
Access Notice

The following report has been modified to remove culturally sensitive site identification information. The full report is available for qualified researchers at The Evergreen State College Archives and Special Collections.

**an archaeological survey
of petroglyph and
pictograph sites
in washington**

LIBRARY COPY
DO NOT REMOVE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL
SERVICES



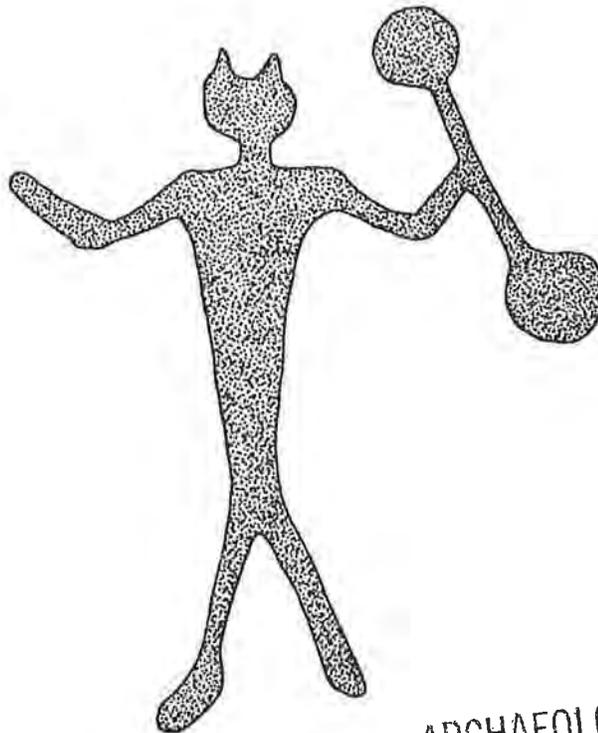
by richard h. mcclure jr.
archaeological reports of
investigation, number one.

The Evergreen State College

To Pete Rice —
thanks for your help
& cooperation
- Rick

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PETROGLYPH
AND PICTOGRAPH SITES IN THE STATE
OF WASHINGTON

LIBRARY COPY
DO NOT REMOVE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL
SERVICES

RICHARD H. MCCLURE JR.

THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION, NO. 1

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1978

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many people played a part in providing me with help during the course of this survey. Utmost thanks is extended to Jeanne Welch, our State Historic Preservation Officer, who thought the project was worthy enough to warrant the funding of the State of Washington. Without her interest and concern, the project would not have happened.

Lou McGuff, responsible for site records at the Washington Archaeological Research Center, deserves appreciation. Lou provided access to archaeological site information and processed the new site forms from this survey, assigning the site numbers. She was of constant support.

The major informants providing information on new sites and making their photographs available were: David Chance, Dick Clifton, David Cole, Richard Daugherty, Clarence Day, Ken & Lois Den Beste, Claude Fite, Robert Greengo, James Hansen, James Haseltine, Jim King, Malcom and Louise Loring, Mike Lynch, Nick Paglieri, Jay Perry, Harvey S. Rice, and Emory Strong. My thanks is also extended to all the landowners who were so nice as to provide access and information regarding rock art in their area.

Aaron Lebovitz, David Shaw, Laurie McGovern, Mike Lynch, Ken Den Beste, and my wife Nancy were of particular help in the field. Mike Lynch, in particular, deserves special thanks for information regarding many of the sites in the north-central part of the state. I am also grateful to the Lorings for imparting with their vast quantities of information on sites in Klickitat County. As to all of the people who provided a warm place to sleep or a meal, you are all invited to receive the same hospitality at my home.

Most of the typing of the final draft was done by Marcia Hanson, and most of the photo and slide processing done by Tracy Hamby at The Evergreen State College. Faculty sponsor Mary F. Nelson was so very kind as to provide office and file space, use of the typewriter and telephone at the college.

Thank you all so very much.

Rick McClure
Sept. 26, 1978
Olympia

CONTENTS

The Survey	page 1
Observations	4
History of Rock Art Investigation in Washington	5
Table 1. Sites from <u>Petroglyphs of Central Washington</u>	8
Table 2. Sites from "Petrographs of North Central Washington"	10
Table 3. Hydroelectric dams affecting rock art sites	12
Bibliography	13
Site Descriptions	15
Figure 1. Sample page from the Cundy manuscript.	
Figure 2. Sample field sketch.	
Figure 3. Sample archaeological site form used during survey.	
Figure 4. Sample state inventory form used during survey.	

A note on the plates:

All plates are from photographs by R. McClure Jr. with the exception of the following: Plate 6 - Jay Perry, Plate 10 - B. Robert Butler, Plate 9 - James Haseltine, and Plate 11 - David Cole.

THE SURVEY

In the spring of 1977 preliminary work was done to assess the current status of rock art sites in the state of Washington. This work was done as a part of an Individual Contract Study in Anthropology at The Evergreen State College. The assessment revealed that there existed a large number of sites that had not previously been visited by an archaeologist or received treatment as archaeological sites.

The 1977 work commenced with a literature search. Information regarding site location was matched against location data on archaeological site forms at the Washington Archaeological Research Center (WARC). A list of reported sites not registered with the Master Site File at WARC was produced. Of particular note was the fact that many of the sites described in the two major bibliographic sources, Petroglyphs of Central Washington, by H. Thomas Cain, and "Petroglyphs of North Central Washington", by Harold J. Cundy, had not been listed with WARC. While in the field attempting to relocate sites from these sources, other reported sites were brought to attention and added to the growing list.

An examination of the WARC files on petroglyph and pictograph sites, as well as material collected from various reservoir and other surveys, showed that documentation of the rock art had been neglected. Many site forms for now-inundated sites bore the words "should be photographed" under headings for recommendations. Photographs were at times found, but for the most part were mis-labeled or not labeled at all. The exact nature of the figures from many sites will never be known because of a general lack of interest among most earlier archaeological surveys regarding the petroglyphs and pictographs themselves.

It became apparent that there was a need to document the rock art around the state in a more complete form than had been done by earlier investigators. In 1977 a number of newly reported sites were visited and recorded, with numbers for these sites being assigned by WARC. These were photographed and sketched, and at times traced on mylar or otherwise copied by rubbing techniques. With such a large number of potential new sites at hand, and more information coming in from a vast chain of informants, it was felt that full time should be devoted to this study in 1978, and funds were sought.

In February funds were made available to The Evergreen State College for the purpose of this survey from a grant provided by the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. With this grant of \$5,577 it became possible to make extended field excursions in search of reported sites, to meet with various local informants around the state, and to photograph the petroglyphs and pictographs occurring at each of the sites. Photographs taken by individuals and informants of sites presently destroyed or under water were duplicated. A file was kept on each site with all material collected concerning that site retained therein.

Many trips were made to all areas of the state. Up to ten days at one time were sometimes spent on a single excursion into the field. Most trips were of a four to six day duration and involved camping on site or nearby. It was originally hoped that each of the sites could be mapped and figures traced (or rubbings made). After several of the sites were treated in this fashion it became obvious that time limitations would not permit this precise documentation for each of the sites. At times even sketching (see Fig. 2 for sample) was not possible and for the most part photodocumentation prevailed.

A good part of any field day was spent walking long stretches of cliff or cross-country hiking in search of reported sites. Often nothing was found. When location information was good and maps of the areas in question in hand, more sites could be recorded in a smaller amount of time. A single day in Okanogan County yielded twelve new sites. On a few trips additional help photographing, sketching, and driving was provided by friends or fellow students.

Reconstructing information about inundated or destroyed rock art sites was probably more complicated than the field work. Much of the rock art along the Columbia River had been under water for twenty years or more. This time span acted as a barrier in the memories of most informants and location information, as a result, had to constantly be cross-checked. Sometimes there was confusion as to what sites certain individual petroglyph or pictograph figures should be assigned. This usually arose when older photographs were found to have been mislabeled.

The survey should be considered as preliminary. Many of the sites need to be more thoroughly documented. A good deal of time needs to be spent at each site. The need for careful examination is well illustrated

in the case of site 45 AS 14, at Buffalo Eddy on the Snake River. This site was visited on four separate days in two different seasons. The large number of boulders and outcrops covered with a heavy black patina posed a problem as many petroglyphs occur beneath the patina. These glyphs become visible only when the angle of the sun strikes the rock in a manner so as to produce shadows in the shallow pecked marks of each figure. As the surfaces face several directions, the figures on different rocks become visible at different times of the day. New figures were found on each of the four separate days the site was visited. Time permitted such longer visits at only a very few sites.

