



Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, Oregon 97208-3621

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PROGRAM

July 28, 2020

In reply refer to: FOIA #BPA-2020-00902-F

Matt Landon



Dear Mr. Landon,

Thank you for your interest in the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The agency received your request for records made under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, (FOIA) on July 6, 2020. Your request was assigned Department of Energy (DOE) tracking number BPA-2019-00902-F. Please use that number in any correspondence with the agency concerning your request. This communication is the agency's formal acknowledgment and final response to your request.

Request

"Information on BPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers of the movement of the two large boulders with engraved petroglyphs that are currently outside of the Grant House in Vancouver, Washington, to a site within Columbia Hills Historical State Park." [July 15, 2020 email from Mr. Landon to BPA FOIA Office]. In addition, any other stones which may have been moved to other locations and need to be returned [to the original location].

Acknowledgement

BPA has reviewed your request and has determined that it fulfills all of the criteria of a proper request under the FOIA and DOE regulations at Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1004.

Response

BPA searched for records responsive to your request in the agency's Environmental Compliance and Cultural Resources office. Knowledgeable agency personnel were able to locate 51 pages of responsive records. BPA is releasing the 51 pages in full without any redactions. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps responded to your request for further information (see attached July 17, 2020 email).

Transfer

BPA has communicated with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on behalf of your FOIA request and has determined that additional records you seek are likely in the possession of the Corps. BPA has also transferred your FOIA request to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for review and response. You may receive a response directly from that office. If you have questions, please

contact Liz Oliver, Wana Pa Koot Koot Program Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District. You may contact her directly by email, Elizabeth.A.Oliver@usace.army.mil or telephone, (503)-808-3744.

Fees

There are no fees associated with processing your FOIA request.

Certification

Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 1004.7(b)(2), I am the individual responsible for the information provided above. Your FOIA request BPA-2020-00902-F is now closed with no responsive agency records available to provide.

Appeal

The adequacy of the search may be appealed within 90 calendar days from your receipt of this letter pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 1004.8. Appeals should be addressed to:

Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals
HG-1, L'Enfant Plaza
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585-1615

The written appeal, including the envelope, must clearly indicate that a FOIA appeal is being made. You may also submit your appeal by e-mail to OHA.filings@hq.doe.gov, including the phrase "Freedom of Information Appeal" in the subject line. (The Office of Hearings and Appeals prefers to receive appeals by email.) The appeal must contain all the elements required by 10 C.F.R. § 1004.8, including a copy of the determination letter. Thereafter, judicial review will be available to you in the Federal District Court either (1) in the district where you reside, (2) where you have your principal place of business, (3) where DOE's records are situated, or (4) in the District of Columbia.

You may contact BPA's FOIA Public Liaison, Jason Taylor, at the address on this letter header for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows:

Office of Government Information Services
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001
E-mail: ogis@nara.gov
Phone: 202-741-5770
Toll-free: 1-877-684-6448
Fax: 202-741-5769

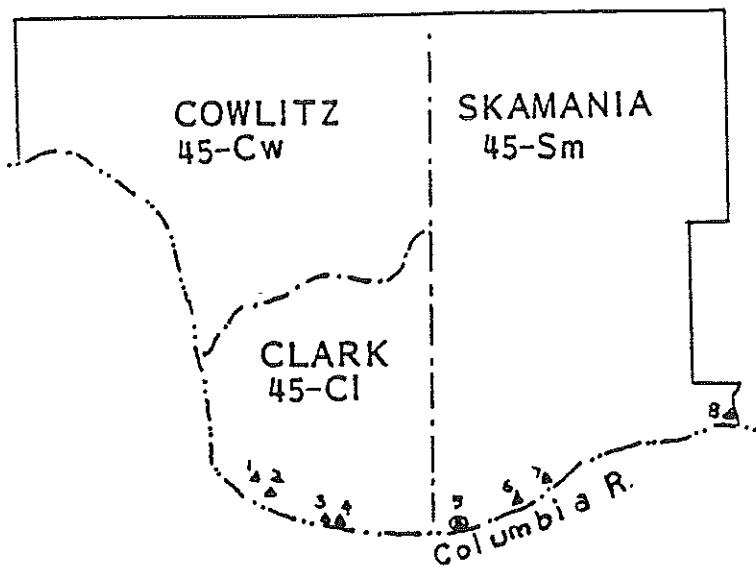
Questions about this communication may be directed to Thanh Knudson, Flux Resources, LLC, at etknudson@bpa.gov or 503.230.5221

Sincerely,



Candice D. Palen
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Officer

Washington, Sites 1-50



Site 2. Grant Museum, Vancouver, Clark County, WA, 45-CI-G.M. On the lawn in front of the Grant Museum are two large boulders, each with a carved face. Figure 1c is 48 x 39 inches. The carved face is 21 1/2 x 19 inches. The eyes, with pit centers, are each 7 x 5 inches. Figure 1d is 31 inches wide at the top by 52 inches high. The face is 18 x 19 1/2 inches. The eyes, with 1-inch pit centers, are each 6 x 5 1/2 inches. According to Mark Hedden's records, these boulders were originally located 50 feet north of the edge of Wakemap Mound, 45-KI-26. Hedden (1956) listed them as WA 18 and WA 19. A letter (October 3, 1978) from Rick McClure, Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington, has information that these boulders were moved in approximately 1956 or 1957. Last visit: 2/12/77. See fig. 1c,d.

Map A. Location of sites 1 through 8

Site 1. Clark County Museum, Vancouver, WA, 45-CI-C.C.M. Two carved boulders, which were removed from their original location, are mounted on concrete bases at the front entrance to the Clark County Museum. One boulder (fig. 1b) was found near Fisher's Landing on the shore of the Columbia River in 1927. It was salvaged and moved to the museum in 1963. See the *Portland Oregonian* (September 9, 1963). The boulder was pictured in situ in Seaman (1967:60) at site 3. The second boulder (fig. 1a), with a carved face, was found near Spearfish by Allen A. Pyle in 1938. Mrs. G.L. West of Vancouver donated it to the museum. Last visit: 1/16/66. See fig. 1a,b.

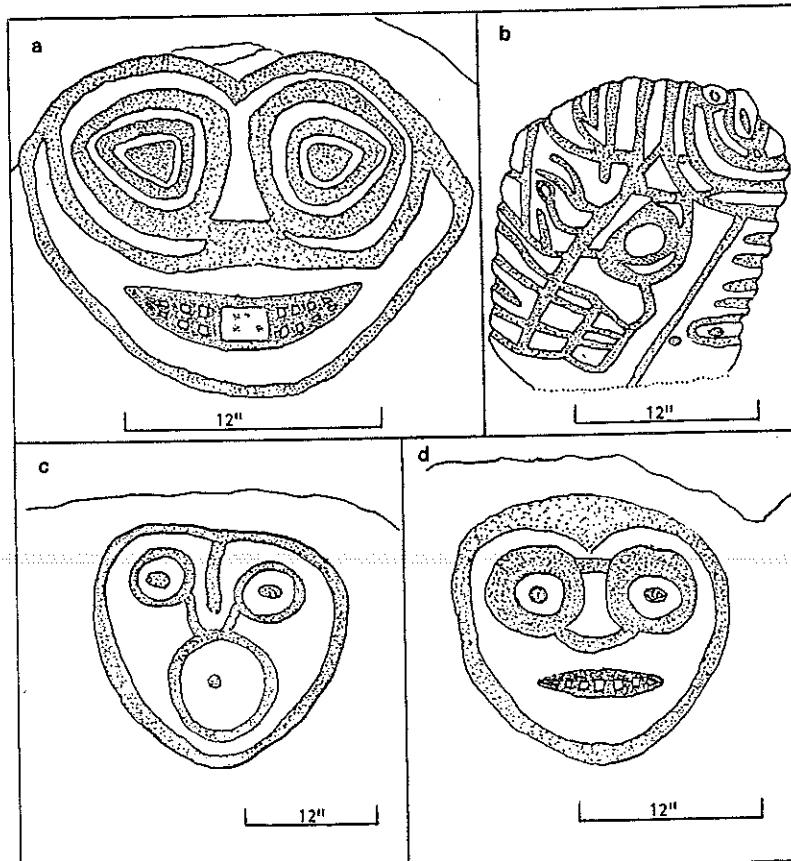


Figure 1

1966 1/17/66

Skamania County Pioneer

KAMANIA COUNTY, WASHINGTON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1966 Entered at Stevenson, Wash. Postoffice

Huge Rock, Covered With Pre-Historic Carvings Is Moved For Safe-Keeping From Port Property

By

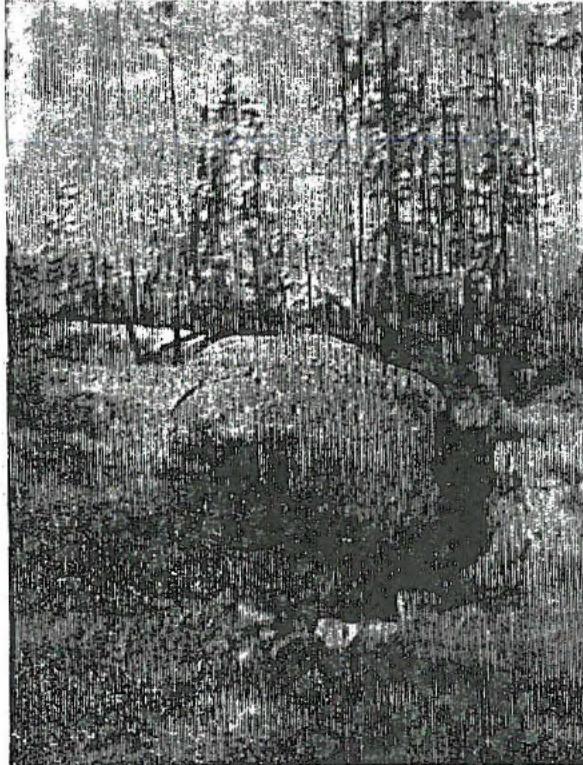
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An archeological treasure, a huge rock covered with pre-historic Indian carvings, has been moved from Skamania Port Commission property west of North Bonneville to a fenced yard at the Prindle shop of Commissioner District 1 for safe keeping until it finds a permanent place in a County Museum.

Clearly defined petroglyphs, believed to be the oldest Indian

carvings in the Pacific Northwest, are found on the surface of the rock.

To preserve the carvings permanently and to avoid the possibility of vandalism, the rock was donated to the Skamania County Historical Society.

It was moved entirely with donated labor and equipment. George Schmid of Washougal loaned his lowboy and truck and

Jim Attwell loaned his bulldozer to load the 25-ton specimen.

Attwell hopes a County Museum will be built in the course of time to house the rock and the many other historical items being accumulated for public display.

In pictures above, rock is seen as it was being moved by bulldozer. At right, mounted in lowboy for trip to Prindle.

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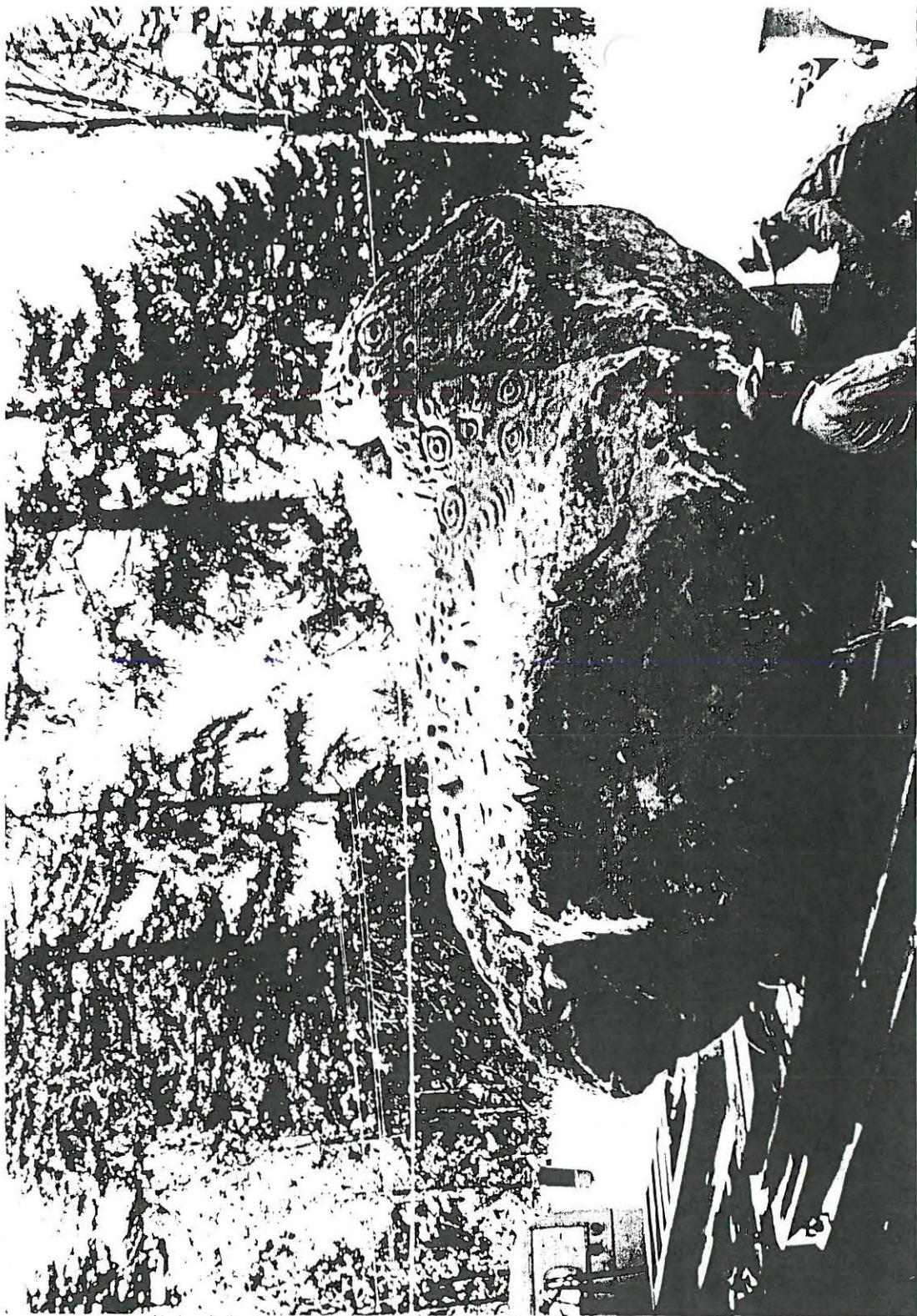
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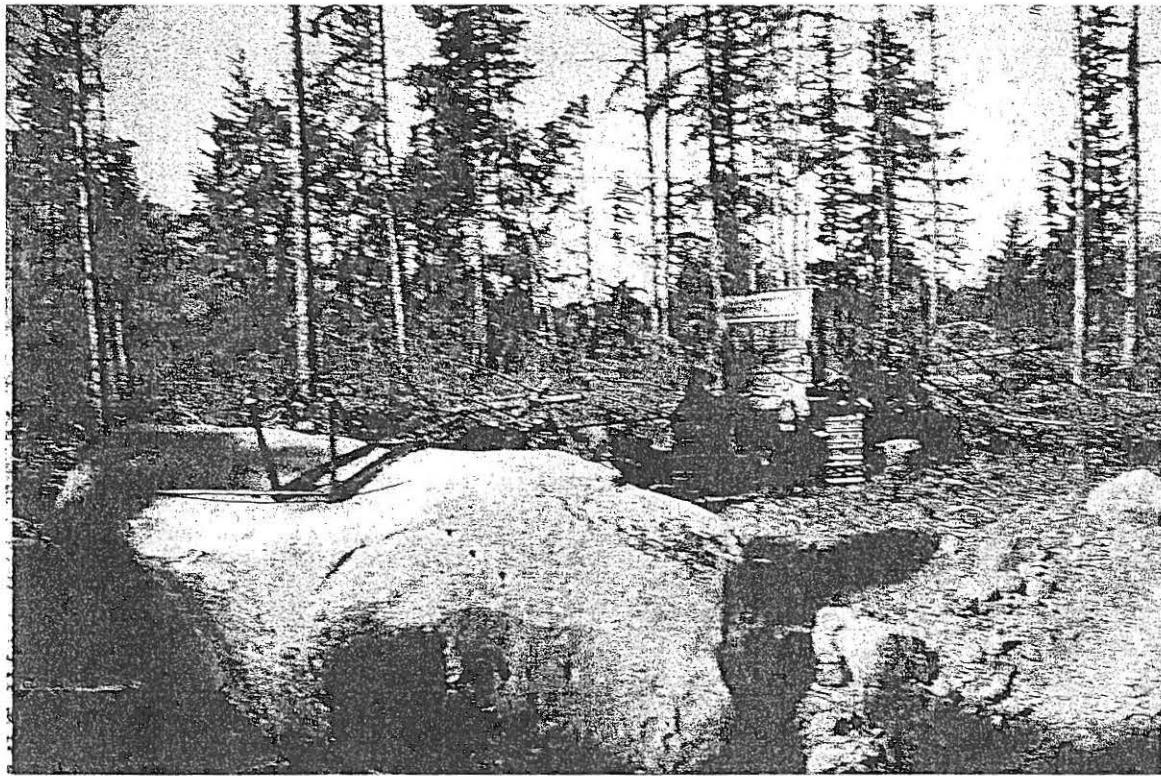
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36. Caciques Native American Site



