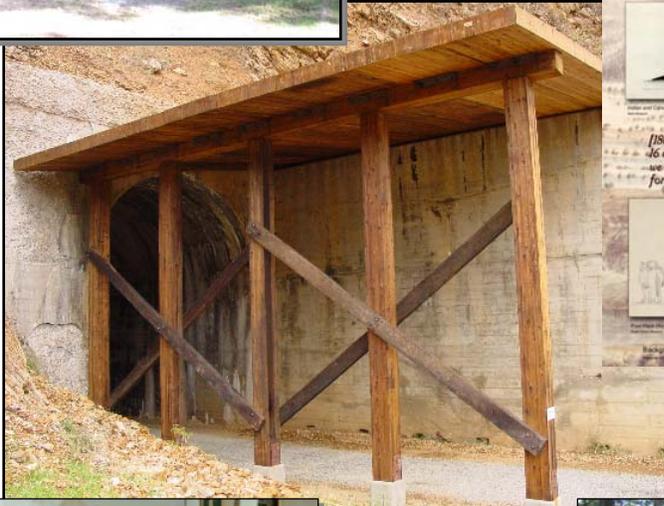
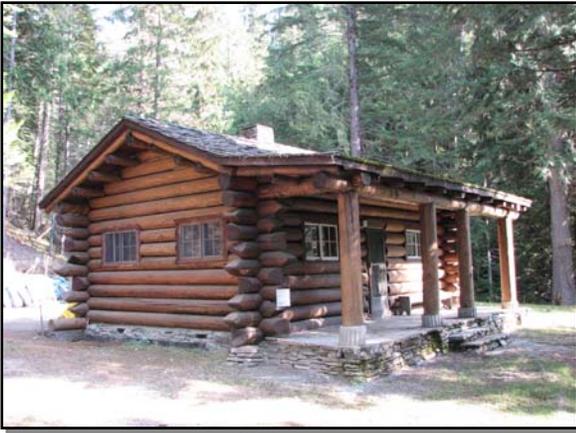


Idaho Panhandle National Forest FY 2006 Annual Report



**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 Kootenai House. While there, they reported to Hudson's Bay Company agent, William Tomison, that "their country abounds with all kinds [of animals], but fur off." An expedition led by Tomison was sent to the Kootenai to investigate. Tomison 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 1786

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 House was built in 1799 to bring the trade closer to the Kootenai people. The man now North West Company fur agent, David Thompson, was sent west with a full trading party to explore 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. Conversing much abt 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 Pass in 1805, Thompson built Kootenai House at the eastern lakes of the Columbia River. While there, Tomison had the promise made to use a Trade House westward for two years. Thompson made attempt to travel to present Lake Pend Oreille when he could not find a high trail.

[1809] Sept 5th Tuesday a fine day. At Noon the Flat Heads, 46 men, arrived with 25 Horses they left us Limes, 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 organized the fur trade via a privately owned business and had the agent and manager of the fur trade and partner in the business, David Johnson, set up the Trade House, which was built in 1805. The Trade House was built on the site of an old Indian village. The Trade House was built on the site of an old Indian village. The Trade House was built on the site of an old Indian village.

Background image: Plummer's Line, James Macpherson, 1805. View of Kootenai Valley near present-day Bonanza Ferry.



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

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Purpose and Scope

This is the fifth annual report specified in the “*Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Cultural Resource Management on the National Forests in the State of Idaho*” (Region 1 Idaho PA). Previous annual reports were for the calendar year, however, to bring this report into line with other reporting schedules and National Forest procedures this report and subsequent reports will be on a fiscal year basis. Therefore, those projects completed between October 1 and December 31 of 2005 will be included in both the 2005 and 2006 annual reports. This annual report will summarize information required under the Region 1 Idaho PA for assessing management of cultural resources on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest (IPNF).

The annual report will provide a means of assessing the effectiveness of cultural resource management on the IPNF with signatories and affected federally recognized Indian Tribes that ascribe cultural and religious significance to sites found within the boundaries of the IPNF. The annual report will be provided to the following signatories to the Region 1 Idaho PA: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer. Affected Federally recognized Indian Tribes with sites of cultural or religious significance within the boundaries of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest include the Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Coeur d’Alene Tribe of Idaho, and the Kalispel Tribe of Indians.

Since the annual report contains information exempted from release under the Freedom of Information Act following APRA disclosure and review by the general public will be undertaken through the Land Management Plan annual monitoring report.

The Region 1 Idaho PA Section VIII identifies the following key reporting elements:

- I. A tabular listing of projects and how they are treated under the Region 1 Idaho PA;
- II. A summary of the “No Inventory Decision” projects and “No Properties Inventories” covered under the agreement (Part A-1 and A-2);
- III. A summary of the “Properties Affected” under this agreement;
- IV. An analysis of the overall effectiveness and appropriateness of the Forest Inventory Strategy, public involvement process and internal process for insuring appropriate professional review of all undertakings;
- V. A list of undertakings, which a Heritage related objection was raised during the public involvement process;
- VI. A discussion of the savings and efficiencies resulting from the Region 1 Idaho PA; and
- VII. A description of the efforts to improve Section 110 aspects of the Forest program with examples of successful 110 projects.

Part I: A Tabular Listing of All Projects

The following section contains a tabular listing of all projects reviewed by Heritage staff on the IPNF during FY 2006. Forty-seven projects were reviewed for a total of 3354 acres. Ten new sites were recorded and 44 previously recorded sites were reviewed. Table 1 contains the following information:

Report Number: The report number refers to the Forest Service INFRA database number assigned to each project. The reports are filed and mapped in GIS according to the last five digits. The INFRA number, R2006010400001, is arranged as follows: Report identifier (R); 4 digit year in which the project is reported (2006); two digit Region Identifier (01); two digit Forest Identifier (04); and consecutively assigned five digit report identifier (00001, 00002, 00003...).

Report Name: The name of the project.

Project Acres: This is the number of acres analyzed for potential effects within the project boundaries.

New Sites Identified: Number of sites not previously recorded.

Existing Sites Identified: Number of known sites located within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Author: Author listed in the report.

Date: Completion date on the report. If the project was reviewed or inventoried within the reporting year and completed prior to the annual report due date it is included within this annual report. If the project was inventoried during the reporting year, but not completed until after the annual report due date it will be included in the annual report in which it the report and consultation are completed.

Report Type: The following report types are recognized under the Region 1 Idaho PA:

- *No Inventory Reports* – Reports in which the Forest applied PA section IV – A1 in determining that no inventory was warranted either due to low probability for cultural properties or inclusion in an area that was previously inventoried.
- *No Properties/No Affected Properties Reports* – Reports in which the Forest applied PA section IV – A2 and there were either no cultural properties located or the cultural properties within the APE were previously determined ineligible. This includes projects that were redesigned so that no effect occurred to any historic properties (i.e., cultural properties eligible to the National Register) within the redesigned APE.
- *Affected Properties Reports* – Reports concerning projects in which historic properties were indirectly or directly affected by project actions. The following subcategories of affected properties reports include:
 - ❖ *Monitoring Reports* – Covers the monitoring of project execution in areas of cultural sensitivity,

- ❖ *Consultation Reports* – Covers contractors working for other governmental entities or private corporations involved with projects with known or possible cultural properties.
- ❖ *No Adverse Effect Reports* – Describes the final findings of research related to a project in which the Forest and SHPO have agreed additional information is necessary in order to recommend “No Adverse Effect”.
- ❖ *Context Report* – A report in support of litigation involving historic properties.
- *Section 110 Reports* – Reports of efforts to meet the requirements of Section 110 of 36 CFR 800, including:
 - ❖ *Preservation Projects* – Summary reports of historic preservation projects. These projects were either carried out with the assistance and direction of the Region One Historic Preservation Team or conducted after consultation with the Idaho SHPO.
 - ❖ *Historic Context/Overview* – A Section 110 thematic study of a class of cultural sites or area.
 - ❖ *Evaluations* – Reports in which the Forest conducted research to evaluate the National Register eligibility of a property or properties.