Four days is indeed a long period of time to spend at one site when there are over two hundred to gather information on. Perhaps in the near future more in-depth study can be done at some of more significant rock art sites in Washington. A greater concern for this aboriginal phenomena has been shown in recent years not only by the formation of such groups as the American Rock Art Research Association and the Canadian Rock Art Research Associates, but in the increasing number of masters and doctoral theses and dissertations involving rock art research. The most significant of this sort in our area is "The Ozette Petroglyphs" by Jeffery Ellison of Washington State University. Completed in 1977, this thesis covers sites 45 CA 31, 45 CA 215, 45 CA 216, and 45 CA 217 on the Washington coast. The sites were not only documented in a complete a manner as possible but were studied in relation to an associated archaeological village site, culture, and neighboring rock art to the north.

The material collected during this survey of Washington rock art has been placed on file at The Washington Archaeological Research Center in Pullman, Washington, and is made available to individuals engaged in any anthropological or archaeological research involving this form of native expression. It is hoped that the photographs, in particular, will be utilized by researchers analyzing style, motif, and relation to other archaeological features. The file will be maintained by WARC with new information being added to it as it is collected by various individuals.

The study of rock art has always been looked upon as rather speculative, for the most part being limited to descriptive treatment. It is hoped that the raw data resulting from this survey will be used by others to help elevate rock art research from the speculative level.

OBSERVATIONS

A total of 235 rock art sites are presently registered for the state of Washington. Of this total, 114 are exclusively pictograph sites while 98 were found to have only petroglyphs present. Sites having both petroglyphs and pictographs totaled 21. As a result of field work, interviews, and literature searches, 115 new sites were listed with WARC.

A number of factors, both natural and unnatural, have had a negative affect on many of the rock art sites. Foremost are the unnatural factors resulting from the advances of civilization. Of all the alterations man has made on the landscape of Washington, the construction of numerous hydroelectric dams ranks high among those with a great affect on the general ecology. These dams also rank highest in the loss of archaeological sites. A total of 77 sites are known to have been inundated (see Table 3). The activities of road, railroad, and building construction have also played a major role in the destruction of rock art sites, as shown in the following section of site descriptions.

In Eastern Washington, pictographs, in particular, have suffered from a number of natural destructive forces. One of these, exfoliation, is the result of periodic freezing and thawing. This causes a thin layer of rock to flake off from the main surface, often taking pieces of pictography along in the process. Groundwater mineral deposits are common on many of the rock art panels in the state and over a period of time, tend to totally obscure the figures they form upon. Studies have shown that the deposits, for the most part white in color, are aluminum silicate clay (Taylor: 1974). On the coast and in areas affected by tides, wave and water action has also been instrumental in the deterioration of rock art.

In the following section on site descriptions in this report, somewhat of an attempt has been made to indicate associated occupation, burial or other archaeological sites found in close proximity to the rock art. It seems, in a tentative view, that many of the petroglyph and pictograph sites fit into what has been termed "site complexes" by other archaeologists. It is presently not possible to temporally associate the rock art to the other sites but future work may provide other than associational assumptions in this area.

HISTORY OF ROCK ART INVESTIGATION IN WASHINGTON

The first official systematic means of classifying and registering archaeological sites in this state came with the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys in 1947. It was at that time that the numbering system presently in use in this state was adopted. Previous to the River Basin Surveys there had been several investigators in the field that had examined rock art sites either exclusively or as a part of regional archaeological surveys.

Harlan I. Smith discussed several rock art sites in the Yakima Valley shortly after the turn of the century (Smith: 1905, 1910). Investigations by archaeologists associated with the University of California at Berkeley during 1925-27 included petroglyphs and pictographs among their treatment of sites in Klickitat County on the Columbia River (Strong & Schenck: 1925 and Strong, Schenck, & Steward: 1930). Herbert Krieger, representing the Smithsonian Institution, also took note of a number of sites from Vantage to The Dalles area on the Columbia River (Krieger 1927, 1928, 1934). These men were all professional archaeologists representing various educational institutions and museums.

The most extensive documentation of rock art during this time period was done by Harold J. Cundy, of Wenatchee. Cundy was a member of the now defunct Columbia River Archaeological Society, an amateur organization based in Wenatchee. From the autumn of 1927 to the spring of 1938, Cundy travelled extensively in the north central area of the state sketching and photographing petroglyph and pictograph sites. The results of his efforts were compiled into a final manuscript, " Petrographs of North Central Washington ", which Cundy presented to the Washington State Historical Society in 1938 (see Table 2). An addition to this manuscript, on file at the Historical Society library in Tacoma, field sketches, notes, and photographs made by Cundy were organized and photo-copied and placed on the shelf at the Wenatchee Public Library. The information that Cundy collected has proven to be, for the most part, quite accurate in both location information and depiction of the rock art (Fig. 1).

The work of Harold Cundy was followed in 1945 by the investigations of H. Thomas Cain. Cain was at that time a graduate student in Anthropology at the University of Arizona and was funded in his field work by

the Washington State Museum. Cain's Master's thesis, based on the 1945 field work, was published in 1950 by the University of Washington Press. The small book, Petroglyphs of Central Washington, remains as the sole publication dealing exclusively with Washington rock art (see Table 1). Where Cundy illustrated the rock art at each site with hand colored paintings of entire panels of figures, Cain isolated each figure in his illustrations, not permitting the reader an idea of the associations of the figures to one another. Some of Cain's illustrations and location information have proven to be much less accurate than those of Cundy.

Field crews for the National Park Service doing River Basin Survey work began in 1947 to document petroglyph and pictograph sites that they encountered in the various proposed reservoir areas. The actual number of sites listed by these crews was small, in regard to rock art. The most noteworthy of the River Basin Surveys investigators was John M. Campbell, who documented a number of rock art sites in the Priest Rapids and Wanapum reservoir areas. Most of Campbell's work took place in 1949 and 1950. Campbell's work was greatly elaborated on from 1957-62 by field crews in this area under the direction of Dr. Robert Greengo of the University of Washington. Greengo's crews made hundreds of tracings of rock art that was to be inundated. Mapping, sketching, and photography of the sites in these two reservoirs is to date the most complete done in any reservoir in the state prior to the loss of the sites. This material has yet to be published.

Also in 1957, last minute documentation of rock art was being done in The Dalles reservoir area. This work was not being done by archaeologists, but surprisingly, by artists. David Cole in 1953 and later, had photographed a number of the petroglyph and pictograph sites scheduled for inundation after the construction of The Dalles Dam and had mapped site 45 KL 87. Cole was at that time a graduate student in archaeology at the University of Oregon working under a National Park Service contract. Cole's information (Cole: 1956 and Cole & Hegrenes: 1953) was taken in hand by Mark Hedden, James Hansen, James Haseltine, and others and used in part to locate rock art before extensive documentation.

One of these artists, Mark Hedden, then a student at the University of Washington, made rubbings of all the petroglyphs at sites 45 KL 26, 45 KL 72, 45 KL 87, 45 KL 95, 45 KL 99, and 45 KL 103. This collection of rubbings is currently stored at the Washington State Museum on the

campus of the University of Washington. Other artists, including Hansen and Haseltine worked in this area right up to the time the sites were inundated. Hansen employed his background in sculpting to produce a collection of over sixty casts of some of the more significant petroglyphs. Working with Hansen was James Haseltine. Together these men photographed many of the doomed sites.

Rock art sites in various other reservoirs were photographed up to recent times by archaeologists from institutions contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A large number of photographs, for instance, were taken by Dr. Richard Daugherty in the reservoir area of Ice Harbor Dam on the lower Snake River. The most recent of this type of reservoir work was done by archaeologists surveying the Chief Joseph Dam reservoir area in Okanogan and Douglas Counties in 1975 and 1976.

Aside from archaeological surveys, rock art has received more in-depth investigation and analysis world-wide of late. This greater public awareness and interest resulted in the publication of Beth and Ray Hill's Indian Petroglyphs of the Pacific Northwest in 1975. Although oriented mostly to British Columbia, this publication discusses and illustrates the petroglyphs from some twenty-five sites fitting into the authors' Northwest Coast petroglyph style province that occur in this state. Some of the other non-survey works dealing with Washington rock art include Keo Boreson's "Rock Art of the Pacific Northwest", an analysis of the significance of this means of aboriginal expression (Boreson: 1976a). Boreson has also produced an extensive bibliography of Northwest rock art. The bibliography provided access to many articles providing site information for this survey. This bibliography (Boreson: 1976b) serves to supplant the need for an extensive bibliography in this project report.

The investigations and extensive work of Malcom and Louise Loring of Portland, Oregon deserves mention in this section. In addition to their extensive documentation of Oregon rock art, the Lorings, members of the American Rock Art Research Association, had the opportunity to visit and record petroglyphs and pictographs at sites throughout Klickitat County. Their greatest achievements were in documenting sites in the John Day Dam reservoir. The results of their many expeditions to make rubbings, sketches, and photographs is expected to take the form of a publication in the near future.

