

LOIS J. SCHIFFER
Assistant Attorney General
Environment and Natural Resources Division

PETER C. MONSON
Attorney, General Litigation Section
Environment and Natural Resources Division
U.S. Department of Justice
999 18th Street, Suite 945
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 312-7350

Counsel for the United States of America

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS**

IN RE: SRBA) **Consolidated Sub-case No.: 03-10022**
CASE No. 39576) **(Nez Perce Instream Flow Claims)**
) **AFFIDAVIT OF T. WEBER GREISER**
)

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

This is the affidavit of T. Weber Greiser and is submitted pursuant to the Order Governing Discovery on the United States and Native American Tribes for Instream Flow Claims During the Statutory Objection and Response Periods.

AFFIDAVIT

My name is T. Weber Greiser and I have been asked by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to prepare this affidavit.

Qualifications, background experience, and research supporting my opinions are set forth below:

I am an officer of, and an Associate Archaeologist with, Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA). I hold a Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in Anthropology, with Archaeology emphases, from the University of New Mexico, and have completed course work toward a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Anthropology at the University of Colorado; my curriculum vita is attached. My business address is 111 N. Higgins, Suite 504, Missoula, Montana, 59802.

HRA is an archaeological and historical consulting firm with offices located in Missoula, Montana; Seattle, Washington; and Washington, D.C. HRA archaeologists and historians specialize in researching historical questions involving land and water use.

In 1968, I began archaeological fieldwork as an undergraduate, and received my first training in interviewing members of contemporary American Indian tribes regarding their knowledge of materials recovered from archaeological sites. This latter work has been referred to as ethno-archaeology. From 1971 to 1972, as a graduate student I continued my work in ethno-archaeology. In 1977 and 1978, I worked for the Navajo Nation recording Navajo sites occupied primarily during the last 200 years and gathering ethnographic information about the sites.

Since joining HRA in 1980, I have been involved as Principal Investigator, Project Manager, or Associate Archaeologist on more than 20 projects involving anthropological study with Native American groups in Idaho, Montana, Washington, Alaska, New Mexico, and Arizona. In addition to preparing reports or sections of reports for each project, I have co-authored two papers, subsequently published as articles, on the results of anthropological or archaeological research conducted for two of the projects.

In November of 1992, the United States Department of Justice contracted with HRA to research anthropological and historical resources and to conduct interviews with Nez Perce tribal

members in order to determine the evidence available regarding fishing, hunting, and gathering by the members of the Nez Perce Tribe, including the identification of the “usual and accustomed fishing places” of the Nez Perce Tribe. My research of the Nez Perce fishing, hunting, and gathering activities is ongoing. To date, it has included a review of archaeological site forms located at State Historic Preservation Offices in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and some Forest Service offices. I have also interviewed Nez Perce elders on the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho, conducted research at the library at the Nez Perce National Historical Park in Spalding, Idaho, and reviewed transcripts and maps based on recent (1997-1998) depositions of Nez Perce fishers. Other research materials included published books or articles; limited circulation reports by anthropologists or archaeologists, some of which contain affidavits from Nez Perce elders; microfilm of historic documents available from the National Archives in Washington, D.C.; and copies of unpublished manuscripts and limited circulation articles from sources including the National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian Institution and the Departments of Anthropology at the University of Idaho and Washington State University.

Opinions Relating to the Nez Perce Fishing, Hunting and Gathering Activities

I am prepared to testify concerning the following opinions regarding the Nez Perce fishing, hunting, and gathering activities in the Snake River Basin. My overall opinion is that the Nez Perce prehistorically and historically relied upon resident and anadromous fish as a substantial part of their diet and that the tradition of taking fish at certain locations has continued, except where certain locations were destroyed as a result of human and natural events.

1) The territory occupied by the Nez Perce prior to contact with Euroamericans stretched from the Bitterroot Mountains on the Montana/Idaho border to the Blue Mountains of northeastern Oregon. Villages or locations of resource-use (including fishing) extended

throughout the Clearwater River drainage; the Salmon River drainage to Shoshone territory; the Snake River above Lewiston at least through Hells Canyon; the Imnaha, Grande Ronde, and Wallowa drainages in the present states of Oregon and Washington; and the Snake River below Lewiston to the confluence of the Palouse River. The Nez Perce occupied this area since at least the beginning of the Christian era. The Nez Perce resource-use area also extended east into the plains of central Montana for buffalo hunting and west down the Columbia River to Celilo Falls and beyond for fishing and trading.

2) Since well before Euroamerican contact until the latter half of the nineteenth century, sources of Nez Perce subsistence included fish, roots and other plant products, and deer and other game. Fish comprised up to one-half of the food supply, roots and other plant products formed about one-third, and game up to one-quarter. The Nez Perce developed methods for drying and storing the seasonally abundant fish and plant resources. The Nez Perce spent the cold months of winter in clusters of villages located along rivers and the lower courses of streams, which provided protected conditions and more moderate temperatures, as well as a source of fresh food as stored foods diminished.

3) Anthropologists have studied the subsistence use of salmon by the Nez Perce and other native groups in those locations in western North America from California to Alaska where salmon occurred. The results of the studies indicate a minimum of 300 and a maximum of 600 pounds of salmon consumption per person per year by aboriginal Nez Perce.

4) Nez Perce activities related to fishing for anadromous species started in spring when steelhead began to run in the rivers and streams. Blueback (sockeye) salmon were first available in the Snake River in June and in the Clearwater River in July. Runs of chinook followed the blueback and reached mountain streams by September, where the Nez Perce caught them. Nez

Perce fishers also harvested lamprey eel and sea run suckers that returned to the Snake, Clearwater, and Weiser rivers, with at least one major eel spawning area near present-day Asotin, Washington. Steelhead returned in the fall and tribal fish harvesting activities focused briefly on upstream locations before returning to the lower rivers. Steelhead and some salmon were taken through the winter to supplement the stores of dried fish.

5) The Nez Perce also took a number of resident fish, particularly when they were spawning or in late winter and early spring when stored food had largely been consumed, game was scarce, and anadromous fish had not yet returned. Whitefish were caught most abundantly in January and February; chiselmouth and non-anadromous suckers in February and March; and trout, particularly cutthroat and Dolly Varden (or bull trout), mainly in the spring and summer.

6) Sturgeon was traditionally found in deep, cool pools of the Snake, Clearwater and Salmon rivers and apparently moved seasonally. This fish was sought primarily as a source for making waterproof glue, a by-product of processing. Sturgeon did not form a regular part of the Nez Perce diet and some tribal members may have avoided the meat.

7) The abundance of plant and animal resources varied throughout Nez Perce territory, and local groups of Nez Perce Indians depended more on the resources that were most plentiful within their home ranges. Some groups or bands depended primarily on fish because of its abundance or because of the lack of other readily available resources; the same is true of individual villages. Often, a village or local band controlled particular fishing places. At times, the entire tribal group used locations where food resources were abundant, such as fishing places near Asotin, Washington, at Wallowa Lake, Oregon, and the headwaters of the Little Salmon River in Idaho, as gathering places.

8) Size and other characteristics of streams affected the conditions for harvesting anadromous fish, to which the Nez Perce responded with a variety of equipment and techniques. Along the rocky, swift-flowing larger river channels, Nez Perce stood on natural rock outcrops or constructed platforms above eddies using dip nets, harpoons, and spears to harvest resting fish. People constructed stone walls along the sides of river channels to create calm areas where fish rested and were easily taken. Some fish traps also may have been set in these locations. Fishing using drift nets, seines and/or weirs, and harpooning fish from the banks, river beds, or canoes occurred along calm stream or river channels that were free of obstruction. The Nez Perce sometimes used torches at night to attract fish or to more easily locate them for spearing.

9) In 1855 many of the Nez Perce leaders thought that they would be able to continue living at their established village locations and that they would be able to follow the seasonal subsistence round, as they had for many generations. No definition of usual and accustomed fishing places was presented in the 1855 Treaty nor formally discussed in the Walla Walla Council, according to notes of the council. Therefore, for the present study I include the numerous Nez Perce sites used during and before 1855 that are:

- ▶ village sites (historic or prehistoric), which contain evidence of long term or repeated use of a location for fishing and use of other aquatic resources;
- ▶ fishing locations identified in historic or ethnographic sources, a number of which were documented in use or referred to in several sources as early as or earlier than 1855;
- ▶ named fishing places or village sites from Nez Perce oral tradition, which indicate repeated use of the location and knowledge passed from one generation to the next; and
- ▶ archaeological sites that contain riverine/aquatic resources or evidence of use of such resources, such as fish bone, freshwater mussel shell, fish spears, net weights, or net

shuttles. At some sites, the presence multiple layers of cultural material is interpreted as repeated use of that location over time.

These sites are all evidence of Nez Perce usual and accustomed fishing places, which likely extend both upstream and downstream from any of the specified locations. This information is illustrated on the map entitled "Documented Nez Perce Usual and Accustomed Fishing Places", in the attached pocket.

10) Traditional Nez Perce fishing places were located along various reaches of streams and rivers, varying with seasons and resource availability on a year-to-year basis. Many of these traditional fishing places may not yet be known to archaeologists; others may have been lost because of human-related or natural causes; and yet others may be lost from the collective or individual memories of surviving Nez Perce.

11) At and before Treaty times, the Nez Perce used an extensive system of trails both within their territory and into adjacent areas. (The attached map entitled "Nez Perce Trails" illustrates some of the known Nez Perce trails.) These travel routes facilitated movements of Nez Perce groups and individuals to and from villages and fishing, hunting, and gathering locations within their main occupation area. In addition, particularly following the acquisition of horses in the early 1700s, Nez Perce used several main trails for fishing, hunting, trade, and warfare beyond their main area of occupation.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOCUMENTED NEZ PERCE USUAL AND ACCUSTOMED FISHING PLACES

“Our traditional culture and the living system, in which we are a part of, are highly integrated. The water that runs through the veins of Mother Earth is the blood of life.” (Weyuuxtimen’in, Allen Slickpoo, Sr., 1995)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) contracted with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) to conduct a review of existing documentation of Nez Perce “usual and accustomed” fishing places and to prepare a report regarding those fishing places. The current study utilizes archaeological, historical and anthropological documents regarding Nez Perce usual and accustomed fishing locations. I initially reviewed the research compiled under the direction of Dr. Roderick Sprague (1990), Professor of Anthropology, of the University of Idaho, that summarizes anthropological and historical information on the Nez Perce and provides a detailed annotated bibliography of activities and locations related to aboriginal Nez Perce use of riverine resources. Additional research by HRA included on-site searches of archaeological site forms controlled by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Idaho, and telephone requests for site data from Washington and Oregon SHPOs; I interviewed several Nez Perce elders and tribal members familiar with traditional fishing places and practices; and I directed the review of additional documents published since Sprague’s research.

The Nez Perce, or Nee-me-poo, have always lived in central Idaho, southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon (Marshall 1977, Slickpoo and Walker 1973). Nez Perce oral tradition places the creation of the “real people”, their ancestors, along the Clearwater and Snake rivers and their tributaries, with no stories of migration from other areas and no other

tribes claiming the area (Sappington 1994, 1997; Sappington and Carley 1995). Since archaeological sites document occupation of the area more than 10,000 years ago, it was deemed appropriate to begin research of Indian use of fish and other riverine resources throughout the archaeological record to the 1800s. The next period of research covers initial Euroamerican contact, particularly when the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed Nez Perce territory on its way from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean in 1805. Research of historic materials concludes with 1855, when Isaac I. Stevens and Joel Palmer negotiated the Treaty of 1855 with the Nez Perce and others at Walla Walla, Washington Territory. The final era and area of research extends from the mid-nineteenth century through the present, including accounts by missionaries, ethnographic studies, and interviews with Nez Perce elders.

The current instream flow claim focuses on the Nez Perce territory within the boundaries of the State of Idaho, however research into usual and accustomed fishing places of the Nez Perce encompasses portions of the current states of Oregon, Washington, and Montana. The following kinds of locations were identified as usual and accustomed fishing places: 1) all archaeological sites identified as villages (often based on the presence of one or more house pits) or any site containing fish bone, net weights, fish walls, fish weirs, fish spears (leisters), or shells from fresh water bivalves; 2) sites identified in ethnographic (including interviews) or historic sources as villages; and 3) sites identified in ethnographic (including interviews) or historic sources as locations where fishing took place or where fishing devices (weirs or walls) were observed.

I initiated work, along with HRA researchers under my direction and supervision, by extracting information from historic and ethnographic literature relevant to fishing places, prepared a database of information associated with the locations, plotted the locations on maps,

and compiled copies of supportive documentation. The next research task consisted of reviewing archaeological reports for information on sites, searching archaeological site files, and obtaining copies of archaeological sites forms. During this time, I contacted the Nez Perce Tribe regarding interviewing a sample of tribal members with knowledge of Nez Perce traditional fishing places and practices.

Research into archaeological sites and reports, historic documents, and ethnographies in the Nez Perce aboriginal area, as well as interviews with Nez Perce tribal members, has resulted in a database containing 1192 entries referencing about 1660 usual and accustomed fishing places and other places related to use of riverine resources (See Appendix A, Table 2, Nez Perce Usual & Accustomed Places Database Summary). The difference in data entries and references is the result particularly of a large number of data entries listed as ethnographic sites, of which there are about 1,000 in the database, containing two or more reference sources for the same site. Multiple references in either the archaeological entries (about 350) or the historic entries (about 310) are rare. As locational information was entered into the database, I directed the plotting of information on draft maps and incorporated the data into computer-based maps of fishing locations and other places (See "Documented Nez Perce Usual and Accustomed Fishing Places" map).

2.0 RESOURCES REVIEWED

Useful ethnographic and historic sources for the Nez Perce include works by Curtis (1911), Chalfant (1974), Fletcher (1891), McWhorter (1952), Ray (1962), and Spinden (1908). Alice Fletcher, a special Indian allotting agent at the Nez Perce Reservation during the late 1880s and early 1890s, interviewed Nez Perce elder, Jonathan "Billy" Williams. Billy provided Fletcher with information on 78 villages, each located on the bank of a stream, organized into 11

geographic groups, and gave her a hand-drawn map of Nez Perce country that depicted village locations.¹ After conducting ethnographic interviews among the Nez Perce, Herbert Spinden published an ethnography that included specific or general locations of 38 bands on the Snake, Salmon, and Clearwater rivers and their major tributaries, based both on the interviews and information from the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Spinden noted that each band or “group contained at least one important permanent village and a number of temporary fishing camps” (Spinden 1908:173). Edward S. Curtis interviewed Nez Perce elders as part of his monumental work on North American Indians, publishing ethnographic information and an appendix including the locations and descriptions of 60 village-sites. Lucullus McWhorter, Nez Perce friend and chronicler of their history, listed the names of nearly 30 places identified to him by Nez Perce elders as early villages or the geographic locations of Nez Perce chiefs at the time of the 1855 treaty.

Anthropologists serving as expert witnesses conducted studies and prepared reports submitted as exhibits for various cases involving the Nez Perce Indians or specific bands before the Indian Claims Commission (National Archives Record Group 279, Docket Numbers 175, 179 and 186). Included in these studies are the reports of Verne F. Ray (1962) on behalf of the Nez Perce and Stuart Chalfant (1974) on behalf of the United States. Both of these works contain information on subsistence activities and land use, based on historical sources such as the Lewis and Clark Expedition and some ethnographic interviews.

¹ Fletcher’s manuscripts entitled “*Ethnologic Gleanings Among The Nez Perce*” and “*The Nez Perce Country*” have recently been edited and published, along with annotations, as two articles in Northwest Anthropological Research Notes by Sappington and Carley (1995) and by Sappington, Carley, Reid, and Gallison (1995), respectively.

In 1966 Madge L. Schwede, an anthropology graduate student at Washington State University, prepared a Master's thesis on Nez Perce settlement patterns using ethnographic and archeological site data. Schwede was able to verify most of her invaluable data through working with four Nez Perce elders; by having access to field notes and an unpublished manuscript of anthropologist Deward Walker; and by reviewing most of the historic and ethnographic resources mentioned above, plus some contemporary reports of the results of archaeological research. Schwede's research resulted in compilation of information, in text, tabular format, and on a map of the area, locating 295 Nez Perce villages and campsites throughout Nez Perce aboriginal territory. Schwede's site list, which contains detailed locational information and the map, are withheld from general distribution by the Department of Anthropology at Washington State University.² Copies of the thesis and map were obtained for data research by HRA through the Nez Perce Tribe during the course of the present study.

Beginning in 1994, I directed a review of archaeological data for the Nez Perce aboriginal area. A sample review of site data provided brief summaries, information on site types, and on the types of evidence of fish (fishbone) or fishing-related artifacts (net weights, leisters, gorges, harpoons, barbed points, hooks, net shuttles, or net gauges) to be anticipated. County-based archaeological site files in state offices have subsequently been searched using the artifact names, fishbone, shell, and fishing features (weirs and fish walls) as keywords.

The most successful keyword searches were through the fully computerized Archaeological Survey of Idaho, Northern Repository at the University of Idaho in Moscow, where both site files and archaeological collections were reviewed. Fortunately, the majority of

² I have learned that the original request for confidential treatment of the detailed information in Schwede's thesis came from the Nez Perce Tribe so that sites and their contents would not be disturbed or looted.

the counties in the Nez Perce aboriginal area are in the Northern Repository database. Collections of the Western Repository at the Idaho State Historical Society in Boise, and the Eastern Repository at the Idaho Museum of Natural History in Pocatello, are also computerized and searches of these data sources provided a few additional sites for our database. However, HRA staff manually reviewed the site files at both of the latter repositories, since computerization had not yet been completed. Lack of computerization of the Oregon and Washington site files made searches at those institutions impractical. However, site forms and site data were requested or accumulated on the basis of site references identified through the literature review or based on prior research and knowledge of sites in the area.³

From 1994 to 1996, I conducted interviews with a sample of Nez Perce elders or tribal members who have knowledge of traditional fishing places and methods. Interviews were aimed at obtaining the recollections of people regarding where their families or other Nez Perce elders traditionally went to fish. It is usual practice among archaeologists to conduct interviews with tribal elders or traditional cultural practitioners of tribes considered descendents of the people subject to archaeological study. In addition, among groups where there is a strong tradition of transmitting their tribal, group, and family history orally from one generation to the next, face-to-face interviews are often the most productive approach. Therefore, I worked with the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, Office of Legal Counsel to obtain names of elders or

³ In June and July 1998, electronic data for known archaeological sites for Clearwater, Idaho, Lewis, Latah, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties was obtained from the Archaeological Survey of Idaho, Northern Repository, Moscow, and for Adams, Custer, Lemhi, Valley, and Washington counties from the Western Repository, Boise. The majority of these data contained sufficient locational co-ordinates to allow preparation of the attached map entitled "distribution of Known Archaeological Sites".

knowledgeable tribal members who would be willing to be interviewed.⁴ As a result 11 individual interviews were conducted; one group meeting was held with eight tribal members in attendance; and Allen Slickpoo supplied me with lists of Nee-me-poo village and fishing places. Most recently, counsel for the objectors in this proceeding took depositions of Nez Perce elders or tribal members who have knowledge of traditional fishing places. I have reviewed the transcripts of those depositions and the maps prepared in support of the information provided in the transcripts.

3.0 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, SETTLEMENT-SUBSISTENCE SYSTEM, AND FISH USE

3.1 Social Organization⁵

Nez Perce social organization has been studied and described in varying detail by many anthropologists and scholars of the Nez Perce since the late 1800s (Curtis 1911, Fletcher 1891, Marshall 1977, McWhorter 1952, Schwede 1966, Walker 1985). The following data indicate that Nez Perce social organization in 1840 consisted of approximately 130 villages that comprised as many as 60 bands made up of one, two or several adjacent villages.

In 1891, Nez Perce elder Jonathan "Billy" Williams provided Alice Fletcher with the following description of Nez Perce organization: two grand divisions, the people living on the Snake River and those living on the Clearwater River and its tributaries; 12 groups of 3 to 10

⁴ I have studied among, and conducted interviews with, tribal elders and traditional cultural practitioners throughout the Western United States from New Mexico to Alaska since 1968. My training in ethnoarchaeology, the incorporation of information from living descendants of cultures under archaeological study, began as an undergraduate in the Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico.

⁵ The band locations, villages, and camps referred to and enumerated in this section are identified in the Nez Perce Usual & Accustomed Database Summary, Appendix A, Table 2; and general locations are shown on the attached "Documented Nez Perce Usual and Accustomed Fishing Places" map.

villages; and 78 villages, one or more of which were home to a Nez Perce band. Forty of the villages were located on the Snake River or tributaries from the Powder River in Oregon to Almota Creek in Washington; 36 villages were located on the Clearwater River or various tributaries; and two villages were on the Salmon River. Billy reported that the Nez Perce still occupied 62 of the villages as of 1855 and that only 25 of the village locations were included within the boundaries of the reservation established by the 1863 Treaty.

In 1911, Edward S. Curtis published a list of 59 Nez Perce bands and corresponding villages based on his work among the Nez Perce. Twenty-eight of the band/village locations were on the Snake River between the Imnaha River in Oregon, and the mouth of the Tucannon River in Washington, while four were along the Salmon River, and 27 were on the Clearwater River or its tributaries. Curtis noted that the Nez Perce language suffix *yíwáwih*, which may be abbreviated at the end of village names, refers to the mouth of a creek and the adjacent land and reinforces the riverine orientation of the Nez Perce.

In his 1908 article, Herbert Spinden presented a list of Nez Perce bands consisting of 41 names that he obtained during work among the Nez Perce between 1897 and 1907, with the information for the Snake River below Lewiston being the least complete. The bands or groups contained at least one permanent village and a number of temporary fishing camps. Spinden also observed that streams or rivers adjacent to villages or occupied by bands often have the same names.