Table 1. All Projects for the 2006 Reporting Period.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	Project Acres	New Sites	Existing Sites	Author	Date	Project Type
R20010104 01193	Milwaukee Snow Shed Repair	10	0	1	Cort Sims	1/25/01	Properties Affected
R20030104 01318 & R20030104 01337	Avery Cabin Restoration	1	0	1	Mary Williams & Merv Floodman	3/19/04 & 8/27/04	Properties Affected
R20050104 01406	Osprey 2 Lupton Rec. Residence	1	1	0	Cort Sims	11/4/2005	Properties Affected
R20050104 01408	Dave Pool Luby Bay 566-B	1	1	0	L. Hudson & S. C. Kincaid	4/10/06	Properties Affected
R20050104 01410	Neopit #1 Rec. Residence	1	1	0	Cort Sims	4/26/06	Properties Affected
R20050104 01412	Osprey #3 Rec. Residence	1	1	0	Cort Sims	4/26/06	Properties Affected
R20050104 01421	Addendum to Avery Work Center Cr. Channel Project	1	0	1	S. C. Kincaid	7/06	Properties Affected
R20050104 01428	Red Beauty Timber Sale	311	0	22	Jason Cowan	11/29/05	Properties Affected
R20050104 01461	Central Zone Physical Safety Hazard Removal	0	0	7	Mark Hill	9/12/05	Properties Affected
R20050104 01487	Lees Point Toilet Installation	1	0	0	Thomas Sandberg	10/28/05	No Inventory Report
R20050104 01489	Ledgewood #411 Rec Residence	1	1	0	Cort Sims	11/1/2005	Properties Affected

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	Project Acres	New Sites	Existing Sites	Author	Date	Project Type
R20050104 01491	Neopit #6 Rec. Residence	1	1	0	Cort Sims	11/10/05	Properties Affected
R20050104 01492	Shoshone 588 Revised Report	1	1	0	Cort Sims	4/28/06	Properties Affected
R20050104 01493	Shoshone 594	1	1	0	Cort Sims	11/17/05	Properties Affected
R20050104 01494	Fish Bay #386 Rec. Residence	1	0	0	Cort Sims	11/17/05	Properties Affected
R20050104 01498	Red Ives Dam	1					
01500	Pulaski Tunnel Interpretive Loop	1	0	1	Cort Sims	11/18/05	Properties Affected
01501	SZ Precommercial Thinning & Pruning	1206	0	0	Carl Ritchie	1/9/2006	No Inventory Report
01503	Shoshone Park Cabin Restoration	1	0	1	Andy Boggs	11/10/05	Properties Affected
01504	Snyder GS Renovation	1	0	1	Pat Hart	2/23/07	Properties Affected
01506	Kalispell Is. Cabin Drainfield	1	0	1	Zane Fulbright	None	Not implemented
01509	Avista Buried Cable	10	0	0	Thomas Sandberg	2/16/06	No Inventory Report
01510	Inland Power & Light SUP	6	0	0	Risa Devore	2/16/06	No Inventory Report
01512	Shoshone 578 Addition	1	1	0	Cort Sims	4/28/2006	Properties Affected
01513	Neopit #6 Rec Residence Construction	1	0	0	Cort Sims	4/28/2006	No Properties Inventory
01514	Outlet #5 Dock Alteration	1	0	0	Cort Sims	4/28/06	No Inventory Report
01516	Avista Transmission Line Survey 2006 Addendum	14	0	2	N. Gillis & L. Hudson	5/26/06	Properties Affected
01517	Rec Residence Historic Context	135	N/A	N/A	HHM, Inc.	7/06	Section 110 Historic Context
01519	S. Bumblebee Rehab.	4	0	0	Carl Ritchie	6/15/06	No Properties Inventory
01520	CdA River Trails 20 & 448	10	1	0	Carl Ritchie	6/12/06	Properties Affected
01521	Twin Tubes Culvert Replacement	2	0	0	Thomas Sandberg	7/12/06	No Properties Inventory
01522	S. Copper Down Timber Sale	396	0	1	Thomas Sandberg	9/27/06	No Inventory Report
01526	Mason Thin Timber Sale	130	0	2	Carl Ritchie	11/25/06	No Properties Inventory

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	Project Acres	New Sites	Existing Sites	Author	Date	Project Type
01527	Chilco Trail 14 Maintenance	1	0	1	Carl Ritchie	6/23/06	No Properties Inventory
01528	Sandpoint Work Center & Federal Bldg Sale	3	0	0	Thomas Sandberg	11/17/06	No Properties Inventory
01529	Falls Cr. Mine	80	0	1	Thomas Sandberg	5/22/06	Properties Affected
01530	Jo-Cat Timber Sale	295	0	0	Carl Ritchie	11/26/06	No Properties Inventory
01531	Porkchop Hazardous Fuels	320	0	0	Jill Wheaton-Abraham	8/15/06	No Inventory Report
01532	Beach Trail Reconstruction	1	0	0	Lu LeMieux	4/9/06	No Properties Inventory
01533	Canfield Mtn. Trail 30.10	1	0	0	Carl Ritchie	6/21/06	No Properties Inventory
01534	Wall Cr. Trail Reopening	1	0	0	Jyl Wheaton-Abraham	7/18/06	No Inventory Report
01535	West Shore Road Realignment	1	0	0	Thomas Sandberg	5/31/06	No Properties Inventory
01537	Monahan Road Access SUP	1	0	0	Thomas Sandberg	9/1/06	No Inventory Report
01538	Dubious Driveways Access SUP	1	0	0	Jyl Wheaton-Abraham	9/14/06	No Inventory Report
01539	Bottleneck Lake Trail #187 Reroute	1	0	0	Jyl Wheaton-Abraham	7/18/06	No Inventory Report
01540	Kaniksu Zone Thinning	405	0	0	Jyl Wheaton-Abraham	6/13/06	No Inventory Report
01541	Whiskey Rock Docks Replacement	1	0	1	Thomas Sandberg	None	No Inventory Report & Properties Affected
Total	47 Projects	3354	10	44			

Part II-A: No Inventory Projects

The Forest used section IV-A1 “No Inventory Decision” in 13 projects during fiscal year 2006 (Table 2 and Appendix A). In order for a project to fit this category it must first satisfy at least one of the following criteria:

- ✓ Project type is such that it has little likelihood of affecting a historic property;
- ✓ Physiographic features of the project area relegate it to a low probability for encountering any cultural properties; or
- ✓ The project area was inventoried in the past and nothing was found or any cultural properties found were formally determined to be not eligible to the National Register.

The majority of projects that are categorized as “No Inventory” are located in previously inventoried areas.

Table 2 contains a summary of all 13 No Inventory projects for fiscal year 2006. The columns contain the following information:

Report Number: The report number refers to the Forest Service INFRA database number assigned to each project. The reports are filed and mapped in GIS according to the last five digits. The INFRA number, R2006010400001, is arranged as follows: Report identifier (R); 4 digit year in which the project is reported (2006); two digit Region Identifier (01); two digit Forest Identifier (04); and consecutively assigned five digit report identifier (00001, 00002, 00003...).

Report Name: The name of the project.

No Inventory Justification: An explanation of how the project met the criteria for a no inventory decision.

