

784

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED  
MAY 13 1992

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Snoqualmie Falls

other names/site number SquEd ("the underpart to which the stream plunges")

2. Location

street & number Snoqualmie River, between mile 40 and 41  not for publication

city or town Snoqualmie  vicinity

state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98290

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter M. Kampman 5/18/92  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

for Signature of the Keeper Eason H. Beall Date of Action 9.2.09

Autwilt J. Bee **DOE/OWNER OBJECTION** **Determined Eligible**

\_\_\_\_\_ 6/22/92

Snoqualmie Falls  
Name of Property

King County, Washington  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: Natural Features

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: Natural Features

Industry: Energy Facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Snoqualmie Falls  
Name of Property

King County, Washington  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage: Native American

**Period of Significance**

c. 1800-present

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Snoqualmie Falls  
Name of Property

King County, Washington  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 9

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	0	5	8	7	4	9	0	5	2	6	6	0	0	0
Zone	Easting	Northing												

3 

1	0	5	8	7	4	2	0	5	2	6	5	9	0	0
Zone	Easting	Northing												

2 

1	0	5	8	7	5	7	0	5	2	6	5	8	0	0
Zone	Easting	Northing												

4 

Zone	Easting	Northing												

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leonard Garfield from a draft nomination by Dr. Ken Tollefson

organization Seattle Pacific University date February 1, 1992

street & number N/A telephone (206) 281-2165

city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98119

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Snoqualmie Falls, King Co., WA Description:

Snoqualmie Falls is a spectacular waterfall on the Snoqualmie River located midway between the towns of Snoqualmie and Fall City in eastern King County, Washington. The 268-foot waterfall is not only one of the most distinctive natural features in the county, it also figures in the traditional creation myth of the Snoqualmie people.

The Snoqualmie River flows from the Cascade Mountains northwestwardly along tertiary volcanic rock through a forested landscape. Three and one-half miles downstream from the confluence of the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River, between river miles 40 and 41, the river plunges 268 feet over a semi-circular rock cliff. The falling water is divided at the rim of the cataract by a large rock formation which splits the Falls into two distinct plumes which unify as they cascade downward.

The waterfall is located in a gorge formed by steep cliffs of moss-covered rock. Beyond the pool at the base of the gorge, the canyon broadens out into a flat plain through which the Snoqualmie River continues to flow. Depending on atmospheric conditions, mist rises from the base of the Falls as the water flow plunges over the lip. The Falls (from rim to basin), the pool below, and the rock cliffs which enclose the basin form a single traditional cultural property included in the nomination. (See attached map.)

At the turn of the century, a hydroelectric project was developed at the Falls. It was the first electric generating station built entirely underground. The project includes two generation plants. Plant 1, constructed in 1898 and expanded in 1905, is located within an underground chamber below penstock intakes on the south bank of the Snoqualmie River immediately upstream of the Falls. Plant 2, located on the north bank of the river approximately one-quarter mile downstream of the falls, was built in 1910 and expanded in 1957 and 1958. In addition to the power plants and intakes, the facility includes a concrete and wooden dam, four penstocks, a tailrace tunnel, a concrete-lined tunnel, an open forebay, a headgate house, generator leads, transformers, transmission lines connecting both plants to a switching station, and appurtenances.

The natural water flow over the Falls has been altered since 1898 for use in generating hydroelectric power. In addition, some rock was removed from the top of the Falls for safety reasons. Currently, the hydroelectric plant allows a minimum flow of 100 cubic feet per second (cfs) over the Falls during the daytime and 25 cfs at night. (It is difficult to compare this with pre-1898 flows, except to note that they too ranged widely depended on seasonal factors.)