Based on anthropological research in the early to mid-1960s, Deward Walker provided a clear, concise summary of aboriginal social organization in his study of Nez Perce acculturation. Walker stated that:

First, the society was comprised primarily of small-scale, shifting social groups. The village and camp groups were the primary units, the band, a composite village-camp

grouping, appears to have been the largest permanent political grouping ... Second, it is clear that aboriginal Nez Perce social organization was characterized by limited leadership. ... Finally, it is clear that Nez Perce culture was characterized by ... a low level of socio-cultural integration. It was thus like most other hunter-gatherer societies, limited in organizational scope, strongly influenced by its biophysical environment, and only weakly elaborated in terms of its social structure (Walker 1985:17-18).

Based on his work with the Nez Perce and on the observations of others, including the 1840s missionary Asa Bowen Smith (Drury 1958), Walker defines Nez Perce villages (*téw?yeni·kes*) “as the smallest customarily associated group of persons tending to be found on a seasonal basis in a given named geographical locale they were thought to own.” Walker’s definition of camp (*wí·se·s*) is similar except that people “were thought to possess usufruct rights only” to camps. The primary difference, as he understood it, is that the people have permanent rights to village sites even after temporary absences of a season to several years. The Nez Perce village, at its smallest, consisted of an extended family and was led by a headman and, at the largest, would have had up to several related, extended families and often multiple headmen.

Walker, in an unpublished study with Frank Leonhardy, suggested that village size ranged mainly between 10 and 75 people, with the most frequent consisting of 35 people in two extended families (Walker and Leonhardy n.d. referenced in Walker 1985). The same unpublished study concluded that the Nez Perce lived in 130 villages, with a total population of 4,500.

Walker considered bands to be the “highest level of permanent political and social integration” among the pre-contact Nez Perce (Walker 1985:14). Band differences often included identifiable language dialects, ecological relationships, and variable economies. Often bands were “composed of several villages located along a larger stream into which each of the village streams emptied” and “names were usually taken from the most prominent village within the given band territory” (Walker 1985:13). Prior to contact with Euroamericans, the Nez Perce

rarely recognized permanent social or political groupings above the band level. In order to make record keeping easier, late nineteenth-century government agents recorded and reported larger regional groups, such as Lapwai or Kamiah (Walker 1985:15).

Focusing on the biophysical aspects of Walker's theories, Madge Schwede (1966) wrote her ecological thesis of the Nez Perce. She acknowledged that ecological studies can be quite broad, but decided to focus her work on the relationship of aboriginal Nez Perce settlement patterns with biophysical variables including elevation, stream size, spring water, and food resources (fish, roots, and game). Schwede extensively reviewed ethnographic and archaeological studies of the Nez Perce, plus Walker's field notes, to compile a list of settlements that was reviewed and field-checked with four Nez Perce elders, each with knowledge of certain parts of the aboriginal territory. Settlement size ranged from two or three acres to several hundred acres, with the larger settlements often oriented linearly along rivers, streams or meadows. The resulting list of 295 settlements, which includes villages, camps, and several locations of undetermined function (either village or camp), was used to test models of aboriginal settlement patterns and related ecological variables.⁶ Schwede's research shows that the majority of village sites were located at lower elevations than camps, near the mouths of intermediate or large streams. In addition, village sites were most likely found within 6 miles of two or more food resources, primarily fish and roots.

Alan Marshall, a cultural anthropologist who continues to work with and study the Nez Perce, extensively studied the Nez Perce and prepared his dissertation reconstructing the prereservation relationship of ecological setting and social organization (Marshall 1977). As a result of millennia of occupation of the Snake, Salmon and Clearwater River basins, the Nez

Perce developed intimate knowledge of the cycles of productivity of the various habitats they utilized. Marshall concluded that adaptive responses included control by groups or bands over localized resource areas and the ability to move into or out of localized groups through kinship ties. Marshall's research supports and enhances the findings of previous researchers such as Walker and Schwede.

3.2 Settlement-Subsistence System

The following idealized annual cycle is based primarily on Marshall's work, but also incorporates the studies of other Nez Perce scholars. The year began in the canyon bottoms where the Nez Perce occupied villages subsisting on stored foods from the previous year and where small task groups could exploit the earliest available non-anadromous fish and plant resources. When anadromous fish arrived in adjacent rivers and streams, the people of the village worked together to catch fish, which were distributed by the fish headman (*léwteqnewet*) and then processed and stored for the following winter. In early summer, when the major root crops of cous and camas became available, villages broke into small groups, which often reconvened in groups of up to 1500 in the uplands for short periods to gather and process the native crops for storage. By August, the people would have again divided into small task groups to go into the mountains to hunt animals and gather berries, neither resource being abundant enough for large group exploitation. By late fall or early winter, people would return to their villages to add to their stores and settle in for the winter.

Nez Perce territory stretched from the Bitterroot Mountains on the east to the Blue Mountains on the west. Villages or resource-use areas extended throughout the Clearwater River

⁶ Schwede's list has also been incorporated into HRA's database of usual and accustomed places.

drainage; the Salmon River drainage to Shoshone territory, which varied from year to year, but at times included the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi rivers; the Snake River at least through Hells Canyon; the Imnaha, Grande Ronde, and Wallowa drainages; and down the Snake River to the Tucannon and Palouse rivers (Fletcher 1891:*passim*; Spinden 1908:172-173).

The Nez Perce territory was crossed by an extensive system of trails that facilitated access between villages, camps, and resource-use areas. In addition, particularly following the acquisition of horses in the early 1700s, Nez Perce used several main trails for fishing, hunting, trade, and warfare beyond their main area of occupation. These latter were “major travel routes passing from or through Nez Perce country to other native areas, such as the plains, which were used the by the Nez Perce and other tribes for travel and trade” (Chalfant 1974:88). As noted by later trails researcher, Stephen Shawley, visibility of trails had become quite problematic by the 1970s (Shawley 1984). The attached map entitled “Nez Perce Trails” illustrates portions of various trails in Nez Perce territory documented by several researchers over the years.

Through the 1800s, important sources of Nez Perce subsistence included fish, roots and other plant products, and deer and other game (Chalfant 1974:66, 109; Curtis 1911:3,40,157; Marshall 1977:37-46; Osmundson and Hulse 1962:11-26). According to various sources, fish comprised up to or over one-half of the food supply, roots and other plant products formed 25-40 percent, and game up to one-quarter. Salmon were a significant part of the Nez Perce diet in the spring and fall, during the times of major runs. The Nez Perce subsisted on non-anadromous fish in late winter and early spring when runs of anadromous fish ceased and stores of food generally started to run out. The Nez Perce spent the cold months of winter in clusters of villages located along the lower courses of streams or in the canyon bottoms of rivers, which provided protected conditions and more moderate temperatures. People made and repaired tools and performed

ceremonies, subsisting on stores of dried fish and plant products; catching resident species of fish and hunting deer and other game as weather permitted. Whitefish were most abundant in January and February; chiselmouth in February and March; non-anadromous suckers around that time; and trout, particularly cutthroat and Dolly Varden (or bull trout), mainly in the spring and summer.

The integral role of fish in Nez Perce life can be additionally understood through the verbal calendar they developed. One source has identified four of the thirteen months named by the Nez Perce that refer to fish; a second source identified three months that similarly reference fish:

June - Hil'-lal, "the month of the first run of salmon."

July - Hasoal', "the month of eels," or Qoiiktsal, "the month of the blue-backed salmon."

September - Wauwama aiakal, "the month of salmon spawning at the heads of creeks."

October - Aiakal Pikún'me, "the month of spawning salmon on Snake river [sic]."

(Spinden 1908:237)

Khoy-tsahl (July) season of the run of the "Blue Back" salmon.

Tah-ya-ahl (August) season of the midsummer (Ta-Yum) hot weather. It is also referred to as Wa-wa-mai-kahl - when the salmon reach the canyon streams or upper tributaries to spawn.

Pe-khoon-mai-kahl (September) season of the fall salmon run going up stream or when the fingerlings journey down river to the sea. (Slickpoo and Walker 1973:30)

Nez Perce attention turned to fishing for anadromous species in the spring when steelhead began to run in the rivers and streams. Blueback (sockeye) salmon were first available in the Snake River in June and in the Clearwater River in July; the annual calendar was named to reflect this difference. Runs of chinook followed the blueback and reached mountain streams by September, where the Nez Perce also took them. Lamprey eel and sea run suckers were plentiful in the Snake and Clearwater rivers by July, with major eel spawning and catching areas on the Snake River near present-day Asotin, Washington, and on the Weiser River near Council, Idaho. Steelhead returned in the fall and tribal fish harvesting activities focused briefly on upstream

locations before returning to the lower rivers. Steelhead and some salmon were taken through the winter to supplement the stores of dried fish.

Sturgeon were traditionally found in deep, cool pools of the Snake, Clearwater, and Salmon rivers and apparently moved seasonally. This fish was sought primarily as a source for making waterproof glue, a by-product of processing. Sturgeon was not a regular part of the Nez Perce diet and some may have avoided the meat (Marshall 1977).

The Nez Perce dug camas and roots, the most important plant food, at various times and places. They harvested small quantities at lower elevations in the early spring, continuing with a considerable harvest in the summer, and concluding in early fall with the drying of large quantities for winter use (Spinden 1908:201-202). Numerous bands of Nez Perce and often groups of their allies visited extensive meadows at Weippe, Grangeville, and Moscow, Idaho to gather and process abundant natural crops of camas, which were subirrigated by spring run-off. People also dug large numbers of various types of cous (*lomatum*) roots in the spring wherever it was abundant in their territory.

During the summer and fall months groups periodically moved to upland areas to gather berries and hunt deer and other game. Prior to obtaining horses, buffalo hunts kept the Nez Perce groups east of the mountains for two to three years at a time. After the Nez Perce acquired horses in the eighteenth-century, hunting parties traveled east of the Rocky Mountains in late spring on buffalo hunts and often returned the following fall.

The abundance of plant and animal resources varied throughout Nez Perce territory, and local groups depended more on the resources that were most plentiful within their home ranges. Alice Fletcher gathered information from Billy Williams to the effect that geographic village Groups 3 and 5 on the Snake River depended primarily on fish because of its abundance or

because of the lack of other readily available resources. The same is true of individual villages, such as Billy Williams' No. 56, on the Middle Fork of the Clearwater.

During his research of the Nez Perce, Herbert Spinden learned that the Tribe generally recognized fishing places to be under the control of adjacent villages, with some notable exceptions. "Each village owned its special fishing place, and disputes and fights frequently arose when one village infringed the rights of another. There were, however, a number of important fishing places that were considered the common property of the whole tribe. Wallowa lake [sic] and the headwaters of the Little Salmon river [sic] were perhaps the most important" (Spinden 1908:246).

Based upon additional research, Stuart Chalfant expanded on the Nez Perce concept of ownership in relation to fishing locations as demonstrated in the following excerpt:

Bands and villages did, by custom, have favorite hunting areas and summer camp sites, but other bands were free to use the same area if they so desired. Fishing sites were more exclusively maintained, each village having its own fishing stations along the river near its camp. But even in this case, ownership was not exclusive to the extent that other groups were not entitled to use that location when the owner was not so doing. Further, there were particularly good fishing areas used in common by the whole tribe or groups in the vicinity. Large weirs were maintained by villages at choice locations and communally owned... . Individuals owned, besides their personal effects, horses and accoutrements, their own fish traps, which they often set at specific places considered their own, usually in the near vicinity of their camp. Title to small fishing stations, usually on streams, was by "use", in that a set trap entitled the owner of the trap to more or less exclusive use of that place as long as he maintained his trap (Chalfant 1974:76-77).

3.3 Fishing Equipment and Techniques

The Nez Perce relied upon spring, summer and fall runs of several species of anadromous fish available in their territory, including: sockeye or "blueback" (*Oncorhynchus nerka*),

Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*), coho or silver (*O. kisutch*), and dog salmon (*O. keta*);⁷ steelhead or “salmon-trout” (*O. mykiss*), lamprey eel (*Entosphenus tridentatus*, Pacific lamprey), and sea run suckers (*Catostomus macrocheilus*); and a number of species of resident fish, often available year-round including the cutthroat trout (*O. clarkii*), Waha lake trout (*Salvelinus clarkii bouvieri*), suckers (*Pantosteus* spp.), sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*),⁸ northern whitefish (*Prosopium williamsonii*), longnose dace, chiselmouth (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*) and mudfish (no genus or species known) (Curtis 1911:157; Lane and Lane 1981:52-56; Marshall 1977:37-46, 193; Slickpoo and Walker 1973:32; Spinden 1908:205-206). Freshwater mussels (*Margaretifera* sp.) were common in rivers, their shells remaining as middens indicating long-term camp or village locations; crayfish were also present and eaten. Fisheries biologists have confirmed the presence of these and additional species including: kokanee salmon (*O. nerka kennerlyi*), rainbow trout (*O. mykiss*), bull trout (*S. confluentus*), Dolly Varden (*S. malma*), northern squawfish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), and longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*) (Fulton 1970; Reiser n.d.; Rostlund 1952:7-33, 245-271).

The Nez Perce responded to the conditions for harvesting anadromous fish, such as stream size and other characteristics, with a variety of equipment and techniques. Along the rocky, swift-flowing larger river channels, fishers stood on rock outcrops or constructed platforms above eddies using dip nets (perhaps including a “thrown” net), harpoons, and spears or leisters to harvest resting fish. People also constructed stone walls along the sides of river channels to create slow water areas for salmon to rest for easier harvest and to be used as

⁷ The only references to dog or chum salmon taken by the Nez Perce are in Slickpoo and Walker (1973:32) and Walker (1967:24-25); Lane and Lane (1981:53 and 56) offer an alternative interpretation that “dog salmon” was the name for coho or, possibly, chinook.

platforms for fishers; some traps also may have been set along these wall features. Drift nets, seines (sometimes used with weirs), and harpooning fish from the banks, riverbeds, or canoes required calm stream or river channels that were free of obstruction. People used dip nets to harvest lamprey eels, small gorge hooks to catch trout, large gorge hooks to catch sturgeon, and spears to obtain suckers. The Nez Perce sometimes used torches at night to more easily locate or attract fish to the surface for spearing (Chalfant 1974:110; Hewes 1947:115-116; Spinden 1908:208; Walker 1967:26-38).

Construction or annual maintenance of fish weirs, traps, and walls required large numbers of people. Therefore, these structures were located where one or more villages could supply personnel to build and repair them, as well as to harvest and process fish (Walker 1967:26). Relatively narrow upper tributaries were also good places to construct weirs and set traps. One example is the “falling trap” that Captain William Clark observed on a tributary to the Clearwater River about 6 miles below Big Canyon Creek in early May of 1806 (Thwaites 1959:5:8-9). This trap consisted of a rock dam that forced the water over a screen of willow branches on which small trout were caught. Table 1 references sources of information and summarizes readily accessible information on Nez Perce fishing practices including season of harvest, species acquired, environments exploited, and equipment used.

⁸ Marshall (1977:42) reports that some Nez Perce did not eat sturgeon because it was thought to eat humans. However, sturgeon were used to make a highly valued, waterproof glue.

Table 1. Nez Perce Fishing Practices.

Season	Species	Environments	Equipment	References
Spring	Steelhead Blueback	Headwaters of some rivers (Salmon River)	Traps and weirs	Spinden 1908:205, 211; Walker 1967:26-38
Summer	Blueback Chinook	Lower stretches of rivers	Natural or constructed platforms above eddies, with spears, harpoons, dip nets, and thrown nets; weirs and seines; drift nets; canoes with spears; stone walls used to create eddies	Chalfant 1974:50,110; Fletcher n.d.:13; Spinden 1908:205, 208-209, 210- 211; Walker 1967:26-38
Spring/Summer	Lamprey eel	Lower stretches of rivers	Platforms and dip nets	Spinden 1908:206, 210- 211; Walker 1967:26-38
Fall	Blueback Chinook Steelhead	Upriver tributaries	Weirs Conical fish traps used with rock or earth dams	Spinden 1908:205-206; Chalfant 1974:110; Walker 1967:26-38 Chalfant 1974:110;
Winter	Salmon Steelhead		Harpoons	Chalfant 1974:110; Spinden 1908:205-206; Walker 1967:26-38
Season Unidentified	Trout	Streams and lakes	Traps Small gorge hooks	Spinden 1908:209-210; Walker 1967:26-38
Season Unidentified	Suckers	Streams	Spears	Spinden 1908:209; Walker 1967:26-38
Season Unidentified	Sturgeon	Lower stretches of rivers	Large gorge hooks baited with lamprey eel	Spinden 1908:210; Walker 1967:26-38

3.4 Fish Utilization

The quantity of fish taken by Nez Perce varied by season, but was considerable throughout the year. When Reverend H. H. Spalding wrote on May 1, 1837, that his mission at Lapwai had received from the Nez Perce “plenty of fresh trout, usually weighing from 8 to 10 lbs.” for the previous two months, he was likely referring to steelhead. In September, he visited one of the fisheries and observed the Indians catch “202 large salmon weighing from 10 to 25 lbs.” He stated that “there were probably as many taken at 50 other stations in the Nez Perce

country...” (Drury 1936:166-167, quoting Spalding correspondence). Sarah White Smith, wife of Reverend Asa Bowen Smith who pioneered a mission at Kamiah in 1839, observed in her diary on July 18 that “here is their salmon fishery. With their fish weir, they may catch hundreds every night...” (Drury 1966:120).

More recent observations of Nez Perce fish utilization include those of anthropologist Gordon Hewes who wrote his dissertation titled “Aboriginal Use of Fishery Resources in Northwestern North America” in 1947. In 1973 Hewes summarized his findings in an article entitled “Indian Fisheries Productivity in Pre-Contact Times in the Pacific Salmon Area” in which he presented a table of estimates of aboriginal salmon consumption for pre-contact times. Using 300 pounds per person per year, Hewes calculated the Nez Perce usage at 1,200,000 pounds per year based on James Mooney’s estimate of the mid-eighteenth century, aboriginal Nez Perce population of 4,000.⁹

In Deward Walker’s 1967 paper entitled “Mutual Cross-Utilization of Economic Resources in the Plateau: An Example from Aboriginal Nez Perce Fishing Practices,” he compared Hewes’ numbers with those of several more recent researchers, as well as his own research, and estimated consumption rates of 450 to almost 600 pounds of salmon per individual Nez Perce per year at contact. Walker included the above-mentioned statements of missionary H. H. Spalding and the wife of missionary A. B. Smith regarding their observations of salmon catches by Nez Perce and neighboring tribes in the 1830s. He employed these observations, then estimated number of usual and accustomed fishing places in use, and Nez Perce (1,000 more than Hewes population figures) to arrive at his estimate. Walker also discussed the extensive

trade network from the Pacific Coast into the Northern Plains, with the Nez Perce serving a primary role in the movement of trade goods onto the Plains. Dried salmon, salmon pemmican, and salmon oil were among the items traded by the Nez Perce to other groups on the Northern Plains.

In Alan Marshall's 1977 dissertation, "Nez Perce Social Groups: An Ecological Interpretation," he reviewed the importance of all fish in the Nez Perce diet, with salmon estimated at comprising 50 percent of some of the Nez Perce diet. Using information from Schwede's (1966) research into Nez Perce village sites and from Spalding's report of the size of catches, Marshall calculated a rate of 560 pounds of salmon per Nez Perce per year. Marshall did not attempt to estimate the amount of non-anadromous fish taken, but stated that they would have been a critical resource in January and February when they concentrated for spawning and other food sources and stores were low or depleted.

4.0 USUAL AND ACCUSTOMED FISHING PLACES

4.1 Definition of Usual and Accustomed Fishing Places

In Article 3 of the 1855 Treaty with the Nez Perce, the United States (U. S.) Government secured to the Nez Perce Tribe the following fishing rights: 1) "the exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams where running through or bordering said reservation" and 2) "also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory" (Kappler 1904:2:703).

⁹ Hewes' discussions focus on reconstructing salmon populations and on impacts to the salmon including Euroamerican commercial fishing and pollution of the fisheries, with an emphasis on Alaskan Native groups since that was where the best data were available.

The Nez Perce attending the 1855 Treaty Council did not make any statements regarding specific usual and accustomed fishing places. However, some of the Nez Perce expressed general concerns about the loss of land, which meant life to them, through the treaty process (U. S. National Archives). Based on my research, I believe that in 1855 many of the Nez Perce leaders thought that they would be able to continue living at their established village locations and that they would be able to follow the seasonal subsistence round, as the Nez Perce had for many generations.

No definition of usual and accustomed fishing places was presented in the 1855 Treaty nor formally discussed in the Walla Walla Council, according to notes of the council. For the present study I include the numerous Nez Perce locations or sites used during and before 1855 that are:

- 1) village sites (historic or prehistoric), which contain evidence of long term or repeated use of a location for fishing and use of other aquatic resources;
- 2) fishing locations identified in historic or ethnographic sources, a number of which were documented in use or referred to in several sources as early as, or earlier than, 1855;
- 3) named fishing places or village sites from Nez Perce oral tradition, which indicate repeated use of the location and knowledge passed from one generation to the next; and
- 4) archaeological sites that contain riverine/aquatic resources or evidence of use of such resources, such as fish bone, freshwater mussel shell, fish spears, net weights, or net shuttles. At some sites, the presence of multiple layers of cultural material are interpreted as repeated use of that location over time.

Many of the sites or locations listed in the attached database may be observed on the ground as a specific, tangible set of archaeological remains. However, because of the annual variability of anadromous fish, the primary riverine resource of the Nez Perce, and unpredictable events, such as floods, the same exact location was not used from year-to-year. Therefore, while specific sites and locations are listed in the database they are considered to be bases for activities upstream or downstream along stretches of rivers or streams and nearby tributaries. When Nez

Perce elders talk about use of a stream, a tributary or a general area, as in the recent depositions, they may not identify a specific site since the actual locations of fish or other subsistence resources changes from year-to-year.

