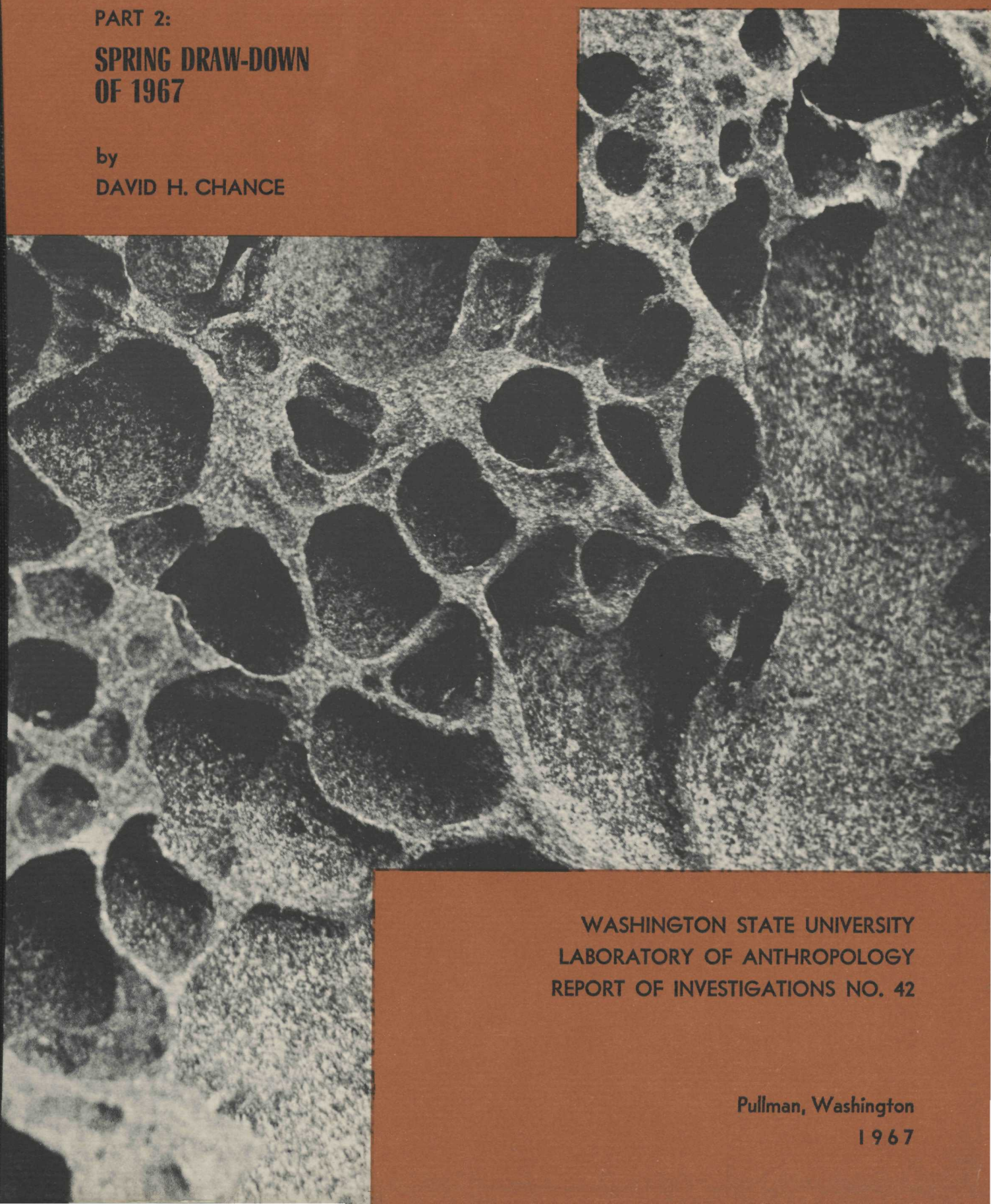
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF COULEE DAM NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

PART 2:

SPRING DRAW-DOWN OF 1967

by
DAVID H. CHANCE



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY
REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS NO. 42

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Not For Public Release

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ABSTRACT

A total of 122 sites were inspected and recorded in March and April, 1967, during the second phase of the continuing survey of Lake Roosevelt in the Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, northeastern Washington. The spring drawdown of the reservoir permitted the finding of numerous sites normally covered by water. The damage found due to water action was considerably less than that attributable to relic collectors.

Descriptions and recommendations for further work are provided for each site. An immediate program of intensive professional excavation is recommended if any further information is to be salvaged from this critical area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am chiefly in debt to Roderick Sprague for his constant assistance, hospitality, and the editing of this report. Mammalian materials which are mentioned specifically were identified by Carl E. Gustafson. The final drafts of the maps were done by Steve Allured.

The help and directions offered by the National Park Service officials and rangers of Coulee Dam, Fort Spokane, and Kettle Falls greatly increased the pace of the survey and are appreciated. Mr. Alex Sherwood and Mr. Dave Wynecoop of the Spokane Indian Reservation and Mr. Narcisse Nicholson, Jr. and Mr. Eddie Palmanteer, Jr. of the Colville Indian Reservation kindly gave permits to travel over and camp on their respective reservations, in addition to offering useful information. Mr. C. V. Nelson of the Colville Indian Agency advised me concerning Indian lands.

The loneliness of this work was happily mitigated by the hospitality of local residents. For this I especially thank Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lodoen of Keller and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Franz of Kettle Falls. I also thank Mr. and Mrs. Paprich and Mr. Fowler of Northport and Mr. and Mrs. Woods of Keller for both food and information. Informants are named at the appropriate places if it is considered important. However, one excellent informant did not wish to have his name published, and others are also not named for obvious and unfortunate reasons.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is the report of the second phase of the current archaeological survey of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area accomplished under the auspices of the National Park Service. It is funded under the terms of National Park Service Purchase Order No. 940-564 to Roderick Sprague, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington. The surveying was done by David Chance during March and April of 1967.

This report consists principally of the descriptions of 122 sites visited or pinpointed on this survey. Also included are general observations, additional material useful to the archaeological understanding of the general area, and recommendations for future work.

Previous Survey Work

Two prior surveys have been made in the Lake Roosevelt reservoir. The results of the first of these were published as Archaeology of the Upper Columbia Region by Donald Collier, Alfred E. Hudson, and Arlo Ford in 1942. The second report was made in 1966 by Edward McM. Larrabee and Susan Kardas. Some of the sites found by both of these previous surveys were re-visited and additional data were recorded. Such sites are designated (CHF) for the former and (Lar) for the latter in the site descriptions of this report.

Verne Ray (1936) has listed locations of aboriginal villages and camps of the Columbia Plateau which were obtained ethnographically. Where the locations given for these seem to match sites found on this survey, they are noted in the site descriptions.

Method of Survey

This survey was accomplished with the help of an automobile and by walking. Where private land had to be crossed, the permission of the owners was requested. In addition, separate written permits were obtained from the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations to trespass on Indian lands.

In the earlier stages, informants were sought out; but when it became apparent that more sites could be found in the allotted time without informants, this practice was dropped. It did often prove, though, that property owners were very ready to give good information, and so advantage was naturally taken of this. Some information of an ethnographic type was noted from conversations, and where this pertains to sites, it is included in this report.

In plotting sites, various sets of maps were used along with a cruising compass which proved to be very useful for locating sites on flats or gently sloping topography. All sets of the available maps were found to have topographical errors, especially in the northern reaches, and thus were not so helpful in placing the grid location and elevation of sites as they might have been.

Estimations of area and elevation were made by eye and with the help of maps. More pains were taken in judging fill depth. Unless otherwise indicated, fill depth refers only to total fill above deep gravel or bedrock exclusive of cultural considerations. The fill of sites below the high waterline was difficult to estimate because of slumping, stepping, and slide debris. In several places what appeared to be the surface of massive gravel deposits proved, after probing, to be only a deflated layer resting on sand fill, even though it sloped down to and merged imperceptibly with the solid gravel.

Unfortunately, no deposits or strata of volcanic ash were seen. This is not too surprising since most of the sites found were below the lakeline and thus were devoid of clean erosional cuts. This also meant that no extensive stratified sequences could be found. It is believed, however, that those sites possessing dikes for the impounding of slopewash will quite possibly show good stratification. Many sites on the Columbia River north of Marcus exhibit two strata--an upper cap of dark silty material overlying lighter deposits of silty sand. In few cases was there evidence of a clear break between the two.

It was discovered that reservoir draw-down forecasts are not reliable for determining elevations, even those furnished a week in advance. This is because the draw-down is largely based on fluctuating power and irrigation requirements and on precipitation. Thus, the figures obtained from the forecasts are only a very general aid to the determining of elevations below the 1289 foot line.

Several reports of potential sites and finds were received too late in the survey to be checked since it was desirable to avoid travelling in circles. These reports are listed in their appropriate places in the site descriptions with the hope that they can be checked in the future.

Completeness of Survey

Early in the survey the decision was made to locate the many obvious sites which lay waiting, especially in the north, rather than to expend the limited funds on an extensive survey of only a part of the area, much of which is unproductive while the water level remains high. Thus this survey and the two preceding ones are far from representing the actual number of sites in the reservoir. It can possibly be said that the majority of the aboriginal riverine sites from Marcus to the Canadian border have been located. In this region only the areas along the river were searched, partly because in most of this stretch of the river the canyon walls ascend steeply from the narrow river terraces to great heights. From Marcus south to Inchelium the sites located surely represent only a small sample of what could be seen were the water lower. In this stretch many terrace lips showed above the water next to the channel, which no doubt had evidence of human occupation but could not be approached without a boat. Included in this portion was the area of Marcus Flats just northeast of the Kettle Falls where Fort Colville once stood. This site doubtlessly also has a very rich aboriginal occupation judging by topographical evidence and its proximity to the Falls. If the water were to drop below 1200 feet elevation, it is

possible that over thirty additional sites worth testing could be located between Inchelium and Marcus, not to mention the area south of Inchelium.

Although the several small historic sites on the Spokane Indian Reservation are of minimal archaeological value, they were assigned numbers because most were aboriginal habitations. Surface collections could be made at all of these sites. The foundations of structures on these sites indicated smaller-sized houses than any presently inhabited houses observed on the reservation. It is possible that the creation of the reservoir necessitated some readjustments.

Location of Sites

The best sites often are associated with outcrops of solid rock and also with small coves along the original channel. Springs or creeks are often associated with sites, but there are also many large sites with no visible sources of water other than the river. In addition there are some aboriginal camps for which no spring could be found and which are at the same time at a considerable distance from the original river channel. This is the case at 45 FE 28, 45 FE 30, and 45 FE 43. Because of probable climatic fluctuations in the past, it is thought that the absence of springs near sites is not very significant. One informant stated that she believed many springs in the area of Inchelium had dried up considerably since the first decade of this century.

Condition of Sites

The destruction by relic collectors was found to be serious everywhere but on the Kettle River. It would seem that this activity is on the increase, for the present amount of fill would make one doubt that potting could have gone on at the same rate in the past decade as it has this spring. In the site descriptions light potting refers to claw marks or a small pile or two of tailings; medium means two or three yards moved since the last high water; and heavy is where it can only be measured in cubic yards. Between twenty and twenty-five cubic yards, at 45 LI 25, represented the most dirt moved so far this spring on any one site. The high water has a tendency to obliterate signs of potting so that the cumulative effects can only be guessed. Unless otherwise indicated the amount of potting described for a site is for this year only, and at the time it was visited.

Erosion of sites by water and waves has also taken a considerable toll, often leaving the more shallow sites completely ruined. This problem is most severe on sloping topography and along the edges or banks of all those sites below the 1289 elevation. A figure given for the amount of erosion is usually based on tree stumps in the site which have been left standing high in the air on their roots. Wave cutting, particularly where sites face large expanses of the reservoir, is often very damaging. Site 45 ST 57 is well on the way toward total destruction because of wave action.

Large flats in the reservoir are nearly always silted over because of tributary stream deposits or landslide debris from the slopes above. This is a problem only for surveying since such sites are actually protected. In addition to the regular sandy overburden, there is a fine grey silt which covers everything and which can serve as a useful guide to the top of the original fill, especially since this silt itself is sometimes covered by sand containing cultural materials. This was obviously the case at 45 FE 43. Site 45 ST 66 is an

instance of cultural materials having eroded to a very dense stratum only to be again covered by nearly a half meter of sand, on at least two levels, so that the same materials could be seen in two successive profiles, in addition to the surface of a bench below.

As with riverine sites in general, there seemed to be a fair amount of river current erosion on the upper Columbia, Spokane, and Kettle rivers. This has probably been exacerbated by the waterlogged condition of the fill.

Placer mining, most of it probably done in the last century, has accounted for the destruction of many sites. At several places it was possible to encounter cultural materials in the placer tailings. The amount of evidence destroyed by this means would be difficult to estimate. This damage was most noticeable upriver from Marcus and especially widespread upriver from Northport. Any estimates made for the population density of this area, relative to other regions, should make allowances for this destruction.

Cultural Materials and Features

The erosion of sites has revealed a great many artifacts. Over twenty tons were observed on this survey, chiefly in areas of active erosion. As the project progressed, it was found necessary to become more and more selective about collecting with the exception of a few sites where an attempt was made to gather fairly comprehensive collections within a reasonable amount of time. These collections only rarely included such items as mortars, pestles, and choppers. Artifacts were collected for their known diagnostic value or if they were unique insofar as the survey collection was concerned.

The collection which was made will not have much chronological significance until some extensive testing is done. The samples are not even very comparable to each other. The relatively unknown archaeological character of this region and the incomplete nature of the artifact samples permit only a few very broad generalizations.

An obvious difference in materials is apparent in the survey area. Artifacts from the Spokane River were manufactured on a smaller scale than those in the region north of Cedonia. A major cause for this was that the chief stone used on the Spokane River for small artifacts was cryptocrystalline while in the north this seems to have been a rare commodity, used for less than ten per cent of the smaller implements. In the north the number of stone types in use was remarkably large. There such raw materials as argillite, basalt, slate, quartzite, a jasper-like stone, and other unidentifable materials were mainly employed for fashioning small artifacts. The cryptocrystalline that was used in the north is more often of uniform coloration or translucent while that of the Spokane River is very often banded.

Every aboriginal campsite on the Spokane River had mussel shell in association, whereas there were several campsites in the north with only traces or a total absence of shell.

For the northern region sites seem to be further sub-divided into two categories, based again upon raw materials. Into one category fall several of the sites from Rickey Rapids south toward Cedonia, represented especially by 45 FE 28, 45 FE 30, 45 FE 43. The most noticeable feature at these sites is the very large number of choppers, many of which are flaked bifacially on all

sides. At these places the quartzite slabs seem to be thicker than elsewhere, are often less frequent, and are more often derived from quartzite cobbles than they are further north. This group of sites also exhibits more basalt and quartzite flakes as well as other unidentifiable types of green, black, and red stone (probably mostly quartzite or argillite) than the sites further to the north where tan argillite is the predominant flaked stone, with the exception of quartzite slabs.

As was remarked in the report of 1942 (Collier, Hudson, and Ford), these round or oval quartzite slab artifacts are extremely common, occurring in larger quantities than any other class of implement. In that report they were called scrapers. However, most of those observed seem to exhibit bifacial working. Quartzite is also used to make chisel-like tools, gravers, choppers, and projectile points. Very few of these artifacts were observed on the Spokane or on the Columbia upriver from Northport.

Mrs. Mamie Franz provided an account of the Indian process of tanning buckskin. Of interest was her description of an oval slate-like scraper about 5 by 7 inches in dimensions, which was used to remove the outer layer of skin so the hide would be more pliable. She believed that the scraper she saw used was not flaked but rather had a more or less rounded edge.

Judging by the collections of this survey and a check of two large amateur collections, small lanceolate projectile points seem common in the northern reservoir. These average 4 to 5 cm. in length and often have contracted bases and their greatest width between the middle and the base.

In the site descriptions many references are made to ovens. Unless otherwise stated, these are piles of fired rock ranging from a few centimeters to a meter in height. Erosion has uncovered literally thousands of these features. Mounds of thick clusters of this material are uniformly designated "ovens" for convenience, although some may be concave or flat hearths which have merely deflated to piles. Some of these were heaped so high and had such great volume that they may represent superimposed features since heating that much stone would have been complicated. In addition to these features, many sites were paved with fired rock which has dropped to form a protective cap over the remaining fill.

Seven sites had surface depressions that are interpreted as house pits. At six of these the pits were situated above the lakeline. The greatest number of these was located at 45 ST 72 with 14, followed by 45 ST 84 with 11. Most of the pits were roughly circular although there were a few oval exceptions at 45 ST 72. A surface pit at 45 ST 63 was of the shape of a rounded rectangle with three raised edges. In the profile of 45 ST 63, below the lake-line, a bowl-shaped carbonaceous stratum was noted with the ends approximately the same height. This may have also been a housepit. These interpretations are made in spite of the fact that surface depressions were tested by the initial survey without conclusive results.

Included in the site descriptions are general notes on features, artifacts, and other cultural evidence. The artifacts which were collected are generally not described since this is beyond the scope of this survey. That a collection was made at a site is not always indicated since this fact is not always significant. Although no attempt has been made to count the artifacts comprising the collection, it is estimated that approximately 1, 000 were salvaged.

Testing Estimates

The sites are ranked in three degrees of testing priority, number one being the highest. Sites not warranting a test are so labeled. These estimates are admittedly subjective but are based on the expected fill depth, the number of artifacts or amount of cultural debris in evidence, the size of the sites, and proximity to areas believed to have been good fishing grounds. Many of the third-rank sites will probably have only one component, but are worth testing because it appears probable that good assemblies can be recovered.

As indicated in the site descriptions, many sites are above the high water-line. These can be tested at any time of the year, but should not be allowed to go unexamined any longer than the other sites because they are also being destroyed by relic collectors. The small amount of intact fill above high water at 45 ST 75 should be excavated in the next few months and will require only a very small outlay of time and funds.

Informants and Miscellaneous Notes

Several reports were received of both pictographs and petroglyphs in the upper part of the Chief Joseph Dam Reservoir, and on the right bank. One such report concerned petroglyphs just below Elmer City at the first or second place where the rock cliffs descend to the water.

At least three individuals reported that there were good pothunting results in the Lake Creek area of Lincoln County. Pictographs have also been noticed there at Lower Twin Lakes and at Seven Springs.