Table 1. Sites from Petroglyphs of Central Washington, by H. Thomas Cain, with corresponding site numbers.

<u>Cain designation</u>	<u>site number</u>
Site 1-Oroville.	45 OK 398
Site 2-Loomis.	45 OK 143
Site 3-Loomis.	45 OK 404
Site 4-Bonaparte Creek.	45 OK 391
Site 5-Bonaparte Creek.	45 OK 403
Site 6-Bonaparte Creek.	45 OK 400
Site 7-Riverside.	45 OK 393
Site 8-McLaughlin's Canyon.	45 OK 157
Site 9-Piekin.	45 OK 411
Site 10-Omak Lake.	45 OK 384
Site 11-Nespelem.	45 OK 170
Site 12-Winthrop.	45 OK 392
Site 13-Methow Valley.	45 OK 82
Site 14-Lake Chelan.	45 CH 66
Site 15-Pateros Rapids.	45 DO 79
Site 16-Chelan.	45 OK 62
Site 17-Grand Coulee.	45 GR 8
Site 18-Orando.	45 DO 59
Site 19-Blue Lake	45 GR 332
Site 20-Leavenworth.	45 CH 203
Site 21-Malaga.	45 CH 227
Site 22-Moses Coulee.	45 DO 302
Site 23-Rock Island.	45 DO 301
Site 24-Buffalo Cave.	45 KT 63
Site 25-Columbia River Station.	45 DO 300
Site 26-Spanish Castle.	45 KT 51
Site 27-Crescent Bar.	45 GR 127
Site 28-Simmonds Graveyard.	45 GR 130
Site 29-Whiskey Dick Canyon.	45 KT 23
Site 30-Quillomene Rapids.	45 KT 48
Site 31-Vantage III.	45 KT 38 & 45 KT 39
Site 32-Vantage II.	45 KT 40

Table 1. (continued)

<u>Cain designation</u>	<u>site number</u>
Site 33-Vantage I.	45 KT 11
Site 34-Vantage IV.	45 GR 125
Site 35-Beverly.	45 GR 49
Site 36-Selah Canyon.	45 YK 47
Site 37-Tieton Canyon I.	45 YK 123
Site 38-Tieton Canyon II.	45 YK 123
Site 39-Cowitche Creek.	45 YK 86
Site 40-Prosser.	45 BN 247

Table 2. Sites from "Petrographs of North Central Washington", manuscript by Harold J. Cundy, with corresponding site numbers.

<u>Cundy designation</u>	<u>site number</u>
1A Buffalo Rapids.	45 AS 14
2A Beverly, Washington.	45 GR 49
3A Vantage Bridge.	45 KT 11, 45 KT 38, 45 KT 39, 45 KT 40
4A Whiskey Dick Canyon.	45 KT 23
5A Quilomene Canyon.	45 KT 48
6A Simmons Graveyard.	45 GR 130
7A West Bar.	45 KT 238
8A Crescent Bar.	45 GR 127
9A Spanish Castle.	45 KT 51
10A Buffalo Cave.	45 KT 63
11A Cabinet Rapids, North Bank.	45 DO 7
11B Cabinet Rapids, South Bank.	45 CH 226
12A Columbia River Station.	45 DO 300
13A Rock Island.	45 DO 301
14A Tumwater Canyon #1.	45 CH 224
15A Tumwater Canyon #2.	45 CH 203
16A Orondo.	45 DO 59
17A Lake Chelan, Head of Lake.	45 CH 66
17B Lake Chelan. Location Unknown.	?
18A Azwell.	45 OK 62
19A Pateros Rapids.	45 DO 79
20A Black Canyon Creek.	45 OK 34
21A Methow River #1.	45 OK 410
22A Methow River #2.	45 OK 47
23A North Fork of Methow #1	45 OK 82
24A North Fork of Methow #2	45 OK 392
25A Malott-Caribou Trail.	45 OK 61
26A Omak-Disautel Highway #1.	45 OK 411
27A Omache Lake #1.	45 OK 384
28A Omak-Disautel Highway #2	45 OK 396
29A Omache Lake #2.	45 OK 405

Table 2. (continued)

<u>Cundy designation</u>	<u>site number</u>
30A Riverside #1.	45 OK 393
31A Riverside #2.	45 OK 153
32A Riverside #3.	45 OK 399
33A Tonasket.	45 OK 157
34A Tonasket-Wauconda Highway #1.	45 OK 391
35A Tonasket-Wauconda Highway #2.	45 OK 403
36A Tonasket-Wauconda Highway #3.	45 OK 400
37A Whitestone Lake.	45 OK 404
38A Loomis-Sinlahekin Creek.	45 OK 143
39A Palmar Lake.	45 OK 402
40A Chopaka-Ruby Mine.	45 OK 156 & 45 OK 407
41A Keremeos-Princeton Highway.	British Columbia site
42A Keremeos-Penticton Highway.	British Columbia site
43A Caribou Trail-Vasseaux Lake #1	British Columbia site
44A Caribou Trail-Vasseaux Lake #2	British Columbia site
45A Oroville #1.	45 OK 365
46A Oroville #2.	45 OK 398
47A Condon Ferry #1.	45 OK 14
48A Condon Ferry #2.	45 OK 17
49A Condon Ferry-Nespelem Highway.	45 OK 170
50A Grand Coulee-Steamboat Rock #1.	45 GR 8
51A Grand Coulee-Steamboat Rock #2.	45 GR 7
52A Grand Coulee-Pinnacle Rock.	45 GR 6
53A Grand Coulee-Blue Lake.	45 GR 332
54A Dry Coulee #1.	45 GR 91
55A Dry Coulee #2.	45 GR 329
56A Little Spokane River.	45 SP 31
57A West End of Five-Mile Prarie.	45 SP 34
58A Rufus, Oregon.	Oregon site

TABLE 3

HYDROELECTRIC DAMS AFFECTING ROCK ART SITES

<u>DAM</u>	<u>DATE IN SERVICE</u>	<u># OF SITES AFFECTED</u>
Rock Island	1933	1
Grand Coulee	1941	8
McNary	1953	3
Chief Joesph	1955	2
The Dalles	1957	8
Priest Rapids	1959	5
Ice Harbor	1961	6
Wanapum	1963	22
Wells	1967	1
John Day	1968	15
Little Goose	1970	3
Lower Granite	1975	1

Literature searches reveal that Bonneville Dam and a number of dams on the Spokane River have inundated rock art sites as well.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boreson, Keo

- 1976a "Rock art of the Pacific Northwest". Northwest Anthropological Research Notes, Vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 90-122. Moscow.
- 1976b "A bibliography of petroglyphs/pictographs in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington". Northwest Anthropological Research Notes, Vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 123-146. Moscow.

Cain, H. Thomas

- 1950 Petroglyphs of Central Washington, University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Cole, David L.

- 1956 "Further recommendations for the removal of petroglyphs in The Dalles Dam Reservoir area". MS submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and National Park Service, Eugene.

Cole, David L. and Jack R. Hegrenes, Jr.

- 1953 "Report on the petroglyphs of The Dalles reservoir". Report submitted to the National Park Service, Eugene.

Cundy, Harold J.

- 1938 "Petrographs of north central Washington". manuscript on file at the Washington State Historical Society library, Tacoma.

Hill, Beth and Ray Hill

- 1974 Indian Petroglyphs of the Pacific Northwest. Hancock House Publishers, Saanichton. (University of Washington Press edition, 1975).

Krieger, Herbert W.

- 1927 "Archaeological excavations in the Columbia River valley". Smithsonian Institution, Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 78, no. 7, pp. 187-200. Washington D.C.
- 1928 "Prehistoric inhabitants of the Columbia River valley". Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in

1927, pp. 133-40. Washington D.C.

- 1934 "Salvaging early cultural remains in the valley of the lower Columbia River". Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1934, pp. 53-56. Washington D.C.

Smith, Harlan I.

- 1905 "An archaeological expedition to the Columbia valley". Records of the Past, Vol. 4, pp. 119-27. Washington D.C.

- 1910 "The archaeology of the Yakima valley". American Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 7-171. New York.

Strong, William Duncan and W.E. Schenck

- 1925 "Petroglyphs near The Dalles of the Columbia River". American Anthropologist, Vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 76-90. Menasha.

- 1930 "Archaeology of The Dalles-Deschutes region". University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 29, no. 1. Berkeley.

Taylor, J.M., R.M. Myers and I.N.M. Wainwright

- 1974 "Scientific studies of Indian rock paintings in Canada". Bulletin of the American Institute for Conservation, Vol. 14, no. 2.



Plate 1 -- "Rabbit-eared" anthropomorphs and mountain sheep petroglyphs at site 45 AS 103.