09/19/66

At Cascades Nat'l Historic Site

A REPORT ON THE REMOVAL OF PETROGLYPHS
IN THE DALLES DAM RESERVOIR AREA

INTRODUCTION

This is a report on the removal of petroglyphs, by the National Park Service and the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission, from the reservoir area of The Dalles Dam. The removal of the petroglyphs began in January, 1957, but after a few days of work which could be called exploratory, work was postponed because of prolonged sub-zero weather. The removal operations continued on February 5, 1957, and the contractor completed his part of the project on February 18, 1957. At that time thirteen petroglyphs for the National Park Service and twenty-two for the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission had been delivered to the grounds of the old Seufert Cannery, four miles east of The Dalles, Oregon. In addition, two petroglyphs had been prepared for removal after the pool behind the dam had formed.

It was not possible to observe the most intensive part of the removal operation, during the week of February 5, since this coincided with the disinterment of remains from Upper Memaloose Island. Some of the description of the removal operations therefore, will be based upon inquiry rather than observations.

That a representative sample of petroglyphs was salvaged, is due largely to the efforts of W. S. Nelson, manager of The Dalles Chamber of Commerce, who has repeatedly demonstrated how

much can be accomplished if one is not concerned about who is to receive the credit.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE PETROGLYPH REMOVALS

Many individuals and organizations were active in several different efforts to bring about the recovery of the petroglyphs. It is not possible, nor is it necessary to recount the many complex situations which arose, or many of the people involved. However, a brief account of the events and negotiations more directly related to the petroglyph removals will be presented here.

In December, 1952, before construction of The Dalles Dam had gained much headway, the National Park Service conducted a survey of petroglyphs in the Fivemile Rapids area. This survey was the result of requests by numerous individuals and organizations, primarily in The Dalles area. The area to be surveyed was mapped and as many petroglyphs as could be found were photographed. The results of this survey were printed by the National Park Service under the title "Petroglyphs in The Dalles Reservoir", dated June 30, 1953. In this report there were recommendations for removal of some of the petroglyphs (p. 12) as well as the statement that the National Park Service did not have funds to remove them. (p. ii)

The next action of any apparent consequence, concerned with petroglyph removals, occurred in February, 1956, when the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission submitted a brief to the congressional delegations of Oregon and Washington, entitled

"Request for Establishment of a Museum of Natural History and for Recovery and Preservation of Petroglyphs".

Using information supplied in this "Request", as well as information given by Dr. L. S. Cressman at a conference in Washington, D. C., Senator Wayne L. Morse, of Oregon, appeared before the subcommittee on Department of Interior and related agencies, of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, on April 23, 1956, and succeeded in increasing the National Park Service appropriation \$25,000. This amount was to be used for archaeological work in areas to be flooded during the coming year. Of this \$25,000, \$8,500 was allocated for the removal of petroglyphs.

On July 18, 1956, a conference was held in The Dalles, Oregon to discuss the removal of petroglyphs. In attendance at this meeting were representatives of the National Park Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission, The Dalles Chamber of Commerce, and the Universities of Oregon and Washington. At this meeting the Corps of Engineers agreed to handle the job of removal for the National Park Service.

The decisions regarding the petroglyphs to be removed were made by a committee of four selected from the conferees. They included a geologist with the Corps of Engineers who had examined the rocks and had estimated the cost of removal, two persons from the University of Washington, one of whom had inspected the petroglyphs, and one person from the University of Oregon who had made the original recommendations for removal in the 1953 report.

An explanation of the selection of petroglyphs to be removed is felt necessary since it was this aspect of the project that was most criticized by many of the individuals interested in the

project who had favorite petroglyphs which they felt should be salvaged.

The primary objective in selecting the petroglyphs was to obtain the largest representative sample for the amount of money available. Since moving equipment is always a costly process, it was decided that the petroglyphs should be selected from the areas where the petroglyphs were most heavily concentrated. There were several areas throughout the reservoir which contained petroglyphs, but the most representative sample, as well as the largest selection, was felt to be in the area known as "Petroglyph Canyon".

The number designations from "Report on Petroglyphs of The Dalles Reservoir" were used as a guide in the selection. In this report the petroglyphs had been numbered according to locations. In several instances, more than one group of petroglyphs were found on separate rocks in a single location. In such cases, subdivisions were made, with each rock designated as a separate petroglyph.

The Corps of Engineers' geologist had estimated the cost of removal of each rock and had considered the possibilities of damage to each rock as the result of moving it. He had estimated the cost of removing all the petroglyphs recommended for removal at about \$11,000 which was more than was available for the job. Therefore, a priority system was set up. The rocks given first priority were those which had either the best made or largest numbers of well made petroglyphs on them, and could be removed most economically. The rocks given second priority were those which were felt to be important because of their unique nature, but were more costly to remove. A group given third priority

included some which were not as well made but were representative of some of the more common forms and manifested variations in workmanship. In this third group, those that could be removed most economically were listed first.

Thirty-eight rocks were recommended for removal from "Petroglyph Canyon". It was estimated that twenty-eight could be removed with the funds available. Using the priority system, the contractor was to attempt the removal of each petroglyph in the order that it appeared on the priority list and if he encountered one which could not be removed without breaking or one that cost too much he would move to the next one on the list until the twenty-eight had been removed.

In addition to the thirty-eight rocks in "Petroglyph Canyon", two others were given top priority. These were two distinctly different petroglyphs, one of which was on a small island at the lower end of Fivemile-Rapids (designated area 7), and the other on the Washington shore about midway in Fivemile Rapids (designated area 6). In both cases, these petroglyphs were on loose boulders, so little or no equipment was required except to prepare them for transport.

The Corps of Engineers prepared a contract for the removal of the petroglyphs which specified that the rocks be removed and moved to level ground where they would be securely bound with cable. The cable was to have a float on one end so that when the pool was formed, a barge with a derrick would be able to locate the cables and lift out the rocks. This contract was put up for bid along with the reservoir clearance project. Unfortunately, the company which won the contract bid too high on the petroglyph

removal, so the Corps of Engineers did not award a contract for petroglyph removal at that time. Before the Corps of Engineers could make other satisfactory arrangements for the removals, individuals and organizations that doubted that the petroglyphs would ever be removed, began to bring pressure upon the Corps of Engineers through different public bodies. In order to satisfy the demands for immediate action, the Corps of Engineers began negotiations with the contractor who was handling reservoir clearance to determine the largest number of petroglyphs that could be removed with the funds available.

When a contract was finally signed, fourteen petroglyphs were to be removed. Twelve rocks were to be removed from "Petroglyph Canyon" at a cost of \$500 each, the petroglyph in area 6 was to be removed at a cost of \$500, and the rock in area 7 was to be bound with cable, in place, at a cost of \$150. One thousand dollars was allowed for mobilization and demobilization of equipment, and the remainder of the \$8,500 was to be used by the engineers for bringing a derrick barge in to lift out the rocks.

There were several weeks of negotiations before a contract was signed. Related incidences were numerous and often complex, if not confused. Since it was at this time that the number of petroglyphs to be removed was reduced by more than one-half, some mention will be made of some of the factors which appeared to be responsible.

1. When pressure was put on the Corps of Engineers for immediate action, they did not have time to reformulate a contract which was being considered.
2. The contractor with whom the Corps of Engineers had to deal was sub-contracting his work to other companies. There were

difficulties in this arrangement which caused eventual decrease in the number of petroglyphs to be removed.

3. Attempts from the outsiders to add additional petroglyphs to the list and move others up on the priority list created confusion which made the contractor reluctant to sign a contract.

4. There was considerable skepticism as to whether or not a profit could be made on the project, especially with the high cost of cable.

In November, 1956, the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission received word that the number of petroglyphs to be removed was having to be decreased to effect a contract. The consensus of opinion among members of responsible organizations was that it was better to salvage a few rather than none at all. As a result the Museum Commission with support from The Dalles Chamber of Commerce formulated a program to raise additional funds by popular subscription. Mr. D. C. Toye of the D. C. Toye Co., the prospective contractor, was approached and an agreement was made that additional petroglyphs would be removed at \$150 each, provided the Museum Commission haul the rocks from the site.

It should be mentioned that when the Corps of Engineers formulated their plans for removal, access to the site was a problem since there were no roads to the site and railroad tracks prevented access by land. After the railroad was relocated and the former tracks had been removed, it was possible to drive directly to the site along the abandoned railroad bed. It was by this means that the Museum Commission planned to haul the rocks from the site.

James A. Hunt, the County Judge of Wasco County, Oregon, had

pledged support to the project and had arranged for the use of trucks and loading equipment from the Wasco County Road Department to handle the hauling. The Corps of Engineers had consented to the Museum Commission's project provided that it didn't interfere with their own program. The National Park Service had consented to issue a permit for the removal of additional petroglyphs.

At this point, the Corps of Engineers had not yet signed a contract for the project. In communicating with the Corps of Engineers and Mr. Toye, it was felt that a contract could be effected sooner if the Museum Commission would haul the more easily accessible petroglyphs on the Corps of Engineers contract, and if it could be determined finally which ones were to be removed. The National Park Service was contacted and it was understood that should the Museum Commission provide the hauling service, they would receive first consideration in receiving those petroglyphs removed at government expense.

In determining which petroglyphs were to be removed, it was agreed that the priority list was to be used as it was originally formulated and that any further outside requests were to be directed to the Museum Commission. The contract was signed for the Corps of Engineers. After the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission received their National Park Service and Corps of Engineers permits, they made a memorandum agreement directly with the D. C. Toye Co..

DESCRIPTION OF THE PETROGLYPH SITES

Petroglyphs were taken from three sites which had been desig-

nated as areas 6, 7, and 8.

Area 6 was roughly midway between the upper and lower ends of Fivemile Rapids on the Washington side of the river. One rock was removed from this area. The petroglyph was located approximately twenty feet from the river's edge in an area which was covered by high water. The rock was roughly cuboid in shape and was exposed on the top side and face. It was in a fairly level area where it was possible to work all around it.

Area 7 was on a small island at the lower end of Fivemile Rapids. One rock was to be removed from this island. This rock was approximately seven feet high, eight feet wide and eight feet deep, weighing approximately seventeen tons. It was lying loose on a level area.

Area 8, also referred to as "Petroglyph Canyon", was on the Washington side of the river, approximately six miles upstream from The Dalles, Oregon. This area was approximately 800 feet long by 500 feet wide and appeared as a prominence of rock extending out into the river. The petroglyphs in this area were, for the most part, along two cliffs. The first cliff was from 40 to 50 feet high along the north side of a canyon that ran the length of the area. The second cliff rose from the river approximately 80 feet during low water. In most cases the petroglyphs were to be found near the tops of these cliffs where direct access was often only by narrow ledges.

The native rock in the area was jointed basalt which had been opened along the joints, probably by frost action, and was spalling off. Much of the rock exhibited surface checking which often turned out to be superficial.

There were several low rock outcroppings in the area from which petroglyphs were removed. Here the petroglyphs were at or near ground level.

The ground throughout the area consisted of a fairly deep deposit of sand and silt which was usually fairly deep in the areas where petroglyphs were removed.

METHODS OF REMOVAL

The biggest problem in removal of the petroglyphs was access. When the original specifications were drawn for the removal, it was intended that the petroglyphs be removed and moved to level ground and that each be bound with a cable which was attached to a float. This method was used on the two petroglyphs in area 6 and area 7. The remainder of the petroglyphs in the "Petroglyph Canyon" area were removed in a manner which will be described in more detail.

As was mentioned previously, when the SP and S railroad relocated its tracks, it was possible to move heavy equipment into the "Petroglyph Canyon" area using the abandoned railroad bed for an access road. The equipment included a D6 caterpillar tractor, two air compressors and a 4-wheel drive weapons carrier. The caterpillar tractor was especially equipped with a 10 ton boom which was affixed to the back end and supported by cables attached to the dozer blade.¹ The boom could thus be raised or lowered by raising and lowering the blade. Cable from a winch on the back end of the tractor was suspended over a pulley at the end of the boom, thus forming a crane. The tractor equipped as described used the blade

1. Originally an "A" frame was constructed capable of supporting three tons. This was found to be inadequate, as the frame was bent while trying to loosen one of the rocks.

to build roads into the area and also to make ramps to drive up on.

