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SUPPLEMENT REPORT OF THE BOUNDARY ARCHAEOLOG-
ICAL SURVEY JULY 1 - SEPTEMBER 21, 1979

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INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1979 an extension of a Canada Works Project provided funding to continue archaeological survey along the Kettle River from Midway, B.C. to Westbridge, B.C. A previous report (permit 1978-27, Phase 1) reported on the archaeological resources within the Grand Forks, Christina Lake area. This report is a supplement to that report, extending to the upper portion of the Kettle River (the former report should be consulted). A format similar to the Phase 1 report will be followed.

From July 1 to September 21, 1979 archaeological survey was conducted from the Canadian-U.S. border just south of Midway, B.C. to Westbridge, B.C. A systematic survey along both sides of the river was conducted from just south of Midway, B.C. (at the 49th latitude; Canadian-U.S. border) to just north of the town of Rock Creek. From just north of Rock Creek to Westbridge a spot survey was carried out. This involved revisiting previously recorded sites and rerecording them when possible.

A riverine orientation of the site survey was conducted due to the patterns of the native people of the area (through ethnographic data) and to the recent land development within the Kettle River valley. This incorporates the use of ethnographic data as a determinate in archaeological survey as well as adopting the resource management ideology (in respect of recording the most sites in an area where the most possible disturbance will occur). The recording of these sites hopefully will facilitate resource management and protect the sites from future destruction, as well as show a glimpse of the ethnohistory of the area.

A total of 44 archaeological sites were recorded with five different site types noted. These sites include 30 general activity sites, 8 circular cultural depression sites, 2 burial sites, 1 ceremonial site, and 1 isolated find site (1 general activity site and 1 circular cultural depression site were located in the Grand Forks area; DgQo 16 and 17).

METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN

A similar methodology as in the previous report(1973-27) was carried over to include the survey of the upper Kettle River. A judgemental sampling of the survey area was examined. Mentioned earlier, a riverine orientation of site survey was conducted due to the patterns of the native people of the area(through ethnographic data)and to the recent development(agriculture)of the Kettle River valley. It is the intent of the Boundary Archaeological Survey to collect and evaluate all information pertaining to the archaeology and ethnohistory of the Boundary area.

The Boundary Archaeological Survey adopted the reasoning that all archaeological sites are endangered by natural means or by that of manmade means, therefore all resources at the site is nonrenewable and endangered. In turn surface collection was carried out for the following reasons; after Butler, 1979 p.798).

- 1) Pothunting is a real and persistent problem. It is an either/or situation; either the archaeologist makes a good representative collection for present and future research, or the pothunter destroys the data base forever.
- 2) Archaeological resources, i.e., a site's content and internal and external relationships are irreplaceable. A one-time visit by an archaeologist may result in the recording of the only body of knowledge about a site for all time.
- 3) The expense and trouble of curation responsibilities for artifacts, notes, and records are avoided by the no-collection strategy, but what price do we place on nonrenewable resources? We may have but one opportunity to maximize a site's information potential and to preserve as much of that information potential as possible.

The no-collection strategy is a very questionable policy which has limited present benefits and very negligible future value.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REVISITED

A total of twenty-one archaeological sites previously recorded were re-visited and rerecorded. These sites include DgQr 1-17 and DgQs 1-4. Most of the sites were previously inadequately recorded causing confusion in the rerecording of the sites.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE TYPOLOGY, LOCALITIES, AND DESCRIPTIONS

All forty-one archaeological sites will be categorized by Specific Geographical/Cultural Localities within the Ponderosa Pine Bunchgrass Biogeoclimatic Zone.

Midway Locality, DgQr 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, and 28.

Meyers Creek Locality, DgQr 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 29.

Bubar Creek Locality, DgQr 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34.

Rock Creek Locality, DgQr 1, 15, and 35; DgQs 1, 3, and 4.

Kettle River Park Locality, DgQr 2, 3, 4, 5, .., and 14.

Zamora Locality, DgQr⁶² 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 36, and 37; DhQr 1.

All sites were recorded on the British Columbia Archaeological Site Inventory Form. Additional information of each site is available in the site forms. See additional topographic map along with this report for site location(s).

Three additional sites were also recorded, DgQo 16 and 17; DgQs 2 was previously recorded.

MIDWAY LOCALITY

DgQr 18 is a general activity site situated 5 meters above the Kettle River on the north side of the river within the townsite of Midway. The site yielded one retouched flake, two waste flakes, firebroken rock, and a faunal remain. A stone mortar and pestle located in the Kettle Valley Museum in Midway was found at this site. The areal extent of the site is 280 square meters (20m. x 14m.). The site presently is 75% intact with a 50% chance of future disturbance by agricultural activities.

DgQr 19 is a general activity site situated 5 meters above the Kettle River 100 meters northwest of DgQr 18. The site yielded 1 unifacially flaked artifact and a faunal remain (deer mandible). The site is on a disturbed river terrace and the areal extent is 370 square meters (10m. x 37m.). The present condition of the site is 70% intact with a 30% chance of future disturbance by land development, cultivation, and river erosion.

DgQr 20 is a historic ceremonial site situated at the Kettle Valley Museum in Midway. The site is two entwined trees 80-100 years old (estimate). At the location of the tree a plaque quotes the following;

'When the International Boundary line was being surveyed in 1857-1861, the major portion of the large Indian band then living in this area moved to the reservation at Colville, Washington. One of the Indians entwined two sapling pines, saying "'Though divided we are united still-We are one!'" This tree symbolizes the spirit of friendship existing between Canada and the United States.'

This site is 100% intact with a 0% chance of disturbance. This is the only site fully protected in the area. A dendrochronology core sample could be taken to determine the age of this ponderosa pine tree.

DgQr 21 is a general activity site situated 5 meters above the Kettle River on the south side of the river. The site yielded an unprepared core fragment which was disturbed by plowing and erosion. The site also contained firebroken rock. The areal extent of the site is 630 square meters (45m. x 14m.). A small notched projectile point was reported by a local resident to have been found at the site. At the present the site is 50% intact with an 80% chance of further disturbance by cultivation.

DgQr 25 is a general activity site situated on a high terrace north of Midway 35 meters above the valley and Kettle River. The site consists of a series (4) of raised platforms, circular in shape, reported by local residents. The platforms could possibly be historic tent platforms. The areal extent of the site is 4050 square meters (90m. x 45m.). The present condition of the site is 60% intact with a 20% chance of future disturbance.

DgQr 28 is a general activity and circular cultural depression site situated 5 meters above the Kettle River. The site contained two circular depressions along the river bank both of which are 5 meters in diameter and one meter deep. 1 chipped point base fragment and two waste flakes were recovered from inevitable loss near the eroded riverbank. The areal extent of the site is 720 square meters (45m. x 16m.). The present condition of the site is 80% intact with a 70% chance of further disturbance by river erosion and cultivation. The cultural matrix was 30 cm. in depth below the surface. The cultural deposition and the diagnostic chipped point fragment would place the estimated age of the site within the last 2,000 years. Test excavation should be carried out at this site to determine the significance of it.