Despite construction in the vicinity and regulation of the flow, the Falls, the basin formed by the cliffs, and the pool of water below have remained relatively unaffected in terms of their traditional cultural value. In addition to its integrity as a place of traditional use, the property also maintains good integrity of physical condition. Historic photographs and written reports of the Falls in the 19th

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 7 Page 2

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King Co., WA Description continued:

---

century describe "a most beautiful and imposing spectacle, although the roar was almost deafening" (Hancock 1860: 120) and something "truly grand" (Swan 1858, 1982 edition: 395). Today, standing on the cliffs surrounding the Falls, one has a panoramic glimpse of the valley below; standing below the falls one sees sheer cliffs which rise almost straight up over 300 feet. In both cases, the view is largely unchanged from a century before, and the majesty of the Falls, the roar of its current, the mist rising from the pool, and the mossy cliffs which rise on three sides still convey the traditional setting of a site which has played a continuous role in the culture of the Snoqualmie people.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

Snoqualmie Falls, King Co., WA

Significance Statement:

Snoqualmie Falls is historically significant for its close association with the traditional cultural heritage of the Snoqualmie Indians. The spectacular 268 foot waterfall figures prominently in the origin myth recorded more than 60 years ago by anthropologists in which Moon the Transformer created the falls from a fish weir while he was giving shape to the natural environment and the Indian people. The Falls has also been identified by some contemporary tribal members as the location of a powerful waterfall spirit and a traditional venue for acquiring spirit power. Although the site of a hydroelectric facility for nearly a century, the Falls retains sufficient integrity of physical character and associative values to manifest its cultural significance and to retain an important place in the cultural continuum of the Snoqualmie people.

Prehistorical Archaeology: Current scientific understanding of the prehistory of the Snoqualmie Falls area is based on archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the confluence of the Snoqualmie River and Tokul Creek (Kennedy and Larson 1984; Onat and Bennett 1968) and within Fall City (Buck 1982; Rhode 1985). It should be noted, however, that no archaeological sites have been identified in the nominated property.

Tokul Creek flows into the Snoqualmie River approximately one mile downstream of the Falls. Several archaeological deposits are known from the area. An extensive multi-component site (45-KI-50) is located on the Snoqualmie near the mouth of the Tokul Creek. Test excavations at 45-KI-19 located along the Snoqualmie River just downstream of the mouth of Tokul Creek recovered lithic debitage and tools which suggest frequent use of the locality, perhaps for fishing, beginning as far back as 2,500 years ago (Onat and Bennett 1968: 23-25). Subsequent archaeological survey of the north bank of the Snoqualmie River just south of 45-KI-19 located a groundstone fragment and a basalt core (Kennedy and Larson 1984: 20). Examination of the river bank stratigraphy in this area revealed evidence of prehistoric occupation. In addition, a number of artifacts were collected on the Plum Farm northeast of the confluence of the Snoqualmie River and Tokul Creek. Although the relationship between these sites is not completely understood, the area appears to be one of relatively high density and considerable archaeological age.

Two archaeological sites are known from the Fall City area. Subsurface tests of a prehistoric site at Riverfront Park located intact archaeological deposits consisting of food-processing and tool-making debris (Buck 1982; Rhode 1985). This archaeological deposit has been interpreted as corresponding stratigraphically with the deposits from 45-KI-19 (Rhode 1985). However, a historic Snoqualmie Indian occupation has been reported for the Riverfront Park area, and artifacts recovered during subsurface testing of the area may correspond to this more recent occupation. Another prehistoric

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 8 Page 2

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King Co., WA Significance statement continued:

---

site 45-KI-20 has been recorded in the eastern portion of Fall City, near the mouth of the Raging River.

**Ethnohistory:** Snoqualmie Falls is within the historic territory of the Snoqualmie Indians. At the time of sustained Euroamerican contact, the Snoqualmie consisted of two distinct groups--upper and lower bands. When the Point Elliott treaty was signed in 1855, the Upper Snoqualmie band occupied multi-family houses on the prairies above Snoqualmie Falls. The lower band occupied multi-family houses from the Falls area downriver to the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers (U.S. Court of Claims 1933: 29, 178, 187). The Point Elliott Treaty of 1855 provided for the Snoqualmie to go to the Snohomish Bay reservation, which later became part of the Tulalip Indian Reservation. Some Snoqualmie Indians settled on the Tulalip reservation after the treaty was ratified in 1859, and others chose to remain in their home territory (Baenan 1981:450; US v. WA 476 F. Supp. 1108).

Although both the upper and lower bands occupied the Snoqualmie River drainage, there were fundamental differences. The Upper Snoqualmie traded and had kinship ties with the Yakima and Wenatchee Indians of Eastern Washington (Gibbs 1877: 179-180). The lower band inter-married with Skykomish and Snohomish peoples and also interacted with Indian groups living along the coast of the Puget Sound.

