

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Hatwai Village Site

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number [redacted] N/A not for publication

city, town [redacted] X vicinity of congressional district

state [redacted] code [redacted] county [redacted] code [redacted]

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	N/A occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	N/A unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	N/A work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name [redacted]

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. [redacted]

street & number [redacted]

city, town [redacted] state [redacted]

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Idaho State Historic Archaeological Site Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1972 federal state county local

depository for survey records Idaho State Historical Society

city, town Boise state Idaho

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The site is [redacted] Lewiston, Idaho, [redacted]. The excavated portion lies wholly [redacted]; however, the site area is much more extensive. The area [redacted] is capped by 1 to 2 meters of sterile fill [redacted]. However, the capping did not disturb the deposits, of which at least 95 per cent are intact. The other 5 per cent were affected by archaeological testing during 1977 and 1978.

The site has been occupied continuously for the past 11,000 years. Until 4,500 BP it appears to have been utilized sporadically as a riverside camp. Subsequently it was used for a pit house village.

[redacted] where the site is located, was the center of the historic Nez Perce territory and was densely occupied when Lewis and Clark passed through the region on their way to and from the Pacific Ocean in 1805 and 1806. Recent archaeological evidence shows that the area had been densely occupied for some 8,000 years before contact. During much of that time the major settlement system for a local group included a village [redacted] and dispersed camps in the uplands that were occupied during spring, summer, and fall. The winter village pattern depended upon salmon exploitation. A multitude of other resources were also exploited. The most important was camas, a lily whose roots served as a dietary staple.

Most archaeological research in this region has concentrated upon the lower Snake River as a result of extensive dam building between Lewiston, Idaho, and Pasco, Washington. Research within the [redacted] drainage has also been salvage-oriented, and most of it has been limited to survey and testing. Only two village sites, Arrow Beach and the Lenore village site, have been excavated [redacted]. Both were excavated by Idaho State University as highway salvage projects. Arrow Beach was a comparatively recent site that had been extensively damaged by collectors prior to excavation. It was destroyed by collectors after excavation. Lenore is a large pit house village site. The pit houses date back to 1,500 years ago. Toups (1969) estimates the initial occupation at about 10,000 years. The Lenore site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (November 21, 1974). Both of these sites are upstream from Hatwai. [redacted] Downstream, [redacted], is the Alpowia site complex, excavated by Washington State University (Brauner, 1976). Alpowia contains at least one pit house 6,000 to 7,000 years old. The initial occupation is somewhat older.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 10,800-9,800 BP
4,400-3,300 BP Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Hatwai Village Site is significant for its cultural value to the Nez Perce tribe and for its major informational value. The informational value is a result of the site's relevance to several important archaeological problems:

1) The site contains a 1,500-item assemblage radiometrically dated between 10,800 and 9,800 BP. This assemblage is therefore contemporary with the well-known Marmes site, and it is typologically assigned to the Windust Phase (Leonhardy and Rice, 1970; Rice, 1972). It is the only radiometrically dated open Windust site on the Clearwater and Snake rivers; while recovered from the surface of a gravel bar, it is, we are convinced, almost in situ.

2) The alluvial and radiometric sequence (twenty-eight dates) provides a firm basis for reconstructing Holocene sedimentary events within the Clearwater Valley.

3) The site contains the largest village for the period 4,400 BP through 3,300 BP on the Columbia Plateau. Ten pithouses were sampled, producing 7,500 artifacts as well as 120,000 other catalogued items. An absolute minimum of thirty houses remain unsampled, based upon the density of houses in exposures and the extent of unsampled areas between exposures. Hatwai is one of five sites in the Northwest predating 4,000 BP, and only one other is on the Columbia Plateau. (Alpowa [Brauner, 1976] is located seventeen miles downstream.) Thus the site is critical to our understanding of not only the development of pit house villages in the Northwest but also Sedentism among non-agriculturalists generally. Further, the village's size and richness for this period are not duplicated again until the last 2,000 years.

The period between 4,500 BP and 2,500 BP on the Columbia Plateau appears to be the most dynamic in terms of social, demographic, and economic change. Hatwai, at this time, is a critical site relative to this period. Thus the site is significant not only locally but also within the context of Western North American prehistory.

4) Hatwai occupies an intermediate location between the lower Snake River region and Arrow Beach and Lenore, permitting these latter sites to be correlated with the extreme lower Snake River material and allowing an integration of both of these important sites into the region's cultural history--an integration that has hitherto been impossible.

5) Hatwai is located hard [redacted] of the Nez Perce Reservation. The Nez Perce, who are actively interested in their history and prehistory, are aware of the site as a former village with political ties to Lapwai, the present seat of the reservation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property about 119 acres

Quadrangle name [redacted]

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UMT References

A [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
Zone Easting Northing

B [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
Zone Easting Northing

C [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

D [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

E [] [] [] [] [] []

F [] [] [] [] [] []

G [] [] [] [] [] []

H [] [] [] [] [] []

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Kenneth Ames, Archaeologist

organization Boise State University

date September 22, 1982

street & number 1910 University Drive

telephone (208) 385-3406

city or town Boise

state Idaho 83725

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Maria Wells

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 23 Sept. 1982

For NPS use only

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

date 11/18/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

Hatwai Village Site

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Leonhardy, Frank L. and David G. Rice

1970 A Proposed Cultural Typology for the Lower Snake River Region,
Southwestern Washington. Northwest Anthropological Research Notes
4(1):1-29.

Rice, David G.

1972 The Windust Phase in Lower Snake River Region Prehistory. Reports
of Investigations No. 50, Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington
State University, Pullman.

Brauner, David Ray

1976 Alpowai: The culture history of the Alpowai locality. Unpublished
Ph.D. dissertation, Washington State University, Pullman.

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

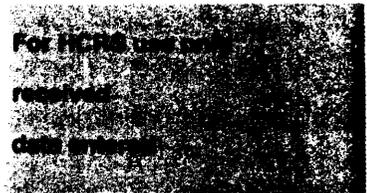
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Hatwai Village Site

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nomination includes the portion of [REDACTED] and including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

all in section [REDACTED].



Hatwai Village Site
Vicinity of Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

Photographer: Dan Meatte
March 1977

Negative on file at:
Boise State University
Boise, Idaho

View looking east

Photograph 1 of 1