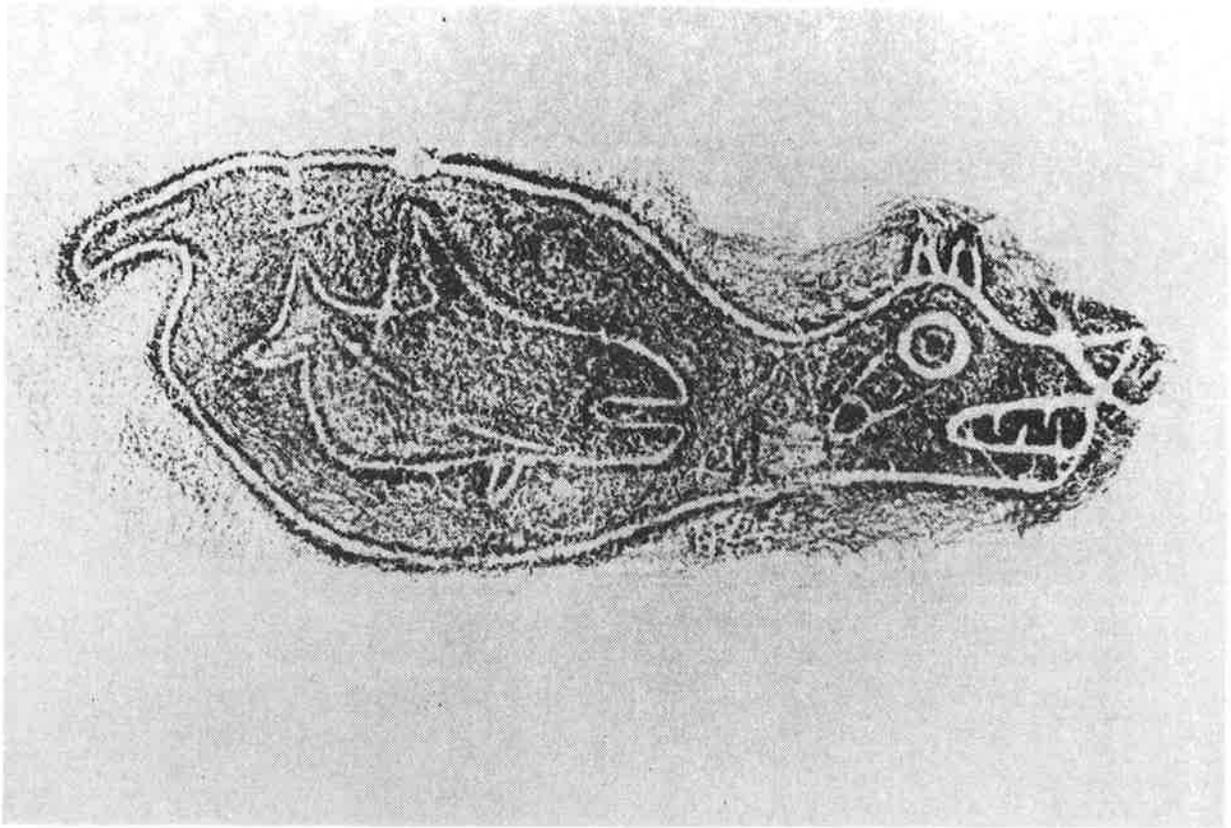


Plate 2 -- Rubbing of the petroglyph at site 45 CA 219.

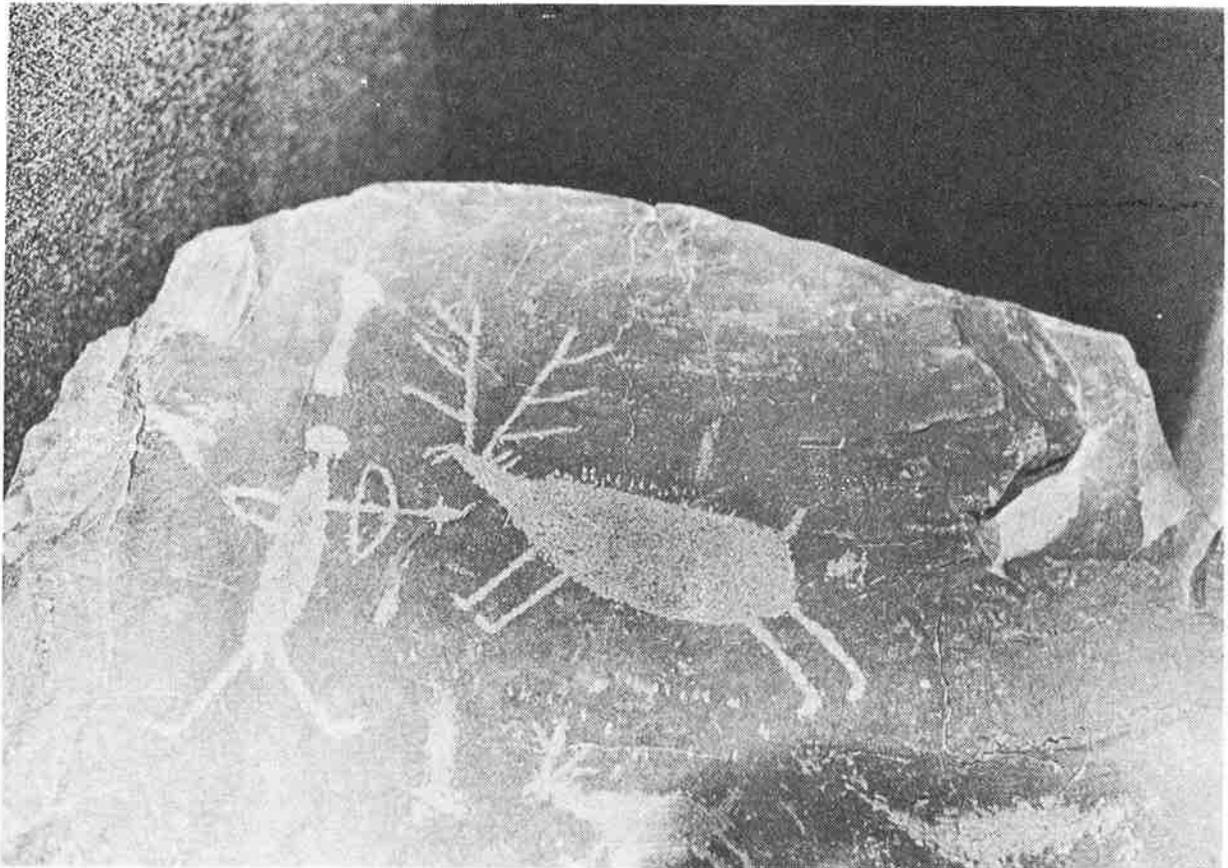


Plate 3 -- Boulder at Rocky Reach Dam salvaged from 45 DO 301.