According to Morris Lodoen, there used to be an Indian huckleberry-picking camp at Moses Mountain on the Colville Reservation.

Mrs. Franz reported that she had heard of the remains of an Indian stone fort on a high mountaintop in the Colville Reservation. This may be compared with Verne Ray's (1933: 186) mention of a gaming area on top of Mica Mountain. Bill Franz stated that he heard there was an aboriginal camp along the east site of Butler Flats in T32N, R36E, SW of Inchelium. The flats were formerly covered by a lake which has been mostly drained. This location is several miles from the recreation area.

In the possession of Mrs. Franz is a block of cream-colored sedimentary rock of a very fine grain, 18 cm. in length. It was found many years ago in the area of Barnaby Creek. On it are incised several figures. With the help of a hand-lens it was possible to see and sketch a human face with aureole, what seems to be a boat with five upright figures in it, a large fish, a bear, a tortoise, and the head of a horse which is actually carved in relief. Above the head of the horse are two incised discs. Several other items of a more symbolic character were discernible including "chicken tracks." One side of the block is heavily incised with curving lines some of which might be interpreted as comprising a seated Venus. This stone should be photographed with a suitable camera and special lighting.

According to an informant on the Spokane Reservation, a campground and horse-racing track were formerly located near the old church on Elijah Road. This is in the NW1/4 of T27N, R38E.

Artifacts have been found across the road from the drive-in theater between Colville and Kettle Falls. If the reports are true that this stretch of the Colville River was close to being a lake before it was drained, this site would have been on high ground and on the edge of the lake.

Ella Hill, an Indian living in Spokane, is reported to be a self-proclaimed authority on Indian ways, but is said to be prone to elaboration. Isaac Camille who lives at the Assembly of God Church at Wellpinit is thought by one informant to be the only living Indian on the Spokane Reservation with a knowledge of the "old medicine" but inclined to story telling.

Reportedly, good local historic informants of the Colville area include Judge Oakshot, Colville, and J. D. Harrigan, 258 N. Maple, Colville. Harrison Reed is a local oldtimer who lives between Kettle Falls and Colville. Arletta Lael of Route 2, Kettle Falls, is thought to be gathering material for a local history. John Pohle who lives near Marble is the son of a settler at China Bar.

Eviline Flett, a relative of Mrs. Franz, although blind and in her 90's, is said to be a good source of ethnographic information. Although she lived for some time at Forest Grove, Oregon, she was probably born on the Spokane Reservation where she is now perhaps residing.

Informants in the Northport area are: Ida Hofer, an Indian women in her 70's who was educated at the St. Regis Mission; Mrs. Evans of Kendrick's Hardware formerly a resident at 45 ST 88 (B); Henry Fowler who was interviewed; Mrs. Alice J. Travis, about 80 years old; and Miss Carrie Allen.

II. LOWER RESERVOIR

Ferry County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Right Bank of the Columbia)

45 FE 10 Kwei Kwei

Burial ground on a small terrace on the right bank of Kwei Kwei gully.

NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 31, T29N, R32E.

Elev: 1278, (all elevations are given in feet above mean sea level).

Area: 10 x 16 m.

Fill: Gravelly sand for at least 60 cm.

The one unquestionable burial had been disturbed by a curious person trying to seen what the cairn over the burial signified. On re-examination the bones were seen to be broken. Possibly not all of the skeleton was disturbed. With the bones a cryptocrystalline lanceolate knife, 7.5 cm. long, was found. At the time of the survey a 1900 Indian-head penny was found close to the burial. About 2 m. from the burial was a small cedar post stuck firmly in the sand; two round nails were in the post. There were two other small cairns. On the flats on the left bank of the gully at about elev. 1260 was found a large corner-notched point fragment.

Test 1.

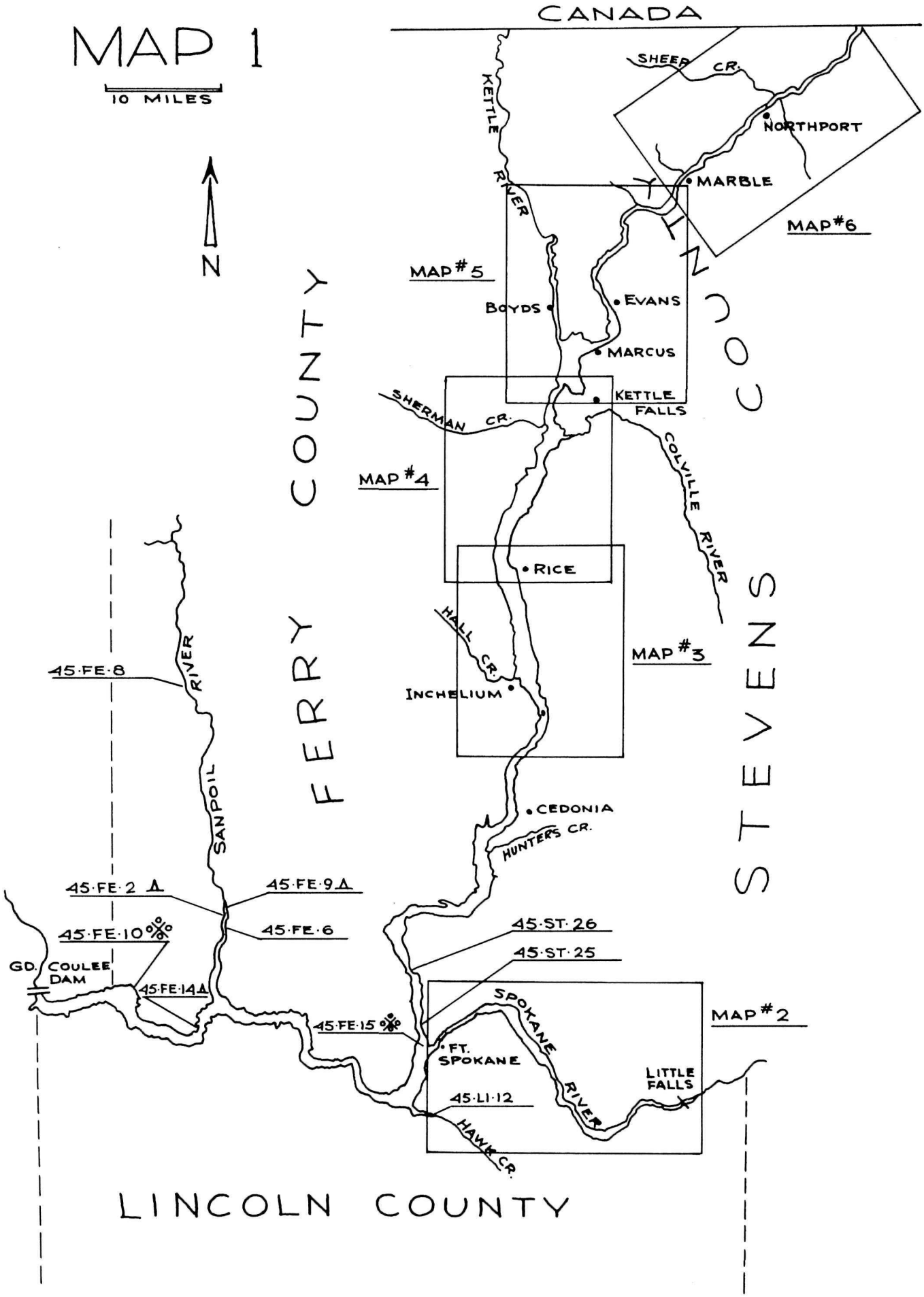
45 FE 14 Moonbeam Bay

Aboriginal worksite in a sandy area between cliffs, which had several springs, in what is now called Moonbeam Bay.

SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 18, T28N, R33E and relevant neighboring section corners.

Elev: 1260 to 1290

This site was approached within 400 m. Local residents displayed a polished maul fragment and crypotcrystalline flakes from the site, which was reported to have quicksand.



Map 1 -- Sites of the Lower Reservoir Area.

Test 3.

Mr. Jerome of Gifford, a long-term resident of the area, reported a small burial ground somewhere near the center of Sec. 2, T27N, R33E. It is on a knoll and several hundred meters west of Lake Roosevelt. It is known to local pothunters.

45 FE 15 (Ray: Sanpoil No. 18)

Burial ground SE of the Rothlisburg school.

NE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T28N, R35E.

Elev: Less than fifty feet above the original river surface.

This is a very large burial ground which was missed by the disinterment project.

Ferry County
(Sanpoil River)

It was reported that large numbers of Indians died of a smallpox epidemic in 1898 and were buried at the mouth of the Sanpoil. These burials are possibly connected with 45 FE 3 (CHF). No such epidemic was reported by Verne Ray (1933: 21-2) in his list.

45 FE 6 Old Keller (Ray: Sanpoil E)

Historic townsite at the mouth of John Tom Creek on the left bank of the Sanpoil.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 9, T29N, R33E.

Elev: Below 1289.

Informants stated that a Mr. Boyle built a smelter here between 1908 and 1910 which never actually went into operation. For a period of time, he somehow managed to have the town renamed Harlinda after his son and daughter, Harvey and Linda. Now there is a hamlet named Harlinda on the left bank of the Sanpoil across from the new Keller. This site was not visited as nothing could be observed through glasses above the waterline.

45 FE 2 Newtown

Historic hamlet site and historic Indian campground on a terrace along the right bank of the Sanpoil.

West of the center of Sec. 4, T29N, R33E.

Elev: 1255 to 1280.

Area: 8 hectares.

Fill: Gravelly sand.

Condition: Poor.

A stream-work spall of flaked basalt was collected. Historic debris and a half-circle of ten cobbles with the open side west were observed here. The distance between the ends of the half-circle was 1 m.; there was no depression in the enclave, which rested on sterile fill. Indian fishing camps were established here during the spring of each year for the catching and drying of Chinook salmon, which were dried in May. Sweat lodges have also been used here since 1908.

No test.

45 FE 9

Aboriginal campsite on the left bank of the Sanpoil from the area of the log-cribbed bridge piling and up the river for 250 m.

NE1/4 of the SW1/4 of Sec. 33, T30N, R33E and the SW1/4 of the NW1/4 of the same section.

Elev: 1275 to 1280.

Area: 70 x 250 m.

Fill: Gravelly sand.

Condition: Deflated.

Two large ovens were near the log cribbings, one with heavy charcoal mixed in it. Further up the river was another oven. Between these areas are two parallel lines of cobbles 75 cm. apart. Mrs. Lodoen of Keller has an old photograph of Indians spear fishing at a log dam built here in connection with the smelter. The bridge was built by Morris Lodoen.

No test.

45 FE 8 Nanamkin

Two tree carvings on the left bank of North Nanamkin Creek 130 m. west of the highway.

NE 1/4 of Sec. 35, T33N, R32E.

No fill.

Condition: Preservation of the carvings is good enough for photography.

These are two anthropomorphic figures carved into the xylem of coniferous trees. They are about 25 m. apart, face each other, are both vertical and about 1 m. in length. The tops of both figures are about 1.35 m. from the ground. The northern figure seems to be clutching a bag or basket in the left hand. The southern figure has very long heels projecting down from the feet

like cowboy boots. The stump into which the latter is carved is the remains of a tree which was apparently felled many years ago. Both figures were cut into living trees. As many as six figures have been reported for this site (Becker 1965). A local informant stated that people have been hunting for artifacts in this area but did not know whether any had been found.

No test.

Lincoln County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Left Bank)

45 LI 12 (Lar)

Historic campsite on the right bank of Hawk Creek.

SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 30, T27N, R36E.

Elev: 1295.

Fill: 10 cm.

This also has an undisturbed historic site with three rectangular depressions in the surface on the ground. Historic items were collected.

No test.

The upper part of the Hawk Creek arm, which was a supposed salmon spawning area, was sterile.

Stevens County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Left Bank)

45 ST 25

Historic site on a gentle slope just to the right of Abraham Cove.

SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 13, T28N, R35E.

Elev: 1280.

Area: 0.4 hectare.

Fill: Gravelly sand.

There is at least one rectangular level area here along with stove fragments, farming implements, bones, iron, and old glass.

No test.

45 ST 26 McGuire Homestead

Historic homestead site in an area of irregular slopes, knolls, springs, and willow trees.

NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T29N, R35E.

Elev: 1380 to 1420.

Area: 1.5 hectares

Several cobble concrete foundations: a barn, a smokehouse, a cellar, and a house. Scattered historic debris. An informant claimed that this was a homestead site, so the foundations are perhaps second-stage constructions.

No test.

An informant reported an aboriginal campsite at Rogers Bar at the mouth of Hunters Creek just west of Hunters. Apparently this site is never exposed by the draw-down.

III. SPOKANE RIVER

Lincoln County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Left Bank)

Two cairns were seen through binoculars at elevation 1280 in the SE1/4 of the SE1/4 of the NE1/4 of Sec. 16, T28N, R36E on the left bank of the Spokane River. Since this area was not visited, these cairns have been assigned no number. Each seemed to be about 60 cm. high.

45 LI 31

Aboriginal campsite in a former orchard on a small low terrace a little over one mile downriver from 45 LI 24.

Chiefly in the SE corner of the NW1/4 of Sec. 25, T27N, R37E.

Elev: 1260 to 1270.

Area: 20 x 120 m.

Fill: Slightly over 1 m.

Condition: Slight deflation.

This was another site observed through field glasses but it is assigned a number because three ovens were visible on the edge of the terrace.

Test 3

45 LI 24 Heartline

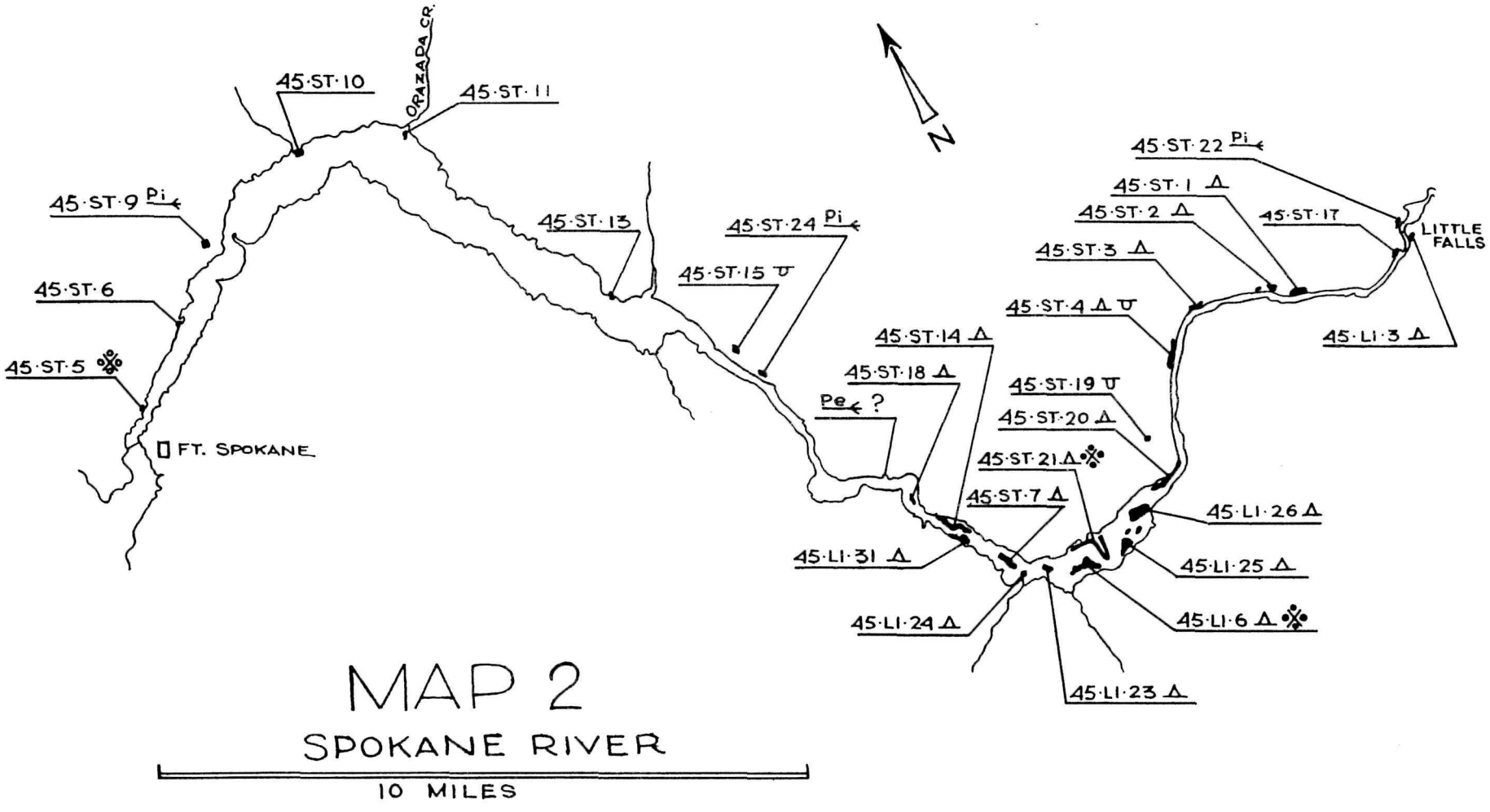
Aboriginal camp and historic dwelling site to the left of the mouth of Heartline Creek on a small point of terrace.

SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 31, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1278 to 1288.

Area: 15 x 30 m.

Fill: 60 cm. of sand over gravel



Map 2 -- Sites on the Spokane River.

Condition: Some deflation and bank erosion.

Among artifacts collected was a quartzite knife fragment of the northern type. On the site were bone, shell, fired rock, cryptocrystalline flakes, and choppers, the latter mainly at the rear of the terrace.

No test.

45 LI 23

A low aboriginal campsite on the left bank of the Spokane River about 300 m. west of the mouth of Mill Creek and across the river from a steep slope showing heavy erosion.

SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 31, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1267 to 1272.

Area: 50 x 100 m.

Fill: One meter of silt and sand fill with cultural material and two strata, with an additional meter down to gravel.

Condition: Although there has been medium potting and up to 2 m. of deflation in places, there are several good areas of fill remaining.

Several mortars, and small shell middens, a fair amount of bone, choppers, fired rock, a number of ovens, and cryptocrystalline flakes were noted.

Test 2.