A number of authors have referred to a Snoqualmie village located below the Falls. It is unlikely that such a village was located directly below the Falls, but the Falls is featured in Snoqualmie legend and a Snoqualmie informant has stated women may have hidden behind the Falls during hostile raids (Larson 1988: 4). In what may be a variation of this oral tradition, Corliss (1972: 21) writes about the Snoqualmie people using a cave that was said to stretch from beneath the Falls back under the prairie that lies above the Falls.

Snoqualmie Falls divides the drainage system into two ecological zones--riverine and prairie. The river zone of the Lower Snoqualmie consisted of dense woodlands, migrating salmon, smelt, red fish, and access to the marine life of the Puget Sound. The prairie zone of the Upper Snoqualmie contained more deer, elk, bear, mountain goats, fur bearing mammals, trout, roots, and ferns for teas and medicines.

To complement their subsistence diets, both bands of Snoqualmie relied on kinship ties. For example, upper Snoqualmie people received salmon fishing privileges from people below the Falls, while the upper Snoqualmie people offered to the Lower Snoqualmie people prairie resources such as deer and camas and bracken fern roots in return (Larson 1988).



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number   8   Page   3  

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King Co., WA      Significance Statement continued:

---

The Falls in Traditional Mythology: Traditional Snoqualmie culture includes a creation myth set in the vicinity of the Falls. This lengthy story explains how a fish weir was dramatically changed into a lofty cataract when the world assumed its present shape. The creation story was recorded by anthropologists more than sixty years ago (Ballard 1929; Haeberlin, 1924) and describes the transformation of mythical creatures into the present forms of plants and animals.

Ballard (1929:69-91) recounts the creation legend of Moon the Transformer as related to him by Snoqualmie Charlie. According to the legend, two Snoqualmie sisters from Tolt in the lower Snoqualmie ventured onto the prairie of the upper Snoqualmie to dig fern roots. Before falling asleep on the prairie above the Falls, each maiden found a star in the sky and expressed the wish that the star would become her husband. While asleep that night, the maidens were taken to the sky country and when they awoke they were lying by the side of the men they wanted. In due time, the elder sister and her star husband had a child named Moon, who was part human and part mythical being.

Eventually the maiden became lonesome for her earthly home; she escaped with Moon by climbing down a rope ladder through a hole in the sky. One day, Dog Salmon stole Moon from a swing and replaced him with a piece of rotted wood wrapped in a blanket. Over a period of several years, Moon was raised by Dog Salmon people, married and had a family.

Meanwhile, the lower Snoqualmie summoned spirit doctors to locate their stolen child. One spirit doctor succeeded in locating Moon in the country of the Dog Salmon people in the Upper Snoqualmie. The doctor's spirit succeeded in persuading Moon to return to his people. In retaliation for his abduction, Moon changed the Dog Salmon people into fish to feed the earth people. On his way home, Moon encountered many species and changed them, one by one, into their present forms. According to the legend, Moon changed the creatures in the Snoqualmie River valley into their present form for the subsistence use of the Snoqualmie Indians.

Moon eventually arrived at Snoqualmie Falls, where he was originally stolen, and found a large, productive fish weir owned by the prairie people. Ballard recounts a telling of the story by Snoqualmie Charlie:

"It was then a fish weir of wood, closed so that the salmon could not go up the stream. Most of the people who owned the trap lived on the prairie above. Moon turned the weir into a waterfall. Moon addressed the waterfall thus: 'You, Waterfall, shall be a lofty cataract. Birds flying over you will fall and people shall gather them up and eat them. Deer coming down the stream will perish and the people shall have them for food. Game of every kind shall be found by the people for their subsistence (Ballard 1929: 78).'"

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 8 Page 4

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King Co., WA      Significance Statement continued:

---

After giving shape to the Falls and the creatures, and sustenance to his people, Moon created the various rivers and tribes of western Washington. In each valley he placed a man and woman and gave them fish and wild game to support their progeny. These families eventually multiplied and became the Puget Sound tribes. As recorded by Ballard, tribal elders believed that "all people here are related to Moon and speak the same language (Ballard 1929: 80)."

In a variation of the origin legend, the maiden's rope by which she and Moon escaped back to earth eventually fell from the sky and created Snoqualmie Falls (Haeberlin 1924: 374).