Thus the bulldozer cut its own access to the rocks, then turned around and lifted them out with the improvised crane.¹

The rocks were lifted out from above whenever possible, but in one or two instances they were lifted from below by raising the boom to its full height. This method was felt to be undesirable from a safety point of view. Also, while rocks were being lifted, the bulldozer was always on level ground or on an incline with the front pointed downward. In this position the tractor was less likely to tip backwards.

In many cases, the rocks to be removed were not attached to the body of the rock and could be removed by wrapping a cable choker around them and lifting them out.² In other cases rocks were wedged in and could not be easily lifted. In such cases the rocks were freed with pry bars or pneumatic hammers or the rocks around them were removed before they were lifted out.

In a number of cases the rocks were attached at the base and had to be broken loose. This was accomplished by line drilling the rock with pneumatic hammers at the base or in a selected area, then placing powder, usually in 1/4 stick amounts, in holes under the line drilled. This small charge was usually enough to "bump" the rock loose.

Precautions were taken with each rock to keep it from falling and breaking. Bales of straw and old tires were laid below

1. It might be added that the bulldozer and operator were contracted through a logging operations contractor since it was felt by Mr. Toye that an operator experienced in logging operations would be better suited to this particular job.

2. Cable chokers of 3/8", 1/2" and 3/4" dimensions were used whenever rocks were lifted. A single loop around the rock was all that was necessary to hold it.

each rock to prevent breaking in the event a rock should fall. Usually a choker attached to the tractor boom held the rock in place to keep it from falling while it was being freed. When it was not possible to get a choker around a rock, the rock to be removed was held firm to adjoining rocks by wrapping all the rocks with cable until the rock could be freed.

In instances where there were deep checks in the rocks and it was thought that the rocks could not be removed without breaking, the rock was drilled and grouted with steel rod and concrete before removal was attempted. One petroglyph that was broken during removal was repaired in the same manner.

As rocks were removed they were loaded into the weapons carrier and transported to the access road. The larger rocks were carried out by the bulldozer. From here they were loaded onto a "Lowboy" truck and hauled to their destination. They were unloaded by a Michigan loader which had a hydraulic lift. This loader was rigged with chains extending from hooks on both sides of the scoop. These chains hooked onto the cable choker which held the petroglyph.

In areas 6 and 7 where the rocks were wrapped with cable, jacks were used to lift the rocks enough to slip the cables under them. In area 6 pry bars were used to move the rock out of the position where it was seated.

THE PETROGLYPHS REMOVED AND THEIR PRESENT LOCATION

Thirty-five petroglyphs were removed from the "Petroglyph Canyon" area. Of these, thirteen were removed at government

expense, twenty were removed at the expense of the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission, and two were removed by D. C. Toye, and donated to the Museum Commission. Of the thirteen removed at government expense, two, nos. 37 and 38, were on one rock so were removed as one petroglyph.

The petroglyphs removed are listed below with a brief description. The numbers used are adapted from "Petroglyphs in The Dalles Reservoir".

Petroglyphs removed at government expense.

- 10a Winged zoomorphic figures
- 10b Lizardlike figure and circle within a square
- 10c Winged zoomorphic figure
- 11a Group of winged figures
- 11b Group of quadrupeds
- 23 Anthropomorphic figure
- 28 Quadrupeds and sunbursts
- 32 Large quadruped
- 34 Insectlike figure and concentric circles
- 35 Lizardlike figure
- 37 Birdlike figure
- 38 Lizardlike figure and several quadrupeds
- 40 Deerlike quadruped with riblike lines on body

Petroglyphs removed for the Museum Commission

- 12a Anthropomorphic figures and sunbursts
- 15a Insectlike figure and quadrupeds
- 15b Group of quadrupeds
- 16 Anthropomorphic figure and sunburst
- 18 Zoomorphic figures
- 25 Anthropomorphic figure
- 28b Quadrupeds and pelicanlike figure
- 28c Insectlike figure
- 36 Anthropomorphic and snake-like figures
- 41a Owl-like figure
- 41b Skunk-like figure
- 41c Anthropomorphic figure
- 41d Zoomorphic figure
- 41e Zoomorphic figure
- 43 Anthropomorphic figure
- 45 Circles connected by lines
- 46 Zoomorphic figures
- 47 Quadrupeds
- 48a Pelican-like figure
- 48b Two birdlike figures facing each other

Two petroglyphs were not previously listed. One was a stylistic figure which was located between 34 and 35 and the other was an anthropomorphic figure near 47.

All of these petroglyphs were moved to the old Seufert Cannery building. At present all of the petroglyphs removed at government expense and five removed for the Museum Commission are stored in the basement of the building. The seventeen remaining petroglyphs are on display in a small museum operated by the Museum Commission in the upper part of the cannery building.

The petroglyph from area 6 was a group of zoomorphic figures. It was lifted from the water and when last heard of was still in the possession of the Corps of Engineers.

The petroglyph from area 7 was a stylistic figure. In the attempt to lift this petroglyph, a cable clamp slipped and it fell back into the water. The last report received was that the Corps of Engineers planned to send a diver down after it.

PETROGLYPHS AT THE GRANT HOUSE MUSEUM

One of the groups interested in salvaging the petroglyphs, were several people, said to be from a Portland Art Museum society, who were working in co-operation with the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry. This group was interested in the petroglyphs primarily as an art form, and had been making wax impressions of some of the petroglyphs. They discovered two petroglyphs on loose boulders, situated in the southwest corner of Spedis Valley, immediately west of "Petroglyph Canyon". They wished to remove these for display at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry. A representative of this group contacted the National Park Service, asking for a permit to remove the two petroglyphs. Since there was

not time enough remaining to issue a permit, a representative of the National Park Service contacted the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission, by telephone, asking that the permit granted to that agency be used for the removal of the two petroglyphs. The Museum Commission approved this request at the regular meeting in February, 1957. They asked of the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, through the group representing it, a written request for the petroglyphs on a permanent loan basis. The group interested in the removal apparently could not interest the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in this project so they went to the Grant House Museum at Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington, who sent a written request for the petroglyphs.

The Grant House Museum is a permanent historical museum owned by Vancouver School District #37 and sponsored by the Soroptimist International of Vancouver. The Grant House Museum requested permission to remove the petroglyphs for permanent public display and the request was granted.

The petroglyphs were removed and delivered to the Grant House Museum as an extension of the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry's "Indian Petrograph Project". It is reported that they are now on public display.

COMMENTS

After it was decided that there would be an attempt to remove petroglyphs, there was discussion among many persons who might become involved with the project, concerning whether or not the petroglyphs could be removed. It was argued that they could not be

removed without breakage, or that the cost would be prohibitive. There were those, however, who had confidence in the men according to whose professional judgement, the job could be done. It was this confidence that kept the project alive. The petroglyphs were removed in the succession of the priority list. Only one was passed up, because it could not be removed without breaking. Thirty-five petroglyphs were removed and two more are to be delivered. The total cost was \$11,500 which was very close to the original estimates.

/s/

David L. Cole
University of Oregon
September 10, 1958

(Re-type 1980)



Klickitat County Historical Society
Bonnie Beeks, Pres.
815 Old Hwy 8
Roosevelt, WA 99356
May 13, 2003

GAIL LOVELL
US Army Corps of Engineers
CENWP- EC- DC
PO Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Dear Gail:

I have at last assembled the packet of information on the petroglyphs at Roosevelt and am sending it to you herewith. Jim Rutledge of the Tourism Advisory Board and John Scarola of Maryhill State Park have both told me that our petroglyphs have a very good chance of being included in the installation at Horsethief Lake Park; I am very encouraged by that.

The packet includes some photo prints I thought pertinent, including the sign which KCHS installed and one print showing how untrained printers defaced the rocks. Also included are copies of several letters which came in response to our efforts to get the petroglyphs moved to protection earlier. You will also find a packet of information on the rocks and their move from the John Day Dam pool. I apologize for the quality of the copying, but decided to just send the information rather than procrastinate any longer trying to locate the originals of the clippings.

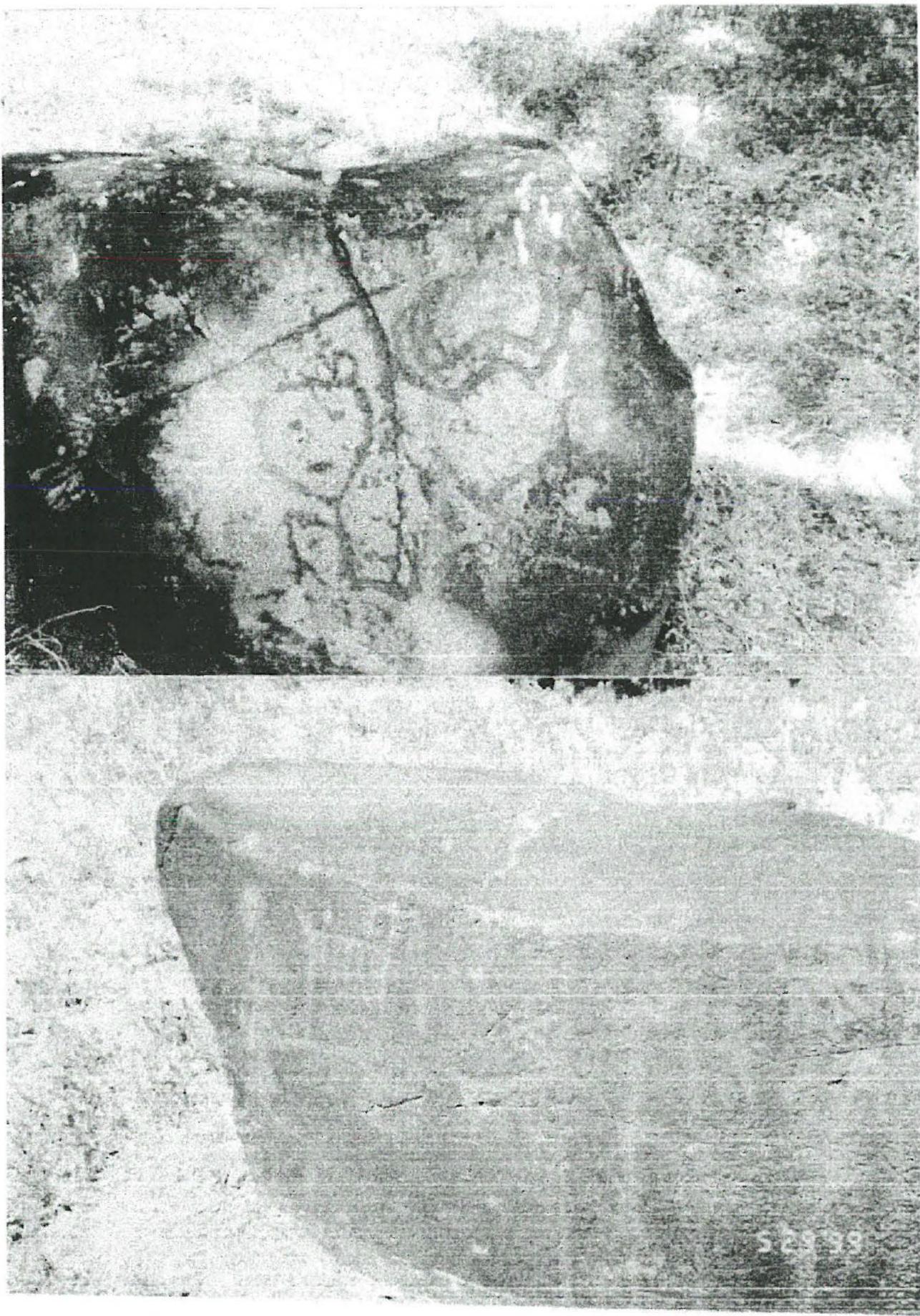
Denise Morris, who preceded me as KCHS president has some personal knowledge of the move, she lives in Dallesport, her phone number is (509) 767 2393, she gets email at grammydjm@mailstation.com. I believe she might be able to put you in touch with some of the other people who worked moving the petroglyphs.

Thanks very much for your work on this project, if I can be of further help, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Beeks, President
Klickitat County Historical Society

enclosures



WE DEC 10
PROJECT 919K
PICTURE
REED 919K 091-10
AC 0100109
AC 519K 196
PROJECT THE PROJECTS
1919K 404

52



THE
PETROGLYPH
PARK AT
ROOSEVELT

54th Year

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY

Sept. 19, 1930.

JOD GALLERY DISPLAYS ART CUT ON ROCKS

By LOIS P. MYERS.

One of the more recent vogues in art is for what is known as "primitives." The idea seems to be to imitate as closely as possible the rude illustrations which idle schoolboys adorn the flyleafes of their textbooks.

We are occasionally honored with fleeting glimpse at examples from the kindergarten school of artistic expression, but there are comparatively few art lovers in the city who know that there is a magnificent collection of "primitives" forming a permanent exhibition, easily accessible from Portland and always open to the public for the price of a few gallons of gas and aerry fare.

This interesting display is found just across the Columbia river from Arlington, near the village of Roosevelt. A ferry crosses the river at this point and signs on the Oregon side direct the tourist. In fact, the town of Arlington is sponsoring the show, and we saw it through the courtesy of E. W. Snell, former mayor and present representative from Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler counties, and Charles F. Story, resident of the local Lions club.

ACTED AS GUIDES.

These gentlemen acted as our guides through the gallery, and pointed out the most interesting pictures.

These masterpieces are no mere modern make-believe, but are genuine primitives, of an authentic antiquity that entitles them to be classed as classics. They are not paintings, but sculptures, and there is a further difference between them and the grotesque objects of a modernist's admiration. The modern artist signs his work. We now who he is and we have only to guess what his picture is. The ancient artist was modestly anonymous, and we can hazard only a doubtful guess as to who he was, till it is easier to identify his subject. It is all a glorified guessing game, from start to finish, and one person's guess is as good as another's. The designs are not deeply incised, but pecked out in rather wide outlines on the darkly weathered face of the basalt rocks that are tumbled in huge broken fragments high above high-water mark on the river bank.



It has been suggested that these are etchings, and the lines have been beaten out of the stone by some corrosive, but my literal mind leans toward the simpler explanation that the drawings were chipped out with flints. It is a significant coincidence that we found a good-sized piece of flint on the spot, and I proved by immediate experiment that with time and patience, one could actually duplicate the work with a flint tool.

I CAN'T EXPLAIN THEM. Present day Indians know nothing about the origin or meaning of these petroglyphs. They ascribe them vaguely to the "first people," but the Indian's evidence has little value. The drawings are evidently old, and in the shifting population of warring Indian tribes, it is possible that they might have been made by a member or members of some tribe once living in this region, but no legend about them has been handed down to later comers. Some of the pictures may have some religious significance, but the usual tendency of higher criticism is to make the artist of author

mean many more things than he intended.

For example, a number of these rocks have pictures of something that looks remarkably like a lizard. Highbrow authorities make much of these, and say that the Indians regarded the lizard as a symbol of evil. By the simple flattery of publishing his picture, the Indian hoped to placate Mr. Lizard and avert his sinister influence.

