

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 5 1980
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Lower Salmon River Archaeological District

and or common N/A

2. Location

street & number [redacted] N/A not for publication

city, town [redacted] vicinity of [redacted]

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

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: recreation

4. Owner of Property

name [redacted]

street & number [redacted]

city, town [redacted] vicinity of [redacted] state [redacted]

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 Archaeological Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Idaho State Historical Society AND
Bureau of Land Management Resource Area

city, town Boise AND Cottonwood 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 type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u> N/A </u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lower Salmon River Archaeological District is located in [redacted] Idaho. The district begins [redacted] and continues [redacted] a distance of approximately 51 miles. The lower Salmon River flows through a 3,000-foot canyon which is characterized by steep slopes and vertical canyon walls. Settlement in the canyon is restricted to wider areas in the canyon with alluvial terraces. There are 215 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the district. The prehistoric sites are the result of 10,000 years of Indian occupation in the canyon. They include large villages with house pits visible on the surface, cairns, rockshelters, campsites, and pictographs. The historic archaeological sites are primarily the remains of nineteenth- and twentieth-century gold placer mining activities which include cabin foundations, ditches, hydraulic pits and mine tailings. There are a total of 61 prehistoric archaeological properties, 97 historic archaeological sites and 57 sites that contain both prehistoric and historic deposits.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries of the district include all the archaeological sites [redacted]. The district is discontinuous because there are many sections in the canyon where it is too narrow and steep for human settlement. [redacted] logical beginning point for the Lower Salmon River district. [redacted] the Salmon River Canyon is relatively narrow with limited access, and consequently there is very little modern development. Additionally, the majority of the land in the district is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. [redacted] the canyon is wider and modern developments include the towns of Whitebird and Riggins and State Highway 95. There are also a large number of homes and ranches in this area. Archaeological sites do occur [redacted], but those between Whitebird and Riggins have been greatly disturbed.

The district ends [redacted]. This portion [redacted] is included in the Hells Canyon Archaeological District. The Nez Perce Archaeological District [redacted] and [redacted] the Hells Canyon District. With the addition of the Lower Salmon River Archaeological District, there will be three continuous National Register districts encompassing the Snake River from Hells Canyon Dam to Asotin, Washington, and the Lower Salmon River Canyon.

Environment. The Lower Salmon River Canyon is about 3,000 feet deep and separates Camas Prairie on the north from Joseph's Plain on the south. The canyon walls are basaltic rock of the Miocene Columbia River group, except near the mouth of the Salmon where they are a complex series of metamorphized volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The canyon contains a variety of landforms from river terraces and tributary outwash fans, to vertical rock faces.

The climate in the canyon is characterized by mild winters and hot summers. The average high temperatures in July are in the upper 90's and the low temperatures in January are in the upper 20's and 30's. Total precipitation is 17 inches, with only 8 inches falling as snow.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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 10,000 B.P. to 1935 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The prehistoric archaeological sites [REDACTED] [REDACTED] They have not suffered from plowing, road building, or house construction. Because of this and the fact that they represent at least 10,000 years of human occupation in the region, the archaeological sites in the canyon will provide important information concerning the human occupation of north-central Idaho. In addition, there are numerous historic sites left by Chinese and European miners. Studies of these sites will provide important information on the mining techniques and the way of life of these distinct mining groups during the late 1800's and early 1900's.

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ITEM 4: OWNER'S OF PROPERTY

[REDACTED]

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ITEM 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

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The vegetation in the canyon is mostly bunchgrass, but other grasses occur as well as arrowleaf balsam root, lupine, biscuit root (an important Indian food plant), hackberry, poison ivy, and prickly pear cactus. Ponderosa pine occasionally occurs toward the upper end of the Lower Canyon from Coopers Ferry to Hammer Creek but it is only common in higher elevations. Mule deer, white tailed deer, elk, and bear now live in the canyon at various seasons. Historically, mountain sheep were important animals in the area. Anadromous fish were once abundant in the Salmon River. Steelhead trout, chinook, and sockeye salmon were the principal species.

