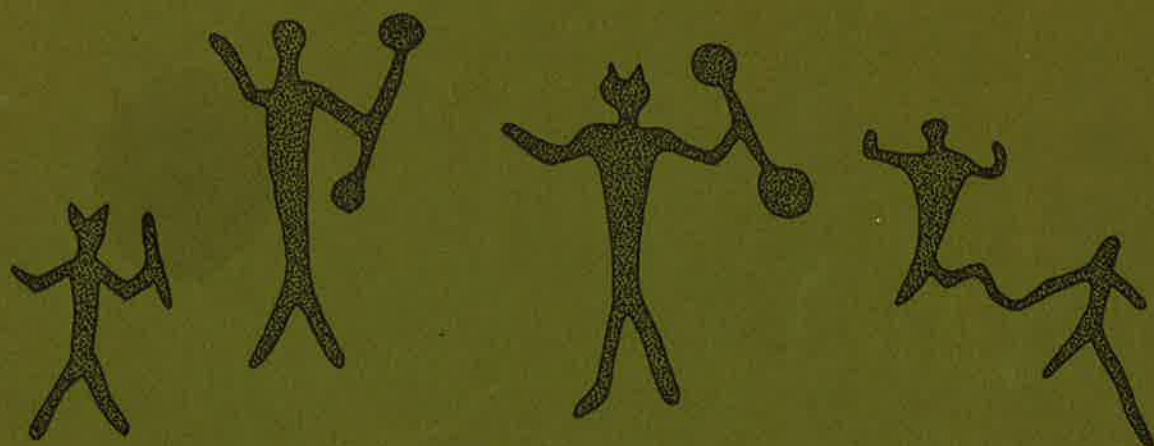


**an archaeological survey
of petroglyph and
pictograph sites
in washington**

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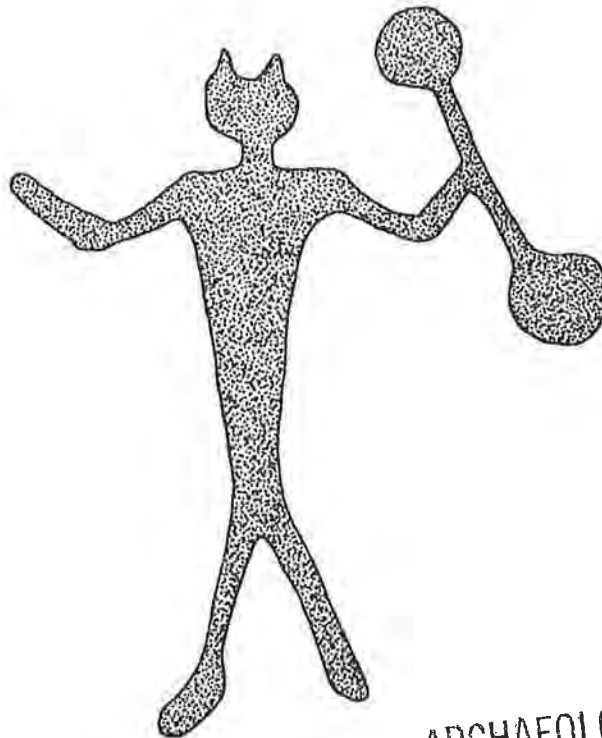
by richard h. mcclure jr.
archaeological reports of
investigation, number one.

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

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RICHARD H. MCCLURE JR.

THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION, NO. 1

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1978

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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.

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Thank you all so very much.

Rick McClure
Sept. 26, 1978
Olympia

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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 "Petrographs 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.

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

ADAMS COUNTY

45 AD 15

The Terksaleeze Butte Petroglyph Site. The site was reported to have been located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 5, T 18 N, R 37 E. An extensive search failed to relocate the site in the area noted by the field work of a previous investigator. A local informant states that the site is found in T 17 N, and is south of Marengo and a short distance to the west of Terksaleeze Butte.

Petroglyphs are reported to be found on erratic boulders lying on an open plain. Designs are reported to be series of straight and curved lines occurring on two individual boulders.

ASOTIN COUNTY

45 AS 7

The Alpowa Creek Petroglyph Site. The site is located in the SE 1/4 of Section 7, T 11 N, R 45 E and is 2.2 miles below the townsite of Silcott and Alpowa Creek on the west bank of the Snake River. Petroglyphs occur at the base of basalt columns here for a distance of about 50 meters. The site was inundated in 1975 by the Lower Granite Dam pool.

Anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures including quadrupeds occur. Curvilinear, geometric and circular figures are present as well as several patterns of dots and other figures. The petroglyphs are lightly pecked into the vertical rock surfaces. A single red pictograph figure of two arcs was reported by one informant.

This site was one of few inundated sites that were adequately documented beforehand. The petroglyphs here were mapped, photographed, and drawn in 1974 and casted with silastic rubber in 1975 by staff and students of Washington State University. The casts are in possession of the Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.

45 AS 14

The Buffalo Eddy Petroglyph Site. This site is located in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 17, T 8 N, R 47 E and is 14.4 miles south of Asotin, Washington on County Road 209 following the west bank of the Snake River. Numerous petroglyphs are found on all sides of a large basaltic outcrop and on other neighboring outcrops.

Most characteristic of this site are the many horned anthropomorphs, many holding objects in their hands. There are also large numbers of glyphs representing quadrupeds such as mountain sheep and elk or deer. Apparent hunting scenes also are present. Other figures include patterns of dots, circle combinations, curvilinear, and geometric forms. All figures are pecked lightly into the rock and some have been covered with patina.

The Asotin County Road Department in both 1941 and in 1972 destroyed groups of petroglyphs in road improvement projects. This site was visited in February 1977 and April of 1978.

45 AS 57

The Captain John Petroglyph Site. The site was located in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 21, T 8 N, R 47 E and was a little over one mile south of 45 AS 14 on County Road 209. The petroglyphs all occurred on a single large outcrop of basalt.

Petroglyph motifs represented were similar to those at site 45 AS 14 and included a number of horned anthropomorph figures. Other figures included mountain sheep as well as various appended circle forms and others.

In 1972 the outcrop containing the petroglyphs here was blasted to straighten the road as part of an improvement project by Asotin County road crews. The site was never adequately documented.

45 AS 93

The Moon Cave Pictograph Site. The site is found in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 24, T 11 N, R 45 E and is one mile west of Elm Street in Clarkston, Washington. Pictographs occur along the base of the basalt cliff south of the highway for about 17 meters.

Many red pictographs occur here but most are quite faded and difficult to define. Concentric circles, joined circles, possible anthropomorphs and numerous amorphous shapes occur. A small amount of white pigment and at least one occurrence of black pigment was found here.

One informant stated that road widenings and improvements had changed the character of the cave which currently has just the slightest suggestion of overhang. Visited in February 1977 and April 1978.

45 AS 94

The Jerry Pictograph Site. The site was located in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 25, T 10 N, R 45 E and approximately 4 miles up the Asotin Creek Road from it's junction with Highway 129. Pictographs occurred on the basalt cliffs north of Asotin Creek and the road.

Informants in the Asotin area stated that pictographs occurred here and were destroyed by county road crews many years ago. No documentation has been done.

45 AS 95

The Asotin Creek Pictograph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 22, T 10 N, R 45 E, this site is found in and adjacent to a small rockshelter/overhang above and on the south side of Asotin Creek. This is at a point 5.2 miles up the Asotin Creek Road from Highway 129.

Figures represented are all in red and in quite a few cases are difficult to delineate. Several figures appear to be anthropomorphs with great lobe-like appendages. Other possible zoomorphic shapes and a number of amorphous shapes occur.

The site was visited in February 1977.

45 AS 96

The Grande Ronde Petroglyph Site. This site occurs in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 35, T 7 N, R 44 E. The remaining petroglyphs are on the north bank of the Grande Ronde River some 40 meters west of the Highway 129 bridge over the river. They are found on basalt cliffs above the road.

The petroglyphs present upon visitation included a simple phallic anthropomorph and curvilinear figure shallowly pecked into vertical cliff.

An informant living near the site stated that many others existed but were blasted away for road improvements around 1941. Site was visited in April of 1977.

45 AS 97

The Pintler Creek Pictograph Site. The site is located in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 36, T 10 N, R 45 E. Pictographs are found at the base of a basalt cliff in a corral west of Pintler Creek and just south of the George Creek and Pintler Creek junction.

Pictographs have been executed in two shades of red pigment and one figure occurs in yellow. Two anthropomorphs are present, one holding bow and arrow, the other a spear, in what appears to be a confrontation.

The site was visited in April of 1977.

45 AS 102

The Weissenfels Ridge Pictograph Site. Red pictographs are found at this site which is located in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 1, T 9 N, R 46 E. This corresponds to a point 5.3 miles south of the center of Asotin, Washington on County Road 209. The faded figures are found on the back wall of a shallow overhang/shelter. Another figure found about 100 meters north is included in this site.

Abstract and geometric forms predominate including two occurrences of a pair of crescents joined by a bar. A simple anthropomorph with a bow was also found here.

This site was located in April of 1978.

45 AS 103

The Lime Hill Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site was found in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 29, T 7 N, R 47 E. The figures are found on an east facing cliff on a short terrace about 12 meters above the Snake River and about 4 kilometers upriver from the mouth of the Grande Ronde River.

Both red pictographs and lightly pecked/abraded petroglyphs occur here. Anthropomorphic figures including simple phallic forms and a pair of large "rabbit-eared" figures with joined hands (Plate 1) are found. A few quadrupeds include mountain sheep and an elk/deer glyph. Other petroglyphs include pit, or cupule petroglyphs, circles, some with rays, and curvilinear forms. The red pictographs are generally simple lines with rays or series of dashes.

The site was located in April of 1978.

45 AS 104

The Negro Head Rapids Petroglyph Site. The site is in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 32, T 7 N, R 47 E at the downriver end of Negro Head Rapids and about 77 meters north of Anaconda Creek. Several glyphs occur on two basalt boulders at the edge of the Snake River.

Petroglyphs are lightly pecked and are covered with the blackish patina that is characteristic of many rock outcrops in this area. A partially rayed circle and star-like figure with an associated phallic anthropomorph

are the main figures here.

The site was found while examining outcrops on the riverbank in April, 1978.

At least five other rock art sites are reported to exist in the region that lies between the mouth of the Grande Ronde River and the Washington-Oregon State Line. These sites were photographed by Mr. James Chapman in the 1930's. The Chapman material occurs in archives in Lewiston and Boise, Idaho.

BENTON COUNTY

45 BN 4

The Mottinger Pictograph Site. The site was reported in the NW 1/4 of Section 10, T 5 N, R 29 E. The site was found as a shallow rockshelter 1 1/4 miles below Mottinger on a bench above and facing the Columbia River.

Photographs believed to be figures from this site show red and white pictographs of concentric arcs with concentric rows of dashes between the arcs.

Information regarding this site was gathered in 1947 by archaeologists working for the National Park Service. The site was inundated by the McNary Dam reservoir.

45 BN 10

The Yellepit Petroglyph Site. This site was reported to be located in the NE 1/4 of Section 5, T 6 N, R 31 E. Petroglyphs were found on a small projection of rock into the Columbia River about 1 1/4 mile upriver from Yellepit and below a small rockshelter in the basalt cliff.

The petroglyphs were apparently not documented but were suspected to have possibly been non-aboriginal. They were reported to be quite deep.

The site was noted in 1947 by the National Park Service and was inundated after the construction of McNary Dam.

45 BN 65

The Telegraph Island Site. The site is found in the SE 1/4 of Section 13, T 5 N, R 25 E in the west channel of the Columbia River near the upper end of Blalock Island. Petroglyphs occur on this island which was also a campsite and burial site.