MEYERS CREEK LOCALITY

important

DgQr 22 is a circular cultural depression site consisting of two housepit depressions situated 2.5 meters above the Kettle River on the south side of the river directly across from DgQr 26. The housepit depressions are 6.5 meters and 8 meters in diameter, and 1 meter in depth. This site as well as DgQr 26 and 27 are situated on a historic location where the Dwedney Trail crossed the Kettle River. This ford can still be seen today. Also, the presence of prehistoric sites on both sides of the river indicates that the trail originally was part of an aboriginal trail system which is shown in fig. 4 (report 1978-27). This trail is most likely the Colville-Okanagan Trail (DgQr 26). The areal extent of this site is 375 square meters (25m. x 15m.). The present condition of the site is 80% intact with a 40% chance of disturbance by cultivation. I would recommend test excavation of this site to determine housepit occupation of the upper Kettle River.

DgQr 23 is a general activity site situated on a river terrace 6 meters above the Kettle River on the east side of the river where the confluence of Meyers Creek and Kettle River occur. Firebroken rock, faunal remains and a waste flake were noted and left in situ. The site is situated just north (according to Sonny Jackson, an early resident and homesteader) of where the Colville-Okanagan Trail (Dwedney Trail) crossed Meyers Creek. The areal extent of the site is 2,000 square meters (100m. x 20m.). The present condition of the site is 60% intact with an 80% chance of future disturbance by cultivation.

DgQr 24 is a circular cultural depression site consisting of four possible housepits situated on an upper terrace 6 meters above Meyers Creek just south of DgQr 23. The housepits were filled in recently by land clearing operations, however two informants verified their existence. The size of the housepits is not known and only their approximate location is known. Firebroken rock is evident at the site. The location of the site is situated just south of where the Colville-Okanagan Trail crossed Meyers Creek. The areal extent of the site is estimated at 6,000 square meters (200m. x 30m.). Presently the site is 20% intact with a 70% chance of further disturbance by cultivation.

house pits: year-round inhabitation

DgQr 26 is a general activity site situated 2 meters above the Kettle River across the river from DgQr 22 and 27. The site is located just southwest of where the Colville-Okanagan Trail crosses the Kettle River. The site yielded 1 split cobble tool, 1 utilized flake, 1 biface, firebroken rock, and faunal remains. All artifacts recovered were eroded out of an exposed river bank, thus endangered of being washed away or collected by relic collectors. The cultural matrix consisted of a light brown fine sand with organic matter over 1 meter in depth. The areal extent of this site is 3750 square meters (150m. x 25m.). At the present the site is 70% intact with an 80% chance of disturbance by expansion of a nearby sawmill. I would highly recommend test excavation of this site. The locality and cultural deposition of the site indicate it would yield important data pertaining to the ethnohistory of the area.

DgQr 27 is a burial site situated on an upper terrace 10 meters above and 150 meters northeast of the Kettle River. One burial was discovered while excavating a water line at the present house situated on the site. The burial was reburied. The areal extent of the site is estimated at 300 square meters (30m. x 10m.). The present condition of the site is 60% intact with a 10% chance of future disturbance. This site is located 75 meters from DgQr 22 and is almost directly on the Colville-Okanagan Trail.

DgQr 29 is a general activity and circular cultural depression site situated 4 meters above the Kettle River. The site contained one circular cultural depression 4.9 meters in diameter and 2 meters in depth, 1 cortex core fragment, 1 unifacially-marginally-retouched flake, and 17 waste flakes were recovered, all of which were exposed, disturbed, and endangered. The site also contained firebroken rock, charcoal, burnt bone, a possible petroform, and evidence of historical occupation. With the exception of the historic occupation it is not possible to estimate the age of the site. The areal extent of the site is 928 square meters (16m. x 58m.). The present condition of the site is 75% intact with a 50% possible disturbance from cultivation and land development. This site is directly across the river (southwest) (and is the closest archaeological site) to the Colville Okanagan place name 'Sntkwelkwellinktn' (see map fig. 4 report 1978-27) which according to native informant Martin Louie is a campsite known as 'sunshine on

side hill'. It has been evident along the Kettle River that the known native place name locations are also archaeological sites which supports Martin Louie's knowledge as well as the use of recent ethnographic data. ✓

The ethnogeographic present is not necessarily a true reflection of the prehistoric past, however when correlated with archaeological data one can speculate that similar cultural patterns were occurring.

BUBAR CREEK LOCALITY

DgQr 30 is a general activity site situated on an upper terrace 15 meters above the Kettle River and 100 meters north of the river. The site yielded 1 pestle, 1 chipped point, 2 bifaces, 1 retouched flake, 2 waste flakes, and 2 faunal remains. All of the artifacts were found and collected by Stan Bubar. Mr. Bubar also recovered a particular type of river mussel known as Margaritifera which is found at numerous archaeological sites along the middle Columbia River, however there are no live samples obtainable in the Columbia River or Kettle River. This site is located on the historic Dwedney Trail (Colville-Okanagan trail). The areal extent of the site is 2,000 square meters (100m. x 20m.). The present condition of the site is 60% with a 60% chance of disturbance by further land development. The artifact assemblage suggests an age estimate within the last 2,000 years.

DgQr 31 is a general activity site situated on an upper river terrace 6 meters above the river and 45 meters north of the river. The site yielded 1 chipped point in the private collection of Stan Bubar. The areal extent of the site is 2,000 square meters (50m. x 40m.). The present condition of the site is 70% with a 60% chance of further disturbance by cultivation. This site due to projectile point typology can be dated within the last 2,000 years.

DgQr 32 is a general activity site situated 5 meters above the Kettle River. Firebroken rock, butchered, and burnt bone were noted. Two waste flakes were collected for material sample. All cultural material was exposed and disturbed. The areal extent of the site is 500 square meters (50m. x 10m.). The present condition of the site is 80% intact with a 30% chance of further disturbance by development.

DgQr 33 is a circular cultural depression site situated 1 meter above the Kettle River. The possible housepit depression is 5 meters in diameter and .75 meters in depth. The cultural matrix, which was exposed by erosion, consisted of a dark brown sand with organic matter extending to a depth of 40 cm. below the surface. The areal extent of the site is 25.5 square meters (5m. x 5.1m.). The present condition of the site is 90% with a 40% chance of further disturbance by erosion.

ROCK CREEK LOCALITY

DgQr 1 is a pictograph, general activity (rock shelter) site, and a possible burial (cremation) site. It is situated 50 meters above the Kettle River and 500 meters east of the river. At least 27 faint figures painted with red ochre appear along the rock face. A small retouched flake, charcoal, and 3 possible skull fragments (one burnt) were found exposed at the site. Due to the previous looting and destruction of the site collecting was necessary. The areal extent of the site is 26.4 square meters (13.2 x 2m.). The site has been partially destroyed by vandals. At the present 50% of the site is intact and there is a 25% chance of possible future disturbance. This is a very unique site which has been vandalized and is in need of test excavation.