Intrusions and Data Limitations. Some sites have been destroyed by historic hydraulic mining and relic hunters, but the majority of the sites are in excellent condition. The Bureau of Land Management has a regular monitoring program as part of their Lower Salmon River Cultural Resource Management Plan. Stabilization projects are planned as necessary to protect sites from erosion. There are a few modern ranch buildings in the canyon and a concrete bridge across the river to connect the Rice Creek road with the Rocky Canyon road (one of the few accessible areas of the canyon), but such structures are limited and do not detract from the archaeological district.

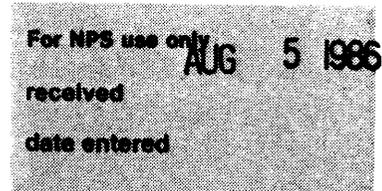
Archaeological Research. The earliest professional archaeological surveys in the Lower Salmon River canyon were conducted by Earl Swanson of the Idaho State College Museum (now Museum of Natural History, Idaho State University). In 1958 Swanson located 19 sites below Riggins in areas that were proposed for inundation by dams (Swanson 1958a, 1958b). Only large sites were recorded in those days and the dams were never built.

Between 1961 and 1964 the Idaho State College Museum sponsored excavations in the canyon [redacted] and further up the creek at Weis Rockshelter. B. Robert Butler was the project director. Weis Rockshelter was the principal excavation, but extensive excavations also occurred at the Cooper's Ferry site (10IH73), and the Double House Site (10IH80). Two other sites, 10IH67 and 10IH69 were tested. The purpose of the project was to determine the eastern extent and cultural content of the Old Cordilleran Culture (Butler 1962). The Old Cordilleran Culture was proposed by Butler (1961) as the initial cultural tradition in the Northwest. These excavations revealed that people had lived in the area for at least 10,000 years. They also defied a series of occupational sequences that have been a point of discussion for many years.

Additional survey was conducted in 1972 and 1973 when the Salmon River was being studied for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system. This survey recorded 48 sites located in the canyon [redacted]. During the fall of 1973 the Idaho State University Museum excavated a series of sites in the Eagle Creek Recreation Area. This area, [redacted], is the only access to river [redacted]. Because of this, the archaeological sites were being destroyed by pothunters and inadvertently affected by fishermen, hunters, and campers. The Bureau of Land Management sponsored test excavations at seven sites. The test excavations

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In 1976 the Bureau of Land Management contracted with the University of Idaho to complete a detailed inventory of the Lower Salmon River Canyon and to nominate sites to the National Register. Test excavations were to be used to determine eligibility. Three sites were excavated, 10IH396, 10IH73, and 10IH1312. A survey report was completed in 1980, but a report was never prepared on the excavations.

In 1978 the BLM hired an archaeologist, Mr. David Sisson, whose primary responsibility is the management of the archaeological sites in the Lower Salmon River. Since 1978 the site forms from the earlier surveys have been updated and a great number of new sites, especially historic archaeological sites, have been added to the inventory. The early surveys were conducted by archaeologists interested only in prehistoric sites, the remains of the European and Chinese miners were rarely recorded. In addition to recording new sites, the BLM has also tested a couple of sites in conjunction with stabilization projects and development projects (Sisson 1985).

Between 1980 and 1983 Keo Boreson, working for the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, recorded the rock art in the canyon. Seven rock art sites occur in the district. The most extensive rock art is at Short's Bar (10IH796). The site contains eleven separate rock art panels with a variety of motifs including anthropomorphs, zoomorphs, and geometric and abstract symbols.