It is not known what types of figures are represented here but numerous panels of petroglyphs were reported by earlier investigators in 1950 and in 1963. The site has not been visited.

45 BN 245

The Buena Vista Road Petroglyph Site. Located in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 5, T 8 N, R 24 E, this site is about 3 miles

west of the city limits of Prosser, Washington beyond the end of Buena Vista Road.

A shallowly pecked petroglyph of a circle with rays occurs here. A few other abraded figures, including an anthropomorph, present on the short basalt cliff may be non-aboriginal.

The site was visited and recorded in March 1978 with members of the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society..

45 BN 246

The Crow Butte Petroglyph Site. This site was reported to exist in the NW 1/4 of Section 8, T 4 N, R 24 E on the south side of Crow Butte near the Edge of the Columbia River. Petroglyphs occurred on a number of boulders at the site.

Photographs taken by various informants show simple pecked petroglyphs. Figures present here include circles and arcs with rays, at least one anthropomorphic figure and a glyph of a horse and rider.

This site was inundated after the construction of the John Day Dam.

45 BN 247

The Prosser Petroglyph Site. A large basaltic boulder bearing petroglyph figures and now located in the city park in Prosser, Washington was formerly located in Section 27, T 9 N, R 25 E, and about 4.2 miles below Prosser on the south bank of the Yakima River.

Anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures are represented in these deeply pecked petroglyphs. Several arcs are present, some with rays. Several small circles occur as elements of nondescript figures represented here.

The boulder was moved to its present location in 1938.

45 BN 250

Cook's Island Petroglyph Site. Located in the NE 1/4 of Section 17, T 5 N, R 26 E, this site existed at the upriver end of Cook's Island, in the Columbia River just south of Paterson, Washington.

Only a few petroglyphs were noted by one informant. These occurred on low boulders or outcrops. One is known to have been a circle with rays.

This site was also inundated by the John Day Dam reservoir.

CHELAN COUNTY

45 CH 66

The Stehekin Pictograph Site. The site is found in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 1, T 32 N, R 16 E and is at the upper end of Lake Chelan directly opposite the boat landing at Stehekin. The red pictographs found on a high granite cliff dropping vertically into the lake are best reached by boat.

The site is unusual in that the pictographs are found at elevations of great height on the cliff. Figures now visible here were about eight and ten meters above the original lake level prior to the construction of a dam at Chelan. A number of anthropomorphic figures and quadrupeds, including two possible mountain sheep, are represented among the pictographs here. Also present are a number of vertical lines situated in horizontal rows and some unidentifiable zoomorphic forms.

Construction of the dam at Chelan in 1921 caused another panel of the pictographs to be inundated. Present existing figures have been vandalized with commercial paint. The site was not visited during the project.

45 CH 203

The Leavenworth Pictograph Site. The site is located in the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 11, T 24 N, R 17 E at a point about one half of a mile west of Leavenworth just inside Tumwater Canyon. Pictographs are found in a rockshelter formed by large talus boulders on the slope above the road.

Pictographs in red pigment reported to exist on ceiling and walls of a rockshelter with a stratified midden floor were not found. Two faint red lines were observed but figures depicting humans on horseback, other single anthropomorphs, concentric circles with rays and other forms could not be located.

It is possible that vandalism may have occurred here, explaining why the other reported pictographs could not be located during 1976 and 1977 searches of the area.

45 CH 224

The Tumwater Canyon Pictograph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 4, T 24 N, R 17 E is the shallow rockshelter/overhang that houses a long panel of red pictographs. The site is about 16 meters above

the Wenatchee River on the west bank and is visible from U.S. Highway 2.

Anthropomorphic, geometric, and bizarre zoomorphic forms are present along 10 meters of sloping granite wall here. Several forms of circles or arcs with rays are present and most all of the anthropomorphic figures are represented with rays or projections from the head.

Despite some fading and lichen and moss encroachment, the site is in very good condition. It was visited in fall 1977 and several times during the spring of 1978 for documentation purposes.

45 CH 225

The Chelan Pictograph Site. This site is located in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 9, T 27 N, R 23 E and is a short distance east of Highway 97 at a point 3.6 miles north of the Chelan River bridge in the town of Chelan. The pictographs are found on a small granite outcrop some distance below the level of the highway.

The red figures consist of several wide lines, a circle with rays enclosing some form, and the figure of a horse bearing a saddle-like object on it's back.

The site was located and documented in May of 1978.

45 CH 226

The Cabinet Rapids Petroglyph Site. As best as can be reconstructed by Cundy's information, this site was located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 21, T 21 N, R 22 E. The petroglyphs occurred on short cliffs and rocks about one half to three-quarters of a mile east or slightly southeast of the road at Colockum Canyon.

Noted here were a number of petroglyphs comprised of zig-zag or curved lines, sometimes in parallel sets. Also present were a few anthropomorphs, including one with three pairs of rays extending from the head. A few arcs with rays were also noted, partially enclosing objects, and 4 mountain sheep, two with odd projections from posterior ends.

This site was inundated after the construction of Wanapum Dam.

45 CH 227

The Old Sawmill Petroglyph Site. This site was reported in the SE 1/4 of Section 32, T 21 N, R 22 E, near the ruins of an old sawmill at a point about 17.3 miles south of Wenatchee by road. The petroglyphs were noted by Cain only, and were to have occurred on a long, low-lying basaltic outcrop near the river. Associated with this site were a number of pit-house depressions and talus burials.

Included among the figures here were mountain sheep and elk or deer. A human face with rays above the head, an arc with rays, oval forms and many variations on these, sometimes with curvilinear elements, were also noted.

This site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

Another site was reported from the area of the town of Malaga. Two basaltic slabs removed from the site prior to inundation are housed in a private garden in East Wenatchee. The petroglyphs on these slabs include zoomorphic and anthropomorphic motifs. Little information regarding the original site is available at present.

CLALLAM COUNTY

45 CA 31

The Weding Rock Petroglyph Site. This site is found in the N 1/2 of the SW 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 35, T 31 N, R 16 W. Petroglyphs occur on greywacke boulders encircling the first headland south of Cape Alava in the coastal wilderness strip on Olympic National Park.

43 petroglyphs occur here generally above the high tide line. The most common element occurring is a bisected oval most commonly interpreted as a vulvaform. Several anthropomorphs and heads of anthropomorphs occur. Also found are glyphs of an owl head, an European style sailing vessel, and several whales including orcas. All petroglyphs are quite deeply pecked/abraded into the rock.

A documentation and study of this site as well as petroglyph sites 45 CA 215, 45 CA 216, and 45 CA 217 was done by Ellison (1977). The report produced by Ellison is perhaps the most complete coverage of any of this state's rock art sites to date. All petroglyphs at 45 CA 31 were cast with silastic rubber in 1977 for the Makah Tribe by field crew from the Ozette Archaeological Project. The site was visited several times during this survey.

45 CA 215

The Tskawahyah Spit Petroglyph Site. The site is located in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 23, T 31 N, R 16 W. The petroglyphs are found just to the northwest of the Ozette Village Site (45 CA 24) on the spit to Tskawahyah Island.

Two spherical sandstone concretions bearing petroglyphs were removed to the Ozette Field Laboratory. A vulvaform appears on one rock and a human face and vulvaform on the other. Remaining in situ is a large boulder with two faces pecked/abraded into the surface.

Upon visiting this site in June of 1978, the petroglyphs remaining in situ were partially covered with rockweed.

45 CA 216

The Cape Alava Petroglyph Site. Found at Cape Alava in the SW 1/4 of

the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 26, T 31 N, R 16 W, this site is also within Olympic National Park. One petroglyph is found on a large greywacke outcrop on the beach at the head of the Indian Village Trail. The other is 10 meters northeast on a small granite boulder.

A simple figure of a fish is represented on the greywacke outcrop and the granite boulder bears the deeply pecked figure of a bird. It is suspected that the bird glyph may be of non-aboriginal origin.

The site was visited several times in 1977 and 1978 for this survey.

45 CA 217

The Sandy Beach Petroglyph Site. This site is reported in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 13, T 31 N, R 16 W. A boulder bearing the petroglyph is located 1 - 1 1/2 miles north of the Ozette River on the beach.

The petroglyph consists of three concentric circles. The boulder was moved higher up on the beach by a Park Service ranger.

This site was not located during the survey.

45 CA 219

The Archawat Petroglyph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 13, T 33 N, R 16 W, on the Makah Indian Reservation, is this site. The petroglyph is at the first rocky headland south of the Archawat Village Site (45 CA 206) on a long sloping boulder at the base of a cliff.

Represented is a 280 centimeter long wolf-creature pecked/abraded into the rock. Inside the wolf-creature is the figure of an orca (Plate 2).

A cast of this petroglyph was made for display in the Neah Bay Museum by Ozette Archaeological Project field crew. The site was visited in June of 1978 and documented for this survey.

CLARK COUNTY

45 CL 6

The Fisher's Landing Site. Found in the NE 1/4 of Section 12, T 1 N, R 2 E, is this habitation site with associated petroglyphs.

On the beach at the landing are two large boulders bearing "cupule" or pit petroglyphs. One boulder has over 400 such pits on it's west side. The second boulder has fewer pits on it's flat upper surface. A short distance to the north of the beach and on a low boulder in a private garden is found a large zoomorphic petroglyph incorporating a mortar into the body of the figure.

The site was visited in 1977 and 1978 but searches failed to locate the zoomorphic bowl noted in several bibliographic sources.

45 CL 7

The Gentry's Landing Site. Also an extensive habitation site, this site is located in the NW 1/4 of Section 7, T 1 N, R 3 E. The landing is about 10 miles east of Vancouver and about one half of a mile west of site 45 CL 6. Petroglyph boulders extend east of the landing for approximately 185 meters.

Most all of the 22 boulders noted here with petroglyphs on their tops or sides had only pit petroglyphs. Several boulders at the east end of this site also had simple grooves, circles, concentric circles and ovals, and curvilinear figures. A series of connected triangles was also noted.

Many of the boulders are frequently covered with water and are quite eroded. Other petroglyph boulders are partially buried in silt and mud. The site was visited in early 1977 and August of 1978.

45 CL 25

The Wagonwheel Park Site. This site is located in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 12, T 1 N, R 3 E. In association with a large habitation area on the north bank of the Washougal River in the town of Camas was reported a boulder bearing pit petroglyphs.

A search of the area in May 1978 failed to locate the petroglyphs.

45 CL 118

The Effigy Boulder Site. This site is found in the NW 1/4 of Section 12, T 1 N, R 2 E, and is roughly 350 meters west of Fisher's Landing. Four petroglyph boulders were found on the beach in association with an area of habitation.

Two boulders with pit petroglyphs and an "effigy" boulder with notches carved along a spine were noted by one investigator. A small boulder with a number of concentric arcs and notches carved along its edge was removed to the historical museum in Vancouver, Washington many years ago.

The site area was visited in May and August of 1978 and no trace of the remaining boulder could be found. It is possible that silt and mud build-up has buried it.

45 CL 119

The Ellsworth Petroglyph Site. A boulder with petroglyphs was reported in the NE 1/4 of Section 4, T 1 N, R 2 E, on the beach about halfway between Vancouver and Camas.

An early photograph shows numerous pit petroglyphs, several curvilinear forms, and a series of "V" shaped figures.

An extensive search failed to relocate the petroglyph boulder here. It may have been buried by construction or removed by a relic collector.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

45 CO 5

The Little Goose Rockshelter Pictograph Site. The site is located in Section 28, T 13 N, R 39 E. Pictographs were reported on the back wall of a rockshelter opposite the center of Goose Island on the south bank of the Snake River northeast of the town of Starbuck.

It is not known what types of figures were represented in the red pictographs reported at this site. No documentation was done prior to the inundation of the site by the Little Goose Dam reservoir.