Project Acres: This is the number of acres analyzed for potential effects within the project boundaries.

Legal Location: The Township, Range and Section in which the project is located.

Table 2. No Inventory Projects for the 2006 Reporting Period.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	Project Acres	No Inventory Justification	Legal Description
01487	Lees Point Toilet Installation	1	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 6, T.55N., R.2E.
01501	CZ Precommercial Thinning & Pruning	1206	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 2, T.48N., R.3W. Sec. 14,23,28&34, T.49N., R.2W. Sec. 15&25, T.49N., R.3W. Sec. 16,21&22, T.50N., R.5E. Sec. 9, T.50N., R.1W. Sec. 29, T.50N., R.3E. Sec. 12&14, T.51N., R.1E. Sec. 28, T.51N., R.2E. Sec. 4,7,8,14,16,23,26&29, T.51N. R.3E. Sec. 19&31, T.51N., R.4E. Sec. 18,28&34, T.51N., R.1W. Sec. 11&25, T.51N., R.2W. Sec. 25,26&33, T.52N., R.4E. Sec. 2, T.52.N., R.1W.
01509	Avista Buried Cable	10	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded. In addition, the road shoulder is low probability for historic properties.	Sec. 11&12, T.57N., R.1E.
01510	Inland Power & Light SUP	6	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 8&32, T.56N., R.5W. Sec. 12, T.55N., R.6W. Sec. 7, T.54N., R.5W. Sec. 30, T.54N., R.4W.
01514	Outlet #5 Dock Alteration	1	Project below high water line with no potential to affect historic properties	Sec. 32, T.60N., R.4W.
01522	S. Copper Down Timber Sale	396	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 32-34, T.5N., R.1W.
01531	Porkchop Hazardous Fuels	320	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 24, T.63N., R.2E. Sec. 19 & 30, T.63N., R.3E.
01534	Wall Cr. Trail Reopening	1	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 28 & 33, T.63N., R.2E.
01537	Monahan Road Access SUP	1	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 12, T.55N., R.6W.
01538	Dubious Driveways Access SUP	1	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 2, T.58N., R.5W.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	Project Acres	No Inventory Justification	Legal Description
01539	Bottleneck Lake Trail #187 Reroute	1	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 34, T.62N., R.2W.
01540	Kaniksu Zone Thinning	405	The APE was previously inventoried and no historic properties were recorded.	Sec. 32, T.63N., R.2E. Sec. 5&6, T.62N., R.2E. Sec. 25, T.64N., R.2E. Sec. 1, T.63N., R.2E. Sec. 35, T.65N., R.2E. Sec. 32, T.65N., R.1E. Sec. 4&9, T.64N., R.1E.
01541	Whiskey Rock Docks Replacement	1	The APE was previously inventoried and a single American Indian Campsite was noted adjacent to the APE. Direct impacts are proposed outside of the site boundaries with access via barge from the water. Project implementation discussed in sites affected section.	Sec. 3, T.54N., R.1W.

Part II-B: No Properties Inventory

The Forest inventoried 10 projects in which no historic properties were located. In most cases the full inventory reports were sent to the SHPO for concurrence. However, in several cases only a short form was completed due to the small size of the undertaking and misunderstanding of the protocols. The short report forms are included in Appendix B. Full inventory reports will be completed on all No Properties Inventories from now on until such time as a one page form is completed and approved.

Table 3 contains a summary of all 10 No Properties Inventory projects for fiscal year 2006. The columns contain the following information:

Report Number: The report number refers to the Forest Service INFRA database number assigned to each project. The reports are filed and mapped in GIS according to the last five digits. The INFRA number, R2006010400001, is arranged as follows: Report identifier (R); 4 digit year in which the project is reported (2006); two digit Region Identifier (01); two digit Forest Identifier (04); and consecutively assigned five digit report identifier (00001, 00002, 00003...).

Report Name: The name of the project.

Project Acres: This is the number of acres inventoried for potential effects within the project boundaries.

Previously Ineligible Sites: Number of sites previously recorded within the analysis area that are not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Author: Author listed in the report.

Concur Date: Date concurrence received from Idaho SHPO.

Comment: Description of activity and any previously ineligible sites within analysis area.

Table 3. All No Properties Inventories for the 2006 Reporting Period.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	Project Acres	Prev. Ineligible Sites	Author	Concur Date	Comment
01513	Neopit #6 Rec Residence Construction	1	0	Cort Sims	5/28/2006	Inventory for burned rec. residence replacement – use Secretary’s standards for replacement
01519	S. Bumblebee Rehab.	4	0	Carl Ritchie	None - One page form	Pre-rehab surface inspection conducted.
01521	Twin Tubes Culvert Replacement	2	0	Thomas Sandberg	9/5/06	Washington State SHPO
01526	Mason Thin Timber Sale	130	2	Carl Ritchie	2/15/07	Ineligible hunter camp 10KA178; eligible log depression outside APE
01527	Chilco Trail 14 Maintenance	1	1	Carl Ritchie	None - One page form	Ineligible Trail 10KA208
01528	Sandpoint Work Center Site and Federal Bldg Sale	3	0	Tom Sandberg	2/6/07	Discovery Plan included in case of buried cultural material
01530	Jo-Cat Timber Sale	295	0	Carl Ritchie	2/15/07	Coverage for units not previously inventoried
01532	Beach Trail Reconstruction	1	0	Lu LeMieux	pending	Field review for trail construction
01533	Canfield Mtn. Trail 30.10	1	0	Carl Ritchie	None - One page form	Field inspection in old clearcut
01535	West Shore Road Realignment	1	0	Thomas Sandberg	pending	Avoid CCC Camp outside APE with indirect effects and monitor any ground disturbance

Part III: Summary of Properties Affected

There are 22 undertakings listed in Table 4 in which 47 historic properties were affected by project actions. In many cases the effects were relatively minor or beneficial, however, in eight cases the effects were adverse. In nearly all cases the Forest consulted with the Idaho SHPO in accordance with Section IV-4A of the Region 1 Idaho PA to determine if eligible properties would be affected and how to resolve any adverse effects. However, several recreation projects were not completed following the Secretary's Standards, three features within the Pulaski Escape Tunnel Trail project were damaged during implementation, a site was nearly damaged during implementation of the Whiskey Rock Docks Project, and historic preservation projects were not consulted on to the full extent required. These projects are discussed further in Section V, along with attempts to implement appropriate corrections. Table 4 summarizes the state of consultation to date following columns as described below.

Report Number: The report number refers to the Forest Service INFRA database number assigned to each project. The reports are filed and mapped in GIS according to the last five digits. The INFRA number, R2006010400001, is arranged as follows: Report identifier (R); 4 digit year in which the project is reported (2006); two digit Region Identifier (01); two digit Forest Identifier (04); and consecutively assigned five digit report identifier (00001, 00002, 00003...).

Report Name: The name of the project.

New Sites: Contains Smithsonian Number for newly recorded sites inventoried for potential effects within the project boundaries.

Existing Sites: Contains Smithsonian Number for previously recorded sites inventoried for potential effects within the project boundaries.

Summary of Effects: Provides a discussion of recognized effects to National Register listed or eligible properties.

SHPO Review/Present Status: Idaho SHPO comments on undertaking, eligibility, effects and mitigation measures. In addition a summary of the present status of the project is provided.

