

Idaho Panhandle National Forest FY 2006 Section 110 Accomplishments



**COLUMBIA COUNTRY:
A WEALTH OF FURS**

In 1779, a group of Montreal fur traders formed a partnership named the North West Company. This created a competition with the Hudson's Bay Company that would eventually push the fur trade westward over the Rocky Mountains and into the Columbia River drainage.

"...their country abounds with all kinds [of animals], but fur off."
William Tomison, HBC agent

In 1781, Kootenai people from the west side of the Rockies visited Edmund Howe. While there, they reported to Hudson's Bay Company agent, William Tomison, that their country abounds with all kinds of animals, but fur off. As competition for furs was causing a decline in animal populations, traders began to look for a suitable pass through the Canadian Rockies that would allow the expansion of trade into the promising wealth of the Columbia River drainage.

The present edge of the Canadian for 1780

David Thompson journal entries

[1800] October 14th Tuesday - We went on about West 22 Miles to the Foot of the high Cliffs, where at 2 1/2 Pm we met the Kootenai Chief attended by about 26 Men and 7 Women. They had 11 Horses with a few Furs in Beaver & Bear...

Rocky Mountain House was built in 1796 to bring the trade down to the Kootenai people. The same year North West Company fur agent, David Thompson, was sent west with a full trading outfit to meet with the Kootenai on the west side of the Rockies. Due to several delays, it would take Thompson another seven years to cross the Rockies and become the first agent to set up a trade house in the upper Columbia River country.

[1805] May 18 Wednesday A very fine day, Conveying much of the country, & tried to make an arrangement to go to the Flat Head Country, but all to no purpose.

After crossing the Rockies through Howe's Pass in 1805, Thompson built Kamowah House on the west side of the Columbia River. While work on the house, the provisions needed for a run to Trout House were scarce. For many years, Thompson made attempts to extend to present Lake Flat Head which he could establish trade with high trading.

[1809] Sept 5th Tuesday a fine day. At Noon the Flat Head, 46 men arrived with 25 Horses they left us Lines, with which we tied our Goods & Lumber & got as much as possible ready for the Morrow.

[1809] Sept 6th Wednesday - & at 9 1/4 Am thank Heaven got all ready & set off.

Thompson recognized that the fur trade was a centrally located business and that the fur trade was the only profitable trade in the region. He recognized that the fur trade was a centrally located business and that the fur trade was the only profitable trade in the region. He recognized that the fur trade was a centrally located business and that the fur trade was the only profitable trade in the region.

Background Image - Painting of Lewis and Clark's Expedition, 1805. View of Kootenai Valley near present-day Beaver's Ferry.



Stephan E. Matz
February 28, 2007
USDA Forest Service
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

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Section 110 Accomplishments

Introduction

The Idaho Panhandle National Forest (IPNF) is committed to providing appropriate management of historic resources under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 110) as required by the Programmatic Agreement Among The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Cultural Resource Management on Region 1 National Forests in the State of Idaho (PA). As part of our Section 110 program the PA requires the following measures in partnership with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):

- **National Register of Historic Places:** Establish schedules and procedures for the timely completion of determinations of eligibility of located properties on lands currently managed by the Forest Service.
- **GIS and Database Technologies:** Utilize Geographic Information Systems and database technologies to track and analyze site locations, to improve site identification strategies, and to develop predictive models to guide future inventories and evaluations.
- **Interdisciplinary Studies:** Integrate broad scale Ecosystem Management inventories and interdisciplinary studies with the management and enhancement of historic properties. Meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) requirements through the creative application of Ecosystem Management methods and standards.
- **Overviews and Management Plans:** Develop a schedule and prioritize completion of Forest Heritage Overviews, ethnographic studies, thematic studies and historic property preservation plans for classes and types of properties managed by the Forest Service.
- **Research Inventories:** Conduct research oriented inventories and studies in specially designated areas which have received relatively little previous study (e.g., Wilderness, National Recreation Areas, Research Natural Areas, Wild and Scenic River Corridors, Range Allotments, etc.).
- **Public Outreach and Historic Preservation:** Support and emphasize public education, partnerships, volunteerism efforts such as Windows on the Past programs, participation in Idaho Archaeology Week, Heritage Expeditions, interpretation of National Historic Trails, Passport in Time (PIT) and the R-1 Historic Preservation Team interagency training effort.