One major limitation to the database is that the entire aboriginal area of the Nez Perce has not been subjected to intensive survey or field searches for archaeological sites, thus the database is not considered complete. A review of the map entitled "Distribution of Known Archaeological Sites" indicates that known sites are primarily located in relation to development projects such as roads, bridges, dams, and reservoirs. We also need to consider modifications to the area as a result of natural factors, such as erosion, and manmade features, such as reservoirs. Loss of information from the individual and collective memory of the Nez Perce people means that all such sites may never be documented.

4.2 Documented Places That Likely Included Fishing

While not all of the places where the Nez Perce fished at the time of the 1855 treaty can be reconstructed more than 140 years later, a number of locations are preserved in Nez Perce oral tradition, in written documents, or as archaeological sites. Fishing was such an important part of Nez Perce subsistence, however, that the places with documented Nez Perce use undoubtedly include numerous fishing locations among them even though evidence of fishing activities have not been specifically recorded or observed. For example, in recording village names and locations from Billy Williams, Alice Fletcher (1891) stated that certain groups of villages subsisted primarily from fishing, notwithstanding the mention of specific fishing places or activities in association with only a few of these villages.

Archaeological sites listed in the database rarely contain fish bones, which do not preserve well at all, but do contain fishing related artifacts as well as freshwater mussel shells

indicating knowledge and exploitation of riverine resources. The archaeological sites in the database represent a fraction of all archaeological sites known in the 1855 Nez Perce area, since only those with indication of riverine resource use are included.

The names of Nez Perce bands come primarily from the streams where the groups' winter villages and temporary fishing camps were located (Spinden 1908:173): "a favorite location [for village sites] was near a riffle where salmon could be caught" (Spinden 1908:178; see also, Chalfant 1974:105, 135). In her study of almost 300 Nez Perce settlements, Schwede (1970:133) concluded that "fishing...tends to be most determinative of settlement locations, root fields less so, and game areas least of all despite the fact that camps are associated more often with roots and game than are villages." Thus, the places listed in the attached database include, in addition to fishing places, the locations of bands, villages, camps, resource-use areas, and place names. Although it is likely that many of these locations included fishing in the past, research may not be able to locate documentation for fishing activities due to lack of preservation of fish remains or subsequent destruction of evidence of the site by natural or manmade causes. Table 2 summarizes the database information in terms of band locations, villages, fishing places, and reported general use of riverine resources. As can be seen by reviewing the river or stream identifier in the database, all locations appear to be on rivers or large streams. However, to minimize the number of identifiers, main drainage abbreviations were used even when the location is on a side drainage, such as Weitas Creek on the North Fork of the Clearwater River (NFCLEAR). As mentioned, Nez Perce bands and villages were named for, or located on, large drainages, but explored and exploited extensive stretches of those drainages as well as numerous small drainages for fish during different seasons.

TABLE 2. NEZ PERCE FISHING PLACES DATABASE SUMMARY	Band Location	Village	Village\ Band Location	Fishing Place	Village\ Fishing Place	Riverine Resources
Idaho (includes places on both sides of the Snake River)	37	215	37	36	9	1
Oregon	6	12	1	2		
Washington	3	4		2		

4.3 Documented Fishing Places

Fishing place locations in the database, which are summarized in Table 2, include archaeological sites with fishing features; historically or ethnographically documented fishing sites, villages or camps associated with fishing activities; and villages that controlled fishing in certain locations. Eleven archaeological sites are included in the summary table on the basis of presence of fish related features or reported connection to a reported fishing place. One or more fish walls are reported at three sites (Snake 12, 53, and 56),¹⁰ a fish weir at one (Lochsa 3), a fish weir reported by Lewis and Clark no longer extant at one (Lochsa 2), two sites with petroglyph fish counts (Snake 37 and 38), one site of a large rock with fishing related pecked water-level lines (North Fork Clearwater 2), and three sites with oral histories as fishing sites (Lochsa 1 and 4, Selway 1).

Although the table indicates 49 entries, it represents more than 60 sites when one considers entries with original sources that reference, but do not distinguish among, multiple places. For example, one entry, Snake 240 (Ray 5), references 5 fishing places; another, Grande

¹⁰ See the database for details on each location, which is cited by river name and sequential number reference.

Ronde 48 (Fletcher 18/Ray 3), lists 10; and a third, Snake 241 (Ray 6), lists 9. In fact, the exact number of sites cannot be tallied because one entry, Middle Fork Clearwater 43 (Ray 51), references the Lewis and Clark observation of “a great number” of camps on the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River, between the Lolo Fork (Lolo Creek on the Clearwater River) and Creek Canyon, where people fished every spring. As mentioned, Alice Fletcher named village Groups 3 and 5 as primarily dependent on fishing and identified eight village sites as places associated with fishing (six) or places where permission was granted to fish in certain areas (two).¹¹ The remaining 28 sites are locations either where fishing was observed, particularly by Lewis and Clark, where researchers were specifically told the place was an important fishing location, or where fish weirs or traps were reported.

While locational information is vague for a number of fishing places, the database and maps clearly show that fishing places are distributed throughout Nez Perce territory in Idaho along the Snake, Clearwater, and Salmon rivers, as well as their tributary streams, and adjacent portions of Washington and Oregon. While the original sources often do not reference the species harvested, the sources do often mention “salmon.” Several researchers document one location (Snake 111, 210 and 223) as identified with lamprey eel: the place name “Hasotino,” located opposite Asotin City, Washington, means “the great eel fishery.”¹² The present location of Council, Idaho on the Weiser River (Weiser 4 and 8) is another Nez Perce place named after eels and the mouth of the Tucannon River in Washington (Tucannon 6) was reported as a place

¹¹ The Fletcher sites are Snake 195, 197, 199, 200, 204, and 205.

¹² Some of Curtis’s (1911:159) informants connected this site with the Nez Perce word, “*hasu*,” for lamprey, while others denied the association. Recent information from Nez Perce elders agrees with the initial translation Curtis received.

to catch eels. Another location (Salmon 103) is identified as a pool on the Salmon River where sturgeon could be found (Elmer Paul in Chance and Chance 1987).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Comprising 50 percent or more of the Nez Perce food supply, steelhead and several species of salmon were harvested during spring, summer, and fall for immediate use and for drying as winter stores. Lamprey eels, several species of trout, suckers, sturgeon, and several other fish species also were also used. The Nez Perce harvested fish throughout the Idaho, Oregon, and Washington drainages of the Snake, Clearwater, and Salmon rivers within their territory, using a variety of highly developed techniques and equipment adapted to environments in which the fish were found.

The research I directed has resulted in a database of nearly 1200 entries, including sites documented through archaeological remains, historical documentation, and/or ethnographic sources. Within Idaho, the usual and accustomed places codes include the number of the Idaho Department of Water Resources basins in which they occur. Many of the sites in Idaho, as well as Oregon and Washington, are further coded by group according to how they cluster or how activities were identified along stretches of rivers or within entire stream basins. Many of the groupings along the Snake, Salmon, and Clearwater rivers correspond with the 12 Nez Perce groups in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as described by Billy Williams (Fletcher 1891).

Many of the Nez Perce village sites are listed in the database more than once or have more than one source referenced. This is because they have been documented archaeologically and/or because they have been listed in one or more historical account and/or ethnography or in the extensive research of Madge Schwede (1966). The majority of Nez Perce usual and

accustomed fishing places in the database are located in Idaho or adjacent portions of Oregon and Washington along the Snake River. The database also contains other places in Oregon and Washington away from the Snake River, with a few documented in Montana where the primary subsistence activity was buffalo hunting.

The archaeological, historical, and ethnographic records of Nez Perce usual and accustomed fishing places should not be considered complete. As can be seen by reviewing HRA's Nez Perce database of usual and accustomed places, some of the reported sites are not relocatable due to passage of time or destruction by natural or human-caused events. There is likely an unquantifiable number of sites that will never be known for the same reasons. In addition, only limited parts of the Nez Perce aboriginal area have been subjected to intensive investigation above or below the ground surface. For the past three decades or so, survey or inventory for archaeological sites has been conducted only in advance of some ground-disturbing project where federal regulations regarding protection of archaeological or historical resources apply. It should also be noted that while many historical documents and maps are helpful, others contain indecipherable site locational information. Finally, many Nez Perce elders with knowledge helpful for locating usual and accustomed fishing places are no longer with us and often their knowledge was not passed down to younger generations or collected by interested non-tribal members.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ames, Kenneth M., James P. Green, and Margaret Pfoertner
1981 *Hatwai (10NP143): Interim Report*. Archeological Reports No. 9, Boise State University.
- Brauner, D.R.
1975 *Archaeological Salvage of the Scorpion Knoll Site, 45-AS-41, Southeastern Washington*. Washington Archaeological Research Center, Project Reports No. 23. Pullman.
1976 *Alpowai: The Cultural History of the Alpowa Locality*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Washington State University, Pullman.
- Brauner, D.R., R.L. Lyman, H. Gard, S. Matz, and R. McClelland
1990 *Archaeological Data Recovery at Hatiupuh, 45WT134, Whitman County, Washington*. Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University, Corvallis. Prepared for the Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington.
- Brauner, D.R. and N. Stricker
1990 *Archaeological Test Excavations and Evaluation of the Proposed Clearwater Fish Hatchery Site (10CW4), Clearwater County, Idaho, Phase II*. Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University, Corvallis. Prepared for the Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington.
- Butler, B.R.
1958 Ash Cave (45-WW-61): A Preliminary Report. *Washington Archaeologist* 2(12):3-10.
- Caldwell, Warren W. and Oscar L. Mallory
1967 *Hells Canyon Archaeology*. Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys. Publications in Salvage Archaeology No. 6. Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Chalfant, Stuart A.
n.d. *Aboriginal Territory of the Nez Perce Indians*, Defendant's Exhibit No. 24, Indian Claims Commission Docket No. 175, Nez Perce Tribe of Indians v. The United States. Record Group 279, U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
1974 *Aboriginal Territory of the Nez Perce Indians*. In *Nez Perce Indians*, compiled and edited by D.A. Horr, pp. 25-163. A Garland Series, American Indian Ethnohistory, Indians of the Northwest. Garland Publishing Inc., New York.
- Chance, David H. and Jennifer V. Chance
1985 *Archaeology at Spalding: 1978 & 1979*. University of Idaho Anthropological Reports No. 85. Moscow.
- Chance, David H., and Jennifer V. Chance, with Elmer Paul
1987 *A Review of the Archaeology of the Nez Perce Country*. Report Submitted to the National Park Service under Contract CX-9000-5-PO23. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

- Cleveland, G.C., B. Cochran, J. Singer, and H. Hammatt
 1977 *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at the Miller Site, Strawberry Island, 1976: A Late Prehistoric Village near Burbank, Franklin County, Washington*. Washington Archaeological Research Center Project Report No. 46. Pullman.
- Coale, George L.
 1956 Ethnohistorical Sources for the Nez Perce Indians. *Ethnohistory* 3:246-255; 346-360. Columbus, Ohio.
- Cole, David L. and Frank C. Leonhardy
 1964 *Report on Survey and Excavations of Blalock Island--1963. Interim Report 1963-64, John Day Dam Reservoir Project, Columbia River, Part Two*. Report submitted to the National Park Service, University of Oregon, Eugene.
- Combes, J.D.
 1963 *The Archaeology of Ford Island: Section I A Reported Excavation of a Late Indian Burial Site in the Ice Harbor Reservoir Region, Washington*. Reports of Investigations No. 30. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
 1968 *Burial Practices as an Indicator of Cultural Change in the Lower Snake River Region*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington State University, Pullman.
- Corliss, D.W. and J.G. Gallagher
 1972 *Final Report, 1970-71, Archaeological Survey of the Dworshak Reservoir. Idaho State University Museum*. Submitted to National Park Service, Seattle, Contracts 4970P20037 and 4970P10202.
- Curtis, Edward S.
 1911 The Nez Percés, in *The North American Indian*, Volume 8. Johnson Reprint Corporation, 1970, New York.
- Daugherty, R.D, B.A. Purdy, and R. Fryxell
 1967 *The Descriptive Archaeology and Geochronology of the Three Springs Bar Archaeological Site, Washington*. Reports of Investigations No. 40. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
- Deaver, K. and G.S. Green
 1978 Faunal Utilization at 45AD2: A Prehistoric Archaeological Site in the Channeled Scablands of Eastern Washington. *Tebiwa* 14.
- Drury, Clifford M.
 1936 *Henry Harmon Spalding*. The Caxton Printers, Ltd. Caldwell, Idaho.
 1958 *Spalding and Smith on the Nez Perce Mission*. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Glendale, California.
 1966 *First White Women over the Rockies*, Vol. III. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Glendale, California.
- Fletcher, Alice C.
 1891 *The Nez Perce Country*. Bureau of American Ethnology Manuscript No. 4558. Unpublished manuscript, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Fryxell, R. and B. Keel

- 1968 *Emergency Salvage Excavation for the Recovery of Human Remains and Related Scientific Material from Marmes Rockshelter Archaeological Site, Southeastern Washington: A Progress Report to the U.S. Army Engineer District, Walla Walla, Corps of Engineers.* Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Fulton, Leonard A.

- 1970 *Spawning Areas and Abundance of Steelhead Trout and Coho, Sockeye, and Chum Salmon in the Columbia River Basin--Past and Present.* National Marine Fisheries Service Special Scientific Report--Fisheries No. 618. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Gass, Patrick

- 1904 *Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery under the Command of Captain Lewis and Captain Clark of the Army of the United States, from the Mouth of the River Missouri through the Interior Parts of North American to the Pacific Ocean.* A. C. McClurg, Chicago. Originally published 1811, Philadelphia.

Grater, B.

- 1966 *The Archaeology of the Votaw Site: Lower Snake River, Washington.* Master's thesis. San Francisco State College, San Francisco.

Gross, T.G.

- 1965 *An Evaluation of the Resource Value of Seed Cave 45-FR-46.* Washington State Archaeological Research Center Project Report No. 90. Pullman.

Gustafson, C.

- 1966 *Distribution of Faunal Remains. Appendix F to "45-WT-2": An Archaeological Site on the Lower Snake River by Charles R. Nance.* Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington State University, Pullman.
- 1972 *Faunal Remains from the Marmes Rockshelter and Related Archaeological Sites in the Columbia Basin.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Washington State University, Pullman.

Hackenberger, S., D. Sisson, and B. Womack

- 1989 *Middle and Late Prehistoric Residential Strategies, Central Idaho: House Frequency and Size on the Middle Snake, Salmon and Middle Fork Rivers.* In *Households and Communities: Proceedings of the 21st Annual Chacmool Conference*, edited by S. MacEachern, D.J.W. Archer and R.D. Garvin.

Hackenberger, Steven and R. Wayne Thompson

- 1995 *Archaeological Investigations Tryon Creek Site.* Report submitted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Wallowa County, Oregon.

Haines, Francis

- 1955 *The Nez Percés: Tribesmen of the Columbia Plateau.* University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Hewes, Gordon W.

- 1973 *Indian Fisheries Productivity in Pre-Contact Times in the Pacific Salmon Area.* *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 7:133-155.

Hill, Mathew Hale

- 1961 *The Archaeological Distribution of Selected Material Culture Traits in the Intermontane West: A Study of Aboriginal Cultural Relationships*. Unpublished master's thesis, Washington State University, Pullman.

Iverson, T.M.

- 1975 *Archaeological Test Excavations in Hell's Gate Recreation Area, Nez Perce County, Idaho*. Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 21. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- 1977 *The Tucannon Burial Relocation Project, Columbia County, Washington*. Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 43. University of Idaho, Moscow.

Johnston, Robbin

- 1987 *The Archaeological Evidence for Fishing in the Southern Plateau, A Cultural Area of the Columbia Plateau*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Josephy, Alvin M.

- 1971 *The Nez Perce Indians and the Opening of the Northwest*, abridged edition. University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Keeler, R.W.

- 1973 *An Upland Hunting Camp on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, North-Central Idaho*. Occasional Papers No. 30. Idaho State University Museum, Pocatello.

Kappler, Charles J., editor

- 1904 *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, Volumes I and II. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Kenaston, M.R.

- 1966 *The Archaeology of the Harder Site, Franklin County Washington*. Reports of Investigations No. 35. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Lane & Lane Associates

- 1981 *The Clearwater River Indian Fisheries and Lewiston Dam*, with contributions by Douglas Nash. Submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

Lavender, David

- 1992 *Let Me Be Free: The Nez Perce Tragedy*. Harper Collins, New York.

Leen, Daniel

- 1988 *An Inventory of Hells Canyon Rock Art*. Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, Enterprise, Oregon.

Leonhardy, F.C.

- 1968 *Artifact Assemblages from Granite Point Locality I (45-WT-41): The First Analysis*. Report submitted to the National Park Service. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
- 1970 *Artifact Assemblages from Granite Point Locality I (45-WT-41): Southeastern Washington*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Washington State University, Pullman.

- Leonhardy, F., G. Schroedl, J. Bense, and S. Beckerman
1971 *Wexpusnime (45-GA-61): Preliminary Report*. Reports of Investigations No. 49. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
- Leonhardy, Frank C., and R. Wayne Thompson
1991 *Archaeological Investigations at 35-WA-286 and 35-WA-288, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, Wallowa County, Oregon*. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report 91-11. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Lyman, R.L.
1976 *A Cultural Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Alpowa Locality*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington State University, Pullman.
- Lynch, T.F., K.S. Wilkinson, and C.N. Warren
1965 *Archaeological Investigations at Bruces Eddy. Tebiwa 8:33-56*.
- Mallory, Oscar
1964 *Continued Archaeological Appraisal of the Lower Grand Coulee, Central Washington*. Reports of Investigations, No. 14. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
- Marshall, Alan G.
1977 *Nez Perce Social Groups: An Ecological Perspective*. Ph.D. dissertation, Washington State University, Pullman. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.
- Mattson, D.M., with R. Knudson, R.L. Sappington, and M.A. Pfeiffer
1983 *Cultural Resources Investigations of the Dworshak Reservoir Project, North Fork Clearwater River, Northern Idaho*. Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 74. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- McWhorter, L. V.
1952 *Hear Me, My Chiefs! Nez Perce History and Legend*, edited by Ruth Bordin. The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.
- Nance, C.M.
1963 *Wawai I; A Stratified Site on the Middle Course of the Snake River*. *Washington Archaeologist* 7(4):2-9. Seattle.
1964 *Archaeological Site 45-WT-2*. Progress report submitted to the National Park Service from the Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
1965 *Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Lower Monumental and Little Goose Dam Reservoir Areas, 1964*. Report of Investigations No. 34. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
1966 *A Preliminary Report on 45-CO-1 a Stratified Open Site in the Southern Columbia Plateau*. Reports of Investigations No. 39. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

National Archives

n.d. *A true copy of the Record of the [O]fficial [P]roceedings at the Council in the Walla Walla Valley, held jointly by Isaac I. Stevens Gov. & Supt. W.T. and Joel Palmer Supt. Indian Affairs O.T. on the part of the United States With the Tribes of Indians named in the Treaties made at that Council June 11th and 9th, 1855.* T494, Roll 5, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75. National Archives Microfilm Publications, Washington, D.C.

Nelson, C.M. and D.G. Rice

1966 *45-WT-2: An Archaeological Site on the Snake River.* Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington State University, Pullman.

Osmundson, J. and C. Hulse

1962 Preliminary Report on an Archaeological Survey of the Bruce Eddy Reservoir, North-central Idaho, 1961. *Tebiwa* 5:11-29.

Pavesic, Max Gregory

1971 *The Archaeology of Hells Canyon Creek Rockshelter, Wallowa County, Oregon.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Colorado, Boulder.

1986 *Descriptive Archaeology of Hells Canyon Creek Village.* Archaeological Reports No. 14, Boise State University, Boise.

Pavesic, Max G., Thomas F. Lynch, and Claude N. Warren

1963 *The Final Report on the Archaeological Reconnaissance at Hells Canyon on the Snake River Between Idaho and Oregon, 1963.* Idaho State University Museum, Pocatello.

Quaife, Milo M. (editor)

1916 *The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, Kept on the Expedition of Western Exploration, 1803-1806.* Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison.

Randolph, Joseph E.

1976 *Hells Canyon Archaeology, 1974: A Report of Investigations.* Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 26. University of Idaho, Moscow.

Randolph, Joseph E. and Max Dahlstrom

1977 *Archaeological Test Excavations at Bernard Creek Rockshelter.* Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 42. University of Idaho, Moscow.

Ray, Verne F.

1962 *Excerpts, Notes and Maps Relating to the Nez Perce Indians.* Indian Claims Commission, *Nez Perce Tribe v. The United States*, Petitioner's Proposed Exhibits in Docket No. 175.

Reiser, Dudley

1995 Correspondence with T. Weber Greiser.

Reid, Kenneth C.

1991 *Prehistory and Paleoenvironments at Pittsburg Landing: Data Recovery and Test Excavations at Six Sites in Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, West Central Idaho.* Project Report No. 15, Volume II. Center for Northwest Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Rice, H.S.

- 1965 *The Cultural Sequence at Windust Caves*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington State University, Pullman.
- 1969 *Marmes Rockshelter Archaeological Site, Southern Columbia Plateau Preliminary Report*. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Rigsby, Bruce Joseph

- 1965 *Linguistic Relations In The Southern Plateau*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oregon. Eugene.

Roll, T.

- 1971 *Archaeological Salvage of the Alpowa Creek Burial Site 45-AS-8*. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Ruebelman, G.N.

- 1978 *The Weiss Rockshelter: A Problem in the Southeastern Plateau Chronology*. *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 12(1):9-16.

Sanders, P.H.