Table 4. All Projects with Properties Affected for the 2006 Reporting Period.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	New Sites	Existing Sites	Summary of Effects	SHPO Review/Present Status
R20010104 01193	Milwaukee Snow Shed Repair	0	10SE531	10 snow shed along the abandoned Milwaukee railroad bed, now the Route of the Hiawatha Trail have or will collapse. The snow sheds are being rehabilitated over a 15-year period using laminated wood beams for no adverse effect.	Reviewed and concurred with recommendation on 2/5/01 with no additional comment. At least one more snow shed to be repaired in the upcoming year.
R20030104 01318 R20040104 01337	Avery Cr. Cabin Restoration	0	10SE874	Poured footings and foundation, placing rock rubble around the foundation, and replaced floor joists following Secretary's standards for No Adverse Effect.	Reviewed on 4/7/04 and 8/27/04 as a multi-year project under indirect supervision of the R-1 Historic Preservation Team. See Section 110 activity discussion for photos.
R20050104 01406	Osprey 2 Lupton Rec. Residence	10BR1072	0	The demolition and reconstruction of the rec. residence is an adverse effect to the structure and the potential historic district encompassing the tract. Testing demonstrated no effect to any American Indian camp site.	SHPO responded that a 2-party MOA would need to be prepared with data recovery plan. Schedule for implementation unknown at this time since owner has failed to provide appropriate plans for review. Draft design in Appendix C.
01408	Luby Bay 566-B	10BR1018	0	Feature ID0407-1 is an ineligible garage, while Feature ID0407-2 is an eligible American Indian campsite that will be adversely affected by new garage construction.	SHPO requested additional information regarding construction impacts to the American Indian site within a 2-party MOA for data recovery. The IPNF will conduct further test excavations to evaluate the integrity of the deposits within the APE. Results of the testing program and further recommendations will be provided in FY '07.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	New Sites	Existing Sites	Summary of Effects	SHPO Review/Present Status
R20050104 01410	Neopit #1 Rec. Residence	10BR1077	0	The project involves construction of an addition, change in roofing material and addition of dormers. The residence is a noncontributing element in a potentially eligible tract significant for its post-WW II architecture. The area was probed for subsurface materials and none were found.	SHPO requested review of plans showing that project will not adversely affect potentially eligible historic district encompassing rest of tract. Waiting for submission of approved plans. Final disposition in FY '07 or later.
R20050104 01412	Osprey #3 Rec. Residence	10BR1073	0	The project involves construction of a second story addition, and construction of a new deck and porch. The residence is a noncontributing element in a potentially eligible tract significant for its post-WW II architecture. The area was probed for subsurface materials and none were found.	SHPO requested review of plans showing that project will not adversely affect potentially eligible historic district encompassing rest of tract. Waiting for submission of approved plans. Final disposition in FY '07 or later.
R20050104 01421	Addendum to Avery Work Center Cr. Channel Project	0	10SE205	During authorized construction a small concrete foundation and rock wall were damaged by heavy equipment resulting in an adverse effect to the Avery Ranger Station site.	A site addendum, map and photographs were prepared to document the damage and attached to this annual report in Appendix C.
R20050104 01428	Red Beauty Timber Sale	0	10KA62 10KA102 10KA212 10KA273 10KA53 10KA103- 106 10KA140 10KA150- 158 10KA160- 161 10KA211	Project proposal is scheduled to be completed in the winter of '07. All but 10KA62, 102 and 212 are eligible or need to be evaluated.	SHPO requested additional information for eligibility and affects. Will provide full documentation in '07 prior to implementation.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	New Sites	Existing Sites	Summary of Effects	SHPO Review/Present Status
R20050104 01461	Central Zone Physical Safety Hazard Removal	10KA253 10KA252 10KA254 10SE483 10SE673	10SE1295 10SE1291 10SE1274 10SE1292	Eastern Star (10SE1295), Blue Ribbon (10SE483), Homebuilder (10KA253), Idaho Chain Link (10KA252&254), East Fork of Big Cr. (10SE1274), West Fork of Big Cr. (10SE1292), and Clear Grit/Prospect Gulch (10SE673) closed for No Adverse Effect.	SHPO concurred with recommendations on 9/28/05 with understanding reporting standards would be followed and monitoring report would be provided. A second copy of the report was provided to the SHPO. Monitoring photos are provided in Appendix C.
R20050104 01489	Ledgewood #411 Rec. Residence	10BR1075	0	Construction of new deck on historic Rec. Residence is no adverse effect through use of Secretary's Standards.	SHPO requested same stain color as house. Used clear stain instead.
R20050104 01491	Neopit #6 Rec. Residence	Tract site number not assigned	0	Clean-up and reconstruction of Rec. Residence that burned. Originally determined no effect.	Affect of reconstruction on historic district not taken into account. Two-story house with large glass windows and metal roof constructed. Plans are available for review upon request.
01492	Shoshone 588 Revised Report	10BR1074	0	Construction of deck on historic residence. Testing shows no effect to American Indian sites; porch will be preserved and deck will be constructed of fir and larch to match historic character.	SHPO objected to original recommendation; after field review agreed to NAE following Secretary's standards. Trex decking and aluminum balusters used instead (see photos in Section IV, below).
01493	Shoshone 594	10BR1076	0	Construction of addition and porch to historic residence will modify historic character for adverse effect. Testing shows no effect to American Indian sites.	SHPO requested additional information on materials and architectural plans. Forest is in process of providing materials and 2-party MOA to SHPO.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	New Sites	Existing Sites	Summary of Effects	SHPO Review/Present Status
R20050104 01494	Fish Bay #386 Rec. Residence	Pending	0	Addition to shed structure. Testing shows no effect to American Indian sites; historic component effect not determined.	SHPO requested determination of effect to residence and historic district. Will complete in FY '07.
01498	Red Ives Dam	0	10SE220	Removal of historic dam is an adverse effect.	SHPO requested 2-party MOA to resolve adverse effect. Still need to complete MOA and archival photographs. Planned for FY 2007.
01500	Pulaski Tunnel Interpretive Loop	0	10SE664	Construction of trail and brush clearing adversely affected War Eagle and Nicholson Cabin sites along Pulaski Tunnel Escape Trail site.	SHPO consultation completed on 2/2/06, however, implementation not adequately described or monitored. Damage assessment in preparation for FY '07 report. See attached executive summary in Item IV, below.
01503	Shoshone Park Cabin Restoration	0	10SE749	Replaced roofing, porch deck, install vents, rebuild walkway, and reroute water system according to Secretary's Standards for no adverse effect.	Project request in file, but no consultation on record. Completed under supervision of Fred Simmet using review by R-1 Historic Preservation Team.
01504	Snyder GS Renovation	0	10BY33	Stabilize or repair Rangers House, Dispatch Office, Warehouse, Cabins, and Barn.	Reviewed in 2005 under Snyder Guard Station Master Plan (report 1459). Photos and description provided under Section 110 Activities discussion.
01512	Shoshone 578 Addition	10BR1081	0	New porch construction to historic residence. Testing shows no effect to American Indian sites; Porch will modify historic character for no adverse effect if Secretary's standards followed.	SHPO concurred on 5/28/06 to porch addition using Secretary's standards. Follow-up with photos and material description once porch is constructed.

Report No. (R20060104)	Name	New Sites	Existing Sites	Summary of Effects	SHPO Review/Present Status
01516	Avista Transmission Line Survey 2006 Addendum	0	10BR158 10BR165	The two noncontributing foundations within the Benton Ranger Station (10BR158) will be destroyed, while the features of the Priest River Experimental Forest Headquarters Compound will be avoided for no adverse effect.	The SHPO concurred with the recommendations on 9/5/06.
01520	CdA River Trails 20 & 448	Not yet assigned	0	Trail 20 will undergo 1400 feet of new construction and 8 areas of blasting and tread restoration on 2600 feet of trail for an adverse effect.	Even though the report noted the trail as being shown on the 1918 Forest map it was not noted as a historic resource or recorded. The trail will be recorded in the 2007 field season and a determination of eligibility and any appropriate mitigation measures will be forwarded to the SHPO.
01529	Falls Cr. Mine	0	10BR630	Cleanout of two adits, use of historic dumps for new waste material and an existing trail will be adversely affected.	The inventory report with a 2-party MOA, maps and archival photos will be provided to the SHPO in FY '07.
01541	Whiskey Rock Docks Replacement	0	10BR49	Reconstruction of docks from barge was originally recommended as no properties inventory, but implementation was changed to include access from shore and rip-rap of bank for no adverse effect.	SHPO provided verbal notification by phone of changes after the fact. Additional discussion with project staff and line officer are documented in Section IV, below.