45 LI 6 Mill Creek (Lar)

Aboriginal campsite on the irregular flats to the right of the mouth of Mill Creek.

NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Sec. 31 and NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of Sec. 32, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1270 to 1285.

Area of site: 16 hectares; area of best fill is 30 x 60 m.

Fill: 1.5 m. of dark midden apparently unstratified, overlying a 20 cm. hard clay stratum, which in turn covers at least 1.2 m. of very coarse sand. Inbedded in the clay was a somewhat questionable chopper. Other areas of the site appear to have a maximum of 40 cm. fill.

Condition: Heavy potting. Burials were disturbed at the east end of the site. For the most part the site is badly deflated. Springs emerging from the coarse sand are undermining the area of good fill described above.

Among the artifacts collected were two worked bones. Scattered about were choppers, considerable shell and bone, fired rock, ovens, charcoal, and cryptocrystalline flakes. Along the river at the eastern side is an area 10 x 15 m. completely covered with fired rock to a depth of almost 1 m. Also observed was an immense anvil and a large mortar.

Test 1 on the westernmost knoll in the site.

An attempt to find undisturbed burials was made by Roderick Sprague and crew with negative results. Salvaged bones represented six individuals. In the burial area were found several small side-notched points and historic items. Statistics on the bones will be published separately.

The shallowest ford on the Spokane River in this area now seems to be between the east side of this site and the Cayuse Spit (45 ST 21). An Indian informant about sixty years old stated that he and others speared fish from horseback in these rapids many years ago.

45 LI 25 Blue Heron

Aboriginal campsite and historic site on the entire terrace immediately east of 45 LI 6. The west side of the terrace is a short distance back from the present channel, the north borders it, and the east side borders an older channel which is now a lake.

NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 and the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 32, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1272 to 1284.

Area: 200 x 300 m.

Fill: The SW corner has 1 m. of silty sand with cultural material and at least 1.5 m. of additional fill. The fill in the northern area is poor while the SE corner probably has only 1 m.

Condition: Heavy potting, the heaviest observed for any site on this survey.

Only three artifacts could be collected because of a threatening situation with pothunters. A little shell, some bone, cryptocrystalline flakes, mortars, anvils, a pestle, fired rock, and ovens were observed. The historic site with considerable debris was on the northern edge. In the SE corner there were many large rocks which seemed to be from a nearby talus slope and which probably were not washed into the two large clusters in which they were found. In each case there were enough for a house foundation. However, only aboriginal material occurred in that area. Recent potting had moved a number of these rocks.

Test 1 at the SW corner. This was possibly the best site observed on the Spokane River.

According to Alex Sherwood, a landslide occurred in the approximate location of the landslide face across the river from this site sometime within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the Spokane Reservation. The river was briefly blocked by the slide to the extent that the Indians were able to gather fish from the riverbed.

45 LI 26

Aboriginal campsite on an irregular flat which possibly covers some old channels of the Spokane River. The site is across the river from the western part of 45 ST 20.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 33, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1265 to 1280.

Area: 175 x 300 m.

Fill: 1 m. of sand in some places. There may be much deeper fill on the upper, south side of the site.

Condition: Medium potting and up to 1m. deflation nearly everwhere.

Fired rock, ovens, small shell middens, and choppers were observed. Pothunters, to judge by their exclamations, were finding artifacts on the surface. The presence of these precluded the making of a collection here.

Test 2.

45 LI 3 Little Falls (Lar)

Aboriginal campsite on the rocky "island" just downriver from the high east bridge at Little Falls.

SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, T27N, R39E.

Elev: 1295 to 1310.

Area: 20 x 50 m.

Fill: Up to 1 m. of black sand in pockets in the bedrock. Counting broken rock there are probably deeper pockets.

Condition: Prior to the construction of Little Falls Dam, some of this island possibly had been swept by high floods.

In every place where the fill was tested, fired rock was found. There were also three pits just over a meter in diameter dug into loose rock. These may only date from the construction of a power pylon on the island.

Test 3.

The spring area across from the island which was previously commented upon (Larrabee 1966: 12) had no evidence of occupation.

Stevens County
(Proceeding Downriver on the Right Bank)

45 ST 22

Pictographs near a small road which leads off near the NW end of the lower Little Falls bridge. One group is above a corral, the other under an overhand further along the road, but before one comes to a sandhill. These are north of the Little Falls Dam.

SW 1/4 of Sec. 17 or the NW 1/4 of Sec. 20, T27N, R39E.

These pictographs were mentioned by two separate informants, but unfortunately could not be visited. Pictographs on the Spokane Indian Reservation should be treated with caution because attempts are said to have been made to renew them, although no particular locations are cited in the rumor.

45 ST 17

Aboriginal features on a rocky beach about 60 cm. above normal spring channel of the Spokane River, 200 m. downriver from the Little Falls powerhouse and below large rock outcrops.

NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 20, T27N. R39E.

Elev: 1286.

Area: 2 x 3 m.

Fill: Negligible.

Condition: Surface eroded.

A ring of upright stone slabs was seen here which was 45 cm. in diameter and which had in it six semi-vasicular basalt cobbles along with fired fragments of the same material. Over 1 m. away was a pile of fired rocks, of the same type as those in the ring. This was perhaps the remains of a sweat lodge. If so, the pile of fired rock would have been outside the lodge. No test. Photographs were taken of this feature before and after cleaning.

About 800 m. downstream from this site was a small campsite on an extremely narrow, low terrace; the evidence was insufficient to warrant a site number.

Another 400 m. further down, where the Spokane River bends sharply NW, many shells were found in the edge of a landslide. The shell ascend the steep slope from the river edge for 7 m. Before the slide, there could have been only the smallest of terraces here. Across the river is 45 LI 4 (Lar).

45 ST 1 Little Falls NPS Campground

Aboriginal campsite on the terrace which is now completely covered by the campground.

SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 24, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1285 to 1300.

Area: 15 x 200 m.

Fill: Just over 1 m. of sod and silty sand. In all there are three obvious strata.

Condition: Bank erosion. Light potting at present. One individual supposedly made his entire point collection here.

In profile there were several small shell strata, a few bone fragments, and fired rock.

Test 2.

45 ST 2

Aboriginal campsite on a small terrace above slight rapids in the Spokane River.

SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 13, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1292 to 1295.

Area: 10 x 50 m.

Fill: 60 cm. of dark silt over gravels.

Condition: Bank erosion.

In profile could be seen one mortar, an oven, scattered fired rock, shell, bone, and cryptocrystalline flakes.

Test 3.

Included with this site is another small campsite just downstream which showed a shell stratum with bone at 1 m. below the surface. The fill there totaled about 1.2 m.

45 ST 3 (Ray: Middle Spokane No. 11)

Aboriginal campsite between the road and the river and below an inhabited house. The site is on both sides of a creek fan.

SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Sec. 14, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1275 to 1300.

Area: 50 x 300 m.

Fill: Probably not more than 2 m. of silt and sand at both the up and downriver extremities.

Condition: Heavy potting and deflation of the lower portions.

In deflated areas there were many ovens, some shell, cryptocrystalline flakes, and bone fragments. There were also three stone rings surrounding slight depressions which were 2 to 3 m. in diameter but which were probably stump holes.

Test 2.

45 ST 4

Aboriginal campsite with talus pits. The campsite is along the Wynecoop road and the talus pits are above the eastern end of the site.

NE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1300 to 1340.

Area: 70 x 350 m.

Fill: 75 cm. of dark silt at the SW end. Elsewhere the fill is more shallow. An adequate estimate of the fill could not be made here.

Along the road there was scattered shell. On the talus slope were two oval pits 1 x 1.3 and 1 x 1.3 meters horizontal dimensions and a circular one 1 m. in diameter. All were about 50 cm. deep. An informant claimed that human bones have been seen on a talus slope in this vicinity.

Test 3.

45 ST 19

Talus pit above the road and in a basin behind rock outcrops.

SE corner of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1470.

The talus pit was 1.2 m. in diameter and 60 cm. deep and had a bush growing in it.

No test.

45 ST 20

Aboriginal campsite both south and west of the present Lebrett Ranch buildings.

SW 1/4 of Sec. 27 and the SE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1270 to 1295.

Area: 150 m. x 800 m.

Fill: Slightly over 1 m.

Condition: Much of this site has been harrowed, potted, deflated, and eroded along its edges.

A small corner-notched cryptocrystalline point was collected. The present surface showed considerable shell, fired rock, a chopper, a broken ring of upright stone slabs about 45 cm. diameter with vasicular cobbles in and around it, and numerous ovens. The ring feature was a near duplicate of that at 45 ST 17.

Test 2.

45 ST 21 Cayuse Spit

Aboriginal campsite, historic dwelling, and burial ground along both sides of the Cayuse Spit and also along the shore westwards from the spit base. The burial ground was on a small knoll at the base of the spit.

NW 1/2, NE 1/2, and SE 1/2 of Sec. 32, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1270 to 1305.

Area: 30 hectares (excluding the sterile central ridge of the spit).

Condition: Potting, deflation everywhere, and bank erosion in the NW portion. Approximately 100 burials were reportedly all reinterred elsewhere.

Three cobble implements were collected. Several choppers were strewn about, including one 25 x 15 cm. and bifacially worked on one end. There were also several hammerstones, shell middens, bone fragments, fired rock, and ovens. The historic debris was at the NE base of the spit. An informant stated that his mother was raised at this location. The same informant, as well as one other, had no knowledge of a "longhouse" in this area (Larrabee 1966: 22) Certainly nothing of this sort could be seen.

Test 1 in the NW area.

A keeled mortar collected either from this or one of the neighboring sites was displayed at Wellpinit. It consisted of an oval milling surface that was slightly concave and rested on a keel running the length of its bottom, projecting about 12 cm. downwards. The explanation offered for this was that it was a "lap-stone" used with the keel clamped between the thighs. More likely the keel was simply buried in the floor.

45 ST 7

Aboriginal campsite on the south end of a long terrace and across the Spokane River from 45 LI 24.

NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 31 and the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 30, T27N, R38E.

Elev: 1265 to 1280.

Area: 60 x 100 m.

Fill: 1.5 m. of silty sand at the southwestern extremity of the site.

Condition: Light potting and total deflation along the edges.

On the surface were cryptocrystalline flakes, shell, bone, mortars, anvils, choppers, and ovens.

Test 3.

45 ST 14

Aboriginal campsite 800 m. NW of 45 ST 7 along an irregular terrace of the right bank of the Spokane River. Steep bluffs rise above the site.

NE 1/4 of Sec. 25 and the south-center of Sec. 24, T27N, R37E.

Elev: 1260 to 1270.

Area: 50 x 250 m.

Fill: At the NW end there is 1 m. of fill with cultural material and a total of just over 2 meters above a gravel. Several strata show sand and clayey sand.

Condition: Medium potting and serious deflation at the center. The current is cutting away at the good NW portion.

Three pieces of heavily used bone showing sharp cuts were obtained from an area of shell lenses. The one argillite flake observed on the Spokane River was seen on this site. Also present were mortars, anvils, hammerstones, choppers, many small shell middens, ovens, cryptocrystalline flakes, and a pestle.

Test 2.

45 ST 18

Aboriginal campsite on a terrace of unknown dimensions.

SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 22, T27N, R37E.

Elev: 1470.

Area: Probably 8 x 30 m.

Fill: Gravelly sand.

Condition: Poor.

The evidence largely consisted of shell, fired rock, and a projectile point tip. This area was visited when the water was covering most of the site, hence its size and significance could not be adequately determined. This was the last riverine campsite to be seen on the Spokane River proceeding toward its mouth.

Petroglyphs were reported in the area where the section corners of sections 13 and 23, T27N, R37E meet. They are supposedly in the area of large rock outcrops somewhere below the 1290 elevation. A massive rock wash from a burst reservoir above was supposed to have covered most of them. Although this place was checked twice and most of the rock faces examined, they could not be seen. Because two other informants familiar with the area knew nothing of them, this location remains unnumbered. Mr. Sherwood claimed that the rocks here were used as a natural horse corral.

45 ST 24

Pictographs both above and below an old road where it passes through a defile of rock outcrops.

SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 2, T27N, R37E.

Unfortunately this area was visited before information was obtained concerning these. Their presence was made known by the same informant who reported the petroglyphs. However, in this case two other persons also reported pictographs at this location.

45 ST 15

Talus pits below a fresh scar in pink granite talus that shows clearly from the river.

NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 3, T27N, R37E.

Elev: 1440.

Area: 10 x 50 m.

Condition: The largest pit had been filled in somewhat by a recent slide.

Three pits were counted. Of the two smaller, one was 1 m. in diameter and 80 cm. deep while the other was of the same diameter and 60 cm. deep. The largest was 2.4 m. in diameter, almost square, and over 60 cm. deep.

Test 3.

45 ST 13

Historic house site to the right of the mouth of Blue Creek.

SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T28N, R37E.

Elev: 1270 to 1285.

Area: 30 x 30 m.

Negligible fill.

Condition: Deflated.

Littered over the surface were cast-iron pot and stove fragments, china, and a small cairn. A spring emerges nearby.

No test.

Along 200 m. of gently sloping terrace, across the lake from a rocky island in Lincoln County, were six very low cobble mounds in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 7, T28N, R37E. These could very easily have been natural formations.

45 ST 11

Historic house site on a flat on the left bank of Orazada Creek.

SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 7, T28N, R37E.

Elev: 1260.

Area: 15 x 15 m.

Fill: Shallow.

Historic items were collected. Exposed by deflation were three sides of a cobble rectangle 4.2 x 6.3 m. Near the open end was a large pile of fired rock mixed with bone and mussel shell. Historic material was spread over .5 hectare.

No test.

About 300 m. SE of this site was a historic burial ground still in use at 1300 to 1315 elevation. This was close to the site of the old "West End Church." Headstones or plaques mark about 200 graves. A cursory inspection yielded an oldest date of 1901 on a headstone labeled Edson, which was turned backwards in relation to the others. The grave mound, however, was aligned with the others, so that the engraved side of the stone faced away from it. The graves were oriented true west. The most recent date noticed was 1961.

45 ST 10

Historic house site on an old creek fan in the Detillion area.

NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 12, T28N, R36E.

Elev: 1250 to 1310.

Area: 1.5 hectares

Fill: Below 1289 there is negligible fill, above it there is nearly 1 m.

Historic items were collected. Apparent cobble foundations were seen in addition to iron debris, old autos, and old glass.

No test.

A member of the disinterment project of the late 1930's stated that the dead were disposed in trees at this location.

45 ST 9

Pictographs on a 12 m. high rock face which faces SE.

NW corner of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 10, T28N, R36E.

Elev: 1450.

The western group covers about 3 sq. m., the eastern about 2 sq. m. Most of these are very nearly obliterated, except for the lower part of the western group which is protected by a slight overhang. Several of the figures are anthropomorphic. The best of these is of a figure with upraised arms standing in a pit or trough with a large disc to one side of its inflated belly. There is also a circle with in and outward radiating spokes and a rectangle on three legs. Another figure seems to represent an aroused lizard with a split tail. The pigments are orange or dark red.

45 ST 6

Historical site on an irregular terrace west of a small high-water bay. Above the site are two spring areas with many broadleaf trees.

NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 16, T27N, R36E.

Elev: 1285 to 1310.

Area: 1 hectare.

Fill: Negligible except in a log-cribbed cellar.

Lying in the sand were two carriage wheel rims in addition to other historic debris. Above the lakeline was a log-cribbed cellar 3 x 5 m.

Test 3 in the cellar.

45 ST 5

Probable burial site on a sandy terrace below a very high rock outcrop on top of which grows a large ponderosa pine.

SW corner of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, T28N, R36E.

Area: 8 x 20 m.

Fill: Shallow sand over gravel.

Condition: Top is eroded.

There are eleven oval cobble mounds 1.2 to 2.1 m. in length. Some are aligned NE/SW, other N/S. They are in two clusters 8 m. apart.

Test 1.

IV. CEDONIA TO RICE

Stevens County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Left Bank)

A report was received that during low water projectile points may be found at the mouth of Harvey Creek, just west of Cedonia.

45 ST 16

A probable burial site on the NE and SW slopes of the gravel mound upon which the Bissel Flats navigation light is mounted.

Just east of the center of Sec. 22, T32N, R37E.

Elev: 1265 to 1280.

Area: 50 x 100 m.

Fill: Shallow sand over boulders around the cairns. There is an upper group of two cairns and a lower group of four. In the lower group one is rectangular and another seems to be ringed with larger rocks. All of these lie on a NE/SW axis. SW of the light are about twenty boulder mounds which could possibly be natural because of the context of numerous irregularly shaped mounds.

The practice of burial on mounds or knolls seems to be a common practice in the reservoir area. Because conclusive evidence exists for two such cases, other instances of gravel mounds or cairns on knolls such as at this site are interpreted as burials, providing their size is appropriate.

Test 2.