COWLITZ COUNTY

45 CW 12

The Elochoman Lake Site. Associated with an open campsite in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 20, T 10 N, R 4 W, is a small petroglyph boulder. The site is in a remote area west of the town of Ryderwood in the Abernathy Mountains.

The boulder with the petroglyphs sits on the shore of Elochoman Lake and is reported by one investigator to bear "a map" or directional symbols.

The site was not visited due to time and inaccessibility.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

45 DO 7

The Douglas Creek Petroglyph Site. The site is located in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of section 33, T 21 N, R 22 E. Petroglyphs were reported to have been scattered about a basaltic island about one half mile north of Douglas Creek, and were found on both basalt columns and boulders.

Approximately 55 individual figures were reported, including various anthropomorphic forms and some highly stylized quadrupeds. Several mountain sheep are present. Two stylized arcs with rays occur, one resembling a face. Curvilinear elements have been employed in several glyphs. Circular forms with internal or external appendages are present, as well as several dot patterns.

The island upon which the site was located was formerly accessible at low water stages. The site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 DO 59

The Orondo Rockshelter Site. This pictograph site is located in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 17, T 24 N, R 31 E. The rockshelter rests on a bench above the Columbia River and an orchard operated by Washington State University. The pictographs occur on wall of the shelter formed at the base of the west side of a huge gneissic boulder.

Red pictograph designs here included a large ray-headed anthropomorph with ribs, phallus, three digits on each foot, and a large serpent-like figure doubling back upon itself. Also present were arcs with rays, a few figures composed of joined lines and squares, and a quadruped.

Sometime around 1950-55 a relic collector removed the main group of pictographs from the site. The pieces containing these pictographs were in 1976 presented to the museum at Rocky Reach Dam. The pieces were assembled, and in 1977 put on display in the museum. Previous to the removal of these pictographs, most had been painted over with black paint, possibly for the purpose of photography. The original site was visited in March of 1977.

45 DO 79

The Pateros Rapids Petroglyph Site. A small boulder containing several petroglyphs was originally found in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 1, T 29 N, R 23 E. The boulder was located one half mile south and opposite the

mouth of the Methow River just above the low water mark.

On the boulder were six deeply carved circles. Four of the circles had a line extending from one side. Two had dots in the center of the circle.

A boulder believed to be the one from 45 DO 79 rests in front of the Chelan County Historical Society Museum in Cashmere.

45 DO 183

The Hurst Ranch Petroglyph Site. Petroglyphs are found in two areas in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 27, T 22 N, R 21 E. Group A is a series of basaltic boulders containing petroglyphs found at the edge of the river. Group B is a series of basaltic boulders bearing petroglyphs that is found northeast of Group A on higher ground. The site is about 5 miles downriver from East Wenatchee.

Petroglyphs are shallowly pecked on tops and sides of boulders. Simple anthropomorphic figures, concentric circles, a chain of circles, circles with appending lines and dots in their centers occur here.

Several of the boulders at the Group A location were moved higher up on shore in February of 1978 by Chelan County PUD after it was determined that they would be inundated by a rise in the Rock Island Dam reservoir. Two of the Group A boulders bearing simpler glyphs were inundated by this rise. The site was visited and photographed before and after the reservoir rise.

45 DO 208

The Box Canyon Rapids Pictograph Site. This site was reported to have been located in the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 20, T 30 N, R 27 E, east of Bridgeport on the south bank of the Columbia River. Pictographs were to be found on granite boulder outcrops at the river's edge.

An extensive search of the area first by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers archaeologists and then by this survey in July of 1978 failed to locate the site as reported by an earlier WARC investigator. It is not known what types of figures were represented. The site, if not already inundated, will be covered by the 1980 rise in the Chief Joseph Dam reservoir.

45 DO 300

The Columbia River Station Petroglyph Site. The original location of a

large petroglyph boulder was in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 21, T 21 N, R 22 E, at the mouth of Moses Coulee near Columbia River Station.

Pecked onto the slightly patinated surface of the boulder is a large central quadruped, probably an elk, with a line running horizontally through it. Surrounding the central figure are several other quadrupeds and simple anthropomorphs. Several circle variations are present also.

The boulder was moved to the Chelan County Historical Society Museum in Cashmere by a local Resident when threatened by inundation from the Wanapum Dam reservoir. The boulder is displayed in front of the museum.

45 DO 301

The Rock Island Petroglyph Site. Petroglyphs were scattered throughout the West 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 5, T 21 N, R 22 E, at primarily the north end of Rock Island. The site was just upriver from the present Rock Island Dam.

In his manuscript, Cundy stated, "About 350 petroglyphs comprising thousands of symbols." were present here. Petroglyphs were pecked into the basalt cliffs and boulders here. Numerous quadruped figures including elk or deer and mountain sheep were present and often occurred in panels that depicted hunting scenes. Many anthropomorphs were found here, those that occurred in hunting scenes with bows and arrows. (Plate 3) Other zoomorphic and abstract geometric and curvilinear figures appear frequently in the early photographs of the site. Most unique were several shield-like motifs.

This site has the unfortunate distinction of being the first rock art site in Washington to be inundated by a hydroelectric project. Prior to the inundation of 45 DO 301 in 1931, members of the Columbia River Archaeological Society of Wenatchee salvaged 22 boulders bearing petroglyphs and made an effort to photodocument the site. The salvaged boulders are now under the care of the North Central Washington Museum in Wenatchee and are housed at the museum, also in a nearby city park, and at the Rocky Reach Dam museum.

45 DO 302

The Moses Coulee Petroglyph Site. This site is found in the SE 1/4

of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 5, T 21 N, R 23 E, and about 6 miles up the coulee from Highway 28.

Lightly pecked petroglyphs are found on vertical cliff and horizontal rock surfaces on and adjacent to a large basaltic island at the base of the south coulee wall. Concentric circles, simple anthropomorphs with circular heads. A human figure with bow hunting an unidentified zoomorphic figure is present as are several other simple zoomorphic petroglyphs.

The site was visited in November 1977.

FERRY COUNTY

45 FE 4

The Keller Ferry Pictograph Site. Located in Section 5, T 28 N, R 33 E, this site was north of the Keller Ferry across the Columbia River. On the walls of a small rockshelter at the top of a talus slope were pictographs in red pigment.

Aside from fragmentary and amorphous figures, an anthropomorph and an arc with rays were noted here.

The site was inundated after the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam.

45 FE 35

The Kettle Falls Island Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. Reported in Section 11, T 36 N, R 37 E, were both pictographs and a number of petroglyphs on rock slabs at the southeast end of Kettle Falls Island. The pictographs were in red pigment, the petroglyphs shallowly pecked.

Pit petroglyphs, anthropomorphs joined by a line, quadrupeds and other anthropomorphs were noted here, including "rabbit-eared" forms.

Although the site was inundated after the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam, the rock art has been reexamined by later investigators during spring draw-downs of the reservoir. The pictographs have apparently not survived the inundation.

45 FE 36

Kettle Falls Petroglyph Site. This site is in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 14, T 36 N, R 37 E. Petroglyphs occur on a quartzite outcrop jutting into the Columbia River south of the present highway bridge at Kettle Falls. A campsite was also associated with this outcrop.

The only type of petroglyphs noted here were pit or "cupule" petroglyphs.

The site was inundated by the Grand Coulee Dam Reservoir.

45 FE 44

Andreas Site. Located in Section 11, T 36 N, R 37 E, is this aboriginal occupation site. The site occurs at the north end of Kettle Falls Island. On rock slabs at the southern end of the site were pit petroglyphs.

The site was inundated by the Grand Coulee Dam Reservoir but has been visible during several spring draw-downs.

45 FE 45

Weatherford Site. Associated with a midden and housepith in Section 11, T 36 N, R 37 E, were slabs bearing a number of pit petroglyphs. This site was near site 45 FE 44 at the north end of Kettle Falls Island.

The site has been visible during several draw-downs of the Grand Coulee Dam Reservoir in recent years.

45 FE 46

Ilthkoyane Site. This aboriginal pithouse village site is found in Section 11, T 36 N, R 37 E, in the northwest corner of Kettle Falls Island. Associated with the site were slabs of rock with pit petroglyphs.

The site has also been visible during reservoir lowerings in recent years. Two smaller rocks with pit petroglyphs were removed to the laboratory at the University of Idaho.

45 FE 151

The Onion Pictograph Site. This site is located in the SE 1/4 of Section 3, T 36 N, R 37 E. A few red pictographs occur on a slightly overhanging granite cliff on the side of Bisbee Mountain overlooking Kettle Falls.

Included among the figures is an anthropomorph of simple execution with digits on hands. Other figures were rumored to have been chipped off.

The site was not visited during this survey.

45 FE 154

The Clarence Petersen Site. In the SW 1/4 of Section 11, T 36 N, R 37 E, this site is also on the side of Bisbee Mountain overlooking Ket-

tle Falls. Evidence of aboriginal occupation was noted here at a spring. Facing the spring is a slightly overhanging cliff bearing pictographs.

The red pictographs are of a generally amorphous nature with a single possible anthropomorph being present.

The site was not located during this survey.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

45 FR 13

Davis Ranch Site. In the north half of Section 8, T 10 N, R 33 E, on a terrace above the Snake River, was reported housepits and burials. At the west end of the site was reported pictographs.

Early investigators could not locate the reported pictographs which would at present be under the waters of the Ice Harbor reservoir.

45 FR 46

Windust Caves Site. Cave "C" contains pictographs and is located in the SE 1/4 of Section 24, T 12 N, R 33 E. The site is on the north bank of the Snake River west of the railroad station of Windust and just west of the Burr Canyon railroad trestle. This important aboriginal occupation site was excavated in 1960 by Washington State University. The red pictograph figures were found on a back wall of the cave.

Two simple anthropomorphic figures, one phallic, and traces of other figures obscured by mineral deposits were noted here.

The figures here were documented during the survey field investigation of April 1978.

45 FR 48

Above Page Petroglyph Site. Reported in the NW 1/4 of Section 24, T 10 N, R 32 E, and about three quarters of a mile upriver from the town of Page, was this site. Shallowly pecked petroglyphs occurred on basalt cliffs near the edge of the river.

Among the figures were two vacuous headed anthropomorphs, a mountain sheep, a circle with rays, a possible bird figure, possible zoomorph with triangular body and interior cross lines, and a few other odd figures.

This site was inundated in 1962 with the completion of Ice Harbor Dam.

45 FR 287

The Mullan Road Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is found in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 30, T 14 N, R 37 E, on the old military and wagon road between Fort Spokane and Fort Walla Walla. This is about

three quarters of a mile north of the park road into Palouse Falls State Park. The rock art occurs on a large basalt boulder at the base of cliff line on a terrace west of the Palouse River.

Petroglyphs on the south side of the boulder depict a phallic anthropomorph, several vertical lines, concentric circles, and fragments. On the north side are two red pictographs of a vacous headed anthropomorph with projection from head and a ladder-like vertical ovoid form.

This site was visited and documented in April of 1977.

45 FR 299

The Sulpher Lake Pictograph Site. This site occurs in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 6, T 13 N, R 33 E, in Washtucna Coulee and to the northwest of Sulpher Lake. Red pictographs are found on a short cliff of basalt just off Copp Road, about 10 miles from Kahlotus, Washington.

The faded remains of pictographs include a triangle with rays and a few other lines.

The site was found in early April 1978 during survey field work.

45 FR 300

The Page Petroglyph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of Section 24, T 10 N, R 32 E, and about one quarter of a mile upriver from the town of Page, was this site. The petroglyphs were found on basalt cliffs and low outcrops at the edge of the Snake River.