The district is composed of 37 areas. Twenty-three of these are individual sites. Fourteen are collections of sites. Individual sites have been located on 2-1/2 acre parcels. The collections range in area from 25 acres as the smallest area to 1,317 acres in the largest. Site features include:

Rock Art: Rock art can be either of two types, petroglyphs or pictographs. Petroglyphs refer to designs or figures that have been incised into the surface of the rock. No petroglyphs have yet been recorded in the lower Salmon River. Pictographs refer to designs or figures that have been painted on the surface of the rock with various shades of pigment.

Total 7

Rock Shelter: A rockshelter consists of an outcrop of rock with enough of an overhang to provide shelter from sun, rain, etc.

Total 20

Faunal Remains: Faunal remains include all bone fragments of animals found on the site. This category also includes shellfish remains.

Total 56

Lithic Scatter: A lithic scatter plan refers to any lithics observed on a site either on the surface or in exposed subsurface deposits.

Total 86

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Talus Depressions: A talus depression is a depression in a talus field that may range from one-half to one meter deep and from one to two meters in diameter. Talus depressions may have been used for hunting blinds, burials, or storage pits.

Total 19

Cairn: The typical cairn in the lower Salmon River area is a pile of stones that is one meter in diameter at the base and not more than one meter high. The pile of stones could have been used for trail markers, vision quests, or burials.

Total 39

Depressions: A depressions may be defined as an area that is sunk below the surrounding ground surface. Depressions along the lower Salmon River vary from one to ten meters in diameter. The general term depressions was used because often times no cultural material was associated with the feature which made it difficult to determine if the depression was a semi-subterranean house, natural slumping, older livestock wallows, or mine prospect pits.

Total 181

Rock Feature: Rock feature is a general term to describe numerous rock alignments found along the lower Salmon River. Most are believed to have been rock walls for gardens, corrals, or used from some aspect of hydraulic mining.

Total 63

Hydraulic Mining Activity: Both mine tailings and mine cutbanks are included in this category. Both tailings and cutbanks are found on almost every low bar along the lower Salmon River.

Total 53

Mining Equipment: Mining equipment includes such items as sluice boxes, rockers, gears, and nozzles as well as other items related to hydraulic and lode mining.

Total 10

Rock Structures: A rock structure is usually a square or rectangular structure with at least three and usually four walls still standing. The height of the rock wall may vary from one to four feet and often a fireplace was built in one of the walls. Sod, canvas, or wood may have been utilized for the superstructure. The Chinese are said to have built all the rock structures but this is yet to be proven.

Total 92

Ditch Systems: Ditch systems were employed to carry water for hydraulic mining. The ditches were dug down into the soil on the contour of the slope and in those areas where that was not possible, flumes were constructed. Ditches could come directly from a drainage or from a reservoir.

Total 23

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Reservoir: Reservoirs were used to store water for the hydraulic mining operations. The reservoirs vary in shape and depth and are usually accompanied by ditches that brought water to and from the reservoir.

Total 15

Framed Structures: A framed structure is one that is constructed of sawed lumber and usually covered with some sort of siding of wood, metal, etc.

Total 18

Adit or Shaft: An adit is a horizontal passage from the surface to the mine. A shaft is a vertical passage from the surface to the mine.

Total 12

Historic Debris: Historic debris refers to historic artifacts that are found around many of the rock structures or areas that have been mined. Such items as glass, ceramics, and metal are included in this category.

Total 72

Other: This category includes those items or features that did not conform to any of the other categories.

Total 1 This is a grave.

