be preserved even though there are no visible remains showing on the surface. The main difference between archeological sites and historical sites is that the former are under the ground and are revealed only through excavations in the ground. Most historical sites are visible above ground and related to buildings, structures, or natural landmarks. Clearly, many historical sites are also archeological sites. Both archeological sites and historical sites and their artifacts or associated structures are regarded as antiquities.

Research archeology refers to the systematic collection of surface or subsurface cultural remains by professional archeologists. Research differs from salvage archeology in that the design and procedures are more controlled and usually result in specific and more accurate interpretations of the data removed from a given site.

Salvage archeology refers to the systematic collection of surface and subsurface cultural remains by professional archeologists from an area that will be damaged or destroyed by activities of modern agencies (cultural or natural). Salvage archeology is usually performed within the area of proposed highway, reservoir, or other types of modern construction, but may also occur when relic collecting cannot be controlled or when natural forces, such as erosion, are slowly destroying an archeological

or historical site.

The federal government, in taking leadership in the preservation of archeological and historical sites, must have this information on archeological resources in order to direct and coordinate its programs so that minimum disturbance results to antiquities. A broad base of information is essential to obtain an understanding of the distribution of the resource as a whole. Because federal land exchange programs may include or exclude antiquities resources a broadly based inventory is warranted. The present inventory includes sites located on federal, state, and private lands. Presumably, this information will be of value in land-use planning, river studies, and land exchange programs. It must be understood, however, that only a small percentage of all the archeological resources have been located. Therefore, on Forest Service lands inventories of this kind and site surveys are a continuing responsibility that must be provided for in the conduct of any programs that alter the natural landscape.

SUMMARY OF WORK CONDUCTED

The methods employed in this study included a review of literature, conducted between June 15-30; interviews with Forest Service personnel and private citizens knowledgeable of antiquities, between July 1-15; and August 21-26; and a records check of archaeological sites listed in the state inventory of sites, between July 15-26. The review of literature was conducted in Moscow using the resources of the University Library. The literature reviewed included articles, books, and reports dealing with the archeology, ethnography, and history of the area. These sources comprise the Bibliography at the end of this report.

The interviews conducted with Forest Service personnel began with the Forest Supervisors in Coeur d'Alene and included District Rangers at Bonners Ferry, Priest Lake, Sandpoint, Wallace, St. Maries, and Red Ives. In August Forest Supervisors and District Rangers were interviewed at Moscow, Orofino, Canyon Creek, Kelly Creek, Powell, Kooskia, Grangeville, and Slate Creek. These interviews secured information regarding known archeological or historical sites. They also inquired about the extent to which each district is involved with land exchanges, construction of access roads, timber sales, and construction of buildings, pipelines, etc. A general review of federal laws dealing with antiquities was discussed with each person interviewed and the extent of federal responsibility pointed out. Several of the personnel in the various districts were extremely helpful in providing information concerning site locations. Individuals who were especially helpful in providing information about the archeology and history of the area include: Mr. W.R. Peterson,

East Hope, freely shared his knowledge of the Pend Oreille Lake area with us. Most of the sites reported for that area are the result of his diligent study and reporting. Mr. Charles Scribner, St. Maries, was especially helpful in identifying historic sites in the St. Joe River drainage. Mr. Andy Arvish, Orofino and Mr. Ralph Space, Orofino were invaluable in providing locations for many archeological and historical sites in Clearwater National Forest; they also made available several inventory reports which they had prepared on the history of the area. Mr. John Carrey, Riggins was most helpful in providing site locations and information relating to Nez Perce National Forest.

The central site file of archeological sites was originally at Idaho State University since ISU was once the only institution involved in Idaho archeology. Presently, the Idaho State Historical Society in Boise is taking over the task of maintaining the central site file in cooperation with all of the Idaho institutions. The site records at Moscow and Pocatello were examined. During July and most of October information from the site files was then transferred to 5 x 8 inch cards and organized for this report. The individual site descriptions which accompany this report are copies of the 5 x 8 inch note cards taken directly from site forms. This intermediate step was necessary because the original site forms were filled out in pencil and contained many errors. Finally, the sites inventoried in this manner were plotted on Forest Service maps for Kaniksu National Forest and Coeur d'Alene National Forest, St. Joe National Forest, Clearwater National Forest, Nez Perce National Forest, and a few sites along the Salmon River in Payette National Forest.

AVENUES OF COMMUNICATION
WITH THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROFESSION

Communication between professional archeologists and the Forest Service is essential and may occur at national, regional, and state levels.

National Level

The Forest Service Federal Representative to the National Historic Preservation Program is the Director, Division of Recreation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D.C. 20250. The implementation of national policy regards cultural resources in the Forest Service is the primary concern of this office.

At the present time most professional archeologists in government service at the national level are affiliated with the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, in Washington, D.C. These archeologists are primarily concerned with the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Program (including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Register); they act as federal consultants on matters relating to Executive Order 11593; they review environmental impact statements submitted by federal agencies; they establish guidelines for the conduct of federal contract work in archeology and history; they issue Antiquities Act Permits (in addition to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture); and they coordinate archeological inventory and salvage work under the Archeological Conservation Act (P.L. 93-291). Figure 1 shows the place of these archeologists within the administrative structure of the National