National Register of Historic Places

The Idaho Panhandle National Forest has nominated 24 sites in twelve different nominations and has evaluated 987 sites out of a total 2287 sites (43% of total sites) for eligibility to the NRHP. 442 sites are eligible to the NRHP (19% of total), while 545 are ineligible (24% of total). This leaves 1300 sites (57% of total) that still need to be evaluated. The following sites are listed on the NRHP:

- Priest River Experimental Forest
 - ❖ Benton Ranger Station (10BR0158)
 - ❖ Gisborne Fire Lookout (10BR0159)
 - ❖ Spring Box (10BR0163)
 - ❖ Research Station (10BR0164)

- ❖ Office Complex (10BR0165)
- ❖ Gauging Station (10BR0167)
- ❖ Dam (10BR0170)
- ❖ Research Tree (10BR0171)
- Harvey Mountain Quarry (10BY0012)
- Mallard Peak Fire Lookout (10SE0515)
- Red Ives Ranger Station (10SE0220)
- Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway
 - ❖ Railroad Complex (10SE0531)
 - ❖ Grave (10SE0584)
 - ❖ Railroad Siding (10SE0590)
 - ❖ Railroad Siding (10SE0596)
- Snyder Ranger Station (10BY0033)
- Magee Ranger Station (10SE0470)
- 1910 Fire Sites
 - ❖ Town Site of Grand Forks (10SE0402)
 - ❖ Pulaski Escape Trail (10SE0664) – located on BLM lands with Forest Service right-of-way for interpretive trail
 - ❖ Bullion Creek Cedar Snags are included in the nomination, but not recorded as an archaeological site.
 - ❖ Halm Creek/Bean Creek Fire Site is included in the nomination, but not recorded as an archaeological site.
- Vintner and Nelson Cabin (10BR0226)
- Avery Ranger Station (10SE0205)
- Lake Pond Oreille Line and Cement Industry Historic District (10BR078)
 - ❖ Whiskey Rock Lime Quarry and Kiln
 - ❖ Gas Light Quarry
 - ❖ International Portland Cement Company Plant #1
- Mullen Road (10KA0179) – Mullen Tree is not listed on the form because it was removed prior to the nomination.

To meet the requirements of the PA the IPNF will continue to nominate properties to the National Register and evaluate the backlog of properties while evaluating any new properties identified during the fiscal year. The present plan is to nominate at least five properties over the life of the next Forest Land Management Plan, which is due for implementation in June of 2007. That is a proposed schedule of one property nominated on average every two years. The backlog of property evaluations will take place as new projects are proposed. Sites found within the newly proposed projects will be revisited, updated and evaluated. As such, it is not possible to provide an actual schedule for when the backlog will be completed, however, over time all previously unevaluated sites should be evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

GIS and Database Technologies

At this time, all sites and projects (i.e., events) recorded through FY 2004 are entered into the INFRA Forest Service database and in ESRI's ARC GIS program. The IPNF is committed to updating both INFRA database fields and ARC GIS shape files within the next several years.

Only minimal data fields for sites and projects have been entered into INFRA, however, by the end of FY 2007 all required data fields for sites and projects through FY 2007 will be entered. By the end of FY 2008 all previously entered data will be validated. The INFRA program now has the ability to write Idaho State Site Forms, however, the IPNF is still evaluating the efficiency of the program to prepare site forms and may continue to complete the forms in Microsoft Word.

Sites and Linear Locations are available as a base layer in ARC GIS, while project shape files do not yet exist. Unfortunately, site point files and Linear Location line files that were updated by the previous Forest Archaeologist, Cort Smith, were corrupted and unavailable for use. The Forest is presently attempting to rebuild the layers, add polygon site and project data, and verify the Linear Location files. The work is presently proceeding on a project-by-project basis as new projects are undertaken. Again, it is impossible to say for sure when this process will be completed, but as funding allows the process will be accelerated to the maximum extent possible.

Interdisciplinary Studies

Forest archaeological personnel regularly participate in interdisciplinary studies of NEPA analysis areas using Ecosystem Management principles (see Table 1). However, additional work is necessary to more fully integrate Cultural Resource work into an interdisciplinary framework. A proposal for study of the Islands on Priest Lake was submitted for funding in FY '06, but was not funded. The study will be reassessed for FY '08 and changes will be made to more fully integrate an interdisciplinary approach so that funding may be gained. In addition, Heritage staff have been involved in a study of the Kalispell Basin that was begun in 2004 and continued into 2005, with a draft report submitted in FY 2007. The report will be reviewed and finalized this fiscal year. Additional opportunities for interdisciplinary studies will be assessed as new Stewardship Projects are undertaken, such as in the Blue Alder analysis area, begun in FY 2006 and carried into FY 2007. To the extent possible landscape scale assessments will be conducted to better understand past activities across the Forest.

Overviews and Management Plans

In 2006, a Regionally lead study on Recreational Residences was completed by HHM Inc. of Austin, Texas. The project was funded by the Northern Region and the IPNF participated by providing information about individual recreation residences and tracts. The final document details The National, Regional and IPNF Recreation Residence program from beginning of the program to the post-World War II period. It will provide the basis of identification, documentation, evaluation and management of the 144 recreation residences on the IPNF.