An Indian legend related to the military uses of the falls tells of a rock located in the bed of the river at the top of the falls which once divided the flow. When Indians from the east came over the mountains to make an attack on the coast, two western Washington Indians (reputedly Chief Seattle) met them above the prairie, provided canoes, and guided them downriver. When they got to the big rock, they jumped and saved themselves as their enemies were swept over the Falls to their deaths. A portion of the rock, sometimes known as Seattle Rock, remains today (Corliss 1972).

The Falls in Traditional Spiritual Life: According to several tribal elders, the Falls divides the spirits of the Snoqualmie into prairie and valley spirits, which meet at the Falls making Snoqualmie Falls a site of special spiritual power. Tribal elders hold that a powerful water spirit inhabits the deep pool formed at the base of the Falls and those individuals who dared to dive into the pool could obtain spirit power from it. (Corsaletti 1986; Kenny Moses, cited in Larson 1988: 15). In a 1986 interview with the Seattle Times, Andy de los Angeles stated that the Falls is home to a powerful spirit that guides the lives of many Snoqualmie persons (Corsaletti; Tollefson 1991).

The spiritual attributes of the Falls reflect a cultural continuum of many generations. Larson states that many tribal members in years past found spirit power at the Falls or used the water there for purification before ceremonial or other activities (Larson 1988:23). Contemporary tribal elders have told Tollefson that grandmothers took them to the Falls and told stories describing how ancestors used the Falls for seeking spirit power, for cleansing/healing rituals, and for communicating with ancestral spirits. For example, an elder in her 60s reported that her grandmother took her to the Falls as a child and told her that she (the grandmother) went there herself as a child. Another informant over 60 stated that her "ancestors have always gone to the Falls to pray." A third informant over 60 mentioned that "each tribe had their own time at the Falls for healing the mind and body and for gathering healing herbs."

One contemporary informant explained that "the Falls is sacred. We gather there in time of need. We have always met there." Others volunteered that they went to the Falls with their parents and grandparents, that the Snoqualmie Indians have gone to the Falls for generations, and that their

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 8 Page 5

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King Co., WA Significance Statement continued;  
ancestors received their spirit power at the Falls. In a recent survey of contemporary Snoqualmie tribal members (Tollefson 1991), a majority of respondents indicated that the Falls continues to be an important cultural site for the Snoqualmie.

Eligibility: National Register Bulletin No. 38 outlines four steps in determining the eligibility of traditional cultural properties for listing in the National Register. Snoqualmie Falls meets each of the four tests:

- (1) It is a discrete site with definable boundaries that exists separately from the Snoqualmie's cultural beliefs and religious practices;
- (2) National Register guidelines require that eligible traditional cultural properties retain two kinds of integrity: (a) integrity of relationships--that is, the property maintains an integral relationship to the traditional cultural practices and beliefs of the group; and (b) integrity of physical condition from the historic period.

Associative integrity is discussed above. Integrity of condition is also sustained. Some physical characteristics of the Falls were altered with construction of a hydroelectric facility at the Falls at the turn of the century (and the subsequent development of adjacent tourist facilities). For example some rock was removed at the rim for safety reasons and structures built above the Falls have altered the adjacent landscape. In addition, power generation has lessened daytime and nighttime flow over the Falls since 1898 and seasonally stopped nighttime flow for a number of years.

Even so, the Falls continues to maintain a sufficient average volume of flow (ranging according to power company requirements and seasonal rains) so that it is recognizably the same site and continues to play an important role in traditional life. In addition, the pool at the base of the Falls and the surrounding vertical cliffs are visually the same as during the historic period and provide a traditional setting for the Falls.

- (3) The Falls meets National Register criteria for its historical associations with the traditional customs and beliefs of Snoqualmie culture and for its associations with the legendary figure Moon as documented by Ballard and Haeberlin.
- (4) The Falls is not exempt from eligibility by any of the National Register "criteria considerations."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number   8   Page   6  

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King County, WA      Significance Statement continued:

Regarding the integrity of the Falls, both the physical characteristics of the Falls and the adjacent landscape have been altered over time with the construction of power plants and a dam, excavation of rock, discharge of stormwater and wastewater, and construction of residential areas in the vicinity of the Falls. In addition, tourist facilities adjacent to the Falls currently serve 1.5 million people a year. Nevertheless, there is sufficient integrity of condition and character of the Falls as described above to meet National Register criteria.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 9 Page 1

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King County, WA Bibliography:

Baenen, J. 1981. "Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Duwamish." In Inventory of American Indian Religious Use, Practices, Localities, and Resources. Institute of Cooperative Research, Inc. Seattle.