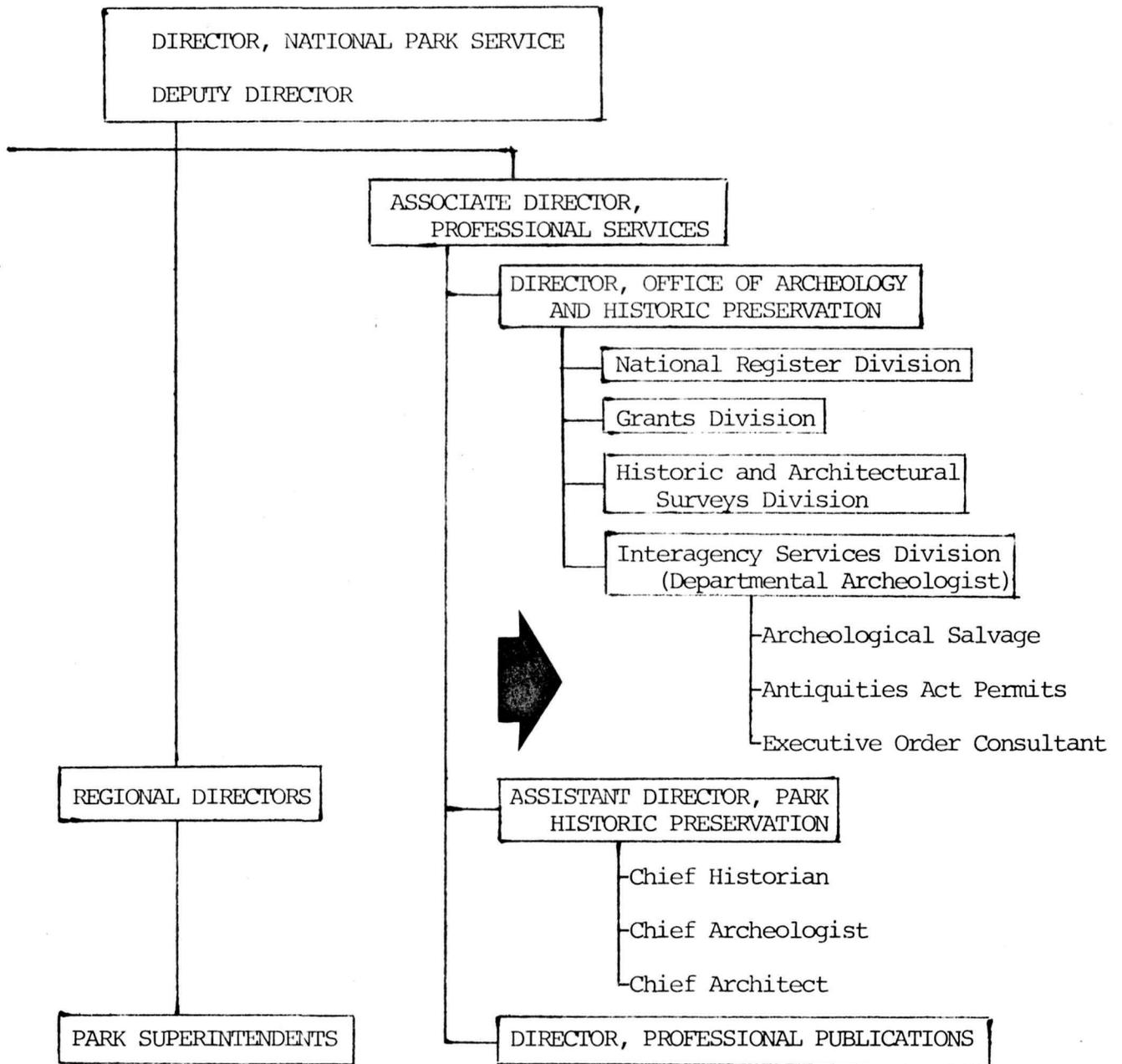


Figure 1. Organization chart for the National Park Service showing the relation of the Interagency Services Division within the Washington Office.

Park Service Washington Office. The Interagency Services Division will be the federal level office most useful to the Forest Service in matters concerning archeology and history at this level.

In addition to the Washington Office the National Park Service has placed an Executive Order Archeologist (11593) at the Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 655 Parfet Street, P. O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225. This person generally handles inquiries regarding archeology and history from the Pacific Northwest, including Region One National Forests.

The Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association are three prominent national level professional organizations concerned with cultural resources. Inquiries regarding publications, national meetings, and legislation relative to archeology may be directed to these organizations. In general they are not, however, equipped to respond to agency inquiries involving environmental impact statements, basic inventory work, or National Register work. In most cases such inquiries will be forwarded to either the National Park Service or professional archaeologists at institutions in the vicinity of the concern.

Society for American Archaeology or
American Anthropological Association
1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Society for Historical Archaeology
c/o Department of Sociology/Anthropology
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Regional Level

Government service archeologists at the regional level are found in the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service. One district level archeologist with the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers is concerned with northern Idaho archeology. No formal regional professional organization exists.

Forest Service. Currently the Forest Service Region One has no archeologist, but such a position is recommended with high priority. The Forest Service Region Four has had a regional archeologist since 1970. His primary responsibility has been to establish a program of protection, salvage, development, and study of the prehistoric and historic sites within the region. Already several contracts for inventory and excavation have been let to Idaho State University at Pocatello.

Regional Archeologist
 USDA - Forest Service
 Intermountain Region (Region Four)
 324 25th Street
 Ogden, Utah 84401

Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Land Management has a regional archeologist located at the Denver Federal Center. He serves primarily as a consulting specialist and contract officer.

Regional Archeologist
 USDI - Bureau of Land Management
 Denver Federal Center, Building 50
 Denver, Colorado 80225

National Park Service. The National Park Service has a regional office which serves Idaho. He functions primarily as a contract officer, consultant, and reviewer of environmental impact statements.

Regional Archeologist
USDI - National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers. The Seattle District Corps of Engineers has an archeologist with responsibilities including the management of cultural resources under Corps jurisdiction in northern Idaho. He is engaged in the establishment of a program of protection, salvage, and study of archeological and historic sites in northern Washington, Idaho and western Montana.

Archeologist, Environmental Branch
Seattle District, U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers
4735 E. Marginal Way South
Seattle, Washington 98134

State Level

Professional archeological contacts at the state level include the Archeological Advisory Board to the Idaho State Historical Society. The Advisory Board includes all competent professional archeologists employed within the state. Figure 2 lists these individuals and their institutions.

The Idaho State Historical Society employs an archeologist to be responsive to agency inquiries regarding archeological and historical inventory, National Register work, environmental impact statements, and salvage work. Contract and consulting work is referred to appropriate state institutions according to location of work to be conducted, specialty of study, and work load. Referral is done in consultation with the Advisory Board.

The Director of the Idaho State Historical Society is the State

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO)

Dr. Merle Wells, Director
 Idaho State Historical Society
 610 Julia Davis Drive
 Boise, Idaho 83706
 (208) 384-2120

ARCHEOLOGICAL ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. Roderick Sprague
 Dr. Ruthann Knudson
 Dr. David G. Rice
 Department of Sociology/Anthropology
 University of Idaho
 Moscow, Idaho 83843
 (208) 885-6751

Dr. Earl H. Swanson, Jr.
 Prof. B. Robert Butler
 The Museum
 Idaho State University
 Pocatello, Idaho 83201
 (208) 236-3780, 236-3717

Dr. Max G. Pavesic
 Department of Societal and Urban Studies
 Boise State University
 Boise, Idaho 83700
 (208) 385-3406

State Archeologist
 Idaho State Historical Society
 610 Julia Davis Drive
 Boise, Idaho 83706
 (208) 384-2120

Mr. Richard Harrison, State Archeologist
 USDI - Bureau of Land Management
 Division of Resources
 Federal Office Building
 550 W. Fort Street
 Boise, Idaho 83701
 (208) 342-2711

Figure 2. Current members of the Archeological Advisory Board to the Idaho State Historical Society.

Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for Idaho in the National Historic Preservation Program. All inquiries regarding the eligibility of sites for inclusion on the National Register or technical questions related to filling out National Register forms should be directed to him.

One government service archeologist is employed in the State Office of the Bureau of Land Management. His primary concern is inventory, management of cultural resources, environmental impact statements, National Register work, and archeological salvage.

Informal contacts are to be encouraged and might be best implemented by Forest Service requests to the professional archeological community for participation in regularly scheduled workshops and training sessions at the Regional and National Forest levels. Discussions with archeologists and historicans in connection with Multiple-Use Planning provide a further opportunity for informal contacts. Regional Foresters, Forest Supervisors, and District Rangers will all have to play a more active role in contacting the archeological profession if these informal contacts are to be successful.

SITUATIONS REQUIRING COMMUNICATION
WITH THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROFESSION

National policy makes it the responsibility of the Forest Service to inventory archeological and historic sites on Forest Service lands, to nominate eligible known sites to the National Register of Historic Places, to protect sites from disturbance or destruction, and to assess the impact upon archeological sites that any Forest Service program may have as well as to provide the cost of mitigation when adverse impacts are determined. National legislation defining the above responsibilities is summarized in Fig. 3. Consult the Forest Service Manual, Title 2300 (Recreation Management), Chapter 2360 (Special Interest Areas), Sections 2360.1 - 2363.5 (July 1973, Amend. 52) for procedures.

Many situations arise in which communication should be initiated by the Forest Service with professional archeologists. These situations include the following:

1. General inventory needs for Forest Service lands.
2. Evaluation of sites for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.
3. Preparation of environmental impact statements (EIS) for archeology and history; associated mitigation.
4. Archeological clearance for the exchange, disposal or lease of land.
5. Protection of endangered cultural resources.
6. Disturbance of human skeletal remains.