Over the years 12 National Register nominations have been completed which contained historic contextual material along with 27 other overviews, contexts, and management plans have been completed and are on file at the Forest Headquarters in Coeur d'Alene, including:

Anonymous

- n.d. Introduction to the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.
- 1992 Idaho Panhandle National Forests Geographical Locations Update.

Barton, David and John Dorwin

1979 Overview Report: Idaho Panhandle National Forests Oral History Study. Prepared by Soil Systems, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana.

1980 Environmental Impact Statement Idaho Panhandle National Forests Appendix DD: Idaho Panhandle National Forests Oral History. Prepared by Soil Systems, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana.

1980 Idaho Panhandle National Forests Oral History Study Appendix B: Informant Transcriptions. Prepared by Soil Systems, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana.

Boody, Steven C.

1974 A Recreational Inventory and Analysis of the Lower Marble Planning Unit on the St. Joe National Forest. A terminal project for Master of Landscape Architecture, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames.

Boswell, Sharon, Margo Knight, Mary Reed and Michael Stamper

1981 A Cultural Resource Overview for the Colville and Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Bureau of Land Management – Spokane and Coeur d’Alene Districts Northeastern Washington/Northern Idaho Volume II Oral Traditions Overview. Prepared by Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. of Sandpoint, Idaho.

1981 A Cultural Resource Overview for the Colville and Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Bureau of Land Management – Spokane and Coeur d’Alene Districts Northeastern Washington/Northern Idaho Volume II Oral Traditions Overview Appendices. Prepared by Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. of Sandpoint, Idaho.

Caywood, Janene, Theodore Catton, and James McDonald

1991 Evaluation of Region 1 Forest Service-Owned Buildings for Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Prepared by Historical Research Associates, Inc. of Missoula, Montana.

Hart, Pat

2005 Snyder Guard Station Master Plan, Bonners Ferry Ranger District, Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Report 1459.

HHM, Inc.

2006 Recreation Residence Historic Contexts for Eight National Forests in USDA-Region 1, Idaho Panhandle National Forest Montana [sic]. Prepared by HHM, Inc. of Austin Texas.

Hudson, Lorelea

1975 An Archaeological Overview of the St. Maries Planning Zone Idaho Panhandle National Forests. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 19.* Moscow.

Hudson, Lorelea, Sharon Boswell, Carooline Carley, Wayne Choquette, Christian Miss, David Chance and Michael Stamper

1981 A Cultural Resource Overview for the Colville and Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Bureau of Land Management – Spokane and Coeur d’Alene Districts Northeastern Washington/Northern Idaho Volume I Cultural Resource Narrative. Prepared by Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. of Sandpoint, Idaho.

Interpretation Central

1981 Marble Creek Recreation Development and Interpretive Plan: Final and Inventory Reports in 2 Volumes. Prepared by Interpretation Central, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Renk, Thomas and Dennis Roubicek

1975 An Archaeological Overview of the Sandpoint Planning Zone Idaho Panhandle National Forests. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 20.* Moscow.

Sims, Cort

1980 The Log Chutes of Northern Idaho. *USDA FS Northern Region Cultural Resources Report No. 8.*

1983 A Synopsis of USDA Forest Service Cultural Resource Activities on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Before March 31, 1980.

1986 Ranger Stations on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

1988 An Agenda for the Preservation and Interpretation of Historic Sites on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Report 1268.

1998a Flumes and Fluming in Northern Idaho.

1998b Historical Overview of Mining in the St. Joe District, Shoshone County, Idaho. Report 1180.

1999 Archaeology, History and Grand Forks, Idaho.

2000 Archaeological Excavations at Priest Lake, Idaho.

2002a The Dalkeena Logging Railroad Bonner County, Idaho. Report 1207.

2002b Albert Klockmann, The Continental Mine and Boulder Creek Road A Chronology. Report 1220.

2002c Mines and Mining in Northern Idaho. Report 1180.

2003 A Land Office Business; Homesteading in Northern Idaho.

Research Inventories

There were no research inventories completed in 2006, however, proposed objectives in the Forest Land Management Plan scheduled for adoption in June of 2007 calls for at least 100 acres of inventory to be completed annually. This inventory will be focused in poorly understood areas and research topics. Starting in 1975 seven previous inventories did document historic resources in poorly understood areas, including the following reports on file at the Forest Headquarters in Coeur d'Alene:

Marti, Duane

1975 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Priest Wild and Scenic River Study Area Idaho Panhandle National Forests. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 24.* Moscow.

1976 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Moyie Wild and Scenic River Study Area Idaho Panhandle National Forests. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 23.* Moscow.