Ballard, A. 1929. "Mythology of Southern Puget Sound," University of Washington Publications in Anthropology 3(2):31-150.

Beak and BOAS 1989. Cultural Resource Overview for the Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project Number 2493. Prepared for Puget Sound Power and Light Company, Bellevue.

Bierhorst, John 1985. The Mythology of North America. William Morrow, New York.

Blukis Onat, A. and J. Hollenbeck 1981. Inventory of Native American Religious Use, Practices, Localities, and Resources. Institute of Cooperative Research, Inc. Seattle.

Boney Karen, 1989. Meeting with Puget Power and HRA staff, August 14, 1989.

Buck, P. E. 1982. "Archaeological Reconnaissance of King County Fall City Riverfront Park, Washington," University of Washington Office of Public Archaeology letter report submitted to King County.

Catton, Theodore and Lori Anthony 1991. "Historic Resources Assessment of the Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Project." Prepared for Puget Sound Power and Light Company by Historical Research Associates, Seattle.

Corliss, M. M. 1972. Fall City: In the Valley of the Moon, Fall City, WA.

Corsaletti, L.T. 1986. "Quest for Vision or Visitors," Seattle Times, September 12.

Corsaletti, L. T. 1990. "Tribe Protests Utility Plan as Threat to Spirit at Falls," Seattle Times, July 20.

Curtis, E. 1913. The North American Indian. Vol. IX. The University Press, Cambridge, MA.

Feldman, Cary 1990. Telephone conversations with Mr. Earnie Barr of the Snoqualmie Indians, October 2.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number   9   Page   2  

---

Snogualmie Falls, King County Bibliography continued:

Franklin, J. F. and C. T. Dryness 1973. "Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington," USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PNW-8.

Gibbs, G. 1877. "Tribes of Western Washington and Northwest Oregon," US Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, Contributions to North American Ethnology 1.

Gunther, E. 1977 edition. Ethnobotany of Western Washington. University of Washington Press. Seattle.

Haeberlin, H. 1924. "Mythology of Puget Sound," The Journal of American Folk-Lore 37 (144):137-438.

Haeberlin, H. and E. Gunther 1975 edition. Indians of Puget Sound. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Hancock, S. 1860. Trip Across the Plains... Typescript at Suzzallo Library, University of Washington, Seattle.

Kennedy H. and L. L. Larson 1984. Historical and Archaeological Resources Overview for the City of Bellevue North Fork Snoqualmie River Municipal Water Supply Project. Report submitted to the City of Bellevue by BOAS, Seattle.

Larson, L.L. 1988. Report of Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Identification of Traditional Contemporary American Indian Land and Resource Use in the Snoqualmie River Flood Damage Reduction Study Area. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers by BOAS, Seattle, WA.

Livingston, V. E. 1971. "Geology and Mineral Treasures of King County, WA." Bulletin No. 63 Washington Department of Natural Resources, Olympia.

Murfin, Cheryl 1990. "Falls at Center of Dispute over Spiritual and Electric Power," Bellevue Journal American, July 23.

Onat, A. R. and L. A. Bennett 1968. "Tokul Creek," Washington Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 1.

Rhode, D. 1985. Letter Report to Tim Gustine, King County Division of Parks and Recreation. University of Washington Office of Public Archaeology, Seattle.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number   9   Page   3  

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King County Bibliography continued:

Swan, J. G. 1982. The Northwest Coast. University of Washington, Seattle.

Teit, J. 1928. "The Middle Columbia Salish," University of Washington Publication in Anthropology 2 (4): 83-128.

Thompson, Gail 1991. Cultural Resources Report for Snoqualmie Falls Project, submitted to Puget Sound Power and Light, Bellevue.

Tollefson, K. D. 1988. "The Snoqualmie: A Puget Sound Chiefdom," Ethnology 26 (2): 121-136.