These situations are not all inclusive, but typical of the circumstances when the Forest Service should consult professional archeologists. All of the above situations require either professional advice or action. The decisions to be made in these instances are professional decisions and cannot be made by non-professional Forest Service administrators. Therefore, communication with

LEGISLATION	P.L. 59-209 <u>ANTIQUITIES ACT</u> June 8, 1906	P.L. 74-292 <u>HISTORIC SITES ACT</u> August 21, 1935	P.L. 86-523 <u>RESERVOIR SALVAGE ACT</u> June 27, 1960	P.L. 89-665 <u>NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT</u> October 15, 1966	P.L. 91-190 <u>NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT</u> January 1, 1970	E.O. 11593 <u>PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT</u> May 13, 1971	P.L. 93-291 <u>ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION ACT</u> May 24, 1974
OPERATOR	Any Person (Section 1)	Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service (Section 2)	Any Agency of the U.S. or any licensee of such Agency (Section 2a)	All Agencies and organizations at all levels; public and private (Section 1d)	All Agencies of the Federal Government (Section 102)	All land-owning or controlling Federal Agencies (Section 1)	Any Federal Agency (Sections 3a,3b)
MONIES	Not more than \$500 in fines (Section 1)	Such sums as the Congress may, from time to time, determine (Section 6)	Such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act (Section 4)	Matching grants-in-aid for maintenance and repair; also for comprehensive surveys and plans. (Sections 102b, 103a)	None	None	Up to 1% of total Federal dollars (up to an annual limit) (Section 7a)
TIME	Imprisonment for not more than 90 days (Section 1)	Continuing (Section 3)	Continuing (but, should act "as expeditiously as possible") (Section 2b)	Continuing	Continuing	By July 1, 1973 (but the spirit of the Order has been adjudged as non-strictured by this deadline (Section 2a)	Continuing (initiation of effort within 60 days or agreed upon time) (Section 4c)
COMMENT	Also establishes the National Monument System (Section 2)	Establishes "Advisory Board" on National Parks, Sites, Buildings, and Monuments (Section 3)	Applies to only that part of the reservoir below flood pool level (Section 2b)	Establishes the National Register of Historical Places and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Sections 101, 201)	Must solicit comments (A-95 Review) from Agencies as to project impact. Creates the Council on Environmental Quality (Sections 102, 202)	Agencies must exercise caution until inventories and evaluations are completed (Section 2b)	Amends P.L. 86-523 1960 (Section 1)
OPERATIVE FACTORS	Excavation, appropriation or destruction of antiquities on Federally owned or controlled lands (Section 1)	To research, restore, preserve, operate, and manage sites through the National Park Service (Section 2)	Preservation of data affected by dam construction activities (Sections 1, 2b)	Significant sites in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture (Section 101a (1))	All Federally-monied projects; the environmental impact of the project must be stated (Section 102)	Locate, inventory and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all sites that qualify (Section 2a)	Projects involving Federal monies or licenses in any manner (Sections 3a,3b)
Compiled by David J. Ives							

Figure 3. Summary of legislation affecting archaeology.

professional archeologists is not only necessary, it is essential. For this reason further elaboration of the above situations is warranted.

General Inventory of Cultural Resources

The location, description, and evaluation of archeological and historical sites on Forest Service lands is a federal responsibility established by Executive Order 11593. The Regional Office has taken steps to provide a basic inventory of known sites in northern Idaho and the Regional Office should coordinate further inventory studies in the future. The sites identified in this report, however, do not reflect the total resource. Therefore, it is the responsibility of Forest Supervisors to sustain on-going inventory requirements in connection with planned operations, including river studies under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Sites identified in the future should be described and evaluated in cooperation with professional archeologists. Site forms for this purpose may be obtained from the Idaho State Historical Society archeologist. An example of the one-page form used by the Idaho State Historical Society is illustrated in Fig. 4. In order to coordinate the issuance of site numbers and minimize the risk of duplication of site numbers it is requested that the filled-in site form be sent with supporting information to the Idaho State Historical Society archeologist with the exception of the site number. When this information is evaluated either the site form will be returned with an assigned number or additional information will be requested. When a site number has been assigned the site **is recorded** in the Idaho archeological site survey system and is available for reference by qualified professionals and public agencies. Copies of the site form should be sent to the Forest Supervisor's office and the Regional Office once a site number has been issued. Archeological inventory work and site evaluation will normally be carried out by out-Service contracts with professional archeologists.

1. Site no. _____ County _____ Date _____
2. Site Description (including name & address of owner or tenant and persons with artifacts from site) _____

3. Relation to Surroundings _____

4. Previous Professional Work _____

5. Artifacts and Faunal Remains Found _____

6. Site Condition (circle one): Undisturbed Disturbed Not Sure
7. Location of Collections: ISU UI BSU IHS Other Public Private Unknown
8. Map Reference _____
9. T S R W Sec. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. Aerial Photo _____
10. Open or Cave/Rockshelter
11. Camp Village Fishing Hunting Quarry Pictographs Petroglyphs Burial Historic
12. Owner: BLM FS DOD AEC BIA BUREC Pks&Rec F&G St Ld Bd Muni Priv Unknown

Site
County

Plan:	Section:
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13. Recorded By _____ 14. Institution _____

Figure 4. Example of site survey form used by Idaho State Historical Society.

National Register Work

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) established a National Register of Historic Places and Executive Order 11593 directs federal land-managing agencies to inventory archeological and historical sites and to nominate eligible sites to the National Register. In many cases in-Service personnel can recognize historical sites. Most prehistoric archeological sites, however, will probably require professional guidance to properly recognize and describe. Professional advice will also be needed to evaluate the significance of cultural resources. The eligibility of sites for inclusion on the National Register should be determined by contacting the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for Idaho (Director of the Idaho State Historical Society; see Fig. 2). Recent National Park Service contracts for inventory require that all sites recorded be submitted for eligibility evaluation. Forest Supervisors, Planning Teams, and District Rangers will need to work closely with professional archeologists on this matter.

Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)

The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (P.L. 91-190) require consideration of archeological and historic sites in environmental impact statements. Fig. 5 outlines the general information which should be included in an EIS for archeology and history. The Forest Service Manual, Section 2361.12 (July 1973, Amend. 52) clearly indicates the required procedures. An EIS for archeology and history must be prepared for every federal plan or action involving alteration of the natural landscape. Most Multiple-Use Planning, all construction projects, all timber sales and associated construction of access roads comprise examples of federal actions for which an EIS for archeology and history is required. Proposed non-federal plans for land-altering activities on federal lands by lease or permit also require consideration of impacts upon cultural resources.

CONTENT OF AN ARCHEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

1. Determine whether or not actions may affect sites listed on the National Register or other sites not yet studied, evaluated, and nominated to the National Register.
2. Determine whether or not actions would affect non-federally owned cultural resources.
3. Make the above determinations in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and other professionals.
4. If cultural resources are affected by the action then include the following in the EIS:
 - a. An inventory of the cultural resources affected;
 - b. A map showing the location of these resources;
 - c. An evaluation of the significance of the affected resources;
 - d. The predicted effect of the action on the resource;
 - e. A recommended program for mitigating adverse effects on the resources;
 - f. Description and evaluation of unavoidable adverse effects;
 - g. Description of alternatives to the proposed action.

Fig. 5. Outline of information that should be included in an archeological environmental impact statement. (Derived from Forest Service Manual, Section 2361 and D.H. Scovill and others, "Guidelines for the Preparation of Statements of Environmental Impact on Archeological Resources." National Park Service, Tucson, Arizona. 1972.)

Once an EIS involving cultural resources has been prepared by the Forest Service it is subject to review by other agencies, usually the U.S. Department of the Interior or consultants. Prior to review by outside agencies an EIS should be reviewed by a Forest Service archeologist, or alternatively it might be reviewed by other professional archeologists in the area since Region One does not yet have a Regional Archeologist. Criteria suggested for evaluating the adequacy of an archeological EIS are presented in Fig. 6.