DgQr 15 is a general activity site located along the Kettle River north of DgQs 3. Due to inadequate site recording and the washed out nature of the site we could not relocate the site.

DgQr 35 is a general activity site situated 8 meters above the Kettle River. The site yielded a large artifact sampling which was exposed along the river bank. 2 chipped points, 1 scraper, and 2 bifaces were collected privately by Mrs. Edstrum. 1 scraper, 1 biface, 1 prepared core, 1 unprepared core, 1 unifacially-shaped flake and 3 butchering remains were rescued from inevitable loss and destruction. Firebroken rock, bone, and a possible petroform were noted. This site was one of the larger sites and most productive in cultural remains. This site should be tested to further recover the ethnohistory of the Kettle River. The areal extent of the site is 10,000 square meters (200m. x 50m.). The site is 80% intact with a 75% chance of disturbance by cultivation and land development.

This site is most likely associated with the ethnogeographic place name known as 'sxagāyaken which means 'cold head'; right where Rock Creek joins the Kettle River. This site is located across the river from the confluence of Rock Creek into the Kettle River. The cultural deposition of the site extends to 55cm. below the surface. With this and the artifact assemblage an age estimate within the last 2,000 years can be given to this site.

DgQs 1 is a general activity site situated along the Kettle River approximately 3 meters above the river. In 1975 (Roberts, 1975) 2 waste flakes and several burnt bone fragments were found at the site. The areal extent of the site is not known due to the exact location of the site is not known. This is due to the inadequate recording of the site previously.

DgQs 3 is a burial site located on an upper river terrace 20 meters above and 300 meters west of the Kettle River. The site was previously recorded (Blake and Batterbury, 1971) and (Roberts, 1975). Two individuals (skeletal remains) are on record at the B.C. Provincial Museum in Victoria, B.C. The site yielded 1 spear point, 1 nephrite chisel, 2 chisels of unknown material type, and two small projectile points. All of these are in Mr. John McGarvie's private collection. One burial individual (Mr. McGarvie stated) was identified as an 8 year old male, possibly died of cholera; identified by Dr. T.J. Hackie of Kelowna, B.C. The areal extent of the site is 1000 square meters (50m. x 20m.). The present condition of the site is 50% intact with a 10% chance of disturbance likely. Mr. McGarvie is very concerned about the preservation of the site. This site in respects to the artifact yield and attributes resembles DgQo 1 and DgQo 2 in the Grand Forks area. Due to the artifact assemblage an estimate of the site would be within the last 2,000 years (B.P.).

DgQs 4 is a general activity site situated on an upper river terrace (same terrace as DgQs 3) 20 meters above and 300 meters west of the Kettle River. The site yielded 7 waste flakes (Roberts, 1975) and 1 chipped point fragment which was exposed by cultivation. The areal extent of the site is 375 square meters (25m. x 15m.). The present condition of the site is 90% intact with a 40% chance of further disturbance by cultivation. The projectile point would indicate an occupation within the last 2,000 years.

KETTLE RIVER PARK LOCALITY

DgQr 2 is a general activity site situated 5 meters above the Kettle River on the west side of the river located near two large riverine outwashes. Two artifacts were found exposed (and endangered), a utilized flake, a chipped point fragment, and two waste flakes. In 1975 (Roberts, 1975) 1 basalt scraper, 1 chert (jasper) scraper, 2 retouched flakes, 1 biface, 1 uniface, and 2 flakes were found. The areal extent of the site is 1400 square meters (70m. x 20m.). The site is presently 80% intact with a 25% possible disturbance by future cultivation. Projectile point typology would suggest an age estimate within the last 2,000 years B.P.

DgQr 3 is a general activity site located 3 meters above the west side of the Kettle River in a cultivated field 1 kilometer north of DgQr 2. A chipped point fragment (base) was found and was exposed and endangered of being collected by relic collectors. A few waste flakes were noted and left in situ. The areal extent of the site is 200 square meters (20m. x 10m.). The present situation of the site is 75% intact with a 50% future possibility of disturbance. The projectile point typology from this site would also indicate an age estimate within the last 2,000 years B.P.

DgQr 4 is a circular cultural depression site located 5 meters above the west side of the Kettle River 1 kilometer south of DgQr 14. The site consists of two possible storage pits 2.2 meters in diameter and 2.1 meters in diameter. Initially this site was recorded in 1975 (Roberts, 1975). Presently the site is 80% intact with a 10% possibility of future disturbance. The exact areal extent of the site is not known other than the storage pit areas.

DgQr 5 is a general activity site situated on a rock outcrop 45 meters above the Kettle River on the west side of the river. It is located due west (120 meters) from DgQr 12. In 1975 (Roberts, 1975) a basalt flake and a piece of burnt bone were found. The areal extent of the site is estimated at 150 square meters (10m. x 15m.). Presently the site is 60% intact with an 80% chance of future disturbance by the expansion of Highway #33.

X DgQr 14 is a circular cultural depression site located 7.5 meters above the Kettle River in The Kettle River Provincial Park. The site consists of three depressions which are possibly storage pits or roasting pits; 2.5 meters in diameter and .40 meters in depth; 1.3 meters in diameter and .30 meters in depth; 3.0 meters in diameter and .50 meters in depth. The three storage pits are within 20 meters distance from each other. The areal extent of the site is 450 square meters (45m.x 10m.). Presently the site is 80% intact with a 50% chance of disturbance by Provincial Park expansion and development.

ZAMORA LOCALITY

DgQr 6 is suppose to be a general activity site which was recorded in 1975(Roberts,1975),however the site could not be located due to the inadequate recording of the site previously in 1975.This site is one of a few sites previously recorded in 1975/1976 which contained conflicting latitude,longitude readings,and Universal transverse mercator grid reference points.

DgQr 7 is a general activity site located 8 meters above the Kettle River on the west side of the river(near Zamora).In 1975(Roberts, 1975)a core fragment was found.The areal extent of the site is estimated at 600 square meters.Due to previous poorly recorded site form with no map the exact location of the site is questionable. At the present it appears that the site is completely destroyed by an extinct sawmill operation.

DgQr 8 is a general activity site located on the east side of the Kettle River near Zamora.In 1975(Roberts,1975)the site was recorded as possessinf one small circular depression.Due to lack of information on the previously recorded site form the site could not be exactly located.

DgQr 9 is an isolated find site 6 meters above the Kettle River on the West side of the river near Zamora.In 1975(Roberts,1975)a waste flake was found.The areal extent of the site is not known and cannot be adequately estimated.Present condition of the site is not known nor is the estimate of future disturbance due to lack of proper recording of previous site form.