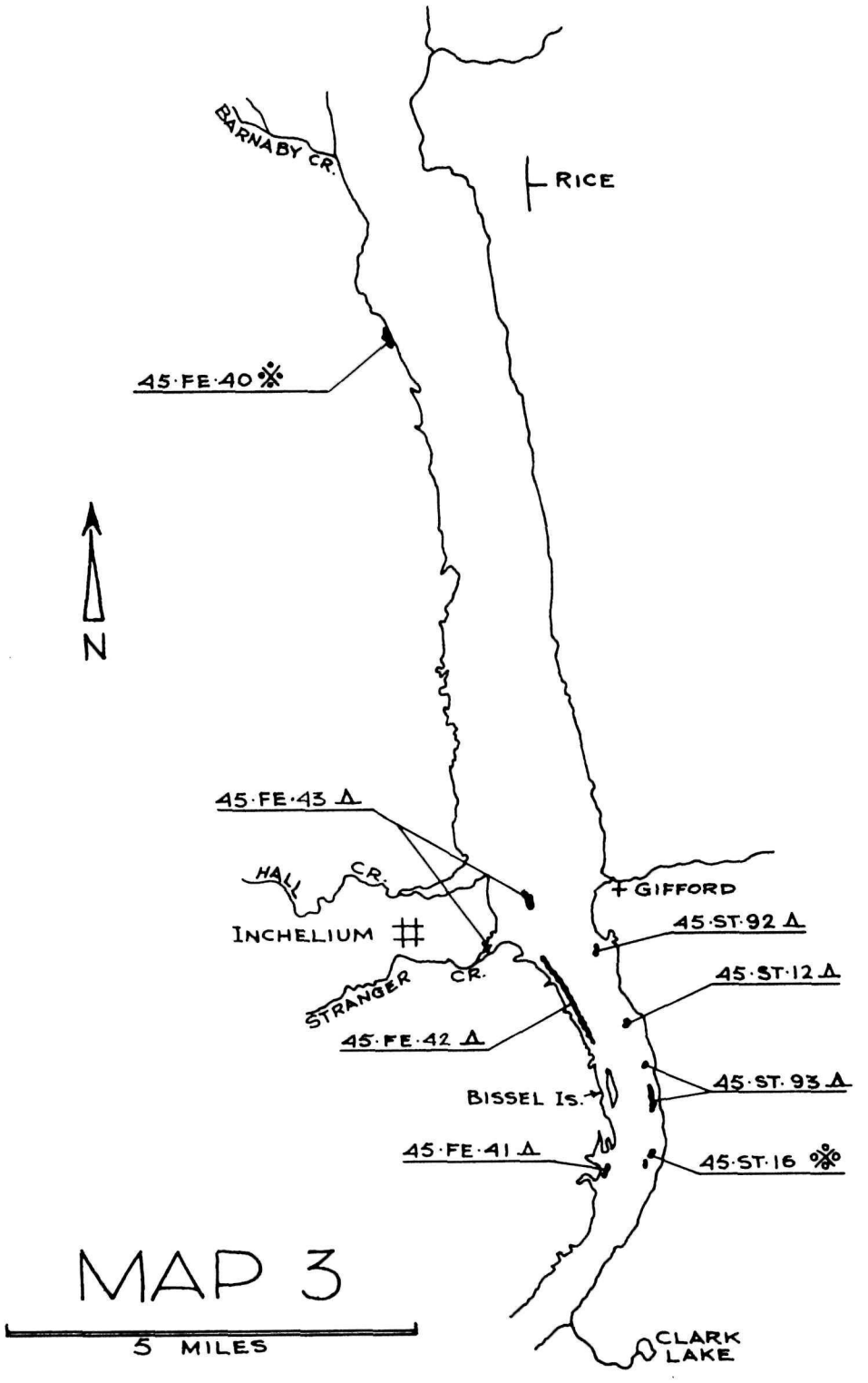
45 ST 93

Aboriginal campsite across the river from the southern half of Bissel Island. There are also two cairns 200 m. north of the main site.

NW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 15, T32N, R37E.

Elev: 1240 to 1260.

Area: 60 x 200 m.



Map 3 -- Sites from Cedonia to Rice.

Fill: Close to 1 m. of sand over gravel deposits.

Condition: Up to 60 cm. of deflation in the lower parts.

Two artifacts were collected. On the surface were a few areas of scattered fired rock, choppers of many types, quartzite slabs used as choppers (but no quartzite knives or scrapers), large basalt and quartzite flakes, a few bone fragments, and a questionable hopper mortar. The two cairns, 2 m. apart, were at elevation 1240. Each was about 45 cm. high and conical. Since they were NW/SE in relation to each other, they were probably not fence anchors.

Test 3.

45 ST 12

Aboriginal artifact assemblage about 5100 m. SSE of 45 ST 92 and on the same flat.

Immediately south of the center of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 10, T32N, R37E.

Elev: 1245.

Area: 6 x 12 m.

Fill: Gravelly sand for at least 30 cm.

Condition: Only slight deflation.

In one area 75 cm. in diameter were six unifacial choppers with one fire-cracked rock. Five choppers and several fire-cracked and other broken rocks were 5 m. away in an area 2 m. in diameter. There were no flakes.

No test.

45 ST 92

Aboriginal artifact assemblage on a flat sloping gently away below the Cloverleaf NPS Campground.

SW corner of Sec. 3, T32N, R37E.

Elev: 1240 to 1250.

Area: 8 x 70 m. in two sections cut by a very shallow ravine.

Fill: At least 60 cm. of fine sand.

Condition: Deflated slightly.

Two choppers were collected. Both were long and could have easily been used with two hands. One was unifacial while the other had a bifacially worked, pointed cutting edge. In all there were about twenty choppers of all descriptions along with many broken rocks, none of which were obviously fire-cracked. The flats around the site did not show this broken rock.

No test.

Ferry County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Right Bank)

45 FE 41

Aboriginal campsite on a small point just south of two finger bays which are across the river from the Bissel Flats navigation light.

Center of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 21, T32N, R37E.

Elev: 1250 to 1280.

Area: 30 x 100 m.

Fill: About 1 m. of sand.

Condition: Deflation of undeterminable depth.

A small argillite knife, trapezoidal in outline, was collected. Two choppers, argillite and translucent cryptocrystalline flakes, an oven, and broken rocks were seen. Previously a "beachcomber" found a piece of graphite here with "finger and thumb depressions and a groove showing that it was used for waterproofing bowstrings."

Test 3.

45 FE 42

Aboriginal camp and worksite along a high bench extending from 400 m. north of Bissel Island to the draw which is 400 m. SE of the mouth of Stranger Creek.

NW corner of Sec. 16, SW corner of Sec. 9, and the SE 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Sec. 8, T32N, R37E.

Elev: 1280 for the most part except in the NW portion the site slips onto a lower terrace at 1240.

Area: 300 x 2,000 m.

Fill: Except in the NW area where the fill depth is uncertain, it is nowhere deeper than 60 cm. of sand over gravel and hard clay strata, which show no cultural evidence.

Condition: About 60 cm. of deflation in most areas.

Among artifacts collected was a quartzite keyhole-shaped slab knife. An unusual feature of this site was the large number of choppers; probably more than four hundred covered the surface. If it were not for a very few areas of fired rock, this site would have to be called a worksite only. No flakes could be observed.

Test 3 in the NW area.

45 FE 43 Inchelium (Ray: Colville No. 25?)

Aboriginal camp and historic site (upper part of Old Inchelium) out on the edge of a high terrace between Stranger and Hall creeks, and 400 m. from the nearest point on the original right bank of the Columbia and about 48 m. (160 ft.) higher than the original surface of the river.

SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 5, T32N, R37E.

Elev: Most of the evidence is at 1240 to 1260, but evidence in the form of choppers continues up behind the site to 1285.

Area: 100 x 300 m.

Fill: At least 2.4 m. of fine sand. Since the fill was good as low as the waterline, this could be a much deeper site.

Condition: Reported heavy potting; as much as 2 m. deflation on the edges and less deflation everywhere else. However, there is a considerable amount of fill remaining.

On this site were scattered fired rock, numerous choppers, the heaviest concentration of basalt and quartzite flakes of any of the sites of this survey, argillite and cryptocrystalline flakes, a small shell midden, and several mortar fragments, one of which was clearly used for grinding red pigment. There were very few of the common slab quartzite knife-scrapers so often seen in the northern reservoir. Also observed were several maul and pestle fragments. Judging by the deflation stepping, most of the material above the waterline was from .6 to 1.6 m.

Test 1.

Included under the heading of 45 FE 43 is a small deflated aboriginal campsite just below 1289 elevation which is located in an inlet some distance up Stranger Creek. It is in the NW corner of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 7, T32N, R37E. Surface materials consisted of about four ovens and two choppers.

45 FE 40 Little Mission

Historic mission with former historic aboriginal burial ground on the edge of a high terrace above the right bank of the Columbia, 3,600 meters SSE of the lakeline mouth of Barnaby Creek.

NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 36, T34N, R36E.

Elev: 1350.

Area: 60 x 200 m.

Fill: Sand mixed with light gravel.

Condition: The mission now consists of collapsed wooden structures.

The burials are reportedly all removed to Inchelium cemetry. Considerable historic debris, much of very recent vintage, litters the site which is apparently now a dump. The burial area is pitted.

Test 2.

The date of foundation for this mission is not known. A local resident was heard to say that it "was there in 1910." According to another informant, a Sister Margaret of the Dominican Convent of Kettle Falls, has recently written a book on the mission history of this area.

V. RICE TO KETTLE FALLS

Stevens County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Left Bank)

45 ST 81

Aboriginal campsite with historic material on a high terrace across the river from the southern end of Barnaby Island, just to the right of the mouth of an intermittent creek, and 800 m. south of the mouth of Quillisascut Creek.

NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 18, T34N, R37E.

Elev: 1270 to 1287.

Area: 100 x 120 m.

Fill: About 1 m. of sand.

Condition: Bad deflation on the side next to the river, otherwise wind scoured. Several non-diagnostic artifacts were collected.

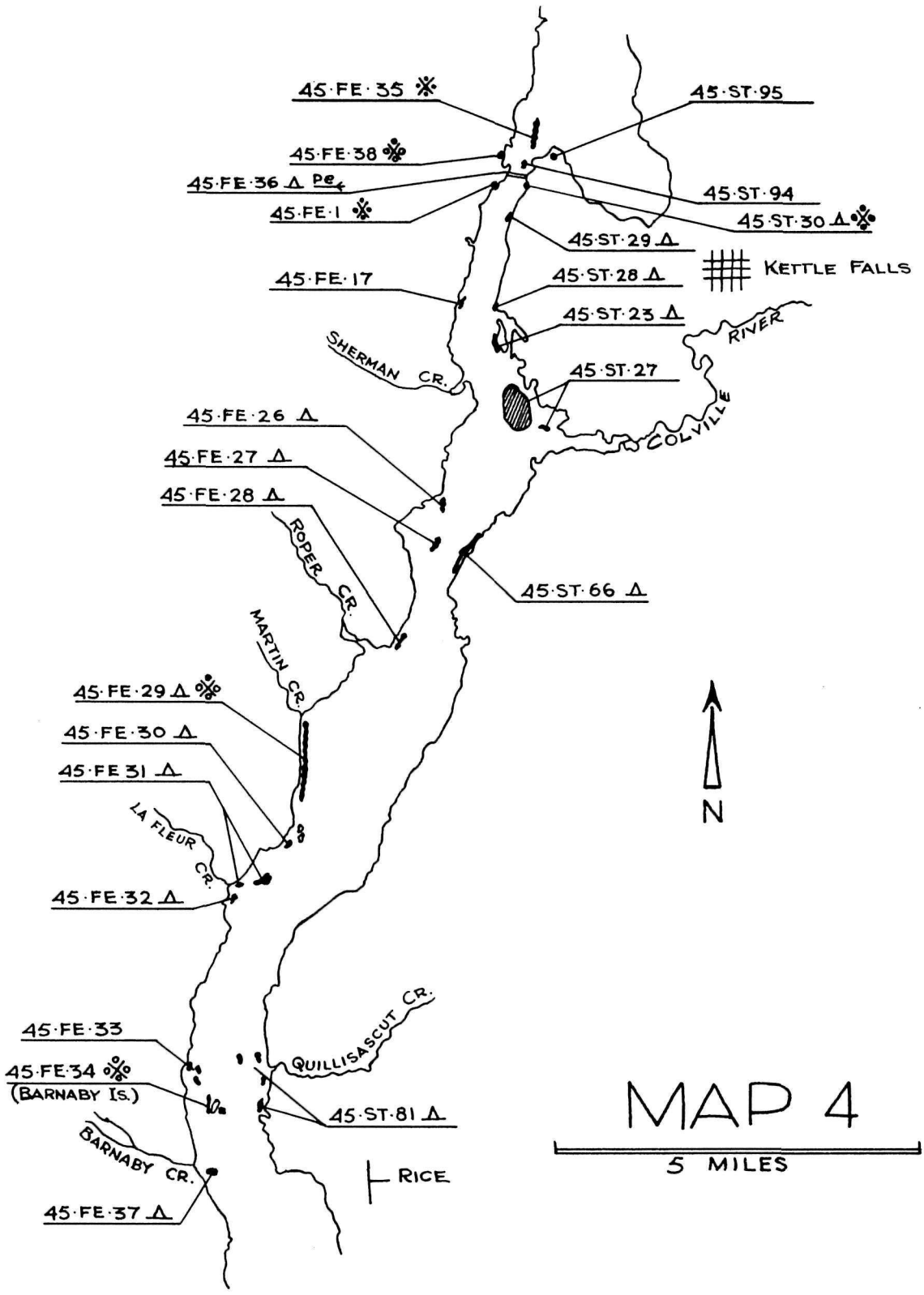
In the center of the site was an apparent chopper manufacturing area with large basalt cobble flakes and approximately six basalt cobble choppers of the same material, all within an area 2.5 m. in diameter. Also seen were one mortar, other choppers, quartzite knives, areas of fired rock, bone fragments, traces of shell, argillite, cryptocrystalline flakes, and a microblade 3 x 15 mm.

Test 3.

For the purposes of this report included with this site are several areas along the Quillisascut Creek and below elevation 1289 where small amounts of aboriginal cultural material were found, most of it close to 1240 elevation. Much of this area is silted over and cannot be meaningfully surveyed until the water drops below 1230. Near the Columbia River channel were inaccessible raised edges of the flat which were partly covered with stumps that probably rest on a good site since it opposes Barnaby Island.

45 ST 66

Aboriginal campsite and historic house site on the edge of a high terrace above the former Rickey Rapids. The south end of the site is 100 m. north of the navigation light and the north end is a high-water island of slate. The historic portion is at the northern end.



Map 4 -- Sites from Rice to Kettle Falls.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 10, T35N, R37E.

Elev: 1270 to 1295.

Area: 70 x 550 m.

Fill: No more than 2 m. of sand over solid rock at the mouth of the small craft harbor.

Condition: Light potting and heavy deflation except on the historic site.

The collection made here consisted largely of a range of cobble implements. Exposed was much scattered shell, ovens, scattered fired rock, and quartz chips all concentrated in the central area. This quartz seemed to originate from a nearby vein of the rock which has been broken open.

Test 3.

45 ST 27 Old Kettle Falls

Historic townsite with some possible aboriginal material in the NE 1/4 of Sec. 35. At the confluence of the Colville and Columbia rivers.

Sections 26, 35, and 36 of T36N, R37E.

Elev: From below 1255 to 1300.

Area: An irregular 260 hectares.

Fill: The upper part of the town has over 1 m. of drifted sand overlying historic deposits.

Condition: Heavy potting for historic items.

Remains of the town consisted of foundations, roads, etc. Two ovens were on the edge of the terrace to the east of the town.

Test 3 for historic items.

45 ST 23

Aboriginal campsite on the edge of the same terrace upon which the upper portion of Old Kettle Falls rests. It is about 350 m. south of the Kettle Falls Marina inlet.

SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 23, T36N, R37E.

Elev: 1288 to 1296.

Area: 15 x 80 m.

Fill: Just over 1 m. including turf.

Condition: The bank is wave-cut.

In profile were small shell strata, fired rock, and a maul. On the deflated edge was a ring of fired cobbles 60 cm. in diameter resting on gravel.

Test 3.

Neither this nor the next site meets the description given for 45 ST 38 (CHF) which was reported to be in Sec. 23. If the Bureau of Reclamation map (1944, 1/31680) is correct at this point, the only location which does fit the site description is in Sec. 14 just to the north.

45 ST 28

Aboriginal campsite on the right bank of the mouth of the Kettle Falls Marina inlet.

NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 23, T36N, R37E.

Elev: 1284 to 1294.

Area: 15 x 50 m.

Fill: 70 cm.

Condition: Reportedly constantly potted. Much of the site has been deflated leaving about one-quarter of the fill intact.

On the surface were ovens, shell, and non-diagnostic artifacts.

Test 3.

45 ST 29

Aboriginal campsite 800 m. south of the Kettle Falls bridges on a small low sloping terrace.

SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 14, T36N, R37E.

Elev: 1255 to 1260.

Area: 10 x 50 m.

Fill: None.

Condition: Completely deflated.

The only remains of the site were a few ovens and scattered fired rock.

No test.

45 ST 30

Aboriginal campsite and reported burial ground in a small area of original fill between two old right-of-way cuts, just south of the east end of the Kettle Falls highway bridge.

NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 14, T36N, R37E.

Elev: 1340.

Area: 5 x 20 m.

Fill: About 60 cm. of dark silt and sand overlying what seems to be glacial silt.

Condition: Largely destroyed by construction and presently being potted.

In profile were small clusters of fired rock and a few flakes.

Test 3.

45 ST 94

Aboriginal site of undetermined nature on a rocky spit which runs NW from the eastern end of the Kettle Falls bridges.

SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 11, T36N, R37E.

Elev: Below 1255.

At the time of the survey this was represented by an island to which pothunters were rowing. Observed from the bridge, it did not appear to have more than disturbed shallow sand in bedrock pockets.

No test.

This site should not be confused with Kettle Falls Island [45 FE 35, (CHF)] which lies just to the north but which is in Ferry County.

45 ST 95 St. Paul's Mission

Historic mission site on a high point of land which rises above the southwestern extremity of Marcus Flats.

SE 1/4 of Sec. 11, T36N. R37E.

The mission building presently standing here is a Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission reconstruction. Projectile points are being collected on the surface.

Test 1.

Ferry County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Right Bank)

45 FE 37 Barnaby Creek

Aboriginal campsite at the south end of Barnaby Flat bordering Barnaby Creek.

Mainly in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 23, T34N, R36E.

Elev: 1270 to 1280.

Area: 60 x 120 m.

Fill: At least 1.5 m. in the middle of the site.

Condition: Extensive deflation in the lower parts and heavy potting.

A small collection was made. Seen were considerable broken quartzite and quartzite artifacts, about a dozen mortars, several ovens, a large block of abraded stone, a large mortar which was pecked on two-thirds of its total surface, and a few argillite flakes. There was no cryptocrystalline material or shell.

Test 2.

45 FE 34 Barnaby Island (Ray: Colville No. 27?)

Aboriginal campsites and burial grounds at the NW end of the island, the west side and to the SE of it as well as on the island itself.

NW 1/4 and the SW 1/4 of Sec. 13, T34N, R36E.

Elev: 1275 to 1310.

Area: 16 hectares.

Fill: The camping areas show poor fill, perhaps to 1 m. in a few places.

Condition: On the island itself the pits left by the disinterment project are obvious and many are 1.5 m. deep. There are probably a number of undisturbed burials around the island below the 1289 elevation. The campsites are deflated to the point of insignificance.

