

### Wells Project Cultural Chronology (1957 – 2007)

Date	Description
<b>Inventories/Surveys</b>	
1957	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Wells Reservoir in the State of Washington.</i> Bruce Stallard conducted a preliminary survey of areas to be effected by construction of Wells Dam. Twenty-four sites were located and evaluated.
1963 - 1966	The University of Washington conducted salvage of archaeological data from the Wells Reservoir (Grabert 1968; 1970). Gar Grabert et. al. completed an archaeological survey of the Wells Project area resulting in the identification of 107 sites. Testing was performed at 24 sites.
1977	David Munsell and Laur Salo surveyed a portion of the Wells Reservoir pursuant to planned changes in the release of water from Chief Joseph Dam. They found 22 sites, of which 15 had not previously been recorded.
1980	<i>A Reevaluative Survey of Wells Reservoir.</i> Grabert and Griffin led a survey of the Wells Project in response to a proposed two-foot pool raise. Seventy-two sites were visited and evaluated, of which 42 had been previously known.
1982	A Resurvey and Assessment of Selected Cultural Resources in the Wells Reservoir. Seven sites were inspected to determine the impact of a two-foot pool raise (Welch, et. al., 1982).
1984 - 1986	Archaeological monitoring survey to document any unrecorded cultural resource sites which may have been exposed as a result of ongoing Project operation. (Grabert and Griffin 1984; Griffin and Griffin 1985; Reid and Sweifel 1986)
2006	<i>Cultural Resources Data Review for the Wells Relicensing Project, Douglas and Okanogan Counties, Washington.</i> (Berger, Margaret and G. Hartmann, 2006). A compilation and summary of archaeological sites on the Wells Reservoir.
<b>Site Testing/Evaluations</b>	
1968	<i>The Astor Fort Okanogan</i> (Grabert 1968). Excavations were conducted at the site of the original trading post established by John Jacob Astor’s Pacific Fur Company.
1981	Western Heritage Inc. conducted test excavations and evaluated 18 sites in the Project Area. Sites were evaluated “in terms of their potential for testing regional hypotheses and investigating local research topics in the Project area and on the Plateau” (Carlevato et. al., 1982).
1982	Phase II testing and evaluation of 18 Sites in the Wells Project Area (Welch 1982).
1983 – 1984	Evaluation of thirteen sites with intensive data recovery excavations at nine of them (Smith and Chatters 1984).
1986	The Wells Reservoir Archaeological Project Volume I and II (Chatters et. al. 1986). Excavation of 12 sites,

	development of a research design, recommendations for site protection.
1994	Testing completed at 45DO373 (Chatters 2003).
<b>Agreements</b>	
1983	Memorandum of Agreement with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation to undertake a cultural resources management program to address the potential impacts of the Wells Project on historic and archaeological sites.
2004	Memorandum of Understanding for Curatorial Services between Douglas PUD and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.
<b>Site Protection Measures</b>	
1966	Sacred site relocation.
1983	Site protection through erosion control measures completed at sites 45OK53, 45OK74, 45OK78, and 45OK49.
1999	Analysis and Repatriation of sacred sites and Associated Objects from the Wells Project (Chatters 2002).
<b>Monitoring</b>	
1989 - 2005	Archaeological monitoring survey every three years of 29 sites in the Wells Project Area. Monitoring was conducted in 1989, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2001, and 2004.