

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

NOV 2 9 1976

DATE ENTERED

JUN 23 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

**

HARVEY MOUNTAIN QUARRY

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF
CODE☒ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

CODE

CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**☐ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☒ SITE
☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☒ PUBLIC
☐ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☒ OTHER: Forest**AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Harvey Mountain Quarry, No. 10BY12

DATE

1975

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Idaho State Historical Society, Office of the State Archeologist

CITY, TOWN

Boise

STATE

Idaho

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☒ UNEXPOSED (partially)

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Harvey Mountain Quarry is a prehistoric stone quarry [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It extends over 8 hectares (20 acres) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], and [REDACTED] The bedrock here is the Precambrian Aldridge-Prichard Formation of the Belt Supergroup, which is laid down as a series of northeast trending beds of argillite grading to an argillaceous quartzite. Humanly modified manufacturing debris of this material, with imported hammerstones, are spread in a sheet over the mountain ramp and down the steep faces. The depth of these deposits is unknown at present. The most marked structural features through the quarry area are several adits excavated into the bedrock.

The "T" adit is the largest excavation feature in the quarry, and is an open trench excavated into the face of the northeast ramp. This adit consists of a horizontal member approximately 17m (55 feet) long by 6m (20 feet) wide, and 1.5-1.8m (4-5 feet) high on its upper long side. A similar-size vertical bar crosses the horizontal trench on its south side, extending into and down the ramp slope. The south edge of the mountain ramp forms a precipitous ledge from the crest downslope several hundred feet; several small adits (Juniper, Small, Chute, and Abies adits) have been cut into this edge below the "T" adit. These are generally open, short trenches approximately .6-.9m (2-3 feet) wide, deep, and long. One of them (the Abies trench) also has a small (.6 x .6 x .6m) roofed chamber excavated behind its open trench.

On the [REDACTED] face [REDACTED] at an elevation slightly lower than the "T" adit, there is a small quarry chamber opening off a narrow (ca. 1.5m wide) ledge that connects with the ramp. This southeast adit is approximately 1.5 x 1.5 x 1.5m (5 feet) in size, and has no obvious debris either within the chamber or as a talus in front of it. It is the southernmost adit in the quarry area.

On the [REDACTED] face [REDACTED], at an elevation slightly above the "T" adit, there is another small quarry chamber. This [REDACTED] adit is approximately 2.4m (8 feet) wide at the mouth, 3m (10 feet) in length from the front floor lip to the back wall, and about 1.5m (5 feet) high. The floor is covered with large talus blocks to an unknown depth, and manufacturing debris forms a talus for perhaps 15m (50 feet) downslope from the adit. This is the westernmost adit in the quarry.

As far as is now known, this quarry has not been modified or damaged since it was worked by prehistoric peoples. Before its discovery in 1971 by a mining survey crew, there was no knowledge of it among the local Native American or Euroamerican population, and no historic artifacts were found at the site. Hammerstones and some quarry material were collected from the quarry surface in 1975 by the University of Idaho, but no excavations were conducted. The depth of the quarry debris over the site is, therefore, unknown but undisturbed; it may be assumed to be generally relatively thin with pockets of deeper material as debris has spilled over the contours of the natural slope. The area is currently accessible by helicopter, or by walking [REDACTED] along an undeveloped Forest Service trail from a downslope logging road [REDACTED].

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES from unknown period until BUILDER/ARCHITECT
before 1800

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dating the site

No highly stylized, hence possibly culturally diagnostic, artifacts have been found in the quarry area to date. The following lines of evidence are available to provide some chronological control of the human activity at the site:

a. No items of historic manufacture were found on the site.

b. The local Kootenai Indians have no knowledge of the quarry, and thus have no name for it even though it is within their aboriginal territory. The Mission Creek Valley, on the north side of Harvey Mountain, was a favorite berrying ground into the Twentieth Century, yet there is no knowledge of the quarry on the mountain face above the valley. The quarry site can thus be presumed to be prehistoric, probably not used after A.D. 1800.

c. A quick review of several surface collections of archeological artifacts from the Kootenai River Valley just a few miles west of Harvey Mountain did not reveal any tools made of Harvey Mountain argillite, but rather are of poorer quality (for stone-working) shales. The projectile points in these collections are generally from the last few hundred years, and the lack of the good argillite again indicates that the quarry site activity predates the points--perhaps before A.D. 1500?