When unavoidable adverse impacts to cultural resources are determined the Forest Service Manual, Section 2361.12 (Evaluation, Salvage, and Analysis -- July 1973, Amend. 52) specifies that archeological salvage of the resource by qualified professionals may be authorized. The criteria of adverse effect are set forth in the Federal Register, Vol. 39, No. 18, part II, pp. 3366-3370 (Friday, January 25, 1974) under "Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties." They include but are not limited to:

1. Destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;
2. Isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment;
3. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;
4. Transfer or sale of a federally owned property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use; and
5. Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction.

Archeological salvage is a means of mitigation of unavoidable adverse effect. Several kinds of archeological salvage are appropriate according to the nature of the archeological resource. Fig. 7 suggests some of the different

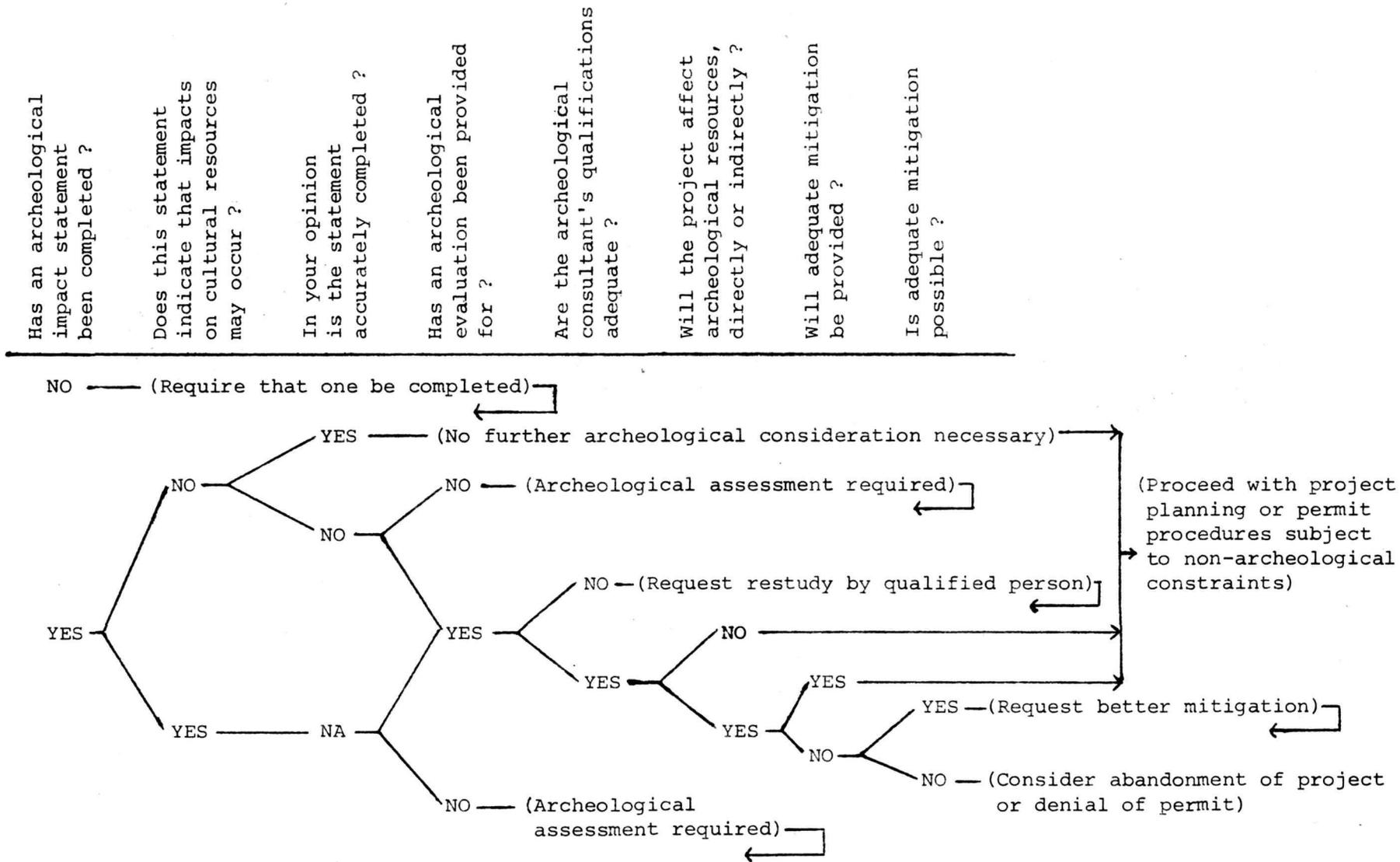


Figure 6 . Flow chart for evaluating an EIS for archeology. Designed for agencies or consultants reviewing an EIS. (Derived from T.F. King and others, "Recommended Procedures for Archeological Impact Evaluation." Society for California Archeology. 1973.)

KIND OF RESOURCE	PRIOR DATA?	AMENABLE TO PUBLIC INTERPRETATION?	SUSCEPTIBLE TO VANDALS?	APPROPRIATE MITIGATION
Petroglyph/ pictograph	yes or no	yes	yes	record; avoid/protect
Grave or rock cairn	yes or no	maybe	maybe	record; protect
Surface scatter: flakes, historic dumps	yes or no	no	yes	collect, analyze, report
Rock shelter	yes	maybe	yes	record, avoid/protect
	no	maybe	yes	excavate and report
Open site (historic or prehistoric)	yes	maybe	yes	avoid/protect OR excavate and report
	no	maybe	yes	excavate and report
Other features (trails, ovens)	no	yes	yes	record; avoid/protect

Figure 7. The selection of Mitigation Measures. (Derived from L.E. Wildeson, discussion at Cultural Resource Management Conference, April 11-12, 1974. Denver.)

mitigation measures. Salvage and research projects normally will be contracted to out-Service institutions or qualified individuals at the state level.

When persons outside of the Archeological Advisory Board to the Idaho State Historical Society (Fig. 2) are considered for archeological work in Idaho they should be approved by the Archeological Advisory Board. Some general attributes to look for in an archeological consultant include (Derived from T.F. King and others, "Recommended Procedures for Archeological Impact Evaluation." Society for California Archeology. 1973):

A. EXPERIENCE: Has the consultant had experience in archeological field work, particularly in impact evaluations or other kinds of archeological surveys ?

B. AFFILIATION: Is the consultant affiliated with an institution or organization with demonstrable archeological qualifications (such as the Idaho State Historical Society) ?

C. LOCAL EXPERTISE: Does the consultant's experience include research in the general area of the planned evaluation ?

D. DEGREE OR TRAINING: Does the consultant or his supervisor possess an advanced degree (preferably PhD) in anthropology with an emphasis in archeology, or does he have equivalent training from professional institutions ?

E. PUBLICATIONS: Does the consultant's publication record indicate wide experience and education in anthropology and archeology, knowledge of environmental impact problems, and a responsibility for reporting his research ?

At least three or four of the above criteria should be required as the definition of an adequate archeological consultant.

Land Exchanges, Disposal, and Leases

An archeological clearance must be obtained from a competent professional archeologist for Forest Service lands being considered for exchange, disposal, or lease (Forest Service Manual, Section 2361.12 -- July 1973, Amend.52). Inquiries to professional archeologists should be accompanied by a legal description of the property and a map showing its

location. If cultural resources are identified on Forest Service lands to be exchanged, disposed of, or leased, then mitigation measures may be necessary (Fig. 7). Transfer from federal ownership of a site is an adverse effect.