DgQr 10 is a general activity,rock shelter site situated 5 meters above the Kettle River on the east side of the river near Zamora.There are two small shelters in a protruding quartz rock outcrop.One shelter is 3 meters by 1.5 meters and the other is 3 meters by 1 meter. The rock shelters are blackened by smoke and ash is evident just below the surface of the soil in the rock shelters.The site originally was recorded in 1975(Roberts,1975).The site is presently 100% intact with a 10% chance of future disturbance.

DgQr 11 is a circular cultural depression site with two possible housepits located 5 meters above the Kettle river on the east side of the river directly across the river from DgQr 9. The housepits are both close to 8 meters in diameter and 1 meter in depth. The areal extent of the site is exactly 159.6 square meters (21m. x 7.6m.). Tree ring count of a recently cut Douglas Fir tree inside one of the depressions indicates an age of the housepit as more than 80 years old. The present condition of the two housepits is 95% with a 15% possibility of future disturbance.

yes
This site along with DgQr 13, 22, 24, 28, and 33 indicates that there exists circular cultural depressions in the size range of housepits along the upper Kettle River. The ethnographic record (mentioned earlier in report 1973-27) mentions a band of native people living in the Rock Creek area (Diomedes, 1878), suggesting a small permanent band residing in the area. The archaeological record now supports this observation with the discovery of several housepit depression sites within the upper Kettle River.

DgQr 12 is a general activity site situated 2 meters above the Kettle River on the east side of the river where the river makes a 90 degree turn to the east directly across the river from DgQr 5. In 1975 (Roberts, 1975) 1 hammerstone, 1 cobble chopper, 1 uniface, 2 core fragments, 1 biface fragment, and 5 waste flakes were found. Firebroken rock was noted in 1979. The areal extent of the site is 1620 square meters (). Presently the site is 70% intact with a 60% chance of further destruction by river erosion. Directly across the Kettle River to the south of DgQr 12 is the largest and deepest portion of the riverbed between Midway and Westbridge, which contained (in August, 1979) a large school of trout suggesting that the site might have been utilized during aboriginal times as a fishing station for freshwater fish (Salmon did not ascend the Kettle River in this area).

DgQr 13 is a circular cultural depression site located on an upper terrace 15 meters above the Kettle River on the east side of the river

near Zamora and 200 meters north of DgQr 10. The cultural depression is 12 meters in diameter and 2 meters in depth which makes it the largest known cultural depression found. The present condition of the site is 100% intact with a 5% chance of future disturbance. This site (recorded previously in 1975) should be test excavated to determine function and site use.

DgQr 16 is a general activity site situated 8 meters above the Kettle River on the east side of the river 1.6 kilometers south of DhQr 1 and 100 meters south of DgQr 17. The site is located on an eroded river terrace. The site yielded 2 bifaces, 1 unprepared core, and one cornernotched chipped point; all of which were exposed and recovered on the eroded bank which in high water would be further eroded away. The areal extent of the site is 250 square meters (50m. x 5m.). The site at the present is 75% intact with a 25% chance of future disturbance by river erosion. The recovery of a complete small cornernotched point can tentatively date the site within the last 1500 years B.P.

DgQr 17 is a general activity site situated 1 meter above the Kettle River 100 meters north of DgQr 16. In 1975 (Roberts, 1975) core fragments and bone fragments were noted and left in situ. In 1979 in a close examination of the site there was no evidence of any core fragments or bone fragments, thus the artifacts are lost to present and future studies. This is an example of how artifacts mysteriously disappear when they are not collected. This site contains a unique geological feature within the Kettle River area; a volcanic ash layer beneath the cultural matrix. The volcanic ash layer is 25cm. below the soil surface and extends 10cm. to 35cm. in depth. The areal extent of the site is 422.3 square meters (20.6m. x 20.5m.). The site is presently 80% intact with a 20% chance of further disturbance by river erosion. Analysis of the volcanic ash will determine a relative date below the cultural matrix of the site.

DgQr 36 is a general activity site situated 7 meters above the Kettle River; located 300 meters north of DgQr 10 and across the river from DgQr 7. The site yielded 1 scraper and 1 utilized flake. Firebroken rock was also noted. The areal extent of the site is 300 square meters (20m. x 15m.). The present condition of the site is 95% intact with a 50% chance of disturbance by river erosion and logging activities.

DgQr 37 is a circular cultural depression site of housepit size and depth. The depression is 7.8 meters in diameter and 1 meter in depth. It is situated 12 meters above the Kettle River and is 35 meters west of the river. The areal extent of the site is 53.04 square meters (7.8m. x 6.8m). The present condition of the site is 100% with a 20% chance of future disturbance.

DHQR 1 is a general activity site located 6 meters (north) from the West Kettle River. The site yielded two waste flakes and a faunal remain which were eroding out of the bank and disturbed by bridge construction. The estimated areal extent of the site is 200 square meters (10m. x 20m.). The recent construction of a new bridge on Highway 33 crossing the West Kettle River at Westbridge has totally destroyed this site.

ADDITIONAL SITES RECORDED

DgQs. 2 is a general activity site situated 2.7 meters above Johnstone Creek on a mountain plateau above the Kettle River Valley and above Rock Creek. The site (in 1971) yielded 1 notched denticulate tool, 2 end scrapers, and 44 waste flakes (Keddie, 1971). The areal extent of the site is 400 square meters (20m. x 20m.). The present condition of the site is 75% intact with a 40% chance of disturbance by road development.

DgQo 16 is a general activity site situated 5 meters above the Granby River on the east side of the river. The site yielded 1 unprepared core, 1 biface, 2 unifacially-shaped-flakes, 1 utilized flake, 1 scraper, 1 piece of glass, and 19 waste flakes. All artifacts recovered were endangered. There was also evidence of firebroken rock and battered cobbles. Battered cobbles consisted of river cobbles that were brought up from the river and split and battered in search for workable stone for artifacts or for other special functions. The areal extent of the site is 525 square meters (15m. x 35m.). The site is presently 70% intact with a 30% chance of future disturbance by cultivation and/or land development. Due to the shallow cultural deposition an age estimate would be within the last 2,000 years B.P.

DgQo 17 is a circular cultural depression site which represents possibly a large housepit. The housepit is 9 meters in diameter, 1.5 meters in depth and is situated on a high terrace 20 meters above the valley floor along side an extinct creek bed. There are also two possible storage pits each 1.5 meters in diameter. The areal extent of the site is 625 square meters (25m. x 25m.). Due to the nature of the site and its location I would suggest test excavation be conducted at this site. The site is presently 90% intact with a 25% possibility of future disturbance by land development.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The extent of archaeological sites found in the upper Kettle River valley area suggests a substantial aboriginal use of the area on a temporary and semi-permanent basis. Archaeological sites recorded indicate winter habitation (housepits), burial, pictograph, and general activity (campsites) sites situated along the river valley. Upland montane areas were not examined due to lack of time and funding. It is assumed and verified by native informants that the upland areas were utilized in hunting and gathering activities.