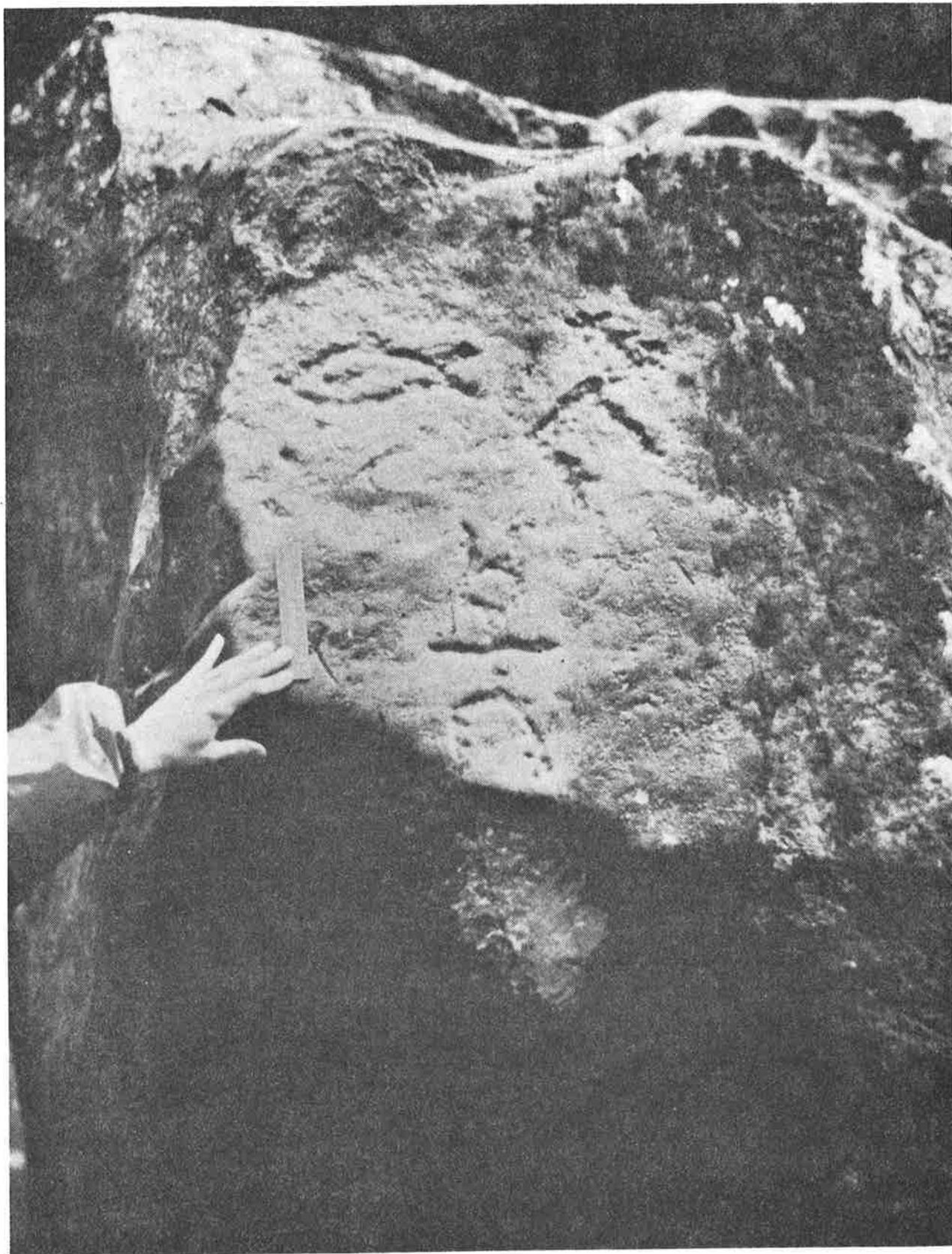


Plate 4 -- Petroglyphs at site 45 KI 40 (scale shown is 6 inches in length).



Plate 5 -- Red and white pictograph at site 45 KL 60.



Plate 6 -- Petroglyphs (chalked) at site 45 KL 84.

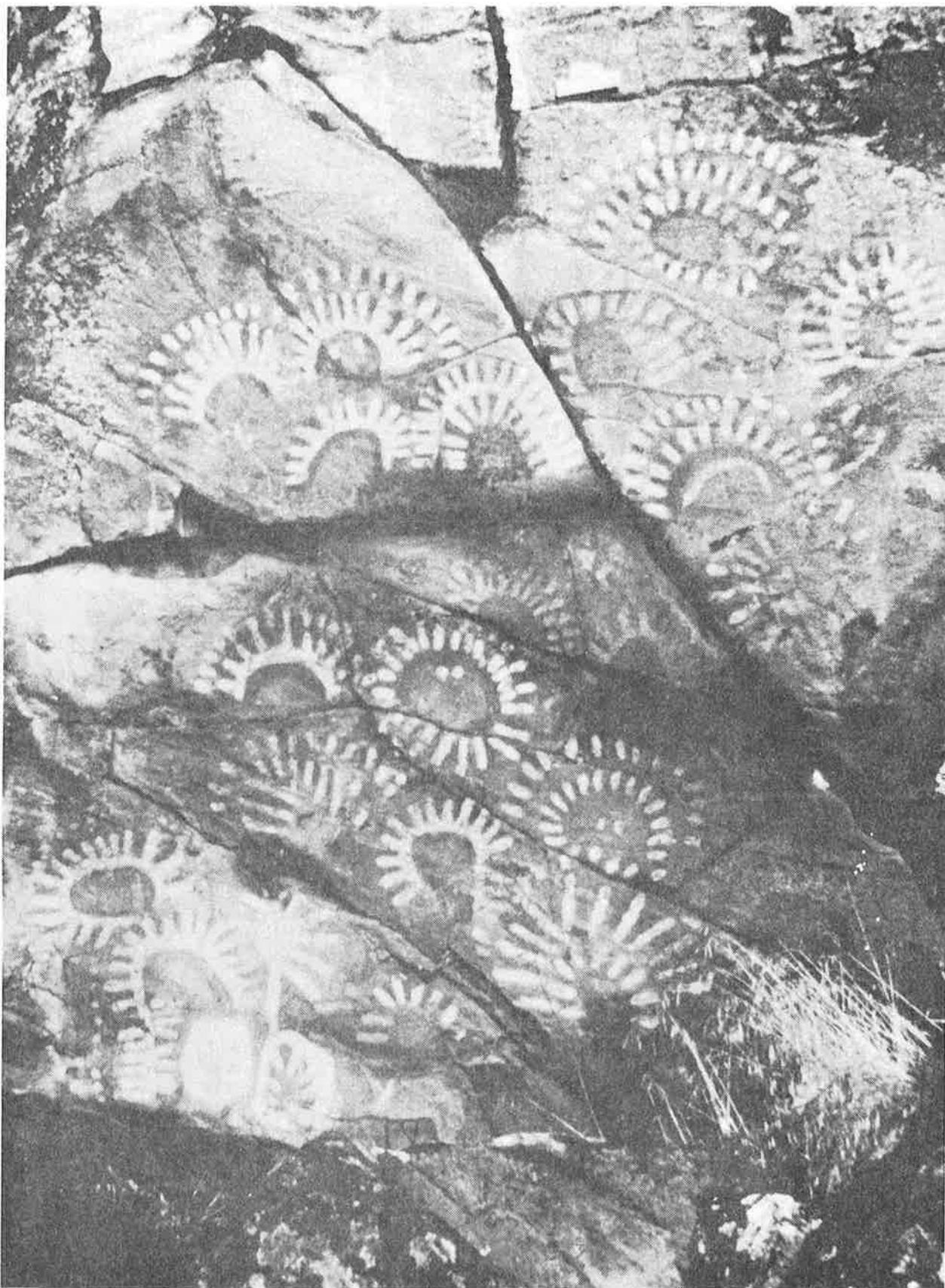


Plate 7 -- Panel of red and white pictographs at 45 KL 61.



Plate 8 -- The petroglyph at site 45 KL 65.

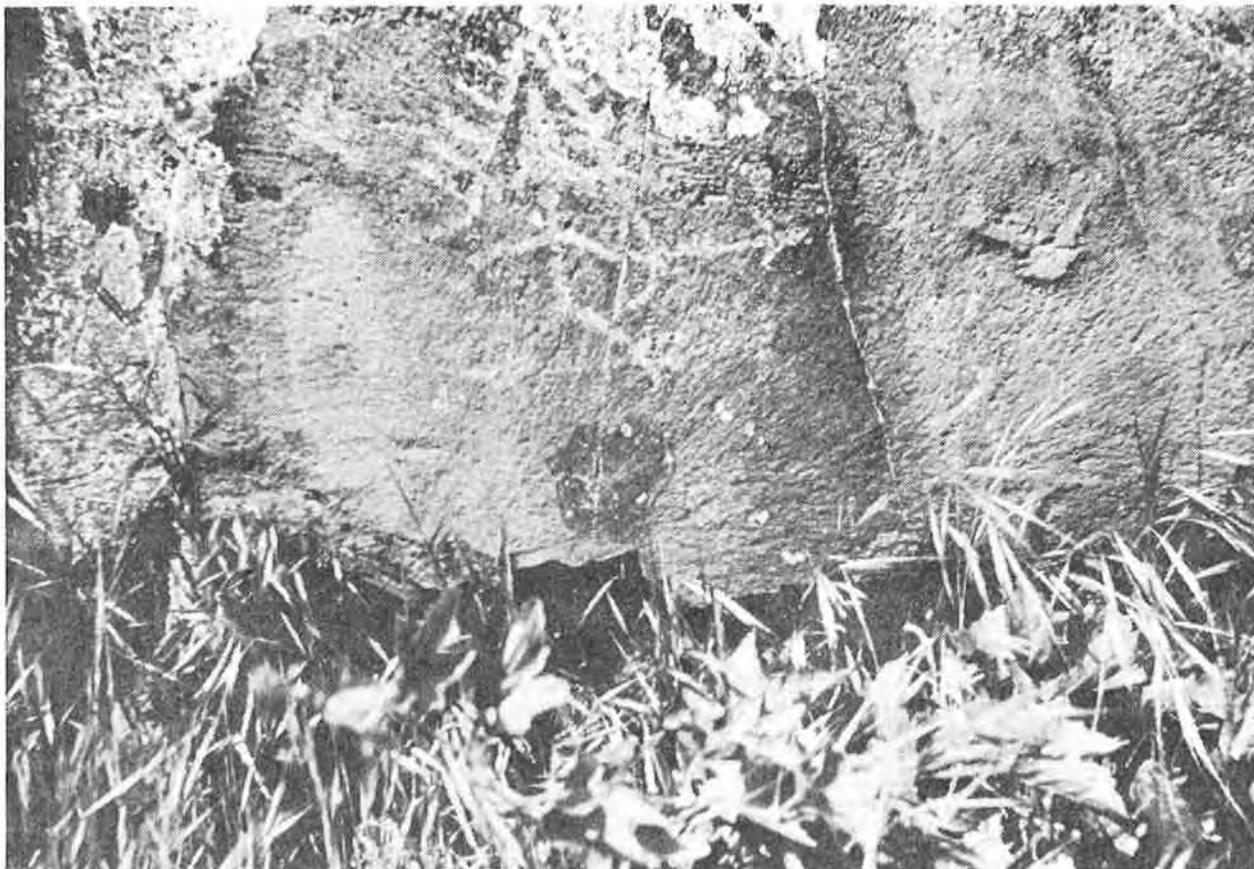


Plate 9 -- Anthropomorphic petroglyph at site 45 KL 86.