This key is used on the following table:

RA	Rock Art	HM	Hydraulic Mining
RK	Rock Shelter	ME	Mining Equipment
FR	Faunal Remains	RS	Rock Structures
LS	Lithic Scatter	DS	Ditch System
TD	Talus Depression	RS	Reservoir
CN	Cairn	FS	Framed Structures
DP	Depressions	AS	Adit or Shaft
RF	Rock Feature	HD	Historic Debris
CTY	County	OT	Other
	IH	NO	Site Number
	LE		
	NP		

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DTY	NO	RA	RK	PR	LS	TD	DN	DP	RF	HM	ME	RS	DS	RV	FS	AS	HD	GT
101H	60				X				X	X	X							
101H	61							2										
101H	73			X	X													
101H	80							2										
101H	383				X													
101H	385				X			3										
101H	387			X	X			3	X									
101H	388			X	X					X							X	
101H	389			X	X			4		X								
101H	390			X								3						
101H	391																	
101H	392																	
101H	395			X	X			4		X				X			X	
101H	396			X	X													grave
101H	397			X	X			2									X	
101H	398				X		X											
101H	399			X			X											
101H	400			X	X			6		X								
101H	401			X	X					X							X	
101H	402	X	X		X								X					
101H	403	X	X		X								X					
101H	404			X	X		X											
101H	405			X	X					X								
101H	417		2	X	X					X								
101H	428				X							X					X	
101H	429						X											
101H	724								X							3		
101H	725			X	X				X					2				
101H	750								X			2						
101H	760								X			X						
101H	761			X	X			3										
101H	762									X	X							
101H	763				X			3										
101H	766		X	X	X				X			3						
101H	767			X	X													
101H	768																	
101H	769													2				
101H	770								X			2					X	
101H	771								X						X		X	
101H	772				X												X	
101H	773				X									X				

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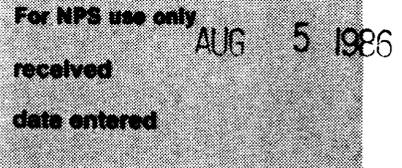
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DTY	NO	RA	RK	FR	LS	TD	DN	DP	RF	HM	ME	RS	DS	RV	FS	AS	HD	DT
10NP	232					2												
10NP	233		X	X				2										
10NP	234								X									
10NP	235									X		X						
10NP	236				X													
10NP	262				X			3					X					X
10NP	263								X			X				X		

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Prehistory

Frank Leonhardy and David Rice (1970) proposed a chronology for the southeastern Plateau that is still being used, with few alterations, in the region. Six phases were originally identified and recently these have been reduced to five (Leonhardy 1975). The earliest phase is the Windust Phase dating between 8,000 and 11,000 P.B. This is followed by the Cascade Phase, 5,000 to 8,000 B.P., which in turn is followed by the Tucannon Phase dating between 2,500 and 5,000 B.P. The Harder Phase dating between 2,500 B.P. and A.D. 1750 has been expanded to include the original Piquin Phase which dated between A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1750. Early Harder Phase and Late Harder Phase are now the appropriate terms used. The final phase is the Numipu which represents historic Nez Perce and dates from the introduction of the horse, circa A.D. 1750, to the beginning of the reservation period in the 1850's.

Evidence for all of these phases is present in the Lower Salmon River Canyon. However, the cultural sequence was originally defined to reflect the cultural sequence in the Lower Snake River in southeastern Washington. It is probable that the sequence applies to the Lower Salmon River and adjacent Hells Canyon, however detailed research is needed to demonstrate this to the satisfaction of all researchers in the area.

Cooper's Ferry (10IH73) (Butler 1969), [REDACTED] has artifacts similar to the stemmed points of the Windust assemblages on the lower Snake and similar to those excavated at the Hatwai site on the lower Clearwater River (Ames, Green, Pfortner 1981). Little is known about this phase in the southern Plateau, however it appears to be the earliest occupation of the region. The fact that deposits of this age occur in the Lower Salmon River Canyon is very significant.

Archaeological materials of the Cascade Phase have also been recovered from Cooper's Ferry and from nearby Weis Rockshelter. The Cascade Phase is identified by lanceolate, leaf-shaped projectile points. There are numerous problems associated with this phase in the region. One of the questions concerns its temporal placement. In Hells Canyon, Pavesic's (1971) research indicates that Cascade materials occur over a 6,000 year period, and he attributes this occurrence to the perceived marginality of the area to the central Plateau. B. Robert Butler's research at Weis Rockshelter, in a side canyon of the main Salmon River, indicates a time difference of 3,000 years between similar phases in the Plateau. Butler (1962) suggests the area is marginal. The chronology for the Weis Rockshelter has been reevaluated by Ruebelmann (1978) who feels the sequence can comfortably fit into Leonhardy and Rice's chronology.