Table 5 is a list of newly recorded properties identified in project inventories that serves as a cross reference between Forest Service INFRA numbers, temporary field designations, Smithsonian numbers, if issued, and Forest Service project numbers. In addition, the table includes property type and the current recommendation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 5. Newly Recorded Sites.

Agency Number	Temporary Number	State Number	Description	Eligibility	Project Number
01040801426	Osprey #2	10BR1072	Recreation residence	Eligible	R2005010401406
01040802421	Neopit #1	10BR1077	Recreation Residence	Ineligible	R2005010401410
01040802422	Osprey #3	10BR1073	Recreation Residence	Ineligible	R2005010401412
01040802423	Shoshone 588	10BR1074	Recreation Residence	Eligible	R2005010401492
01040802424	Shoshone 594	10BR1076	Recreation Residence	Eligible	R2005010401493
01040802425	Fish Bay 386	Pending	Recreation Residence	Ineligible	R2005010401494
01040802426	Luby Bay 566B	10BR1018	Lithic scatter & garage	Eligible & Ineligible	R2005010401408
01040802427	Shoshone 578	10BR1081	Recreation Residence	Eligible	R2005010401512
01040802428	Trail 20	Pending	Historic Trail	Ineligible	R2005010401520
01040802429	Ledgewood 411	10BR1075	Recreation Residence	Eligible	R2005010401489

Part IV: Analysis of SIS and Review Process

IV. An analysis of the overall effectiveness and appropriateness of the Forest Inventory Strategy, public involvement process and internal process for ensuring appropriate professional review of all undertakings.

SIS

Overall the Site Inventory Strategy (SIS) is an effective document. However, it needs some relatively minor corrections and updates.

- The timing and due dates in Table 2 needs to be updated to require the annual report for the fiscal, rather than the calendar year, with submission by the end of the calendar year.
- On page 10, “The Kalispel Tribe of Washington” should be changed to the “Kalispel Tribe of Indians”.
- A shortened version of the inventory report for **No Properties Inventory** should be designed to provide additional efficiency for small scale survey projects where no cultural properties are found.
- INFRA Database and site and project GIS layers need to be updated so that more efficient and effective project level site identification strategies can be implemented. Nearly 50 percent of the Forest has been inventoried and it is time to implement GIS based modeling of site locations for the remaining areas that have not been inventoried. This will also provide a check on those acres that were inventoried prior to present standards. The results of the modeling should be incorporated into *Section 4 Inventory Strategy*.
- Recently developed IPNF project initiation, background research and completion forms should be incorporated into *Section 4 Inventory Strategy*.
- Recently revised State of Idaho requirements for archival quality prints should be incorporated into *Section 5 Procedures for Recording Sites*.
- Given increasing work load and the upcoming permit reissuance for the 144 Recreation Residences on the IPNF, incorporation of the *Recreation Residence Historic Contexts for Eight National Forests in USDA-Region 1 Idaho Panhandle National Forest* should be summarized and incorporated by reference into new *Section 4.8 Recreation Residence Historical Overview* and a new *Section 5.7 Recreation Residence Site Recording*.

Public Involvement Process

The IPNF works with local interest groups, uses the NEPA process to involve the general public, and has implemented a staff-to-staff and Government-to-Government Tribal consultation process to consult with affected federally recognized Indian Tribes through the Forest Land Management Planning Effort. Each has its own process and interests in the review of the inventory, determinations of eligibility and effect to cultural properties.

We are working with individuals, public interest groups and major museums to interpret and manage historic properties on the IPNF. We are presently working directly with the Pulaski Project to manage and interpret the Pulaski Tunnel Escape Trail, mining and other 1910 Fire sites and resources near Wallace, Idaho. In addition we are working with the following

museums for the interpretation and protection of historic resources: The Museum of North Idaho for the Coeur d'Alene area and Bonner County Historic Society for the Sandpoint and Priest Lake areas. If historic resources are a significant issue in an individual project the resources of the museums and museum staffs are utilized to help identify, evaluate and manage historic properties within the area of potential effect.

When effects to cultural resources is a significant issue in a NEPA analysis the document contains a full analysis of the current situation, desired future condition, and management actions appropriate to the project. Where we know of interest by the public in a specific area or an affected resource or when we receive a response from a person or group from scoping, public meetings or a draft NEPA document their comments are taken into account and documented in the NEPA file. Information regarding the resources, determinations of eligibility and effect are provided to the public according to the National Historic Preservation Act and Archaeological Resources Protection Act regulations.

While not considered "Public Involvement" by the IPNF, Tribal consultation is a significant aspect of the NEPA and Section 106 process. Meetings on at least an annual basis are conducted by the delegated District Rangers, District and Forest staffs and Tribal staffs and the Forest Supervisor and Tribal Business Councils with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho and Kootenai Tribe of Idaho to discuss project concerns and implementation. In addition, Forest Heritage staff meet with the Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai and Kalispel Tribal Cultural staffs and committees to discuss Section 106 consultation for individual projects on a regular basis, including providing project descriptions and GIS layers to Tribal staff for review. For Forest Land Management Planning, consultation has been ongoing with the Nez Perce Tribe, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho, Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, and Confederated Salish and Kootenia Tribes. A Memorandum of Understanding has been executed for consultation with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho and Kootenai Tribe of Indians, while discussions are ongoing with the other tribes regarding execution of the agreements. Significant changes have been made to the Land Management Plan regarding tribal interest areas and requirements for communication plans and Memoranda of Understanding with each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe based on Tribal comments to the Plan.

Internal Review Process

The Forest internal review process for Section 106 activities has worked reasonably well, with some relatively minor glitches that triggered updates and changes to the process. Projects are initiated by the District Ranger who manages the project with a Team Leader and Zone or Forest Archaeologist. The Forest Archaeologist is presently assigned to South and Central Zone reviews while the South/Central Zone Archaeologist position is vacant. The North Zone Archaeologist is assigned to North Zone project reviews. Within the last year or two a *Project Initiation Form* and a *Project Completion Form* have been required for all projects to facilitate timely and appropriate review. Use of these standardized forms and discussions with the Forest Leadership Team are designed to make sure that appropriate review under the PA are completed. A review of the FY 2006 program of work with the Forest Leadership Team is scheduled for March.

To rectify problems associated with implementation of Recreation Residence projects, Pulaski Tunnel Escape Trail project, Whisky Rocks Dock project, and historic preservation projects, use of the *Project Initiation Form*, *Project Completion Form*, formal Discovery Plans where monitoring is required and additional review of necessary procedures with the District Ranger and staff appear to have taken care of implementation problems. The *Project Initiation Form* should provide sufficient information to allow Heritage Staff to foresee potential indirect adverse effects, while use of the *Project Completion Form* will be a check-off point in project implementation that will contain any mitigation or special project implementation specifications to protect Historic Properties from both direct and indirect affects. Using the *Project Completion Form* in this manner should help provide appropriate direction in an easy to find format that complements the NEPA document, instead of requiring project managers to hunt for the mitigation through the cultural report. Using formal Discovery Plans will provide the direction necessary to identify who will do monitoring, where and when monitoring is necessary, and what the final product of monitoring will look like. This should help keep discovery situations from being overlooked in the future.