Among the more common motifs represented here are circles and arcs with rays and "rake" designs. Several mountain sheep and a number of linear forms with spurs were noted. Several anthropomorphs and fragmentary anthropomorphs are present, among these three with rays from the head on a panel in close proximity to a large wheel-like figure with spokes. Another interesting petroglyph of note is an anthropomorph with no arms, vacous head with pair of eyes, and two definite feathers attached to the head.

The site was inundated by the Ice Harbor Dam reservoir in 1962.

45 FR 301

Snake River Junction Petroglyph Site. This site was reported in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 34, T 11 N, R 33 E. The petroglyphs were found on basalt cliffs about one half mile upriver from the railroad siding of Snake River.

A variety of circles and concentric circles with both internal and external rays were noted here. Besides a number of rake-like patterns were rectangles with numerous internal cross lines. An arc with rays and two circles beneath suggests an anthropomorphic face.

This site was inundated after the construction of Ice Harbor Dam.

45 FR 305

The Fishhook Bar Petroglyph Site. As best as can be reconstructed from the rather scanty information, this site was found in the E 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 26, T 10 N, R 32 E. The petroglyphs occurred on numerous small boulders on a gravel bar frequently washed by the Snake River and probably in the vicinity of Fishhook Rapids.

No naturalistic elements occur. A wide variety of circular, curvilinear, and rake-like elements are combined on a number of boulders here. A few circles with rays occur.

This site was also inundated by the Ice Harbor Dam reservoir.

45 FR 306

Lyon's Ferry Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is reported in the SE 1/4 of Section 19, T 13 N, R 37 E. North of the historic Lyon's Ferry Boat in Lyon's Ferry State Park are basalt cliffs bearing the rock art. One set of cliffs drops into the water and the other is slightly north and higher, atop a talus slope.

Two anthropomorphous and two quadrupeds were noted. One quadruped is a horse and one anthropomorph holds a weapon-like object in hand. Several circles, arcs, and an oval were noted also among the pictographs. The only two petroglyphs depict arrows.

The site was not located in the field during this survey.

GARFIELD COUNTY

45 GA 21

The Swift Bar Petroglyph Site. This site is located in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 26, T 14 N, R 41 E. Petroglyphs were noted on a boulder associated with an open campsite opposite Swift Far on the south bank of the Snake River.

Two sets of concentric circles were reported to be pecked onto the boulder.

The site was inundated by the Little Goose Dam reservoir.

45 GA 115

Indian Point Petroglyph Site. Reported in the SW 1/4 of Section 33, T 14 N, R 43 E, were two boulders with petroglyphs. The site is near the present Lower Granite Damsite.

The largest boulder here had two joined rayed circles, one containing a concentric circle. Adjacent were two smaller circles, a larger rayed circle and an arc with rays. These were fairly deeply pecked. The second boulder is smaller and has one surface covered with pit petroglyphs.

The site was inundated in 1970 by the Little Goose Dam reservoir. The smaller boulder containing pit petroglyphs was salvaged by an area rancher.

GRANT COUNTY

45 GR 2

Upper Coulee Rockshelter. This site is located in the NW 1/4 of Section 3, T 28 N, R 30 E, at the upper end of the Grand Coulee. Pictographs were noted on the back wall of this dry rockshelter which was excavated in 1950.

Eleven pictographs were noted here, some in red and others in white. A number of parallel vertical lines occur, a "rake" figure, an arc bisected by perpendicular lines and some other amorphous shapes.

The site was inundated by Banks Lake, the Grand Coulee Balancing Reservoir.

45 GR 6

The Picture Canyon Pictograph Site. The site was in Section 31, T 28 N, R 30 E, in a small defile northeast of Pinnacle Rock in the Upper Grand Coulee. Red pictographs occurred on granite cliffs here.

A large human face, several simple anthropomorphs, including two with vacuous rayed heads, an insect-like figure with long antennae features, and a bird figure with broad tail and bisected vacuous body occur. Also present were other zoomorphic figures, concentric circles, curvilinear series and a variety of other simple forms.

This site was destroyed in 1950 by blasting for road construction.

45 GR 7

Steamboat Rock Pictograph Site (1). Located in the NW 1/4 of Section 30, T 28 N, R 30 E, this site was also in the Upper Grand Coulee. The red pictographs occurred on a granite wall along a former railroad line.

Pictographs represented a horse, a human hand, and a collection of cattle brands. A native informant stated that they were made sometime during the mid to late 19th century by Indians occupying the area at that time. Their purpose was that of a guide to identify cattle that could be returned to ranchers for a reward.

The site was inundated by Banks Lake.

45 GR 8

Lover's Lane Pictograph Site. The site was reported in the NW 1/4 of Section 31, T 28 N, R 30 E. Pictographs in red and yellow occurred here, in the

upper portion of the Grand Coulee.

Represented here were a number of anthropomorphs, one surrounded by dots, one engaged in a walking posture, and another with horn-like projections from the head and arms joining hips. Two human hands, a rayed circle bisected by two perpendicular lines, a horned anthropomorph on horseback and a few simple zoomorphs are also present.

The site was probably destroyed during the road construction of 1950.

45 GR 49

The Sentinal Bluff Petroglyph Site. This site occurred in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 10, T 15 N, R 23 E. The site was located about 1.2 miles south of Crab Creek on the east bank of the Columbia River.

The main panel of figures here consisted of a central anthropomorph. This anthropomorph had feet with digits, no arms and a head partially encircled by an arc with rays. Rows of dots lined either side. Other figures on this panel included a mountain sheep, a chain of 5 ovals, a circle with interior and exterior rays, arcs with rays, an anthropomorph with spear or bow, and a few other simple forms. Other nearby rock faces had dot and line patterns, curvilinear forms and an arc with rays. In the vicinity of an owl-like figure were a number of incised v-shaped lines. The other figures were all pecked.

Cundy notes that the site was at least in part destroyed by highway construction around 1930. The remainder was destroyed during the building of a access road to the Priest Rapids Damsite.

45 GR 78

Pictograph Cave Site. Located in Section 36, T 24 N, R 26 E, in the lower Grand Coulee. The small rockshelter is reported just west of the upper end of Lake Lenore. Excavation of the site in 1958 yielded material suggesting that the site was occupied no earlier than the mid-18th century. Fragmentary red pictographs were noted on the back wall of the shelter.

Most of the pictograph remains were amorphous shapes but there appear to be two arcs, one showing possible remains of rays.

An extensive search in 1977 failed to locate this site.

45 GR 91

The Pictograph Spring Site. This site is located in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 33, T 24 N, R 27 E, at the base of the south wall of Dry Coulee near it's mouth. Red pictographs on the basalt columns here are associated with a spring and major aboriginal occupation site. Test excavations were carried out here in 1958 by a University of Washington crew.

Pictographs include a few simple anthropomorphs, a circle with rays, an arc with rays, a number of series of vertical lines, and bird figure superimposed by a rectangle enclosing several vertical lines. The bird figure is in a much lighter shade of red pigment than the pictograph that has been painted partially over it.

This site was located and photographed during this survey in March of 1978.

45 GR 94

The South Cave Site. This site is located in the SW 1/4 of Section 15, T 24 N, R 27 E. The cave/rockshelter is in the face of highest basalt flow above the south end of Park Lake. Pictograph remains are found on the wall of the shelter which was occupied at various times over about 1000 years as a hunting camp.

Investigations of April 1978 as a part of this survey, located only a few amorphous fragments of red pictographs. Drawings made during the University of Washington's 1958 excavation here show two circular figures.

45 GR 104

Deep Lake Cave Site. The site is in the SW 1/4 of Section 8, T 24 N, R 28 E, and is near the Deep Lake Campground of Sun Lakes State Park. On the wall of this rockshelter were noted several red pictographs. Partial excavation of the shelter in 1962 by Washington State University indicated late occupation over a considerable period of time.

The pictographs include an anthropomorph, an oval, and a vertical line with numerous branches. other associated lines are present.

The site was not visited.

45 GR 125

This petroglyph site, known only by Cain's designation of "Vantage IV",

is located in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 29, T 17 N, R 23 E. It is near the east end of the present Interstate 90 bridge over the Columbia River. Petroglyphs occurred above the high water mark on basalt outcrops.

Four mountain sheep, two anthropomorphs, and several arcs with rays are noted from this site. Two concentric arcs with rays were noted as well as a diamond shape, a circle bisected by two perpendicular lines, and some other forms.

This site was inundated after the construction of Wanapum Dam.

45 GR 127

The Crescent Bar Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. In the NW 1/4 of Section 31, T 20 N, R 23 E, at the extreme south end of Crescent Bar, was located this site. The rock art was found at the base of basalt cliffs at the high water mark of the Columbia River and just above.

Two large panels of numerous figures were recorded here. One panel of petroglyphs included no less than 20 quadrupeds (mountain sheep and deer or elk) and several anthropomorphs, two with bow and arrow. The other panel had a variety of motifs represented, including: a pair of "rabbit-eared" anthropomorphs with joined hands, a single "rabbit-eared" anthropomorph, a mountain sheep, an elk or deer, two inverted anthropomorphs, a human figure with vacuous body and vacuous rayed head, bisected oval, two zig-zag parallel lines, and some other circular figures. Also occurring at the site were other anthropomorphs, quadrupeds, and rayed arcs pecked into the rock at scattered locations. Red pictographs included two quadrupeds and hunter with bow, two pairs of anthropomorphs with joined hands, and some other odd figures of possible zoomorphic nature.

This site was also inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 GR 130

Simmon's Graveyard Site. Red pictographs were reported in the SW 1/4 of Section 7, T 19 N, R 23 E, and are associated with an extensive aboriginal pithouse village and open camp that occupied the riverbank for a considerable distance. This is at a point west of George, Washington.

One panel of red pictographs was noted on an isolated boulder at the site. The panel, about 3 meters wide, included a large variety of arcs with rays, joined arcs with rays, concentric arcs with rays, and series of rays and dashes. Also present is a stylized anthropomorph with head formed of

two arcs with rays, and three anthropomorphs, one with concentric circles, the outer one with rays, for a head. Other circular forms are present.

This site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 GR 133

Vantage-Beverly Road Pictograph Site. This site was reported in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 20, T 17 N, R 23 E. The pictographs, in red, green, and white pigment, were located just east of the old Vantage to Beverly road on basalt cliffs about a mile south of the old Vantage bridge over the Columbia River.

Six individual figures were noted. One figure is comprised of red and white concentric rayed circles, another, two green solid circles with white rays connected by a line. Other figures are unidentifiable by form but include rays, arcs, and circles.

This site, inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir, is one of two in the state where green pigment was reported.

45 GR 146

The Eden Harbor Pictograph Site. Located in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 12, T 28 N, R 30 E, the site is about a mile east of the center of the town of Grand Coulee. The red pictographs occur on a small granite outcrop beside a dirt road descending to the harbor from town.

The main panel includes a prominent bird figure, a possible anthropomorph, an oval, series of arcing dashes, and some other figures, all very bright and clear. Some other figures occur to the west of the main panel.

Early literature notes a burial below the pictographs. Upon visiting this site in April of 1978, it was found that talus from the recently constructed road was threatening to bury the pictographs and falling talus had chipped portions of some of the pictographs.

45 GR 167

The Eagle Rock Pictograph Site. The site is located in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 29, T 28 N, R 30 E, and about halfway between Steamboat Rock and Electric City in the upper Grand Coulee. A red pictograph is found on a low granite outcrop to the west of the highway.

The single figure here consists of a circle with three lines terminating in circles attached to it.

The site was located by accident and recorded in May of 1976.

45 GR 329

The Lake Lenore Coulee or Hanging Coulee Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is found in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 7, T 23 N, R 27 E. It is located in the coulee immediately southeast and parallel to the lower Grand Coulee. The rock art is found on a large isolated boulder at the base of the east wall. The site is reached by hiking in from Lake Lenore.