Protection of Cultural Resources

The Forest Service Manual, Section 2361.15 (July 1973, Amend. 52) outlines protective measures to minimize disturbance or damage to archeological and historical sites. When serious damage does occur, however, either by natural causes or by disturbance by relic collectors then a competent professional archeologist should be contacted to visit the site and evaluate the damage (Forest Service Manual, Section 2361.12 -- July 1973, Amend. 52). In many cases mitigation by archeological salvage will be required.

Cultural resources affected adversely by programs or construction are to be provided for in an environmental impact statement, including reconnaissance and salvage measures for mitigation if necessary.

Human Skeletal Remains

Frequently human graves are exposed by natural erosion or disturbance by relic collectors. Action should be taken by District Rangers to minimize disturbance, but when human bones are exposed a competent professional archeologist should be contacted for recovery and/or relocation of the remains. The University of Idaho at Moscow has open agreements with the Nez Perce, Coeur d'Alene, and Kootenai Indian tribal groups in northern Idaho for the recovery and relocation of ancestral burials. The University should be contacted if graves are disturbed or endangered regardless of the ownership of the property on which they are found.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF SITES

The individual site descriptions which accompany this report comprise the basic inventory of archaeological and historical sites in northern Idaho. The information provided for each site includes ownership, location, condition, date the site was reported, site number using the county symbols provided in Append. 2, name of the site, type of site, and the source of the description. Sections of these descriptions not filled in either are unknown or not yet designated. The accompanying plot maps are keyed to the site descriptions by county and site number. Archaeological and historical sites are marked on the maps using black dots to locate the site and a black number to designate it. Ethnographic sites are located with red dots and designated with red numbers.

The types of sites recorded are organized into four major groupings; prehistoric archaeological sites, Euro-American historical sites, sites which are known to contain both prehistoric and historical materials, and ethnographic sites reported by the native peoples who occupied the area aboriginally. The distribution of these site types in their various manifestations is indicated by county in Tables 1-6. In total 828 sites of all kinds were inventoried. These sites are summarized generally in Table 7.

The plot maps clearly show that the majority of sites are located near water resources along the shorelines of lakes and rivers. In part, this is because the areas away from the lake and river basins have never systematically been investigated. The only way to determine whether or not the majority of resources have been identified is to perform detailed

on the ground surveys of selected areas. This is one definite recommendation for the future.

The distribution of historic sites seems to be a function of the efforts put forth by the various districts to locate and identify them. As yet, most districts have not inventoried all available historic resources and few know how to identify prehistoric archaeological resources. For this reason a second definite recommendation is for the Forest Service to sponsor a regional workshop in historic preservation so that presentations by professional archaeologists and historians can be made. Such a workshop would hasten the identification of cultural resources on Forest Service lands.

Table 1. Sites located on the Kaniksu National Forest Map .

	<u>Bonner County</u>	<u>Boundary County</u>
PREHISTORIC SITES	(53)	(10)
open camps	37	5
pits	5	
rockshelters	1	
petroglyphs/pictographs	6	
burials	4	5
rock cairns		
HISTORIC SITES	(9)	(0)
mining operations		
log buildings		
trestles	1	
forest camps/towns	3	
steamboat landings	2	
flumes/chutes		
lime kilns	1	
foundations	2	
trails		
rock cairns		
*PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES	(5)	(0)
ETHNOGRAPHIC SITES	(0)	(1)
TOTAL SITES	62	11

*not included in final total

Table 2. Sites located on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest Map.

	<u>Kootenai County</u>	<u>Shoshone County</u>	<u>Benewah County</u>
PREHISTORIC SITES	(41)	(0)	(1)
open camps	37		
pits			
rockshelters	2		
petroglyphs/pictographs	1		
burials	1		
rock cairns			1
HISTORIC SITES	(3)	(24)	(1)
mining operations		5	
log buildings		7	
other buildings	1		
forest camps/towns	1	6	
lookouts		1	
flumes/chutes		2	
splash dams		1	
foundations		1	
trails	1	1	
rock cairns			1
*PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES	(2)	(0)	(1)
ETHNOGRAPHIC SITES	(6)	(1)	(0)
TOTAL SITES	50	25	2

*not included in final total

Table 3. Sites located on the St. Joe National Forest Map.

	<u>Shoshone County</u>	<u>Benewah County</u>
PREHISTORIC SITES	(3)	(1)
open camps	2	
rock cairns	1	1
HISTORIC SITES	(155)	(2)
mining operations	1	
log buildings	30	
trestles	5	
tunnels	2	
landings	3	
wagon roads	1	
post offices	1	
foundations	1	
flumes/chutes	2	
logging camps	32	
dams	19	
sawmills	3	
steam donkeys	13	
corrals	1	
ranger stations	1	
ranger camps	1	
lookouts	28	
camps	2	

Table 3, continued.

burials	8	
rock cairns	1	1
missions		1
*PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES	(1)	(1)
ETHNOGRAPHIC	(0)	(1)
TOTAL SITES	158	4

*not included in final total

Table 4. Sites located on the Clearwater National Forest Map.

	<u>Idaho County</u>	<u>Clearwater County</u>
PREHISTORIC SITES	(26)	(31)
open camps	17	27
pits	2	
rockshelters		3
rock cairns	4	
fisheries	1	
villages	1	1
trails	1	
HISTORIC SITES	(37)	(25)
camps	2	
mining operations		3
log buildings	4	3
trestles		
towns		1
flumes/chutes		1
dams		1
logging camps		7
burials	4	5
trails	2	
Lewis & Clark camps	18	
Lewis & Clark trail sites	5	
ranger stations		4

Table 4, continued.

lookouts	2	
PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES	(0)	(0)
ETHNOGRAPHIC SITES	(5)	(0)
TOTAL SITES	68	56

Table 5. Sites located on the Nez Perce National Forest Map.

<u>Idaho County</u>	
PREHISTORIC SITES	(214)
open camps	105
pits	16
rockshelters	36
petroglyphs/pictographs	14
burials	5
rock rings	9
villages	8
hot springs	1
flake scatters	20
HISTORIC SITES	(57)
camps	1
mining operations	1
log buildings	12
other buildings	1
foundations	3
forts	1
homesteads	15
bridges	1
ferries	1
towns	5
way stations	4

Table 5, continued.

cemeteries	5
burials	3
pits	3
battle sites	1
*PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES	(5)
ETHNOGRAPHIC SITES	(4)
TOTAL SITES	275

*not included in final total

Table 6. Sites located in the Payette National Forest.

Idaho County

PREHISTORIC SITES	(102)
open camps	65
pits	2
rockshelters	21
petroglyphs/pictographs	3
rock rings	5
villages	6
HISTORIC SITES	(0)
*PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES	(0)
ETHNOGRAPHIC SITES	(0)
TOTAL SITES	102

*not included in final total

Table 7. Summary of cultural resources in Region One National Forests in Northern Idaho.

	Prehistoric	Historic	Prehistoric/historic	Ethnographic	Total
Kaniksu	63	9	5	1	78
Coeur d'Alene	42	28	3	7	80
St. Joe	4	157	2	1	164
Clearwater	57	62	0	5	124
Nez Perce	214	57	5	4	280
Payette	102	0	0	0	102
Total	482	313	15	18	828

SIGNIFICANCE OF REPORTED SITES

Inasmuch as systematic archeological researches in the Idaho panhandle are almost totally lacking all cultural resources reported must be regarded as significant. All reported sites are also regarded as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places pending evaluation of their significance. Evaluation requires professional assessment of their condition, content, and potential contribution to the archeology of the area. Simple descriptions of sites or their locations alone are insufficient to assess levels of significance.