Recreation Residence Program

During the period in which the previous Forest Archaeologist retired and the present Forest Archaeologist started work several projects were implemented that encouraged construction or replacement of existing materials according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. The use of modern materials in the construction of decks and replacement of features on several buildings was implemented as described in Table 4 and illustrated in Figures 1-4.

The Forest Archaeologist is presently working directly with the Special Uses Permit Administrator and Forest Recreation staff to identify projects and appropriate materials for future undertakings. A meeting was held with officers of the Recreation Residence Association at Priest Lake to discuss concern over loss of historic integrity and the Forest Archaeologist was invited to the next meeting of Recreation Residence owners this summer to more fully brief individual home owners on the Section 106 process under the PA and the significance of the residences and tracts.

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* and a *Recreation Residence Historic Context for Eight National Forests in USDA-Region 1 Idaho Panhandle National Forest Montanan* [sic] were posted on the Forest Service Website for home owner use and information. In addition, the Forest Archaeologist will complete an initial review of all 144 Recreation Residences prior to this year's association meeting so that each home owner and the District will be able to better judge the historic significance of their individual residences. This information along with photos of each residence and the historic context document will be provided to the Idaho SHPO for permit renewal reviews and the first step in better managing Recreation Residences under the PA.

In addition, the IPNF would like to explore adoption of the stipulations in *Programmatic Agreement among the Boise National Forest, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office regarding Recreation Management in the Warm Lake Basin* as a stand-alone agreement, or preferably, an appendix to the existing PA. These standards

and screening process are seen as an integral step in appropriately managing the recreation residences on the IPNF.



Figure 1. Shoshone 588 prior to deck construction. Deck constructed on porch side of residence.



Figure 2. Shoshone 588 Recreation Residence with Trex decking and aluminum balusters.



Figure 3. Wooden deck rails with anodized aluminum balusters.



Figure 4. Trex decking example.

Pulaski Tunnel Escape Trail Implementation

In 2006 implementation of the Pulaski Tunnel Escape Trail project resulted in damage to three features within the larger Pulaski Tunnel Escape Trail site (10SE664). The power transmission towers associated with the War Eagle Mine along the Pulaski Tunnel Escape Trail were bucked up and removed from the site during construction of new trail tread and reconstruction of old tread. A previously undocumented can dump was damaged at the War Eagle site during construction of new trail tread. Finally, artifacts and a possible cabin sill log were disturbed during construction of new trail tread and site clearing at the Nicholson cabin site (Figures 5-8). Each incident was investigated by the Forest Archaeologist and Forest Special Agent and documented in an ARPA Damage Assessment. While the investigation is not complete, an initial assessment of damages and corrective actions is provided below.

Three values were determined to address the damage at the site. Archaeological value is the projected cost of retrieval of scientific information that would have been obtainable prior to the violation, totaling \$26,921.50. The cost of the emergency field assessment and site recording, which constitutes emergency restoration and repair costs, is \$2353.72, while projected site restoration and repair costs total \$25,528.50 for a total of \$27,982.22. A single stove door is documented as being missing from the damaged area that has a commercial value of \$25. The total Archaeological value, restoration and repair and commercial value totals \$57,282.44.

Based on an initial review it appears the damage to the War Eagle and Nicholson Cabin sites was the result of improper project implementation, rather than any attempt to obtain artifacts for commercial value or personnel collections. However, the net effect of the damage was to open the sites to vandalism from the public resulting in loss of scientific data and interpretive potential. From the perspective of a Heritage Manager implementing Section 106 consultation the damage could have been avoided by implementing the following measures:

- The Section 106 reports should have spelled out in greater detail project impacts and associated mitigation and monitoring measures in the body of the reports and in an executive summary (i.e., *Determination of Eligibility and Effect Form* and *Project Completion Form*) that was available to the implementation team.
- An explicit *Discovery Plan* should have been included with each report and the executive summary in order to provide procedures for how to deal with previously unknown materials found during construction.
- An Archaeological monitor should have been recommended in the Section 106 report for work within or adjacent to the War Eagle Mine site in order to recognize and deal with the discovery situation.
- All work within the Nicholson Cabin site should have been monitored by an Archaeologist, as required by the consultation document.

Additional work for documentation and protection is recommended at both the Nicholson Cabin and War Eagle sites along the Pulaski Escapeway. Stabilization and additional excavation of the dump in the War Eagle is necessary to prevent further loss of artifacts along the trail reconstruction section. Additional research and documentation of the power line is necessary in order to preserve the scientific information and interpretive potential caused by removal of the pole. At the Nicholson Cabin site the piles should be removed by hand and burned off site and

archaeological units should be excavated along the trail where artifacts are found and at the structural feature cut by loop trail construction.



Figure 5. Nicholson Cabin site showing clearing and piling on historic site.



Figure 6. Location where trail was constructed through possible Nicholson Cabin sill log. Glass and charcoal stained earth located at scale.



Figure 7. Glass and burned earth at possible sill log location.



Figure 8. Stove parts moved during clearing.

Whiskey Rock Docks

In 2006, review and consultation of the Whiskey Rock Docks project was undertaken on the Sandpoint Ranger District. Implementation of the project occurred in FY 2007 in which an American Indian archaeological site (10BR49) on Pend Orielle Lake was nearly damaged by a dock construction contractor. Tom Sandberg, North Zone Archaeologist and Acting Forest Archaeologist, reviewed the project and provided input to the District Ranger. The proposal was to complete all work from a barge during high water where the dock would be tied into the shore immediately outside of the known archaeological site boundaries and pilings would be driven through the water and sediment within the reservoir zone. The determination was made by Tom that the project could proceed with a *No Inventory Report* given the area had been previously inventoried and there was no potential to affect the adjacent historic property as described. Given the seeming lack of effect the FS inspector and District Ranger were not informed of the adjacent archaeological site prior to implementation. Given low water levels and an early draw down the contractor missed their opportunity during high water to implement the project. Therefore, unaware of the adjacent archaeological site the FS inspector completed a change order that authorized an excavator to be off-loaded from the barge that would walk across the area within the draw down zone.

In 1979, an inventory was completed which identified one of the only known lithic scatters along the Pond Oreille lake shore in the area within 50 feet of the proposed docks. The area above high water line was tested by Cort Sims, Forest Archaeologist, and Tom Sandberg in 1985. They found projectile points, other formal and informal tools, bone, FCR and other archaeological materials to over one meter in depth outside of the draw down zone. Units 3 and 4 were placed on the cut bank at the edge of the draw down zone and into the sandy deposits. These units were placed in order to identify deposits in the draw down zone that could not be probed due to water levels. Two flakes were found in the top 15 cm along with several pieces of bone and a few historic and post historic artifacts. In addition, Tom has found flakes and cobble tools on the beach within 100 feet of the docks. The site boundary in Figure 9 starts off of the photo to the left and continues to at least the cobble beach, passing through the mouth of the stream. The beach area has never been tested even though it was included within the site boundary.

By that time the site could be inspected by the Zone Archaeologist the excavator with pile driving attachment had already crossed the beach, replaced the docks to the right of the existing pilings, and scraped and piled rocks as rip-rap along the bank to the right of the docks. A field review and inspection of the reservoir sediments suggests walking the excavator across the site probably did not damage cultural materials owing to the disturbed nature of the reservoir deposits (Figure 10). The dock tie-in location and rip-rap disturbance appears to be outside, but immediately adjacent to the site boundaries, also suggesting that the site itself was not disturbed (Figure 11).