Tollefson, K. and M. Abbott, 1991. "From Fish Weir to Waterfall," manuscript submitted for publication to American Indian Quarterly.

Turner, H. 1976. "Ethnozoology of the Snoqualmie." Unpublished manuscript on file, Suzzallo Library, University of Washington, Seattle.

US Court of Claims 1933. The Duwamish Indians et al v. US No. F-275. Consolidated Petition, Argus Press, Seattle.

US v. Washington 1979. Findings. 476 F. Supp:1108-1111.

Waterman, T. T. 1920. Puget Sound Geography. Unpublished manuscript on microfilm, Suzzallo Library, University of Washington, Microfilm #3435.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 10 Page 1

---

Snoqualmie Falls, King County, WA

Verbal Boundary description: See attached map, drawn to scale of 1" = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property includes the Falls from rim to base, the pool below, and the surrounding cliff walls. These boundaries encompass the significant features of the Falls as a traditional cultural site and include the surrounding landforms which define the Falls visually when observed from above and below.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000784 Date DOEd: 6/22/92

Snoqualamie Falls  
Property Name

King County WA State

N/A  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*Antoinette Cree*  
for Signature of the Keeper

10/19/92  
Date of Action

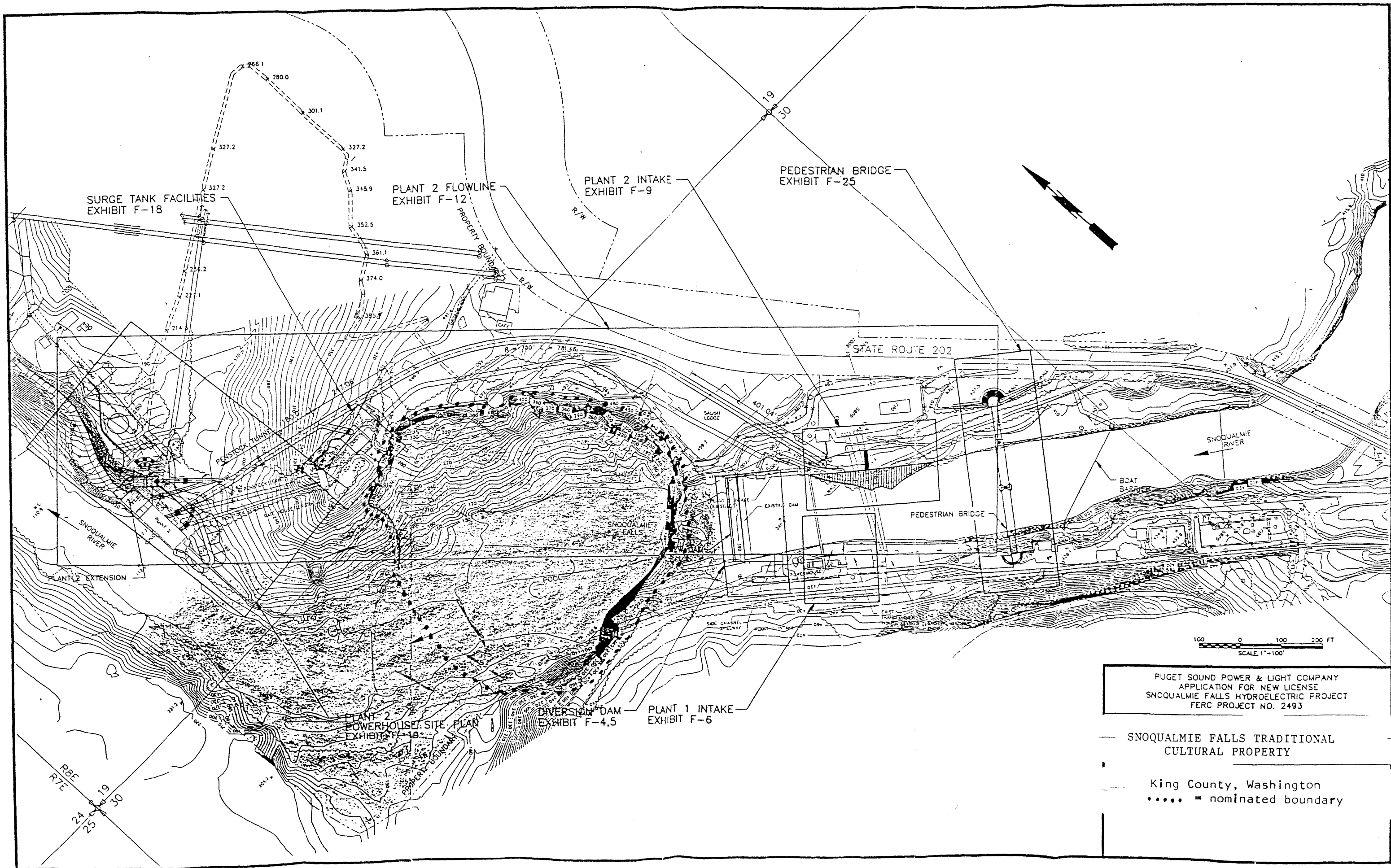
=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

