

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Washington
COUNTY:	Clallam
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JAN 1 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: [REDACTED]

CITY OR TOWN: [REDACTED] CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: #3 - Honorable Julia B. Hansen

STATE: Washington CODE: 53 COUNTY: Clallam CODE: 009

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Makah Indian Tribal Council

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 115

CITY OR TOWN: Neah Bay STATE: Washington CODE: 53

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Clallam County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: 4th and Lincoln

CITY OR TOWN: Port Angeles STATE: Washington

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

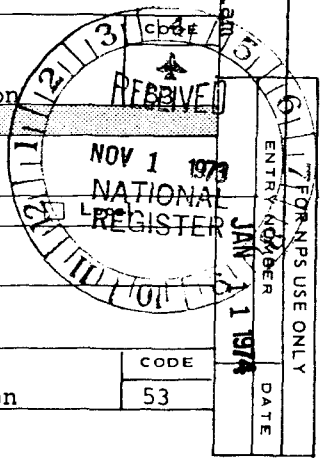
TITLE OF SURVEY: Washington Archaeological Research Center

DATE OF SURVEY: 1973 Federal State County

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Laboratory of Anthropology 101

STREET AND NUMBER: Washington State University

CITY OR TOWN: Pullman STATE: Washington CODE: 53



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Washington
COUNTY: Clallam
ENTRY NUMBER: 17
DATE: JAN 1 1974

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

[REDACTED]

ar-

A mud slide 500 years ago covered the Indian houses now being excavated. Before and since this time, the village area was continuously occupied by the Ozette Indians until final abandonment in the 1930's. Today, none of the wooden structures which stood on the site remain. The village area was about a 1/2 mile long by 100 yards wide, and was located at the base of forested bluffs.

The first major excavations in 1966 [REDACTED]

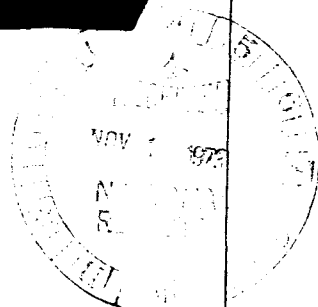
[REDACTED] revealing remains of a cedar plank house. Six houses are now known to be buried at Ozette, and possibly a seventh; but only one is being excavated at this time. Composed of planks as large as 6" thick and 3' wide, this house measured 35' wide and nearly 70' long. This particular house was probably seasonally occupied by 20-40 people. Interestingly, only about five percent of the total village area has been excavated.

[REDACTED]. Successful archaeological excavations have been carried out on the island.

[REDACTED] also holds promise in the way of future archaeological investigation.

[REDACTED]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 500 years ago

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ozette Archaeological site is one of the most important ever discovered in the Western Hemisphere. Archaeological sites are labeled as being significant for a variety of reasons, but no reason is more important than the completeness of the cultural record that has been preserved in the ground. In this respect, the Ozette site is unique not only for the multitude of remaining stone and bone artifacts, but also for the existence of normally perishable items, particularly those made of wood.

Ozette, which has been occupied for at least several thousand years, was one of the five main villages of the Makah Indian nation at the time European explorers first entered the region. [redacted] close proximity to the route of migrating fur seal herds, this site was the principal sea mammal hunting village along the Washington Coast. Every spring, the resident population would be greatly augmented by families moving to Ozette from other villages to hunt seals and whales.

In the early part of the present century, most of the Ozette families [redacted]. The village, however, continued to be occupied at least seasonally until the 1930's when the site was entirely abandoned.

Current archaeological interest in Ozette began in 1947, when Dr. Richard D. Daugherty, current Director of the Ozette Archaeological Expedition and archaeologist at Washington State University in Pullman, visited the site briefly as part of a research project involving an archaeological reconnaissance of the Coast of Washington. It was not until the summer of 1966, however, that Daugherty, geologist Dr. Roald Fryxell, zoologist Dr. Carl E. Gustafson, staff archaeologist Harvey S. Rice, and a crew of students returned to carry out large scale excavations. This project, which was supported by the National Science Foundation, was continued through the summer of 1967.

In the winter of 1970, [redacted] in the central part of the village site which caused a section of the deposits to slump away, exposing planks and timbers of a house that

This is a well documented account

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Daugherty, Richard D., Ph.D. The Ozette Archaeological Expedition. Pullman, Washington: Washington Archaeological Research Center, n.d.