A total of eight sites recorded (DgQr 11, 13, 22, 24, 28, 29, 33, and 37) indicate circular depressions in the size range of housepit depressions (4-10 meters). Multiple housepit sites which would possibly indicate a small village are evident and might indicate a small band orientation. DgQr 11, 22, and 28 have two housepit depressions, whereas DgQr 24 has four housepits. Only test excavation could reveal if the depressions at each of the sites are contemporaneous with one another. DgQr 28 and 29 contain housepit depressions in association with general activity sites. Most of the general activity sites indicate temporary seasonal campsites probably during the spring through fall seasons. These sites are generally located along well established trail systems (Colville-Okanagan trail) which connected Kettle Falls on the Columbia River and the Okanagan Valley. Artifact assemblages collected indicate orientation towards the hunting; cutting, scraping, piercing tools being the predominate tools used, also evidence of butchering remains indicate large and small mammal utilization.

Within the upper Kettle River area there is a definite clustering of archaeological sites along the river, this is evident in Fig. 1. The clustering is very well due to environmental and cultural reasons which hopefully in the future can be investigated.

Historical C-O trail
trail likely followed existing villages/settlement
of Indigenous rather than the other
way around

RECOMMENDED AREAS FOR FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Within the Kettle River drainage area, specifically within the Midway Rock Creek, and Westbridge area there are six main areas which require archaeological investigations in the future. These areas were noted by local residents and native informants as possessing archaeological resources. These areas will be listed according to priorities of archaeological resources and land development.

- 1) Kettle River; from Danville, Washington to Midway, B.C. in Washington State.
- 2) West Kettle River; northwest of Westbridge, B.C. to north of Beaverdell, B.C. including Wilkinson Creek.
- 3) Kettle River; north of Westbridge, B.C. to upper Christian valley
- 4) Boundary Creek Drainage area; from its confluence with the Kettle river near Midway, B.C. to north of Greenwood, B.C.
- 5) Nicholson Creek; northeast of Rock Creek
- 6) Meyers Creek and Meyers Lake; West of Midway, B.C. and south of Rock Creek, B.C.

See accompanying Topographical map.

LITHIC ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION

*Artifacts collected on previous survey in 1975-76 (see Roberts, 1975 & 1976)

Site	Artifact Class	Material	Length in cm.	Width	Thick- ness
DgQr 1	Flake Scraper*	-	-	-	-
DgQr 2	Scraper *	-	-	-	-
	Scraper *	-	-	-	-
	Biface *	-	-	-	-
	Uniface *	-	-	-	-
	Chipped point frag.	Black Argillite	2.3	1.8	.5
	Utilized Flake	Brown Argillite	4.9	3.6	1.6
	2 Waste Flakes.	-	-	-	-
DgQr 3	Chipped point frag.	White Chalcedony	1.8	1.3	.4
DgQr 5	1 Waste Flake*	Basalt	-	-	-
DgQr 7	Core Fragment*	-	-	-	-
DgQr 8	9 Waste Flakes*	Green Chert	-	-	-
DgQr 12	Hammerstone*	-	-	-	-
	Cobble Chopper*	-	-	-	-
	Uniface*	Basalt	-	-	-
	Core Fragment*	-	-	-	-
	Core Fragment*	-	-	-	-
	Biface Fragment*	-	-	-	-
	5 Waste Flakes*	-	-	-	-
DgQr 14	2 Waste Flakes*	Obsidian	-	-	-
DgQr 15	Cylindrical Hammerstone*	-	-	-	-
	Flaked Cobble*	-	-	-	-
	2 Abraiding Stones*	-	-	-	-
DgQr 16	Bifacially Marginally Retouched Flake	Gray Argillite	9.3	6.8	1.0
	Bifacially Marginally Retouched Flake	Gray Argillite	4.6	4.2	.65
	Unprepared Core	Black Argillite	5.8	3.3	2.0
	Chipped point	Brown Argillite	3.4	1.6	.65
	21 Waste Flakes	-	-	-	-
DgQr 17	Core Fragment*	-	-	-	-
	2 Waste Flakes.	-	-	-	-
DgQr 18	Bifacially Marginally Retouched Flake	Brown Chert	3.2	2.2	.5
	Mortar*	-	-	-	-
	Pestle*	-	-	-	-
	1 Waste Flake	-	-	-	-

Fig.2

LITHIC ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION (CONT.)

** indicates Private Collection

Site	Artifact Class	Material	Length	Width	Thick- ness
DgQr 19	Unifacially Shaped Flake	Brown Chert	2.1	1.8	.4
	Unifacially Marginally Retouched Flake	Black Chert	1.6	1.2	.2
DgQr 21	Unprepared Core Frag- ment	Black Argillite	4.3	3.6	1.1
DgQr 24	1 Waste Flake	-	-	-	-
DgQr 26	Split Cobble Tool	Basalt	30.6	15.3	1.7
	Biface	Brown Chalcedony	5.9	2.6	.6
	Utilized Flake	Brown Argillite	3.0	2.2	1.0
	Unifacially Marginally Retouched Flake	Black Chert	2.2	1.5	.4
	2 Waste Flakes	-	-	-	-
DgQr 28	Unifacially Marginally Retouched Flake	Black Argillite	5.7	3.9	1.4
DgQr 29	Cortex Core Fragment	Quartzite	5.1	5.0	2.2
	Unifacially Marginally Retouched Flake	Brown Argillite	3.9	3.7	.4
	Utilized Flake	Chalcedony	2.5	2.4	.3
	17 Waste Flakes	-	-	-	-
DgQr 30	Pestle**	-	-	-	-
	Chipped Point**	-	-	-	-
	Biface**	-	-	-	-
	Biface**	-	-	-	-
	Retouched Flake**	-	-	-	-
	2 Waste Flakes	-	-	-	-
DgQr 31	Chipped Point**	-	-	-	-
DgQr 32	2 Waste Flakes	-	-	-	-
DgQr 34	Utilized Flake	Brown Argillite	5.5	4.0	.8
DgQr 35	Chipped Point**	-	-	-	-
	Chipped Point**	-	-	-	-
	Biface**	-	-	-	-
	Scraper**	-	-	-	-
	Biface**	-	-	-	-
	Scraper	Brown Argillite	7.9	6.8	1.4
	Bifacially Marginally Retouched Flake	Brown Argillite	3.9	3.5	.75
	Prepared Core(exhausted)	Brown Argillite	5.1	5.0	1.3
	Unifacially Shaped Flake	Black Argillite	4.4	3.4	.9
	Unprepared Core	Black Argillite	4.2	3.8	1.1