A panel of deeply pecked petroglyphs is found on the south side of the boulder. Most figures are vertically oriented lines with spurs, One such figure with circular rayed head is most certainly an anthropomorph. An arc with rays, a "rake" figure, and some figures incorporating circles have also been pecked into the basaltic boulder. On the east side are faded red pictographs. Represented is one figure comprised of an arc and a circle, being somewhat obliterated, and a possible insect figure with circular head.

The site was visited in April 1977 and March 1978.

45 GR 332

The Blue Lake Pictograph Site. Located in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 29, T 24 N, R 27 E, is the rockshelter containing a group of red pictographs. The rockshelter is just west of the highway in the lower Grand Coulee and near the southern portion of Blue Lake.

The panel includes a circle enclosed by another incomplete circle, a mountain sheep, and three anthropomorphs, one with an object in hand. A figure referred to by Cain as a pachyderm is much too fragmented to label as such.

Investigation at the site in November of 1977 and March of 1978 found the pictographs to be suffering greatly from natural exfoliation. The floor of the rockshelter, badly disturbed, showed evidence of occupation.

KING COUNTY

45 KI 39

The Elliott Bay Petroglyph Site. This site was probably located in Section 12, T 24 N, R 3 E at the south end of Elliott Bay near the mouth of the Duwamish River.

The petroglyph boulder here is at present buried by construction and was reported to bear pecked figures of a zoomorphic nature.

45 KI 40

The Green River Petroglyph Site. The site is found in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 26, T 21 N, R 6 E. Petroglyphs are found on the south side of a large boulder of sandstone projecting into the Green River at the east end of Flaming Geyser State Park from the south bank of the river,

The three figures are roughly pecked into the rock. The figures represent a fish, a quadruped of some sort and a simple anthropomorph with a pair of projections from the top of the head (Plate 4).

The site was visited in November and December of 1977. During the trip in December, the boulder containing the petroglyphs was found surrounded by high water from the Green River.

KITSAP COUNTY

45 KP 15

The Agate Point Petroglyph Site. The site is found in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 28, T 26 N, R 2 E. Petroglyphs occur on the north side of a large boulder at mid beach on Agate Point, north end of Bainbridge Island.

A number of simple human faces are represented consisting of a circle outline with circles representing eyes and mouth. Several other figures and portions of figures occur incorporating parallel lines and lines with small circles attached.

The site was visited in both February and June 1978. Upon both of the visits it was necessary to remove barnacles from the deep grooves of the petroglyphs with a knife before rubbings and casts could be made. The lower half of the panel seems to be frequently covered with water at high tides.

KITTITAS COUNTY

45 KT 6

The Hermit's Site. Associated with burials and a habitation site in Section 28, T 16 N, R 23 E, and about one-fourth of a mile upriver from the Beverly railroad bridge, were petroglyphs. Petroglyphs were located at both the north and south ends of a small cove in the Columbia River shore.

At least four anthropomorphic figures occurred here. Two circles with rays and several arcs with rays were noted, and a possible quadruped as well. Other figures of amorphous and spurred linear nature present also.

This site was inundated after the construction of Priest Rapids Dam. The occupation area was excavated in 1958 by the Washington Archaeological Society.

45 KT 11

The Vantage Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 7, T 17 N, R 23 E, and about a mile and one-half upriver from the former location of Vantage, Washington, was this site. Petroglyphs were found on basalt cliffs slanting down to the edge of the Columbia River.

This extensive site has quite a few petroglyphs of mountain sheep and deer or elk. Other petroglyphs noted include, a very few arcs and circles with rays, other geometric forms, various anthropomorphs, one displaying an abnormally large head, and others with bow and arrow. Pictographs present include anthropomorphs, several situated as a pair holding hands, several with circular or concentric circular heads. The painted anthropomorphs are much more stylized than those that have been pecked.

Although the site was inundated after construction of the Wanapum Dam, a large number of the petroglyphs from here were salvaged and placed on exhibit at Gingko Petrified Forest State Park, near Vantage.

45 KT 14

Bluff Trail Petroglyph Site. Reported in Section 6, T 17 N, R 23 E, and along a trail some 9 meters above the Columbia River and about 3 miles upriver from the former town of Vantage, were a few petroglyphs.

A previous investigator has stated only that "Four examples of geometric and zoomorphic petroglyphs" occurred here.

This site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 KT 23

Scammon Ranch Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site was reported in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 14, T 18 N, R 22 E, between Box Canyon and Skookumchuck Canyon. Rock art occurred in association with number of burials. The figures were found on basalt cliffs at the edge of the Columbia River. An occupied rockshelter was also noted in association.

About 60 individual figures were present here. Among those were four pairs of anthropomorphs with joined hands. Several of these anthropomorphs and others at the site occurring singly have vacuous heads and rays or other projections from the head, such as "rabbit-ears". Other anthropomorphic figures have more detailed facial elements. Snake-like zig-zag lines are present, a very few arcs with rays. Only one or two quadrupeds were noted, one insect-like figure, with the majority of all figures being of an anthropomorphic nature. All of the petroglyphs were lightly pecked.

The site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 KT 24

The Hinman Cliff Petroglyph Site. This site was noted in Section 11, T 18 N, R 22 E, and about two-thirds of a mile upriver from site 45 KT 23. Petroglyphs occurred on basalt cliffs above the river and approachable only by boat.

The only information available is that geometric and zoomorphic figures occurred here.

This site was inundated after the construction of Wanapum Dam.

45 KT 29

Lodgepole Rapids Petroglyph Site. In Section 12, T 19 N, R 22 E, on basalt cliffs at the head of Lodgepole Rapids, were reported a few petroglyphs.

Zoomorphic and geometric forms were represented but apparently, as with several other sites in this county, not photographed or documented.

This site was also inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 KT 38

The Peg Site. This site was reported in the center of the E 1/2 of the

NE 1/4 of Section 18, T 17 N, R 23 E. The petroglyphs were found on basalt cliffs above the high water mark of the Columbia River and about six-tenths of a mile upriver from the former town of Vantage. Associated with the rock art here were numerous bone points from fish spears.

Anthropomorphic figures include two "rabbit-eared" forms, a pair of figures with rayed arcs over their heads and one of the pair holding a smaller human form. Quadrupeds include elk or deer and mountain sheep. A few arcs and circles with rays appear among a number of geometric forms.

This site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir. A few figures were salvaged and may be seen beside the visitor center at Gingko Petrified Forest State Park.

45 KT 39

Vantage Rockslide(South)Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. Located in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 18, T 17 N, R 23 E, this site was .9 mile north of the old townsite of Vantage. The rock art was found below the high water mark on basalt cliffs. All were petroglyphs with the exception of one red pictograph figure.

Petroglyphs included a few simple anthropomorphs, one with bisected vacuous body, digits on feet, and vacuous rayed head. Arcs with rays and a solid rayed circle were noted. The pictograph here was a pair of skeletonized anthropomorphs with vacuous pointed heads and joined arms.

This site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 KT 40

Vantage Rockslide (North) Petroglyph Site. This site was north of 45 KT 39 in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 7, T 17 N, R 23 E, and separated from that site by a large rockslide or talus slope. Figures were noted on the basalt cliffs here both above and below the Columbia River's high water mark.

Several arcs with rays, one atop a forked vertical line, dot patterns, and quadrupeds, including elk or deer are among the glyphs represented. A few anthropomorphs are represented with digits on feet and hands, penises,

two with bow and arrow. A human face, two mountain sheep and a concentric circle with appending line occur. Many fragments are present and one odd figure is comprised of a rayed arc over a highly stylized and bizarre human-

like form. A series of dots are above this figure.

This site was also inundated. Petroglyphs removed from the site are at present displayed with those from 45 KT 11 and 45 KT 38 at Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park. The salvaged glyphs have been set in cement to simulate a basalt column situation.

45 KT 42

Stewart Rapids Site. This site was reported in the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 32, T 15 N, R 23 E. Associated with an aboriginal open camp were a number of petroglyphs on low basaltic outcrops.

The lightly pecked petroglyphs included a simple anthropomorph, a concentric circle set with interior rays, a circle with rays, a stylized rake-like form, some parallel lines and other figures. A boulder with serrated edges was noted here.

This site was inundated by the Priest Rapids Dam reservoir.

45 KT 48

Quilomene Rapids Site. Reported in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 26, T 19 N, R 22 E, this site occurs as a rockshelter on the south side of the mouth of Quilomene Canyon. The rockshelter, which was tested in 1960 by a University of Washington crew, yielded a good deal of cultural material. Red pictographs occur on the back wall of this shelter.

Several circles and arcs were noted, some with rays. A peculiar figure of a fish is present as well as a snouted, open-mouthed zoomorph with tail and digits on feet. Several other odd figures of indescribable nature also occur. A segmented, rayed oval and rake-like figures are reported.

This site has apparently escaped inundation. Although it was not possible to visit this site during the survey, an informant from the area reported the pictographs as still being above the present river level.

45 KT 51

The Spanish Castle Petroglyph Site. This site was located in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 16, T 20 N, R 22 E, and about 20.2 miles south of Wenatchee at the base of a large basalt cliff known locally as Cape Horn.

Of the more interesting figures here was a highly stylized anthropomorph with a body comprised of two pairs of parallel curved lines joining at the head. The head is rayed and eyes and mouth are represented. Other

figures include several quadrupeds among which are mountain sheep. High on one basalt column is a series of parallel curved lines situated in a vertical fashion. Arcs with rays are common, concentric circles are in a few cases shown with rays. Two concentric rayed arcs appear with the lower arc enclosing the features of a human face. All figures are lightly pecked into the surface.

The site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 KT 55

The Tarpiscan Creek Petroglyph Site. This site is reported to have been in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 9, T 20 N, R 22 E. Petroglyphs were noted on basalt cliffs above the Columbia River north a short distance from the mouth of Tarpiscan Creek.

No information was located about the nature of the rock art at this site which was apparently inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 KT 63

Buffalo Cave Site. This site is found in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 5, T 20 N, R 22 E, just south of Lone Pine Canyon on the Colockum Wildlife Recreation Area. The rockshelter in which a number of red pictographs occur shows cultural fill of aboriginal occupations.

The site takes its name from three figures of bison-like quadrupeds occurring on the wall of the shelter. A number of simple anthropomorphs are present. Several dot patterns, and two rake-like forms have been executed as well.

Water from the Wanapum Dam reservoir enters the south end of the rock shelter. The remainder of the site has been fenced off with high chain link fencing as close as 10 centimeters or so to the pictographs. This fencing project was undertaken by the State Department of Game.

45 KT 64

The Lodgepole Site. This rockshelter site is located in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 12, T 19 N, R 22 E, south of site 45 KT 29 and near a landmark feature known as the "Lodgepole". This site, showing much cultural fill, was tested in 1961 by the University of Washington.

Two pictographs were noted on the back wall of the shelter. While one of

the figures was very fragmentary, the other, representing a bowman, was in excellent condition. This anthropomorph has two concentric circles for a head, and bow and arrow in hand.

It is possible that this site was not inundated. The inaccessible nature of the site did not permit visitation during this survey.

45 KT 66

The Kern Ranch Petroglyph Site. Located in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 36, T 20 N, R 22 E, and across the river from the south tip of Crescent Bar, was this site. Petroglyphs occurred on a small boulder on the west bank of the Columbia River.

Two petroglyphs were noted on the rock. One figure was an anthropomorph enclosed by a rayed arc and line below, the other a stylized arc.

The petroglyphs were inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 KT 67

Cape Horn Rockshelter Site. In the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 16, T 20 N, R 22 E, and downriver from 45 KT 51, around Cape Horn, is this site. Cultural fill and red pictographs were noted in this rockshelter.

No information has yet been located regarding the rock art. The site was inundated after the construction of Wanapum Dam.