To the NW of the island at 1280 are camping traces along with 18 low boulder cairns which probably cover burials. To the west of it at 1284 to 1280 are six more of these cairns and one boulder rectangle .6 x 1.5 m. somewhat broken, but obviously not natural. SE of the island are seven gravel mounds which are somewhat questionable as cairns along with the bulk of the camping evidence. In the tailings left by the disinterment are numerous boulders which would make one suspect that some of the burials on the island had cairns.

Test 1.

45 FE 33

Aboriginal campsites in three areas on the north end of Barnaby Flat which are on two levels.

NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 14, T34N, R36E.

Elev: (A) 1287, (B) 1280, (C) 1245 to 1250.

Area: (A) 5 x 16 m., (B) 6 x 30 m., (C) 9 x 40 m.

Fill: (A) Over 1.5 of fill above the lakeline which is not deflated but in profile does not look promising even though materials had deflated from some point in it; (B) negligible; (C) perhaps 60 cm. of sand on gravel but on a somewhat steep and eroded slope.

Condition: All areas largely deflated.

Artifacts were collected from all three areas. At (A) was fired rock, at (B) were three mortars, and at (C) were scattered fired rock and two choppers.

No test at (A) or (B). Although (C) did not look very good either, much of it apparently remained concealed beneath the water.

45 FE 32

Aboriginal campsite with a double silo foundation on two terrace points just south of the lakeline mouth of La Fleur Creek.

Center of the south half of Sec. 31, T35N, R37E.

Elev: 1255 to 1275.

Area: 10 x 26 m. and 12 x 45 m.

Fill: Negligible.

Condition: Complete deflation above probable Pleistocene sediments.

A quartzite knife was collected. This site had scattered fired rock, seven mortars, an anvil, and one chopper.

No test.

45 FE 31

Aboriginal campsite near the southern edge of the terrace which extends south from French Point Rocks.

NE corner of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 31, T35N, R37E.

Elev: 1250 to 1260.

Area: Triangular with 260 m. on each side.

Fill: Probably as much as 1.5 m. of sand.

Condition: About 16 m. deflation.

Four artifacts were collected. On the surface were scattered fired rock, a few choppers, a few argillite flakes, and historic debris. The material was in no heavy concentrations.

Test 3.

Included with this site but just to the left of the lakeline mouth of La Fleur Creek are two possible burial features. One is a low cobble mound, the other a probable broken boulder rectangle 1 x 2 m.

45 FE 30 French Point Rocks

Aboriginal campsite about 120 m. SW of the south end of French Point Rocks, on a high bench of a terrace which slopes gradually toward the river. The site is 400 m. west of the Columbia River channel.

NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 32, T35N, R37E.

Elev: 1280.

Area: 7 x 90 m.

Fill: Sand for at least 1.6 m.

Condition: Deflation up to 1 m. and windscouring during low water.

Several crude artifacts were collected. Although there were areas of scattered fired rock, there were no ovens. The sand on the site was somewhat darkened. Several choppers were exposed in addition to basalt flakes and several flakes of an unidentifiable pale green stone of fine grain. Only two cryptocrystalline flakes were visible.

Test 2.

45 FE 29 Franz (Ray: Colville No. 28?)

Aboriginal campsite with likely burial cairns along a narrow sloping terrace north of French Point Rocks and extending north to Martin Creek. This site, although high, was just above the Columbia River channel.

Northern center of Sec. 29 and the center of Sec. 20, T35N, R37E.

Elev: 1265 to 1290.

Area: 50 x 1,600 m.

Fill: There is over 3 m. of fill at 350 m. south of Martin Creek, which is sandy over wide clay strata.

Condition: Heavily deflated and wave-cut.

Among the artifacts collected was a flaked stone ax head fragment found at 1289 elevation. The fill in the 1.5 m. intact bank behind it seemed to have no cultural evidence. This site has been highly productive of mauls and pestles. A small lanceolate shouldered point with short, straight stem was seen in a private collection. Above the camping area were at least six low oval cobble mounds most with a long axis of 65/245°. A lead rod 16 mm. in diameter with crimping marks at one end was found near these mounds. Still on the site were mortars, choppers, mauls, knives, and scrapers.

Test 2.

45 FE 28

Aboriginal campsite on a point SW of Rickey Rapids. The site is 800 m. east of Roper Creek and 800 m. west of the 1940 channel of the Columbia River.

SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 16, T35N, R37E.

Area: 60 x 275 m.

Fill: Close to the southern end there are at least 2 m. of sandy fill next to the heaviest cultural deposits.

Condition: Deflation everywhere to an uncertain depth, but less than 1 m.

Several diagnostic artifacts were collected from the surface. Between 50 and 100 choppers, a few ovens, a few bone fragments, and two shell were found predominantly in the southern portion. There was an area of blackened sand 24 x 60 m.

Test 1.

45 FE 27

Aboriginal campsite and historic site on a low terrace across the river from 45 ST 66.

SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 10, T35N, R37E.

Elev: 1250 to 1255.

Area: 8 x 80 m.

Fill: At least 60 cm. at the northern end.

Condition: Deflated and wave-cut.

The historic portion was represented by a rectangular stone slab foundation. Aboriginal material included one mortar, an anvil, ovens, and small shell middens. As the material was observed to continue underwater, an accurate estimation of this site could not be made.

Test 3.

45 FE 26

Aboriginal campsite on the edge and north end of a high terrace in the northeastern part of what is now called Haag Cove.

The east side of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 3, T35N, R37E.

Elev: 1280.

Area: 8 x 50 m.

Fill: 0.3 meter

Condition: Deflated

Here were seen ovens, small shell middens, two choppers, and a pestle fragment.

No test.

45 FE 17 School No. 9

Historic site with aboriginal traces nearby. The site is on a rocky slope next to a small spring stream and opposite the Kettle Falls Marina.

NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T36N, R37E.

Elev: 1280.

Area: 20 x 20 m.

Fill: About 30 cm. inside the foundations.

The school remains included a slate and stone block foundation 5.4 x 8.4 m., iron school desk fragments, glass, and round nails. North and across a ravine was some scattered fired rock originating from an unknown place in a 2 m. silty bank.

No test.

45 FE 1 Freeland

Aboriginal camp and burial site on the SW end of the terrace onto which the Kettle Falls bridges abut.

SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 14, T36N. R37E.

Elev: 1305 to 1310.

Area: 15 x 30 m.

Fill: 1 m. over gravel deposits.

Condition: Surface disturbed, burials removed.

Bones of five individuals which had fallen out of the bank were turned over to the survey. Roderick Sprague and crew excavated nine more individuals. The report of this excavation will be published separately.

No test.

45 FE 36 (CHF) (Ray: Colville No. 31?)

Petroglyphs were previously reported at the west end of the Kettle Falls bridges. A very small portion of undisturbed original fill indicates that there was also a campsite here.

No test.

45 FE 38

Aboriginal burial ground about 340 m. NNW of the western end of the Kettle Falls railroad bridge and on the edge of a high bench.

SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 11, T36N, R37E.

Elev: 1305 to 1310.

Area: 15 x 15 m.

Fill: Silt. The burials seem to be from 0.5 to 1 m. below the surface.

Condition: The only known burials, two adults, were torn out by potting this spring. Rumors held that historic items were found with the bones.

Test 1.

45 FE 35 (CHF) Kettle Falls Island

A member of the former disinterment project reported that over 200 burials were taken from this island as opposed to the first survey reported that there were about 100. Potting goes on constantly here, and without a boat it was impossible to determine if any of the pockets of fill in the solid rock might be undisturbed. Trade beads have been found here recently.

VI. KETTLE FALLS TO MARBLE

Steven County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Left Bank)

The area of the Northwest Company and Hudson's Bay Company trading posts could not be surveyed because of its inaccessibility. It is quite possible that several locations were used since historical evidence would seem to indicate that the posts were reconstructed more than once (Winans 1904). Although some pothunting finds of material associated with these have been made, it is probable that much of the evidence has been protected by silting from Pingston Creek.

45 ST 37 Old Marcus (Ray: Lakes No. 3)

Historic townsite on two terrace levels.

Sec. 31 of T37N, R38E and Sec. 36 of T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1250 to 1270.

Area: 80 hectares.

Fill: The upper or eastern portion had only gravel for fill, but possibly the lower town which could not be visited had better fill.

Condition: Heavy potting for historic material.

House foundations, roads, and cellars remain. No prehistoric material could be seen on the upper terrace.

No test.

45 ST 49 (CHF)

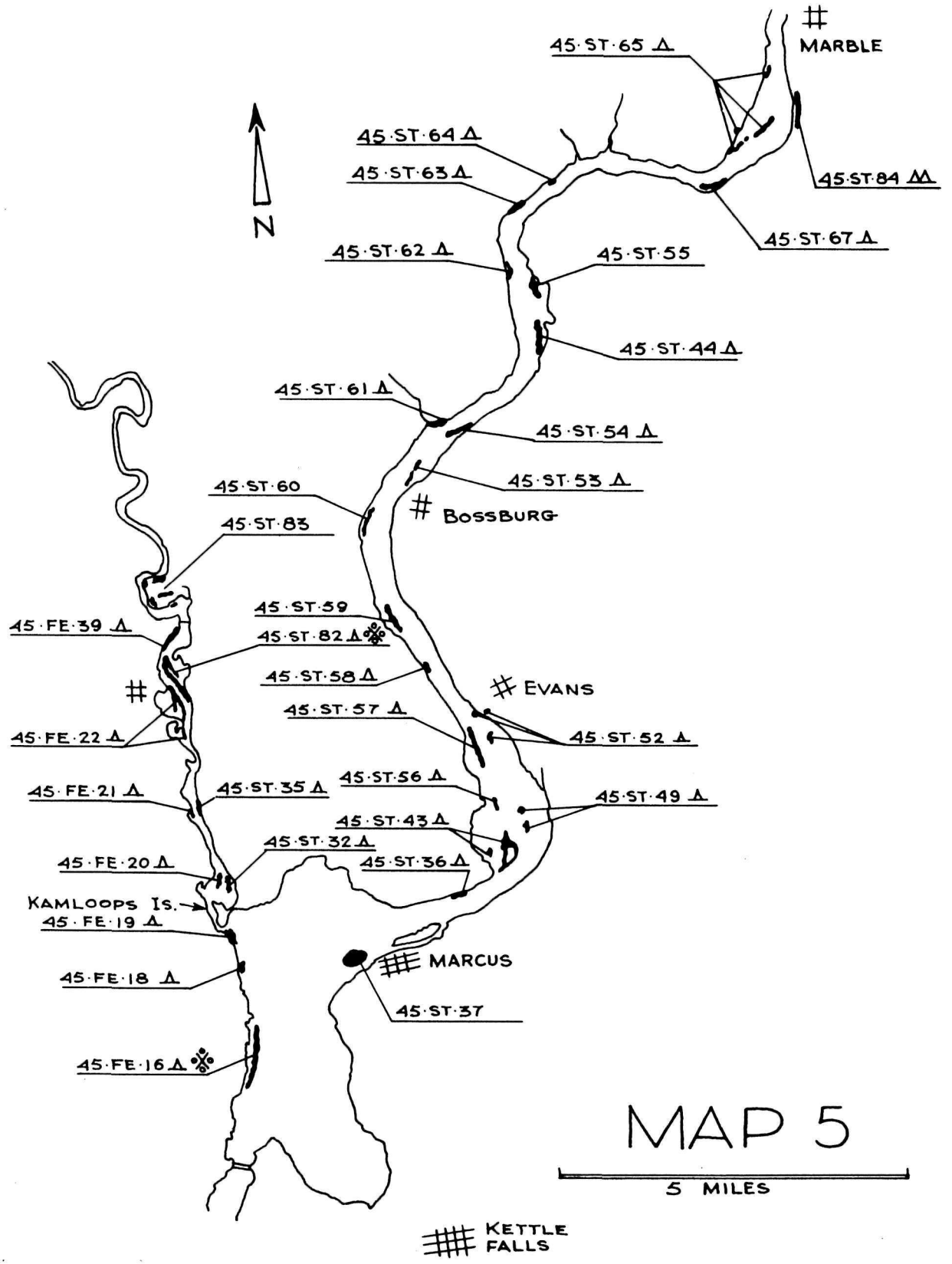
Aboriginal campsite in the southwest part of Evans Flat.

Middle of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 21, T37N, R38E.

Elev: 1255 to 1270.

Area: 30 x 150 m.

Fill: On a mound of what seems to be midden there are 1.5 m. of silty sand.



Map 5 -- Sites from Kettle Falls to Marble.

Condition: Bad deflation except on the mound where the edges are deflated.

Emerging from the mound are shell, fired rock, two pestles, and several small artifacts. The mound is roughly triangular, 5 x 16 m. There is also historic debris close to this.

Test 2.

45 ST 52

Two aboriginal campsites (A) and (C) and historic structures (B), 800 m. SW of the present town of Evans. Areas (A) and (C) are on high gravel bars while (B) is above 1289 and a few meters back in the woods.

(A) SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 16, T37N, R38E; (B) NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the same section; (C) NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4, same section.

Elev: (A) 1275, (B) 1295, (C) 1285.

Area: (A) 15 x 60 m., (B) 15 x 15 m., (C) 6 x 25 m.

Fill: Only the historic site (B) has fill, about 60 cm. inside structures.

Condition: (A) and (C) are completely deflated probably due to the heavy placering in the area. The roofs and tops of the structures are gone at (B).

At (A) were numerous mortars and pestles. Several of these were collected. Also collected here was a granite column 41 cm. in length and about 8 cm. in diameter with some facets showing polishing and grinding and two shallow grooves 2.5 cm. wide running almost its entire length. Also at (A) were several mortars, anvils, ovens, argillite flakes, and a considerable covering of fired rock. At (B) were two semisubterranean structures cribbed with boards. Both were about 2.5 m. x 3.5 m., with narrow cribbed entranceways. The top of the fill in these was about 1 m. below the surface of the ground. These structures may have been connected with the extensive placering of these flats. It is said that the Chinese were responsible for the placering. Several articles claimed to be Chinese and supposedly from the area of Evans are displayed in the antique shop at Evans. Area (C) is represented by deflated ovens.

Test 2 on historic structures.

45 ST 53 Bossburg

Aboriginal campsite and historic site on two terrace levels at the SW end of a very long gravel bar.

NE 1/4 of Sec. 32, T38N, R38E.

Elev: 1270 to 1282.

Area: 30 x 80 m.

Fill: The northern, purely aboriginal portion has about 1.5 m. of sandy fill. The SW portion has less.

Condition: Considerable deflation; medium potting.

The lower, southwestern end of the site had two historic building foundations resting on aboriginal materials. There were several mortars, some bone and shell, a few ovens, choppers, and historic debris.

Test 2.

45 ST 54

Aboriginal campsite with two cairns one mile NE of Bossburg and on the same gravel bar with 45 ST 53. Between the two sites is 1500 m. of sterile cobbles and gravel.

Evev: 1282 to 1293.

Area: 50 x 130 m.

Fill: The higher side had about 1 m. of sod, silt, and sand over gravel and solid rock.

Condition: Medium potting and about 60 cm. of deflation. Several choppers, pestles, and mortars lay on the surface. One of the latter had a boat-shaped outline and milling depression. Also present were two cairns, one of very large boulders, several ovens, and a rectangular cobble formation 0.6 x 2.1 m. with cobbles piled in a low rectangular mass at one end. Among items collected was a large triangular argillite core-chopper.

Test 2.

45 ST 44 North Gorge (CHF)

Aboriginal campsite and reported burial site between the river channel and the North Gorge NPS Campground.

NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Sec. 22, T38N, R38E.

Elev: 1265 to 1280.

Area: 50 x 800 m.

Fill: Over 1.2 m. of silty sand toward the southern end.

Condition: Heavy potting, especially toward the more deflated northern end. Heavy deflation in most areas. There were no signs of the trenching done by the previous survey.

Two pestles, several mortars, choppers, and shell were observed. A large number of potted artifacts from this site were observed in collections.

Test 1.

Burials were reported for the area around the large limestone outcrops. This report is based on a rumor about an Indian boy who had refused to approach the burial area many years ago.

45 ST 55

Aboriginal campsite on a high gravel bar 400 m. north of 45 ST 44.

NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 15, T38N, R38E.

Elev: 1285 to 1292.

Area: 15 x 100 m.

Fill: About 0.5 m. sandy fill.

Condition: The lower portion was deflated, but the situation improves toward the lakeshore, where the fill could be deeper than estimated.

On the edge of the site were two pestles, ovens, and several cobble choppers.

No test.

45 ST 67 China Bend

Aboriginal campsite slightly down and across the river from 45 ST 65 (B).

NW 1/4 of Sec. 7, T38N, R39E.

Elev: 1260 to 1280.

Area: 50 x 200 m.

Fill: Over 2 m. toward the west end of the site in the spring area.

Condition: Heavy potting reported for the past and active at present. Heavy deflation in some areas and placering along the lower edge. Several mounds of dark-looking original fill are protected from deflation by tree stumps.

All that could be seen here were ovens, scattered fired rock, bone fragments, a fragment of antler, traces of shell, and historic debris.

Test 2.

45 ST 84 O'Toole

Aboriginal campsite with presumed housepits across from China Bar and on the lowest part of a high terrace 3000 m. SW of Marble SW 1/4 and the NW 1/4 of Sec. 5, T38N, R39E.

Elev: 1320 to 1340.

Area: 100 x 200 m.

Fill: About 2.5 m. of silt and fine sand down to gravel which may be slopewash.

Condition: Apparently only one potting operation so far. One of the pits was trenched showing numerous flakes and charcoal in the backdirt. Otherwise some of the site is falling into the lake.

A few artifacts were collected including a projectile point. On the surface and falling out of profile were two hammerstones, several quartzite knife and scraper fragments, a mortar, numerous argillite flakes, bone, traces of shell, and scattered fired rock. Most of this debris was in or around eleven shallow pits, most of which were about 7 m. in diameter, roughly circular, and about 80 cm. deep. Three of these were in a plowed zone in the northern part. The trenched pit was 7 x 8 m. with the long axis parallel to the river and had no entrance depression. Another pit which was 1.6 m. deep had no cultural material on its surface or in the profile below it. This site resembles 45 ST 72 except that the latter had entrance depressions,

Test 1.

Ferry County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Right Bank as far as the Kettle River)

45 FE 16 Nancy Creek

Aboriginal camp, burial, and historic site on a long sandy bar overlying a bedrock shelf extending from Nancy Creek in the north to the upper edge of the former Kettle Falls.