D.H. Scovill and others ("Guidelines for the Preparation of Statements of Environmental Impact on Archeological Resources." National Park Service, Tucson. 1972.) suggest that significance should be determined by historical, scientific, social and monetary values. Cultural resources are historically significant if they provide a typical or well-preserved example of a prehistoric culture, historic tribe, period of time, or category of human activity (mining, lumber, graves, etc.). Scientific significance refers to the potential for using cultural resources to establish reliable generalizations concerning past cultures and environments and deriving explanations for the differences and similarities between them. The social significance of cultural resources consist of direct and indirect ways by which society at large benefits from the study and preservation of archeological resources, including acquisition of knowledge concerning man's past; benefits to educational and research from funds supporting archeological studies and increased opportunities for professional training; preservation of objects and structures for public exhibit; practical applications of scientific findings. The monetary significance refers to the cost of total data recovery calculated by a professional archeologist as the cost required to recover all significant archeological data using the most current methodology and technology available.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FOREST SERVICE
IN RELATION TO PROPOSED FUTURE ACTIONS

This section is concerned with defining proposed actions which the Forest Service should implement within the scope of its operations as soon as possible. The proposed actions described below are designed to be responsive to national policy regarding the management of cultural resources. These actions are defined in terms of Forest Service responsibilities at the Regional, Forest, and District levels. Work priorities are then discussed.

Regional Level Responsibilities

Ideally the following responsibilities should be those of a Regional Archeologist. In the absence of such a position at the present time the Division of Recreation and Lands should carry out the functions of the Regional Archeologist, possibly with the assistance of a part-time consulting archeologist.

1. Expedite research studies of cultural resources in Region One National Forests; establish priorities for study; consult with regional and state level archeologists.
2. Coordinate regional inventory of cultural resources; maintain a regional site inventory file, adding new site forms to the basic inventory studies as they are submitted by Forest Supervisors.
3. Evaluate sites for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in cooperation with Forest Supervisors, SHPO's, and state level archeologists.
4. Communicate with archeologists at the national, regional, and state levels to keep abreast of changes in policy, and to make periodic assessments of professional work loads and available manpower.
5. Review the adequacy of out-Service contract reports, optionally incorporating a system of peer review.
6. Consult with Forest Supervisors on EIS preparation.

7. Review in-Service EIS studies, optionally incorporating a system of peer review.
8. Manage a program of protection and mitigation for cultural resources within the Region.
9. Design Regional and Forest workshops in historic preservation.

Forest Level Responsibilities

The following responsibilities should be those of the Forest Supervisor and his planning staff, possibly including an archeologist:

1. Expedite and coordinate inventory studies within the Forest for general inventory, river studies, and EIS studies involving land exchange, construction and timber sales; maintain a Forest site inventory file and forward copies of new site forms to the Regional Office; consult with regional and state level archeologists.
2. Evaluate known sites within the Forest for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; prepare the nomination forms; consult with the Regional Archeologist, SHPO, and state level archeologists to assess the significance of sites.
3. Initiate protective measures for cultural resources within the Forest, including the institution of alternative plans to avoid disturbance to cultural resources.
4. Initiate and provide for mitigation measures for sites within the Forest which are subject to unavoidable adverse effects, including archeological salvage, analysis, and publication; contact the Regional Archeologist, SHPO, and state level archeologists.
5. Initiate and sponsor training workshops in historic preservation that will allow frequent and informal contact between Forest personnel and professional archeologists; consult with the Regional Archeologist and state level archeologists.

District Level Responsibilities

The following responsibilities should be those of the District Ranger and his staff:

1. Expedite inventory work within the District for general inventory and EIS studies involving planning units, land exchanges, construction and timber sales; coordinate inventory activities with the Forest Supervisor; maintain a District site inventory file and forward new site forms to Forest Supervisors; consult with state level archeologists.

2. Evaluate known sites within the District for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; prepare the nomination forms in cooperation with the Forest Supervisor; contact SHPO and consult with state level archeologists to assess condition.
3. Initiate protective measures for cultural resources within the District, including the institution of alternative plans to avoid disturbance to cultural resources.
4. Initiate and provide for mitigation measures for sites within the District which are subject to unavoidable adverse effects, including archeological salvage, analysis, and publication; contact SHPO and consult with state level archeologists.

The existence of more than 800 known cultural resources on or adjacent to Region One National Forests in northern Idaho defines a major series of work priorities requiring immediate attention:

First Priority: Known Sites

1. Initiate action to evaluate and monitor the condition and significance of known sites. Much of the information on known sites is incomplete or out of date and needs to be properly evaluated on a regular basis.
2. Initiate nomination procedures for listing known sites on the National Register of Historic Places. All known sites are eligible and professional evaluations are needed.
3. Based upon above evaluations initiate protective measures for sites subject to disturbance.
4. Based upon above evaluations initiate mitigation measures for sites subject to unavoidable adverse effects, including relic collecting or natural attrition.

Second Priority: Impacts of Current Actions upon Sites

1. Initiate archeological reconnaissance of lands involving current EIS studies or land exchanges in areas where there are no known sites.
2. Initiate survey and test programs for current EIS studies or land exchanges in areas where sites are known to exist.
3. Provide alternatives or mitigation costs for sites subject to disturbance in current EIS studies or land exchanges.

Third Priority: Discovery of New Resources

1. Develop a planning methodology in consultation with professional archeologists for identifying Forest areas having high probability of containing archeological sites.
2. Provide for archeological reconnaissance or survey and test programs in areas likely to contain cultural resources, but which have not yet been professionally assessed.

Fourth Priority: Interpretation of Cultural Resources

1. Provide for interpretive overviews (at least on a five year basis) of Forest areas based upon on-going programs of archeological investigation. These overviews will summarize scientific information recovered and give new direction to research priorities and management needs.
2. Provide for intensive archeological investigations at sites having high potential for scientific interpretation of regional archeology.

ARCHEOLOGICAL CONTRACTING

The previous sections of this report detail an extensive undertaking which will amount to considerable expense to the Forest Service. Recent national legislation (the Archeological Conservation Act -- P.L. 93-291) authorizes the expenditure of up to 1% of total federal program funding on projects which alter the landscape for archeological reconnaissance, salvage, analysis, and publication. The National Environmental Policy Act (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order 11593 only provide directives that this work must be provided for, but without additional Congressional appropriations. Therefore, there must be immediate reallocation of funding priorities within the Forest Service to provide for this work. Failure to do so will lead to rejection of EIS plans and disruptive legal actions in the short-term, and the discontinuance of programs in the long-term.

Funding Priorities

Priorities for funding archeological work should reflect the priorities for Forest Service action in the previous section:

1. Commitment to evaluate the condition and significance of known sites.
2. Commitment to assess the impacts upon cultural resources of current EIS studies or land exchanges.
3. Commitment to discovery of new resources relating to archeology.
4. Commitment to the interpretation of archeological resources.

Categories of Contract Work

Out-Service archeological contracts will usually be issued for the following categories of work:

1. Consulting with individual professional archeologists. Usually this work provides for technical matters such as evaluation studies of work provides for technical matters such as evaluation studies of

specific known sites, preparation of an archeological EIS, clearance for a land exchange, a records check, an overview, or other specific information or services.