But I am inclined to think these lizard pictures are simply pictures of lizards, and for evidence a live and lively lizard was actually there among the rocks, ready to serve as a model for us, just as his far-off ancestor sat for his portrait in this same spacious studio, years and years ago.

There is one perfectly clear picture of a fish. This was the crossroads of the old Indian trails, east and west along the Columbia, following the lovely green valley of Arlington to the south and the way to the Yakima country on the

He Took His Chisel and Told the World

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1930

13

the World About It--But About What?



"LOST NAVIGATOR."

One intricate diagram has been called by Dr. J. E. Horner of the Oregon State college "the chart of the lost navigator," and he goes so far as to suggest that some ancient Phoenician ship might have entered the Columbia followed it inland 150 miles and that the captain left this chart to guide other adventurous Phoenician sailor men.

If one must import a navigator, it would seem much easier and simpler to get him from Japan or China, since it is an established historic fact that junks from the Orient have landed on the Oregon coast, and a stranded man or party from some such long-forgotten transport might have ventured up the Columbia and left this record.

But in all seriousness, these are records of forgotten facts, whatever their significance. They are venerable with age, and intensely stimulating to the imagination. Whoever the artist may have been, he took his work seriously, or he would not have stayed with the tedious job of chipping away at these hard rocks with a flint, that was not much harder.

The many lifelike pictures of mountain, sheep, elk and antelope indicate that the valley of the Columbia must once have been a paradise for hunters.

On the whole, these ancient "primitives" are far more provocative of thought than most of the caricatures exhibited in the art galleries—and we heartily commend the entire collection to the inspection and study of the public.

Don't forget that the gallery is open every day in the year; that you can drive your car right up to the first pictures, and that the round trip, with time for leisurely inspection, can be made in an hour and a half from Arlington.

north. Here the tribes gathered to spear, dry and trade for salmon, and since the whole place swarmed with salmon, what could be more natural than to make a picture of one?

There are dancing human figures, an infant duck, a tall and slender person wearing what seems to be an elaborately-tied sash.

One larger surface carries a really elaborate mural decoration. Someone holds one end of a litter, on which rests the original Morris chair. The other end of the contrivance is precariously balanced on the horns of two mountain sheep. Leading this curious parade are more mountain sheep and another man, and there are long straight marks that mean days, or roads and rivers to cross, or anything you like.

Preservation of Magical Rocks Sought as Shrine of Indian Lore

Interest in preservation of the two famous Indian rocks, near the Columbia river above Roosevelt, was renewed Monday when a party led by Sheriff Ed Kaiser visited the scene and inspected the rocks. The ancient Indian symbols lie close beside the present highway 8 location, in an area scheduled to be flooded by backwater from John Day dam.

Members of Indian groups of the area have long advocated removal of the rocks to a safe place, where they may be seen and studied as examples of the rituals which were a part of the Indian culture.

The principal of the two is "Old Lady Chinook," said to represent in ancient times the person of a woman who, at a later time, was turned to stone. In the more modern times, the stone was thought to have magical powers, and bears on its west and east faces a number of hollows about the size of a baseball, formed by hammering thereon with a smaller stone held in the hand.

Rock's Powers Cited

George Gibson, 74-year-old member of the Yakima tribe, explained the procedure thus:

"Old Lady Chinook had power over the wind. During times of deep snow, or similar need, the Indians would send a young boy, or boys, out to the rock to hammer on the west side of it. Then Old Lady Chinook would send the west wind (Chinook) to melt the snow. Wind would blow five days—no more snow. Sometimes Indians wanted east wind to blow—Indians hammer on other side of rock. That's the reason for the holes in rock."

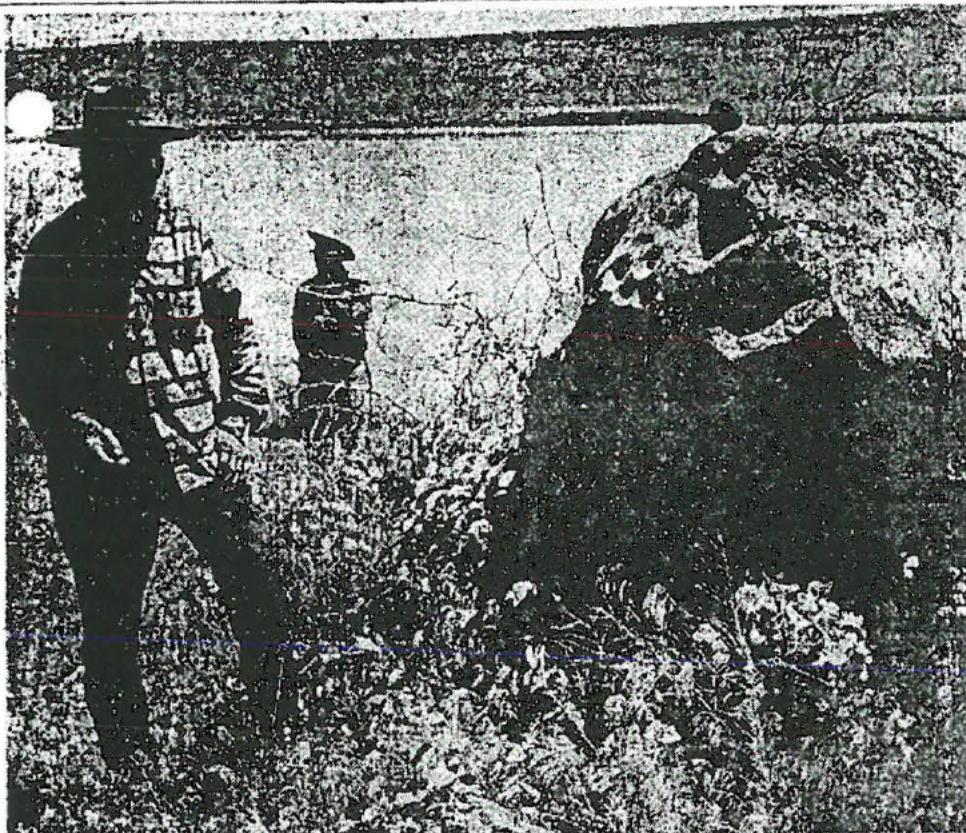
Near the Old Lady rock lies a somewhat larger one, known as Coyote. The coyote was an important figure in Indian mythology, cunning and shrewd, and known to work against the forces of evil toward the Indian people. In later years, Coyote became the mate of Old Lady Chinook and, according to Gibson, though he stayed near, he was wise and lived a little way apart from her.

When asked for a suggestion as to a place suitable for moving the rocks, Gibson agreed with Interpreter George Umtuch that Goldendale might be the best spot—possibly the courthouse square.

Party Inspects Site

Members of the party included Gibson, a resident of Pendleton, but who spends much of his time with friends and relatives in the Yakima valley, Umtuch, former Yakima council member, Granger, who acted as interpreter for the older man; Pete Eneus, White Swan, of the Indian police force, driver for the Indian party; W. K. "Bud" Reader, a retired Roosevelt merchant, who pointed out several local landmarks including the petroglyphs on river-shore rocks near Roosevelt; Deputy Sheriff John Splawn, and a representative each from The Sentinel and the Yakima Herald. Gibson ventured the belief that the Roosevelt petroglyphs were not so much a picture history but rather notes or directions for river-traveling fishermen, giving clues as to fishing methods or similar data.

The location of the symbolic rocks, about two miles east of Roosevelt was described as an Indian village location.



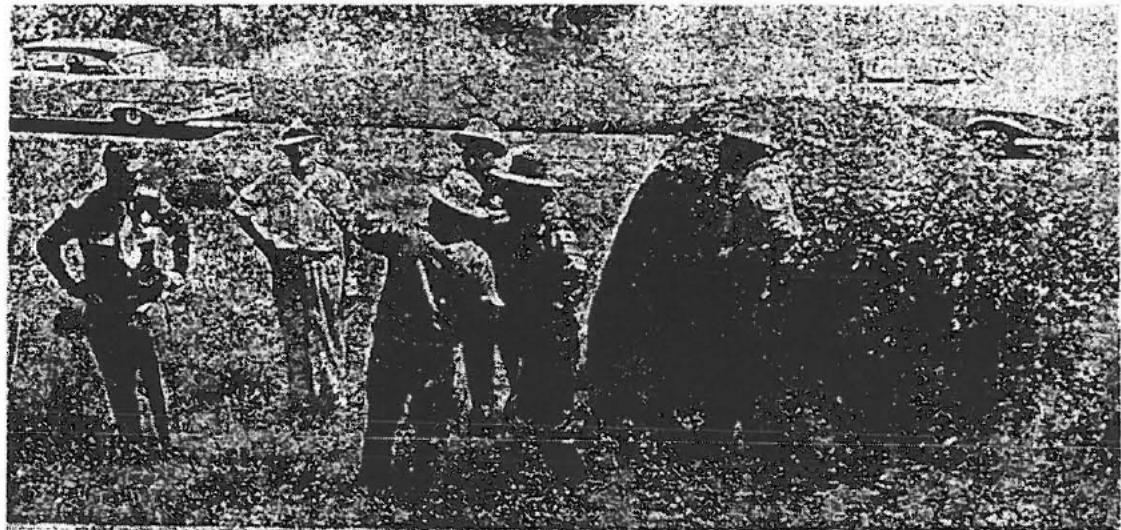
LEGEND SITE INSPECTED—George Gibson, a 74-year-old Yakima Indian, inspects the site of an Indian legend which will be covered by water when the John Day Dam is completed.

The pock marks in the rock are supposed to have been rubbed there by Indians asking for a Chinook wind to melt the snow; Klickitat County Sheriff E. C. Kaiser in background.



PICTURE — George Gibson, who was born near Alderdale, said these picture writings on the rocks near the Columbia River were old when "the old people of his youth

GOLDDALE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1958



MAGIC ROCKS SOUGHT FOR MEMORIAL—These two Indian rocks near Roosevelt, part of the ancient lore of the redman of the Columbia river country, will be lost to the John Day dam pool unless they are moved; a permanent site is being sought for the monoliths. In the photo at left are George Umtuch, Granger, left, and George Gibson, Pendleton, looking over Old Lady Rock. In the right hand picture, a party of officials studies Coyote Rock; left to right, Deputy Sheriff John Splawn, W. K. (Bud) Reader, Umtuch, Sheriff Ez Kaiser, Gibson, and Pete Eneus, White Swan, Indian agency officer.—Sentinel Photo.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, WALLA WALLA
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BLDG. 602, CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

NPWGW

20 August 1958

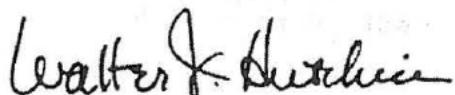
Mrs. Dorothy Leonard
East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club
Roosevelt, Washington

Dear Mrs. Leonard:

Thank you for your letter of 11 July 1958, in which you request information regarding certain archeological items in the John Day Reservoir area. The items referred to in your letter have been brought to the attention of this office by Mrs. John Logan, Local Correspondent, Yakima Morning Herald. This information has been forwarded to the National Park Service, which Service in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution has the responsibility for archeological salvage work in the pool areas of Federal reservoir projects. The Corps of Engineers works with these agencies and certain cooperating state institutions to the extent of furnishing maps and engineering data related to the carrying out of the salvage program. Funds for the salvage work are budgeted through the National Park Service and are not made available to the Corps of Engineers.

We appreciate your interest in the John Day project and hope this information will meet your needs.

Sincerely yours,



WALTER J. HUTCHIN
Major, Corps of Engineers
Deputy District Engineer

Old Indian Visits Site Of Ancient Legends

By RUTH LOGAN

GOLDENDALE — When the John Day Dam becomes a reality some people will feel progress is taking another area of ancestral lands.

George Gibson, a 74-year-old Yakima Indian, was born at Alderdale, a little town which will be inundated by the reservoir. Gibson who now lives at Pendleton, Ore., recently visited the area to see the land he had known as a boy.

Two persons from the Toppenish Indian Agency, George Umtuch and Pete Eneas, accompanied him to interpret into English the things he wished to say about his land.

First they visited the Old Lady Chinook Rock and her husband, Coyote Rock. The rocks are situated on the flat below the Columbia hills about two miles out of Roosevelt, and are about 100 yards apart.

"She was once a woman," Gibson said, "and the rock over there her husband. When Coyote returned home one day, he found his wife lying there."

He pointed to a hollow spot on top of the rock.

"Her spirit still lies here. 'There is the man who attacked her.'

Relates Tale

The "man" is an upright rock on top of the Columbia Hills silhouetted.

"He became afraid when Coyote

returned home and had started back to Toppenish, which was his home. Then the Great Spirit turned them all to stone. When I was a boy and the snow was too deep, Old Lady Chinook would make the wind blow and melt the snow."

W. K. Reader, who has lived at Roosevelt since 1909, picked up a round stone about the size of a soft ball and handed it to Gibson.

"Yes, this is what we used to make the wind blow. If we wanted it to blow from the west, we used one of these, and made a hole on the west side of Old Lady Rock. If we wanted it to blow from the east, we made a hole in the east side."

Wind Blows

Gibson held the small round stone up to the pock marks on the east and west sides of the rock and it fitted into the indentions perfectly.

"Sometimes it would take a long time. Then the wind blow for 5 days. No more. That is enough for a Chinook wind to blow."

Coyote is a powerful member of the world of spirits in the Indian mythology. He often plays the part of an equalizer between the world of strong and clever men and the maltreated inhabitants of the world of nature. The story which Gibson told pointed up Coyote's cunning and duplicity.

"Once there were three sisters

who dammed up the Skook Channel of the Columbia at Wy'am".

The seven channels of the Celilo Falls fishing grounds were the Skook at Wishram, and on across the river, Kailus, Te Maui, Atim, Schwichish, Alcanatus, and Spud-squash. These ancestral fishing grounds are now beneath the pool of the Dalles Dam and exist only in memory of the people who fished there.

"The salmon could not get up the channel to spawn. They came to Coyote and begged for help. He changed himself into a little baby boy, and in a little basket of rushes he floated down the river to the dam. The three sisters were enchanted by the little baby boy, and fishing him out of the water, they took him into their home. By day, he was a cute baby boy, at night he was the mighty Coyote who dug out the dam faster than it could be repaired.

Rock Whittings

The group went down to the water's edge just below Roosevelt and saw the rock writings there. These are on the basaltic rock which covers much of the area.

"When the Old Ones were small, writings already were."

"When the Old Ones were small," Gibson said, "many of these writings already were."

It is the belief of some students of these writings that they were

the product of a civilization older than the recent Indian culture. There are many engravings of lizards and some of animals with 4 legs and a 7-toed bear paw. One rock-picture of a canoe with a sail was so close to the river's edge it seemed almost floating on the water. Some of the marks are Indian marks, chiefly used to denote good fishing spots or channels or directions taken by canoe travelers.