The subsistence base of the Cascade Phase needs further clarification. Test excavations at Bernard Creek Rockshelter (Randolph 1977) in Hells Canyon recovered mountain sheep, snails, and fish remains. It has been suggested that the Cascade Phase people were primarily hunters, analogous to the Plano cultures on the High

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Plains, but the research at Bernard Creek questions this idea. The Cascade components in the Lower Salmon River District can contribute important information concerning the nature of Cascade life in north-central Idaho.

Numerous sites in the district can be attributed to the Tucannon Phase and the late Harder Phase. The Tucannon Phase is the subject of great debate at the moment. Based on research in the Lower Snake it has been suggested that there is a population shift during the Tucannon Phase (Brauner 1976) from the canyons to the uplands. The reason for this was a decline in salmon in the rivers. Research at the Hatwai site (Ames, Green, Pfortner 1981) near Lewiston, Idaho, revealed a substantial Tucannon component with large numbers of houses. It is possible that Tucannon people moved into the Clearwater and the Salmon drainages for some unknown reason. Ames and Marshall (2980) suggest the occurrence of large villages during the Tucannon Phase was accompanied by an increased use of root crops, which is suggested by the large numbers of milling stones in the Tucannon component at Hatwai. If these observations noted at Hatwai are reflective of general patterns in the region, then the sites in the Lower Salmon River will prove essential confirmation to the information gathered on the Clearwater.

Several areas that held promise of copper were being examined around 1900. The Idaho Mining and Smelting Company held some interest in land four and one-half miles northwest of Whitebird. Copper deposits were also found near the confluence of the Salmon and Snake rivers.

During the 1930's there was a resurgence of mining activity in the area. Some placer mining continues between Whitebird and Riggins, outside the district boundaries.

Numerous historic archaeological sites in the district result from this mining activity. These sites will provide important information on the history of mining in the area, and specifically on the technology used and on the differences between Chinese mining and European mining. Because Chinese miners left little information in the form of written documents, the archaeological record is one of the primary sources concerning their lives in the canyon.

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Ames, Kenneth M.

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Leonhardy, Frank C.

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ACREAGE

- Area 1. 912.5 acres
- Site IH-1243. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1268. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-787. 2-1/2 acres
- Area 2. 350 acres
- Site IH-1251. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1191. 2-1/2 acres
- Area 3. 500 acres
- Site IH-80. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1219. 2-1/2 acres
- Sites IH-768 and IH-789.
2-1/2 acres
- Area 4. 400 acres
- Area 5. 1242-1/2 acres
- Site IH-750. 2-1/2 acres
- Area 6. 190 acres
- Site IH-1161. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1280. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1162. 2-1/2 acres
- Area 7. 60 acres
- Site IH-1242. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1164. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1284. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1285. 2-1/2 acres
- Site IH-1319. 2-1/2 acres
- Area 8. 32-1/2 acres
- Site IH-766. 2-1/2 acres
- Site LE-8. 2-1/2 acres
- Site LE-3. 2-1/2 acres
- Area 9. 120 acres
- Area 10. 210 acres
- Area 11. 545 acres
- Area 12. 25 acres
- Area 13. 22 acres
- Area 14. 151 acres
- Site IH-1241. 2-1/2 acres
- Site NP-262. 2-1/2 acres
- Site NP-263. 2-1/2 acres
- Total acreage: 4818

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Lower Salmon River Archaeological District

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QUADRANGLES IN THE LOWER SALMON RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Idaho