Site	Artifact Class	Material	Length	Width	Thickness
DgQr 35 (cont.)	3 Waste Flakes	-	-	-	-
DgQr 36	Utilized Flake	Black Basalt	3.8	3.0	.4
	Scraper	Gray Argillite	6.6	6.6	1.4
DgQs 1	Waste Flake*	Basalt	-	-	-
	Waste Flake*	Obsidian	-	-	-
DgQs 2	Notched Denticulate Tool*	-	-	-	-
	Scraper*	-	-	-	-
	Scraper*	-	-	-	-
	44 Waste Flakes	Chalcedony	-	-	-
DgQs 3	Large Chipped Point**	Brown Chalcedony	-	-	-
	Chisel**	Nephrite	-	-	-
	Chisel**	-	-	-	-
	Chisel**	-	-	-	-
	Chipped Point**	-	-	-	-
	Chipped Point**	-	-	-	-
	Chipped Point**	-	-	-	-
DgQs 4	Chipped Point Frag- ment(base)	Black Argillite	2.6	2.2	.4
	7 Waste Flakes*	Basalt	-	-	-
	1 Waste Flake	-	-	-	-

ARTIFACTS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Scale on figures is 1:1, except no. 14 which is 1:2

1. DgQc 35, Scraper, brown argillite
2. " " , Bifacially-marginally-retouched flake, brown argillite
3. " " , Prepared Core, brown argillite
4. " " , Unprepared Core, black argillite
5. " " , Unifacially-shaped flake, black argillite
6. DgQr 16, Bifacially-marginally-retouched flake, gray argillite
7. " " , Unprepared Core, black argillite
8. " " , Bifacially-marginally-retouched flake, gray argillite
9. " " , Lamellar flake, gray argillite
10. " " , Cornernotched Chipped point, brown argillite
11. DgQr 26, Biface, brown chalcedony
12. " " , Utilized flake, brown argillite
13. " " , Unifacially-marginally-retouched flake, black chert
14. " " , Split Cobble tool, basalt
15. DgQr 3 , Sidenotched chipped point fragment, white chalcedony
16. DgQa 4 , Cornernotched (and removed) chipped point fragment, black argillite
17. DgQr 28, Unifacially-marginally-retouched flake, black argillite
18. DgQr 21, Unprepared Core fragment, black argillite
19. DgQr 2 , Utilized flake, brown argillite
20. " " , Chipped point fragment, black argillite
21. DgQr 34, Utilized flake, brown argillite
22. DgQr 18, Bifacially-marginally-retouched flake, brown chert
23. DgQr 29, Cortex Core fragment, quartzite
24. " " , Unifacially-marginally-retouched flake, brown argillite
25. " " , Utilized flake, chalcedony
26. DgQr 19, Unifacially-shaped flake, brown chert
27. DgQr 36, Scraper, gray argillite
28. " " , Utilized flake, black basalt

Fig. 3

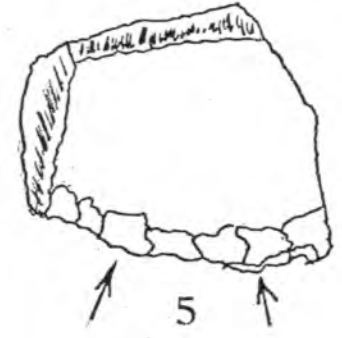
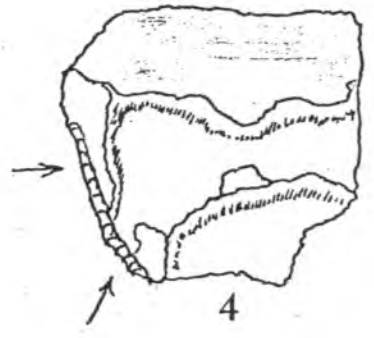
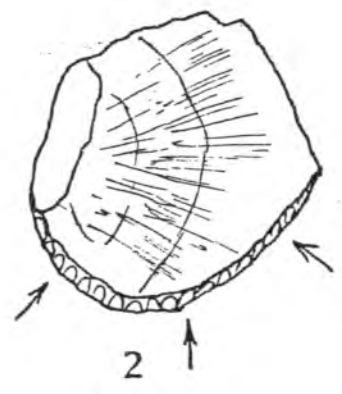
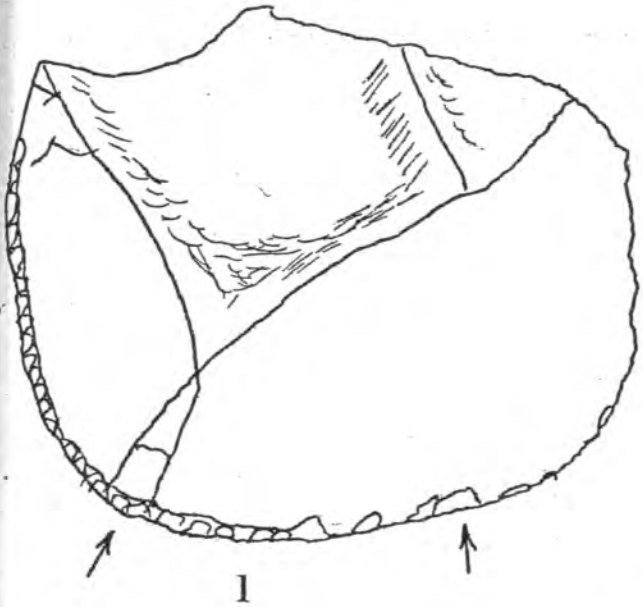