45 KT 81

The French Rapids or Glen Site. The site was noted in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 1, T 17 N, R 23 E. Located north of Vantage at the south end of French Rapids Bar.

About 20-30 red pictographs of a mostly amorphous nature were found at this site. Arcs and arcs with rays were noted and some linear forms with spurs or appending lines. Earlier investigators noted that the paint seemed fresh and that in a number of cases lumps or flakes of the pigment adhered to the figures.

This site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir. University of Washington investigators found evidence of burials here.

45 KT 89

Wild Rose Cave Site. Reported in the SW 1/4 of Section 2, T 18 N, R 22

E, and in the vicinity of Box Canyon, between Skookumchuck and Quilomene Canyons, is this site. Near a rockshelter showing evidence of aboriginal occupation was a large boulder with a single petroglyph figure.

The petroglyph represents a phallic anthropomorph with digits on the hands and feet.

This site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

45 KT 208

The Squaw Creek Canyon Pictograph Site. This site is found in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 9, T 15 N, R 20 E, in Squaw Creek Canyon on the U.S. Army's Yakima Firing Range. Pictographs are noted on a basalt cliff face above the stream level on the north side of the canyon.

The pictographs include at least one arc with rays. A total of three figures were noted by a previous investigator. The site was not visited during this survey.

45 KT 238

The West Bar Pictograph Site. As best as can be reconstructed, this site occurred in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 1, T 19 N, R 22 E. The pictographs were noted in a shallow rockshelter at the extreme south end of West Bar. An open aboriginal campsite was noted in association to the shelter.

The figures here occurred in red and included an assortment of curved lines, in one case joined to a series of parallel vertical lines. Two possible zoomorphic figures are present. (Fig. 1)

This site was inundated by the Wanapum Dam reservoir.

KLICKITAT COUNTY

45 KL 1

The Alderdale Petroglyph Site. A campsite with associated petroglyphs was noted in the SW 1/4 of Section 18, T 4 N, R 23 E. The site was reported to be about 2.2 miles west of Alderdale on the bank of the Columbia River.

Petroglyphs were reported on boulders just above high water. Nothing is known of the nature of the figures. The site was inundated after the construction of the John Day Dam.

45 KL 2

Maryhill Cave Pictograph Site. Little is known of this site which is reported to have been near Maryhill. Pictographs in red pigment occurred on the back wall of a small cave.

Three figures were noted here. Represented were a lizardmorph, a series of rays oriented in a circular form, and an amorphous figure.

It is suspected that the site was inundated by the reservoir of The Dalles Dam.

45 KL 6

The Maryhill Petroglyph Site. This site was probably in the SW 1/4 of Section 5, T 2 N, R 15 E, and about one mile west of Maryhill, Washington. Petroglyphs were reported in a rockshelter between basalt columns overlooking the Columbia River.

No information is available concerning the figures represented. They were apparently quite numerous.

The site was inundated after the construction of The Dalles Dam.

45 KL 14

The Roosevelt Petroglyph Site. This extensive site was located in the SW 1/4 of Section 16, T 3 N, R 21 E, and was a short distance east of the old townsite of Roosevelt on the banks of the Columbia River. Petroglyphs were numerous on the long low basalt outcrop and boulders that paralleled the river here.

The petroglyphs, which have been well documented in literature, included lizardmorphs, quadrupeds, anthropomorphs, and other zoomorphic figures. At least one figure of a fish was noted. Two hunting scenes are present, and

mountain sheep are the predominate quadrupeds. Figures representative of bear tracks occur, and chains of circles and bisected circles, curvilinear forms, groups of dots, and some "rake" figures are noted. A total of about 90 individual figures were present here.

Prior to the inundation of the site by the John Day Dam reservoir, some of the more aesthetically pleasing petroglyphs were removed to a small roadside park about a mile east of the present town of Roosevelt. These salvaged petroglyphs, set in concrete pedestals, have suffered much from vandalism. Other salvaged material is known to exist in private collections.

45 KL 23

The Sundale Site. Associated with an aboriginal occupation site were petroglyphs in the N 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 29, and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 30, T 3 N, R 20 E. The petroglyphs occurred on boulders near the edge of the Columbia River.

Circles, circles with rays, one example of two concentric arcs with rays, an anthropomorph flanked by circles and with rayed arc above the head are among the petroglyph figures present. One quadruped, possibly a mountain sheep, was noted. Other nondescript figures are composed of "rakes", curved lines, and circles, joined in a variety of combinations.

This site was inundated by the John Day Dam reservoir. Numerous local residents have collected easily moved petroglyph boulders over the years and in more than one case have set these into fireplaces in their homes.

45 KL 24

Lower John Day Rapids Petroglyph Site. The site was reported in the NW 1/4 of Section 28, T 3 N, R 17 E, at a point about 3 miles downstream from the confluence of the John Day River with the Columbia.

An informant stated that most of the figures occurring on the basalt cliffs here were simple in execution and included anthropomorphs.

The site was inundated by the John Day Dam reservoir.

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, T 2 N, R 14 E. Two large boulders with

petroglyphs were formerly located within about 15 meters of the northwest edge of the mound. This is is the general area of the present Horsethief Lake 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.

45 KL 58

The Tsagiglalal Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is found in the S 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 19, T 2 N, R 14 E, in the southwest corner of Horsethief Lake State Park. Rock art occurs on basalt cliffs facing the Columbia River for a considerable distance.

Perhaps the most well-known of all Washington petroglyphs is the large face known as Tsagiglalal, the Wishram word translated as " She who watches all who are coming and going ". This anthropomorphic face is lightly pecked through the oxidized surface of the rock. Two other petroglyphs are noted here. One is an owl figure, shallowly pecked, and the other, possibly non-aboriginal, is an anthropomorphic face. Red and white pictographs are also present with both pigments sometimes present in a single figure. About 75 individual pictographs were found. A number of arcs and concentric circles with rays are present. Other figures include a "rabbit-eared" anthropomorph with detailed face and holding bow and arrow, two owl-like faces, four point stars, a large anthropomorphic face in red and white with alternating red and white zig-zag lines extending from top of head, and a few simple anthropomorphs. At the extreme north end of the site is a lizard figure. Other zoomorphic figures, including one or two quadrupeds exist.

A plan by the State Parks to develop the area for an interpretive trail has been temporarily postponed. In close proximity to this site were several bedrock mortars and a number of burials, the entire park being rich in cultural material. The site was visited on numerous occasions in 1977 and 1978.

45 KL 60

The Wishram Rockshelter Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. Located in the NE 1/4 of Section 17, T 2 N, R 15 E, above the grade from state highway 14 to the town of Wishram, is this site. Rock art occurs on the basalt walls of the

shallow rockshelter.

One large panel includes red and white pictographs and pecked petroglyphs. The pictographs on this panel include concentric arcs, concentric circles with rays, arcs and rays (Plate 5), and lesser figures, for the most part comprised of both red and white pigments. The petroglyphs on the panel include an anthropomorph with posterior terminating in circle, and two other unidentifiable petroglyphs, one being partially pigmented red. Most other pictographs here are arcs and circles with rays, but two oval figures containing objects occur, and a somewhat faded panel involving two eagle-like birds, and three "spiny-headed" anthropomorphs is present.

The site, visited in 1977 and 1978, has suffered somewhat from vandals who have applied a white wax or oil base crayon over red pictographs.

45 KL 61

The Little Klickitat River Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. The site is in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 10, T 4 N, R 16 E, and is about 2 miles north of Goldendale, Washington near the highway 97 bridge over the river. Rock art occurs on the basalt cliffs to the west of the highway and river.

At the southwest end of the site is an exceptionally fine panel of red and white pictographs (Plate 7) comprised mostly of arcs and circles with rays. On the lower portion of the panel are what appears to be tracings of oak leaves common to the area. This is a unique motif in Washington rock art. Near the large panel are some curvilinear and dot petroglyphs. All other figures at the site are pictographs, including one black figure of a simple human face. Figures along cliffs to the bridge include arcs with rays, a few anthropomorphic faces, curvilinear combinations, concentric arcs, and a circle with interior rays.

The site was visited on a number of occasions in 1977 and 1978.

45 KL 62

The Steward Site. Located in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 14, and the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 13, T 2 N, R 15 E, this site is on the south central shore of Miller's Island. Pictographs in association with seven burials are reported at the base of basalt cliffs.

The red and white pictographs were partially destroyed by removal of a portion of cliff for road fill for Interstate 80. It is uncertain what types

of figures were destroyed. Of the remaining figures is a large and bizarre stylized anthropomorph. Other pictographs have reportedly been buried by drifting sand. A large rock fragment currently displayed with petroglyphs from site 45 KL 87 at The Dalles Dam is from this site. On the rock are red pictographs representing an anthropomorph with rayed head and a quadruped.

The site was not visited during survey field investigations. (See Fig. 3)

45 KL 63

Miller's Island Rockshelter Site. This site is probably located in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 23, T 2 N, R 15 E. The rockshelter, noted for an unusual abundance of pictographs, showed evidence of minor occupation. This site, like the nearby 45 KL 62, was excavated in 1926.

Field investigations of 1977-78 did not permit access to Miller's Island. Literature shows that possible quadrupeds, anthropomorphs, arcs with rays, and circles with rays may occur here in both red and white pigment. Sources are vague at best.

45 KL 65

The Dalles Dam Petroglyph Site. In the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 35, T 2 N, R 13 E, near the north shore fish ladder at The Dalles Dam, is the site on a single petroglyph. The figure is high on a basalt cliff here.

This fine petroglyph of a human head and arms (Plate 8) is very lightly pecked into the cliff face. Atop the head is a basket-like hat of a kind known to be worn by Wishram women of this area in early historic times.

The site was visited upon several occasions in 1977 and 1978.

45 KL 66

Watkin's Farm Pictograph Site. This site is located in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 9, and in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 16, T 4 N, R 16 E. Pictographs in red and white are found intermittently along basalt cliffs forming the western edge of the Little Klickitat River Valley south of site 45 KL 61.

Most of the figures represented are circles and arcs with rays. In the central area of the site are three unique anthropomorphic figures comprised of square-shouldered bodies with detached circular heads. One figure has the head encircled with dots, one with attached rays, the other with detached rays. The panel bearing these figures is one of few examples of superimposition

in this state. The large anthropomorphs are clearly executed over lighter red pictographs representing circles with rays.

The site, visited upon several field excursions in 1977 and 1978 only shows vandalism on the panel with superimposition. Graffiti has been scrawled and scratched across the pictographs here in the past three years.

45 KL 67

Little Klickitat East Pictograph Site. In the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 10, T 4 N, R 16 E, and across the valley from site 45 KL 66, is this minor site. Pictographs are found on short basalt cliffs near the road.

Two red figures were noted, one an arc with rays, the other, a circle with upper projection. A smaller circle is found inside the larger one.

The site was located and photographed in February of 1978.

45 KL 69

The Miller's Channel Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is found in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 14, T 2 N, R 15 E. Rock art is found on high basalt cliffs north of the railroad tracks and facing the middle of Miller's Island across the river channel. Some of the figures here are located unusually high on the cliffs.

Most outstanding is a shallowly pecked set of concentric circles with radiating lines terminating in smaller circles. Each small circle encloses a dot. This petroglyph has been outlined with red pigment. Other pictographs in red and white include concentric arcs with rays, and a series of triangles.

This site was located and recorded in April of 1978.

45 KL 70

Four O'Clock Rapids Petroglyph Site. This site was reported in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 35, T 3 N, R 19 E, and was just east of Fountain Bar. Petroglyphs occurred on basalt cliffs and boulders generally above the high water mark of the Columbia River.