- 1982 *A Lithic Analysis of the Windust Component, Hatwai Site (10NP143), Nez Perce County, Idaho*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Sappington, Robert Lee

- 1991 *Archaeological Investigations at the Clearwater Fish Hatchery Site (10-CW-4), North Fork of the Clearwater River, North Central Idaho*. Anthropological Reports No. 91. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- 1991b *Results of Archaeological Investigations at Tuhkaytahs'peh: The Maggie's Bend Site (10-IH-1009), Middle Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho*. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report No. 91-7. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- 1991c *Results of Limited Test Excavations at a Prehistoric Site (10-IH-1948) Near Kamiah, Idaho*. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report No. 91-4. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- 1993 *Results of Archaeological Test Investigations at the Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, Middle Fork of the Clearwater River, North Central Idaho*, with contributions by R. Tracy, R. Johnston, J.J. Flenniken, J.A. Markos, T.L. Ozbun, and M. Striker. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report No. 93-9. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- 1994 *The Prehistory of the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho*. Anthropological Reports No. 95. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- 1997 *Prehistoric Fish Procurement in the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho*. *Idaho Archaeologist* 20(1):3-14.

Sappington, Robert Lee, and Caroline D. Carley

- 1987 *Archaeological Investigations at the Kooskia Bridge Site (10-IH-1395), Middle Fork, Clearwater River, North Central Idaho*. Anthropological Reports No. 87. University of Idaho, Moscow.

- 1984 *Archaeological Test Excavation and Evaluation of Three Prehistoric Sites at Swift Bar, on the Lower Snake River, Southeastern Washington.* Anthropological Research Manuscript Series No. 81. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- 1995 *Alice Cunningham Fletcher's "Ethnologic Gleanings Among the Nez Percés."* Northwest Anthropological Research Notes, Vol. 29, No. 1. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Sappington, Robert Lee, Caroline D. Carley, Kenneth C. Reid, and James D. Gallison
1995 *Alice Cunningham Fletcher's "The Nez Perce Country."* Northwest Anthropological Research Notes, Vol. 29, No. 2. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Sappington, R.L., and P. Wegars
1988 *Results of Archaeological Test Excavations at Canoe Camp, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Near Orofino, Idaho.* Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report No. 88-15. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Sappington, R.L., R. Johnston, and R.L. Tracy
1991 *Results of Test excavation at the Canyon Work Center Site (10-CW-229), North Fork of the Clearwater River, Clearwater National Forest.* Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report No. 91-2. University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Schalk, R.F. (editor)
1983 *The 1978 and 1979 Excavations at Strawberry Island in the McNary Reservoir.* Laboratory of Anthropology and History, Project Report No. 19, Washington State, Pullman.
- Schroedl, G.E.
1970 *The Archaeology of 45-GA-17.* Manuscript on file, Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
- Schwede, Madge L.
1966 *An Ecological Study of Nez Perce Settlement Patterns.* Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
1970 *The Relationship of Aboriginal Nez Perce Settlement Patterns to Physical Environment and to Generalized Distribution of Food Resources.* *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 4:129-136.
- Shawley, Stephen D.
1984 *Nez Perce Trails.* University of Idaho Anthropology Research Manuscript Series No. 44. Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Slickpoo, Allen P., Sr. and Deward E. Walker, Jr.
1973 *Noon Nee-Me-Poo (We, the Nez Perce).* Lapwai: The Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho.
- Spier, Leslie
1974 *Tribal Distribution in Washington.* In *Interior Salish and Eastern Washington Indians* [Vol.] I. Garland Publishing Inc., New York.
- Spinden, Herbert J.
1908 *The Nez Perce Indians.* *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association* 2:167-274. Reprint, Kraus Reprint Corporation, New York, 1964.

Sprague, Roderick and John D. Combes

1966 *Excavations in the Little Goose and Lower Granite Dam Reservoirs, 1965*. Report of Investigations No. 37. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Sprague, Roderick, Orlan Svingen, Geoffrey Bleakley, and Betty Benson

1990 *Nez Perce Water Use*, Vol. 4., Appendices L(N-Z)-P. Confidential report prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Portland Area Office.

Thwaites, Reuben Gold (editor)

1959 *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806*. Antiquarian Press, Ltd., New York.

Trafzer, Clifford E. and Richard D. Scheuerman

1986 *Renegade Tribe: The Palouse Indians and the Invasion of the Inland Pacific Northwest*. Washington State University Press, Pullman.

Waldbauer, R., R. Knudson, and T. Deckart

1981 *The East Kamiah Site, Clearwater Valley, as known from Test Excavations*. Anthropological Research Manuscript Series, No. 64. University of Idaho, Moscow.

Walker, Deward E., Jr.

1967 *Mutual Cross-Utilization of Economic Resources in the Plateau: An Example from Aboriginal Nez Perce Fishing Practices*. Laboratory of Anthropology Report of Investigations No. 41. Washington State University, Pullman.

1982 *Indians of Idaho*. The University Press of Idaho, Moscow.

1985 *Conflict and Schism in Nez Perce Acculturation*. The University Press of Idaho, Moscow.

Walker, Deward E., Jr., and Frank Leonhardy

n.d. *Aboriginal Nez Perce Population Patterns*. Manuscript on file, Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Warren, Claude N., Cort Sims and Max G. Pavesic

1968 *Cultural Chronology in Hells Canyon*. *Tebiwa* 11(2).

Yent, M.E.

1976 *The Cultural Sequence of Wawai (45-WT-39) Lower Snake River Region, Southeastern Washington*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Washington State University, Pullman.

APPENDIX A

STUDY METHODS

STUDY METHODS

The objective of HRA's research was to summarize information and documentation on known Nez Perce usual and accustomed fishing places and to prepare a map showing the locations. HRA obtained initial information through a thorough review of the compendium of Nez Perce water use prepared by Sprague and others (Sprague et al. 1990). The Sprague study includes research of anthropological and historical sources from numerous collections and repositories; compilation and organization of the data; a summary of archaeological data; annotation of sources; and presentation of the information in a report. The report contains overviews of the environmental setting of Nez Perce territory, as well as the prehistory, protohistoric and ethnohistoric sources, ethnography, and history of the Tribe. Fifteen appendices provide information on sources cited in the report; bibliographies compiled by the research team; previously compiled maps of the area; lists of plants and animals by genus and species; detailed descriptions of central Idaho and Nez Perce archaeological and ethnographic data; manuscript material on ethnography; historical time lines; and historical abstracts.

Based on places identified with Nez Perce fishing and other land uses such as villages, camps, and resource extraction, researchers created a database in Advanced Revelation 2.1. The database is one designed to allow the organization and retrieval of several fields of information pertaining to the places. Appendix A, Table 1, below, provides details on the information fields included in the database and Appendix A, Table 2 is a summary printout of the database.¹

The types of sources for specific site locations represented in HRA's database include the Lewis and Clark Expedition and other explorers or surveyors, traders, missionaries, the 1855 Treaty negotiators, and early ethnographic interviewers (see Bibliography). Some duplication

of site entries appears in the database. The extent to which the duplication represents multiple sources that reference the same places provides support for the identification of usual and accustomed fishing locations and other places. By contrast some duplication likely represents later sources' use of information from Lewis and Clark Expedition journals. Locations not entered into the database include those judged to have insufficiently detailed information, and those with questionable documentation that come from secondary sources or materials prepared by individuals who are not Indians, anthropologists, or historians.

Appendix A, Table 1: HRA Data Base Coding for Nez Perce Usual and Accustomed Sites

- 1) **@ID (ID Seq):** This is the unique identifier for each data base entry and includes the name or abbreviation of the major river the site is located on or near, followed by an asterisk and a sequential number specific to the river. The rivers with abbreviations, where used, are: Big Horn, Bitterroot (BITTER), Clearwater (CLEAR), Columbia, Grande Ronde (GRRONDE), Imnaha, Little Salmon (LILSALMON), Lochsa, Middle Fork of the Clearwater (MFCLEAR), Middle Fork of the Salmon (MFSALMON), Minam, North Fork of the Clearwater (NFCLEAR), North Fork of the Payette (NFPAYETTE), North Powder (NPOWDER), Palouse, Payette, Powder, Salmon, Selway, Snake, South Fork of the Clearwater (SFCLEAR), South Fork of the Salmon (SFSALMON), Spokane, Touchet (TOUCHE), Tucannon, Walla Walla, Wallowa, and Weiser.
- 2) **BiblioRef** is the bibliographic reference for each entry. For a publication or manuscript this entry includes author(s), and year of publication or preparation; for archaeological site forms the institution(s) and year(s) prepared or up-dated are listed.
- 3) **SmthSite (Smith Site)** is the unique, Smithsonian "trinomial" assigned to each archaeological site when it is recorded. The Smithsonian Number, as it is commonly referred to, includes a numerical designation for each state (10 for Idaho, 35 for Oregon, 45 for Washington), an alphabetical abbreviation for the county in which the site is located (CW for Clearwater, IH for Idaho, and NP for Nez Perce), and a number assigned sequentially to sites as they are reported within each county.
- 4) **DocSrc (Doc Source)** refers to the document source or type which can be a manuscript, thesis, dissertation, unpublished or limited circulation report (i.e. archaeological site report or cultural resource report), site form, or publication.

¹ In response to the Protective Order for the current case and based upon the understanding that this affidavit may become part of a public record, specific locations for sites are not included in Appendix A, Table 2.

- 5) **Legal** is the location of a site by Township, Range, and Meridian (sometimes Section and Quarter Section). There is space for up to four lines of legal descriptions for sites extending into multiple townships
- 7) **Location Description** is a narrative comment regarding the physical location of the site, many of which are summarized or extracted from ethnographic sources with reference to previously described sites.
- 8) **Site Type** includes one or more of the following: band location, burial location, evidence of fishing, fish weir, fishing place, mission, open camp or shell midden, open site, place name, rockshelter, shell, site from legend/myth/folklore, trail, or village/housepit.
- 9) **Site Name** is the Nez Perce language (part of the Sahaptian language family) name as given in a document or interview. Some names may be Nez Perce variations based on other languages, such as Salish.
- 10) **Name Interp** applies to those sites with Nez Perce names where an interpretation is given in a document or interview. For site names originating from other languages, the source may be referred to, such as Flathead for a Salish name.
- 11) **Comment** may include a description of the topographic setting; cross-references to other sources referring to the site; people or groups connected to the site; and a list of artifacts from archaeological sites not specified in **ArchEvidence** below.
- 12) **Arch Evidence** is the type of archaeological evidence observed and reported for a site such as various artifacts, fishbone, net weights, netting shuttle, pottery, or shell.
- 13) **Spring**: Y or N. Indicates whether springs were referred to in the site forms or narratives.
- 14) **CrossRef** refers to any cross reference to a site by another source; if a **CrossRef** only contains limited information it will not appear as a separate database entry.
- 15) **Basin** refers to the numbers assigned to each major drainage basin by the Idaho Department of Water Resources, the first two numbers when numbers are used, or two letter abbreviations for adjacent states. Each two digit or two letter designation is followed by one to two digit designations for clusters of sites.
- 16) **CD** is the date the data were entered into the database.
- 17) **Coder** is the initials of the person entering the data into the database.

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
BIGHORN	1		PLACE NAME	TI.NENIM'KOOS (EP-238)	MT
BITTER	1		PLACE NAME	ILKKIS'PEH (EP-94)	MT
BITTER	2		PLACE NAME	IS'LAMISNIMEH (EP-109)	MT
BITTER	3		PLACE NAME	IWAA'TEMKOOHET (EP-243)	MT
BITTER	4		PLACE NAME	PIS-WAA-NIM-MEH (SS-120)	MT
CLEAR	1	10-NP-0143	VILLAGE	HATWAI	86-01
CLEAR	2	10-NP-0171	LEGEND	ITSAIYAI'YENTUKUHS' (EP-233)	85-01
CLEAR	3	10-NP-0108	MISSION	SPALDING MISSON	85-01
CLEAR	4	10-NP-0293	VILLAGE		85-09
CLEAR	5	10-NP-0102	VILLAGE		86-01
CLEAR	6	10-NP-0105	VILLAGE	LENORE	85-02
CLEAR	7	10-NP-0167	CAMP		85-02
CLEAR	8	10-CW-0025	VILLAGE	CANOE CAMP	85-02
CLEAR	9	10-CW-0004	VILLAGE		86-02
CLEAR	10	10-CW-0005	CAMP		83-01
CLEAR	11	10-IH-0984	FISHING PLACE		84-02
CLEAR	12	10-IH-1948	CAMP		84-02
CLEAR	13	10-ID-1395	VILLAGE		81-01
CLEAR	14	10-IH-1009	CAMP	MAGGIE'S BEND	81-01
CLEAR	15	10-IH-0820	VILLAGE		81-01
CLEAR	16		VILLAGE	EK'EXCI.WI.N (MS-44)	84-02
CLEAR	17		CAMP	QATA?MNI.N (MS-45)	84-02
CLEAR	18		VILLAGE	PAPTISCI.WI.N (MS-46)	84-02
CLEAR	19		VILLAGE	ET'ICI.N (MS-47)	85-03
CLEAR	20		VILLAGE	NIKISE (MS-48)	84-02
CLEAR	21		UNDETERMINED	TIMNEPE (MS-49)	84-02
CLEAR	22		UNDETERMINED	SITE.XSPE (MS-50)	84-02
CLEAR	23		CAMP	QEMEYEXPMATALAYMA (MS-	85-03
CLEAR	24		VILLAGE	TISQE?PE (MS-52)	84-02
CLEAR	25		VILLAGE	QEMEYEXPMUTELEYME? (MS-	85-03
CLEAR	26		VILLAGE	TEXSEWQULUT (MS-54)	85-03
CLEAR	27		VILLAGE	TIPITPE (MS-55)	85-03
CLEAR	28		CAMP	PASASO.NAM (MS-56)	85-06
CLEAR	29		CAMP	(MS-57)	85-06
CLEAR	30		CAMP	TI?LAPALOPA (MS-58)	84-02
CLEAR	31		VILLAGE	TAMATAHA (MS-59)	84-02
CLEAR	32		CAMP	TI.K'AY?K'AY?PA (MS-60)	84-02
CLEAR	33		UNDETERMINED	KIPLAPO (MS-61)	85-03
CLEAR	34		VILLAGE	QAHACPA (MS-62)	84-02
CLEAR	35		CAMP	TEQI.QINWES (MS-63)	85-03
CLEAR	36		VILLAGE	ASAHA (MS-64)	85-03
CLEAR	37		VILLAGE	TOQOXPA (MS-65)	85-06
CLEAR	38		VILLAGE	CIPUNEPU (MS-66)	84-02
CLEAR	39		VILLAGE	NAYO.SO (MS-67)	85-03
CLEAR	40		VILLAGE	HO-LI-E-POO (MS-68)	85
CLEAR	41		VILLAGE	QO.LO (MS-69)	85
CLEAR	42		VILLAGE	TAYA.NAPO (MS-70)	84-02
CLEAR	43		VILLAGE	WILEQEYKT (MS-71)	85
CLEAR	44		VILLAGE	WI.YAMA (MS-72)	85
CLEAR	45		CAMP	WI.SEHE (MS-73)	84-02
CLEAR	46		CAMP	?INAWI.TA (MS-74)	85-03
CLEAR	47		VILLAGE	NEWE?YI.WEWI. (MS-75)	84-03
CLEAR	48		CAMP	(MS-76)	84-03
CLEAR	49		UNDETERMINED	MISEPU (MS-77)	84-03
CLEAR	50		CAMP	OYAYP (MS-78)	84-03
CLEAR	51		CAMP	(MS-79)	84-03
CLEAR	52		CAMP	SEWISE (MS-80)	84-03
CLEAR	53		VILLAGE	(MS-81)	85-03
CLEAR	54		VILLAGE	TEWEPU (MS-82)	84-01
CLEAR	55		VILLAGE	(MS-83)	85-03
CLEAR	56		VILLAGE	ACQA?AYWAWI (MS-84)	86-02
CLEAR	57		VILLAGE	LAQYEME (MS-92)	85-02
CLEAR	58		UNDETERMINED	PIPUYNIMA (MS-93)	85-07

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
CLEAR	59		CAMP	(MS-94)	85-07
CLEAR	60		CAMP	PAYNIMA (MS-95)	85-02
CLEAR	61		CAMP	(MS-96)	85-07
CLEAR	62		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	HINKILIPU (MS-97)	85-02
CLEAR	63		VILLAGE	TUKEYLIKLI.KE.SPU (MS-98)	85-02
CLEAR	64		VILLAGE	T'EXSEHEPU (MS-99)	86-02
CLEAR	65		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	YATOYNU (MS-100)	86-02
CLEAR	66		VILLAGE	MA.QAPO (MS-101)	85-02
CLEAR	67		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	YAXTOYNO (MS-102)	86-01
CLEAR	68		VILLAGE	TAMSOYPA (MS-103)	86-03
CLEAR	69		VILLAGE	YEQE (MS-104)	86-03
CLEAR	70		VILLAGE	TUNI.WEYME (MS-105)	86-03
CLEAR	71		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	?I.WATOYN (MS-106)	86-03
CLEAR	72		CAMP	TI.KEM?PE (MS-107)	86-03
CLEAR	73		CAMP	(MS-108)	86-03
CLEAR	74		CAMP	(MS-109)	86-03
CLEAR	75		CAMP	T'AXTAXHINMA (MS-110)	87-01
CLEAR	76		CAMP	(MS-112)	86-03
CLEAR	77		CAMP	QE.ME?IYI.WEWI (MS-113)	86-03
CLEAR	78		VILLAGE	PISXNI.SA (MS-114)	86-01
CLEAR	79		VILLAGE	LEPWEYME (MS-115)	85-01
CLEAR	80		VILLAGE	SEWISE (MS-116)	85-09
CLEAR	81		VILLAGE	YEWNENESPU (MS-117)	85-09
CLEAR	82		VILLAGE	PAPLAWAM (MS-118)	85-09
CLEAR	83		VILLAGE	(MS-119)	85-09
CLEAR	84		VILLAGE	TAMI.MO? (MS-120)	85-09
CLEAR	85		VILLAGE	(MS-121)	85-09
CLEAR	86		UNDETERMINED	WEPTES CICOANI?N OR TEYXSE (MS-122)	85-09
CLEAR	87		CAMP	T'AXLAWT'IP'UM (MS-123)	85-09
CLEAR	88		VILLAGE	NENME (MS-124)	85-09
CLEAR	89		CAMP	AYSNIMA (MS-125)	85-09
CLEAR	90		VILLAGE	TEQI.QESPU (MS-126)	85-09
CLEAR	91		UNDETERMINED	QI.?TIPA (MS-127)	85-01
CLEAR	92		VILLAGE	PIYAHA (MS-128)	86-01
CLEAR	93		VILLAGE	CIWI.KTE (MS-129)	86-01
CLEAR	94		CAMP	?ILXNI?MAP (MS-130)	85-01 / 86-01
CLEAR	95		VILLAGE	HETWEYMA (MS-131)	86-01
CLEAR	96		UNDETERMINED	POHO.SPA (MS-132)	85-01
CLEAR	97		VILLAGE	TUKEYU.TP (MS-133)	85-01
CLEAR	98		VILLAGE	HI.QI.XPE (MS-134)	85-01
CLEAR	99		VILLAGE	MUL?MI.?M (MS-135)	86-01
CLEAR	100		VILLAGE	WI.YASQ'ASITPE (MS-136)	86-01
CLEAR	101		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	SIMINEKEMPU (MS-137)	85-01
CLEAR	102		PLACE NAME	SUHWEES'EH (EP-32)	85-09
CLEAR	103		PLACE NAME	CHI'UCHIULIKOLEM (EP-33)	85
CLEAR	104		PLACE NAME	PAHP'LUWUHM (EP-34)	85-09
CLEAR	105		BAND LOCATION	LAAKUH'POO (EP-36)	85-08
CLEAR	106		PLACE NAME	UHLUTLI'KUS (EP-37)	85-07
CLEAR	107		PLACE NAME	TILEL'PUH (EP-41)	86-01
CLEAR	108		PLACE NAME	YAHK'KA (EP-57)	86-03
CLEAR	109		VILLAGE	CHEPOO'NA (EP-67)	85-06
CLEAR	110		PLACE NAME	OOYAA'MEH (EP-71)	85-03 / 85-06
CLEAR	111		PLACE NAME	WITKEEN' (EP-76)	85-06
CLEAR	112		PLACE NAME	WITTIK'PEH (EP-77)	85-06
CLEAR	113		PLACE NAME	PULHOTZ' (EP-78)	85-06