fig.4

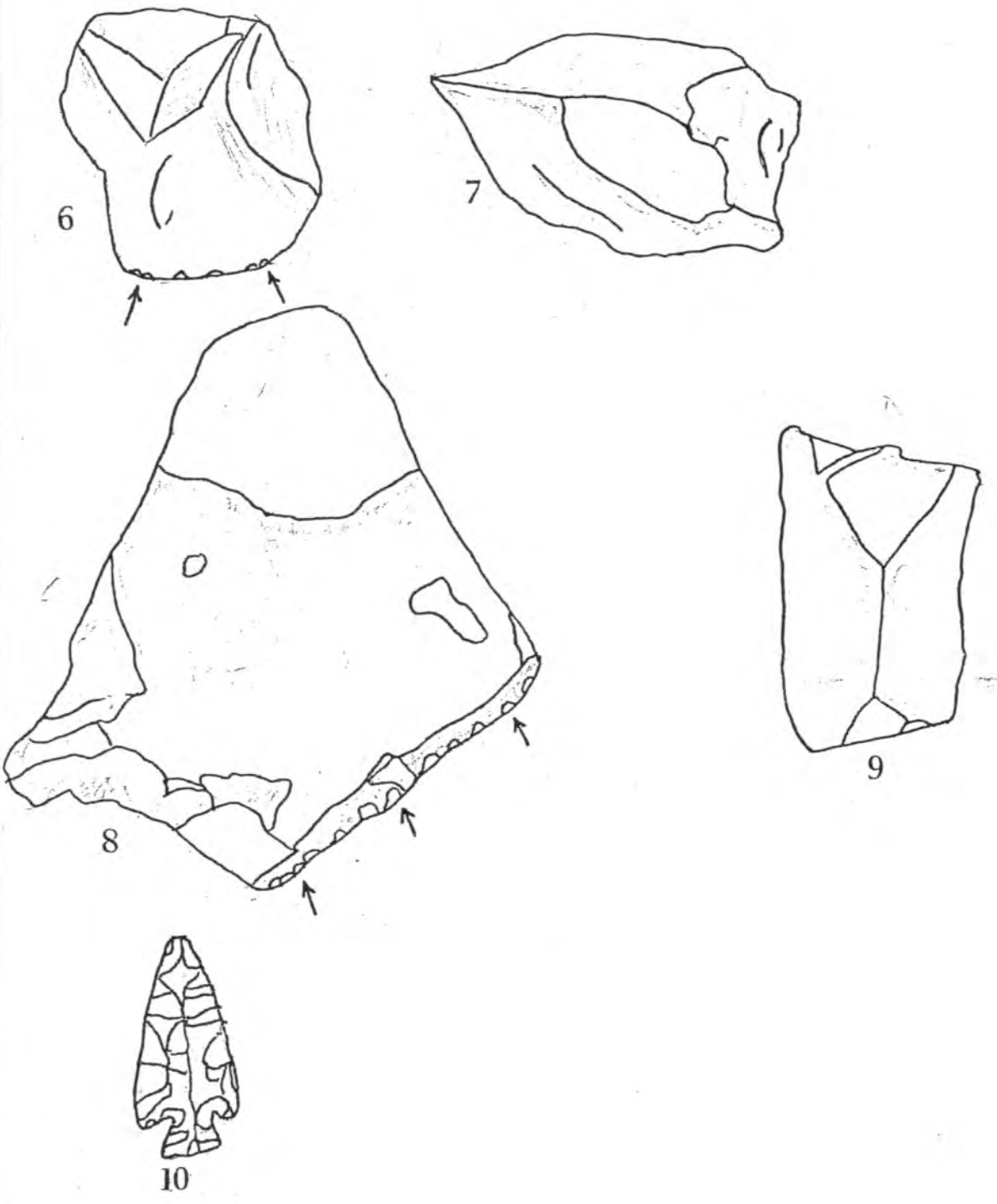


Fig.5

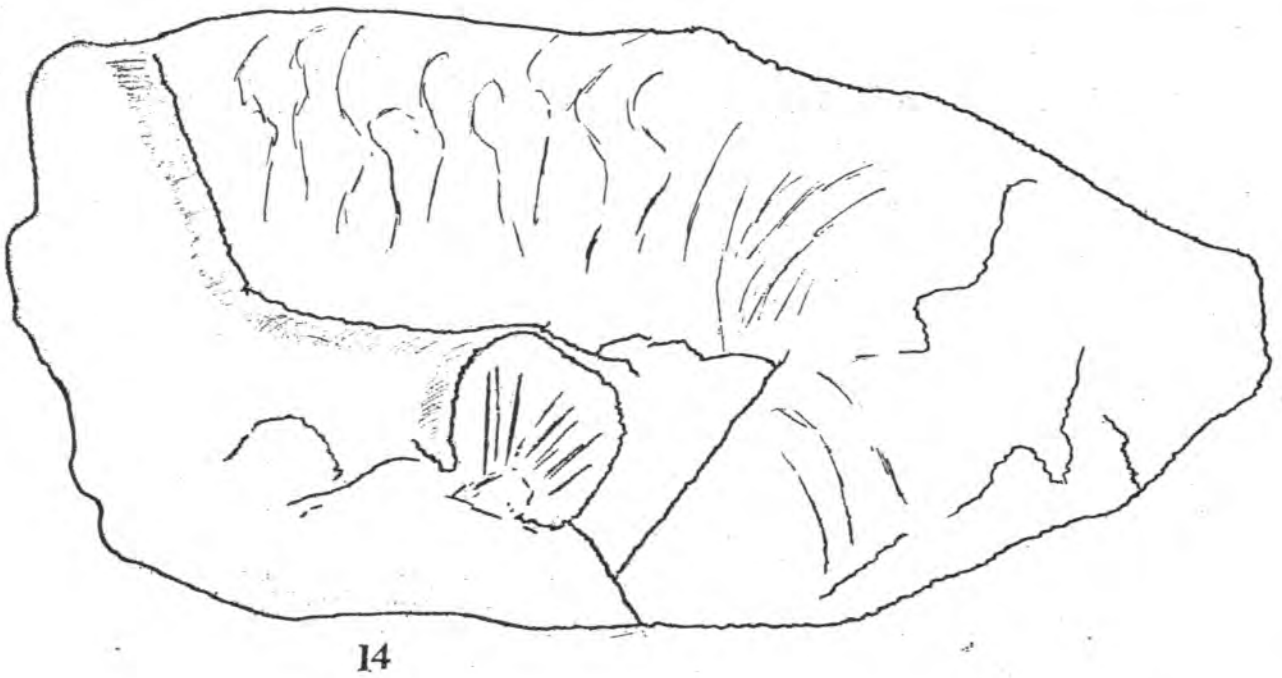
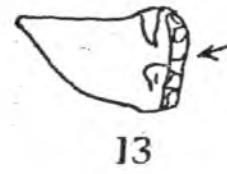
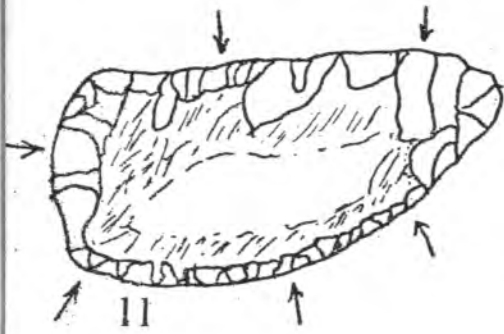


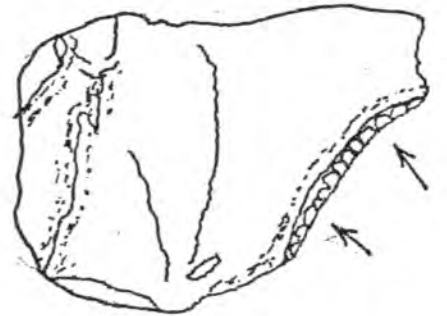
Fig.6



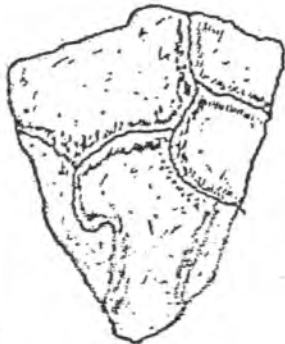
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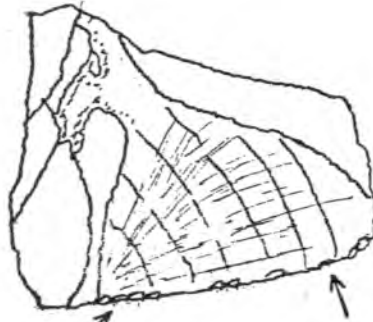