Some of the more outstanding figures include a large anthropomorph with rayed arc over the head holding a bow and arrow. A smaller anthropomorph, also with bow and arrow, flanks the larger figure in addition to a pair of quadrupeds. One zoomorphic tailed figure has a large oval head and digits on all limbs. Another possible zoomorphic figure has a circle enclosing a dot for the head. A pair of similar circles flank the head. Many figures that

appear here utilize arcs with rays or concentric circles with rays in one form or another. A few simple anthropomorphs occurring here have rayed arcs over their heads. The only quadrupeds occurring are a few mountain sheep, one having a peculiar triangular head.

The site was inundated after the construction of the John Day Dam.

45 KL 71

The Eye Island Petroglyph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 22, T 3 N, R 17 E, on the northeast side of a long island in the Columbia River, was reported this site. The site was located at the Middle John Day Rapids, with petroglyphs occurring on near vertical cliffs dropping into the river.

The petroglyphs are quite simple and consist of a few spurred linear forms, a few simple anthropomorphs, and some figures including arcs with rays. One example of a circle with rays is noted with a few obscure glyphs using circles as part of the design.

The site was inundated by the John Day Dam reservoir.

45 KL 72

Crawford Point Petroglyph Site. This site is located in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 16, T 2 N, R 14 E. Petroglyphs were found on this point which is about halfway between the present Memaloose Island channel light and Brown's Island on the north bank of the Columbia river. Also included with the petroglyphs on the point are those reported in a small canyon just north.

An earlier investigator reported about 32 individual figures in 1956. Included are some outstanding representations of human figures. Among these are a few anthropomorphic figures rendered so as to suggest infants in cradleboards. Most elaborate is a figure with concentric circle eyes, a mouth with teeth represented, rays projecting from head, earrings and a skeletonized body. A number of quadrupeds including mountain sheep were noted, as are several examples of men on horseback.

Between 1953 and 1956, a number of the finer glyphs were destroyed or removed by relic collectors. The site was inundated in 1957.

45 KL 73

East Miller's Island Petroglyph Site. The original site of several

petroglyph boulders now at the Maryhill Museum is somewhat vague. As best as can be reconstructed, the petroglyphs were found in the NW 1/4 of Section 13, T 2 N, R 15 E, at the extreme east end of Miller's Island.

The six boulders at the museum all bear pecked petroglyphs of a generally geometric nature. Among these are an arc outlined with small triangles, a cone shape with interior sectioned off by lines, other arc variations, an odd form comprised of five vertical arrows above three triangles with dots and related curved line. Two quadrupeds were noted.

The boulders were removed from the island around 1920 by Sam Hill, the builder of the Maryhill Museum. The original site is now inundated.

45 KL 74

Memaloose Rock Petroglyph Site. A large boulder in the SE 1/4 of Section 36, T 3 N, R 18 E, at the mouth of Rock Creek, had a number of petroglyphs pecked into one side. The site was just downriver from Fountain Bar at the edge of the Columbia River.

The main figure noted on the boulder was a large bird or eagle figure. The nature of the few other figures reported here is uncertain.

The site was inundated by the John Day Dam reservoir.

45 KL 75

Colowesh Pictograph Site. In the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 19, T 2 N, R 14 E, in the northeast portion of Horsethief Lake State Park, are remains of red pictographs. The site is at the base of basalt cliffs on the shore of Horsethief Lake south of Spedis Creek.

The red pictograph fragments appear to be possible anthropomorphic figures.

The site was located in November of 1977.

45 KL 76

Upper Fountain Bar Petroglyph Site. This site is reported to have been in the S 1/2 of Section 34, and adjacent to the aboriginal campsite 45 KL 18. Petroglyphs occurred on boulders and outcrops of basalt near the river's edge with a few figures occurring on cliffs.

Modified arcs with rays are most common here, with a few examples of the arc appearing as headgear, for a face has been executed below the arc. This motif occurs at a number of sites from The Dalles to here. Other figures

include a many-legged zoomorph with circles inside oval body, a few circles with rays, and a small anthropomorph with bow and arrow and rayed arc over the head.

This site was inundated after the construction of the John Day Dam.

45 KL 77

The Celilo Bridge Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is in the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 18, T 2 N, R 15 E. Rock art is found high above the level of the Columbia River at the base of basalt cliffs. The site faces the north end of the Celilo Railroad Bridge west of Wishram, Washington.

Red and white pictographs represent circular and curvilinear forms. A white circle with rays was noted. Petroglyphs are much the same.

The site was located in February 1978 for the survey. The rock art is possibly associated with burials previously disturbed at the base of the cliff.

45 KL 78

Butte Canyon Pictograph Site. The site is in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 19, T 2 N, R 14 E. Pictographs in red were noted in a small rockshelter found in one of the branches of a gulley or small canyon located atop Horsethief Butte.

The pictographs are few, and represent series of short lines or dashes.

The site was located in February 1978 for this survey.

45 KL 79

Horsethief Butte Pictograph Site. Found in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 19, T 2 N, R 14 E, and on the east side of Horsethief Butte, is this site. The pictographs are found at the base of basalt cliffs in a small cove facing the river.

Among the red and white pictographs is a lizardmorph, a bizarre anthropomorphic face with huge eyes and eyebrows forming into nose. An object sits atop the head and a collar-like object occurs below the face. Several simple lines are present and a partially obliterated zoomorph shows only front legs with toes and a huge ear with chevrons inside.

The site was located in February of 1978.

45 KL 80

The Dalles Mountain Road Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. Located in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 13, T 2 N, R 13 E, and about 1.2 miles up the Dalles Mountain Road from state highway 14, are a few red pictographs and shallowly pecked petroglyphs.

A possible zoomorphic figure with oval body and rays at one end was found in addition to some simple circle and curvilinear forms. Informants reported another petroglyph site on cliffs in the vicinity that had among it's figures a four-pointed star with circular center. The site was not found.

Site 45 KL 80 was located in February of 1978 for the survey.

45 KL 81

The Spedis Creek Pictograph Site. This site was found in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 19, T 2 N, R 14 E. It is in the north part of Horsethief Lake State Park, west of Spedis Creek, and about 25 meters below state highway 14. Red and white pictographs are numerous on the basalt cliffs above the lake.

Concentric arcs and circles, some with rays, appear in alternating red and white. These are the most common motifs at the site. Also present are a few anthropomorphs with arcs over their heads. A few series of lines or dashes arranged in arcs were noted.

During one of several visits to the site, an informant pointed out the remainder of a panel that vandals had removed with crowbars. The site was apparently one of those where burials were excavated by the University of California in 1924.

45 KL 82

Horsethief Lake Pictograph Site. In the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 19, T 2 N, R 14 E, were located two pictographs on basalt cliff dropping into Horsethief Lake on it's south shore near the railroad tracks.

A red anthropomorph outlined in white pigment with vacuous head and hands was found here. Also present was a simple arrow figure.

When the site was located in February of 1978, it was noted that the pictographs were becoming partially obliterated by lichen growth.

45 KL 83

Fivemile Light Petroglyph Site. This site was found in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 30, T 2 N, R 14 E. Petroglyphs are located on the north wall of a small draw about .45 mile southwest of site 45 KL 58.

The shallowly pecked petroglyphs represent two elk or deer, a simple anthropomorph with circular head, and a few abstract fragments.

The site was located and recorded upon several occasions during field investigations of 1977 and 1978.

45 KL 84

The McCredie Petroglyph Site. This site was reported to exist in the NE 1/4 of Section 27, T 4 N, R 22 E, and was about .8 mile west of the McCredie railroad station. Petroglyphs occurred on no less than 8 boulders situated along the riverbank and slightly higher, in the sagebrush.

Represented among the pecked petroglyphs here were several circles with rays, some simple anthropomorphs with digits on hands and feet, one figure being skeletonized, a cross terminating at each end in a circle, two of the circles enclosing dots, and a few other figures. An interesting anthropomorph with vacuous body occurs on a panel with some figures made, in part, of circles (Plate 6).

This site was inundated after the construction of the John Day Dam.

45 KL 85

The Big Eddy Pictograph Site. This site occurred in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 25, T 2 N, R 13 E, on the north shore of Big Eddy of the Columbia River.

Red and white pictographs were noted here. Concentric arcs and circles utilizing both red and white pigment were present. A set of concentric diamonds was noted as a part of a design incorporating a pair of circles. At least one red anthropomorph with rayed circle head may have occurred.

This site was inundated in 1957 by The Dalles Dam reservoir.

45 KL 86

Upper John Day Rapids Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. Located in the SE 1/4 of Section 15, and the SW 1/4 of Section 15, T 3 N, R 17 E, was this

site. The rock art was reported to have been on the basalt cliffs forming the walls of a small draw adjacent to former railroad tracks.

Quite a few petroglyphs and red and white pictographs were noted from this site. Among the petroglyphs were several anthropomorphic heads of a highly stylized nature, two with apparent basketry-like hats. A few other anthropomorphic figures occur, being mostly simple in style. One anthropomorph with bow and arrow and stylized head appears (Plate 9). Several mountain sheep are present, as well as a four-pointed circle-centered star, and a variety of arcs with rays, series of short lines, sometimes in arcs, and concentric circles. Among the pictographs were two possible fish figures and arcs and circles with rays.

This site was destroyed by blasting for relocation of the railroad.

45 KL 87

The Petroglyph Canyon Site (includes what has been referred to as "Petroglyph Island"). The area is located in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 19, T 2 N, R 14 E. Petroglyphs occurred on the walls of a small canyon which served as a high water channel for the Columbia River. Glyphs continued on around the outside of a butte facing the river channel. The site was near the present northeast end of Horsethief Lake State Park.

No less than 450 individual petroglyph figures were noted by previous investigators of this site. The most common single motif was the mountain sheep. Also present in significant numbers were other quadrupeds and a wide variety of anthropomorphic figures, some engaged in hunting scenes. Well known in a wide variety of publications are the bird figures known as "Spedis Owls" that occur in a number of panels here. Besides the owls, a few other bird figures occur. Several large faces, either anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, or mythological are found along with a wide variety of unidentifiable zoomorphic forms.

In February of 1957 salvaging of some of the best of the petroglyphs was carried out under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service. The salvaged petroglyphs are at present stored beside the wall of The Dalles Dam. A few are on display in visitor areas. Other salvaged petroglyphs from this site formerly on display at The Dalles Area Chamber of Commerce were stolen recently. Other material may be in private collections. The original site was inundated in April of 1957 (Plates 11 & 12).

45 KL 88

The John Day Lock Petroglyph Site. In the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 29, T 3 N, R 17 E, is this site. The petroglyphs are found on the south wall of a small draw opposite the extreme west end of the John Day Dam navigation lock. The figures are shallowly pecked into the basalt.

Many panels of animal footprints, possibly of bear, occur here. Besides this motif, the only other figures were a few simple dots or shallow pits, and some curvilinear forms. On some of the footprints, the foot is pecked out solid, while others only outlined. Most all face up the rock and quite a few are in near inaccessible locations.

This site was visited and photographed in February and May of 1978.

45 KL 89

The Pine Creek Site. This site was reported in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 32, T 4 N, R 22 E, at the mouth of Pine Creek, some distance east of the railroad station of Moonax.

This site is particularly unusual as it is the only known site where petroglyphs and rock alignments were noted in association. Two long "V" shaped rock alignments were noted adjacent to the creek. At the apex of each alignment was a single boulder with petroglyphs. One boulder had two hand-like figures represented while the other some concentric arcs.

This site was inundated by the John Day Dam reservoir.

45 KL 90

Spearfish Pictograph Site. This site is located in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 25, T 2 N, R 13 E. Red and white pictographs are found on a short basalt cliff near a cluster of ruined buildings noted on various maps as Spearfish, located northeast of Little Spearfish Lake.

Included among the figures are concentric circles of alternating red and white with rays. Also present are concentric arcs and a group of parallel red and white zig-zag lines.