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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VBD: The nomination includes the described properties and the land on which they are located:

AREA 1

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and the [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and the [Redacted]
and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

SITE IH-1243

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

SITE IH-1268

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

SITE IH-787

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

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AREA 2

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

SITE IH-1251

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

SITE IH-1191

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

AREA 3

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted]

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SITE IH-80

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

SITE IH-1219

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

SITES IH-768 and IH-769

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

AREA 4

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section

[Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]
and [Redacted] and [Redacted]
and [Redacted] and [Redacted]

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AREA 5

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

SITE IH-750

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

AREA 6

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section [Redacted] and [Redacted]

SITE IH-1161

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

United States Department of the Interior
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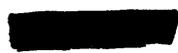


Lower Salmon River Archaeological District
Continuation sheet

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SITE IH-1280



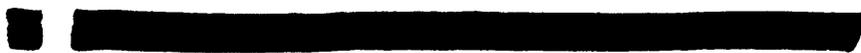
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SITE IH-1162



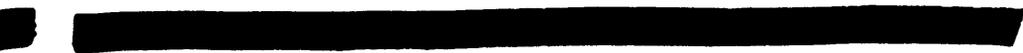
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AREA 7



Section



SITE IH-1242



Section



SITE IH-1164



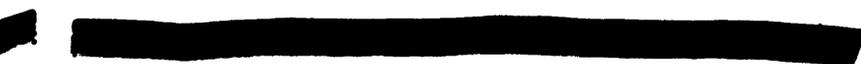
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SITE IH-1284



Section



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Continuation sheet

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SITE IH-1285

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

[Redacted]

SITE IH-1319

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

[Redacted]

AREA 8

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

[Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]

SITE IH-766

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

[Redacted]

AREA 9

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Section [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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AREA 10

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section

[Redacted] and [Redacted]

SITE LE-8

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

SITE LE-3

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

AREA 11

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted] and [Redacted] and [Redacted]
[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted] and [Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

AREA 12

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

AREA 13

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

AREA 14

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

Section

[Redacted]

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Lower Salmon River Archaeological District
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Section [redacted]

SITE IH-1241

Section [redacted]

SITE NP-262

Section [redacted]

SITE NP-263

Section [redacted]

ITEM 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA. STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING
STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES:

<u>State</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>
Idaho	016	Idaho	049
Idaho	016	Lewis	061
Idaho	016	Nez Perce	069

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Lower Salmon River Archaeological District



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Geographical Data - UTM's

Area One

A	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
B	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
C	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
D	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
E	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
F	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
G	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

Site 10-IH-1243
[Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]

Site 10-IH-1268
[Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]

Site 10-IH-787
[Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]

Area Two

A	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
B	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
C	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
D	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
E	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
F	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
G	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

Site 10-IH-1251
[Redacted] 553190 5079920

Site 10-IH-1191
[Redacted] 553010 5080800

Area Three

A	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
B	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
C	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
D	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
E	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
F	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

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Lower Salmon River Archaeological District

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Site 10-IH-80



Site 10-IH-778 and 10-IH-769

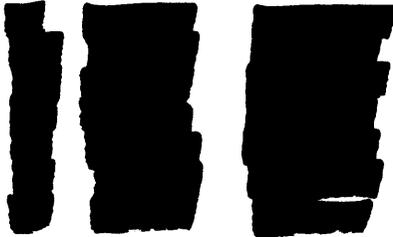


Site 10-IH-1219



Area Four

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G



Area Five

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G



Site 10-IH-750



Area Six

- A
- B
- C
- D



Site 10-IH-1161



Site 10-IH-1280



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Lower Salmon River Archaeological District

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Site 10-IH-1162



Area Seven

- A
- B
- C
- D



Site 10-IH-1242



Site 10-IH-1164



Site 10-IH-1284



Site 10-IH-1285



Site 10-IH-1319



Area Eight

- A
- B
- C
- D



Site 10-IH-766



Area Nine

- A
- B
- C
- D



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Lower Salmon River Archaeological District