However, concern for protection of historic properties in similar situations prompted the District Ranger, Richard Kramer, to request a review of the incident and meeting with staff to discuss procedures to assure a similar situation would not occur elsewhere. The review found the following: 1) The site location should have been provided to the FS inspector so that the appropriate clause for protection of archaeological properties could have been included in the contract; 2) coordination between the FS inspector and project staff regarding changes to

contract specifications after award should have taken place in a more timely fashion; and 3) there was no intent to circumvent the regulations or cause harm to the archaeological site, itself. To make sure appropriate procedures are in place for future projects the Forest would adopt use of the *Project Initiation Form* and *Project Completion Memo* with full disclosure of both direct and indirect impacts and effects to cultural properties.



Figure 9. Whiskey Rock Docks photo showing where excavator crossed site. The site is believed to start off the left edge of the photo and runs to the cobbles on both sides of the stream mouth. The new dock was constructed to the right of the existing pilings and further outside of the presumed site deposits located within the draw down zone.



Figure 10. Drainage cut-bank into reservoir deposits showing disturbed nature.



Figure 11. Shore cut-bank outside of site boundaries similar to where rip-rap was installed.

Historic Preservation Projects

In FY '06 there seemed to be some confusion regarding what was covered under the R-1 Programmatic Agreement for the Historic Preservation Team and what was required for consultation on projects overseen by the Forest. This led to several historic preservation projects not having adequate consultation with the Idaho SHPO as described in Table 4. For 2007, the Forest Archaeologist has met with the R-1 Historic Preservation Team to discuss process and procedures. In addition, the R-1 Historic Preservation Team has met with District personnel to review and provide input on all major scheduled work. Finally, Fred Simmet, Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District recreation staff has been attending training and working with the R-1 Historic Preservation Team to be certified for Historic Preservation projects. While the certification program has not yet been implemented, Fred is well on his way to completing all requirements and is working closely with the Team to complete projects in an appropriate manner.

Part V: Objections to the Process

V. List any undertakings in which an objection was raised during the public involvement process.

No objections were raised on cultural resource grounds during the FY '06 period.

Part VI: Efficiencies and Section 110 Accomplishments

VI. A discussion of any savings or efficiencies resulting from implementation of this agreement and a description of efforts to improve Section 110 aspects of the Forest Program. Include examples of successful Section 110 projects.

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 that 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 (Figures 13-15).



Figure 12. Shoshone Park roof nearly complete.



Figure 13. Fred Simmet, Forest Preservation lead, making log splices for Shoshone Park Cabin.



Figure 14. 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 (Figures 15-18).



Figure 15. Avery Creek Cabin foundation preparation.



Figure 16. Avery Creek Cabin foundation in progress.



Figure 17. Avery Creek Cabin foundation work nearly complete.



Figure 18. 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 (Figures 19-27). 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 19. District work day at Snyder Guard Station.



Figure 20. Stripping paint from Ranger's house.



Figure 21. Stripping paint with heat gun.



Figure 22. Clearing fuels from around Ranger Station.



Figure 23. Knee wall construction in Dispatch building.

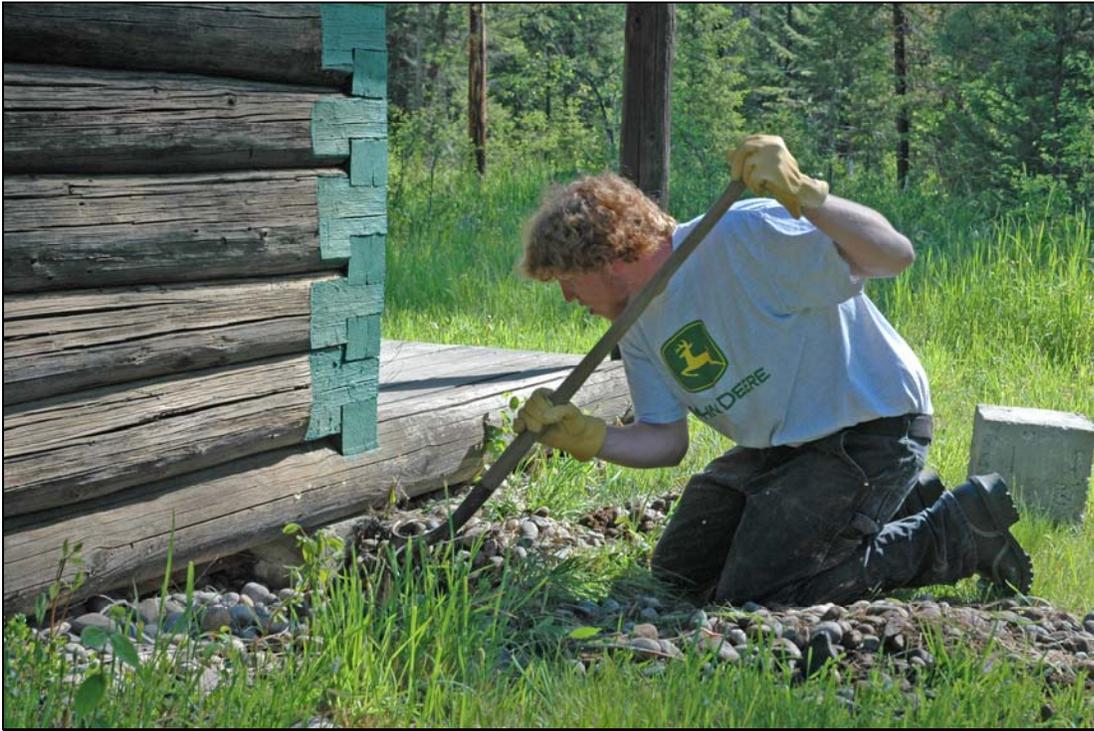


Figure 24. Removing soil from sill logs to create air flow.



Figure 25. Replacing supports in warehouse.



Figure 26. Rebuilding feed bunks.



Figure 27. 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 (Figures 28-37).



Figure 28. 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 pre-cast concrete footers, Glu-lam posts and Glu-lam roof panels.

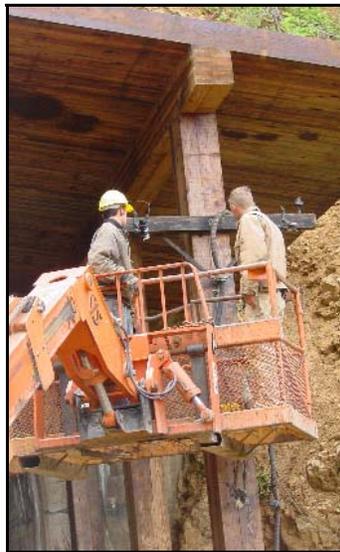


Figure 29. Snow shed construction detail (left), replacing historic cross-tie (middle) and installation of dowels and roof brackets (right).



Figure 30. 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 31. Tunnel 23 East roof detail.



Figure 32. Pre-cast concrete vertical post footings and replacing trail surface crushed aggregate.



Figure 33. Tunnel 27 East. Removed 46' snow shed that will be replaced in the near future.



Figure 34. Tunnel 27 West. Removed existing 56' snow shed and replaced with 48' Glu-lam roof and posts.