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
CLEAR	114		PLACE NAME	TALMAHKS' (EP-80)	85-06
CLEAR	115		PLACE NAME	TUHWAAWAO'WUM (EP-83)	84-03
CLEAR	116		PLACE NAME	NEH'WEH (EP-85)	84-03
CLEAR	117		PLACE NAME	MEESHAANWAH'WUM (EP-87)	84-03
CLEAR	118		PLACE NAME	TOONEHE'POO (EP-166)	86-03
CLEAR	119		PLACE NAME	SAHXSAXH'PUH (EP-178)	86-01
CLEAR	120		PLACE NAME	PUPTEETS'PUH (EP-183)	86-01
CLEAR	121		PLACE NAME	INNAKAHT.KINWAHS'PUH (EP-202)	85-09
CLEAR	122		PLACE NAME	PATOI'PUH (EP-203)	85-02
CLEAR	123		PLACE NAME	AH'LIYUH (EP-206)	85-06
CLEAR	124		PLACE NAME	TOOKAAS'PEH (EP-227)	85-02
CLEAR	125		PLACE NAME	TUHX'PUH (EP-234)	85-01
CLEAR	126		PLACE NAME	POHOS'NIMEH (EP-235)	85-01
CLEAR	127		PLACE NAME	KUMIUHXMOOTALAI'MEPO (EP-307)	85-03
CLEAR	128		PLACE NAME	CE-WEIS-NE-MAH-POO (SS-17)	84-03
CLEAR	129		PLACE NAME	HAYH-YUKHS-PEH (SS-40)	86-03
CLEAR	130		PLACE NAME	HE-YAW-LON-WAS-PA (SS-41)	79-01
CLEAR	131		CAMP	HEY-USE-PAH (SS-43)	86-03
CLEAR	132		PLACE NAME	HIM-KEE-LIP-PEH (SS-45)	86-02
CLEAR	133		LEGEND	ITS-TSE-YEAH-YUN-HIP-PIN-WES (PUH) (SS-50)	85-07
CLEAR	134		TRAIL	LOLO TRAIL (SS-75)	84-02
CLEAR	135		CAMP		85-07
CLEAR	136		TRAIL	MAJOR TRAIL (SS-84)	84-02
CLEAR	137		CAMP	MA-KAY-SHUK-IN (SS-85)	77-01
CLEAR	138		PLACE NAME	MAL-WUH-PUH (SS-86)	85-03
CLEAR	139		PLACE NAME	MOCK-HA, MAH-KAW, MA-KHUH, MAU-KAW (SS-88)	85-02 / 85-08
CLEAR	140		PLACE NAME	OTT-TOSS (SS-104)	85-07
CLEAR	141		PLACE NAME	PAH-SAH-SO-NUM (SS-106)	85-06
CLEAR	142		PLACE NAME	SA-LOON-WES LANDING (SS-SE-POTS-SUS, SUH-PAHKS-SAUCE (SS-149)	85-06
CLEAR	143		CAMP		85-07
CLEAR	144		VILLAGE		85-02
CLEAR	145		PLACE NAME	TAWK-TAUT (SS-170)	84-02
CLEAR	146		CAMP	TE-CY-KHEEN (SS-171)	85-06
CLEAR	147		PLACE NAME	TE-KI-KAM-E-YOUN (SS-173)	85-06
CLEAR	148		TRAIL	TRAIL CROSSING (SS-196)	84-02
CLEAR	149		TRAIL	TRAIL ROUTE (SS-200)	84-01 / 83-01
CLEAR	150		PLACE NAME	TSA-OLE-AKIN (SS-202)	81-01
CLEAR	151		PLACE NAME	WE-TOSS (SS-238)	85-01 / 86-01
CLEAR	152		TRAIL	WHISKEY CREEK TRAIL ROUTE (SS-240)	84-01
CLEAR	153		BAND LOCATION	YUCK-KAM-UH (SS-251)	86-03
CLEAR	154		VILLAGE	HAT-WAY-MA (F-33)	86-01
CLEAR	155		VILLAGE	YAH-TOE-E-NO (F-34)	86-01
CLEAR	156		VILLAGE	YAK-KAM-MA (F-34A)	86-03
CLEAR	157		VILLAGE	LAP-WAY-MA (F-35)	85-09
CLEAR	158		VILLAGE	YAH'TOE-EN-NOO (F-36)	86-03
CLEAR	159		VILLAGE	TAH'-SA-HAH'PO (F-37)	86-02
CLEAR	160		VILLAGE	MAH'TOE-EN-NO (F-38)	85-02
CLEAR	161		VILLAGE	MY-'IK-SONE-NO (F-39)	86-02
CLEAR	162		VILLAGE	LOCK-KA-YAH-'MA (F-40)	86-02
CLEAR	163		VILLAGE	TA-WAH-'POO (F-41)	84-01
CLEAR	164		VILLAGE	MIS-SAH'E-YOU-WA-WE (F-42)	84-01
CLEAR	165		VILLAGE	HO-LI-'E-POO (F-43)	85-03
CLEAR	166		VILLAGE	NY-OUSE-SO' (F-44)	85-03
CLEAR	167		VILLAGE	KO-LO' (F-45)	84-02
CLEAR	168		VILLAGE	TY-YI'NAP-PO (F-46)	84-02

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
CLEAR	169		VILLAGE	WILL-LU-'E-MAL (F-47)	85-03
CLEAR	170		VILLAGE	WE-AM-'MA (F-49)	85-06
CLEAR	171		VILLAGE	KIP-LA-POO (F-50)	85-03
CLEAR	172		VILLAGE	TE-SY'YAK-POO (F-51)	84-02
CLEAR	173		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	LAPWEMA (C-5)	85-01
CLEAR	174		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	PISHHNISHAPU (C-7)	86-01
CLEAR	175		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	TUNEHEPU (C-9)	86-03
CLEAR	176		BAND LOCATION	PAINIMA (S-19)	86-02
CLEAR	177		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	PIPUINIMAPU (C-17)	85-07
CLEAR	178		BAND LOCATION	TUKE'LIKLIKESPU (S-20)	86-02
CLEAR	179		PLACE NAME	LAPWAI (R-59)	85-09
CLEAR	180		BAND LOCATION	PIPU'INIMU (S-18)	85-07
CLEAR	181		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	MAKAPU (S-22)	85-08
CLEAR	182		BAND LOCATION	IWATOINU (S-26)	86-03
CLEAR	183		BAND LOCATION	HATWEME (S-28)	86-01
CLEAR	184		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	HATWEMA (C-3)	86-01
CLEAR	185		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	TSIWIKTEPU (C-4)	86-01
CLEAR	186		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	WILALAMKATSPU (C-6)	86-01
CLEAR	187		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	PAINIMAPU (C-16)	86-02
CLEAR	188		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	MISHAPU (C-19)	84-03
CLEAR	189		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	MULMIMPU (C-2)	86-01
CLEAR	190		PLACE NAME	ROCK CRYSTAL (M-10)	84-02
CLEAR	191		BAND LOCATION	(M-17)	84-01
CLEAR	192		BAND LOCATION	(M-18)	85-07
CLEAR	193		VILLAGE	(M-19)	86-02
CLEAR	194		FISHING PLACE	PIERCE CITY (M-28)	84-01
CLEAR	195		FISH WEIR	(R-1)	81-03
CLEAR	196		FISHING PLACE	(R-2)	81-03
CLEAR	197		VILLAGE	(R-7)	86-01 / 86-02
CLEAR	198		TRAIL	(SS-103)	85
CLEAR	199		VILLAGE	(R-24)	86-02
CLEAR	200		VILLAGE	(R-26)	86-02
CLEAR	201		VILLAGE	(R-27)	85-07
CLEAR	202		VILLAGE	(R-33)	84-03
CLEAR	203		VILLAGE	(R-36)	85-07
CLEAR	204		FISHING PLACE	(R-41)	86-03
CLEAR	205		FISHING PLACE	(R-44)	84-02
CLEAR	206		FISH WEIR	(R-49)	81-03
CLEAR	207		FISHING PLACE	(R-50)	84-01
CLEAR	208		VILLAGE	(R-52)	84-03
CLEAR	209		FISHING PLACE	(R-69)	84-02
CLEAR	210		CAMP	(R-70)	84-03
CLEAR	211		FISHING PLACE	(R-78)	81-03
CLEAR	212		BAND LOCATION	TAKSEHEPU (S-21)	86-02
CLEAR	213		FISHING PLACE	NPE-3	86-03
CLEAR	214		FISHING PLACE	NPE-4	86-03
CLEAR	215		FISHING PLACE	NPE-8	86-02 86-03
CLEAR	216		FISHING PLACE	NPE-9	86-02
CLEAR	217		FISHING PLACE	NPE-10	86-03
CLEAR	218		FISHING PLACE	NPE-12	85-09

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
CLEAR	219		FISHING PLACE	NPE-13	85-09
CLEAR	220		FISH WEIR	NPE-14	85-09
CLEAR	221		FISHING PLACE	NPE-15	85-09
CLEAR	222		FISHING PLACE	NPE-16	84-02 85-03
CLEAR	223		FISHING PLACE	NPE-17	84-02
CLEAR	224		FISHING PLACE	NPE-23	85-07
CLEAR	225		FISHING PLACE	NPE-29	84-01
CLEAR	226		FISHING PLACE	NPE-30	84-01
CLEAR	227		FISHING PLACE	NPE-38	85-09
CLEAR	228		FISHING PLACE	NPE-53	85-01 86-01
					85-01 86-01
CLEAR	229		FISHING PLACE	NPE-55	85-10 WA-04 WA-05
CLEAR	230		FISHING PLACE	NPE-94	85-06
					81-01 84-02
CLEAR	231		FISHING PLACE	NPE-97	82-01 85-04 85-03
CLEAR	232		FISHING PLACE	NPE-98	84-02 85-03
					81-01 82-01
CLEAR	233		FISHING PLACE	NPE-111	85-04 84-02 85-03
COLUMBIA	1		PLACE NAME	WIS'H'HAAMPOO (EP-139)	WA/OR
COLUMBIA	2		PLACE NAME	WETSKOO'POO (EP-140)	WA/OR
COLUMBIA	3		BAND LOCATION	NIHXIAH'WEE (EP-168)	OR
COLUMBIA	4		PLACE NAME	HEEYO'WUHTUHLUHM (EP-170)	OR
COLUMBIA	5		PLACE NAME	KAAMIXS'PEH (EP-237)	WA
GRRONDE	1		VILLAGE	WELI.WE (MS-195)	WA-06
GRRONDE	2		CAMP	(MS-196)	WA-06
GRRONDE	3		CAMP	?ISEWISNIMEPU (MS-197)	WA-06
GRRONDE	4		VILLAGE	QAPQAPTOYI.N (MS-198)	WA-06
GRRONDE	5		VILLAGE	?I.NENENE.YI.WEWI (MS-199)	WA-06
GRRONDE	6		VILLAGE	QEMUYNIM (MS-200)	WA-06
				HI.NMATO.YALAQIN	
GRRONDE	7		VILLAGE	WI.C'ENWE.S (MS-201)	WA-06
GRRONDE	8		UNDETERMINED	HI.YUMTEQ'ELUNWESP (MS-	WA-06
GRRONDE	9		PLACE NAME	TOYXNIMA (MS-203)	OR-12
GRRONDE	10		CAMP	TUYE.KAS (MS-204)	OR-08
GRRONDE	11		CAMP	TAMI.NTOYX (MS-205)	OR-08
GRRONDE	12		CAMP	C'ILMI.NIME WISPAYQAS (MS-	OR, WA
GRRONDE	13		CAMP	(MS-207)	WA-06
GRRONDE	14		VILLAGE	HI.NESPU (MS-208)	WA-07
GRRONDE	15		VILLAGE	WAL?WAMA?ALAYMA (MS-	OR
GRRONDE	16		CAMP	(MS-210)	OR-09
GRRONDE	17		CAMP	(MS-211)	OR-09
GRRONDE	18		CAMP	(MS-212)	WA-08
GRRONDE	19		UNDETERMINED	UNEHE (MS-213)	OR-10
GRRONDE	20		CAMP	?IMAYNIMA (MS-214)	OR-07
GRRONDE	21		CAMP	(MS-231)	OR-07
GRRONDE	22		CAMP	(MS-233)	OR-07
GRRONDE	23		CAMP	(MS-234)	OR-07
GRRONDE	24		CAMP	(MS-235)	OR-11
GRRONDE	25		CAMP	(MS-236)	OR-11
GRRONDE	26		CAMP	(MS-237)	OR-11
GRRONDE	27		CAMP	(MS-238)	OR-21
GRRONDE	28		CAMP	(MS-239)	OR-21
GRRONDE	29		CAMP	(MS-240)	OR-21
GRRONDE	30		CAMP	(MS-241)	OR-21

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
GRRONDE	31		CAMP	(MS-242)	OR-21
GRRONDE	32		CAMP	(MS-232)	OR-07
GRRONDE	33		PLACE NAME	SHISNIMMIN' (EP-21)	OR-08
GRRONDE	34		PLACE NAME	WELEE'WUH (EP-23)	OR-07 10 / WA-06
GRRONDE	35		BAND LOCATION	KAMOO'INOO (EP-50)	07/OR-21
GRRONDE	36		PLACE NAME	WINAA'HUH (EP-112)	WA-06
GRRONDE	37		BAND LOCATION	WALWAH'MA (EP-114)	OR-10
GRRONDE	38		PLACE NAME	INNEHNAAH'HEH (EP-124)	OR-6 / OR-7
GRRONDE	39		PLACE NAME	SAWAI'PUH (EP-125)	OR-08 / WA 06
GRRONDE	40		PLACE NAME	KUPKUP'PUH (EP-128)	OR-07
GRRONDE	41		CAMP	ISHWAASHNEEMEE'POO (EP-	OR
GRRONDE	42		PLACE NAME	PATOS'WAIIPUH (EP-201)	WA-06
GRRONDE	43		PLACE NAME	OONAA'HAA (EP-229)	OR-10
GRRONDE	44		CAMP	(SS-12)	OR-09 / OR- 10
GRRONDE	45		VILLAGE	(SS-13)	WA-07
GRRONDE	46		CAMP	(SS-14)	WA-07
GRRONDE	47		PLACE NAME	YOUNG JOSEPH'S BIRTHPLACE IN 1840. (SS-128)	WA-06
GRRONDE	48		VILLAGE	WELL-'EYOU-WAH WE (F-18)	WA-06
GRRONDE	49		VILLAGE	IN-NAN-TOE-E-IN (F-19)	WA-06
GRRONDE	50		VILLAGE	WELL-WO'WAH-AH-LY-MA (F- 20)	WA-06 / WA 07
GRRONDE	51		BAND LOCATION	TOIKNIMAPU (S-7)	WA-06
GRRONDE	52		BAND LOCATION	ISAWISNEMEPU (S-37)	WA-06
GRRONDE	53		BAND LOCATION	HINSEPU (S-38)	WA-07
GRRONDE	54		FISHING PLACE	NPE-42	OR-7 OR-10 WA-7/WA- 06
IMNAHA	1		VILLAGE	?IMNAHA OR IMNAMA (MS-	OR-02
IMNAHA	2		PLACE NAME	SISNIMEX (MS-268)	OR-02
IMNAHA	3		CAMP	?IMNAMA (MS-269)	OR-05
IMNAHA	4		CAMP	HI.TEMESNIME (MS-270)	OR-05
IMNAHA	5		CAMP	(MS-271)	OR-13
IMNAHA	6		PLACE NAME	IMNUH'HA (EP-20)	OR-02 05 13
IMNAHA	7		TRAIL	RIVER CROSSING (SS-135)	OR-02
IMNAHA	8		TRAIL	TRAIL CROSSING (SS-198)	OR-13
IMNAHA	9		VILLAGE	IM-NA-MA (F-4)	OR-02 / OR- 05
IMNAHA	10		BAND LOCATION	IMNAMA (S-4)	OR-02 05 13
IMNAHA	11		FISHING PLACE	NPE-37	OR-5, OR-13
LILSALMON	1		CAMP	(MS-257)	78-01
LILSALMON	2		UNDETERMINED	YAWINMA (MS-258)	78-01
LILSALMON	3		CAMP	(MS-259)	78-02
LILSALMON	4		PLACE NAME	YAHWIN'MUH (EP-51)	78-01
LILSALMON	5		PLACE NAME	MOOLPELL' (EP-52)	78-01 02 03
LILSALMON	6		PLACE NAME	AT'TASS (EP-54)	78-02
LILSALMON	7		PLACE NAME	SHEESAA'KAYMUXS (EP-56)	78-01 / 79- 06
LILSALMON	8		PLACE NAME	TEE'WENEETZPEH (EP-200)	78-03
LILSALMON	9		PLACE NAME	OTT-TOSS (SS-103)	78-02
LILSALMON	10		BAND LOCATION	TANNISH (M-2)	78-03
LILSALMON	11		FISHING PLACE	NPE-1	78-1
LILSALMON	12		FISHING PLACE	NPE-43	78-2
LILSALMON	13		FISHING PLACE	Sisek'eymexsem NPE-64	78-1

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
LILSALMON	14		FISHING PLACE	Muulp'e NPE-73	78-1 78-2 78-3
LILSALMON	15		FISHING PLACE	At'tas NPE-74	78-2
LILSALMON	16		FISHING PLACE	A'anma NPE-75	78-2
LILSALMON	17	10-AM-0068	OPEN SITE		78-02
LILSALMON	18	10-AM-0201	OPEN SITE		78-02
LOCHSA	1	10-IH-1626	FISHING PLACE		81-04
LOCHSA	2	10-IH-0572	FISH WEIR		81-05
LOCHSA	3	10-IH-0485	FISH WEIR		81-05
LOCHSA	4	10-IH-0640	FISHING PLACE		81-05
LOCHSA	5		CAMP	ETPI.PS (MS-34)	81-03
LOCHSA	6		CAMP	(MS-35)	81-03
LOCHSA	7		CAMP	(MS-36)	81-05
LOCHSA	8		CAMP	(MS-37)	81-05
LOCHSA	9		PLACE NAME	TSEOTSEO'PUH (EP-89)	81-08
LOCHSA	10		PLACE NAME	QEKET'QEKET'PUH (EP-90)	81-08
LOCHSA	11		PLACE NAME	LOK'SUH (EP-93)	81-03 / 81-04 / 81-05
LOCHSA	12		PLACE NAME	KIU'POHOL (EP-95)	81-08
LOCHSA	13		PLACE NAME	TEE'NUNIMKOOS (EP-98)	81-09
LOCHSA	14		PLACE NAME	KEE'UNIMEEWAA'TEM (EP-239)	81-08
LOCHSA	15		PLACE NAME	HINMUHTOOM'INEET (EP-244)	81-08
LOCHSA	16		PLACE NAME	LAHKUHMUX'SEM (EP-245)	81-08
LOCHSA	17		PLACE NAME	TI.NENIM'KOOS (EP-324)	81-05
LOCHSA	18		PLACE NAME	TMAK-OOH-WET-TUN (SS-186)	81-08
LOCHSA	19		PLACE NAME	WE-CHEN-E-KASS-PEH, WE-TSANA-KEY-KASS-PEH, WE-TSANA-NUH-KEY-KASS-PEH (SS-231)	81-08
LOCHSA	20		PLACE NAME	WITSUH-NUH-KEY-KASS-PUH, WITS-UN-UH-NECK-E-KASS-PUH (SS-242)	81-08
LOCHSA	21		FISHING PLACE	(R-42)	81-05
LOCHSA	22		FISHING PLACE	(R-43)	84-01
LOCHSA	23		FISHING PLACE	(R-48)	81-05
LOCHSA	24		FISHING PLACE	NPE-33	81-09
LOCHSA	25		FISHING PLACE	NPE-103	81-03
MFCLEAR	1		CAMP	TAQ'I.TASPA (MS-16)	81-01
MFCLEAR	2		UNDETERMINED	QEMNEQE (MS-17)	81-01
MFCLEAR	3		CAMP	TATP'AYPA (MS-18)	81-01
MFCLEAR	4		CAMP	NUK'UXMEWS (MS-19)	81-01
MFCLEAR	5		CAMP	SOC (MS-20)	81-01
MFCLEAR	6		CAMP	TOK'OXPA (MS-21)	81-01
MFCLEAR	7		CAMP	Q'ULPLEQELESPE (MS-22)	81-01
MFCLEAR	8		CAMP	TILALTILALI.N (MS-23)	81-01
MFCLEAR	9		CAMP	T'UXT'UXNIME (MS-24)	81-01
MFCLEAR	10		CAMP	TAMALA.MC'IWI.N (MS-25)	81-01
MFCLEAR	11		CAMP	LI.CKAW?PA (MS-26)	81-01
MFCLEAR	12		CAMP	MU?LMU?LUSTIM (MS-27)	81-01
MFCLEAR	13		CAMP	CIWAYN (MS-28)	81-01
MFCLEAR	14		CAMP	MAYAXPA (MS-29)	81-01
MFCLEAR	15		CAMP	ISWANPA (MS-30)	81-01
MFCLEAR	16		CAMP	TEPE?SI.N (MS-31)	81-01
MFCLEAR	17		CAMP	MACI?SPA (MS-32)	81-01
MFCLEAR	18		CAMP	SI.MINEKEM (MS-33)	81-01 / 81-02 / 81-03
MFCLEAR	20		PLACE NAME	KEM'NEKE (EP-153)	81-07
MFCLEAR	21		PLACE NAME	NOOKUHXMA'OS (EP-154)	81-01
MFCLEAR	22		PLACE NAME	TUHMUHLAHMPUH (EP-176)	81-01
MFCLEAR	23		PLACE NAME	TILETLAAL'PUH (EP-177)	81-01
MFCLEAR	24		PLACE NAME	TSUHHO'LOHXKUN (EP-212)	82-01
MFCLEAR	25		PLACE NAME	SELWAH'TOYEM (EP-213)	81-01
MFCLEAR	26		BAND LOCATION	SEL'WUHPOOH (EP-214)	81-01
MFCLEAR	27		PLACE NAME	WUTWAIYEYKAAS' (EP-215)	81-01