Plate 10 -- Petroglyph on Brown's Island, site 45 KL 95.

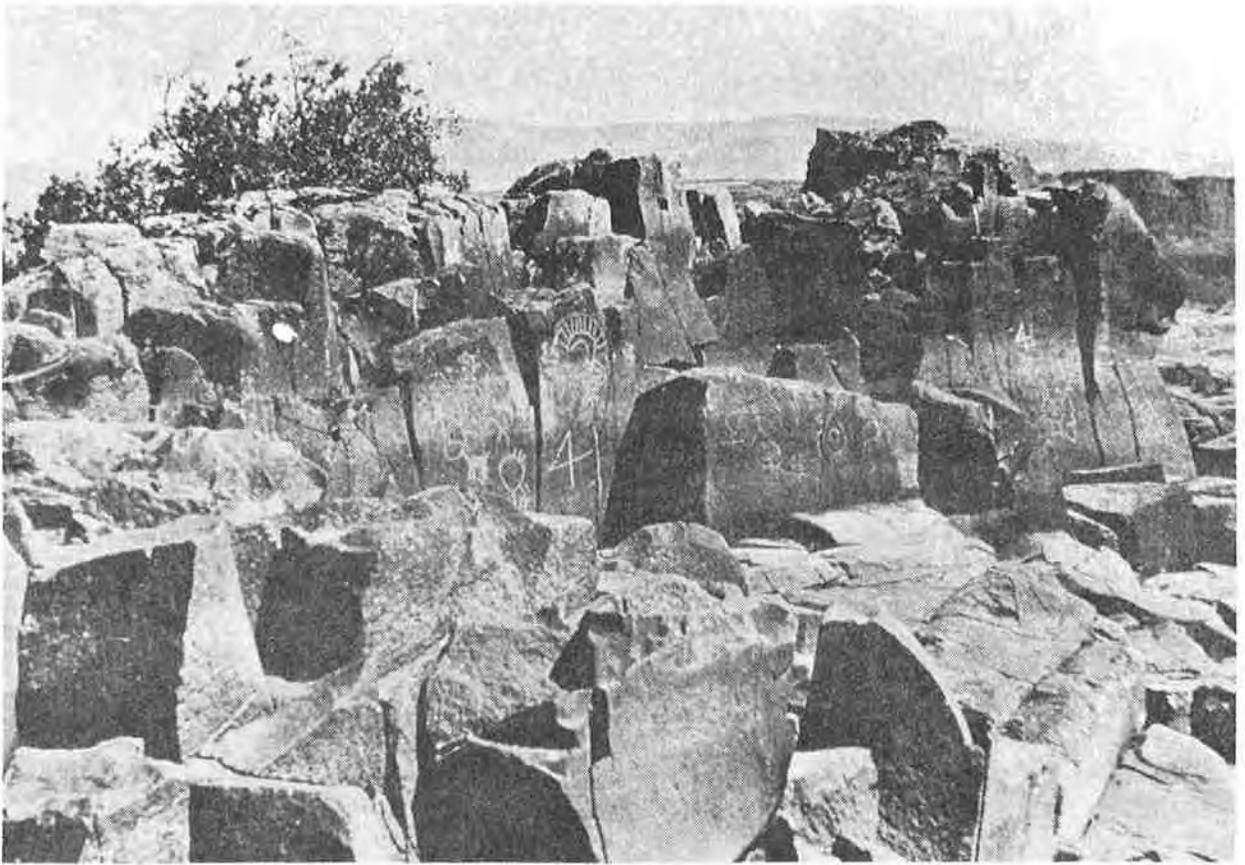


Plate 11 -- Petroglyphs at site 45 KL 87, in situ.



Plate 12 -- Salvaged petroglyphs from 45 KL 87 at The Dalles Dam.



Plate 13 -- Anthropomorphic figure at site 45 OK 384.

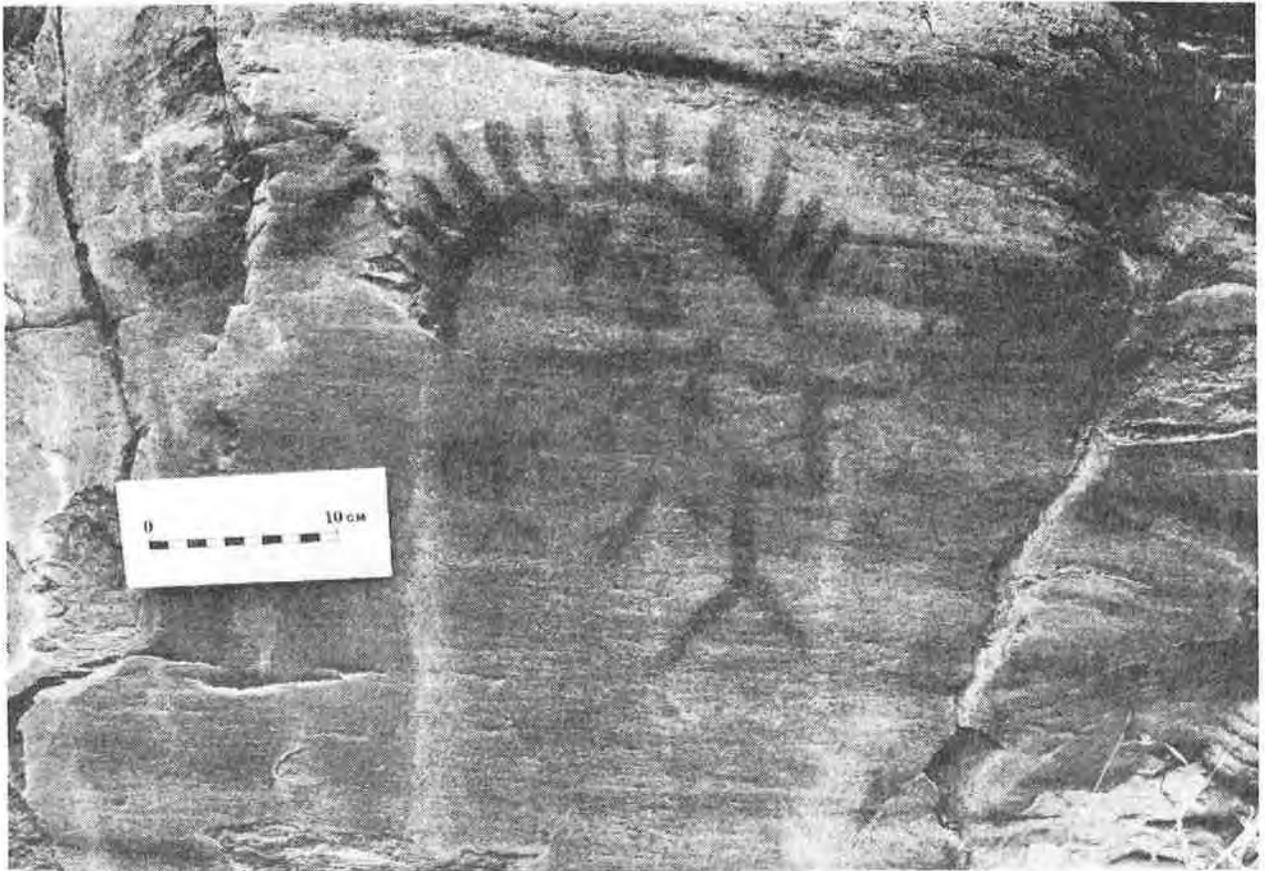


Plate 14 -- Pictograph figure at site 45 OK 399.



Plate 15 -- Anthropomorphic pictographs at site 45 OK 401.

