

Timíimap Cooperating Group - Dworshak Dam

NEZ PERCE TRIBE; BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION; US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, WALLA WALLA DISTRICT; IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

1961

Initial survey of the North Fork Clearwater River was conducted in 1961 by John Osmundson. Mr. Harry Wheeler, a Nimiipuu whose family had lived in the Ahsahka area, provided information about how some of the sites were used ethnographically. Idaho State University (ISU) recorded 16 Nez Perce village and/or camp sites on areas adjacent to the river.

Limited excavations were conducted at Bruce's Eddy (village and fishing site, named **Timíimap** and shown below), at Ahsahka, and along the North Fork Clearwater River prior to inundation in 1973.



1977-1996

Numerous archaeological studies including survey and testing have been undertaken at Dworshak Dam post-inundation. In 1976 and 1988 the University of Idaho (UI) conducted a survey along the post-inundation shoreline of Dworshak Reservoir and "likely areas" to contain cultural resources.

Later, Washington State University (WSU) conducted pedestrian survey of the drawdown zone in 1989. WSU recorded 166 new sites and isolates and reexamined four previously recorded sites.

Subsequently, the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program (CRP), conducted intensive survey of the drawdown. The CRP recorded 151 sites and 85 isolates and recommended 25 sites as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Early survey and testing saw the collection of artifacts throughout the reservoir. Currently, the UI curates approximately 152 archaeological collections associated with the Dworshak Dam Project. Limited collections are stored at the Dworshak Dam and Visitors Center.

1997-2020

Dworshak Dam Project was part of the Payos Kuus Cuukwe Cooperating Group.



2020

Letter from the Nez Perce Tribe to the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Walla Walla District Commander Requesting a Cooperation Group Specific to Dworshak Dam.

2021

The Group received support from US Army Corps of Engineers Northwestern Division and the First Unofficial Timíimap Meeting was Held via WebEx.

2022

The First Official Timíimap Meeting was Held in November 2022 at the US Army Corps of Engineers Walla Walla District Office.



2024

The Group has Finalized and Signed Two Treatment Plan Forms, Completed 10 Determinations of Eligibility, Shovel Tested Above the Highway Line at Magnus Bay, and Monitored 26 Sites.

Ahsahka Cemetery – 10CW118



The Timíimap Cooperating Group are addressing adverse effects to the Ahsahka cemetery (10CW118) through a phased approach.

Phase I: The Nez Perce Tribe CRP, under contract with USACE, will conduct informal and formal interviews with the Ahsahka community members and Northfork Presbyterian church committee to gain insight into the various treatments that would be appropriate to implement at the cemetery.

Phase II: The Timíimap Cooperating Group will discuss the recommendations made by the CRP and community during Phase I and chose the most appropriate treatment to implement in a Phase III.

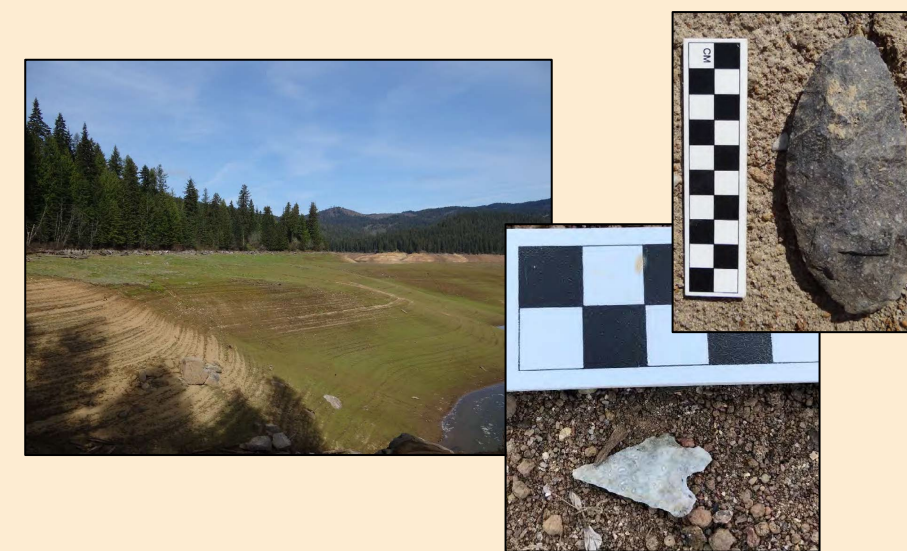
Accomplishments

Elk Creek Meadows – 10CW582/584, 10CW583, 10CW585, 10CW587



The Timíimap Cooperating Group has agreed to install a gate, signage at mini-camps, and provide public education. These efforts will help to prevent unauthorized OHV traffic and provide public education on the effects from and enforcement of driving and camping in the draw-down. The message will be spread by installing signs and implementing an online campaign using the USACE Dworshak Dam's Facebook page.

Magnus Bay– 10CW1509 & 10CW1510



In 2023, as a result of subsurface testing, the Nez Perce Tribe CRP combined 11 precontact sites at Magnus Bay into two larger sites. The Timíimap cooperating group has planned a phased approach to treat the sites at Magnus Bay.

Phase I: Install signage at the nearby mini-camp to help prevent unauthorized recreation activities.

Phase II: Perform collections rehabilitation and analysis of collections from the sites at Magnus Bay made in the 1970s. The analysis and rehabilitation will help inform an appropriate Phase III which may include a revegetation plan of native plants at Magnus Bay.