Rice, David, Mary Giddings, and Signe Johnson

1974 Inventory of Archaeological Resources within Region 1 National Forests in Northern Idaho Interim Report: St. Joe River to the Canadian Line. Contract report by Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Rice, David, Lorelea Hudson, and Duane Marti

1977 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study Area Idaho Panhandle National Forests. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 32.* Moscow.

Ritchie, Carl

n.d. Cultural Resource Inventory Pulaski, Two Days in August, 1910 Wallace Ranger District.

Sims, Cort

2002 Skeetshoo/Seneacquoteen (10BR954) Road Project 1998-2002. Report 1212.

2003 Bitterroot Divide Surveys. Report 1215.

Public Outreach and Historic Preservation

Four Historic Preservation projects were completed in 2006, including the Shoshone Park Cabin, Avery Creek Cabin, Snyder Guard Station and Hiawatha Snow Sheds. For public outreach the IPNF co-sponsored four presentations for Idaho Archeology Month in 2006. In addition, Tom Sandberg did a short preservation/site protection speech at the beginning of each presentation. Finally, design work on a David Thompson Display at Sam Owen Campground and Phase 1 of the Pulaski Escape Tunnel Interpretive Trail was completed.

Shoshone Park Cabin

Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District and National Smoke Jumper Association personnel completed additional preservation work on the Shoshone Park Cabin, including replacement of the roof, front porch floor and front porch ceiling joists.



Figure 1. Shoshone Park Cabin roofing in progress.



Figure 2. Shoshone Park Cabin roofing project nearly complete.



Figure 3. Fred Simmet, Forest Preservation lead, making log splices for Shoshone Park Cabin.



Figure 4. Shoshone Park Cabin porch work in progress.



Figure 5. Shoshone Park Cabin porch work nearly completed.

Avery Creek Cabin Restoration

Work by the Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District on the Avery Creek Cabin included pouring footings and foundation, placing rock rubble around the foundation, and replacing floor joists.



Figure 6. Avery Creek Cabin foundation preparation.



Figure 7. Avery Creek Cabin foundation in progress.



Figure 8. Avery Creek Cabin foundation work nearly complete.



Figure 9. Avery Creek Cabin at end of 2006 restoration project.

Snyder Guard Station

The Snyder Guard Station restoration project is scheduled to be completed over the next several years by the Bonners Ferry Ranger District. The work will be accomplished according to the Master Plan completed in 2005. In 2006, the Forest received a Regional Heritage Stewardship Grant. During that time work was begun on a number of the structures, as noted below. In addition, significant vegetation work and clean up was performed. Kirby Matthew will return in March to continue work on the Rangers house. For 2007 the water system for the whole complex will be replaced.

Rangers House:

- Stripped and prepared siding for paint.
- Rebuilt several windows.
- Purchased pellet stove for heat.

Dispatch:

- Constructed knee wall to support roof.
- Added plywood gusses to roof trusses.
- On river side of building, pulled dirt away from building to create drainage.
- Started to pull up particle board on floor.

Warehouse:

- Replaced interior post roof supports.
- Removed all temporary bracing and cables.
- Removed junk behind the building to allow air flow.

Cabins: Jacked up and re-supported buildings to allow air flow.

Barn: Rebuilt feed bunks.



Figure 10. District work day at Snyder Guard Station.



Figure 11. Stripping paint from Ranger's house.



Figure 12. Stripping paint with heat gun.



Figure 13. Clearing fuels from around Ranger Station.



Figure 14. Knee wall construction in Dispatch building.



Figure 15. Removing soil from sill logs to create air flow.



Figure 16. Replacing supports in warehouse.



Figure 17. Rebuilding feed bunks.



Figure 18. Particle board removal in Dispatch building.

Hiawatha Snow Shed Reconstruction

In 2001 consultation was completed on the Milwaukee Snow Shed Repair report (R2001010401193) in which a 15 year project to reconstruct the failing snow sheds along the Route of the Hiawatha Rail-Trail. In FY 2006-2007 Contract No. AG-0281-C-05-0067 was awarded to David J. Price Construction, Inc. to complete the reconstruction. The following final construction photos were taken November 1, 2006 by Larry Shepard, IPNF Engineering Staff and formatted into the following description.



Figure 19. Tunnel 21 East. Removed existing 34' long snow shed that was constructed with creosote treated 10x18" solid sawn roof planks and replaced with 24' long snow shed constructed with precast concrete footers, Glu-lam posts and Glu-lam roof panels.



Figure 20. Snow shed construction detail (left), replacing historic cross-tie (middle) and installation of dowels and roof brackets (right).



Figure 21. Tunnel 23 East. Removed existing 32' snow shed and reconstructed with solid treated timbers salvaged from other snow sheds that were replaced under contract.



Figure 22. Tunnel 23 East roof detail.