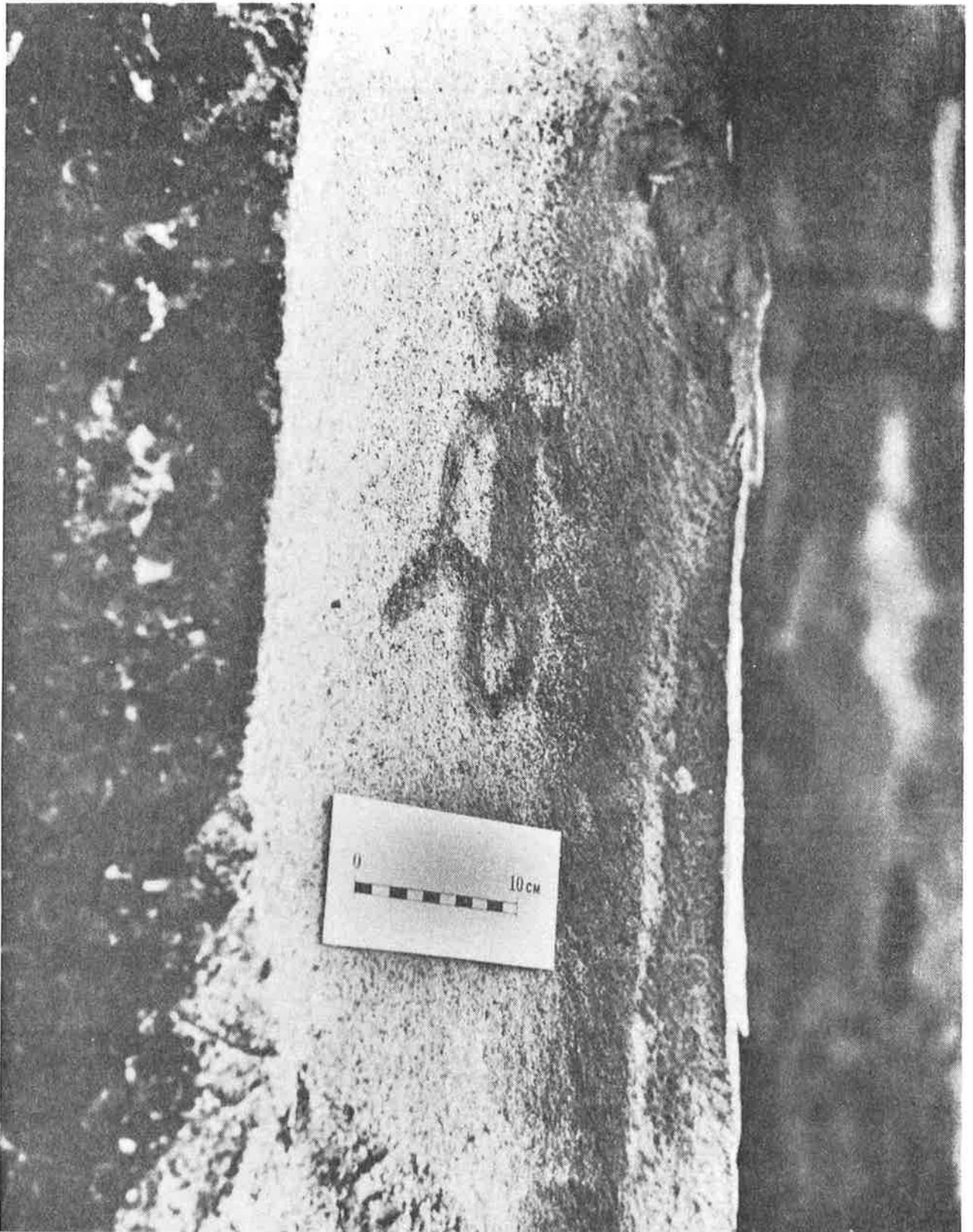


Plate 16 -- Pictograph high on basalt cliff at 45 SA 21.



Plate 17 -- Petroglyphs on boulder from site 45 SA 23.

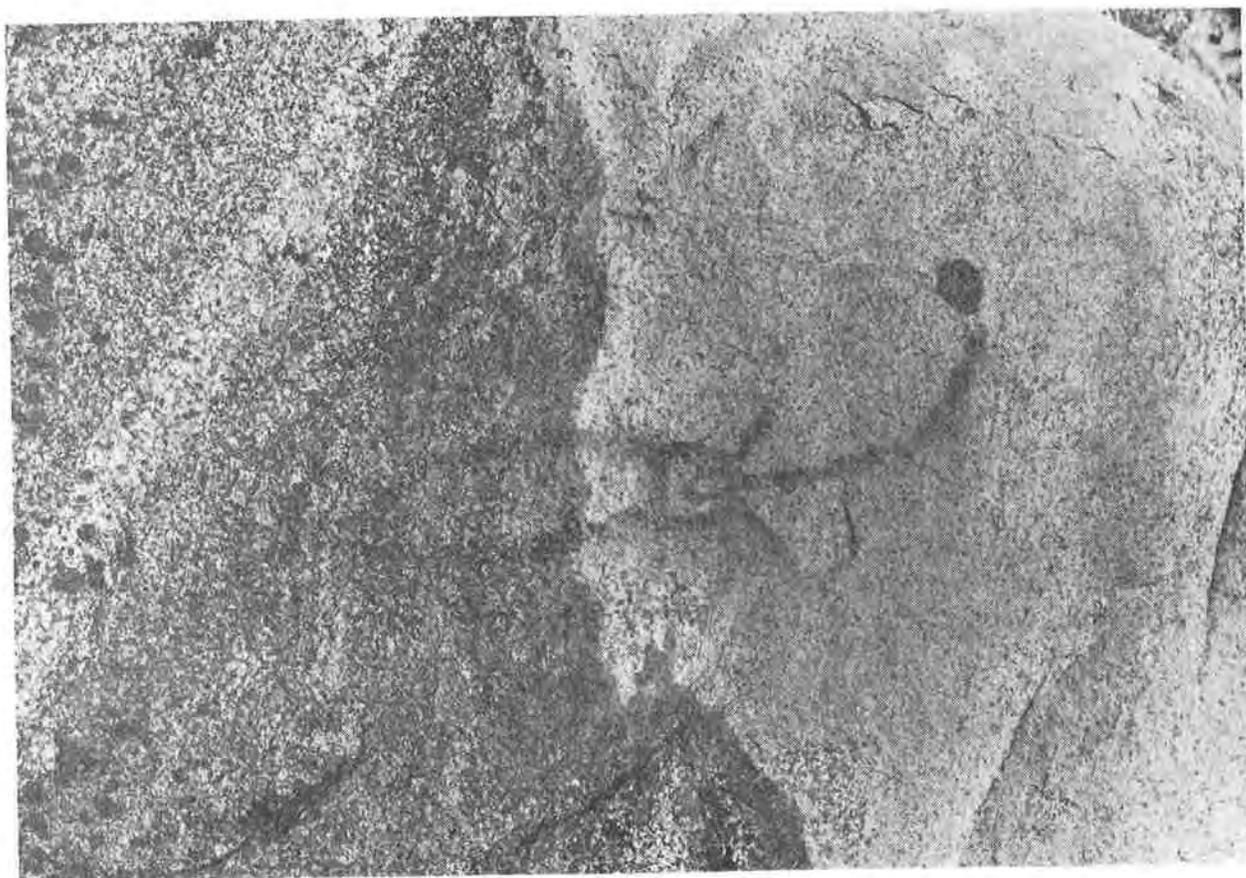


Plate 18 -- Pictograph figure at site 45 ST 162.