2. Contracting for an archeological reconnaissance. (Usually in areas where no sites are reported). This work provides for a rapid on the ground inventory of cultural resources; description of sites discovered; evaluation of condition of sites; preliminary evaluation of significance of sites based on surface indications and available records; a survey of the archeological/historical literature pertaining to the area; analysis of materials recovered; write-up of a report.
3. Contracting for a survey and test program. (Usually in areas where known archeological sites are reported). This work provides for a detailed assessment of archeological resources within a given area; description of sites discovered; evaluation of condition of sites; evaluation of significance of sites based on test excavations and available records; estimate of cost for recovering all data from the site; suggest sites which should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places; analysis of materials recovered; write-up and publication of report.
4. Contracting for an intensive archeological investigation. (Usually as a research project or as a mitigation measure). This work provides for the recovery of all significant data from an archeological site; analysis of data from an archeological site; interpretation; write-up and publication of findings.

The approximate relative cost of these categories of archeological contract work is expressed in Table 8. Transportation costs are in addition to the approximate cost figures cited. Additional costs may also be levied for analysis, write-up and publication.

One alternative to the costs cited for consulting work is to fund part-time or full-time positions at the university level. Hiring qualified graduate students in these positions to work under professional direction will cut down total costs and administrative work and also help to stabilize available manpower by providing employment security on a year to year basis. Our manpower problem at the university level will be serious if we can offer only piecemeal opportunities for employment and research to graduate students, and we will be unable to hire additional PhD level assistance. Contracts of this kind should be funded at the Forest level.

TABLE 8. Approximate Relative Costs for Archeological Contract Work. Based on 21 working days per month. Transportation costs are additional.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	APPROXIMATE COST PER WORKING PERSON-DAY IN 1974
<u>Consulting</u>	
1. Professional services, report required	\$ 125
2. Professional services, no report required	90
3. Professional services, delegated to one student	60
<u>Reconnaissance</u>	
1. Services, one graduate student	60
2. Services, two graduate students, etc.	120
<u>Survey and Test</u>	
1. Field director, crew of two	150
2. Field director, crew of four	200
<u>Intensive Investigation</u>	
1. Field director, crew of eight	400
2. Field director, crew of twelve	465
<u>Laboratory Analysis</u>	
1. Services, per student	40
2. for supplies, materials and special analyses add	30
3. for computer work add	30
<u>Interpretation and Report Writing</u>	
1. Writing time, secretarial assistance, publication	115

Levels of Archeological Contracting

Archeological reconnaissance or survey studies assessing the condition of known sites and evaluating their significance should be contracted to qualified institutions on a Forest-by-Forest basis.

Archeological reconnaissance or surveys relating to EIS studies or land exchanges should be contracted to qualified individuals or institutions on a project-by-project basis at the District or Forest level. The basic inventory of sites should be consulted, as well as the National Register, in the preparation of an EIS, but an archeological reconnaissance or survey is also required.

Archeological reconnaissance or survey studies designed to locate and evaluate new resources, such as river studies, should be contracted to qualified institutions at the Forest level or Regional level.

Intensive archeological studies designed to salvage archeological data as a mitigation measure should be contracted to qualified institutions on a project-by-project basis at the District or Forest level.

Intensive archeological studies designed to interpret regional archeology should be contracted to qualified institutions on a project-by-project basis at the Regional level.

An example of archeological contract specifications used by the National Park Service, Arizona Archeological Center is illustrated in Figure 8.

Arizona Archeological Center

Archeological Survey Contract Specifications

Furnish necessary personnel, supplies and materials to provide archeological survey and report adequate as input for an environmental statement for:

Complete the field work by _____.

Estimated time: _____ man-days.

If archeological resources are located in areas affected by the project(s), submit _____ copies of a final report meeting acceptable scientific standards by _____, including where appropriate:

1. An inventory and description of archeological resources identified in areas to be affected by the Project(s), including maps showing their relationships to the project(s) at a minimum scale of _____;
2. The significance of the identified resources and their potential for contributing information about archeological problems in the area including identification of those which may merit listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
3. A cost estimate for the recovery of data from all significant archeological resources to be affected by the project(s);
4. A recommended program of studies to realistically mitigate adverse effects which will result from the project, including research recommendations and estimates of time and funding needed;
5. Recommendations for any other mitigating measures which may lessen the adverse effects of the projects;
6. A description of the examination procedures used including number of acres studied, extent of coverage and man-days required.

If no archeological resources are located in areas affected by the project(s), submit a letter report by _____, including:

1. A description of the area examined and its relationship to the project(s);

Figure 8. Archeological Survey Contracts.

2. A map of the area examined, with the project boundaries;
3. A description of the examination procedures used including number of acres studied, extent of coverage and man-days required;
4. A statement that no archeological resources were found;
5. A recommendation that archeological clearance be granted.

Charge for this work will be in accordance with standard fees charged by _____ for such work, provided they do not exceed \$ _____. Payment will be made on an itemized invoice (or attached fee schedule) certifying that the expenses were actually incurred.

Authority: Section 302(c)(5) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

Principal Investigator:

Fig.8, continued.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the recommendations of this report are made in the body of the text. The following recommendations are particular matters of importance:

1. This report should become an administrative guide in the management of cultural resources in Region One National Forests in northern Idaho.
2. Hiring priorities in the Regional Office should provide for a PhD level Regional Archeologist at the soonest possible time. This person should be hired at GS - 12 salary rank minimally.
3. A regional workshop in the management of cultural resources should be held for Forest Supervisors within the next year. The workshop should draw upon appropriate professional archeologists.
4. Forest workshops in the management of cultural resources should be held to point out the management needs and problems of different Forests and to implement action at the Forest and District levels. The workshop should draw upon appropriate professional archeologists.
5. Additional archeological inventory work in conjunction with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act should be implemented as soon as possible.

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Number 361

Hunting for Arrowheads and Other Indian Artifacts

June 1965

Since 1906, the Federal Government has recognized the need to protect Indian sites on federal land for scientific research. Idaho adopted a similar protective system in 1963 for state lands. Most forest and range land is federal land, and much of the rest is state owned. These regulations do not apply to privately-owned land. As administered by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, the federal act prohibits the collecting, digging or screening of any Indian arrowheads, pots, scrapers, or other relics. Both state and federal acts prohibit any digging in Indian sites. Here are the texts of both acts:

An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic and scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects protected: Provided, That when such objects are situated upon a tract, covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 3. That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands upon their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: Provided, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

Sec. 4. That the Secretaries of the Departments aforesaid shall make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved June 8, 1906.

Idaho Code, Chapter 41 - State Historical Society

67-4102. Duties of Society.

Cross ref. Historic and archaeological sites, signs and markers, providing and approving, Sec. 67-4116, 67-4117.

67-4114. Purpose--Preservation of historical sites and monuments. --The purpose of this Act is to identify, to preserve, and to protect those sites, monuments, and points of interest within the state of Idaho which by reason of their connection with the history and development of the state merit preservation and protection, for the better appreciation of the historical heritage of this commonwealth by the people of this state and their posterity. [1957, ch. 142, Sec. 1, p. 233.]

Compiler's note. The words "this act" refer to S. L. 1957, ch. 142, compiled herein as Sec. 67-4114--67-4118.

67-4115. Designation. --The governor of this state is hereby authorized, in his discretion, upon the advice and recommendation of the Idaho state historical society, to designate, establish, and declare any historic or archaeological site, monument, or point of interest in this state as an Idaho state historic site provided however, that if the historic or archaeological site be so designated or selected is situate upon privately owned land, or upon the land owned by other than the state of Idaho, the site shall not be so designated without the permission and consent of the owner thereof. [1957, ch. 142, Sec. 2. p. 233.]

67-4116. Marking and maintenance. --The Idaho state historical society shall provide signs or markers for Idaho state historic sites. Said markers, if located upon land owned by the state of Idaho, shall be maintained by the department of the state having charge of the administration of said land. If located upon private land, said markers shall be maintained by agreement or arrangement between the Idaho state historical society and any local historical organization where said historic site is located or, and with the consent of, the landowner. [1957, ch. 142, Sec. 3, p. 233.]