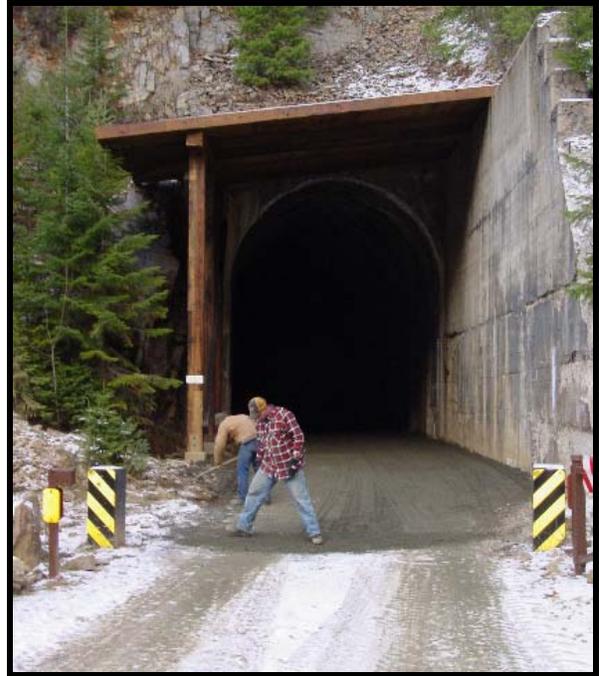


Figure 23. Precast concrete vertical post footings and replacing trail surface crushed aggregate.



Figure 24. Tunnel 27 East. Removed 46' snow shed that will be replaced in the near future.



Figure 25. tunnel 27 West. Removed existing 56' snow shed and replaced with 48' Glu-lam roof and posts.

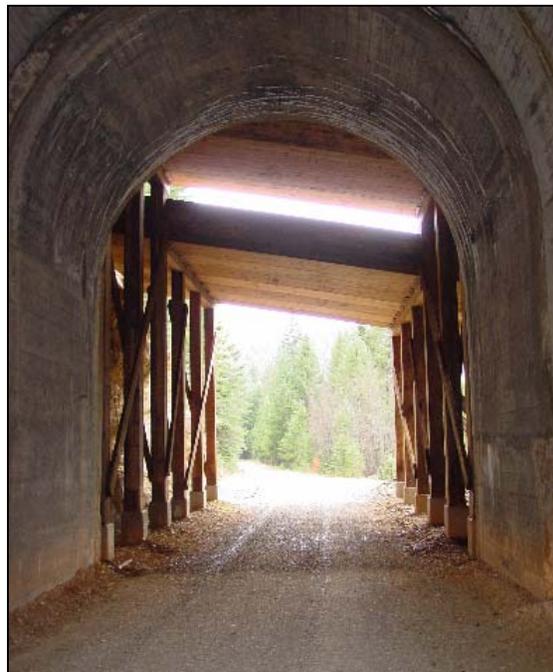


Figure 26. Tunnel 27 West roof detail and interior.



Figure 27. Tunnel 28 West. Removed existing 38' shown shed and constructed a 36' Glu-lam replacement .

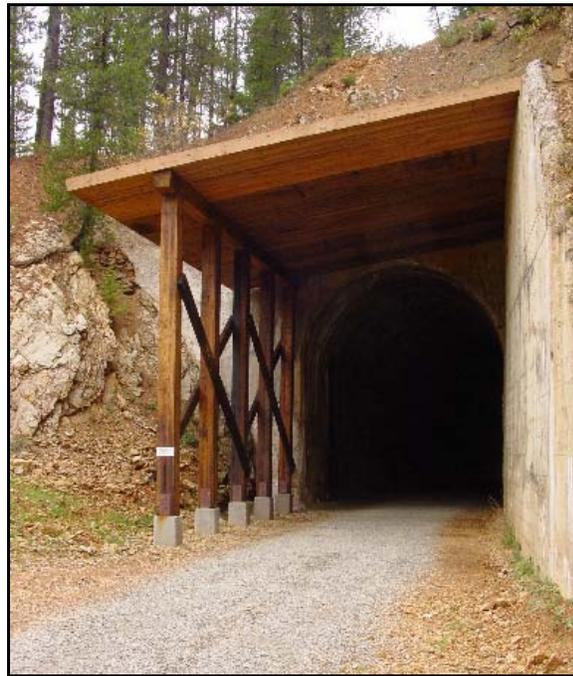


Figure 28. Tunnel No. 28 West interior and front detail.

Sandpoint Presentations and Interpretation

Presentation: "Stone Tools and Weapons of Ancient Idaho" by James Woods, Herrett Center for Arts and Science at the College of Southern Idaho.

Date: May 25, 7:00 p.m.

Location: East Bonner County Library, 1407 Cedar Street

Sponsors: East Bonner County Library, Idaho Humanities Council, Bonner County Historical Society, Sandpoint Ranger District

Contact: Ann Nichols 208-263-6930 ext 257

Presentation: "The Search for the Road to Buffalo" by Robert Betts, Vanguard Research

Date: May 4, 7:00 p.m.