d. A spear point from the Lake Windermere area of British Columbia is made of a high quality argillite that looks macroscopically similar to the material from the north adit on Harvey Mountain. That spear point is stylistically indistinguishable from points called "Scottsbluff" from the site of that name in Nebraska, which is assumed to date between 9500-8500 years ago. Thus, there is the possibility that the Harvey Mountain materials were being used for point manufacture at a similar time period. However, there are some materials from other British Columbia quarry sites that may be so similar to the Harvey Mountain argillite that it is impossible to assign a quarry affiliation to the Lake Windermere spear point (Wayne Choquette 1975: personal communication).

There is currently no way to date the period of quarry exploitation on Harvey Mountain based on the surface evidence. The area may have been used as long as 9,000 years ago, and probably not more recently than A.D. 1800. Analysis of the lichens, soils, and trees on the site may provide some limiting dates for the cessation of quarrying activity, but the question of age and affiliation is open now.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

None currently available, although one or two are being prepared for publication in 1976; information contained in this nomination is the result of field and laboratory work conducted by Ruthann Knudson during and since July-August 1975. Copies of her field notes and manuscript material are available in the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow. Wayne Choquette (Archeological Sites Advisory Board, British Columbia; University of Idaho) also has notes and a manuscript incorporating Harvey Mountain field reconnaissance data.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 20

UTM REFERENCES

A [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

B [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 D [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ruthann Knudson, Assistant Research Professor

ORGANIZATION

Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho

DATE _____

1 February 1976

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

(208) 885-6751

CITY OR TOWN

Moscow

STATE

Idaho

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES_ **X**

NO

NONE_____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is 1 National State X Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Director of Recreation Management

DATE 11/22/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE _____

DATE _____

ATTEST:

~~KEEPED OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~

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Archeological and Scientific Significance

The Harvey Mountain quarry in far northern Idaho is a major aboriginal North American site, both in terms of understanding regional cultural developments and in relationship to stone tool production systems in general. It is presently the only documented prehistoric quarry site in northern Idaho, and may be the only large argillite quarry in the Northwestern United States.

Very little if anything is known about most of the prehistorically exploited stone resources in the Pacific Northwest, particularly those less distinctive and glamorous materials such as argillite. Flaked argillite tools appear in Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000 years old) through recent archeological assemblages around the region, such as those from Kettle Falls (Chance 1967, 1970; Collier, Hudson, and Ford 1942) and Arrow Lakes (Turnbull 1973) sites [REDACTED]. Similar materials are used throughout the [REDACTED] Kootenai River valleys and the Idaho Panhandle (Wayne Choquette, Ruthann Knudson, David G. Rice, 1976: personal communications). Most of the bedrock formations over this region are composed of metamorphosed clastic sedimentary rocks, but there are marked variations in the appropriateness of these rocks for flintknapping depending upon their bed thicknesses and grain sizes. The Harvey Mountain deposits are massive, extremely fine-grained and well cemented, and can be shaped as large blocks and then worked down into sizable core or flake tools that hold an edge under considerable use. This desired combination of attributes apparently is not particularly common to the region's stone resources, since the large Harvey Mountain quarry was developed to exploit lithic material at the very top of a steep, forested mountain slope. Further investigation of the site and its material may be able to tell us when and how long the site was worked, and over what area its products were distributed, but even without that detailed information it is obviously a major significant relic of prehistoric exploitation of the Pacific Northwest.

The Harvey Mountain quarry offers future investigators an excellent, in some aspects even unique, opportunity to study prehistoric stone tool production systems. No other rock resource site reported in the literature has prehistoric tunnels bored into a sheer rock face, and a purely engineering analysis of the Harvey Mountain quarrying system would be of use in evaluating general prehistoric technologies. It is notable that no "finished" stone tools were found at the site, and most of the stoneworking debris still on the mountaintop is only from the earliest stages of raw material reduction, along with the fragments of river cobble hammerstones. Thus, the Harvey Mountain quarriers brought hard quartzitic hammerstones up the mountain from the river valleys far below, and then used the hammers with other tools (probably bone, antler, and/or wood wedges, billets) to quarry and dress bedrock argillite blocks. The blocks must have occasionally been worked into rough bifacial forms at the quarry, since a few of those have been found, but little actual finishing work was done on the mountaintop--blocks or large flakes must have been carried down the slope to a campsite/workshop. Preservation of the quarry and its associated debris will support future analysis of a whole prehistoric exploitation system.