Preservation Sought

Some people believe the rocks, at least, should be preserved but the writings are on large chunks of rock and would be difficult to move. E. C. Kaiser, Klickitat County sheriff, is one who is concerned about the destruction of these historical landmarks.

"A hundred years from now it will be much too late to decide to preserve them," Kaiser said.

Policy Explained

In an interview, Lt. Col. William F. Hart, Deputy District Engineer, Walla Walla District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, said it is the policy of the Corps to preserve bona fide relics and artifacts of importance. He said a qualified investigator would have to attest to their authenticity and worth, but once it is established that they are worth saving, the Corps is prepared to help local organizations move and preserve them within the limits of feasibility.

While the people interested in preserving these artifacts do not agree as to where they should be moved, they do agree that they should be saved.

October 9, 1958

Mr. and Mrs. Don Archer
Roosevelt
Washington

Dear friends:

I have checked very carefully on the ownership of the petroglyphs at Roosevelt. Recently I received the enclosed letter from Mr. Butterfield of the National Park Service. He indicates that the property is not under the jurisdiction of the federal government. I followed through on his suggestion that I contact Mr. B. C. Christensen of Walla Walla when I was there last week. He informs me that the Corps of Engineers has no control over the land that might be inundated during high water periods. The only land in which they have interest is that above the high water line. The Corps of Engineers was very cooperative and suggested they assist in any way in seeing that these petroglyphs were preserved. I understand Mr. Christensen was in your area soon after I visited with you last month.

It appears that we have the cooperation of various federal agencies to remove any petroglyphs from your area. I would suggest that you attempt removal of these petroglyphs as designated when I was with you last and should there be any expense involved in this undertaking, it will be able to set up a limited amount of money for this work. If there is expense involved, I would like to be informed of this before the work is begun. Should you have the time available, you may consider this your authority to begin this work. I would suggest that the petroglyphs, when removed, be placed somewhere on your property in order that our people may not find it difficult to transport some of them to our Fort Simcoe Museum.

I found all the people with whom I talked most interested in this project and quite willing to cooperate in the establishment of a petroglyph park in the Roosevelt area when the town is relocated.

Sincerely,

Albert Culverwell, Historian
Port Dock Building, Olympia

COPY

cc/Mrs. Fern Whitmore



INDIAN CULTURE GATHERED—Workers in the Roosevelt area are gathering Indian carved stones for a roadside park just east of Roosevelt. They are, left to right, Walter Seeley, Del Whitmore, on tractor, and Jack Williams. The park is owned by the East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club.

Petrological Finds Gathered By Klickitat Mineral Club

BY CATHERINE WERNER

ROOSEVELT.—Indian cultural objects, petrified wood and many historical finds from southwest Washington are being gathered by the East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club for display in a roadside park here.

The club is primarily a rock-hound organization of 35 members, most of whom are wheat farmers living from the Glade area south of Mabton to the Columbia River at Roosevelt.

Rich In History

The term rockhound necessarily has a very broad meaning and usually includes persons interested in geology, mineralogy, gemology, archeology and other fields. Members of this club have become interested in the archeological side which comes as a natural consequence as the area is rich in Indian culture.

The club has undertaken an unusual project this year, the purchasing of an acre of ground just east of the new Roosevelt to span the Columbia River. The area will be made into a roadside park. After obtaining clearance from the Indian Agency and the state highway department, a group of petroglyphs, those curiously carved figures on stone, will be moved to the site.

With the assistance of the High-

way Department the club moved a large boulder covered with man-made circular indentations around the sides and across the top. It is a well grooved saddle approximately 18 inches long and six inches wide and worn smooth and deep by many years of use.

Present day Indians have no knowledge of its use. One old-timer recalled that as a child an aged Indian woman known to him only as Indian Salley telling of Indian boys throwing stones at the pits and over the top and through the saddle of the boulder.

Petrified Wood

High on the bluffs above the club's park area is to be found some of the finest petrified wood in North America. Being well aware of this, the club is bringing down a huge petrified log. Two club members, after uncovering it for several feet, noticed remains of a charcoal fire. Digging still further, six hammers were found in a pile, giving proof that stone age man went to considerable trouble to obtain the finest quality material for his spears and arrows.

Eventually the club plans to fence its park, plant trees and provide extra protection for the carved stones.

To The Editor:

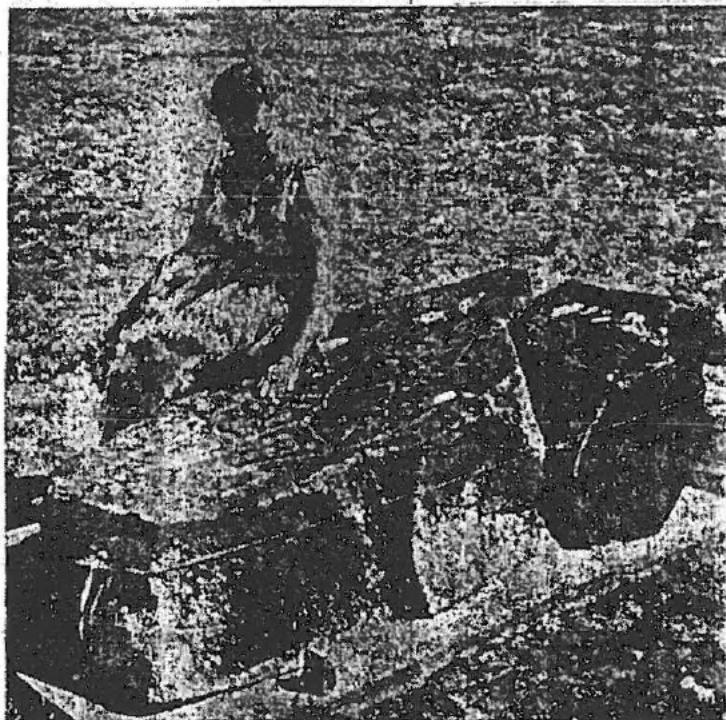
The preservation of the ancient world of Indian mythology has come to the East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club. During the last two years the club has contacted the park board and the highway department trying to get a rest area in this vicinity.

There are many people coming to the Roosevelt area to hunt for petrified wood. Many are interested in the petroglyphs along the river and in searching along the river for arrow heads. There are so few rest areas along the highway and one here at Roosevelt would be a good location. Wind Rock and Coyote Rock, with some of the petroglyphs, could be placed as near as possible to their natural setting if left in this area.

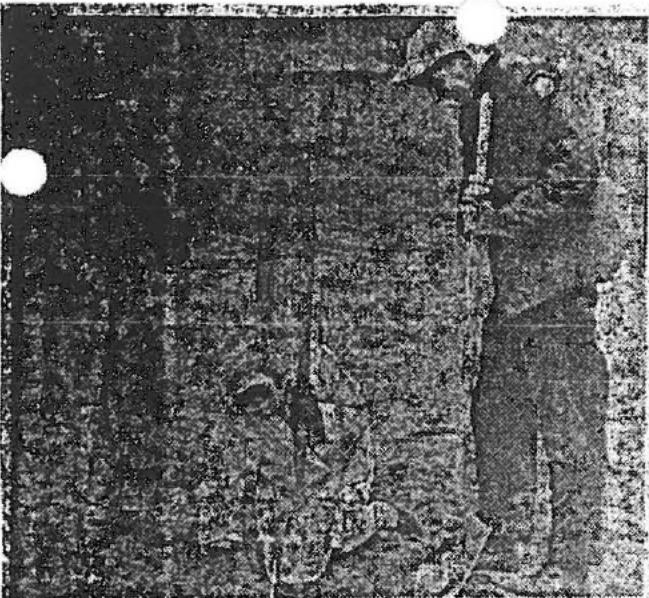
This campsite should be near where the Indians want their forefathers' work located. The Indians must have found this area a wonderful camping ground. Today, it is a wonderful camping and swimming area for many people who are fishermen, boaters, rockhounds and just plain campers.

East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club,
By Dorothy Leonard

• The Goldendale Sentinel
Thursday, July 9, 1964



ONE OF THE 25 ROCKS containing Indian petroglyphs recently moved from the Columbia river banks to the Roosevelt park, northeast of Roosevelt. The site of these petroglyphs will eventually be covered by water. The work of moving the rocks and the construction of the concrete bases was done by members of the East Klickitat Gem and Mineral club. Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Goldendale, is admiring the writings.



SPADE MONEY: Del Whitmore, president of East Klickitat Rock and Mineral Society, Mrs. Ruby Archer, society secretary, and Wendell Oliver, State Game Department biologist, plant a black locust tree along the North Bank Highway of the Columbia River near the mouth of Wood Creek.

Rock And Mineral Society Constructs Roadside Park

By KATHERINE WERNER
IMABTON

Few small clubs can boast of a project as accomplished as the East Klickitat Rock and Mineral Society. The club has set aside its land for cutting and polishing stones to accomplish a much greater project, constructing a roadside park and rest area along the North Bank Highway of the Columbia at the mouth of Wood Creek.

After purchasing two acres of land, northwest of Roosevelt, club members have put in many hours of work and time in considerable expense in purchasing wire and cedar posts to completely fence the site.

So water would be available at

the park, members worked in deep mud to clean out a spring. Pipe has been purchased from club funds to bring cold water to the park.

Artifact collecting club members felt they were well rewarded when several arrow points were found in the spring.

Last week the Game Department, aware of the clubs efforts to beautify an area along the Columbia that is for miles barren of vegetation other than sagebrush, offered assistance and planted 500 black locust trees and honeysuckle shrubs in the park.

The club has plans for picnic tables and rest rooms. The highway department is cooperating and an access road will be built.

Surviving Relics of the Past

In the ancient world of Indian mythology, before the age of stone, the animals were like people, some of them with great powers. Chief of the animals was Coyote, wise and cunning. Also of importance among the deities were the winds, North, South, East and West, who struggled mightily for power and dominance. As some were eliminated, their sons became active in their stead.

Later in history, the animal gods were turned to stone and a new form of life took hold upon earth. The stones remained and the Indian peoples learned to attach to certain of them great and mystical powers, and relied on them for help. Such is the explanation given by the Indians.

Among the magic stones of the Indians in this region are two along the Columbia near Roosevelt. One, known as the "Old Lady," typifies the Chinook wind, and the pockmarks on its surface from hammering thereon give evidence of the way in which the Indians sought its attention and favor. When the winter was cold and the snow deep, no doubt many an aborigine hammered long upon it till the west wind came to take away the snow.

Nearby lies the rock known as "Coyote," not so much an object of supplications, but a part of the enduring legends of the area.

Both these rocks are close to the river and in an area to be flooded by John Day dam. They are important in the legends which are about all the Indians have left to tie them to their colorful and historic past. The desire of the Indian people that these old relics be moved to a place of safety and honor should be recognized. We suggest the county planning commission put this project on its agenda, plan an appropriate location, and negotiate when the time comes for their relocation.

NO DATES

Club Hopes To Keep Petroglyphs High and Dry

By CHARLOTTE D. WIDRIG

THE East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club isn't taking any chances that Indian petroglyphs at Roosevelt, on the Columbia River, will be submerged under the waters backed up by the John Day Dam. It already has moved the rocks with the Indian drawings to higher ground and, if plans materialize, members intend to display the relics at an attractive road-side rest area.

The town of Roosevelt, on the north bank of the Columbia River about 40 miles east of Goldendale, is one of those whose inhabitants will have to move before the John Day Dam floods the area in the not-too-distant future.

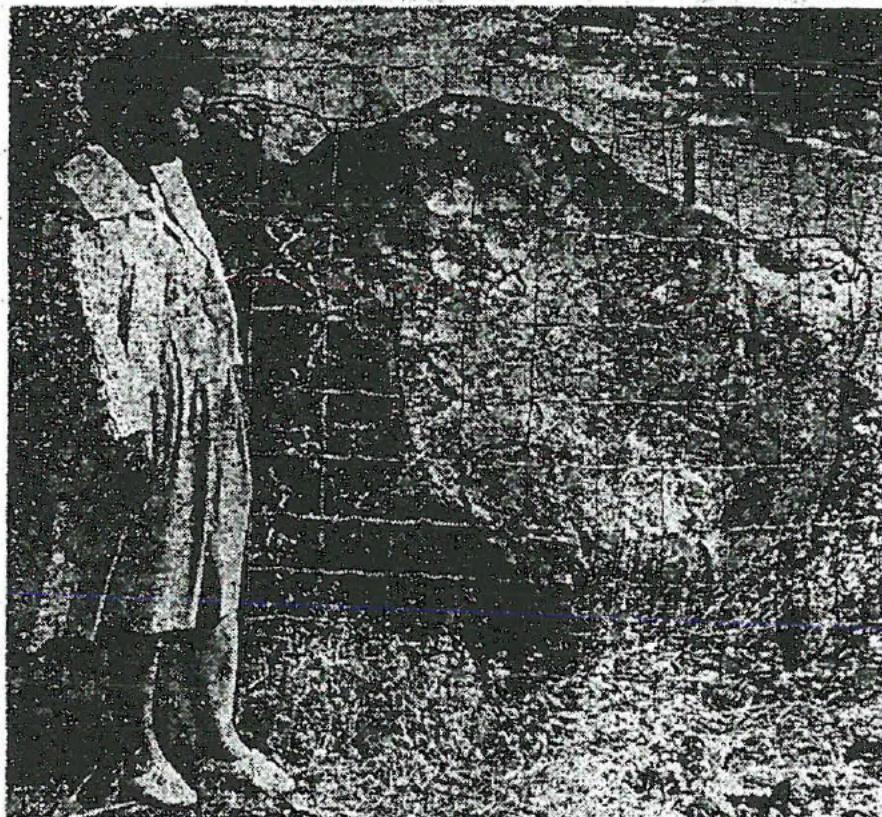
The Gem and Mineral Club, organized eight years ago, has 40 members and is decidedly project-minded. To date, its biggest undertaking has been the saving of the Roosevelt petroglyphs from inundation.

"In years past, when travelers stopped at Roosevelt, the petroglyphs on the river bank were a major attraction for our town," said Mrs. Ruby Archer, president of the rock club. "When the dam at The Dalles was completed, we were shocked to hear that prehistoric petroglyphs were submerged at the bottom of a reservoir behind the dam. We resolved then and there that ours would not suffer a similar fate."

But there is more to moving petroglyphs than meets the eye. The initial spadework in moving the rocks took two years; much of it done by women — armed with a typewriter.

Mrs. Del Whitmore, a past president of the club, displayed a formidable file of correspondence.

"We had heard that taking petroglyphs is a federal offense," she



MRS RUBY ARCHER, president of the East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club, inspected the Weather Rock, protected by a high fence.

said, "so we went to work on the legal aspects of ownership and permission to move them. Working through the State Parks Department, the Army Engineers and other agencies, all barriers at long last were removed. Then the men of the club took over."