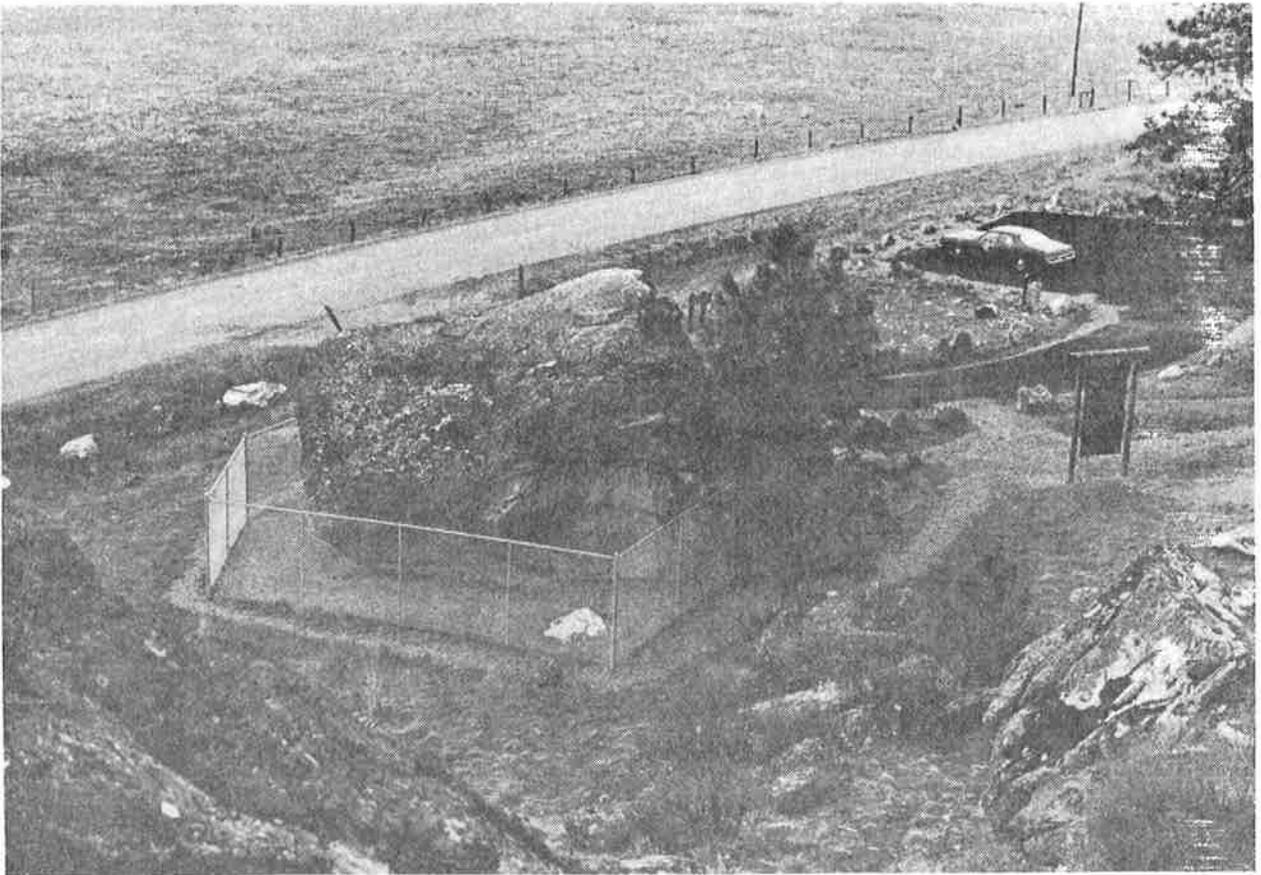


Plate 19 -- View of site 45 ST 163 and DNR developments.

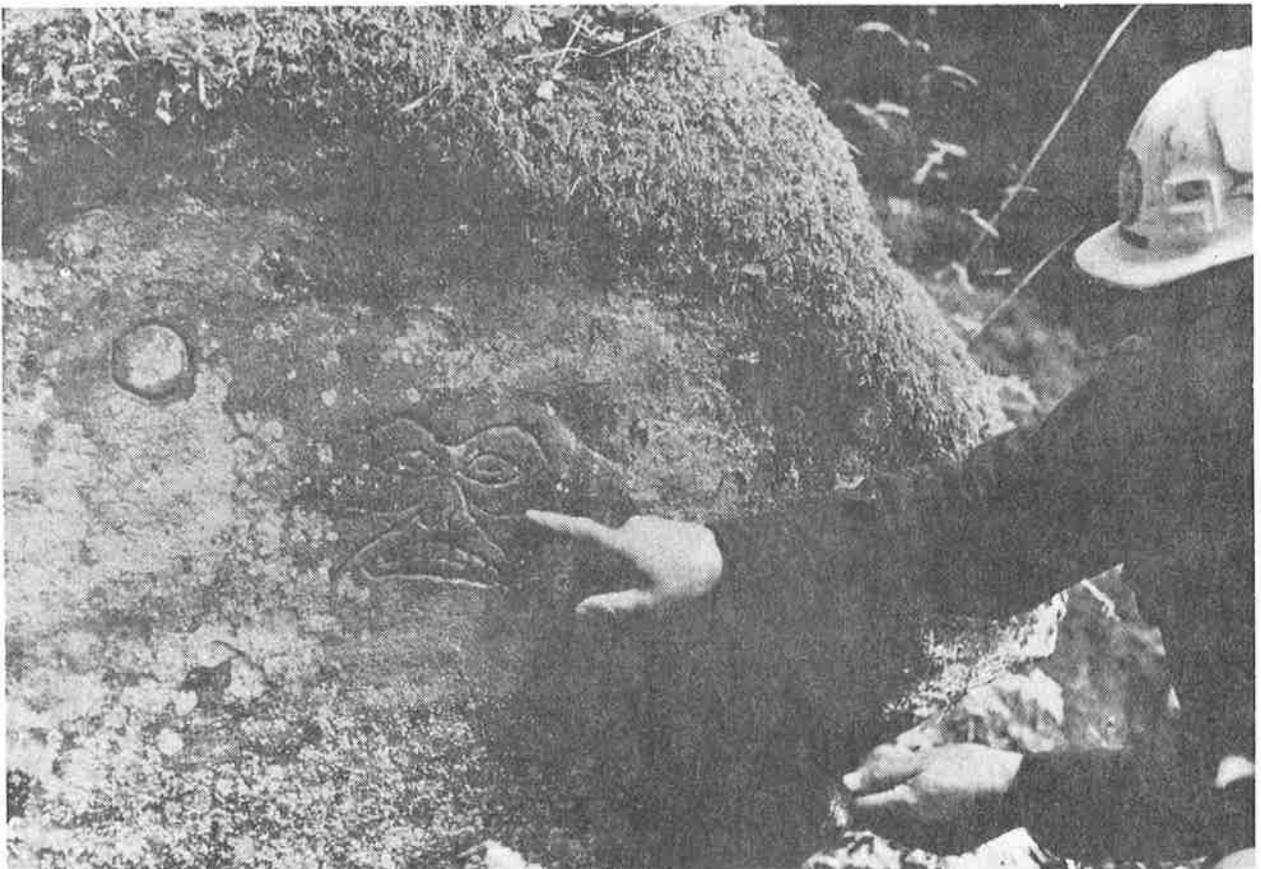


Plate 20 -- Site 45 WH 88, the Lake Whatcom Petroglyphs.

ERRATA

- Acknowledgement. Jeanne Welch is the Deputy Historic Preservation Officer.
- Page 5. Paragraph 3. Line 9. "An addition" should read "In addition".
- Page 22. (45 BN 246) Paragraph 1. Line 3. "Edge of" should read "edge of".
- Page 26. (45 CA 21) Paragraph 1. Line 1. "Weding Rock" should read "Wedding Rock".
- Page 29. (45 CL 118) Paragraph 1. Line 3. "petroplyph" should read "petroglyph".
- Page 34. (45 DO 300) Paragraph 3. Line 2. "Resident" should read "resident".
- Page 37. (45 FE 45) Paragraph 1. Line 1. "housepite" should read "housepit".
- Page 40. (45 FR 299) Paragraph 1. Line 1. "Sulpher Lake" should read "Sulphur Lake".
- Page 40. (45 FR 300) Paragraph 2. Line 7. "vacous" should read "vacuous".
- Page 34. (45 DO 301) Paragraph 2. Line 2. "symbols." should read "symbols...".
- Page 43. (45 GR 2) Paragraph 2. Line 3. "bp" should read "by".
- Page 59. (45 KL 24) Paragraph 2. Line 1. "occurring" should read "occurring".
- Page 64. (45 KL 70) Paragraph 2. Line 9. "Occuring" should read "occurring".
- Page 72. (45 KL 96) Paragraph 1. Line 1. "Crawford Lodge" should read "Crawford Ledge".
- Page 86. (45 OK 395) Paragraph 1. Line 1. "Voelokers" should read "Voelckers".
- Page 91. (45 OK 409) Paragraph 2. Line 2. "fiugres" should read "figures".
- Page 91. (45 OK 410) Paragraph 1. Line 1. "Budkhorn" should read "Buckhorn".
- Page 97. (45 ST 103) Paragraph 1. Line 3. "seperate" should read "separate".
- Page 39. (45 FR 48) Paragraph 1. Line 3. -
- Page 51. (45 KT 14) Paragraph 2. Line 2. -
- Page 52. (45 KT 23) Paragraph 1. Line 3. -
- Page 52. (45 KT 24) Paragraph 1. Line 3. & Paragraph 2, Line 2. -
- Page 56. (45 KT 66) Paragraph 1. Line 3. -
- Page 68. (45 KL 85) Paragraph 2. Line 4. -
- Page 69. (45 KL 87) Paragraph 1. Line 3. -
- Page 105. (45 YK 13) Paragraph 1. Line 4. -
- last nine "ocurred" should read "occurred".

Since printing, 45 KL 1 and 45 KL 84 have proven to be the same site. Location information given for 45 KL 84 is most correct.