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Prehistoric argillaceous rock quarries are currently under investigation in the eastern United States (Didier 1973) and western Canada (Choquette 1975). Other sites with similar materials are needed for general analysis of that rock type, its procurement, modification, and use. Hopefully, more archeologically oriented investigations of the Harvey Mountain materials will lead to some needed supportive geological analysis of argillites and argillaceous quartzites. Few prehistoric sources of high quality stone tool material are left undisturbed by the rockhounds today, hence the pristine Harvey Mountain quarry is a site with several bases of significance.

Conservation and Community Planning Significance

The Harvey Mountain quarry is within Kaniksu National Forest, hence a factor with which Forest Service planners must deal. National registration of the quarry as an historic site will allow it to be explicitly incorporated into regional plans for recreation, timber harvesting, and mining, to both support the site's preservation as part of our national heritage and to provide a vehicle for informing and educating people about that heritage.

Chance, David H.

1967 Archaeological survey of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area: Part 2: Spring draw-down of 1967. Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of Investigations No. 42.

1970 Archaeological survey of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area: Spring and Summer 1970. MS on file, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Choquette, Wayne

1975 Kootenay lithic resources study: some observations. Paper presented at the 28th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Seattle.

Collier, Donald, Alfred E. Hudson, and Arlo Ford

1942 Archaeology of the Upper Columbia region. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology 9(1).

Didier, Mary Ellen

1973 The argillite problem revisited: an archaeological and geological approach to a classical archaeological problem. Paper presented at the Eastern States Archeological Federation, Newark.



1. Name of Property: Harvey Mountain Quarry
2. Location: Vicinity of Harvey Mountain, Idaho,
Boundary County
3. Photographer: Ruthann Knudson
4. Date of Photograph: 1975
5. Location of Negative: Laboratory of Anthro-
pology, University of Idaho, Moscow.
6. View of Harvey Mountain crest from 1 mile south;
quarry is the extreme far edge of the talus
slope in center of the photograph.
7. Photograph Number: 1 of 6

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1. Name of Property: Harvey Mountain Quarry
2. Location: Vicinity of Harvey Mountain, Idaho; Boundary County.
3. Photographer: Ruthann Knudson
4. Date of Photograph: 1975
5. Location of Negative: Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.
6. Talus slope on east face, with quarry area along far margin of the exposure; quarry adit at 11.0cm in from left margin, 7.8cm down from top margin; "T" adit just 0.5cm above, at horizon.
7. Photograph Number: 2 of 6

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1. Name of Property: Harvey Mountain Quarry
2. Location: Vicinity of Harvey Mountain, Idaho, Boundary County.
3. Photographer: Ruthann Knudson
4. Date of Photograph: 1975
5. Location of Negative: Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.
6. Helicopter photo of north face; quarry adit behind trees 12.0cm in from left margin, 11.0cm down from top margin; unworked, glacially striated bedrock above on horizon, lithic debris as talus below adit.
7. Photograph Number: 3 of 6

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1. Name of Property: Harvey Mountain Quarry
2. Location: Vicinity of Harvey Mountain, Idaho, Boundary County
3. Photographer: Ruthann Knudson
4. Date of Photograph: 1975
5. Location of Negative: Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.
6. Blocky lithic debris left at quarry; Canada in background; looking north.
7. Photograph Number: 4 of 6

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NOV 29 1976



1. Name of Property: Harvey Mountain Quarry
2. Location: Vicinity of Harvey Mountain, Idaho, Boundary County.
3. Photographer: Ruthann Knudson
4. Date of Photograph: 1975
5. Location of Negative: Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.
6. Looking south along "T" adit, with bar of the "T" in the background; ca. 6200 feet elevation.
7. Photograph Number: 5 of 6

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NOV 29 1976



1. Name of Property: Harvey Mountain Quarry
2. Location: Vicinity of Harvey Mountain, Idaho, Boundary County.
3. Photographer: Ruthann Knudson
4. Date of Photograph: 1975
5. Location of Negative: Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.
6. Looking up the rock face below the quarry, with lithic manufacturing debris spilled down the face; looking generally west.
7. Photograph Number: 6 of 6

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