17



18

Dgr 21



19



20



21

Dgr 34

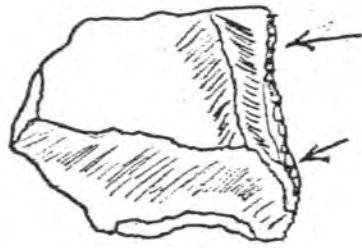


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Fig. 7



23



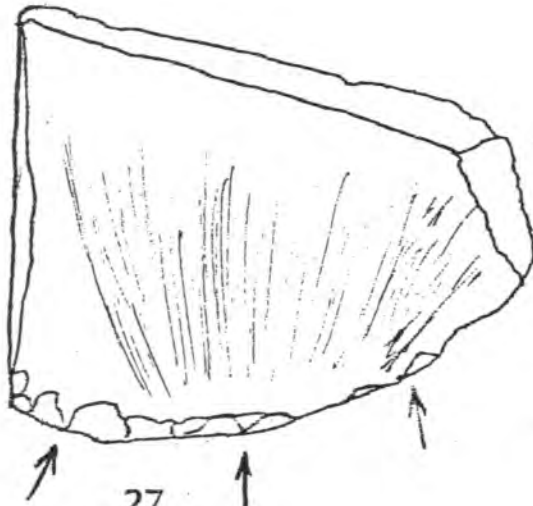
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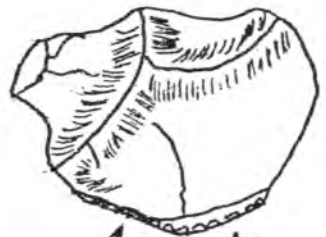
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28

Fig. 8

FAUNAL REMAINS

Site:	Site Type:	Species or Genus:	Bone Type:	Weight
DgQr 35	General Activity	Deer/Elk	Unidentifiable Articulate end	4.1 grams
		Deer/Elk	Unidentifiable long bone frag.	8.8
		Deer/Elk	Unidentifiable long bone frag.	5.6
DgQr 19	General Activity	Deer(Odocoileus)	Mandible	17
DgQr 26	General Activity	Small Mammal	Pelvis	3
DhQr 1	General Activity	Deer(Odocoileus)	Proximal end of Radius	16.9

Fig.9

CONCLUSION

This report as well as the previous report(1978-27) is only a glimpse of the prehistory and archaeological resources of the Kettle River drainage area;a survey of what is available in the furthering of our knowledge.

Over 100 archaeological sites have been recorded each of which holds a certain message and key to the nature of the native history of the area. At least 25 of these sites have a large distribution of cultural attributes and features(spatially as well as vertically)which I would suggest are important enough to warrant test excavation in order to 'reveal their gifts of knowledge', hopefully before they are further destroyed by man and nature. Hopefully this study is only the initial stages of research into the archaeology of this region.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES WITHIN THE
UPPER KETTLE RIVER
Scale: 1:100,000

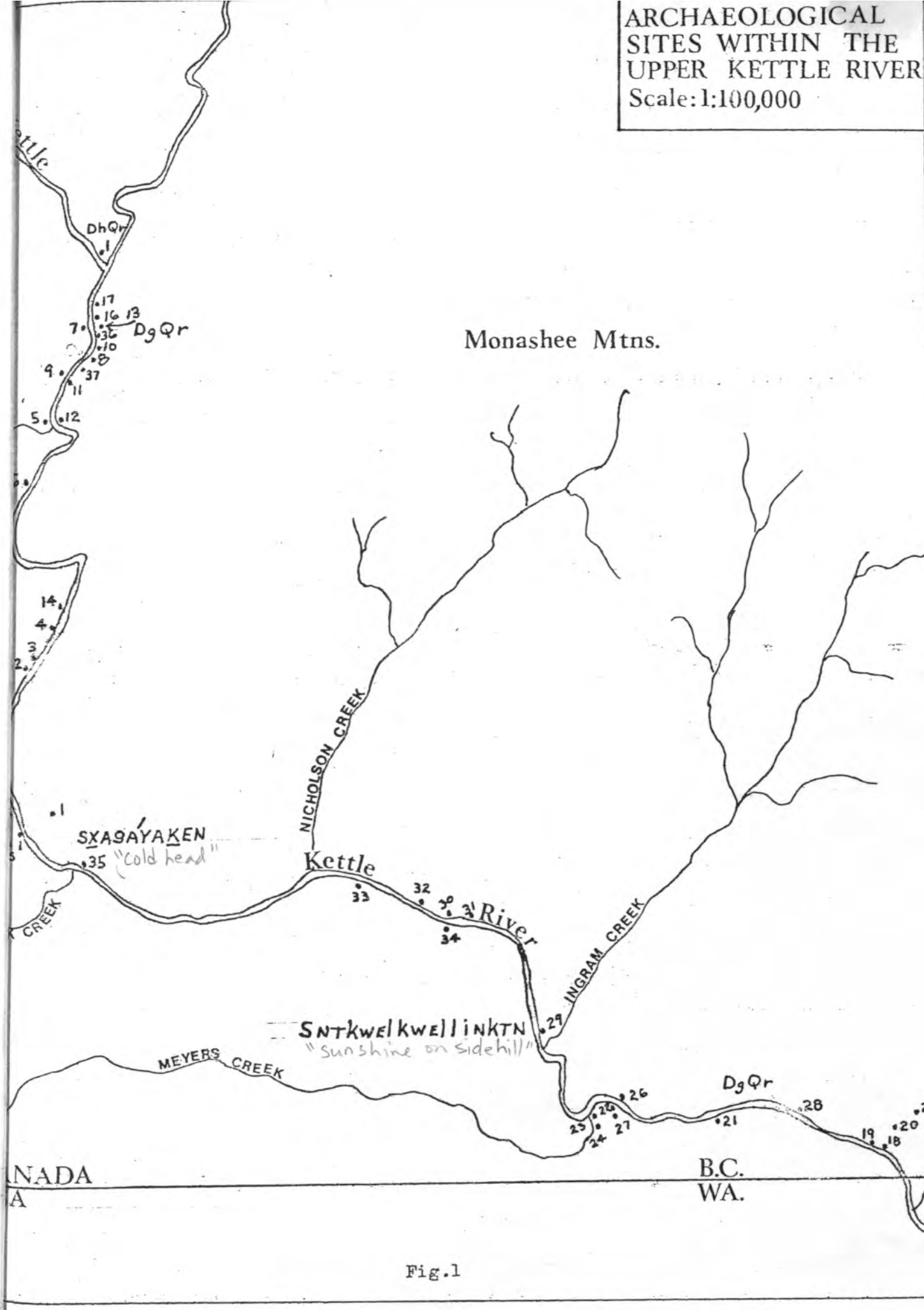


Fig.1

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