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
MFCLEAR	28		PLACE NAME	TSEKAAM'PEH (EP-217)	81-01
MFCLEAR	29		VILLAGE	XHEMTUI'PEH (EP-220)	81-01
MFCLEAR	30		PLACE NAME	PIS-PICE-WEP-PUH (?), OM-SAKH-PAH, OM-SAKH-PUH (SS-	81-01
MFCLEAR	31		PLACE NAME	SOATS-PEH (SS-153)	81-01
MFCLEAR	32		VILLAGE	TSOLL-WA-TOE-YUM (SS-206)	81-01
MFCLEAR	33		VILLAGE	AH-KAKH-TSE'WEEN (F-52)	84-02
MFCLEAR	34		VILLAGE	TUK-AE-TACK'POO (F-59)	81-01
MFCLEAR	35		VILLAGE	KAM'-NAK-KA (F-60)	81-01
MFCLEAR	36		VILLAGE	SOTES'POO (F-62)	81-01
MFCLEAR	37		BAND LOCATION	SALWEPU (S-12)	81-01
MFCLEAR	38		VILLAGE	(S-35)	81-01
MFCLEAR	39		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	TAKETASPU (C-25)	81-01
MFCLEAR	40		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	NUKUHMAUSHPU (C-26)	81-02
MFCLEAR	41		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	KAMNAKAPU (C-27)	81-07
MFCLEAR	42		VILLAGE	(R-34)	81-01
MFCLEAR	43		VILLAGE	(R-51)	81-01
MFCLEAR	44		FISHING PLACE	NPE-25	81-1
MFCLEAR	45		FISHING PLACE	NPE-99	81-1
MFCLEAR	46		FISHING PLACE	NPE-100	81-1
					81-1 82-1 85-4 84-2
MFCLEAR	47		FISHING PLACE	NPE-105	85-3
MFCLEAR	48		FISHING PLACE	NPE-45	77-10
MFSALMON	1		CAMP	(MS-263)	77-03
MFSALMON	2		CAMP	(MS-264)	77-06
MFSALMON	3		PLACE NAME	HOTOHEETS'PUH (EP-101)	77-06
MFSALMON	4		FISHING PLACE	NPE-58	77-6
MFSALMON	5		FISHING PLACE	Teleisskitpe NPE-67	77-6
MFSALMON	6	10-LH-0500	OPEN SITE		77-09
MFSALMON	7	10-LH-0497	CAMP		77-07
MFSALMON	8	10-LH-0488	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MFSALMON	9	10-LH-0487	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MFSALMON	10	10-LH-0224	ROCK SHELTER		77-09
MFSALMON	11	10-LH-0320	OPEN SITE		77-07
MFSALMON	12	10-LH-0185	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MFSALMON	13	10-LH-0189	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MFSALMON	14	10-VY-0067	ROCK SHELTER		77-06
MFSALMON	15	10-VY-1021	OPEN SITE		77-10
MFSALMON	16	10-VY-0927	OPEN SITE		77-05
MFSALMON	17	10-VY-0929	OPEN SITE		77-10
MFSALMON	18	10VY-0714	ROCK SHELTER		77-06
MFSALMON	19	10-VY-0414	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MFSALMON	20	10-VY-0133	OPEN SITE		77-07
MFSALMON	21	10-VY-0037	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MFSALMON	22	10-VY-0016	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MFSALMON	23	10-VY-0021	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MFSALMON	24	10-VY-0012	ROCK SHELTER		77-07
MINAM	1		CAMP	TI.PI.?PWETUM (MS-215)	OR-07
MINAM	2		CAMP	(MS-216)	OR-07
MINAM	3		CAMP	(MS-217)	OR-07
MINAM	4		CAMP	(MS-218)	OR-14
MINAM	5		PLACE NAME	IMI'NIHINMEH (EP-123)	OR-07 / OR-14
NFCLEAR	1	10-CW-0038	CAMP		83-01
NFCLEAR	2	10-CW-0001	FISHING PLACE		83-01
NFCLEAR	3	10-CW-0685	FISHING PLACE		83-01
NFCLEAR	4	10-CW-0039	CAMP	ASH	83-01
NFCLEAR	5	10-CW-0041	CAMP		83-01
NFCLEAR	6	10-CW-0044	ROCK SHELTER		83-01

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
NFCLEAR	7	10-CW-0019	CAMP		83-02
NFCLEAR	8	10-CW-0020	CAMP	LITTLE NORTH FORK	83-03
NFCLEAR	9	10-CW-0030	CAMP	WEITAS	83-04
NFCLEAR	10		CAMP	TI.MI.MAP (MS-85)	83-01
NFCLEAR	11		CAMP	TEKINKUHETIPE (MS-86)	83-05
NFCLEAR	12		CAMP	QEMETE.S (MS-87)	83-05
NFCLEAR	13		CAMP	(MS-88)	83-06
NFCLEAR	14		CAMP	(MS-89)	83-04
NFCLEAR	15		CAMP	(MS-90)	83-08
NFCLEAR	16		VILLAGE	MAYXSO.NO (MS-91)	86-02
NFCLEAR	17		PLACE NAME	ATAIYALL'KOLUM (EP-171)	83-07
NFCLEAR	18		PLACE NAME	WEETES (EP-323)	83-04
NFCLEAR	19		PLACE NAME	MUTSKOY'MUHXS (EP-99)	83-04
NFCLEAR	20		CAMP	EES-NESS-PAH (SS-24)	83
NFCLEAR	21		CAMP	HA-HAH-WAHT-KEN-WAS (SS-	91
NFCLEAR	22		CAMP	HE-YUME-TEMEX-PAH, HEYUME	
NFCLEAR	23		CAMP	TE-MESS-PAH (SS-42)	91
NFCLEAR	24		CAMP	HIH-KALK-KI-YALM (SS-44)	83
NFCLEAR	25		CAMP	KUP-CECE-MUHKS, KUP-SOWSE	
NFCLEAR	26		TRAIL	MUXS (SS-66)	83-03
NFCLEAR	27		CAMP	RIVER CROSSING (SS-139)	83-01
NFCLEAR	28		CAMP	SEE-KEE-OM-UH (SS-146)	83-03
NFCLEAR	29		CAMP	SEE-KEY-OM-UH (SS-147)	83-03
NFCLEAR	30		PLACE NAME	SOW-UH-CULL-UH-PAY-EE-PUH	
NFCLEAR	31		FISHING PLACE	(SS-156)	83
NFCLEAR	32		PLACE NAME	TAH-KAY-DEN-WES, TOO-KAY-	
NFCLEAR	33		FISHING PLACE	LEEKS-LEEKS-PEH (SS-161)	83-01
NFCLEAR	34		PLACE NAME	TA-TA-MAI-LECKT (SS-167)	83-04
NFCLEAR	35		CAMP	TWO-YALL-KOLL-MUH (SS-216)	83
NFCLEAR	36		CAMP	WE-SPIKE-CAS-EEME (SS-237)	83-03
NFCLEAR	37		PLACE NAME	YOUKHS-MECKHS, UUKS-MEX	
NFCLEAR	38		FISHING PLACE	(SS-250)	83-05 83-01
NFCLEAR	39		FISHING PLACE	NPE-21	83-02
NFCLEAR	40		FISHING PLACE	NPE-31	83-01
NFPAYETTE	1		FISHING PLACE	NPE-32	83-10
NFPAYETTE	2		FISHING PLACE	NPE-41	83-9
NFPAYETTE	3		FISHING PLACE	T'imimap NPE-90	83-01
NPOWDER	1		FISHING PLACE	A'matoyN NPE-91	83-01
PALOUSE	1		FISHING PLACE	NPE-102	83-01
PALOUSE	2		CAMP	(MS-293)	65-02
PALOUSE	3		CAMP	(MS-294)	65-02
PALOUSE	4		FISHING PLACE	Pexselitkuus NPE-70	65-02
PALOUSE	5		CAMP	(MS-288)	OR-15
PALOUSE	6		VILLAGE	(MS-166)	WA-01
PALOUSE	7		PLACE NAME	THATOON'UH (EP-115)	87-01
PALOUSE	8		BAND LOCATION	PELOOTS'POO (EP-165)	WA-01 / 87-02
PALOUSE	9		PLACE NAME	LAHT'ULWUH (EP-321)	87-02
PALOUSE	10		PLACE NAME	MOOKH-MOOKH-NIM-NUH (SS-	WA-09
PALOUSE	11		PLACE NAME	TE-NUH-PUHN-NUT (SS-177)	WA
PALOUSE	12		PLACE NAME	YAW-MUS-TUSS (SS-248)	WA
PALOUSE	13		VILLAGE	PA-LOTE-PE (F-69)	87-01
PALOUSE	14		VILLAGE	(R-67)	87-01
PALOUSE	15	45-AD-0002		Cow Creek	WA-01
PALOUSE	16		UNDETERMINED	TI.?NATPA?AMA (MS-111)	WA-09
PAYETTE	1		CAMP	(MS-295)	65-03
PAYETTE	2		PLACE NAME	PAAHXSELEET'KOOS (EP-55)	65-02
PAYETTE	3		PLACE NAME	TWO-E-NEW-HE-ESS-PAH, TWO-	
PAYETTE	4	10-VY-0772	OPEN SITE	E-NEW-HE-ESS-PEH (SS-213)	65-02
PAYETTE	5	10-VY-0231	OPEN SITE		65-03
PAYETTE	6	10-VY-0007	VILLAGE		65-02
POWDER	1		PLACE NAME	(MS-285)	OR

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
POWDER	2		PLACE NAME	(MS-286)	OR-16
POWDER	3		CAMP	(MS-287)	OR-15
POWDER	4	35-BA-201	CAMP		OR-17
POWDER	5		FISHING PLACE	Tekinpe'Inima NPE-59	OR-20
SALMON	1	10-NP-0296	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	2	10-NP-0229	VILLAGE		79-01
SALMON	3	10-NP-0231	VILLAGE		79-01
SALMON	4	10-NP-0233	VILLAGE		79-01
SALMON	5	10-IH-1237	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	6	10-IH-1238	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	7	10-NP-0129	SHELL MIDDEN		79-01
SALMON	8	10-NP-0305	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	9	10-NP-0294	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	10	10-NP-0113	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	11	10-NP-0125	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	12	10-IH-0767	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	13	10-IH-0766	ROCK SHELTER		79-01
SALMON	14	10-IH-1200	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	15	10-IH-1209	UNDETERMINED		79-02
SALMON	16	10-IH-1210	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	17	10-IH-0389	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	18	10-IH-0404	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	19	10-IH-0401	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	20	10-IH-1312	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	21	10-IH-0075	CAMP		79-04
SALMON	22	10-IH-0066	ROCK SHELTER	WEIS ROCKSHELTER	79-04
SALMON	23	10-IH-0069	ROCK SHELTER	PICTURE CAVE I	79-04
SALMON	24	10-IH-0067	CAMP		79-04
SALMON	25	10-IH-0390	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	26	10-IH-0400	VILLAGE		79-02
SALMON	27	10-IH-1308	SHELL MIDDEN		79-02
SALMON	28	10-IH-0764	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	29	10-IH-0396	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	30	10-IH-0399	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	31	10-IH-1246	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	32	10-IH-1269	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	33	10-IH-0796	ROCK SHELTER		79-02
SALMON	34	10-IH-0780	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	35	10-IH-1054	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	36	10-IH-0783	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	37	10-IH-0430	ROCK SHELTER		79-02
SALMON	38	10-IH-1270	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	39	10-IH-0417	ROCK SHELTER		79-02
SALMON	40	10-IH-1301	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	41	10-IH-1160	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	42	10-IH-0789	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	43	10-IH-0386	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	44	10-IH-0792	ROCK SHELTER		79-02
SALMON	45	10-IH-0409	CAMP		79-03
SALMON	46	10-IH-0088	CAMP		79-03
SALMON	47	10-IH-0089	CAMP		79-03
SALMON	48	10-IH-0057	BURIAL GROUND		79-03
SALMON	49	10-IH-0436	CAMP		79-03
SALMON	50	10-IH-0091	CAMP		79-03
SALMON	51	10-IH-0437	CAMP		79-03
SALMON	52	10-IH-0094	CAMP		79-03
SALMON	53	10-IH-0380	SHELL MIDDEN		79-03
SALMON	54	10-IH-0379	SHELL MIDDEN		79-03
SALMON	55	10-IH-1957	CAMP		79-03
SALMON	56	10-IH-0064	ROCK SHELTER		79-03
SALMON	57	10-IH-0374	SHELL MIDDEN		77-01
SALMON	58	10-IH-0376	SHELL MIDDEN		77-01
SALMON	59	10-IH-0042	VILLAGE		77-01

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SALMON	60	10-IH-0369	SHELL MIDDEN		77-01
SALMON	61	10-IH-0373	CAMP		77-01
SALMON	62	10-IH-0377	ROCK SHELTER		77-01
SALMON	63	10-IH-0363	ROCK SHELTER		77-01
SALMON	64	10-IH-0365	CAMP		77-01
SALMON	65	10-IH-1773	ROCK SHELTER		77-01
SALMON	66	10-IH-1675	CAMP		77-01
SALMON	67	10-IH-0330	CAMP		77-02
SALMON	68	10-IH-0259	ROCK SHELTER		77-02
SALMON	69	10-IH-0257	ROCK SHELTER		77-02
SALMON	70	10-IH-0038	CAMP		77-02
SALMON	71	10-IH-0269	CAMP		77-03
SALMON	72	10-IH-0236	CAMP		77-03
SALMON	73	10-IH-0232	ROCK SHELTER		77-03
SALMON	74	10-IH-0201	ROCK SHELTER		77-03
SALMON	75	10-IH-0209	ROCK SHELTER		77-03
SALMON	76	10-IH-0208	ROCK SHELTER		77-03
SALMON	77	10-IH-0206	CAMP		77-03
SALMON	78	10-IH-0207	CAMP		77-03
SALMON	79	10-IH-0204	CAMP		77-03
SALMON	80	10-IH-0205	ROCK SHELTER		77-03
SALMON	81	10-IH-0202	CAMP		77-03
SALMON	82	10-IH-0781	CAMP		79-02
SALMON	84		VILLAGE	PI.YEXCINI.T (MS-2)	85-04
SALMON	85		VILLAGE	TAMANMA (MS-251)	79-05 / 85-12
SALMON	86		VILLAGE	NIPEHEME OR TI.PA?XLI.WAM (MS-252)	79-02
SALMON	87		CAMP	(MS-253)	79-04
SALMON	88		VILLAGE	LAMTAMA (MS-254)	79-02 / 79-03
SALMON	89		VILLAGE	AYASPA (MS-255)	79-03
SALMON	90		CAMP	(MS-256)	79-03
SALMON	91		UNDETERMINED	(MS-260)	77-01
SALMON	92		PLACE NAME	EEAAS'NIMEH (EP-1)	79-03
SALMON	93		PLACE NAME	NIIS'NIMEH (EP-3)	79-03
SALMON	94		PLACE NAME	HIYIMLAQEEN' (EP-4)	79-03
SALMON	95		PLACE NAME	TIMSHEEN' (EP-7)	79-03
SALMON	96		LEGEND	WELL'KITKITPEH (EP-8)	79-03
SALMON	97		PLACE NAME	TIPSOOLEE'NIMEH (EP-9)	79-03
SALMON	98		PLACE NAME	TAMAHN'TOYEM (EP-10)	79-02
SALMON	99		PLACE NAME	TAMAHN'MUH (EP-11)	79-01 / 79-02 / 79-03
SALMON	100		PLACE NAME	NUTSOXOH'KUS (EP-12)	77,79-01,79-02,79-03
SALMON	101		PLACE NAME	TIPAHXLEE'WUHM (EP-13)	79-04
SALMON	102		PLACE NAME	LUMTAHNWAH'WUHM (EP-17)	79-03
SALMON	103		PLACE NAME	KIHLAAHXNIMHIM' (EP-26)	79-03
SALMON	104		PLACE NAME	TSIWAIN' (EP-27)	79-03
SALMON	105		PLACE NAME	TUX'PEHHM (EP-29)	79-04
SALMON	106		PLACE NAME	TOOLEH'NENWAASPEH (EP-	79-03
SALMON	107		PLACE NAME	IWEWUH'HUH (EP-108)	79-02
SALMON	108		PLACE NAME	KEENAAN'KANMUH (EP-110)	77-02
SALMON	109		PLACE NAME	WAHTAHS'PUH (EP-111)	77-02
SALMON	110		CAMP	HAHUMSAHXKEYS'PUH (EP-	79-03
SALMON	111		PLACE NAME	TEETUHX'SEES.PUH (EP-132)	77-02
SALMON	112		PLACE NAME	TUHX'POLEESNIMEH (EP-199)	77-02
SALMON	113		CAMP	SAA.AAHX'PEH (EP-207)	79-03
SALMON	114		PLACE NAME	ALAH'SNIMEH (EP-228)	79-03
SALMON	115		PLACE NAME	TAAKINKOOHET' (EP-268)	79-03
SALMON	116		CAMP	(SS-11)	79-03
SALMON	117		TRAIL	KNE-PAA-HAA (SS-63)	79-04

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SALMON	118		PLACE NAME	NUH-PAH-HUH, NUH-PEH-HUH (SS-98)	79-02
SALMON	119		PLACE NAME	OL-WANN-MA (SS-101)	79-02 / 79-04
SALMON	120		PLACE NAME	PE-LETS-PEH (SS-109)	77-01
SALMON	121		PLACE NAME	PE-LON-WAUS-PA (SS-110)	79-03
SALMON	122		PLACE NAME	POOKH-POOKH-NIM-MUH, POOK-POOK-NIM (SS-130)	79-03
SALMON	123		TRAIL	RIVER CROSSING (SS-138)	79-02
SALMON	124		PLACE NAME	SIS-SNIM-MUH (SS-152)	77-07
SALMON	125		PLACE NAME	TOM-ON-TOE-YUM, TE-MONT-TE-WEE-UM, TAH-MONT-TUH-WEE-UM (SS-176)	79-04
SALMON	126		VILLAGE	LUM-TA'MA-PO (F-64)	79-03
SALMON	127		VILLAGE	NEE-PA-HA-MA (F-65)	79-02
SALMON	128		BAND LOCATION	ESNIME (S-1)	79-03
SALMON	129		BAND LOCATION	TAMANMU (S-3)	79-05 / 85-12
SALMON	130		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	NIPEHEMA (C-39)	79-02
SALMON	131		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	IYASNIMA (C-41)	79-03
SALMON	132		BAND LOCATION	KAKAYOHNEME (M-1)	77/79?
SALMON	133		PLACE NAME	ALWASSINMA (M-5)	77-01
SALMON	134		FISHING PLACE	(R-46)	79-02
SALMON	135		VILLAGE	(R-54)	77-01
SALMON	136		CAMP	(R-57)	0
SALMON	137		VILLAGE	(R-62)	77
SALMON	138		VILLAGE	(R-77)	79-04
SALMON	139		VILLAGE	(R-72)	79-02
SALMON	140		BAND LOCATION	(R-79)	79-04
SALMON	141	10-NP-128	CAMP		79-01
SALMON	142		FISHING PLACE	NPE-28	79-04
SALMON	143		FISHING PLACE	NPE-35	77-01
SALMON	144		FISHING PLACE	NPE-40	77-01
SALMON	145		FISHING PLACE	NPE-46	72-03
SALMON	146		FISHING PLACE	NPE-48	79-04
SALMON	147		FISHING PLACE	NPE-49	79-04
SALMON	148		FISHING PLACE	NPE-50	77-01
SALMON	149		FISHING PLACE	NPE-51	79-03
SALMON	150		FISHING PLACE	NPE-56	79-01 79-02
SALMON	151		FISHING PLACE	Tiiwenits NPE-71	77-01
SALMON	152		FISHING PLACE	Wexpuuspe NPE-72	77-01
SALMON	153		FISHING PLACE	T'sapat'saloykinwas NPE-76	79-03
SALMON	154		FISHING PLACE	Nihiisnima NPE-77	75-02
SALMON	155		FISHING PLACE	Iwewehe NPE-78	79-02
SALMON	156		FISHING PLACE	NPE-79	79-01
SALMON	157		FISHING PLACE	Kinanxk'an NPE-89	77-02
SALMON	158	10-CR-0114	OPEN SITE		72-01
SALMON	159	10-CR-0113	SHELL MIDDEN		72-02
SALMON	160	10-LH-23	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	161	10-LH-63	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	162	10-LH-124	VILLAGE		75-01
SALMON	163	10-LH-128	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	164	10-LH-129	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	165	10-LH-131	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	166	10-LH-132	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	167	10-LH-133	ROCK SHELTER		75-02
SALMON	168	10-LH-137	ROCK SHELTER		75-02
SALMON	169	10-LH-138	ROCK SHELTER		75-02
SALMON	170	10-LH-144	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	171	10-LH-145	ROCK SHELTER		75-01

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SALMON	172	10-LH-146	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	173	10-LH-149	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	174	10-LH-150	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	175	10-LH-151	SHELL MIDDEN		75-01
SALMON	176	10-LH-153	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	177	10-LH-155	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	178	10-LH-156	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	179	10-LH-160	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	180	10-LH-161	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	181	10-LH-162	UNDETERMINED		75-01
SALMON	182	10-LH-163	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	183	10-LH-164	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	184	10-LH-165	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	185	10-LH-166	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	186	10-LH-169	UNDETERMINED		75-01
SALMON	187	10-LH-170	SHELL MIDDEN		75-01
SALMON	188	10-LH-171	SHELL MIDDEN		75-01
SALMON	189	10-LH-172	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	190	10-LH-174	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	191	10-LH-177	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	192	10-LH-179	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	193	10-LH-180	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	194	10-LH-182	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	195	10-LH-184	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	196	10-LH-208	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	197	10-LH-211	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	198	10-LH-214	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	199	10-LH-215	SHELL MIDDEN		75-01
SALMON	200	10-LH-238	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	201	10-LH-276	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	202	10-LH-277	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	203	10-LH-278	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	204	10-LH-279	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	205	10-LH-280	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	206	10-LH-284	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	207	10-LH-285	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	208	10-LH-302	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	209	10-LH-445	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	210	10-LH-475	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	211	10-LH-514	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	212	10-LH-885	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	213	10-LH-888	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	214	10-LH-891	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	215	10-LH-894	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	216	10-LH-895	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	217	10-LH-899	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	218	10-LH-900	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	219	10-LH-901	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	220	10-LH-902	OPEN SITE		75-01
SALMON	221	10-LH-1147	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	222	10-LH-1057	SHELL MIDDEN		75-02
SALMON	223	10-LH-1071	ROCK SHELTER		77-03
SALMON	224	10-LH-0678	CAMP		75-02
SALMON	225	10-IH-0770	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	226	10-LH-0283	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	227	10-LH-0604	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	228	10-LH-0282	SHELL MIDDEN		75-01
SALMON	229	10-LH-0281	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	230	10-LH-0207	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	231	10-LH-0411	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	232	10-LH-0168	OPEN SITE		77-03
SALMON	233	10-LH-0181	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	234	10-LH-0167	ROCK SHELTER		77-03