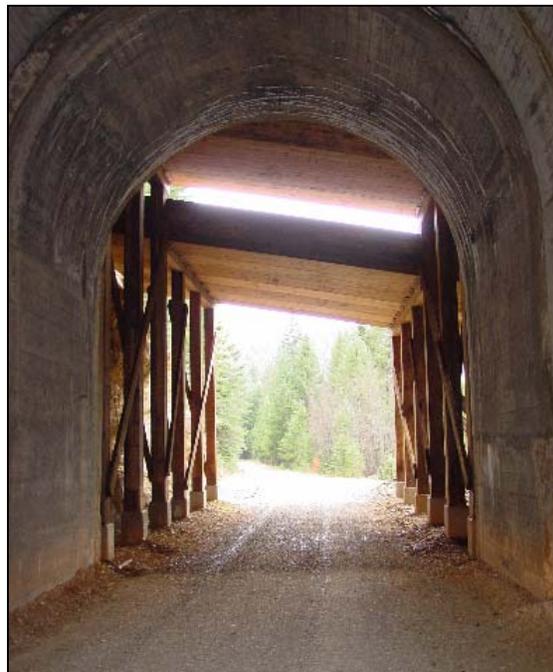


Figure 35. Tunnel 27 West roof detail and interior.



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

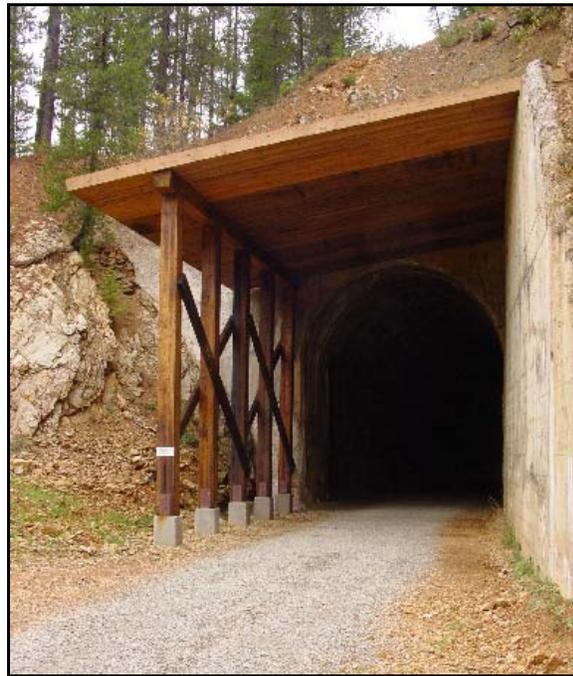


Figure 37. Tunnel No. 28 West interior and front detail.

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 journeys through the area (Figure 38-40). 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 38. 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



The western edge of the Canadian fur trade in 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 Kootanae Chief attended by about 26 Men and 7 Women. They had 11 Horses with a few Furs in Beaver & Bears...

Kootanae Mountain House was built in 1799 to bring the trade closer to the Kootanae people. The new North West Company fur agent, David Thompson, met the new man with a full trading outfit to women with the Kootanae 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 no purpose.

Abandoning the Rockies through Howe Pass in 1808, Thompson built Kootanae House at the lower lakes of the Columbia River. While trade was good, the pressures needed to run a Trade House were 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...

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



Thompson organized then the pack train a carefully balanced caravan that had to be able to use rough, steep, and high mountain passes. The pack train was made up of men, pack animals, and pack animals. The pack train was made up of men, pack animals, and pack animals. The pack train was made up of men, pack animals, and pack animals.

Background: Bridge - Designer's Lake (James Macpherson Artist, 1800) View of Kootanae, William Tomson (Illustration of a House & Fort)

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 entries from his journals relating to construction of Kullyspel House provide clues as to what they may have looked like.

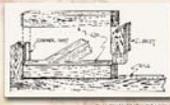
David Thompson's Journal - 1809

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.

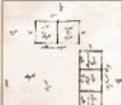
Sept 16 - Put the Beams, Plate, & Roof Trees on the Warehouse & cut Wood of Birch for Helves & for Nails.

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.



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 so closely on the ground for so many others. 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 "log" or "log" and supported by a beam and a chimney of stone. The roof was covered with cedar and then shrouded with pine shingles. David Thompson preferred to build with a mixture of pine and cedar. Kullyspel House was more arranged in kind to the pine and the cedar were abundant in the mountainous hills.



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



Richard Spiermann, Native Curator, "The Flat Head & How to Build a House, Part 1" by Jerry G. G. G. G.

Special Thanks to: Park and State Parks, The University of Idaho, and the National Park Service.

Figure 39. David Thompson panels 1 and 3.

KULLYSPEL HOUSE

Between 1807 and 1812, North West Company fur agent, David Thompson, explored the Columbia River basin and established four trade houses among the British and Kootanae people of the Interior Northwest. The Canadian fur trader 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

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 Kootanaes - in all about 60 men

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

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.

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

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





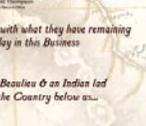




Figure 40. David Thompson Panel 2.

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 Tunnel 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 (Figure 41-47). 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. Sixteen 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 41. Pulaski Tunnel Escape Trailhead.



Figure 42. Trail bridge and handicap accessible trail.



Figure 43. Historic trail section.



Figure 44. Single trail sign example.



Figure 45. Dual sign example.



Figure 46. Example of sign text.

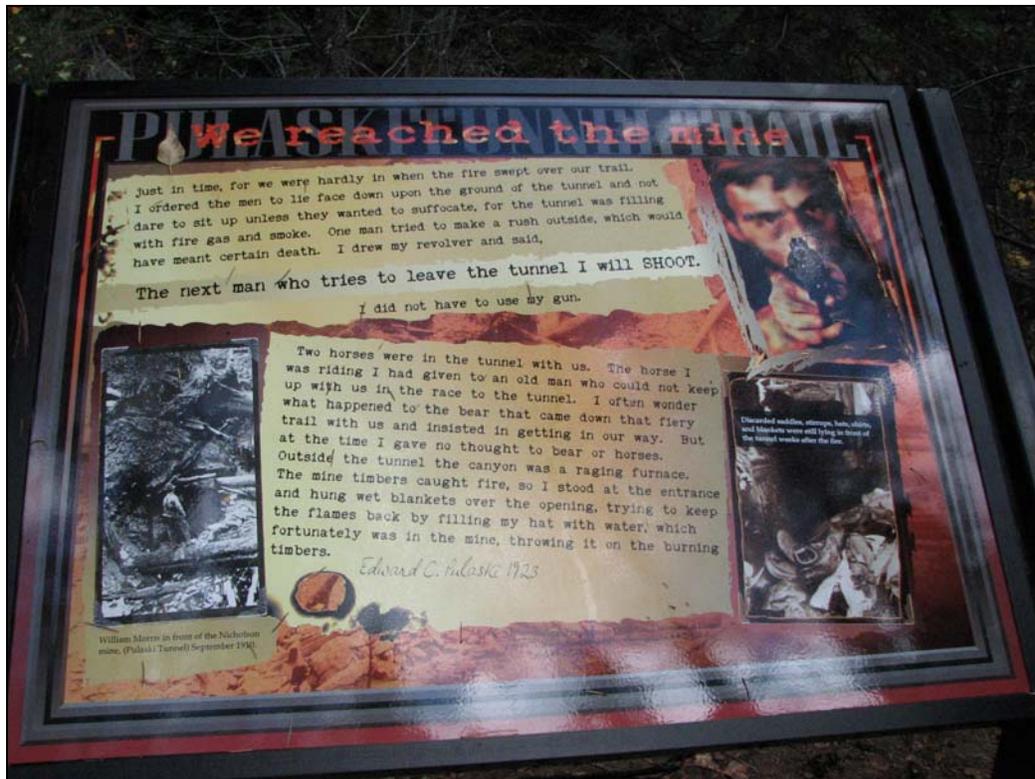


Figure 47. Additional sign example.