USING a "farm hand" (a mechanical device of considerable power used for lifting bales of hay), a flatbed truck and tractor and other machinery commonly used on wheat ranches, the men spent three days at their task. Taking part in the hard labor were Del Whitmore, Jack Williams, John Beaks, Loren Lester, Don Williams and Glen Williams. Gus George, chief of the Rock Creek Indian Tribe, also lent a helping hand.

At the end of the session, 23 huge rocks bearing petroglyphs of goats, deer, human figures, lizards and groups of dots and lines that possibly were crude maps of hunting and fishing areas, had been pried from the basalt walls of the river, loaded onto trucks, and deposited in John Beaks' yard for safe keeping. There they await ultimate disposition on land temporarily known as a "floating acre," so named because as yet it is undecided where it will be situated.

Three years ago, when the rock club began making plans for a repository for the petroglyphs as near their old site as possible, money was raised to buy an acre of land for "Petroglyph Park." Delay in establishing it is due to various aspects of relocating the highway, the railroad and the town and its larger buildings.

"We expect a decision in the very near future, and hope to move the petroglyphs to their permanent site sometime during the winter," Whitmore said.

The roadside-park development will keep members of the rock club busy for many years to come. In time, they hope to add an additional acre or two of land, and build a museum for rocks and minerals and Indian artifacts found in the area—which has long been known as a prolific source of exceptionally fine material.

But the immediate objective, once a site is selected, will be to plant rows of poplar and locust trees for a windbreak. Drinking water, picnic tables and rest rooms will be provided. The State Highway Department is cooperating in the project and will build a short access road to the park when the highway that serves the north

bank of the river is relocated to higher terrain.

"There is no picnic area for miles around," Mrs. Archer said. "Our rock-club members love the out-of-doors, and envisage a real service to travelers as our plans progress."

THE petroglyphs, however, will be the outstanding attraction of the park. Before the "picture rocks" are placed permanently, Arlie Ostling of Seattle, a student of anthropology who has done considerable work in recording petroglyphs during the past five years, will assist the club in working out a manner of display. Gus George has volunteered to help orient the ancient drawings.

"When something like this gets started, one thing leads to another," Mrs. Whitmore remarked. "Relics that have been taken for granted for years assume a new meaning when threatened by destruction."

"We now have our hearts set on preserving two more rocks of legendary renown. One is the Weather Rock, also known as the Rain Rock and Old Lady Chinook Rock. The other is Coyote Rock."

These landmarks, lying about a quarter of a mile from each other on a bench above the river a short distance east of Roosevelt, figured in Indian mythology of ages past.

The Weather Rock has round indentations worn into its east and west faces. It is said that these were hammered in years ago by Indians during ceremonies calling for the east or the west wind to blow.

The only unusual aspect of Coyote Rock apparent to a white man is its size. But Indians of the area hope that Coyote Rock will be saved along with the petroglyphs.

These rocks pose a greater problem for the club members and their farm machinery than did the petroglyphs.

"We can't possibly move them in one piece," said Whitmore. "But we could break them, move them in sections, and reassemble them. Or, if our hopes are realized, the Army Engineers may cooperate and move them for us."

Time was, in ages past, when generations of Indians camped along the sunny shores of the Columbia River in the Roosevelt area. In the progress of civilization, when the mighty river rises to new heights as its power is harnessed, "Petroglyph Park," through the efforts of a small but industrious group, will keep the memories of olden days within the perspective of both travelers and home-town folk.



TWENTY-THREE historic Indian picture rocks from near Roosevelt on the Columbia River were moved to high ground on the farm of John Beaks, shown inspecting the old drawings. The one nearest him portrayed a lizard.

A DREAM

written in 1965 by E. Fern Whitmore

This is a story about a project of the East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club of Roosevelt, Washington.

Our club has always been interested in Indian petroglyphs of which there are many in our vicinity. When the John Day Dam project began to be talked about we all felt bad that these pictures would be under water when the pool was filled. We started wondering if anything could be done about it.

We knew that these historical mementos were covered by the Antiquities Act and that individuals were not supposed to remove them.

Thru a friend of ours who is an archeologist who has done work in this area, cataloging these petroglyphs for the state we learned the name of a man, Mr. Albert Culverwell who was a historian in Olympia at that time.

About the first thing was to have a place to put these rocks when they were removed. The state was planning on building a new road thru Roosevelt so a site could not definitely be chosen until the road was surveyed.

The club felt there was no time to be lost about getting the project to rolling. So we bargained to purchase a plot from folks who owned land that fronted the highway. The exact spot could not be determined until the final survey was completed so we called this our floating acre.

Our club members all worked willingly on any tasks that came along.

The club became a member of the State Parks Commission about this time and still belongs. This will be a public park.

The State Hiway Commission promised an access road to our park when the hiway came thru.

Mr. Culverwell was most helpful. He made several trips to talk with us and also made contacts and got permission for the club to remove these to preserve them. As an organized group this was possible.

In the spring of 1959 we finally got ready to move the first of the petroglyphs. It was a slow process. Some were on large stones so we had to borrow a big machine to move them. Our site wasn't ready yet so these were all stored.

Finally the hiway route was decided on. Our park site is one mile east of the Wood Creek bridge near Roosevelt, Washington. This is a nice little flat spot and the mountain is a perfect background.

Three years ago the fence was put up and the ground cleared of brush.

The State Game Department became interested in our work and they promised to furnish trees for the park and would bring them and help set them out. This they did the following spring. They brought five hundred trees and this made four rows on the three sides of the park. They are growing nicely and make quite a bit of shade.

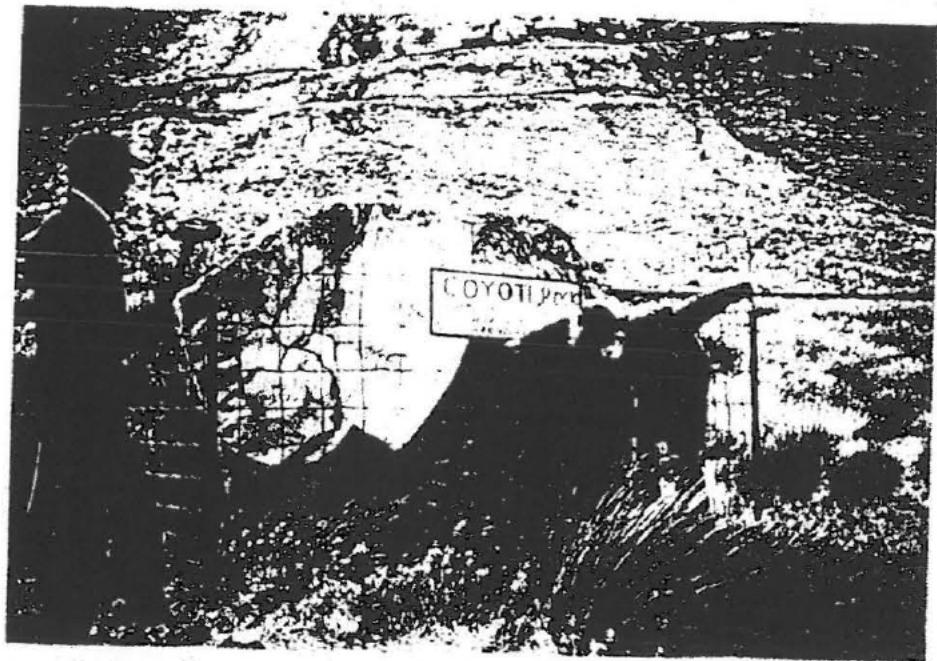
In the late summer we got the petroglyphs moved to the site and placed on cement slabs.

There were two real large boulders we very much wished to have in the park. One was called Coyote Rock and the other Old Woman Rock. These were so large we knew it was not possible for us to do it. They must have weighed about 25 and 30 tons. The Indians wished for these to be near here.

The Peter Kewitt Construction Company was building the new highway and they agreed they would move these for us before they moved away. They did this last year (1964) and they are placed one on either side of the entrance to the park.

This has meant a lot of hard work for all of us and there is much more to do.

The park is named Petroglyph Park and when the sign is put up this will be official.





A. LUDLOW KRAMER
SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
CORPORATIONS & TRADEMARKS, DIVISION
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98501

MAILING DATE:

JUL 24, 1970

A 1.00
COP CORPORATION NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS:

THE EAST KLICKITAT GEM AND MINERAL CLUB,
INC.

ROOSEVELT WA

| ITEM AND DATE | | CORP. NUMBER | COP | |
|---------------|----------|----------------|------|-----------|
| TRANS. CODE | CP. TYPE | PAYMENT AMOUNT | TYPE | MULT. REC |
| AGENT | NPD | \$100 | / | 2 |

ORIGINAL DESIGNATION OF REGISTERED AGENT - NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

INSTRUCTIONS: SEE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| CORPORATION NAME | East Klickitat Gem and Mineral Club | | |
| REGISTERED AGENT | Violet Clark | | |
| REGISTERED OFFICE ADDRESS (LOCATED IN WASHINGTON STATE) | STREET ADDRESS | CITY | ZIP CODE |
| | | Roosevelt Wash | 98557 |

(The address of the registered office of the corporation and the business address of the registered agent of the corporation, as designated, must be identical.)

The above was authorized by resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the corporation. (A COPY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' DESIGNATING RESOLUTION CERTIFIED AS TRUE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE CORPORATION MUST BE ATTACHED.)

Violet Clark
SIGNATURE OF PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT

(NOTARIAL SEAL)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWEARN TO BEFORE ME ON

[DATE]

Mary Shattock
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF

Washington

RESIDING AT *Roslyn*

L. n Pitt
11528 SE Lincoln St.
Portland, OR 97216-3645
Phone: 503-252-1854

July 31, 1995

Mr. Bruce Bruno
Chairman
Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
P.O. Box C
Warm Springs, OR 97761

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Greetings and thank you in advance for reading my letter during your meeting.

My name is WaK'amu. My mother's name is Mohalla, daughter of James Thompson of the Deschutes River Tygh group. My father, Lewis Edward Pitt, (WA-soox-site) is the son of Charlotte Edwards (Y-yuten) and George Pitt from Tenino. Charlotte, her sister Edith, (Timmix) and Harrison lived at 5-mile rapids across from The Dalles in the early 1900's, then all were moved to Wapato, Washington. My grandfather, George, rode his horse and pulled a spare horse from Tenino, Oregon, over to The Dalles, swam the Columbia River, then on to Wapato to fetch my grandmother to marry him and live with him in Tenino. They had 13 children but only George Pitt Jr. and my father survived the diseases of the late 20's. Now, George's children live in Washington and Lewis' children live in Oregon.

Both my uncle and Dad fished from Archie Bennett's platform at Celilo Falls. I remember playing there and even went across the turbulent waters in a pulley cart to Andrew David's platform area. (Andrew was my mother's first cousin.) I took those experiences for granted, knowing in my child's mind Celilo Falls and our way of living would go on forever. Progress is a bitter pill to swallow. Those memories are now more precious than ever.

The old ways taught us the importance of our ancestors, our land and rivers, fish, animals and plants. I am grateful to my old ones, who are now long gone, for all they have done to help me become a better person. I am still working hard at it with hopes, in some small way, of honoring their memory. I am a little slow.

When the Army Corps of Engineers erected The Dalles Dam in 1957, they took it upon themselves to dynamite or knock out the Ancient Petroglyphs from their original sites and place them behind The Dalles Dam's walls. I feel sure their intentions were good, but the petroglyphs should have been left alone. They do not belong there. They cannot be seen through the whole year, and there is no interpretive information at the site to educate

interested people. They are protected only by a short fence so are accessible to touching with the hands or chalk to make rubbings or photographs. This is damaging to the surface and it cannot be completely cleaned, ruining it forever. All this makes me sad. I love those drawings. I use them in my artwork. They help me identify who I really am. The petroglyphs are an artistic record of all our river people for thousands years. They are part of our rich cultural heritage. So, after all this time, I feel that the petroglyphs should be moved from the offensive Dalles Dam site to where they would be safe, but accessible to everyone. Their story, our story, would be told and known for generations to come, honoring our past and confirming our continuity.

This site would be a short way down river from their original homes, and specially prepared for by the Thomas Hacker Architect firm. The place is called the Gorge Discovery Center and the Wasco County Historical Museum. They are willing to listen to all interested parties. They know how important the rock carvings are to our history, and will treat them with great respect and sensitivity.

I got involved with the architect firm when my ceramic tiles of petroglyph images were juried and accepted to the short list of artists who wished to do art work for the museum and center. (There is one more judging before I will know if my work is chosen.) It was after the first meeting when I brought up the idea of moving the petroglyphs to their museum. They were thrilled about it. I believe they even have fundings to do the designing to prepare the site and for care and maintenance. The smaller pieces could be traveled from museum to museum, school to school to educate and enrich everyone who sees them.

The moving of the rocks would probably be done by the Army Corps of Engineers. I am not sure of this but am willing to find out. I feel that everything is "right" for this move. My first step is this letter to you, with grand hopes you'll agree with the importance of sharing the ancient carved rocks at a more acceptable site, close to the river. Please feel free to advise me or give me an appointment to talk to you in person.

Most importantly, I would appreciate hearing the Elders' words about the move. I realize the spiritual ties to the River should always be acknowledged and honored. The Elders' words and your words will guide me and I will behave and act accordingly.

Respectfully submitted by

Lillian Pitt

CC: Yakama Indian Nation



Confederated Tribes and Bands
of the Yakama Indian Nation

Established by the
Treaty of June 9, 1855

14 December 1994

Rory SnowArrow Flint Knife
Office of Legal Counsel
YAKAMA NATION
P.O. Box 151
Txáapnish, Yakama Nation 98948

Ms. Denise Morris, President
Klickitat County Historical Society
1023 Old Highway 8
Roosevelt, WA 99356

Dear Ms. Morris:

Thank you for your letter of 21 October 1994 expressing the Klickitat County Historical Society's (KCHS) intention to "dispossess" itself of a "private" collection of petroglyphs assembled at the Roosevelt Petroglyph Park. I am writing to follow-up on our phone conversation of 12 December 1994, and to inform you of the Yakama Nation's claim to title to the petroglyphs.

The best, albeit admittedly incomplete, information that we have at this time indicates that what now are considered the Roosevelt Park petroglyphs originated on the northern side of the N'chi-Wána [glos. Columbia River], and hence originally were within the traditional ancestral lands and ceded territory of the Peoples that now comprise the Yakama Nation.

Petroglyphs and pictographs are significant items of cultural patrimony for our Peoples who live(d) along the N'chi-Wána. These items are a non-renewable cultural resource that reflect the rich cultural and spiritual heritage of the River communities along the N'chi-Wána. As such, they are objects of traditional and contemporary vitality and profound meaning for present-day Yakama Peoples.