Location: Federal Building, 1500 Highway 2

Sponsors: Sandpoint Ranger District, Bonner County Historical Society, Vanguard Research

Contact: Ann Ferguson, 208-263-2344

Bonnors Ferry Presentations and Interpretation

Presentation: "History of Mining at Boulder Creek" by Tom Sandberg, Bonnors Ferry Ranger District.

Date: May 11, 7:00 p.m.

Location: Bonnors Books, 7195 Main Street

Sponsors: Bonnors Books, Bonnors Ferry Ranger District

Contact: John O'Conner, 208-267-2622

Hope Presentations and Interpretation

Presentation: "Executive Protection" by Francis Auld, Kevin Askan, and Ira Matt, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Date: May 18, 7:00 p.m.

Location: Hope Memorial Community Center, Highway 200 and Centennial Blvd.

Sponsors: Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Sandpoint Ranger District, Bonner County Historical Museum

Contact: Ann Ferguson, 208-263-2344

Kootenai Wildlife Refuge Presentations and Interpretation

On May 12th Tom Sandberg presented "Kootenai River Valley, Pend Oreille River & Lake Landscape: 1860...1887...1900. What was it like?" at the Kootenai Wildlife Refuge. The lecture included a discussion of David Thompson's experiences, along with a presentation by renowned Thompson scholar, Jack Nisbet.



Kootenai Rivver Valley, June 1901 by F.L. Ransome, USGS. Facing NE from Long Canyon Creek. (digitally 'stitched and manipulated by T.M. Sandberg).



"A Flatbow Indian – Lower Kootenay River"
B.C. 1887 by Lees & Clutterbuck

Sam Owen Campground Interpretive Display

David Thompson was an explorer, map maker and ethnographer. Unfortunately, the general public is unaware of the man and his work and so a display was developed for the Sam Owen Campground to detail and explain his observations of his journey's through the area. The exhibit illustrates the presence of the American Indians before the fur trade reached them, the reliance of the fur trade on the American Indians and the mutual exchange of goods and services. The temporary final draft display, developed in cooperation with the Bonner County Historical Society, Corp of Engineers, and Sandpoint Ranger District, was installed at the campground in June of 2006. In 2007, plans are to have final panels produced along with a set of traveling displays.



Figure 29. Draft David Thompson panels installed at Sam Owen Campground.

COLUMBIA COUNTRY: A WEALTH OF FURS

In 1779, a group of Montreal fur traders formed a partnership named the North West Company. This created a competition with the Hudson's Bay Company that would eventually push the fur trade westward over the Rocky Mountains and into the Columbia River drainage.

"...their country abounds with all kinds [of animals], but fur off."
William Tomson, HBC agent

In 1798, Kootenai people from the west side of the Rockies visited Edmundson House. While there, they reported to Hudson's Bay Company agent, William Tomson, that their country abounded with all kinds [of animals], but fur off. An expedition for furs was causing a decline in animal populations, traders began to look for a suitable pass through the Canadian Rockies that would allow the expansion of trade into the promising wealth of the Columbia River drainage.

The western edge of the Canadian Rockies in 1798

David Thompson Journal entries

[1800] October 14th Tuesday - We went on about West 22 Miles to the Foot of the high Cliffs, where at 2 1/2 Pm we met the Kootenai Chief attended by about 26 Men and 7 Women. They had 11 Horses with a few Furs in Beaver & Bears...

Kootenai Mountain House was built in 1798 to bring the trade closer to the Kootenai people. The new North West Company for agent, David Thompson, sent him west with a full trading outfit to meet with the Kootenai on the west side of the Rockies. Due to several delays, it would take Thompson another seven years to cross the Rockies and become the first agent to set up a trade house in the upper Columbia River country.

[1808] May 18 Wednesday A very fine day. Concerning much abt the country, & tried to make an arrangement to go to the Flat Head Country, but all to no purpose.

Abandoning the Rockies through Howe Pass in 1808, Thompson built Kootenai House at the lower lakes of the Columbia River. While trade had led, the pressure needed to run a Trade House was great. For two years, Thompson made attempts to travel to Great Lake Head Country where he could establish trade with Salish Tribes.

[1809] Sept 5th Tuesday a fine day. Abt Noon the Flat Heads, 16 men, arrived with 25 Horses they left us Lines, with which we tied our Goods & Lumber & got as much as possible ready for the Morrow...

Thompson discovered that the valley was a naturally beautiful location for a fur trade post. The valley was a good place to set up a trading post. The valley was a good place to set up a trading post. The valley was a good place to set up a trading post.

[1809] Sept 6th Wednesday - & at 9 1/4 Am thank Heaven got all [ready] & set off...