The entire riverside border of Sec. 2, T36N, R37E.

Elev: 1255 to 1280.

Area: 400 x 1,600 m.

Fill: More than 2 m. of sand and quite possibly much deeper to bedrock.

Condition: Some areas are deflated as much as 1 m. There is also wave damage and constant heavy potting.

Bones belonging to two individuals, as well as a few crude artifacts, were collected from the southern end of the site. Toward the south end was about 0.8 hectare completely blanketed with deflated fire-cracked rock. Also in this area were slate slabs which were apparently carried in and seemed to indicate the foundations of one or two huts. Mixed with this slate rubble were both aboriginal and historic materials. In an area of heavily burned sand was an apparent post hole represented by a ring of hard burned sand, 2 to 3 cm. in thickness and about 13 cm. in diameter. Toward the middle of the flats near the concrete foundations excellent potting results have been reported. As the survey moved north from this site, the materials seemed to become sparse.

Test 1.

45 FE 18

Aboriginal campsite on a small terrace at the approximate original confluence of the Kettle and Columbia rivers.

NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 33, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1260.

Area: 20 x 130 m.

Fill: 60 cm. of sand.

Condition: Very badly deflated.

Deflated ovens, scattered fired rock, cryptocrystalline flakes, many pieces of broken slate, and cobble implements.

No test.

45 FE 19

Aboriginal campsite just SE of the rocky gorge of the Kettle River, on a terrace with solid rock outcrops at the north end.

NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1275 to 1285.

Area: 25 x 80 m.

Fill: At least 1 m of sand; possibly deeper than 3 m. because of the configuration of solid rock.

Condition: Medium potting; considerable deflation.

There was a vague ring almost 3 m. in diameter of slate slabs stacked several high in places. Close by was another ring, but only 1.5 m. in diameter. Many ovens, scattered fired rock, a few cryptocrystalline flakes, and quartzite fragments were found. One source of the slab quartzite used so much in this region seemed to be in outcrops at this site. It is possible that the low rock ledges inside the gorge of the Kettle River may have facilitated fishing. There was also a spring in the site.

Test 1.

Kettle River
(Ferry County)

45 FE 20

Aboriginal campsite on a low terrace just north of Kamloops Island.

NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1270 to 1275.

Area: 15 x 50 m. The area is probably greater but could not be determined accurately because of silting.

Fill: Probably not much more than 1.5 m. Only the top 30 cm. were observed to definitely contain cultural materials.

Condition: Upriver portion is deflated, downriver portion is silted over.

At this site there were one hopper mortar, considerable fired rock, one oven, and some shell.

Test 3.

45 FE 21

Aboriginal campsite with probably a historic weir in the river. The site is on a meander flat 800 m. south of the railroad bridge over the Kettle River.

SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 16, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1280 to 1285.

Area: 80 to 100 m.

Fill: Sand up to 1 m.

Condition: The surface is either deflated or silted.

The one artifact collected here was a large T-shaped chopper with a rounded cross-bar and a cutting edge at the base of the stem. Materials were not plentiful. Only fired rock, one mortar, and traces of shell could be seen. However, about 40 m. back from the river bank there were two round patches of rushes each about 10 m. in diameter. The surfaces of these were heavily sodded although the surrounding areas were sandy. Above the waterline were several large pits. The largest, 6.3 m. in diameter, was tested with a narrow trench to 115 cm. depth and was most likely a stump cavity, the blasted stump apparently having been burned. The weir was of rotted logs averaging about 15 cm. diameter which show less than 30 cm. above the running river. It was about 12 m. long and set at a 135° angle to the direction of flow with the upriver end touching gravel heaps beside the bank. Its function is unknown although it did serve to somewhat deflect the current against the bank below the historic portion of 45 ST 35.

Test 3 in rush areas.

45 FE 22 Boyds

Aboriginal campsite with historic dump along the edge of sand and gravel bars between the railroad and the river. There is a southern section which is south of a headland covered with forest. The best portion of the site is on a sandy ridge 100 m. back from the river.

SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of Sec. 9, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1280 to 1290.

Area: 120 m. x 1200 m.

Fill: Sandy, probably in excess of 2 m. on the ridge.

Condition: Lower areas deflated, upper portions wind scoured.

Quite a few artifacts were collected here. There were also many ovens, mortars, shell middens, and a good historic dump next to the river with old glass, mostly covered with sand.

Test 2.

45 FE 39

Aboriginal campsite extending along the low river bank for about 700 m. SW of the Boyds Napoleon Bridge.

Mostly in the SW 1/4 of Sec. 4, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1285 to 1293.

Area: 10 x 700 m.

Fill: Sandy to 1.5 m.

Condition: Edge slightly cut and eroded.

Evidence consisted of a few ovens, two choppers, and traces of shell.

No test.

Kettle River
(Stevens County)

45 ST 32 Kamloops

Aboriginal campsite between the railroad line and the river and NE of Kamloops Island. The area between the "island" and the site is probably productive although now silted over.

NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1265 to 1270.

Area: 15 x 80 m. (unsilted portion)

Fill: At least 1.5 m. sand.

Condition: Slight deflation along edges, otherwise silt-protected.

Several artifacts collected included a very small cryptocrystalline side-notched point thought to be recent. Ovens, traces of shell, two choppers, and debris from steam-engine fireboxes were seen.

Test 2.

45 ST 35

Aboriginal campsite and historic industrial site across the Kettle River from 45 FE 21 and just south of a quarry dumping ramp.

SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 16, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1284 to 1289.

Area: 15 x 100 m.

Fill: 1 m. of sand.

Condition: Slight deflation.

At the north end of the site were two concrete machinery mountings as well as other historic debris. Aboriginal material consisted of two hopper mortars, an oven, and a flared, highly polished pestle.

Test 2.

45 ST 82 Napoleon

Aboriginal campsite with at least one intact burial on the southern half of the meander flats south of the Boyds Napoleon Bridge. The site also included a narrow terrace south of the flats.

SW 1/4 of Sec. 4 and the NW 1/4 of Sec. 9, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1275 to 1291.

Area: 120 x 800 m.

Fill: Best fill is in the burial area which has about 2 m. of sandy fill.

Condition: Deflation and silting. The highest portion of the flat is being planed off by the current and winds.

The right zygomatic arch of a skeleton was showing on the surface. Half of the cranium, the mandible, and the right shoulder were checked. It was oriented SE with the face SW. No teeth remained in the right upper quadrant; the right lower teeth were badly worn. There was no obvious cranial deformation. The burial was on a raised strip of ground 100 m. back from the river bank that is also aligned NW-SE parallel to the channel. It was also about 65 m. NW of where the spring creek reaches the lakeline and 2 m. NW of the largest oven in this strip. Also on the site were many ovens, small shell middens, pestles, an anvil, argillite and basalt flakes, and bone fragments.

Test 1.

45 ST 83

Aboriginal campsites observed in five locations and at various elevations on the south, west, and north sides of an irregular "peninsula" created by a westward bend of the Kettle River. The area commences just NW of the Boyds Napoleon Bridge. These sites are lumped together because of their impoverished character.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 4, T37N, R37E; the SW 1/4 of Sec. 33 and SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 32, T38N, R37E.

Elev: 1287 to 1295.

Area: 140 hectares inclusive of sterile portions.

Fill: As much as 2 m. of silt and sand over gravel.

Condition: Slight deflation and wind damage.

The evidence here amounted to ovens, scattered shell, a mortar, and two choppers, all of which were close to the surface.

Test 3.

There is no reason to doubt that the Kettle River has many more sites, many of them probably good, for several kilometers north of the Recreation Area.

Stevens County
(Proceeding Upriver on the Right Bank of the Columbia)

Two burials were reported to have been uncovered several years ago in the area north and across the river from Marcus. According to an informant, these consisted of an adult and child lying next to each other. The burials were supposedly covered back up. These were near the place where a fenceline runs into the water below the Don Matney place. Shortage of time precluded a visit, but a scan with binoculars revealed no fenceline.

45 ST 36

Aboriginal campsite with cairns on a narrow, rocky, and sloping terrace about 1600 m. upriver from the present town of Marcus.

SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1255 to 1280.

Area: 50 x 150 m.

Fill: Not over 60 cm. at any point.

Condition: The campsite area to the west of the cairns was almost completely deflated. The terrace, although sloping, has apparently been placered.

There were two loose clusters of fire-cracked rock at the 1255 elevation and a few scattered bone fragments above. Cairns were very numerous and probably caused by sloppy placering. An iron ax head was found situated near the top of one of these. One cairn seemed to have been a consciously constructed feature and there were others which might fall into this category. Burials were mentioned in this general area by a local resident. It is not impossible that this report and the one mentioned in the preceeding site description are based on the same find.

No test.

45 ST 43 (CHF)

Aboriginal campsite, probable burials, and historic site on a peninsula in the bend of the Columbia and across the river from 45 ST 49.

NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of Sec. 30 and the SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Sec. 19, T37N, R38E.

Elev: 1260 to 1300.

Area: 250 x 300 m. exclusive of the area 200 m. NW of the site where a shell pendant was found.

Fill: In the north-center of the site there were over 1.5 m. of sand and clayey sand fill which was, however, highly waterlogged at the time of the survey due to springs and ponds.

Condition: Heavy deflation in many areas often down to gravel.

Aboriginal materials consisted of cobble implements, pestles, heavy shell deposits, and seventeen probable gravel burial mounds near the center of the site on the east slope of a large gravel knoll. Some of these mounds were aligned with the slope approximately E-W, but others were not. In the SW corner of the site was a small concrete foundation with a pile of 10 in. (25.4 cm.) iron rods next to it. These rods had a diameter of 3/8 in. (.95 cm.). The two large cairns near these foundations were probably historic. Here and there on the site were scattered other historic items. NW of the site a small shell pendent was found on a sand dune close to an item resembling an unfired, untempered shard of sandy clay. This last item is slightly curved 3.5 cm. long and 1 cm. at the thickest. The rate of curvature is not constant.

Test 1; three areas should be tested: the mounds, the pond area, and the sand dunes to the NW.

45 ST 56

Aboriginal campsite on two terraces just under 800 m. north of 45 ST 43.

NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 19, T37N, R38E.

Elev: 1275 to 1285.

Area: 12 x 50 m.

Fill: About 75 cm. of sand.

Condition: Considerable deflation near the edge of the terrace.

In addition to ovens, a shell midden, bone, and cryptocrystalline flakes, there were several small artifacts on the surface. Dog bones which showed no signs of deterioration were considered to be flotsam.

Test 3.

45 ST 57 Antler

Aboriginal camp and historic site along the edge of the northern portion of a large terrace which fills a meander cut across the river from 45 ST 52.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 16, T37N, R38E.

Elev. 1240 to 1265.

Area: 30 x 200 m.

Fill: Clearly 2 m. of silt and fine sand with a total probably well over 3 m.

Condition: Serious deflation and wave damage.

One of the largest collections was made here. From an area 1 m. square came: 1 cut deer scapula, 2 unworked? pieces of deer antler, 4 deer antler wedges, 6 elk antler wedges, a fragment of worked elk antler, 2 elk antler awls (one with partial perforation on the tip), an abraded bone fragment, and 3 rib fragments too wide to be from even a large elk. All items were somewhat pitted. Not associated with these were an elk antler perforated digging stick handle, and many other pieces of worked antler and bone. The range of stone artifacts was quite broad including four types of projectile point and a large number of small discoidal argillite knives. Ovens were quite numerous, one being 1 m. high and almost 3 m. broad at the base. Also observed were several shell middens, many bone fragments, several mortars, very few choppers, many agrillite and cryptocrystalline flakes, mauls, and pestles. In a depression was a black stratum containing three clusters of fired rock and charcoal, as if to form a line of three hearths, 1.2 m. apart. Assuming the topography in 1940 to have been similar to what it is now, this stratum was probably not much more than 1 m. below the surface. With the help of a small crew, part of a day was devoted to sinking three 1 m. trenches through a spit on the top of which the materials had been especially heavy. The deepest trench was 1.5 m. below the surface. Unfortunately, the cultural material was sparse although continuous to 1.1 m. Few diagnostic artifacts were recovered. This demonstrated the stark difference between the productivity of a deflated surface and the intact fill below it. Because the bottom of the soft fill was not reached, there should be further testing.

Test 1.

45 ST 58

Aboriginal camp and historic site on a sloping terrace below low bluffs. There is a spring in the site.

South center of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 12, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1250 to 1270.

Area: 20 x 175 m.

Fill: Very dark silt and sand for at least 1.2 m.

Condition: Bad deflation and wave cutting; possibly the large holes in the site are due to past potting.

Observable were ovens, shell middens, a few mortars, considerable bone, cobble implements, historic material, and a finely made cryptocrystalline knife.

Test 2.

45 ST 59 Snag Cove

Aboriginal campsite between the river and the Snag Cove NPS Campground.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 1, T37N, R37E.

Elev: 1255 to 1265.

Area: 50 x 250 m.

Fill: Two strata of fine sand were visible with a certain depth of 2 m. Cultural materials could only be seen below the top 1 m. of fill.

Condition: Very large cavities exist in the site. Some areas were still protected by tree roots. Medium potting and deflation.

Shell middens, large areas of fired rock, ovens, mortars, a crude pestle, cobble tools, quartzite scrapers, and knives have survived the extensive damage here. There was also considerable bone and historic debris.

Test 2.

45 ST 60 (Ray: Lakes No. 5)

Aboriginal campsite in the arc of a bend of the Columbia River across from Bossburg.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 36, T38N, R37E.

Elev: 1255 to 1276.

Area: 40 x 140 m.

Fill: About 2 m.

Condition: The central portion is silted over to a depth of 1 m. Light potting.

Ovens, scattered shell, a hammerstone with natural handle, argillite cores, quartzite material, and historic debris were visible.

Test 3.

45 ST 61

Aboriginal campsite on and east of the fan of a creek which descends from the Glasgow Lakes.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 30, T38N, R38E.

Elev: 1280 to 1292.

Area: 50 x 80 m.

Fill: Almost negligible in the area showing cultural debris. West of the creek mouth is an area covered by an overburden of sand which might have good fill.

Condition: Light potting.

Observed were one mortar, traces of shell, some ovens, and two definite cairns. Just above the lakeline were four pits in line at the edge of the woods which may have been stump cavities.

Test 3 on one of the pits and one of the cairns.

45 ST 62

Aboriginal campsite below the north end of the large terrace which has a large ranch. There is a small spring just above the site.

NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 17, T38N, R38E.

Elev: 1275 to 1280.

Area: 10 x 60 m.

Fill: Negligible.

Condition: Site appears to be completely deflated.

Evidence consisted of areas of fired rock and scattered shell.

No test.

45 ST 63 Deadhorse.

Aboriginal camp and historic site about 2500 m. SW of the mouth of Fifteen Mile Creek.

NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of Sec. 8, T38N, R38E.

Elev: 1255 to 1300.

Area: 70 x 300 m.

Fill: Clearly 2.25 m. fine sandy fill bearing cultural materials with a probably total of over 3 m.

Condition: Heavy potting and deflation.

This was another site which yielded a fairly sizable surface collection. Among the items secured were a cryptocrystalline drill, a small cryptocrystalline keeled end-scraper, a mountain sheep horn core, and a pigment mortar. The mortar consisted of a bulb of pecked stone the size of a child's head surmounted by a neck 4.5 diameter which in turn supported a milling table 9 x 13 cm. On the milling surface were traces of red, yellow, and dark brown pigment. The brown pigment is water-soluble. A large number of ovens, one with upright stone slab walls, were visible. This feature had unfortunately been partly destroyed by potting. Apparently a large number of argillite flakes and a large argillite end-scraper had been mixed in with the charcoal on the bottom. Also on the surface were heavy shell middens, a great quantity of flakes and cores, chiefly agrillite, and considerable bone. Toward the eastern end a possible pit house was showing on the surface. In size it was 5.4 x 8.1 m., about 30 cm. deep, and shaped like a rounded rectangle on three sides. An articulated horse skeleton which had been partially exposed proved to be in an earth slump. Several artifacts and flakes were found in the mixed fill above these bones. This site contained a large number of conventional mortars including one with a concave milling surface about 30 x 40 cm. in size. Of undetermined function was a rock about 1 m. in length and 40 cm. in diameter which had much of its surface covered by large flake scars.

In the approximate center of the site a section of the bank was profiled to reveal five distinct, superimposed, charcoal-bearing floor lines as well as several hearth-ovens. Most extensive was the bottom floor with a low elevation of 1.75 m. below present surface. The ends of this floor projected upward bowl-like to 1.10 m. below the surface at the north end and 1.05 m. at the south. The total length was 6.4 m. Very few artifacts were discovered on this or any of the floors above although there were considerable deposits of bone fragments. Recovered from the lowest floor was a slate pendant and a fifth left metacarpal of an immature bear. A small trench dug below the lowest floor revealed another charcoal and fired rock bearing deposit at 2.25 m. below the surface. Two of the upper floors had deeply concave hearths filled with fire-cracked rocks, charcoal, bone fragments, and flakes.

Above the lakeline was a board-cribbed cellar and at some distance away a large pit cut out of a deposit of large rocks. The pit was rectangular in shape with dimensions of 3 x 4 m. and 1.5 m. deep to the surface of the filled-in floor. It also had a mounded rim and a definite entranceway leading from one corner toward the river. In it lay two large timbers, one with a round nail in it.

Test 1.

45 ST 64

Aboriginal campsite on a small jutting terrace about 800 m. SW of the mouth of Fifteenmile Creek.

SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 5, T38N, R38E.

Elev: 1270.

Area: 10 x 30 m.

Fill: No more than 60 cm.

Condition: Light potting and considerable erosion. The evidence was restricted to areas of fired rock and scattered shell.

No test.

45 ST 65 China Bar

Aboriginal camp and burial site and historic homestead site in four areas in both the north and the south areas of China Bar.

(A) Middle of Sec. 2, T38N, R38E; (B) SE 1/4 and SW 1/4 of Sec. 2; (C) SE 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Sec. 1; (D) SW 1/4 of Sec. 36, T39N, R38E.

Elev: (A) 1300 to 1330, (B) 1270 to 1284, (C) 1255 to 1265, (D) 1270 to 1275.

Area: (A) 70 x 70 m., (B) 30 x 140 m., (C) 80 x 500 m., (D) 10 x 80 m.