Evans, Inga Nylund. Port Angeles Evening News. November 29, 1946.

Hoffman, Fergus. "Ozette Indians," Seattle Times. July 10, 1967.

Hult, Ruby El. "The Puzzle of the Ozette Indians," Seattle Times. April 29, 1956.

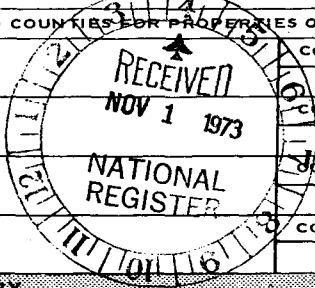
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 . .	0 . .				
NE	0 . .	0 . .				
SE	0 . .	0 . .				
SW	0 . .	0 . .				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: [REDACTED]

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Thomas E. Herbeck, Historical Preservation Specialist I

ORGANIZATION: Washington Archaeological Research Center DATE: July 5, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology 101

CITY OR TOWN: Pullman STATE: Washington CODE: 53

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Charles H. Odegaard
 Charles H. Odegaard

Title Director - Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

Date October 25, 1973

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

[Signature]
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 1/11/74

ATTEST:
Charles A. [Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 1-7-74

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Washington	
COUNTY	
Clallam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 11 1974	

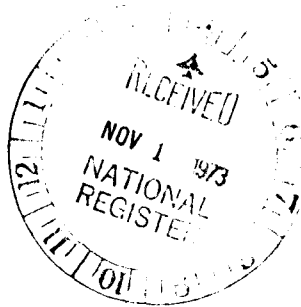
(Number all entries)

#8 - Significance

Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site

had been buried by a mud slide five hundred years ago. By spring of that year, Dr. Daugherty had returned with a crew of undergraduate and graduate students to salvage what remained of the buried houses. Excavations have been continuing on an uninterrupted basis since that time. During the first year of work, support for the project was provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; but in recent years, support has come primarily from the National Park Service.

The slides which entombed the village covered the houses and their contents with a thick layer of clay, virtually stopping all bacterial action and oxidation, and preserving intact the houses, tools, weapons, containers, and art work. To date, 17,000 artifacts have been uncovered; and interestingly, only about 5% of the village has been excavated. In fact, only one house is currently being excavated and it appears to be just a seasonal residence. When work on this house is completed, attention will be directed toward another home which is likely to be a permanent residence -- and thus, richer in artifacts.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Washington	
COUNTY Clallam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JAN 11 1974	DATE

(Number all entries)

#9 - Bibliography
Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site

Swanton, John T. "Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest," Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 145.

Williams, Hill. "'Ozettes Hunted Offshore Seals 2000 Years Ago:'
Dr. Victor B. Scheffer," Seattle Times. August 9, 1968.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

La Push area

STATE

Washington

VICINITY OF

CODE

53

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#3 Honorable Don L. Bonker

COUNTY

Clallam

CODE

009

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Indian Reservation & Wildlife Refuge

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

(See Also Continuation Sheet)

NAME

Makah Indian Tribal Council

STREET & NUMBER

Post Office Box 115

CITY, TOWN

Neah Bay

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(See Also Continuation Sheet)

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Clallam County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

4th and Lincoln

CITY, TOWN

Port Angeles

STATE

Washington

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Washington Archaeological Research Center

DATE

1973

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Laboratory of Anthropology 101

CITY, TOWN

Washington State University, Pullman

STATE

Washington

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

[REDACTED]

Today the site is surrounded by rain forest vegetation of Sitka spruce, western red cedar, red alder, western hemlock and Douglas fir. The climate is fairly cool and moist. The winter temperature seldom dips below freezing.

[REDACTED] of the site provides some protection from the often violent winter storms. The available food resources surrounding the site were, and are today, abundant. The migration path of the fur seal from California to Alaska [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Whales, sea lions, otters, fish, water fowl, elk, and deer were also available to the native inhabitants, although land mammals were, for the most part, less intensively exploited. [REDACTED] to the migrating fur seal herds, this site is the principal sea hunting village along the Washington coast.

The village was continuously occupied by the Ozette Tribe for over 1500 years until the 1920's. At the time of earliest European contact in the late 1700's, the Ozette site was one of five major villages of the Makah Indian nation. After the 1920's it was, and still is, occupied seasonally for purposes of sealing and fishing.