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Background: Bridge - Designer's Lake (James Macpherson Artist, 1800) View of Kootenai, William Tomson (Hudson's Bay Company)

IMAGINING DAVID THOMPSON'S KULLYSPEL HOUSE

Very little is known about the buildings of David Thompson's Kullyspel House, but comparisons with other fur trade houses and notes from his journals relating to construction of Kullyspel House provide clues as to what they may have looked like.

David Thompson's Journal - 1809

Sept 14 - set up the post & the needles & raised the warehouse about 2 1/2 ft. high, the wood is so very heavy that it requires the force of 4 or 5 men to lift a single piece of 10 or 12 feet.

Sept 16 - Put the Beams, Plate, & Roof Trees on the Warehouse & cut Wood of Birch for Helves & for Nails.

Sept 18 - Began cutting the Roofing of Cedar which must be hauled about 400 yards.

Sept 21 - Roofed the Magazine and brought Grass for work in the Mud that the roofing is to be made tight with.

Map of West Company trading post, located at the building site (reproduced by the author).

Map of West Company trading post, located at the building site (reproduced by the author).

The main common building technique among the fur companies was a pine on all construction, which began with horizontal rafters called ribs, tightly spaced and set strongly on the ground for its main shims. After the ribs were placed, vertical beams, posts and wall supports were raised and secured in place with wooden pegs, which David Thompson called "wedges." The wooden pegs were wedged into the spaces between the ribs, and the spaces between the ribs were filled with mud. Each building had a beam in one end, called a "logpole" which was supported by a beam and a chain of stone. The roof was covered with cedar and then shrouded with pine shingles. David Thompson preferred to build his walls with a mixture of grass and mud. Kullyspel House has been arranged in kind, suitable to the site and the resources available at the building site.

Angus House located in Alaska shows the standard construction techniques used by the North West Company. Reconstructed by Paul Farrow, 1982.

These are some of the tools David Thompson used his men packed with them to build some of the trading posts throughout the West. Thompson's supply lists included large and small axes, two hand axes, one cross-cut saw and one "whip" saw for felling and shaping wood. His tools had an iron head and a handle, as well as different sizes of augers for boring wooden holes, and a variety of files and knives to shape tinners. Whenever the men worked, the first thing they did upon waking was to cut one good bush work to make handles for their axes and other tools.

Special thanks to: Paul and Gail Farrow, Paul Farrow, 1982, and Paul Farrow, 1982.

Figure 30. David Thompson panels 1 and 3.

KULLYSPEL HOUSE

Between 1807 and 1812, North West Company for agent, David Thompson, explored the Columbia River basin and established four trade houses among the British and Kootenai people of the Interior Northwest. The Canadian fur trade reached Lake Pend Oreille in the fall of 1809 when Thompson arrived at the large tribal encampment at the mouth of the Clark Fork River.

David Thompson's Journal, 1809

Sept 8 A fine day, but very cold Night - Ice was formed - but the Leaves are yet everywhere very green. At 7 1/4 Am set off Course South 20 East 1/2 Mile to a Brook of abt which we followed down...to the Lake

David Thompson was the first person to describe Lake Pend Oreille in writing. In August of 1809, he crossed the Snakehead Range along the Snake River. Lake Pend Oreille was the first of several large lakes he discovered in the north.

Sept 9 ...the Canoes got off & we following... We all at length arrived in safety, thank God, at the mouth of the [Clark Fork] River where we camped for the Night. They all smoked - say 34 Flat Heads, 23 Pointed Heads & 4 Kootenai - in all about 60 men

None reports that men attempt to trade at a settlement was the main reason for the American fur trade. In contrast, the North West Company established business by working within the long established networks of Indian Tribes. Thompson relied on what he had and goods to help him determine where he should trade. He had a variety of goods, including beads, knives, and other items. He had a variety of goods, including beads, knives, and other items.

Sept 10 A fine day, Early set off with 3 Flat Heads to look for a place to build a House on - at length found a place somewhat eligible

Kullyspel House was built on the grassy Pointed Head. The house was built on the grassy Pointed Head. The house was built on the grassy Pointed Head.

Sept 15 3 Canoes arrived last night & put up at the Island - they made us a present of Berries...traded a Canoe for fishing etc.

During the first few weeks at Kullyspel House, Thompson used Indian fish traps to capture fish. One of the main reasons for the fur trade was the demand for furs. Thompson used Indian fish traps to capture fish. One of the main reasons for the fur trade was the demand for furs.

Sept 17 All the Indians arrived with what they have remaining to Trade...we spent the whole day in this Business

David Thompson drew up five large maps of the region all these maps Lake Pend Oreille is called Kullyspel Lake after the Kootenai name that he used here. The Flathead, Clark Fork, and Pend Oreille Rivers are marked on the Snake River after the Kullyspel language spoken by all among their names.