Fill: (B) Over 2 m. in the area of the rock outcrops. These rocks seem to have trapped considerable deposits, especially from the slopes above, which may give this site good stratigraphy. (C) Gravelly sand. (D) Negligible.

Condition: (A) Good. (B) Heavy deflation and very heavy potting. Areas (B) and (C) must be the areas which have given this site its wide reputation as a good potting ground.

Area (A) is a homestead site with a board house, a set of rock foundations, and a log barn with corrals. Much of the solid rock at (B) is blanketed with cultural materials, and is the most promising of aboriginal sites. Area (C) is a very extensive aboriginal site which seems to have almost entirely deflated down to gravels but for a few spots. Area (D) is an aboriginal site which showed nothing but ovens. This site has been damaged to an unknown extent by placering which took place sometime in the last century. More recently the construction of an artificial island and log cachement area have further destroyed the evidence. There is apparently so much left of this site that this must have once been a camping ground of unusual magnitude. It was reported than many years prior to 1940 fifteen burials were exposed here by high water. The only unusual item collected was a shaft smoother of graphite with a rounded grip which was incised with intersecting diagonal grooves.

Test 1.

VII. MARBLE TO BOUNDARY

Stevens County
(Proceeding Upriver Along the Left Bank)

45 ST 68 Marble

The abandoned town of Marble (A) and an aboriginal campsite (B) on a small, steeply sloping terrace due north of the town.

Sections 28 and 29 of T39N, R39E.

Elev: (A) 1460, (B) 1270 to 1289.

Area: (A) 500 x 500 m., (B) 6 x 50 m.

Fill: (B) Negligible

Condition: (A) There were still some buildings of interest although the hotel was burned by vandals and some of the houses were burned for practical reasons. The chimney with two superimposed fireplaces and foundations remain of the hotel. Inscribed on the lower fireplace mantel is "Forest 1910 Lodge." (B) Heavy deflation.

At (A) the bunkhouse, school, houses, and foundations remained. North of the railroad was a dump, largely covered over. On the surface at (B) was a crude chopper, two areas of fired rock, and minimal cultural debris.

Test 3 on the town dumps.

45 ST 69

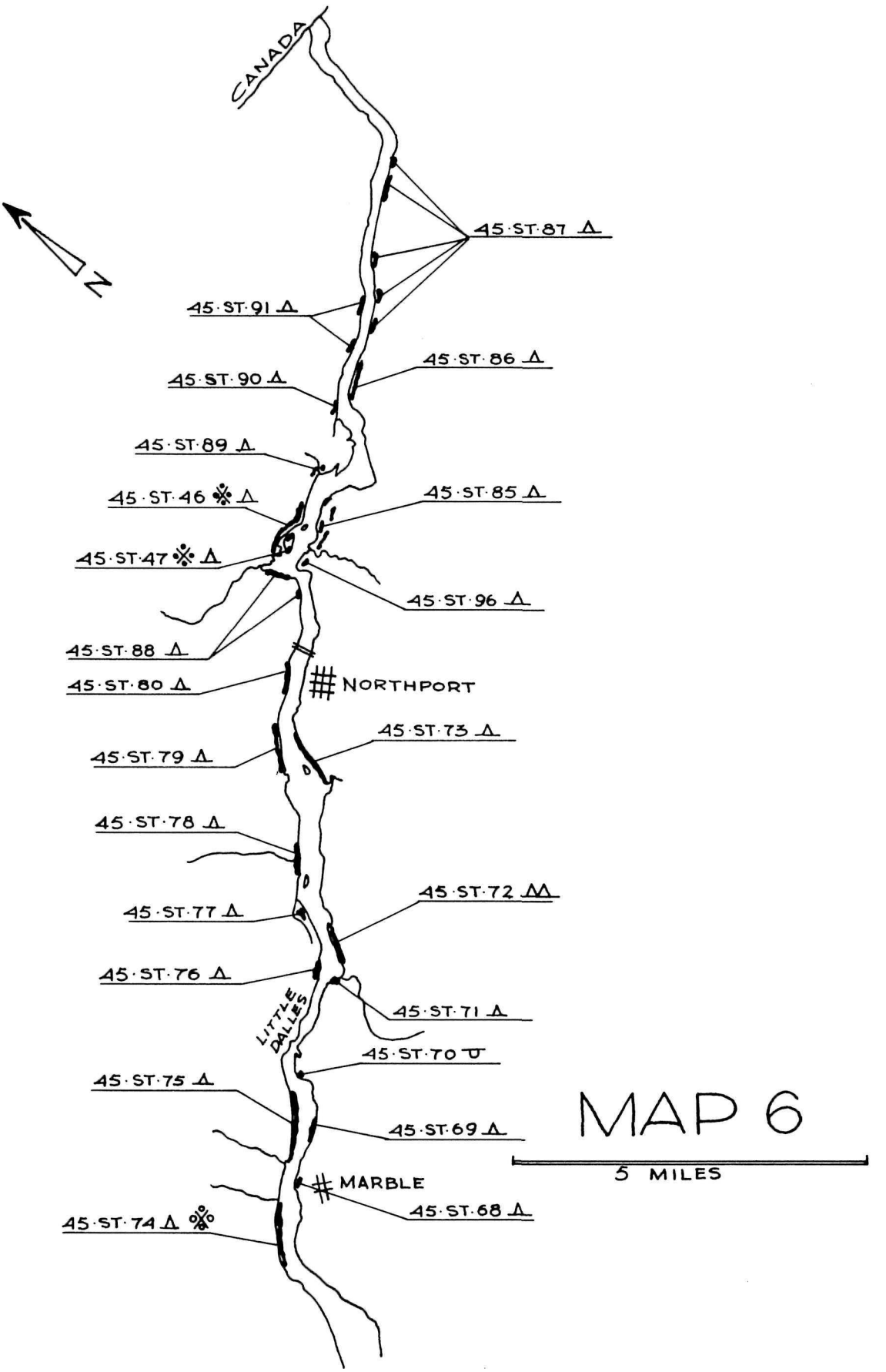
Aboriginal campsite along a narrow terrace 800 m. SW of the mouth of the Little Dalles.

NE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T39N, R39E.

Elev: 1265 to 1288.

Area: 30 x 120 m.

Fill: Over 1 m. of sand in mounds protected by stumps.



Map 6 -- Sites from Marble to Boundary.

Condition: Light potting, heavy deflation and silting.

Three artifacts were collected. At the SW end were several ovens, a cryptocrystalline flake, and traces of shell.

Test 3.

45 ST 70

Two pits on a steep sand and boulder slope above a narrow limestone terrace which is above the Little Dalles gorge.

NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 22, T39N, R39E.

Elev: 1340.

Condition: Somewhat filled in.

One pit was 3 m. in diameter at the lip, 70 cm. deep, and now conical. It had a forked Douglas fir growing on its outer lip. Above and NE of it was a smaller pit 2 m. in diameter and about 40 cm. deep.

In the approximate center of NW 1/4 of Sec. 22, T39N, R39E there is a curious feature in a cove in the Little Dalles which is clearly depicted on maps. It consists of a flat, oval area partly encircled with broken limestone which is piled about 80 cm. high. The area seems inaccessible to heavy machinery. The elevation is 1280.

45 ST 71

Aboriginal campsite left of the mouth of Onion Creek resting above a rocky point.

The top of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 23, T39N, R39E.

Elev: 1285 to 1300.

Area: 32 x 50 m.

Fill: Above the lakeline there was 1 m. of fine silt.

Condition: All portions below lakeline completely deflated.

Several ovens, fired rock on the bank, a scraper, mortar, and a few bone fragments were observed.

No test.

45 ST 72 Brodie

Aboriginal campsite NE of the mouth of Onion Creek and below Brodie Mountain, along the terrace which stretches SW of a rocky cove on the Columbia River.

SE 1/4 of Sec. 14, T39N, R39E.

Elev: 1300 to 1325.

Area: 50 x 600 m.

Fill: In most of the site there seemed to be 0.3 to 2 m. of silt over sod, which goes down more than 3 m. In the northern part of the site which was not surveyed, the fill could be even deeper.

Condition: Except for some small blowouts in the northern part of the surveyed portion, all of the surveyed area seemed to be in pristine condition.

Several artifacts were collected from the grass and bank cuts. By way of surface evidence there were cryptocrystalline and argillite flakes, a hopper mortar, a very large hammerstone, scattered fired rock, bits of bone, and a small shell midden. Fourteen likely housepits showed on the surface, nine of which had entranceway depressions leading toward the river. Most of these were circular. The largest, however, was oval with a long axis of 13 m. parallel to the river, and had a depth of nearly 2 m. As with several others this had fired rock in it and in its entranceway. Another pit had a hopper mortar on the surface just to one side of its entranceway. A pit 8 m. in diameter, 80 cm. deep, was tested with a trowel to 65 cm. revealing sod at 0 to 4 cm. and dark silt with bits of charcoal, ten fired rock fragments, and a piece of bone at 4 to 40 cm. At 40 to 65 cm. was a heavily carbonaceous stratum with a section of dentalium, pieces of large charcoal, and the fragment of a burned knotty log from 40 to 50 cm. The axis of the log fragment was horizontal and contained at least 20 years of rings. At a depth of 65 cm. were lighter patches of fine sand interspersed with areas of fired sand and fine charcoal. On the bank below the entranceway of this last pit were found a hammerstone and several argillite flakes.

North of the surveyed portion was a natural cove on the channel caused by solid rock outcrops. It would be suitable for the beaching of dugouts and for sweatbathing. This area, presently inhabited and covered with old sawmill debris, was not surveyed in an effort to avoid drawing attention to this site.

Test 1.

45 ST 73 Northport

Aboriginal campsite along a low sandy terrace with light forest cover. The site is in an arc starting 100 m. south of the old Northport bridge and extending south to a cove and creek estuary in the NW 1/4 of Sec. 8. Much of the site is more than 300 m. back from the Columbia River, separated by a large gravel bar.

SW 1/4 of Sec. 5, NW 1/4 of Sec. 8, and the NE 1/4 of Sec. 7, T39N, R40E.

Elev: 1280 to 1305.

Area: 50 x 1600 m.

Fill: Above the lakeline in two places there were silt and fine sand to a depth of 5 m. However, no cultural material was observed lower than 1.5 m in profile.

Condition: Heavy deflation along the bank, but considerable intact fill remains.

Only two artifacts and three horse bones in bad condition were collected. The latter were quite possibly flotsam. Along this long bank were numerous ovens, two pestles, a mortar, and an anvil. The cultural debris seemed heaviest toward the southern end where the site is close to the channel.

Test 2 at the southern end.

45 ST 96

Aboriginal housepit site and possibly historic site on the rocky peninsula jutting into the Columbia River to the left of Deep Creek.

NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 33, T40N, R40E.

Elev: 1305 to 1310.

Afea: 15 x 50 m.

Fill: 60 cm.

Condition: Most of the site has been placered except for a small bench.

The evidence consisted of two circular depressions about 6 m. in diameter and 50 cm. deep with no entranceways. There were a few fired rocks scattered on the surface. At the west end of the undisturbed area was a deeply concave heap of boulders 1 m. in diameter and 60 cm. high. It slightly resembled a "Chinese oven" observed on the Snake River.

Test 3.

45 ST 85 Deep Creek

Aboriginal camp with sawmill ruins dating from before 1916 on a low sandy terrace upriver from the mouth of Deep Creek, and also on a high bench south of and above the terrace. The bench has an active ranch on it. Between the two areas is a swamp.

North-central area of Sec. 34 and the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 27, T40N, R40E.

Elev: Lower terrace is 1305 to 1315, the upper is about 1370.

Area: 260 m. x 800 m.

Fill: 2 m. of silt and sand on lower terrace. The fill on the bench is almost 3 m. near the spring stream. However no cultural materials were observable in profile here.

Condition: Heavy historic potting reported for the sawmill vicinity. The higher bench has been potted in the plow zone.

The partly collapsed sawmill was built before 1916 according to a descendant of the owner. The mill and associated houses, which have now disappeared, were called Hanley Siding after the proprietor. The mill supposedly folded due to litigation. Just east of the mill was a sloping hardpan with imbedded charcoal and carbonaceous soil just above it. This feature seemed about 1 m. below the original surface. Nearby a shallowly corner-notched point fragment with rounded base was found, as well as fired rock and bone. The upper bench has been quite productive of pestles and points to judge from reports and examples shown; however, the fill appeared rocky below 1 m. in the area of the finds.

Test 2 near sawmill and near spring stream on upper bench.

45 ST 86 Seriver

Aboriginal campsite along a disturbed bench between the railroad and the Columbia River extending west from the mouth of Seriver Creek.

NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 25, T40N, R40E.

Elev: 1300 to 1310.

Area: 40 x 450 m.

Fill: More than 2 m. of silt and sand.

Condition: Partly destroyed by the borrowing of dirt, presumably for railroad fill.

A small barbed point was collected. There was one cluster of fired rock at 80 cm. plus occasional scattered rock.

Test 3 at 200 m. east of the western end of the bench.

45 ST 87 Tom Bush

Aboriginal campsites included under one heading because of the paucity of materials in evidence. These sites are along the left bank of the Columbia River from the Stroh Spur area eastward for 3500 m. to the river gauging station.

(A) SE 1/4 of Sec. 24 T40N, R40E and the SW 1/4 of Sec. 19, T40N, R41E.

(B) NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 19, T40N, R41E.

(C) The center of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 19, T40N, R41E.

(D) SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 17, T40N, R41E.

(E) SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 16, T40N, R41E.

Elev: 1300 to 1315.

Area: 30 m. x 3,500 m. overall.

Fill: Up to 4 m. in some areas although none of it appears to have much cultural material.

Condition: Many of the intervening areas have been placered, and the landsides of the sites have been cut by the railroad.

Three choppers, a mortar, ovens, and scattered fired rock were observed. Most of the material was at (D) at the mouth of Tom Bush Creek.

Test 3 at (D).

Stevens County
(Proceeding North along the Right Bank)

45 ST 74 Crown Creek

Aboriginal camp, burial, housepit, and historic site extending from the mouth of Crown Creek SW to the point at which the Columbia River channel turns due south, just north of China Bar. The site is along a narrow bench and also includes a shorter high bench which has both a homestead and a single possible housepit.

NE 1/4, SE 1/4, and SW 1/4 of Sec. 25, T39N, R38E.

Elev: 1265 to 1320.

Area: 80 x 1400 m.

Fill: Near the center of the lower bench is a sandy bank with cultural material observed to 1 m. in profile and which probably has a total depth of 3 m. above sloping solid rock. The upper bench has at least 1.5 m. of silt and sandy fill.

Condition: Heavy potting and considerable deflation over most of the lower bench. The upper section has been disturbed by historic construction and horticulture.

From the linear center of the site were recovered bones belonging to probably only one individual which had been turned out by potting. A fairly sizable collection of artifacts was made here, mostly of low diagnostic value. A small slate pendant similar to ones from 45 ST 63 and 45 ST 80 was found. On the site were a probable burial cairn, numerous ovens, mortars, heavy shell deposits, possibly the heaviest concentration of bone of any site, many argillite flakes, very few cryptocrystalline flakes, pestles, and other cobble implements. In a profile a saucer-shaped hearth stratum at 35 cm. below present surface and 1.5 m. in length was observed. On the upper bench, in addition to the historic house and dump, there was a saucer-shaped depression in the orchard 8 m. in diameter and 80 cm. deep with fired rock and a hammerstone in and around it. Also fired rock and bone fragments showed in rodent tailings at the edge of the depression.

Test 1.

45 ST 75 Little Dalles

Aboriginal campsite extending from left of the mouth of Rattlesnake Creek NE to where the cliffs meet the water at the mouth of the Little Dalles gorge.

NE 1/4 of Sec. 19, and the NW 1/4 of Sec. 20, T39N, R39E.

Elev: 1270 to 1293.

Area: 70 x 1400 m.

Fill: At least 1.2 m. of silt and sand over shale bedrock. The bedrock is very irregular and there could be large pockets with deeper deposits.

Condition: Almost all of the site has been ruined by placering except for the NE end which has been very heavily potted, most of the damage having been done above the high waterline, but only to a depth of 1 m. Of this upper 1 m. of fill about 9 cu. m. remain.

An attempt was made to gather a large collection here. Of possible diagnostic value were a large triangular argillite knife, several leaf-shaped knives, and a long rectangular knife with parallel cutting edges. Some of the argillite flakes observed and collected were extremely large. On the slope of an oven was a presumed cache of large used flakes and a large graver, all of argillite. All materials collected had a likely provenience of less than 60 cm. below the original surface. This site was covered with many ovens, and large numbers of quartzite, quartz, and shale fragments, the latter two types of material being from surrounding bedrock. The conventional round and oval quartzite knives and scrapers were plentiful. Almost all crytocrystalline flakes showed potlid fractures. Also there were several anvils, a hopper mortar, many silted-over potential mortars, bone fragments, and a very few cobble choppers.

Test 1. Although extensive excavations are not possible, it is recommended that an attempt be made to salvage the fill above the waterline which is estimated to be very rich. It is doubtful if this fill will remain free from depredations this summer when the site is accessible by boat.

Above this site was a large terrace, held in place by a line of outcrops, which is now swampy and partly covered by ponds. Because an occasional fired rock was seen in this area, and because the heavy forest cover with large trees indicated that the bedrock is well below the surface, it is possible that this terrace may have been an ideal spot to camp during periods of less precipitation. Testing this area would probably involve blasting since the water is dammed by rock.

45 ST 76 Paprich

Aboriginal campsite with remnants of placering operation dating from the late 1930's on a high bench across the Columbia River from the mouth of Onion Creek.

Center of the eastern half of Sec. 16, T39N, R39E.

Elev: 1288 to 1310.

Area: 85 x 175 m.

Fill: 3.5 meters of silt and sand at the bank tapering back to 1 m. against the bluffs. The gravel below this 1 m. was gold-bearing.

Condition: Medium potting. Away from the bank some of the fill was placered during the depression by the father of Mr. Paprich. Rodent tailings 40 m. back from the bank revealed rich cultural debris in unplacered areas.