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SALMON	235	10-LH-0140	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	236	10-LH-0141	ROCK SHELTER		75-01
SALMON	237	10-LH-0130	CAMP		75-01
SALMON	238	10-LH-0126	ROCK SHELTER		77-03
SALMON	239	10-LH-0127	ROCK SHELTER		77-03
SALMON	240	10-LH-0089	CAMP		75-02
SALMON	241	10-LH-0088	CAMP		75-02
SALMON	242	10-LH-0087	CAMP		75-02
SALMON	243	10-LH-0086	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	244	10-LH-0083	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	245	10-LH-0082	CAMP		75-02
SALMON	246	10-LH-0081	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	247	10-LH-0080	CAMP		75-02
SALMON	248	10-LH-0079	CAMP		75-02
SALMON	249	10-LH-0075	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	250	10-IH-0073	SHELL MIDDEN		75-02
SALMON	251	10-LH-0072	SHELL MIDDEN		75-02
SALMON	252	10-LH-0070	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	253	10-LH-0004	CAMP		75-02
SALMON	254	10-LH-0002	OPEN SITE		75-02
SALMON	255	10-CR-1116	OPEN SITE		72-01
SALMON	256	10-CR-0993	OPEN SITE		72-01
SALMON	257	10-CR-0764	CAMP		72-02
SALMON	258	10-CR-0463	OPEN SITE		72-01
SALMON	259	10-CR-0462	CAMP		72-01
SALMON	260	10-CR-0349	OPEN SITE		72-01
SALMON	261	10-CR-0436	OPEN SITE		72-04
SALMON	262	10-CR-293/10-CR-294	OPEN SITE		72-01
SALMON	263	10-CR-201	ROCK SHELTER		72-05
SELWAY	1	10-IH-1774	FISHING PLACE	GLOVER	81-02
SELWAY	2	10-IH-0154	CAMP		81-06
SELWAY	3	10-IH-0136	SHELL MIDDEN		81-06
SELWAY	4		CAMP	TIKEM (MS-38)	81-02
SELWAY	5		CAMP	?IYUQ'LSPE (MS-39)	81-02
SELWAY	6		CAMP	(MS-40)	81-02
SELWAY	7		CAMP	(MS-41)	81-10
SELWAY	8		CAMP	(MS-42)	81-10
SELWAY	9		CAMP	(MS-43)	81-12
SELWAY	10		PLACE NAME	SEL'WHUH (EP-92)	81-02 / 81-06
SELWAY	11		PLACE NAME	IPAA'TUKTMUHXS (EP-96)	81-08
SELWAY	12		PLACE NAME	WALLUHWITS'PEH (EP-152)	81-11
SELWAY	13		PLACE NAME	NOOKUHXMA'OS (EP-155)	81-02
SELWAY	14		PLACE NAME	KIKAYEHEETS'PEH (EP-225)	81-02
SELWAY	15		PLACE NAME	KIMPMEHEET'SPEH (EP-226)	81-02
SELWAY	16		PLACE NAME	SELWAANWAH'WUHM (EP-311)	81-02 / 81-06
SELWAY	17		VILLAGE	PISWUHHEES'PEH (EP-312)	81-02
SELWAY	18		PLACE NAME	EAS-SLUM-EAS-NE-MA (SS-21)	81-10
SELWAY	19		PLACE NAME	KNE-HEW-LAHKT (SS-62)	81-10
SELWAY	20		PLACE NAME	NEZ PERCE PASS	81-06
SELWAY	21		PLACE NAME		81-03
SELWAY	22		VILLAGE	NE'HU-LAT-POE (F-63)	81-06
SELWAY	23		VILLAGE	NEKEULAKETH (M-4)	81-02
SELWAY	24		VILLAGE	KAKAYOHNEME CREEK (M-3)	81-01 / 81-02 / 81-03
SELWAY	25		FISHING PLACE	Texpe'emtexpe'em NPE-80	81-06
SELWAY	26		FISHING PLACE	Nixyexlet NPE-82	81-02
SELWAY	27		FISHING PLACE	Welewits NPE-83	81-11
SELWAY	28		FISHING PLACE	NPE-93	81-11
SELWAY	29		FISHING PLACE	NPE-101	81-02
SFCLEAR	1		CAMP	TIKICPE (MS-1)	82-01

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SFCLEAR	2		CAMP	QAWSNIMA (MS-3)	82-01
SFCLEAR	3		CAMP	QOCQOCMEXSI.YI.WEWI (MS-	85-04
SFCLEAR	4		PLACE NAME	SAYXSAYXKI.N (MS-5)	82-01
SFCLEAR	5		VILLAGE	K'ICWI.NI.M (MS-6)	82-01
SFCLEAR	6		CAMP	OLAYAPA (MS-7)	85-04
SFCLEAR	7		VILLAGE	PI.TA?YI.WEWI (MS-8)	85-04
SFCLEAR	8		VILLAGE	PI.TEPU (MS-9)	85-05
SFCLEAR	9		VILLAGE	NIWALWALQAT (MS-10)	85-4
SFCLEAR	10		PLACE NAME	LIKLINI.WES (MS-11)	85-04
SFCLEAR	11		VILLAGE	WI.KESPE (MS-12)	85-04
SFCLEAR	12		VILLAGE	C'E.YNESPE (MS-13)	82-01
SFCLEAR	13		VILLAGE	TUKE?YWEWI (MS-14)	85-03 / 84-02
SFCLEAR	14		VILLAGE	LEWI.KESPU (MS-15)	82-01
SFCLEAR	15		PLACE NAME	SAIHXSAIEHX'KEEN (EP-15)	85-04
SFCLEAR	16		PLACE NAME	TUM.LOYEETS'MUHS (EP-28)	82-02
SFCLEAR	17		PLACE NAME	TOOT'LOHISNIMEH (EP-60)	82-03
SFCLEAR	18		PLACE NAME	TOOKPAANWAO'WUM (EP-61)	82-03
SFCLEAR	19		BAND LOCATION	TOOKPAA'MEH (EP-63)	82-01 85-04 82-02
SFCLEAR	20		PLACE NAME	LUK'XUS (EP-64)	82-01 82-02 82-03 85-04
SFCLEAR	21		BAND LOCATION	LUK'XUS'POO (EP-65)	82-01 85-04 82-02
SFCLEAR	22		PLACE NAME	MEXHSAAM'HAAPEI (EP-66)	85-06
SFCLEAR	23		PLACE NAME	PISWUHILP'ILP (EP-73)	85-06
SFCLEAR	24		PLACE NAME	TAIEMAAXS (EP-75)	85-06 \ 79-04
SFCLEAR	25		PLACE NAME	PISHWAA'MUHS (EP-79)	85-06
SFCLEAR	26		PLACE NAME	KOT'QS (EP-103)	82-02
SFCLEAR	27		LEGEND	SEPTEHKEL.WETTIYEHKINWAA S (EP-129)	82-02
SFCLEAR	28		PLACE NAME	KOYEMAH'PUH (EP-130)	82-02
SFCLEAR	29		PLACE NAME	PEE'NEM (EP-131)	82-02
SFCLEAR	30		PLACE NAME	KOTSKOTSMAHXS' (EP-161)	85
SFCLEAR	31		PLACE NAME	WEEHS'TOKHSNIMEH (EP-174)	85-04
SFCLEAR	32		PLACE NAME	UHKAHX'TSEWEEN' (EP-210)	85-03
SFCLEAR	33		PLACE NAME	TAHTSKINMAHS'KUTPUH (EP-221)	85-04
SFCLEAR	34		PLACE NAME	KOOIAKOO'IAHPEH (EP-223)	85-04
SFCLEAR	35		PLACE NAME	SAIHX'SAIEHX'KEEN (EP-224)	85-04
SFCLEAR	36		PLACE NAME	WAHXWAHXKAAT'PEH (EP-	85-04
SFCLEAR	37		PLACE NAME	TAHMLOYIT'PEH (EP-305)	85-04
SFCLEAR	38		FISH TRAP	TOKLIKIS'PEH (EP-306)	85-04
SFCLEAR	39		VILLAGE	PE'TOE-E-NO (F-54)	85-03
SFCLEAR	40		PLACE NAME	KITSWEENITSPEH (EP-309)	82-01
SFCLEAR	41		PLACE NAME	HAU-UM-SAUKEES-PHAH (SS-	82-04
SFCLEAR	42		PLACE NAME	KOWS-NIM-MAH (SS-65)	82-01
SFCLEAR	43		PLACE NAME	LAH-KUTS (SS-68)	85-04
SFCLEAR	44		TRAIL	MAJOR TRAIL ROUTE (SS-83)	77 79
SFCLEAR	45		PLACE NAME	PE-YEAKS-IN-NEET (SS-117)	85-04
SFCLEAR	46		PLACE NAME	RACEGROUND LOCATION	79-04
SFCLEAR	47		TRAIL	SOUTH FORK CLEAR WATER TRAIL (SS-155)	82-01 82-02 82-03
SFCLEAR	48		PLACE NAME	TE-KITS-PA (SS-174)	82-01
SFCLEAR	49		PLACE NAME	TOSS-SEE-LA-LEEKT, TAU-SEE-LA-LEKT (SS-195)	85-06
SFCLEAR	50		PLACE NAME	WOL-WOL-HOTK (SS-244)	85-04
SFCLEAR	51		VILLAGE	TOOK-POO-E-MA (F-53)	82-01
SFCLEAR	52		VILLAGE	PE-TAT-E-YOU-WAH-WE (F-55)	85-05
SFCLEAR	53		VILLAGE	LA-WE-KAS'-PO (F-56)	82-01
SFCLEAR	54		VILLAGE	TOOK-PA-MA (F-58)	82-01

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SFCLEAR	55		VILLAGE	HOO-KOO (F-77)	85-04
SFCLEAR	56		BAND LOCATION	TUKPEMA (C-22)	82-01 84-02
SFCLEAR	57		BAND LOCATION	TUKPAME (S-13)	82-02 82-01
SFCLEAR	58		BAND LOCATION	SAIKSAIKINPU (S-14)	85-04
SFCLEAR	59		PLACE NAME		85-04
SFCLEAR	60		FISHING PLACE	NPE-54	85-04
SFCLEAR	61		FISHING PLACE	Tatlohiisnima NPE-85	82-03
SFCLEAR	62		FISHING PLACE	K'iliniispa NPE-86	82-02
SFCLEAR	63		FISHING PLACE	K'olksnima NPE-87	82-02
SFCLEAR	64		FISHING PLACE	Tituuxhiitspe NPE-88	77-02
SFCLEAR	65		FISHING PLACE	NPE-95	85-05
SFCLEAR	66		FISHING PLACE	NPE-96	82-01
SFCLEAR	67		FISHING PLACE	NPE-106	82-02
SFCLEAR	68		FISHING PLACE	NPE-110	81-07
SFCLEAR	69		FISH WEIR	NPE-112	82-01 85-04
SFSALMON	1		CAMP	(MS-261)	77-05
SFSALMON	2		CAMP	(MS-262)	77-04
SFSALMON	3		FISHING PLACE	NPE-27	77-08
SFSALMON	4		FISHING PLACE	NPE-34	77-08
SFSALMON	5		FISHING PLACE	NPE-36	77-08
SFSALMON	6		FISHING PLACE	NPE-44	77-08
SFSALMON	7		FISHING PLACE	Texpehiisnima NPE-68	77-08
SFSALMON	8		FISHING PLACE	Taktspolhiisnima NPE-69	77-02
SFSALMON	9	10-VY-0920	OPEN SITE		77-04
SFSALMON	10	10-VY-0239	OPEN SITE		77-11
SFSALMON	11	10-VY-0235	CAMP		77-11
SFSALMON	12	10-VY-228	CAMP		77-12
SFSALMON	13	10-VY-0166	CAMP		77-04
SNAKE	1		VILLAGE	McGraw Creek Village	OR-04
SNAKE	2	10-AM-0001	VILLAGE	Big Bar	79-07
SNAKE	3	10-AM-246	CAMP		79-07
SNAKE	4	10-AM-25/10-AM-76	ROCK SHELTER	Squaw Creek Shelter	79-07
SNAKE	5	35-WA-0078	VILLAGE	HELLS CANYON CREEK VILLAGE AND ROCKSHELTER	OR-03
SNAKE	6		ROCK SHELTER	Hells Canyon Creek Rockshelter	OR-03
SNAKE	7	35-WA-0208	VILLAGE	BATTLE CREEK	OR-03
SNAKE	8	35-WA-0238	ROCK SHELTER		OR-03
SNAKE	9	10-IH-0483	ROCK SHELTER	BERNARD CREEK ROCKSHELTER	79-06
SNAKE	10	10-IH-0537	ROCK SHELTER		79-06
SNAKE	11		ROCK SHELTER		79-06
SNAKE	12	10-IH-0591	FISH WEIR		79-06
SNAKE	13	35-WA-0262	ROCK SHELTER		OR-03
SNAKE	14	10-IH-0635	ROCK SHELTER		79-06
SNAKE	15	10-IH-0461	ROCK SHELTER		79-06
SNAKE	16	10-IH-0695	VILLAGE		79-06
SNAKE	17	35-WA-0058	VILLAGE		OR-03
SNAKE	18	35-WA-0063	VILLAGE		OR-03
SNAKE	19	10-IH-0701	VILLAGE		79-06
SNAKE	20	35-WA-0064	VILLAGE		OR-02
SNAKE	21	10-IH-1639	VILLAGE	LOWER LANDING	79-05
SNAKE	22	10-IH-1017	VILLAGE	KLOPTON CREEK SITE	79-05
SNAKE	23	10-IH-0709	VILLAGE		79-05
SNAKE	24	10-IH-1893	VILLAGE	CLIFF FACE	79-05
SNAKE	25	10-IH-0718	CAMP		79-05
SNAKE	27	35-WA-0067	VILLAGE	UPPER SOMERS CREEK	OR-02
SNAKE	28	10-IH-1094	ROCK SHELTER	SOMERS	79-05
SNAKE	29	35-WA-0065	VILLAGE		O2-02
SNAKE	30	35-WA-0286	CAMP		OR-02

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SNAKE	31	10-IH-1097	VILLAGE		79-05
SNAKE	32	35-WA-0288	VILLAGE	TAK-IN-PAL-LOO	OR-02
SNAKE	33		ROCK SHELTER		79-05
SNAKE	34	10-IH-1104	ROCK SHELTER		79-05
SNAKE	35	10-IH-1105	ROCK SHELTER		79-05
SNAKE	36	10-IH-1121	ROCK SHELTER		79-05
SNAKE	37		FISHING PLACE		OR-02
SNAKE	38		FISHING PLACE		OR-02
SNAKE	39	35-WA-0305	ROCK SHELTER		OR-02
SNAKE	40	10-IH-1133	VILLAGE		79-05
SNAKE	41	35-WA-0310	CAMP		OR-02
SNAKE	42	35-WA-0349	ROCK SHELTER		OR-02
SNAKE	43	10-IH-0751	VILLAGE		79-05
SNAKE	44	35-WA-0358	VILLAGE		OR-02
SNAKE	45	35-WA-0394	ROCK SHELTER	GENEVA BAR	OR-01
SNAKE	46	35-WA-0443	ROCK SHELTER		OR-01
SNAKE	47	10-NP-0241	CAMP		85-12
SNAKE	48	10-NP-0254	ROCK SHELTER		85-12
SNAKE	49	10-NP-0258	ROCK SHELTER		85-12
SNAKE	50	10-NP-0035	CAMP		85-12
SNAKE	51	10-NP-0009	CAMP		85-11
SNAKE	52	45-AS-0041	VILLAGE/BURIALS		WA-06
SNAKE	53	10-NP-0010	FISHING PLACE		85-11
SNAKE	54	10-NP-0003	ROCK SHELTER		85-11
SNAKE	55	10-NP-0056	CAMP		85-10
SNAKE	56	45-AS-0017	VILLAGE/FISHING PLACE	ENETOYN	WA-05
SNAKE	57	10-NP-0151	VILLAGE	HELL'S GATE	85-10
SNAKE	58	10-NP-0287	ROCK SHELTER		85-10
SNAKE	59	45-AS-0078	VILLAGE	THE PIG FARM	WA-04
SNAKE	60	45-AS-0080	VILLAGE		WA-04
SNAKE	61	45-AS-0082	VILLAGE/BURIALS	ALPAWEYMA	WA-04
SNAKE	62	45-WT-0041	CAMP	GRANITE POINT	WA-03
SNAKE	63	45-WT-0039	VILLAGE	WAWAWAI	WA-03
SNAKE	64	45-WT-0049	ROCK SHELTER		WA-03
SNAKE	65	45-WT-0036	CAMP	THORN THICKET	WA-03
SNAKE	66	45-WT-0035	CAMP		WA-03
SNAKE	67	45-GA-0061	VILLAGE	WEXPUSMIME	WA-03
SNAKE	68	45-GA-0029	VILLAGE		WA-03
SNAKE	69	45-WT-0030	CAMP		WA-02
SNAKE	70	45-WT-0031	CAMP		WA-02
SNAKE	71	45-GA-0017	VILLAGE		WA-02
SNAKE	72	45-CO-0011	VILLAGE/BURIAL		WA-02
SNAKE	73	45-CO-0001	OPEN SITE		WA-01
SNAKE	74	45-WW-0061			WA
SNAKE	75	45-WT-0134	VILLAGE	HATIUHPUH	WA-01
SNAKE	76	45-WT-0002	CAMP		WA-01
SNAKE	77	45-WW-0025	ROCK SHELTER	SQUIRT CAVE	WA-01
SNAKE	78	45-FR-0201	ROCK SHELTER	MCGREGOR CAVE	WA-01
SNAKE	79	45-FR-0050	ROCK SHELTER/BURIALS	MARMES	WA-01
SNAKE	80	45-FR-0202	ROCK SHELTER	PORCUPINE CAVE	WA-01
SNAKE	81	45-WW-0062	VILLAGE	MITCHELL SITE	WA-11
SNAKE	83		VILLAGE	PA?MA.PO (MS-138)	WA-04
SNAKE	84		VILLAGE	SOQOLAYKIN (MS-139)	WA-04
SNAKE	85		VILLAGE	WI.LETESE? (MS-140)	WA-04
SNAKE	86		VILLAGE	TUKEYUTPU (MS-141)	WA-04
SNAKE	87		VILLAGE	ALPAWEYMA (MS-142)	WA-04
SNAKE	88		VILLAGE	(MS-143)	WA-04
SNAKE	89		VILLAGE	(MS-144)	WA-04
SNAKE	90		VILLAGE	(MS-145)	WA-04 / WA-03
SNAKE	91		VILLAGE	QILAYSINMA (MS-146)	WA-03

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SNAKE	92		VILLAGE	WITKI.SPU (MS-147)	WA-03
SNAKE	93		VILLAGE	?ISQOLI.PO (MS-148)	WA-03
SNAKE	94		VILLAGE	TOK'OXPA (MS-149)	WA-03
SNAKE	96		VILLAGE	?I.YEQWEWI.PU (MS-150)	WA-03
SNAKE	97		VILLAGE	NOSNO.PO (MS-151)	WA-03
SNAKE	98		VILLAGE	PALO.TPO (MS-152)	WA-03
SNAKE	99		VILLAGE	SAHATPO (MS-153)	WA-03
SNAKE	100		VILLAGE	WAWAWI.PU (MS-154)	WA-03
SNAKE	101		VILLAGE	A.TAXSASPO (MS-155)	WA-03
SNAKE	102		VILLAGE	ALAMOTI.NAPO (MS-156)	WA-02 / WA-03
SNAKE	103		VILLAGE	MEXMESEPU (MS-157)	WA-02
SNAKE	104		VILLAGE	PI.NEWEWI.PU (MS-158)	WA-02
SNAKE	105		UNDETERMINED	(MS-159)	WA-02
SNAKE	106		VILLAGE	WEWICWEWICPU (MS-160)	WA-02
SNAKE	107		VILLAGE	TOQA.LATOYNO (MS-161)	WA-01
SNAKE	108		CAMP	(MS-167)	WA-10
SNAKE	109		BAND LOCATION	QEMUYN (MS-171)	WA-05 / 85-10
SNAKE	110		CAMP	PISK'OHI.SNIME?YI.WEWI (MS-172)	85-10
SNAKE	111		VILLAGE	HASO.TINO (MS-173)	WA-05
SNAKE	112		CAMP	?IPSKEYLIHINIKES (MS-174)	85-10
SNAKE	113		VILLAGE	TINI.KE (MS-175)	85-10 / WA-05
SNAKE	114		CAMP	TEQILWES (MS-176)	85-10
SNAKE	115		VILLAGE	SAXSAXINMA (MS-177)	WA-05
SNAKE	116		VILLAGE	ENETOYN (MS-178)	WA-05 / 85-10
SNAKE	117		VILLAGE	?ICETEQUES (MS-179)	WA-05 / 85-10
SNAKE	118		VILLAGE	WAWAHICP (MS-180)	85-10
SNAKE	119		VILLAGE	QAYANMA (MS-181)	WA-06 / WA-05
SNAKE	120		VILLAGE	?ILAQATPA?TPO (MS-182)	WA-06 / 85-11
SNAKE	121		CAMP	NUSNUMEQINWES (MS-183)	WA-06
SNAKE	122		VILLAGE	HETEWISNIME (MS-184)	85-11
SNAKE	123		UNDETERMINED	PA?PA.PA (MS-185)	85-11
SNAKE	124		CAMP	(MS-186)	85-11
SNAKE	125		UNDETERMINED	(MS-187)	85-11
SNAKE	126		UNDETERMINED	MAYKI.SP (MS-188)	85-11
SNAKE	127		VILLAGE	?IMAHAYPA (MS-189)	WA-06
SNAKE	128		VILLAGE	(MS-190)	85-11
SNAKE	129		UNDETERMINED	PEWSAM?PNIWASP (MS-191)	85-11
SNAKE	130		VILLAGE	QEME (MS-192)	WA-06
SNAKE	131		VILLAGE	TELI.WEWI (MS-193)	85-10
SNAKE	132		VILLAGE	?ISKINI.WEWI (MS-194)	WA-06
SNAKE	133		VILLAGE	NOSNO.PO (MS-243)	85-11
SNAKE	134		VILLAGE	(MS-244)	85-12
SNAKE	135		UNDETERMINED	TUKMELI.KIN (MS-245)	WA-06
SNAKE	136		VILLAGE	?IWISPO (MS-246)	85-12
SNAKE	137		VILLAGE	TISAYAXPA (MS-247)	OR-01 / 85-12
SNAKE	138		VILLAGE	CIWI.WI.N (MS-248)	OR-01 / 85-12
SNAKE	139		VILLAGE	?IPELU.TPU (MS-249)	OR-01
SNAKE	140		VILLAGE	TEK'ESPE (MS-250)	79-05
SNAKE	141		VILLAGE	TUNEHE (MS-265)	OR-2 / 79-05
SNAKE	142		VILLAGE	TILTITILTIT (MS-266)	79-05
SNAKE	143		VILLAGE	TOK'OXPO (MS-272)	85-12