Ozette constitutes a wet-and-dry site. In the wet area, mud slides have repeatedly swept over a portion of the village. These slides occurred because of the persistence of ground water seepage within and throughout this particular area of the site. Even today this area is extremely wet and unstable with relatively large faults outlining potential mud slides. Preservation of material culture in this wet area is phenomenal, while in the dry area preservation is typical of that found in other area shell midden sites.

The Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site is comprised of three distinct but clearly related areas: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] characteristic of styles found on more perishable items at the village.

Village and Island:

Scatterings of cultural material are evident on the surface throughout the village area. While this material represents certain historic components at the site, earlier cultural deposits are evident along the beach and stream cuts. Random testing was undertaken in order to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site (in this case, the village area). Results of these testing activities suggest that cultural debris appears [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Also, these results suggest a complex cultural stratigraphy throughout this area (personal communication, Paul Gleeson and Gary Wesson, 1980).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1930's	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 60 B.C to 1930's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The circumstances promoting the preservation of perishable items at the Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site are rarely found at other New World archaeological sites. The site is unique because of the remarkable preservation of an almost complete archaeological record for this part of North America. Over the past millennium, periodic mud slides have swept down the slopes of the hills behind the village, smashing and burying the large wooden houses and the contents that belonged to their occupants. Entire houses, fully equipped for daily living, were sealed off from air by thick layers of mud which catastrophically slid over them without warning. There exists, then, not just structures, but complete household contents including utilitarian and ceremonial objects and items in all stages of manufacture and repair. The rapid burials, associated with certain environmental and biological factors, created conditions that greatly retarded the normal processes of deterioration of perishable material. In effect, these events have created a time capsule in which the entombed houses and their contents have survived in an almost perfect state of preservation. 6, 7, 19a and 20b. As a result, Ozette has revealed a wider range of items of material culture than found in the typical archaeological site. From the overwhelming amount of material preserved and recovered, Ozette has provided a sample of Northwest Coast material culture of a diversity never before available for study. In time, analysis of these materials may well determine the Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site to be the definitive site for the late prehistoric/historic time period for the Northwest Coast cultural area.

The consideration of national historic landmark status for the Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site is based on the criteria expressed in 36 CFR 65, specifically 65.9 III (Information) and 65.9 IV (Integrity). Also, as expressed in 36 CFR 65.4(a) (Designation of National Historic Landmarks: "Potential National Historic Landmarks are identified by means of theme . . ."); the Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site is best represented under:

Theme 1 The Original Inhabitants
subtheme a The Earliest Americans
major facet 4 Archaic Indian Horizon
(Eastern and Western United States)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ████████████████████

UTM REFERENCES

on enclosed map
See Continuation Sheet

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Jerry Fairchild, Staff Archaeologist (Editorial revisions, Archeology and Historic Preservation Staff, National Park Service)

ORGANIZATION National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program 1980 (Revised 1981)

DATE

STREET & NUMBER Pension Building, 440 G Street, N.W.

TELEPHONE (202) 272-3504

CITY OR TOWN Washington

STATE D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Ozette Indian Village

Item number 7

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Research undertaken [redacted] has revealed cultural midden deposits there. [redacted] contains a stratified sequence of archaeological materials which range from early chipped stone material to artifacts from the historic period. Test excavations [redacted] were extended to a depth of three meters; however, the bottom of the deposits was not reached.

Ethnographic and historic sources indicated [redacted] was used as a burial site. An early historic photograph shows burial houses [redacted].

[redacted] is also included within the landmark boundary. This area evidences cultural activities such as canoe runs [redacted].

The beaching and processing of sea mammals within this area is evidenced in the archeological recovery of the remains of these animals. In the early 1800's, a ship was driven onto the rocks in this area. The inhabitants of the village were successful in salvaging and utilizing portions of the ship and its cargo. Remains of this vessel are also evident [redacted].

During the early years of study at the site, researchers visited many of the caves [redacted] and confirmed that they serve as tombs, as expressed in the standing oral tradition of the Makah. Also, results of subsurface testing suggest the presence of other cultural deposits (personal communication, Paul Gleeson and Gary Wesson, 1980).

[redacted] it contains over 40 different rock carvings, both pecked and abraded. The art styles exhibited here are similar to the styles found on artifacts recovered from the village area, indicating a relationship between the two (personal communication, Paul Gleeson, Jeff Mauger and Gary Wesson, 1980).⁹

Intrusions:

While there are modern structures situated on the Ozette site (quarters for the archaeological staff), they do not contribute to the significance of the property and will be removed and the area returned to its natural condition when active archeological investigation ceases.