The customs of the Yakama Peoples hold that petroglyphs and pictographs are communally-shared by the Peoples who visited and lived along the N'chi-Wána, and who inhabited the reaches of what now is called the Columbia Plateau. Our traditional stories and legends tell us that some of these cultural properties are as ancient as the creation - when the animals, birds, and plants first gave themselves to the Human Peoples. Other petroglyphs and pictographs originated with the Wahtéetas - the "little people," or spirit people, who lived in the cliffs and rocks - and contain information about past events and about how the Peoples should behave. Our ancient law informs us that objects of such legendary and sacred origin can "belong" to no one of this earth. To accommodate United States law, however, the Yakama Nation considers objects such as petroglyphs and pictographs to be *communal cultural properties*. Given their cultural and spiritual significance, petroglyphs never could be alienated by any individual; nor could they ever be considered any part of the cession of the land base in the 1855 Treaty negotiations. They remained then, and so still remain, of integral cultural significance - and are for the purposes of United States law, "communal cultural property" - belonging to the Yakama People as a whole.

I respectfully request that the KCHS acknowledge the Yakama Peoples' abiding interest in preserving and sustaining one of the most important social and spiritual symbols that informs our cultural identities, and properly transfer the Roosevelt petroglyphs to the Yakama Nation. I am aware that this potentially is a difficult decision for the KCHS. Again, I extend the offer I made over the phone to you: if you or the KCHS would like a representative(s) of the Yakama Nation to meet with you, either to discuss the importance of these resources to the Yakama Peoples, or to discuss the legalities involved here, please contact me at (509) 865-5121, ext. 591. We would be happy to do so.

The Yakama Nation Museum staff and Cultural Resources Program staff look forward to working with you toward the expeditious return of these very important cultural items to the Yakama Nation.

Sincerely,
FOR THE YAKAMA NATION

Rory SnowArrow Flint Knife
Rory SnowArrow Flint Knife
Attorney

cc: Fred Ike, Sr., YN-CRP, FAX 865-4664
JoAnna Meninick, YN Cultural Committee
Johnson Meninick, YN-CRP
Lonnie Selam, YN Cultural Committee
Lynda Walker, U.S. Army COE-Portland, FAX 503 326-4089
Marilyn Malatare, Yakama Nation Museum, FAX 509 452-2503
Sharon Goudy, YN Cultural Committee
William Yallup, YN Cultural Committee



COPY

Mrs. Sandy Sargeant
2913 Mill Creek Rd.
the Dalles, OR 97058

SEPTEMBER 5, 1994

KLICKATAT COUNTY TOURISM COMMITTEE
ATT: O'TTINA MONARY-KUNZ
P.O. BOX 1220
GOLDDENALE, WASH. 98620

RE: PETROGLYPH PARK-ROOSEVELT, WASHINGTON

DEAR MS. MONARY-KUNZ:

TODAY SOME OF MY FAMILY MEMBERS AND I VISITED PETROGLYPH PARK AT ROOSEVELT, WASHINGTON. TO OUR HORROR WE FOUND THE PARK IN DEPLORABLE CONDITION. NOT ONLY WAS THE PARK OVERGROWN WITH WEEDS, TREES AND VARIOUS OTHER UNATTRACTIVE FOLIAGE, THE PETROGLYPHS WERE COVERED WITH BOTH SPRAY PAINT AND PAINT PEOPLE USE TO RUB THE CARVINGS. VANDALS ALSO SAW FIT TO SPRAY PAINT "JOE" ACROSS THE FACE OF ONE OF THE ROCK CARVINGS!

MY FAMILY AND I LOVE THE FACT THAT WE CAN GO TO THE PARK AND VIEW THESE MYSTERIOUS ROCK CARVINGS OF UNKNOWN AGE AND ORIGIN AND THAT WE ARE FREE TO TOUCH AND RUB THE CARVINGS BUT WE FEAR THESE PIECES OF THE GORGE'S HISTORY WILL BE DESTROYED BY VANDALS IF SOME VERY NEEDED SUPERVISION, CARE AND CONCERN IS NOT TAKEN...SOON! THESE CARVINGS ARE MUCH LIKE AN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF ANIMAL...ONCE THE VANDALS TOTALLY DESTROY THEM, THEY WILL BE GONE FOREVER!!!!!!

AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, AND PROUD RESIDENT OF THE GORGE I FEEL COMPELLED TO TAKE SOME ACTION TO PROTECT THIS ANCIENT ROCK ART. WHO DO I NEED TO CONTACT TO INITIATE A PROTECTION PROJECT? ARE THE CARVINGS PART OF THE KLICKATAT COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION? ARE THEY U.S. FOREST SERVICE PROPERTY? THERE IS A CONCRETE SLAB UNDER ONE OF THE CARVINGS INDICATING THE KLICKATAT GEM AND MINERAL CLUB WERE INVOLVED WITH THE PETROGLYPH PARK PROJECT BACK IN 1969...IS IT POSSIBLE TO REKINDLE THIS GROUPS INTEREST IN CARETAKING THE PARK?

I THINK THESE ROCK CARVINGS ARE IMPORTANT AND NEED PROTECTION. IT WOULD BE A SHAME IF THESE ROCK CARVINGS THAT HAVE SURVIVED EVERYTHING MOTHER NATURE HAS DEALT THEM FOR 3,000 TO 5,000 YEARS FALL VICTIM TO THE "JOE'S" OF THE WORLD. THERE WILL ALWAYS BE "JOE'S" BUT MAYBE WE CAN DO SOMETHING TO PROTECT THESE CARVINGS SO OUR GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDKIDS CAN VIEW AND ENJOY THE CARVINGS, TOO. LET'S TRY?

I LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU.

Sincerely,

Sandy Sargeant

Klickitat County Historical Society

127 W. Broadway
Goldendale, WA 98620

PO Box 86
(509) 773-4303

October 21, 1994

Wilford Yallup, Chairman
Yakima Tribal Council
PO Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948-0151

*Secretary
Minutes*

RE: Roosevelt Petroglyph Park

Dear Chairman

In March of 1988, the East Klickitat County Gem and Mineral Club transferred title to the Roosevelt Petroglyph Park to our organization. It is a collection of petroglyphs saved from inundation when the Columbia River rose behind the construction of John Day Dam. The park, several acres in size, is located near North Roosevelt along State Road 14 and has served for many years as a picnic ground maintained by the Gem and Mineral Club.

Our Historical Society has found that it is outside of our mission statement to commit the resources and manpower to maintain and protect this remote collection of precious artifacts. Over the years, we have contacted several entities who have expressed interest in maintaining or taking title to the park. However, no formal action has been taken and the site and its artifacts have suffered due to vandalism and weather.

This matter has been discussed by our board of directors and we feel that the petroglyphs are native artifacts which should belong to Native Americans of the area. We intend to dispossess these artifacts, and are contacting with this letter governmental and private entities who may be interested in taking control of the petroglyphs.

This historical collection should be preserved. Please contact us at the above address or telephone President Denise Morris at (509) 374-5471 if you wish further information.

Sincerely

Angela Hoffman, Treasurer

Bonnie Beeks, Secretary

cc: Klickitat County Commissioners
Klickitat County Tourism
Maryhill Museum
Wa. Dept. of Transportation
Regional Disposal Co.
Sandy Sargeant

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs
Reservation
Washington State Historical Society
Celilo Tribe (Sam Jim)
Rock Creek Tribe (Warrener Jim)

Ray Slockish
Sharlene Jim

MID-COLUMBIA RIVER COUNCIL & CHIEFS

Sam Jim
Arita Dave

POST OFFICE BOX 782
THE DALLES, OREGON 97058
(503) 296-1945

October 28, 1994

To: Klickitat County Historical Society
From: Warner Jim and Sam Jim
Mid-Columbia River Council & Chiefs
Re: Roosevelt Petroglyph Park

We represent the Celilo Wy-am Village people and the Pine Creek band. We are the descendants of the original river people. We feel that the petroglyphs should stay where they are if possible. We are interested in taking control of them.

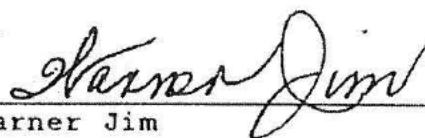
We are the ones who know the stories and the meaning of the petroglyphs and they are sacred to us.

Please let us know what we need to do or who we need to write to or contact to talk about transferred titles--or what the next steps should be.

We need some kind of authorization for Rabanco to relocate the petroglyphs when the time comes. We have already discussed this matter with them.

Please contact us at: Warner Jim, P.O. Box 75, Roosevelt, WA 99356, (509)374-5077. Sam Jim, Box 29 George Drive, Goldendale, WA 98620, (503)296-1945. Melinda Jim, Box 4 Celilo Village Rd., The Dalles, OR 97058, (503)296-1531.

Thank You,



Warner Jim



Sam Jim

WJ, SJ/mj

CHIEFS

WILBUR SLOCKISH, SR. • HOWARD JIM • FRED IKE • JOHN JACKSON

MARYHILL MUSEUM OF ART

ON · THE · COLUMBIA · RIVER

November 1, 1994

Denise Morris, President
Klickitat County Historical Society
127 West Broadway
Goldendale, WA 98620

RE: ROOSEVELT PETROGLYPH PARK COLLECTION

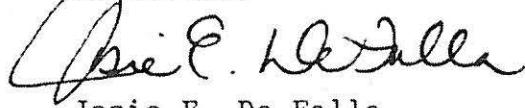
Dear Ms. Morris, Officers and Members:

Thank you for your letter of information of October 21, 1994 regarding the Roosevelt Petroglyph Park collection, whose title has been transferred to your organization from the East Klickitat County Gem and Mineral Club.

Maryhill Museum of Art shares in your concern for the ongoing preservation and appropriate location for these artifacts, as part of the significant cultural resources of our region. We would be interested in working, through you, with the Native American group or groups who will assume oversight for this collection, and furthermore would be interested in serving as an interpretive site for these petroglyphs, possibly on a long-term loan arrangement.

Please keep me informed as this project develops and as potential areas for collaboration and assistance emerge.

Sincerely,



Josie E. De Falla
Director

cc: Wilford Yallup, Chairman, Yakama Indian Nation,
Tribal Council
Klickitat County Commissioners Office
Klickitat County Tourism, Beth Pine
Washington State Dept. of Transportation (District Office)
Regional Disposal Company, Jim Hodge
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation,
Culture and Heritage Department
Washington State Historical Society, David Nicandri
Sam Jim (Celilo representative)
Rock Creek Tribe, Chief Warner Jim
Washington State Parks and Recreation Office, Dan Meatte
Washington State Office of Historic Preservation and
Archaeology, Rob Whitlam

State of Washington including any interest therein which grantor may hereafter acquire:

See Exhibit One, attached



Dated this

day of

REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAX
CL. 11 Rev. Laws 1913

\$ 0 has been paid

Recd. 52191 JUL 14 1992 Date

KLICKITAT COUNTY, WASHINGTON
Barry L. Clauer
Barry L. Clauer
DEPUTY

EAST KLICKITAT GEM & MINERAL CLUB, INC.

3/1/88 By Henry L. Lester, Pres By

3/1/88 By Jack Williams By

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF ...Klickitat... } ss

On this day personally appeared before me

Henry L. Lester & Jack Williams
to me known to be the individual described in and who
executed the within and foregoing instrument, and
acknowledged that they signed the same as
both free and voluntary act and deed, for the
uses and purposes therein mentioned.

GIVEN under my hand and official seal this
11th day of March, 19 88.

Janet C. Main
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington,
residing at Bickleton.
My appointment expires on 3-1-91.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF } ss

On this day of 19, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared

and

to me known to be the President and Secretary,
respectively, of
the corporation that executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated that
authorized to execute the said instrument and that the seal affixed is the corporate seal of said corporation.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at
My appointment expires on



Filed for Record at Request of

229471

AFTER RECORDING MAIL TO:

REVENUE STAMPS

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR RECORDER'S USE

FILED FOR RECORD
KLICKITAT COUNTY AUDITOR

92 JUL 14 PM 3:58

FILED BY KC Historical Society
RETURN TO _____
P.O. Box 86
Gulcannah Wa 98620
VOL 285 PAGE 539-540

FORM L 56 664

Quit Claim Deed

THE GRANTOR East Klickitat Gem & Mineral Club, Inc., a Washington corporation

for and in consideration of a gift

convey and quit claim to Klickitat County Historical Society

the following described real estate, situated in the County of Klickitat

State of Washington including any interest therein which grantor may hereafter acquire:

See Exhibit One, attached

REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAX
Ch. 11 Rev. Laws Wash.

\$ 0 has been paid

Recd. 52191 Date JUL 14 1992

RECORDED 100% 100% 100%

Knudson,Thanh (CONTR) - CGI-7

From: Oliver, Elizabeth A (Liz) CIV USARMY CENWP (USA) <Elizabeth.A.Oliver@usace.army.mil>

Sent: Friday, July 17, 2020 4:55 PM

To: ededmo4@gmail.com; louie.pitt@wstribes.org; dave.mcmechan@wstribes.org; kwso@wstribes.org; NPTEC@nezperce.org; kiye@nezperce.org; nakiaw@nezperce.org; keithb@nezperce.org; lawrencem@nayapdx.org; DebbiN@nayapdx.org; annt@nayapdx.org; audiehuber@ctuir.org; LegalCounsel@ctuir.org; catherinedickson@ctuir.org; ynaaoa@yakama.com; ynhighered@yakama.com; jadams@yakama.com; lsmiscon@yakama.com; fdsk@critfc.org; critfe@critfc.org; nars@critfc.org; info@cldc.org; Lorri@columbiariverkeeper.org; bv@columbiariverkeeper.org; dan@columbiariverkeeper.org; alex@columbiariverkeeper.org; ubaldo@columbiariverkeeper.org; kevin@gorgefriends.org; ryan@gorgefriends.org; infocent@parks.wa.gov; stewardship@parks.wa.gov; cultural.resources@parks.wa.gov; ken.rumbaugh@portlandoregon.org; David.Pearson@thehistorictrust.org; shelly.knight@thehistorictrust.org; bart.hansen@cityofvancouver.us; anne.mcenerny-ogle@cityofvancouver.us; cmo@cityofvancouver.us; info@thegranthouse.us; feedback@ios.doi.gov; calley.hair@columbian.com; kaitlin.gillespie@columbian.com; metrodesk@columbian.com; craig.brown@columbian.com; Jramakrishnan@oregonian.com; aMeunier@oregonian.com; anna.quintrell@cityofvancouver.us; public.disclosure@parks.wa.gov; publicdisclosure@gov.wa.gov; foia@doi.gov; [REDACTED]

Cc: Anderson, Gregory M (BPA) - ECC-4

Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: A research project/ Grant House sacred stones from Tsagaglala/ She Who Watches/ media announcement/ FOIA/ Public records request/ public disclosure request

Mr. Landon,

I was forwarded your email so that I could provide you with some information regarding the Grant House petroglyphs.

My name is Liz Oliver, and with Greg Anderson of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), I am one of the Project Managers for the Wana Pa Koot Koot (WPKK) cooperating group. WPKK is a collaborative working group of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), BPA, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Washington Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe.