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SNAKE	144		VILLAGE	QAYAPASXPO (MS-273)	OR-02 / 79-05
SNAKE	145		VILLAGE	QAYAPASXPO (MS-274)	OR-02
SNAKE	146		VILLAGE	QOSI.SPO (MS-275)	OR-02
SNAKE	147		VILLAGE	TEKINPELU (MS-276)	OR-05
SNAKE	148		VILLAGE	HAWPALO (MS-277)	OR-05
SNAKE	149		VILLAGE	QOSI.SPO (MS-278)	79-05
SNAKE	150		VILLAGE	PALO.TPU (MS-279)	79-05
SNAKE	151		VILLAGE	QAWSPA?ALO (MS-280)	OR-02
SNAKE	152		VILLAGE	?ISQI.MEXSEPU (MS-281)	OR-3
SNAKE	153		CAMP	(MS-282)	OR-04
SNAKE	154		CAMP	(MS-283)	OR-17
SNAKE	155		CAMP	(MS-284)	69-01
SNAKE	156		CAMP	(MS-289)	OR-18
SNAKE	157		CAMP	(MS-290)	67-01
SNAKE	158		PLACE NAME	PIQU'NIN (EP-18)	79-05 / 79-06 / 79-07
SNAKE	159		PLACE NAME	PIQUNINMOO (EP-19)	79-05 / 79-06 / 79-07
SNAKE	160		BAND LOCATION	SUKUN'MUH (EP-24)	85-12
SNAKE	161		PLACE NAME	TOKO'PUH (EP-100)	79-05 06 07 / 85-10 11 12 / 69-01
SNAKE	162		TRAIL	WAHTWEYIKAAS' (EP-107)	79-05
SNAKE	163		PLACE NAME	KUPKUPPAUH'LA (EP-126)	63
SNAKE	164		BAND LOCATION	ASSOO.YEE'WEWEEPOO (EP-	WA-05
SNAKE	165		PLACE NAME	HAWAHWUHHEETS'PEH (EP-	WA-5
SNAKE	166		BAND LOCATION	NUHKAI'MEH (EP-193)	85-10
SNAKE	167		PLACE NAME	ELWINIKINWAAS'PEH (EP-204)	WA-06
SNAKE	168		PLACE NAME	WUHX'POOTS (EP-320)	77-01
SNAKE	169		PLACE NAME	HA-TAU-WEES-IN-MAH (SS-36)	85-11
SNAKE	170		PLACE NAME		79-05
SNAKE	171		PLACE NAME	PITTSBURG LANDING (SS-121)	79-05
SNAKE	172		PLACE NAME	TAM-OOTSIN (SS-122)	WA-04
SNAKE	173		BURIAL GROUND	BURIAL LOCATION FOR LUKE (SS-123)	WA-03
SNAKE	174		BURIAL GROUND	BURIAL PLACE FOR AH-PUS-WYA-HAIKT (OLD CHIEF LOOKING GLASS) (SS-126)	WA-06
SNAKE	175		BURIAL GROUND	BURIAL PLACE OF HAW-HAWS-TOOSE-TEE (PAUL SLICKPOO) (SS-127)	85-12
SNAKE	176		PLACE NAME	PUTT-TOSS-Y-PEH, PUTT-TOS-WAY-PUH, PUH-TOSS-WHY-PUH (SS-132)	79-01 / 79-02 / 79-05
SNAKE	177		TRAIL/CAMP	RIVER CROSSING (SS-136)	OR-03
SNAKE	179		PLACE NAME	SOOHKS-PELL-LUH-NIM-NUH, SOUKS-PAH-LAH-NIM-MAH (SS-154)	OR-18
SNAKE	180		TRAIL	TRAIL CROSSING (SS-197)	OR-01
SNAKE	181		VILLAGE		85-10
SNAKE	182		VILLAGE	WAH-WOW-WEE-POH, WAH-WOW-WEE (SS-226)	WA-03
SNAKE	183		VILLAGE	KAUS-PA-AH-LOO (F-1)	OR-04
SNAKE	184		VILLAGE	TAK-IN-PAL-LOO (F-2)	OR-04
SNAKE	185		VILLAGE	HOW-PA-LOO (F-3)	OR-04
SNAKE	186		VILLAGE	KY-YAH-POS-POO (F-73)	69-01
SNAKE	187		VILLAGE	KO-SIK'H-POO (F-74)	69-01
SNAKE	188		VILLAGE	KO-SIK'H-POO (F-75)	69-01
SNAKE	189		VILLAGE	KO-LAT-PA-LOO (F-76)	69-01
SNAKE	190		VILLAGE	KY-YA-PUS'K-POO (F-5)	79-06
SNAKE	191		VILLAGE	TOE-E-KO-POO (F-6)	79-06

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SNAKE	192		VILLAGE	TILL-TEE-TA-MA (F-7)	79-05
SNAKE	193		VILLAGE	TU-NA-HAM-MO (F-8)	79-05 / 85-12
SNAKE	194		VILLAGE	TE-KA'K-PA-SAM-MA (F-9)	79-05 / 85-12
SNAKE	195		VILLAGE	E-PA-LUTE-POO (F-10)	85-12
SNAKE	196		VILLAGE	SEE-WY-YAH (F-11)	85-12
SNAKE	197		VILLAGE	SY-YO'H-PO (F-12)	85-12
SNAKE	198		VILLAGE	E-WISP-PO (F-13)	85-12
SNAKE	199		VILLAGE	O-LE'K-O-LEE-POO (F-14)	WA-6
SNAKE	200		VILLAGE	NUSE-NO-PE-POO (F-15)	85-11
SNAKE	201		VILLAGE	E-MAH-HY'POO (F-16)	85-11
SNAKE	202		VILLAGE	SIS-NIM-'POO (F-17)	85-11
SNAKE	203		VILLAGE	IS-KIN-'NE-WA'-WEE (F-21)	WA-06
SNAKE	204		VILLAGE	IL-LAR-KART-'PART-POO (F-22)	WA-06 / 85-11
SNAKE	205		VILLAGE	TE-LEE' WAH-WE (F-23)	85-10
SNAKE	206		VILLAGE	HAH-WAH-NAH'-HEESPH-PO (F-24)	85-10
SNAKE	207		VILLAGE	SAHK'SOM-MO (F-25)	85-10
SNAKE	208		VILLAGE	WAH-YIE-WA-WE (F-26)	WA-05
SNAKE	209		VILLAGE	AH-NA-TOE-ENO (F-27)	WA-05
SNAKE	210		VILLAGE	AH-SO-TOE-E-NO (F-28)	WA-05
SNAKE	211		VILLAGE	AL-POW-NAH (F-29)	WA-04
SNAKE	212		VILLAGE	TU-KA-YUTE-PO (F-30)	WA-04
SNAKE	213		VILLAGE	SUCK-KO-LY-E-KIN-MA (F-31)	WA-04
SNAKE	214		VILLAGE	PAH-AH'NUP, PA-MAH-PO (F-32)	85-01
SNAKE	215		BAND LOCATION	WITKISPU (S-32)	WA-04
SNAKE	216		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	TOKOHP (C-55)	WA-04
SNAKE	217		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	IYAKUEWIH (C-54)	WA-03
SNAKE	218		VILLAGE	WAH-NAH-WE (F-70)	WA-03
SNAKE	219		VILLAGE	AH-TOK-SOS (F-71)	WA-03
SNAKE	220		VILLAGE	AH-LA-MO-TAN (F-72)	WA-02
SNAKE	221		BAND LOCATION	SAKANMA (S-8)	85-12
SNAKE	222		BAND LOCATION	SAXSANO (S-9)	85-10
SNAKE	223		BAND LOCATION	HASOTINO (S-10)	85-10
SNAKE	224		BAND LOCATION	NUKSIWEPU, SAHATPU, WAWAWIPU, ALMOTIPU, PINEWEWEWIXPU, TOKALATOINU (S-33)	WA-01 02 03 04
SNAKE	225		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	HASWEIWAWIPU (C-30)	85-10
SNAKE	226		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	WAWAHITSPU (C-31)	85-10
SNAKE	227		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	ILAKAPATPU (C-32)	85-11
SNAKE	228		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	WEWIMA (C-34)	85-11
SNAKE	229		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	IMAHAIPU (C-35)	WA-06
SNAKE	230		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	TUKALATUI (C-44)	WA-01
SNAKE	231		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	WETSWEWIH (C-45)	WA-02
SNAKE	232		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	PINAWAWIH (C-46)	WA-02
SNAKE	233		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	MAHMAHSH (C-47)	WA-02
SNAKE	234		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	ATAHSUS (C-49)	WA-03

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq.	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
SNAKE	235		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	SAHATP (C-51)	WA-03
SNAKE	236		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	PALOTP (C-52)	WA-03
SNAKE	237		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	NUHSUEMA (C-53)	WA-03
SNAKE	238		BAND LOCATION, VILLAGE	KELAISHUN (C-57)	WA-03
SNAKE	239		VILLAGE	ASOTIN (M-30)	WA-05
SNAKE	240		FISHING PLACE	(R-5)	85-12
SNAKE	241		FISHING PLACE	(R-6)	WA-03 / WA-04
SNAKE	242		VILLAGE	(R-8)	WA-04
SNAKE	243		VILLAGE	(R-9)	WA-04
SNAKE	244		VILLAGE	(R-10)	WA-04
SNAKE	245		VILLAGE	(R-11)	WA-04
SNAKE	246		VILLAGE	(R-12)	WA-03
SNAKE	247		VILLAGE	(R-13)	WA-03
SNAKE	248		VILLAGE	(R-14)	WA-03
SNAKE	249		VILLAGE	(R-15)	WA-04
SNAKE	250		VILLAGE	(R-17)	WA-04
SNAKE	251		VILLAGE	(R-19)	WA-04
SNAKE	252		FISHING PLACE	(R-32)	85-12
SNAKE	253		FISHING PLACE	(R-39)	85-12
SNAKE	254		FISHING PLACE	(R-47)	85-12
SNAKE	255		VILLAGE	(R-64)	WA-04
SNAKE	256		VILLAGE	(R-65)	WA-03
SNAKE	257		VILLAGE	(R-66)	WA-03
SNAKE	258		VILLAGE	(R-16)	WA-04
SNAKE	259	35-BA-3	ROCK SHELTER	Robinette Cave	OR-04
SNAKE	260	35-BA-5	VILLAGE/BURIALS	Robinette Village	OR-04
SNAKE	261	35-BA-23	VILLAGE	The Ray Site	OR-04
SNAKE	262	35-WA-96	CAMP	Hunting Camp	OR-12
SNAKE	263	35-WA-615	CAMP		OR-5
SNAKE	264	35-WA-616	OPEN SITE		OR-5
SNAKE	265	35-WA-767	VILLAGE	Knight Creek Pit House Site 2	OR-01
SNAKE	266		FISHING PLACE	NPE-6	WA-5
SNAKE	267		FISHING PLACE	NPE-7	WA-5 85-10
SNAKE	268		FISHING PLACE	Pisuuxsenima NPE-60	OR-18
SNAKE	269		FISHING PLACE	NPE-107	85-10
SNAKE	270		FISHING PLACE	NPE-108	WA-04 85-01 85-10
SNAKE	271		FISHING PLACE	NPE-109	WA-04
SNAKE	272	10-EL-0022	CAMP		63-01
SNAKE	273	10-TF-0527	OPEN SITE		47
SNAKE	274	10-AM-0246	CAMP		79-07
SNAKE	275	10-AM-0072	VILLAGE		79-07
SNAKE	276	10-AM-0077	VILLAGE		79-07
SNAKE	277	10-AM-0001	VILLAGE		79-07
SNAKE	278	10-OE-1691	OPEN SITE		57-01
SNAKE	279	10-OE-1690	CAMP		57-01
SNAKE	280	10-OE-1689	VILLAGE		57-01
SNAKE	281	10-OE-0240	ROCK SHELTER		57-01
SNAKE	282	10-OE-0060	CAMP		57-01
SNAKE	283	10-OE-0057	OPEN SITE		57-01
SNAKE	284	10-WN-0526	CAMP		69-02
SNAKE	285	10-WN-0306	ROCK SHELTER		69-02
SNAKE	286	10-AM-0024	SHELL MIDDEN	Switchback Site	79-07
SPOKANE	1		PLACE NAME	TEEKEMTOOS'TIM (EP-236)	WA
TOUCHE	1		CAMP	(MS-168)	WA-12
TUCANNON	1		CAMP	PATAHA (MS-162)	WA-02
TUCANNON	2		VILLAGE	(MS-163)	WA-02

Appendix A, Table 2: Nez Perce Usual Accustomed Places Database Summary

ID	Seq	Smith Site	Site Type	Site Name	Basin
TUCANNON	3		VILLAGE	(MS-164)	WA-02
TUCANNON	4		CAMP	(MS-165)	WA-02
TUCANNON	5		PLACE NAME	PA-TA-HAW (SS-108)	WA-02
TUCANNON	6		FISHING PLACE	TUCANNON FISHERY (SS-208)	WA-01
WALLAWALLA	1		UNDETERMINED	PASXA (MS-169)	WA-13
WALLAWALLA	2		CAMP	(MS-170)	WA-08
WALLAWALLA	3		PLACE NAME	WEEYEE'LETPOO	WA-13
WALLAWALLA	4		PLACE NAME	PAAS'XUH (EP-298)	WA-13
WALLOWA	1		CAMP	TOKLI.KISPE (MS-219)	OR-07
WALLOWA	2		CAMP	(MS-220)	OR-07
WALLOWA	3		CAMP	APASPA (MS-221)	OR-07
WALLOWA	4		CAMP	TAMQALI.KS (MS-222)	OR--7
WALLOWA	5		CAMP	TI.KEPTINME (MS-223)	OR-07
WALLOWA	6		CAMP	(MS-224)	OR-07
WALLOWA	7		CAMP	WI.K'UP (MS-225)	OR-07
WALLOWA	8		CAMP	HEYUSNIME (MS-227)	OR-07
WALLOWA	9		CAMP	TAMATA?QI.SNIME (MS-227)	OR-06
WALLOWA	10		CAMP	(MS-228)	OR-06
WALLOWA	11		CAMP	(MS-229)	OR-06
WALLOWA	12		CAMP	(MS-231)	OR-06
WALLOWA	13		BAND LOCATION	WUH.LOW'UH (EP-113)	OR-06 OR-07
WALLOWA	14		PLACE NAME	SAA.WEES.NIMEH (EP-118)	OR-06
WALLOWA	15		PLACE NAME	HAHUMSAHXS'PUH (EP-119)	OR-06
WALLOWA	16		FISHING PLACE	IWAA'TEM (EP-121)	OR-06
WALLOWA	17		PLACE NAME	WULWAH'MAHX (EP-122)	OR-19
WALLOWA	18		PLACE NAME	YAW'INMUH (EP-319)	OR-06
WALLOWA	19		BURIAL GROUND	BURIAL PLACE FOR TOO-E-KASS (OLD JOSEPH) (SS-124)	OR-07
WALLOWA	20		BAND LOCATION	WALWAMA (S-36)	OR-06 OR-07
WALLOWA	21		FISHING PLACE	NPE-52	OR-6
WEISER	1		CAMP	(MS-291)	67-01
WEISER	2		CAMP	(MS-292)	67-01
WEISER	3		PLACE NAME	NUTSOHOKH'NIMEH (EP-231)	67-01 67-02
WEISER	4		PLACE NAME	HASOONTIP'NEEWAAS (EP-232)	67-02
WEISER	5		FISHING PLACE	NPE-2	65-01
WEISER	6		FISHING PLACE	Nat'soxnima NPE-61	67-01 67-02
WEISER	7		FISHING PLACE	T'sext'sexk'etpe NPE-62	67-01
WEISER	8		FISHING PLACE	Hesuunt'ipiniwes NPE-63	67-02
WEISER	9	10-AM-0344	OPEN SITE		67-02
WEISER	11	10-AM-0002	OPEN SITE		67-02
WEISER	12	10-WN-0298	OPEN SITE		67-03

Further affiant sayeth naught.

T. Weber Greiser
T. Weber Greiser

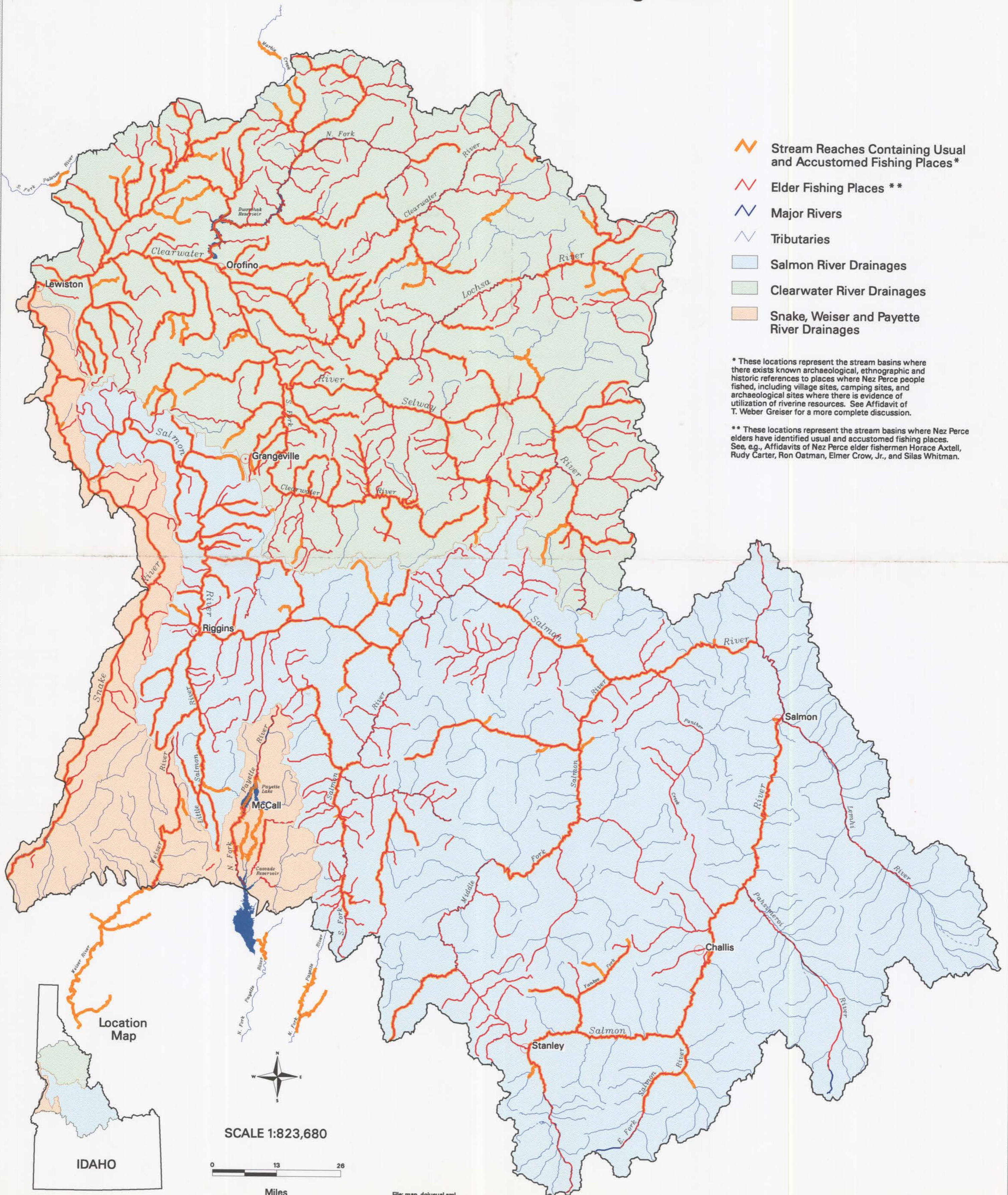
9/8/98
Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me, the undersigned Notary Public for the State of Montana, the day and year last above written.

Carol H. Conrad
Notary Public, State of Montana
Residing at Missoula, Montana
My commission expires Nov. 1, 1998

(Seal)

Nez Perce Usual and Accustomed Fishing Places



Documented Nez Perce Usual and Accustomed Fishing Places