Discussion:

Archaeological interest in the Ozette site began in 1947, when Dr. Richard Daugherty, then a student at Washington State University, visited the site briefly as part of a research project involving an archaeological reconnaissance of Washington's Pacific coast. It was not until the summer of 1966, however, that Dr. Daugherty and others from Washington State University returned to the site to carry out test excavations. This segment of the project was supported by the National Science Foundation and continued through the summer of 1967.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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During the 1966 excavation, artifacts and rotten house planks from the early historic occupation were recovered immediately under the surface. Great quantities of broken dishes, bottles, and rusted items of iron were found. Below this layer was a culturally sterile slide deposit averaging one-half meter in thickness. Next, a thick midden layer representing the early historic period (early 1800's) was encountered. Below this occupational layer was a massive clay and sand lense which represents the slide that had smashed and buried the site some 500 years ago. Exposures along the bank revealed several other depositional units, both cultural and natural.

Stratigraphy of the site is expressed in Units: Unit I contains recent cultural material from the historic occupation. Unit II is described as a clay slide. Unit III contains cultural deposits. Unit IV represents yet another slide consisting of sterile clays, slumped midden and crushed structural remains. Unit V contains cultural deposits and Unit VI represents clays and possible cultural material (as of yet this Unit is not well defined). Unit VII, identified in 1978, appears to represent even an earlier cultural deposit (at this writing this Unit is not well defined).

During the second season an intensive testing program was conducted at both the site and on Tskawahyah (see Map B). The test units at the village site revealed somewhat different evidence than previously found: planks and artifacts were being uncovered beneath massive deposits of clay. This was the first positive indication that, indeed, buried houses might be at the site.

Work was interrupted at the site between 1968 and 1970. During the winter of 1970 an extremely violent storm eroded sections of the beach at the site and caused slumps in the central section of the site. One of these slumps exposed a number of timbers, baskets, boxes, paddles, and other wooden artifacts.

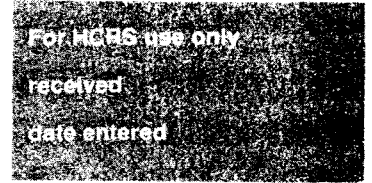
The Makah Tribal Council, after being notified of these circumstances, contacted Dr. Daugherty at Washington State University, Pullman. Upon viewing the situation, it was decided that salvage operations be undertaken immediately. By late spring, a field camp was established and the removal of the exposed artifacts was begun. Work has continued on the site without significant interruption ever since.

During the first few years of work, support for the project was provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service. In recent years, support has come primarily from the Department of the Interior.

During 1970, research at the Ozette Village site was concentrated in the area of the exposed structure uncovered during the previous winter storm (Area B on Map B). The main objective during this time was to remove the remaining slide clays from the area of the structure (House 1) and test the deposits immediately surrounding it.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Ozette Indian Village

Item number

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Page

4

Stratigraphy in the area between the south wall of the house and the deep test trench revealed a complicated depositional history. Three extensive areas of whale bone deposits plus the possible remains of several other houses were uncovered.

The 1971 field season was concerned with the removal of slide deposits and disturbed materials from the floor surface of House 1, the isolation of the north wall of House 1, the investigation of the larger whale feature to the south of House 1 and clearing of slump materials along the lower part of the western face of the site.

The mud slide caused a number of structural remains from the house to be mixed and piled within the house area. Interspersed with these boards and poles were many bone, wood and fiber artifacts.

Work during the 1972 season was concerned with continued excavation of the house floor deposits, completing the deep test trench to the south of the house and the continued investigation of the whale bone feature. Testing of deep deposits south of House 1 indicated that the clay underlying it was deposited on a fairly level beach-sand deposit. Charcoal recovered from the interface of the clay and beach-sand deposits resulted in a date of 810 ± 70 B.P. (WSU No. 1777) for the formation of the lowermost terrace of the site. 14c and 22

Work undertaken during the 1973 season continued the excavation of House 1 and the area immediately surrounding it. A large area of floor midden was excavated, revealing a complex collection of posts, hearths, and artifacts. Excavation along the wall and in the midden outside the house yielded information on wall construction, drainage features, and other features associated with the house, such as the deposits of whale bones which are related to both House 1 and at least one other house south of it.