Together the group looks at impacts to cultural resources from the operation and maintenance of the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day dams. Some of the individuals in your email are regular cooperating group participants. WPKK is one of eight cooperating groups across the Federal Columbia River Power System Cultural Resources Program dedicated to the identification and management of cultural resources across the system. You can learn more about the program here:

https://www.bpa.gov/efw/CulturalResources/FCRPS_CulturalResources/Pages/default.aspx

WPKK has been working to relocate the two petroglyphs in your email (what we have been calling the Grant House petroglyphs) from their current location in front of the Grant House to Columbia Hills Historical State

Park. This project came to our attention a few years ago after the City of Vancouver and Clark County Historical Society, the current “owners” of the petroglyphs, approached the group wishing to deaccession the petroglyphs from their collection and return them to their original location.

While it has taken a few years to implement the project, it’s been a collaborative process with input from Wana Pa Koot Koot, as well as the City of Vancouver, the Historic Trust, Clark County Historical Society, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, and Washington State Parks. The final design and move was developed with input from the four tribes above, as well as in consultation (pursuant to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and Cowlitz Indian Tribe that are part of Fort Vancouver’s consortium. The plan is to remove them from the Grant House and place them at the Columbia Hills Historical State Park across from the current Temani Pesh-Wa trail. Currently, we are on track to move the petroglyphs this year, likely in the fall. Eventually there will be interpretive signage explaining their history and how they again came to be by the river. I’m happy to be able to inform you that the Grant House petroglyphs will return very close to their original home, and this project has been done in collaboration with the Tribes, tribal members and representatives.

Regarding your request for records under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), additional information is required before the Corps can respond to your request. “Proper” FOIA requests are those that describe the specific existing government record(s) in enough detail so that we can locate them with a reasonable amount of effort. Generally, a record is reasonably described when the request contains sufficient file-related information (e.g., type of document, title, subject area, date of creation, contract number, permit number, originator, etc.) to permit an agency to conduct an efficient, organized, non-random search. Please be aware that requests for “any and all” records are considered overly broad and unreasonable under FOIA parameters. If you would like to pursue a FOIA request, you will need to provide complete contact information (including association with a business/organization/news media) as well as an expressed willingness to pay fees, if applicable. Additional information can be found at: <https://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/About/FOIA/>

If you have more questions, feel free to email me or call me at the numbers below.

Thank you,

Liz Oliver
Wana Pa Koot Koot Program Manager/Archaeologist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District
333 SW First Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
Desk: (503) 808-3744
Cellular telephone: (503) 970-1418

Begin forwarded message:

From: Matt Landon [REDACTED]
Subject: A research project/ Grant House sacred stones from Tsagaglala/ She Who Watches/ media announcement/ FOIA/ Public records request/ public disclosure request
Date: July 4, 2020 at 11:50:18 PM PDT
To: ["ededmo4@gmail.com"](mailto:ededmo4@gmail.com) <ededmo4@gmail.com>, ["louie.pitt@wstribe.org"](mailto:louie.pitt@wstribe.org) <louie.pitt@wstribe.org>, ["dave.mcmechan@wstribe.org"](mailto:dave.mcmechan@wstribe.org) <dave.mcmechan@wstribe.org>, ["kws@wstribe.org"](mailto:kws@wstribe.org) <kws@wstribe.org>, ["NPTEC@nezperce.org"](mailto:NPTEC@nezperce.org) <NPTEC@nezperce.org>, ["kiye@nezperce.org"](mailto:kiye@nezperce.org) <kiye@nezperce.org>, ["nakiaw@nezperce.org"](mailto:nakiaw@nezperce.org) <nakiaw@nezperce.org>, ["keithb@nezperce.org"](mailto:keithb@nezperce.org) <keithb@nezperce.org>

<keithb@nezperce.org>, "lawrencem@nayapdx.org" <lawrencem@nayapdx.org>, "DebbiN@nayapdx.org" <DebbiN@nayapdx.org>, "annt@nayapdx.org" <annt@nayapdx.org>, "audiehuber@ctuir.org" <audiehuber@ctuir.org>, "LegalCounsel@ctuir.org" <LegalCounsel@ctuir.org>, "catherinedickson@ctuir.org" <catherinedickson@ctuir.org>, "ynaaoa@yakama.com" <ynaaoa@yakama.com>, "ynhighered@yakama.com" <ynhighered@yakama.com>, "jadams@yakama.com" <jadams@yakama.com>, "lsmiscon@yakama.com" <lsmiscon@yakama.com>, "fdsk@critfc.org" <fdsk@critfc.org>, "critfe@critfc.org" <critfe@critfc.org>, "nars@critfc.org" <nars@critfc.org>, "info@cldc.org" <info@cldc.org>, Lorri Epstein <Lorri@columbiariverkeeper.org>, Brett VandenHeuvel <by@columbiariverkeeper.org>, Dan Serres Serres <dan@columbiariverkeeper.org>, Rob Cochran <alex@columbiariverkeeper.org>, Ubaldo Hernandez <ubaldo@columbiariverkeeper.org>, "kevin@gorgefriends.org" <kevin@gorgefriends.org>, "ryan@gorgefriends.org" <ryan@gorgefriends.org>, "infocent@parks.wa.gov" <infocent@parks.wa.gov>, "stewardship@parks.wa.gov" <stewardship@parks.wa.gov>, "cultural.resources@parks.wa.gov" <cultural.resources@parks.wa.gov>, "ken.rumbaugh@portlandoregon.org" <ken.rumbaugh@portlandoregon.org>, David Pearson <David.Pearson@thehistorictrust.org>, Shelly Knight <shelly.knight@thehistorictrust.org>, Holly Chamberlain <Holly.Chamberlain@thehistorictrust.org>, "bart.hansen@cityofvancouver.us" <bart.hansen@cityofvancouver.us>, "anne.mcenerny-ogle@cityofvancouver.us" <anne.mcenerny-ogle@cityofvancouver.us>, "cmo@cityofvancouver.us" <cmo@cityofvancouver.us>, "info@thegranthouse.us" <info@thegranthouse.us>, "feedback@ios.doi.gov" <feedback@ios.doi.gov>, "calley.hair@columbian.com" <calley.hair@columbian.com>, "kaitlin.gillespie@columbian.com" <kaitlin.gillespie@columbian.com>, "metrodesk@columbian.com" <metrodesk@columbian.com>, "craig.brown@columbian.com" <craig.brown@columbian.com>, "Jramakrishnan@oregonian.com" <Jramakrishnan@oregonian.com>, "aMeunier@oregonian.com" <aMeunier@oregonian.com>, "anna.quintrell@cityofvancouver.us" <anna.quintrell@cityofvancouver.us>, "public.disclosure@parks.wa.gov" <public.disclosure@parks.wa.gov>, "publicdisclosure@gov.wa.gov" <publicdisclosure@gov.wa.gov>, "foia@doi.gov" <foia@doi.gov>, "foia-nwd@usace.army.mil" <foia-nwd@usace.army.mil>, "FOIA@bpa.gov" <FOIA@bpa.gov>

Dear folks,

I hope this finds you well during this time. My name is Matt Landon and I'm emailing today for your help in researching the history behind the two stones located in front of the Grant House on Officer's Row in Vancouver, Washington. Before we get started on this research project, let's please acknowledge that everyone living in Washington and Oregon who isn't a member of a Native Tribe is living on land stolen from Native Tribes. In an effort to include tribal members from day one of this research project, I've included emails for folks from the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Nez Perce, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, and Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Nation. If I have omitted any tribes or someone who needs to be on this list I apologize in advance and please feel free to forward this to them. I've also tried to include emails for every organization, city/state/federal government, media, and awesome person who I feel understands the importance of this research project and wants to help see it through to completion. Finally if someone would contact Governor Jay Inslee to see if he would like to get involved as I couldn't find an email address for him?

[Blockedhttps://www.governor.wa.gov/contact/requests-invites/request-ceremonial-proclamation-greeting-or-letter/request-ceremonial](https://www.governor.wa.gov/contact/requests-invites/request-ceremonial-proclamation-greeting-or-letter/request-ceremonial)

On Sept 30, 2017 I had the honor of attending a She Who Watches walk (Tsagaglala) at Columbia Hills State Park near Dallesport, Washington that was organized by Columbia Riverkeeper in conjunction with a local guide. Thank you so much for all of your hard work CRK.

A walk description can be found here-

[Blockedhttps://www.oregonhikers.org/field_guide/She_Who_Watches_Hike](https://www.oregonhikers.org/field_guide/She_Who_Watches_Hike)

[Blockedhttps://curiousgorgeblog.wordpress.com/108-horsethief-columbia-hills-st-pk/](https://curiousgorgeblog.wordpress.com/108-horsethief-columbia-hills-st-pk/) historical pictures of Celilo Falls

During the walk I learned that when the Dalles dam was built that the US Army Corps of Engineers had removed lots of stones and stored them at the Dalles dam site near the fish ladder as is referenced in this article

[Blockedhttps://www.oregonlive.com/terryrichard/2010/07/petroglyphs_moved.html](https://www.oregonlive.com/terryrichard/2010/07/petroglyphs_moved.html)

and excerpted here-

“”But as the reservoir rose behind the new dam, most of these rocks were covered by water. A few were pried away and stored at the dam, perched against a wall of the fish ladder beneath roosting birds -- not a fitting home for what tribal elders consider sacred icons that provide a cultural connection between modern people and their ancestors.

A plan to give them a more fitting, permanent home took shape in 1996, and eight years later 43 petroglyph-covered rocks were moved to Washington's [Columbia Hills State Park](#), an hour-and-a-half drive east from Portland. They were displayed for the first time in 2004.

Lillian Pitt, a member of the Warm Springs, Wasco and Yakama tribes, remembers how she cried in 1957 as the reservoir rose to flood the sacred land of her people. She also cried, with joy this time, when she saw the new home of the rock images.

"The removal and placement of the rocks has been very successful," she said. "The respect given them was phenomenal. It's great to have the move completed because it took so many years. Now the blessed rocks are clean and won't be covered by bird droppings again."

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which operates The Dalles Dam, played the lead role in the \$100,000 relocation project. Corps landscape artist Gail Lovell worked with tribal elders, Washington State Parks and the Bonneville Power Administration to accomplish the six-mile move to the lower unit of Columbia Hills State Park.””

My friend lives in Officer's Row and during a visit I noticed two similar unmarked stones located outside of the Grant House on Officer's Row in Vancouver, WA.

The stones are referenced in this article

[Blockedhttp://columbiariverimages.com/Regions/Places/petroglyphs_and_pictographs.html](http://columbiariverimages.com/Regions/Places/petroglyphs_and_pictographs.html)

along with an explanation here-

Petroglyphs, Grant House, Officer's Row, Fort Vancouver, Washington ...

Two large boulders, each with a single face petroglyph, are in front of the Grant House, Officer's Row, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington. On a visit in December 2017, the westernmost boulder had been cleaned while the easternmost petroglyph was covered in lichen.

Klickitat County, 45KL26: In 1977-1978, Richard H. McClure, Jr. compiled a database of 235 rock art sites throughout the State of Washington.

45 KL 26:

"Wakemap Mound. This well publicized occupation site was found in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 19, T2N, R14E. Two large boulders with petroglyphs were formerly located within about 15 meters of the northwest edge of the mound. This is the general area of the present Horsethief Lake State Park [now Columbia Hills State Park].

Each boulder contains one large, simple figure of a human face.

Prior to the inundation of this site in 1957, these two boulders were removed to Vancouver, Washington, where they are now displayed in front of the U.S. Grant House Museum. Both figures are well covered by lichens."

Source: Richard H. McClure, Jr., 1978, "An Archaeological Survey of Petroglyph and Pictograph Sites in the State of Washington": The Evergreen State College, Archaeological Reports of Investigation, No.1.

The Grant House is currently a restaurant and event space and they have pics of the stones here-

<https://eateryatthegranthouse.com/grant-house-history/> Pics are in the gallery section page 2

And Calley Hair explains the complicated management of the site in the following excerpt--

Management of the historic site in and around Fort Vancouver is complicated.

Though the various names of the property — Fort Vancouver, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and Vancouver National Historic Reserve — are sometimes used interchangeably in casual conversation, they mean different things. They refer to distinct pieces of land managed by separate agencies.

The National Park Service owns and operates the majority of the site, bordered by East Reserve Street to the east, East Evergreen Boulevard to the north and state Highway 14 to the south, and Fort Vancouver Way to the west. South of East Fifth Street, the NPS boundary extends all the way to Interstate 5.;

This national park, formally called the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, encompasses the East and South Barracks, the Parade Ground, and the Pearson Air Museum, as well as the original fur trading post called Fort Vancouver.

Other major landmarks outside the borders of the national park constitute the Vancouver National Historic Reserve. The reserve includes Officers Row to the north (including Grant House and Marshall House), Pearson Field to the east, and Old Apple Tree Park and Waterfront Park to the south. The reserve also encompasses historic sites between Fort Vancouver Way and I-5, namely the West Barracks, the Artillery Barracks and the Post Hospital.

The buildings on Officers Row and surrounding the West Barracks are owned by the city of Vancouver. However, through a master lease, all the properties within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve are overseen by The Historic Trust, a local nonprofit.

I'm requesting that this email be considered a call to action, a fundraising plea, a call out for volunteers, a media announcement, a public records request, Freedom of Information Act request, and public information disclosure for the City of Vancouver, Washington State Parks system, Washington State government, Department of the Interior, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bonneville Power Authority. If for any reason I am unable to fulfill the obligations contained in filing and completing any of these public records requests, FOIA, or public information disclosures, I am requesting that one of the organizations or media outlets listed here, the governments of Vancouver, Washington, and US federal government take up the banner to help see this project through to completion in direct consultation with and following tribal leadership.

If the results of this research project show that indeed Richard H. McClure, Jr's statements are true that, "prior to the inundation of this site in 1957, these two boulders were removed to Vancouver, Washington, where they are now displayed in front of the U.S. Grant House Museum.", and tribal representatives want the stones returned, then I am requesting that the two stones that are located outside of the Grant House be returned to the Columbia Hills State Park and that any money that is fundraised by organizations or spent from government agencies only be used to employ tribal members or 100% tribal owned businesses to do community organizing, design and transport the stones back to their original home near Celilo Falls and that additional funding be donated toward Native walk leaders and for ceremonial expenses associated with the site.

During this time of social upheaval and admitting and remedying past mistakes, think about how awesome this action will be to reflect a continued cultural acknowledgment and returning of these sacred stones to their home. Everyone wants to do the right thing so please get involved.

I'd also like to propose that we form a working group to research other information and read through Richard H. McClure Jr's book "An Archaeological Survey of Petroglyph and Pictograph Sites in the State of Washington": The Evergreen State College, Archaeological Reports of Investigation, No.1 to see if there are any other sacred stones which have been removed from the Tsagaglala site at Columbia Hills State Park, so that they may all be return home.

Who's with me?

Ok, thanks so much for your time and effort and I look forward to working with you.

Be safe out there.

Air Hugz, Matt