67-4117. Approval of markers, monuments and signs. --No marker, monument, nor sign referring to or memorializing any historic event shall be placed on or adjacent to any highway of the state of Idaho on land owned by the state of Idaho, or over which the state of Idaho has an easement, without the consent and approval of the department of the state having charge of the administration of said land, and the approval of the Idaho state historical society of the form and character of the marker, monument, or sign, and of the language used thereon. [1957, ch. 142, Sec. 4, p. 233.]

67-4118. Penalty for damage, injury, molestation, or destruction of an archaeological or historical site, or marker. --Any person who shall in any way wilfully, intentionally, or recklessly damage, molest, disturb, destroy, or harm any archaeological or any historic site, or who

shall remove, destroy, obliterate, or in any way damage any sign, marker or monument thereon or adjacent thereto, referring to any such historic site, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall also be liable civilly to the state of Idaho by way of penalty in a sum equal to triple the amount of the cost and expense of repairing, replacing, and reconstructing said site or the property or markers, signs, or monuments thereon, or existing in connection therewith, to their condition prior to such damage, injury, molestation, or destruction. At each archaeological or historic site designated as herein provided, appropriate notice shall be posted of the purport of this section and of the penalties and liability prescribed. [1957, ch. 142, Sec. 5, p. 233.]

67-4119. Purpose--Protection of archaeological and vertebrate paleontological sites and resources.--The purpose of this act is to protect archaeological and vertebrate paleontological sites and resources on public lands in the state of Idaho and to ensure their safety and availability for scientific research. [1963, ch. 181, Sec. 1, p. 539.]

Compiler's note. The words "this act" refer to S. L. 1963, ch. 181 compiled herein as Sec. 67-4119--67-4122.

67-4120. Permits for excavation.--A permit shall first be obtained from the board of trustees of the Idaho state historical society before any excavation in or on any prehistoric site, ruins, pictographs, petroglyphs, or any other ancient marking or writing, or in or on any archaeological or vertebrate paleontological deposit or site on any public lands in Idaho. Such permits shall be issued only to applicants who are qualified by experience or professional training to conduct such excavations in an approved scientific manner. Said trustees may appoint any such professionally qualified advisors as, in their opinion, may be needed to advise them upon the granting of said permits. [1963, ch. 181, Sec. 2, p. 539.]

67-4121. Regulations.--The board of trustees of the Idaho state historical society is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate and to enforce such regulations as it may deem needful to protect the prehistoric ruins and relics and archaeological and vertebrate paleontological sites and deposits on any public land in Idaho. No person shall remove from the state of Idaho any part of any such ruins, pictographs, petroglyphs, relics, deposits, objects, specimens, or artifacts recovered from any such archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site or deposit without first obtaining the consent of the board of trustees of the Idaho state historical society. Said board of trustees may require, as a condition to such consent, that such portion of such relics, ruins, pictographs, petroglyphs, objects, specimens, artifacts, or deposits as said board of trustees shall require, shall become or remain the property of the state of Idaho. Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with the administrative management of relics, ruins, pictographs, petroglyphs, objects, deposits, specimens, or artifacts which have been recovered from any such sites or deposits and which are the property of any agency or institution of the government of the state of Idaho. [1963, ch. 181, Sec. 3, p. 539.]

67-4122. Penalties.--Any person violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall, in addition to any other penalties imposed, forfeit to the state of Idaho all articles and materials he acquired from or discovered on such archaeological or vertebrate paleontological sites. [1963, ch. 181, Sec. 4, p. 539.]

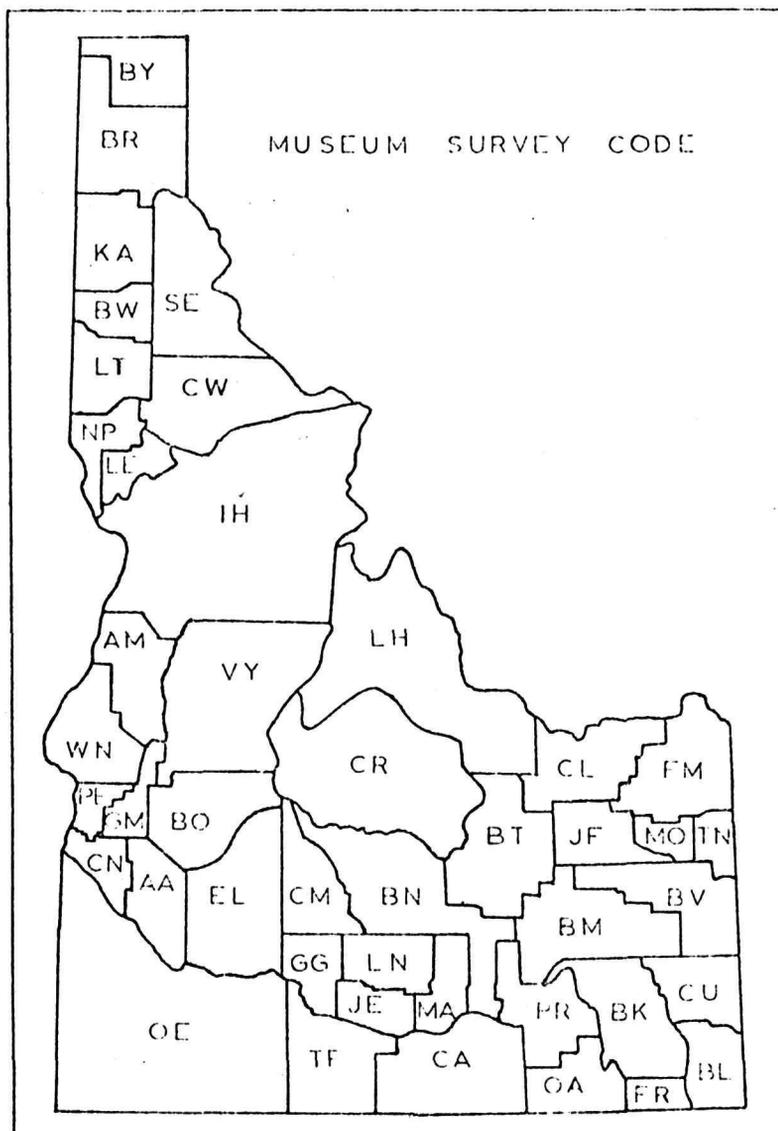
Compiler's note. For words "this act" See compiler's note, Sec. 67-4119.

River Basin Surveys

County Symbols for Archeological Site Designation

IDAHO (10)

Ada	AA	Gooding	GG
Adams	AM	Idaho	IH
Bannock	BK	Jefferson	JF
Bear Lake	BL	Jerome	JE
Benewah	BW	Kootenai	KA
Bingham	BM	Latah	LT
Blaine	BN	Lemhi	LH
Boise	BO	Lewis	LE
Bonner	BR	Lincoln	LN
Bonneville	BV	Madison	MO
Boundary	BY	Minidoka	MA
Butte	BT	Nez Perce	NP
Camas	CM	Oneida	OA
Canyon	CN	Owyhee	OE
Caribou	CU	Payette	PE
Cassia	CA	Power	PR
Clark	CL	Shoshone	SE
Clearwater	CW	Teton	TN
Custer	CR	Twin Falls	TF
Elmore	EL	Valley	VY
Franklin	FR	Washington	WN
Fremont	FM	Yellowstone	YE
Gem	GM	(National Park)	YE



Appendix 2. County symbols for archeological site designation.