Newly-opened areas east of House 1 revealed two historic components. Preliminary analysis suggests that the ceramics from Unit I (uppermost component) range from slightly before 1850 until the final abandonment of Ozette in the 1920's. Comparisons with early historic photographs of the village suggest that the area lies largely behind the historic houses shown in the photographs.

Unit I is separated stratigraphically from the lower historic component by a mud slide (Unit II) which occurred sometime prior to 1850. The mud slide was thickest in the southern part of the excavated area. In the northern area, run-off deposits from the slide contained cultural debris also.

Samples of cultural material from Unit III are limited. Traditional tool and implement types were recovered along with a few items of European manufacture. 8 and 14

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In 1974, while Dr. Daugherty remained director of the Ozette research project, Jeffrey Mauger replaced Paul Gleeson as assistant director. Excavation techniques remained constant and were determined by the nature of the archaeological material and the surrounding matrix. Late historic components were excavated by troweling, whereas early historic and prehistoric components buried deep in clay were removed by well-controlled hydraulic techniques. Three other structures of the same time period as House 1 were located at this time, and most of the overburden above a structure located east of House 1 had been removed.^{22a}

By the end of the 1975 season, considerable archaeological data had been recovered from the site. House 1 was completely excavated. The central floor area of House 2 was cleared of debris down to the surface of the floor midden. In House 3, all of the structural remains and artifacts exposed in the southern area were removed. Testing of the deposits underlying House 2 revealed evidence of an even earlier abandoned house (House 5).^{22a}

Between April 1976 and January 1977, excavations were concentrated on Houses 2 and 5. Excavations in House 2 revealed subfloor drainage channels which handled water run-off from the nearby hillside. Artifacts from House 2, although similar to those from House 1, did include several types not previously recorded, such as bow blanks, a bone chisel, a complete salmon harpoon, a stone bitted tool, and a small copper pendant. House 5 excavations revealed no major cultural differences from House 1 except for the fact that the preservation was generally somewhat poorer.

During the 1977 season, excavations of house floor middens associated with Houses 2 and 5 were continued. Monitoring of sub-Unit V deposits revealed an additional cultural deposit which yielded wooden artifacts in an excellent state of preservation.¹⁰

During the 1978 field season, a deep test pit revealed a different stratigraphic situation than found earlier in the western portion of House 1. At this location, Unit VI either overlies or contains a cultural component designated Unit VII. A C-14 date of 790±80 B.P. (WSU No. 1965) was obtained from the lower level of this Unit.

It appears that this cultural material represents an occupation, possibly a dwelling, almost twice as old as Units IV and V houses (which were dated to 440±90 B.P. WSU No. 1779) and extends well into the prehistoric period of the Northwest Coast region.^{22b}

To date, Houses 1 and 2 have been completely excavated, Houses 3 and 4 partially investigated, House 5 nearly completely excavated and House 6 just recently located (personal communication, Dr. Richard Daugherty, 1980).

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In past years, a rather extensive random testing program was undertaken in order to delimit the village area and to gain an understanding of its composition. Material from the test units appears to be contemporaneous with that being recovered from the main study area (area of the structures). However, because of the lack of necessary conditions for preservation, the quality and quantity of the cultural material from this outer area are greatly reduced. While this circumstance appears to restrict the research potential of this area, this area exhibits the archaeological integrity of other complex Northwest Coast shell midden sites. Historic artifacts are visible on the surface and earlier buried cultural deposits are evident along the beach and stream cuts. Test results of these deposits suggest the presence of a cultural midden extending possibly a little over a meter in depth (personal communication, Paul Gleeson and Gary Wesson, 1980).

Excavation Results:

The archaeological sequence in Areas A and B of the Ozette site encompasses over 1900 years of prehistory and history, ranging in time from approximately A.D. 1 to the partial abandonment of the village in the 1920's. In Area B (wet area) all cultural components have yielded well-preserved artifacts of perishable nature, including a wide range of material culture manufactured, used, or stored in the dwellings. As a result, continuing excavations at the site are revealing a wider range of items of material culture than normally found in more typical Northwest Coast archaeological sites, or in most other archaeological sites in the New World.