**Section 3:** The level of significance is local.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



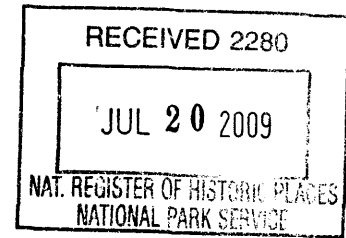
PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
 APPLICATION FOR NEW LICENSE  
 SNOQUALMIE FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
 FERC PROJECT NO. 2493

— SNOQUALMIE FALLS TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY  
 King County, Washington  
 ..... = nominated boundary



*The Energy To Do Great Things*

Puget Sound Energy  
P.O. Box 97034  
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734  
PSE.com



July 15, 2009

**Mr. Paul Loether**  
Keeper/Chief of National Register  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)  
Washington, DC 20005

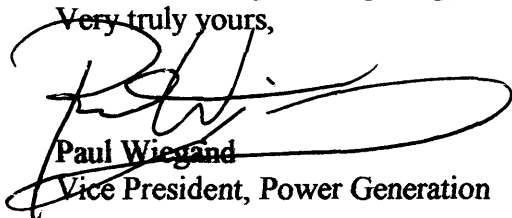
**Re: Withdrawal of Objection to Nomination of Snoqualmie Falls as a Traditional Cultural Property**

Dear Mr. Loether:

Puget Sound Energy, Inc. ("PSE") is the owner of the property located in Snoqualmie, Washington on both banks of the Snoqualmie River. The property in question is commonly known as Snoqualmie Falls (the "Falls"). On May 6, 1992, PSE submitted a letter to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (the "Keeper") objecting to the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer's May 8, 1992 proposed nomination of the Falls for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a traditional cultural property. In accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 60.6(s), as the sole private property owner of the Falls property, PSE now submits this notarized statement informing the Keeper that PSE no longer objects to the proposed nomination of the Falls for listing. PSE hereby withdraws its May 6, 1992 objection pursuant to that certain Memorandum of Agreement Between the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Regarding the Proposed Modifications to the Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2493), King County, Washington executed on December 23, 2008 and effective as of FERC's issuance of the Order Amending License on June 1, 2009.

If you have any questions regarding this statement, please feel free to contact me at (425) 462-3131 or at [paul.wiegand@pse.com](mailto:paul.wiegand@pse.com).

Very truly yours,



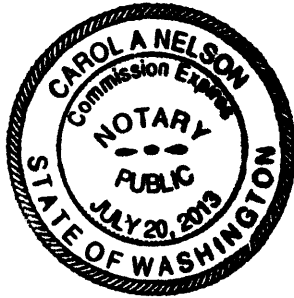
Paul Wiegand  
Vice President, Power Generation

cc: Dr. Allyson Brooks, Washington State Historic Preservation Officer,  
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
Mr. Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr., Deputy Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
 ) ss.  
COUNTY OF KING )

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Paul Wiegand  
is the person who appeared before me, and said person acknowledged that he signed this  
instrument, on oath stated that he was authorized to execute the instrument and acknowledged  
it as the VICE PRESIDENT of Power Generation for Puget Sound Energy,  
Inc., a Washington corporation, to be the free and voluntary act of such party for the uses and  
purposes mentioned in the instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 15 day of  
July, 2009.



Carol A Nelson  
Print Name: Carol A Nelson  
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington,  
residing at 3 Lummi Key, Bellevue WA 98006  
My commission expires: 7-20-13