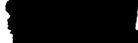
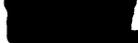
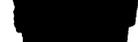
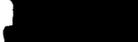
6
6

Continuation sheet

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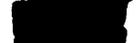
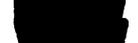
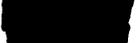
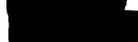
Area Ten

- A   
- B   
- C   
- D   

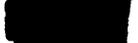
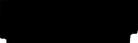
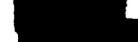
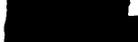
Site 10-LE-8
  

Site 10-LE-3
  

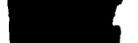
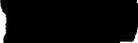
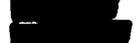
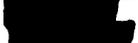
Area Eleven

- A   
- B   
- C   
- D   
- E   

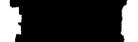
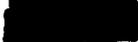
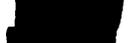
Area Twelve

- A   
- B   
- C   
- D   

Area Thirteen

- A   
- B   
- C   
- D   

Area Fourteen

- A   
- B   
- C   
- D   

Site 10-IH-1241
  

Site 10-NP-262

**United States Department of the Interior
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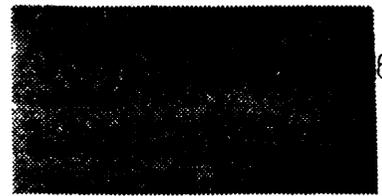
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Lower Salmon River Archaeological District

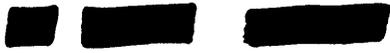
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Site 10-NP-263





Lower Salmon River Archaeological District
Site 10-IH-761
Idaho , T30N R1E Section 32

Photograph by Steven Wright
1986

Negative on file at the Coeur d'Alene District,
Cottonwood Resource area, Cottonwood, Idaho

Two adjacent pit house depressions above the
Lower Salmon River near Pine Bar. View from
northwest.

Photo 1 of 6



Lower Salmon River Archaeological District
Site 10-IH-403
Idaho , T30N R1W Section 25

Photograph by Steven Wright
1986

Negative on file at the Coeur d'Alene District,
Cottonwood Resource area, Cottonwood, Idaho

Rockshelter with pictographs on the Lower Salmon
River near Rice Creek. View from north.

Photo 2 of 6



Lower Salmon River Archaeological District
Site 10-IH-399
Idaho, T30N R1E Section 32

Photograph by Steven Wright
1986

Negative on file at the Coeur d'Alene District,
Cottonwood Resource area, Bureau of Land
Management, Cottonwood, Idaho

Rock cairn above the Lower Salmon River.
View from northwest.

Photo 3 of 6



Lower Salmon River Archaeological District
Site 10-IH-1312
Idaho, T30N R1W Section 25

Photograph by Steven Wright
1986

Negative on file at the Coeur d'Alene District,
Cottonwood Resource area, Bureau of Land
Management, Cottonwood, Idaho

Stone structure foundation on the Lower Salmon
River near Cooper's Ferry. View from southwest.

Photo 4 of 6



Lower Salmon River Archaeological District
Site 10-IH-1215
Idaho, T30N R1W Section 26

Photograph by Steven Wright
1986

Negative on file at the Coeur d'Alene District,
Cottonwood Resource area, Bureau of Land
Management, Cottonwood, Idaho

Mining ditch for hydraulic mining on the Lower
Salmon River across from American Bar. View
from northwest.

Photo 5 of 6



Lower Salmon River Archaeological District

Site 10-IH-770

Idaho, T30N R1W Section 26

IDAHO COUNTY

Photograph by Steven Wright

1986

Negative on file at the Coeur d'Alene District,
Cottonwood Resource area, Bureau of Land
Management, Cottonwood, Idaho

Hydraulic mine cut with tailings on the Lower
Salmon River across from American Bar. View
from north.

Photo 6 of 6