In order to excavate without damaging the fragile items of wood and fiber (items manufactured from these materials constitute 80 percent of the total artifact assemblage), a hydraulic spray system was devised which gently washed away the soils.^{4d} Once removed from their protective cover, the fragile artifacts begin to dry out, warp, and crack. The most successful preservation method involves soaking the artifacts in a polyethylene glycol solution. This chemical solution soaks into the waterlogged tissues and replaces the water with wax. However, this treatment does not work well for artifacts which were saturated with oil, such as the hardwood containers used to store whale and seal oil. Consequently, a new technique was devised to handle these items. First it was necessary to remove the water content. This was accomplished with the aid of acetone. The object was then impregnated with resin. Also, freeze-drying has been used as an alternative method.^{15b}

Undertakings of this nature on such a scale are uncommon enough that experts from several countries attended an international conference, especially convened, to discuss the preservation techniques of waterlogged materials that were being devised and used by the Ozette researchers.

To date, well over 42,000 artifacts have been recovered, categorized, chemically treated to help preserve them and finally entered, along with their precise site locations, into a computer data bank. There have been at least 1056 baskets, 1126 mats, 86 hats, 80 tumplines, 13 loom uprights, 114 halibut hook shanks, 954 arrow shafts, 110 harpoons, 78 tool handles, 14 chisels, 1095 wedges, 776 box fragments and 99 bowls recovered, to mention only some of the artifact classes identified. Objects exist in all stages of manufacture and repair. There are finished whalebone clubs and roughed-out blanks ready for shaping and carving; delicately carved combs of wood and bone and comb blanks with the teeth outlined but not cut through; bench planks that had accidentally split in two

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and been repaired by drilling and lashing; a box patched with a piece of wood sewn in place to cover the hole; and the side of an old canoe and a whale scapula used as part of a house wall. 10, 11 and 18

Skeletal remains were found in Houses 1 and 2, levels 4-6, during excavations. These remains revealed that there were at least nine individuals inside the houses at the time of the mud slides. Some of the remains were too fragmented for analysis, resulting in identification of only seven individuals: two adults, one adolescent and four children. Based on artifact analysis, the cultural material associated with the structures in which these remains were found dates to the period just before European contact in the area.

No conclusive statements concerning the early Ozette physical types can be made based on these few materials, and it is not certain whether the remains are true representatives of the physical types of the group. More skeletal material from the Northwest Coast region is necessary before a final statement about Northwest Coast physical types can be made.

The petroglyphs [redacted] compared to other rock carvings along the Northwest Coast, to Northern versus Southern rock carvings, to Nootkan petroglyphs, and to artifacts recovered from the Ozette site. The Ozette petroglyphs fit within the Northwest Coast petroglyph tradition; most resemble Nootkan style and are stylistically similar to artifacts recovered from the Ozette site, indicating some relationship between the two. In short, the Ozette rock carvings probably were made by the occupants of the Ozette Indian Village. This is not inconsistent with the identified Nootkan similarities since the Makahs are considered to be Nootkans, and their language a Nootkan dialect.

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In a study undertaken by the National Park Service (1963), Ozette Village was included on the list entitled: Areas In The National Park Service Relating To The Themes. Far West: Theme II. The results of this assessment are expressed in the following paragraph:

Largest and deepest shell midden on Washington Coast. Not excavated as yet. Should provide information on the cultural development of Northwest Coast maritime cultures; also the relationship between the Wakashan Ozette and Makah and Chemakuan, Quileute and Hoh. The site is almost totally undisturbed. Nothing remains above the ground of the old village. A very good archaeological site--from historic on back. It should be preserved in the park. Park adjoins reservation on all sides.²³

Excavations undertaken since this National Park Service report of Ozette have borne out the 1963 assessment. The importance of the Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site in providing, in many cases, the first and only evidence of cultural practices on this part of the Northwest Coast should not be underestimated. Researchers working with Ozette materials are hampered not only by the immense number of items to be considered, but also by the frequent lack of a previously-described category for the items. The amounts, kinds, and detailed nature of physical remains contained in the Ozette Site greatly enhance the potential for study combining the methods, techniques, and procedures of many specialized sub-fields of anthropology such as ethnography, ethnohistory, ethnology, historic and prehistoric archeology and physical anthropology. Information may be derived not only from the archeological data contained within the site, but also from the available accounts written on the historic occupants of this region and the traditions maintained and expressed by contemporary Makah people. In light of the excellent preservation of an almost uninterrupted cultural record and the other available data, an undertaking of this scope could permit a dynamic approach to the study of man and the science of culture.

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