Sept 27 ...At noon in company with Beaulieu & an Indian led with 4 Horses I set off to examine the Country below us...

Before the last building at Kullyspel House was completed, Thompson left to explore the Flathead river as far as he could be engaged. They did not try to establish a permanent settlement in the region. Several houses and fortifications were built in the region, including Kullyspel House and other houses. Several houses and fortifications were built in the region, including Kullyspel House and other houses.

Figure 31. David Thompson Panel 2.

Pulaski Escape Tunnel Interpretive Trail

Following design work in 2005, the Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District completed Phase I of the Pulaski Escape Trail in 2006. The Pulaski Escape Trail was a joint Idaho Panhandle National Forest, Coeur d'Alene Bureau of Land Management Field Office and privately funded Pulaski Project interpretive group project to construct a trail to interpret the events associated with Edward Pulaski's escape with 40 plus men from the disastrous 1910 fires. While the escape-way site is located on BLM and Heckla property, the Idaho Panhandle National Forest was the lead for the project and procured an easement for trail construction and management. The planning and design of the project was reviewed by Cort Sims, Idaho Panhandle National Forest Archaeologist, now retired, and Mervin Floodman, then acting Idaho Panhandle National Forest Archaeologist.

The interpretive trail includes a trailhead, 2.5 miles of trail construction and reconstruction, and 16 interpretive signs. The trailhead reconstruction involved updating an out of date facility with new toilet and parking area. The trail work involved handicap accessible trail construction, construction of five bridges, and reconstruction of the West Fork Placer Creek Trail to provide safe and suitable access to the adit site where Pulaski and his men took refuge from the fires. 16 interpretive signs were manufactured and installed that tells the story of Pulaski and the 1910 fires and the aftermath that lead to modern Forest Service fire fighting. In 2007, additional work for the interpretation of the adit and mining themes is planned.



Figure 32. Pulaski Escape Trailhead.



Figure 33. Trail bridge and handicap accessible trail.



Figure 34. Historic trail section.



Figure 35. Single trail sign example.



Figure 36. Dual sign example.



Figure 37. Example of sign text.

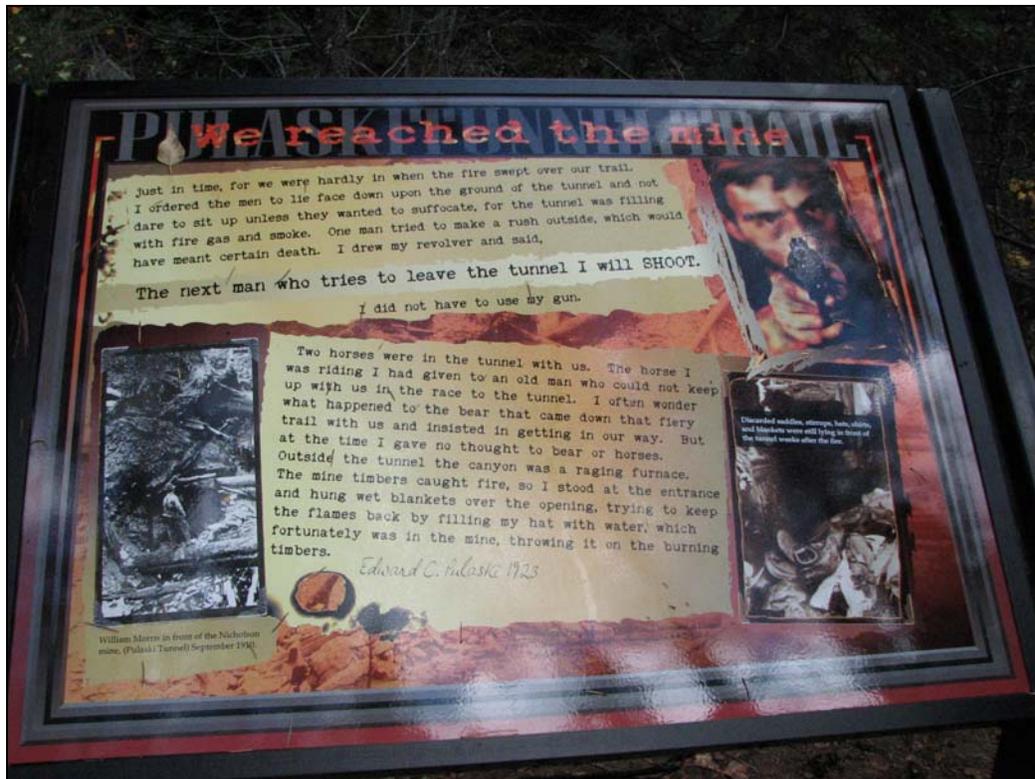


Figure 38. Additional sign example.