There was considerable evidence of the placering aparatus used here, including a "grizzly" sluicing device. There were also many square nails at the SE end of the site suggesting association with the earlier Chinese placering on the bar to the SE. Aboriginal evidence consisted of areas of scattered shell, many bone fragments, large ovens, and flakes, many of them cryptocrystalline. A bowled mortar, pestles, and a double-bitted ground limestone ax head, encircled with a raised hafting groove, had come from this site and were observed in Mr. Paprich's possession. The ax head was reportedly from "below four feet of overburden," as was a supposed fragment of a rosary.

Test 1

Mr. Paprich was told by an Indian now dead that there was an Indian camp here in historic times which was washed out in the flood of 1898. After that date the Indians never returned. It was thought that the Chinese did not placer the campsite itself because it was then inhabited by Indians.

Above the site on a small bench is a historic aboriginal burial ground. A relative of some of those interred there is still living.

45 ST 77

Aboriginal campsite with presumed housepits on the north end of a long bar which at high water is almost totally separated from the shore by a slough.

Center of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 10, T39N, R39E.

Elev: 1285 to 1300.

Area: 7 x 120 m.

Fill: Silt on sand to 2 m. with cultural materials through the top meter.

Condition: Generally good.

A deer mandible, other bones, cryptocrystalline flakes, several ovens, and two large pits were present here. The pits were about 6 m. in diameter with entranceways leading toward the river. Both were about 60 cm. deep. Next to the entranceway of one of these was an oven showing through the turf which had charcoal heavily mixed in it. Both pits had fired rock immediately below their entranceways.

Test 2

45 ST 78 Squaw Creek

Aboriginal campsite on both sides of the mouth of Squaw Creek, both above and below the road.

Center of Sec. 10, T39N, R39E.

Elev: 1286 to 1340.

Area: 80 x 700 m

Fill: Over 2 m. of silt and sand below the road on the right of Squaw Creek but only the upper meter was observed to have cultural material. Along the road were many deposits of fill over 3 m. deep which generally had a sterile appearance.

However, a hopper mortar was obtained from the road cut at -90 cm. Several ovens were deflated out of the bank to the right of Squaw Creek. In the profile above them were seen several strata of burned sand, carbon, and fired rock. Most of these were at 40 to 50 cm. below the surface. There was one case of superimposed carbonaceous strata, the bottom one of which was 3 m. long. Also burned bone fragments, a few shells, and a flaked column of granite, perhaps a pestle blank, were observed. It is quite possible that much of the site was placered away between the channel and the present bank.

Test 3.

45 ST 79

Aboriginal campsite with historic material and a historic mine commencing in an area of rocky points 2000 m. NE of Squaw Creek and extending NE to the north end of the old Northport bridge.

NW 1/4 of Sec. 2, T39N, R39E, SW 1/4 of Sec. 36 and the SE 1/4 of Sec. 35, T40N, R39E.

Elev: 1300 to 1305.

Area: 60 x 1500 m.

Fill: Up to 1 m. of silt and sand in some places.

Condition: Partly destroyed by the road. The mine building is still worthy of photography.

Only one artifact and a .44 cartridge shell were considered worth collecting. The aboriginal material was intermittent and was grouped under one site number for convenience. Small shell middens had been exposed by grading as well as areas of fired rock. The mine building had the remains of a hoist, concrete machinery mountings, and sluicing equipment. Next to the building was a shaft. One informant claimed this to have been an unsuccessful tungsten mine. However, another who lives much closer to it knew nothing about tungsten mining in the locality.

No test.

45 ST 80

Aboriginal campsite with historic material across the river from the town of Northport. The site, which is owned by its present inhabitant, is chiefly on a high terrace with inconvenient access to the river.

Mainly in the SW 1/4 of Sec. 36, T40N, R39E.

Elev: 1310 to 1340.

Area: 50 x 550 m.

Fill: Silt on sand to 3 m. in the northern end, but only the upper meter was observed definitely to have materials.

Condition: The surface has been disturbed by historic activity.

Among artifacts collected were a slate pendant and a small corner-notched point. The remaining evidence consisted of scattered fired rock and crude artifacts.

Test 2.

45 ST 88

Aboriginal campsites and historic mine. (A) is on the right bank of the Columbia River 500 m. SW of the 90^{o} bend of the river below Sheep Creek; (B) is next to the right lakeline mouth of Sheep Creek.

(A) SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 30; (B) center of Sec. 30, T40N, R40E.

Elev: (A) 1325, (B) 1300 to 1315.

Area: (A) 60 x 60 m., (B) 50 x 240 m.

Fill: (A) 1.2 m. of sod and sand over gravel; (B) 3.6 m. of sod, silt, and sand.

Condition: (A) Mostly destroyed by mining; (B) reported to have been heavily potted in the past.

One crude knife was collected from each of the two areas. At (A) in addition to mine shafts and historic debris, two pits in the surface, thought to be housepits, were observed. The largest was an oval 8 x 9 m. and 1.2 m. deep with fired rock around and in its bottom. About 10 m. away was another circular pit 6.3 m. in diameter and 60 cm. deep. Shell was found on the surface in this area also. At (B) was a lower terrace with no soil cover even though it was well above high water. The entire surface was blanketed for 0.1 hectare with fired rock and ovens. The profile nearby also displayed fired rock.

Test 2 at (A) and at (B) at the NW end of the lower terrace.

45 ST 47 Sheep Creek Island (CHF)

In addition to the burials which were excavated on this island there is also camping evidence at its SW end. Inasmuch as the island has no south end as described in CHF, it was probably from this same SW end that the burials were taken. All other areas are flood-channeled. Precise coordinates cannot be given for this site because of the absence of reliable gridding on the available maps.

Elev: 1305.

No test.

45 ST 46 (CHF)

Burials were also excavated at this site, but the plentiful camping evidence was not reported. This latter extends from the bank of Sheep Creek eastward for 1300 m. along the right bank of the Columbia to a point due south of Hill 2068. The only place fulfilling the description of the burial ground is just NNE of Steamboat Rock and is the area of most concentrated cultural materials. It has over 2 m. of sand fill, is at elevation 1320, and should rate a Test 1. This area shows heavy potting, and there are reports of continuous potting in the past.

45 ST 89

Aboriginal campsite on both sides of the mouth of the right channel of Nigger Creek.

T40N, R40E.

Elev: 1305 to 1320.

Area: 130 x 130 m.

Fill: More than 1.2 m. silt and sand.

Condition: Reported light potting.

Areas of fired rock and a few bone fragments were observed.

Test 2.

According to Mr. Fowler of Northport, 20 to 30 Indians lived here in the first decade of this century. As a boy he attended school with some of them. He witnessed them using sweat lodges and jumping into the cove of the Columbia River for rinsing. For fishing they were observed using only hook and line.

Mr. Fowler believes that the Negro gold miners, after whom the two "Nigger" creeks are named, actually preceded the Chinese in this area. He implied that the Negroes were both placering and hard-rock mining.

45 ST 90 Isaac

Aboriginal campsite above the eastern end of the large gravel bar which lies north of Deadmans Eddy.

SE 1/4 of Sec. 21, T40N, R40E.

Elev: 1300 to 1310.

Area: 15 x 45 m.

Fill: Above the area with evidence are over 2 m. of fill.

Condition: Disturbed by cattle.

The disturbed area showed shell, bone, deer teeth, and fired rock. To the NW of the springs, about 45 m. away, is a flat rectangular cabin site with the remains of a copper, brass, and iron bed.

No test.

Mr. Fowler stated that an Indian named Isaac and his wife lived here until 1909 or 1910 when Isaac died, two years after his wife, at the age of 120 years. Isaac made a dugout out of "cottonwood about 16 ft. long and 2 1/2 ft. wide with pointed prow and stern." It could hold four men and was paddled, not poled. When finished, its shell was extremely thin although Isaac started using it before it was finished. Mr. Fowler also rode in it. He implied the existence of several dugouts in this area in the early part of this century. The reason why Isaac and his wife did not seem to have much to do with the Indians living at the mouth of Nigger Creek was a mystery to Fowler. He related how Isaac's food supplied would dwindle during the winter, forcing him to rely on the charity of his white neighbors, whom he would repay in the springtime with fish.

45 ST 91 Fowler

Aboriginal campsite on a low terrace which begins just east and continues east from the Fowler ranch buildings and which is broken by placering at several points.

NE 1/4 of Sec. 22 and the NW 1/4 of Sec. 23, T40N, R40E.

Elev: 1300 to 1310 in the west and rising to 1320 in the east.

Area: 100 x 1350 m. overall.

Fill: 2 m. both at the western end, just west of the eastern boundary of Sec. 22.

Condition: Placered in many areas.

Nondiagnostic implements, small shell middens, mortar, pestle, and fired rock were observed.

Test 3.

Mr. Fowler stated that as a boy he saw a Persian wheel on the riverbank, which had supposedly been used by the Chinese to obtain water for placering. He also said that a large canal was made by the same agents for transporting water to the diggings from Nigger Creek. He claimed they lined this canal with clay to prevent seepage. This was not in evidence close to the river bank. Also there was formerly a small log cabin built into the riverbank which had a fireplace and chimney built in the corner. The fact that this was no longer there was attributed by Fowler to massive floods.

The bank upriver from the NW 1/4 of Sec. 13, T40N, R40E, was not surveyed because of its unpromising appearance from the other bank.

VIII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A total of 112 previously unlisted sites were located on this survey, the majority of which were aboriginal. In addition, 10 sites reported by the two previous surveys were re-checked. Also several sites for which reports were sketchy and which could not be visited have been included in this report.

It is recommended that 82 out of the total of 122 sites be tested. Of these, 22 are regarded as having first priority, 27 are of secondary importance, and 33 rank lowest. Sites not worth testing but where surface collections can be made number 32. For eight sites any comment on testing is considered inappropriate.

It is anticipated that the exploration of these sites will greatly illuminate the relationships between materials which have come to light on the Fraser and Thompson rivers and those of the Columbia Plateau (Sanger 1967). Both the Kettle and Columbia rivers provide convenient avenues of communications between the interior of British Columbia and the Columbia Plateau.

The conclusions reached in the survey report of 1942 (Collier, Hudson, and Ford 1942: 110-5) to the effect that the population of this region was sparse and the cultural material simple and uniform both "horizontally and vertically" probably were not justified in the light of this survey. One gains the distinct impression that tests could not be made to sufficient depths. Besides being severely hampered by many obstacles and lack of time, the methods of dating now known were not available to the initial survey. The large collections made at that time will increase in their significance when dates can be established for related materials.

Because of the poorly known archaeological resources of northeast Washington it is imperative that a program of testing be started next draw-down since many of these sites are going to keep their fill for only a very few more years. If there are plans to increase the annual draw-down of the reservoir in connection with the projected construction of an additional power-house at Grand Coulee Dam, there will be ideal opportunities for salvage in the near future. In addition to testing and excavations, plans must be made for further surveying during periods of extreme draw-down. In conjunction with testing, it is suggested that additional surface collecting be done since most of the recent materials are now resting on deflated surfaces.

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INDEX OF SITE NUMBERS

Site	Chance	Larrabee	CH&F	CH&F No.	Site Names
45FE1	44	--	--	--	Freeland
45FE2	11	--	--	--	Newtown
45FE3	--	--	14	3	--
45FE4	--	--	14	4	--
45FE5	--	--	14	5	--
45FE6	11	--	--	--	Old Keller
45FE7	--	--	16	7A-B	--
45FE8	12	--	--	--	Nanamkin
45FE9	12	--	--	--	--
45FE10	9	--	--	--	Kwei Kwei
45FE11	--	--	16	11	--
45FE12	--	--	23	12	--
45FE13	--	--	23	13	--
45FE14	9	--	--	--	Moonbeam Bay
45FE15	11	--	--	--	--
45FE16	52	--	--	--	Nancy Creek
45FE17	44	--	--	--	School No. 9
45FE18	53	--	--	--	--
45FE19	53	--	--	--	--
45FE20	53	--	--	--	--
45FE21	54	--	--	--	--
45FE22	54	--	--	--	Boyds
45FE23	--	--	23	23	--
45FE24	--	--	24	24	--
45FE25	--	--	26	25	--
45FE26	43	--	--	--	--
45FE27	43	--	--	--	--
45FE28	43	--	--	--	--
45FE29	42	--	--	--	Franz
45FE30	42	--	--	--	French Point Rocks
45FE31	41	--	--	--	--
45FE32	41	--	--	--	--
45FE33	40	--	--	--	--
45FE34	40	--	--	--	Barnaby Island
45FE35	45	--	28	35	Kettle Falls Island

Site	Chance	Larrabee	CH&F	CH&F No.	Site Names
45FE36	45	--	28	36	--
45FE37	39	--	--	--	Barnaby Creek
45FE38	45	--	--	--	--
45FE39	55	--	--	--	--
45FE40	33	--	--	--	Little Mission
45FE41	32	--	--	--	--
45FE42	32	--	--	--	--
45FE43	33	--	--	--	Inchelium
45LI1	--	--	--	--	not in reservoir
45LI2	--	--	--	--	Fort Spokane
45LI3	19	12	--	--	Little Falls
45LI4	--	12	--	--	Spring Creek
45LI5	--	14	--	--	LeBrett Talus Pits
45LI6	17	14	--	--	Mill Creek
45LI7	--	15	--	--	Wally Sower's Draw
45LI8	--	15	--	--	Detillion
45LI9	--	15	--	--	Fort Spokane Beach
45LI10	--	15	--	--	Fort Spokane Sewer
45LI11	--	16	--	--	Hawk Creek
45LI12	13	16	--	--	Bluestrem-Peach RR
45LI13	--	19	--	--	Hawk Creek Cave 1
45LI14	--	19	--	--	Hawk Creek Cave 2
45LI15	--	19	--	--	Hawk Creek Cave 3
45LI16	--	20	--	--	Hawk Creek Cave 4
45LI17	--	20	--	--	Hawk Creek Cave 5
45LI18	--	20	--	--	Moonshiner's Place
45LI19	--	20	--	--	Kaufman Canyon
45LI20	--	21	--	--	Gladys Price
45LI21	--	21	--	--	Cayuse Bay
45LI22	--	21	--	--	Long Lake Dam
45LI23	17	--	--	--	--
45LI24	15	--	--	--	Hearline
45LI25	18	--	--	--	Blue Heron

Site	Chance	Larrabee	CH&F	CH&F No.	Site Names
45LI26	19	--	--	--	--
45LI27	--	--	14	2	--
45LI28	--	--	23	22	--
45LI29	--	--	26	29	--
45LI30	--	--	27	30	--
45LI31	15	--	--	--	--
45ST1	20	--	--	--	Little Falls Camp
45ST2	21	--	--	--	--
45ST3	21	--	--	--	--
45ST4	22	--	--	--	--
45ST5	27	--	--	--	--
45ST6	27	--	--	--	--
45ST7	23	--	--	--	--
45ST8	--	--	16	8	--
45ST9	27	--	--	--	--
45ST10	26	--	--	--	--
45ST11	26	--	--	--	--
45ST12	31	--	--	--	--
45ST13	25	--	--	--	--
45ST14	24	--	--	--	--
45ST15	25	--	--	--	--
45ST16	29	--	--	--	--
45ST17	20	--	--	--	--
45ST18	24	--	--	--	--
45ST19	22	--	--	--	--
45ST20	22	--	--	--	--
45ST21	23	--	--	--	Cayuse Spit
45ST22	20	--	--	--	--
45ST23	37	--	--	--	--
45ST24	25	--	--	--	--
45ST25	13	--	--	--	--
45ST26	14	--	--	--	McGuire
45ST27	37	--	--	--	Old Kettle Falls
45ST28	38	--	--	--	--
45ST29	38	--	--	--	--
45ST30	38	--	--	--	--
45ST31	--	--	27	31	--
45ST32	55	--	--	--	Kamloops
45ST33	--	--	27	33	--
45ST34	--	--	27	34	--
45ST35	56	--	--	--	--

Site	Chance	Larrabee	CH&F	CH&F No.	Site Names
45ST36	57	--	--	--	--
45ST37	47	--	--	--	Old Marcus
45ST38	--	--	28	38	--
45ST39	--	--	28	39	--
45ST40	--	--	28	40	--
45ST41	--	--	29	41	--
45ST42	--	--	29	42	--
45ST43	58	--	29	43	--
45ST44	50	--	29	44	North Gorge
45ST45	--	--	31	45	--
45ST46	76	--	33	46	--
45ST47	76	--	33	47	Sheep Creek Island
45ST48	--	--	35	48	--
45ST49	47	--	35	49	--
45ST50	--	--	35	50	--
45ST51	--	--	36	51	--
45ST52	49	--	--	--	--
45ST53	49	--	--	--	Bossburg
45ST54	50	--	--	--	--
45ST55	51	--	--	--	--
45ST56	58	--	--	--	--
45ST57	59	--	--	--	Antler
45ST58	60	--	--	--	--
45ST59	60	--	--	--	Snag Cove
45ST60	60	--	--	--	--
45ST61	61	--	--	--	--
45ST62	61	--	--	--	--
45ST63	62	--	--	--	Deadhorse
45ST64	63	--	--	--	--
45ST65	63	--	--	--	China Bar
45ST66	35	--	--	--	--
45ST67	51	--	--	--	China Bend
45ST68	65	--	--	--	Marble
45ST69	65	--	--	--	--
45ST70	67	--	--	--	--
45ST71	67	--	--	--	--
45ST72	67	--	--	--	Brodie
45ST73	68	--	--	--	Northport
45ST74	71	--	--	--	Crown Creek
45ST75	72	--	--	--	Little Dalles

Site	Chance	Larrabee	CH&F	CH&F No.	Site Names
45ST76	72	--	--	--	Paprich
45ST77	73	--	--	--	--
45ST78	74	--	--	--	Squaw Creek
45ST79	74	--	--	--	--
45ST80	75	--	--	--	--
45ST81	35	--	--	--	--
45ST82	56	--	--	--	Napoleon
45ST83	57	--	--	--	--
45ST84	51	--	--	--	O'Toole
45ST85	69	--	--	--	Deep Creek
45ST86	70	--	--	--	Seriver
45ST87	70	--	--	--	Tom Bush
45ST88	75	--	--	--	--
45ST89	76	--	--	--	--
45ST90	77	--	--	--	Isaac
45ST91	77	--	--	--	Fowler
45ST92	31	--	--	--	--
45ST93	29	--	--	--	--
45ST94	39	--	--	--	--
45ST95	39	--	--	--	St. Paul's Mission
45ST96	69	--	--	--	--