This site was located and documented in June of 1978.

45 KL 93

The Rock Creek Rapids Petroglyph Site. This site was reported in the S 1/2 of Section 32, T 3 N, R 19 E. The petroglyphs were scattered along the

basalt cliffs on the western portion of Fountain Bar.

Among the more unique of the petroglyphs here was a panel of several figures resembling ladders. Another panel had several figures of circles, each with a line projecting from one end. Two mountain sheep and a four-pointed, circle centered star were noted here. Other figures included a few simple anthropomorphs and zoomorphs, rays, arcs with rays, curvilinear, and circular forms and three strange insect or spider-like forms with many appendages, and two with round or oval bodies.

This site was inundated after the construction of the John Day Dam.

45 KL 94

The Crawford Spring Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 16, T 2 N, 14 E, above the high way at the base of basalt cliffs about 3.3 miles east of the entrance to Horsethief Lake State Park is the site. Associated with the red pictographs was evidence of minor aboriginal occupation.

The pictographs here include an anthropomorph with bow and arrow (Fig. 2) and digits on hands and feet. Two other simpler anthropomorphs were noted. Two of the anthropomorphs had arcs with rays above their heads. Other figures at the site include series of dashes or lines and one circle with rays.

Most of the figures noted during the investigation here in July of 1978 were very faded and difficult to see, much less photograph.

45 KL 95

Brown's Island Petroglyph Site. In the south half of Section 15, T 2 N, R 14 E, on the west, middle and north side of Brown's Island, were found a number of petroglyphs. The figures occurred both on basalt cliffs above the river and on bedrock outcroppings in the gravelly higher ground of the island.

Characteristic of this extensive site are many curvilinear, linear, and zig-zag patterns with many spurs and appendages. These occur, for the most part, on horizontal bedrock surfaces. Also present at the site are geometric designs such as great spoked circles and concentric circles. Many designs have incorporated circular, arc, or star-like patterns in their elements. Of the more naturalistic figures are anthropomorphs, some simple with arcs and rays over the head, or more elaborate like one large skeletonized figure with face detail, long drooping ear-like projections and three-pronged tail. A highly stylized anthropomorph or zoomorph is shown in Plate 10. Mountain sheep and other zoomorphs were also noted.

The portion of Brown's Island where the petroglyphs were found was inundated after the construction of the Dalles Dam.

45 KL 96

Crawford Lodge Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site occurs in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 16, T 2 N, R 14 E. The rock art is found on a section of basalt cliff above the railroad tracks at the mouth of a seasonal creek west of the Mile 7 navigation light.

Concentric circles, circles with rays, and some unfinished forms are shallowly pecked into the rock. Red pigment was incorporated into the design of one circle. Several incised lines and angles appear here, as if carved with a sharp tool.

The site was visited in August of 1978.

45 KL 97

West Miller's Island Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. Located in the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 15, T 2 N, R 15 E, is a basalt outcropping with the rock art. The site occurs on high ground at the north shore side of the west end of Miller's Island.

The single panel of figures includes twelve individual mountain sheep that have been shallowly pecked/abraded and then painted with red pigment.

The site was not visited during this survey.

45 KL 98

Hell's Gate Pictograph Site. On cliffs in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 14, T 2 N, R 15 E, are a number of red and white pictographs. The cliffs drop into the Columbia River at the northernmost point of Miller's Island. The rock art can only be viewed by boat passing along the cliff.

Concentric circles, zoomorphic or anthropomorphic faces, concentric arcs and at least one circle with rays are among the figures present here.

This site was not visited in person during the survey of 1977-78.

45 KL 99

Fishing Station Petroglyphs. This site is reported from the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of section 30, T 2 N, R 14 E. The petroglyphs were noted in

the vicinity of aboriginal salmon fishing stations on the bedrock outcrops downriver from Wakemap Mound (45 KL 26).

At least 35 individual petroglyph figures occurred here. Both deeply pecked/abraded and shallow glyphs appear in informant's photographs. A number of anthropomorphic figures including isolated heads, were present. Circles and rays, and an effigy-like boulder with head carved with zoomorphic facial features were reported. Several examples of boulders with serrated edges existed.

The site was inundated by the Dalles Dam reservoir.

45 KL 101

Cliffs Petroglyph Site. This site was in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 21, T 3 N, R 17 E, and opposite the upper end of the Lower John Day Rapids at the edge of the Columbia River. The location is roughly one-half mile above the present John Day Dam.

Represented among the petroglyphs here was a large eagle-like bird figure with outstretched wings, a large mountain sheep with possible skeletonized body, and some stylized anthropomorphs. A bizarre human-like face with huge concentric circle eyes was also noted.

The site was inundated by the John Day Dam reservoir.

45 KL 102

Bob's Point Site. Across from the town of Biggs, Oregon in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 12, T 2 N, R 15 E, is a large aboriginal occupation site. The site extends into the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 7, T 2 N, R 16 E. At the northeast end of the site is a single red and white pictograph. At the southwest end of the site are the petroglyphs.

The pictograph is a series of red and white lines arranged in an arc. The petroglyphs depict two anthropomorphs, one phallic, two concentric circles, and a pair of concentric arcs joined by lines, and are lightly pecked.

The site was located in July of 1978.

45 KL 103

The Round Island Petroglyph Site. In the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 30, T 2 N, R 14 E, was a small island with a single petroglyph. The

island, about three-quarters of a mile above Big Eddy, had a boulder atop it bearing the glyph.

The figure is a bizarre, possibly anthropomorphic face. Some of the elements include concentric circle eyes, a simple mouth, eyebrows, and two upraised lines suggesting arms.

A 1957 attempt to salvage the petroglyph failed. The boulder rolled off a barge and dropped to the bottom of Big Eddy, where it now remains.

45 KL 105

Blalock Rapids Petroglyph Site. Two groups of petroglyphs were noted in the S 1/2 of Section 30, T 3 N, R 20 E. The petroglyphs were present at both Upper and Lower Blalock Rapids for about .7 of a mile along the edge of the Columbia River. The cliffs on which the glyphs were found were across from Blalock, Oregon.

One informant reports that over 270 individual petroglyphs occurred here, making this one of the largest sites on the Columbia River. Many mountain sheep and anthropomorphs were present, as well as arcs with rays, circles and concentric circles. Anthropomorphs were depicted in hunting scenes and on horseback.

Quite a few of the petroglyphs at this site were removed by relic collectors between 1965 and 1967 just prior to the flooding of the site by the John Day Dam reservoir.

45 KL 106

Five-Mile Draw Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is west of site 45 KL 58 in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 30, T 2 N, R 14 E. The rock art is found on basalt cliffs at the southeast side of the mouth of a small draw.

Two red anthropomorphic pictographs occur above the opening of a small cave. One anthropomorph has an arc with rays over the head. To the east is a group of short parallel lines in red. To the west, into the draw are a pair of pecked circles with dots in the protection of a small shelter.

The site was located in May of 1977.

45 KL 107

The Spearfish Draw Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 30, T 2 N, R 14 E. It is found in the first major draw east of pictograph site 45 KL 90.

A tall petroglyph figure of a vertically situated fish is present on the basalt cliff wall. Faded red pictographs are found a short distance south.

This site was visited in May of 1978 during the field investigations of this survey.

LINCOLN COUNTY

45 LI 22

Long Lake Dam Pictograph Site. This site has been tentatively placed in Section 14, T 27 N, R 39 E. It has not yet been investigated. The site is reported near a picnic area on the road to Long Lake Dam and in the general vicinity of the dam. It is not known what type of figures are to exist here.

45 LI 30

Whitestone Bluff Rockshelter. Located in Section 3, T 27 N, R 34 E, was a rockshelter on a terrace above the Columbia River. The rockshelter showed evidence of aboriginal occupation and had present on it's walls a few red pictographs.

The figures were reportedly of a man on horseback, a "rake" motif, and a portion of a bison.

The site was inundated after the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam.

MASON COUNTY

45 MS 28

The Allison Site (Hartstene Island Petroglyph Site). A large granite boulder bearing deep petroglyphs on it's upper surface was originally located in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 26, T 20 N, R 2 W at an area known as "The Maples" on Hartstene Island. The boulder was near the midden designated as 45 MS 28. In May of 1964 the boulder was moved with heavy equipment to Tumwater Falls Park in Tumwater, Washington, where it currently is displayed.

The central figure is a large heart-shaped head with pointed ears. Eyes and mouth are represented as circles. Six other simple faces are represented, possibly anthropomorphic, with prominent eyebrows. Several other petroglyphs including two circles with rays and two possible quadruped forms are present.

The site was visited on several occasions from 1976 to 1978.

45 MS 49

The Victor Petroglyph Site (also known as North Bay Petroglyph). This site is located in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 21, T 22 N, R 1 W. Petroglyphs occur on the west side of a granite boulder on the upper beach at a point southwest of the Victor Fire Station.

The panel of figures seems to be comprised mostly of simple human faces delineated by a pair of eyes, joining eyebrows, and sometimes a mouth. A number of circles and concentric circles are also present.

Petroglyphs were reported to have continued to over 15 feet down the side of the boulder when it was partially excavated in 1907. An exploratory excavation of about .8 meter found no such evidence but further investigation may be worthwhile.

45 MS 55

The Twana Petroglyph Site. As best as can be determined, this site was found in the NW 1/4 of Section 35, T 22 N, R 4 W. A boulder bearing a petroglyph figure was said to be on the beach at Enetai, on the Skokomish Indian Reservation at the south end of the Hood Canal.

The petroglyph figure was that of an anthropomorphic-like face comprised of a pair of concentric circles for eyes and eyebrows descending to form nose.

The boulder has either been inundated, buried on the beach, or possibly turned over. It could not be located.

OKANOGAN COUNTY

45 OK 14

The Parson's Rapids Pictograph Site. This site was located in Section 17, T 30 N, R 28 E, on the first terrace above the Columbia River. A large isolated granite "haystack" boulder here was partially covered with red pictographs and burials were noted around it's base.

Cundy notes that 108 individual pictograph figures were present. Many were apparently fragmentary or amorphous figures. A number of quadrupeds were represented, several anthropomorphic figures and other zoomorphs. A pictograph of an individual with headress on horseback appears stylistically to be quite recent in comparison with the other figures here. Cundy states in his notes that in 1934, "...a peculiar charm-like object composed of string, bones, feathers, and the like was fastened to the side of the rock under a pictograph."

The site was inundated by the Chief Joseph Dam reservoir.

45 OK 17

The Bridgeport Terrace Pictograph Site. This site was reported in the NW 1/4 of Section 35, T 30 N, R 26 E, in the center of a large flat terrace or bench above the Columbia River. The location was about 6 kilometers north-east of the present site of Bridgeport State Park.

Red-orange pictographs were found on a large granite erratic boulder. Apparently no documentation of the figures was done before the site was inundated by the Chief Joseph Dam reservoir.

45 OK 34

The Black Canyon Creek Pictograph Site. Located in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 30, T 30 N, R 23 E, this site is about 7 miles from the town of Pateros by road towards Twisp. Pictographs are found on cliff line to the west of the highway and just south of Black Canyon Creek.

In the central area of the site is a panel of red human faces, two with almond-shaped eyes. Other simple anthropomorphs are present, as are some zoomorphic forms. In yellow pigment are two quadrupeds, a series of dashes, and two circles. Fragmentary and amorphous shapes in red and yellow occur. A large anthropomorphic figure with "x-ray" body and internalized penis noted

by Cundy was probably removed by relic collectors.

The site was visited in May of 1977 and May of 1978.

45 OK 47

Methow Pictograph Site. The site is located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 35. Pictographs are found in a shallow granite rockshelter on the east bank of the Methow River about 3 miles above the town of Methow by road.

3 pictographs are reported here. An anthropomorph with rays over the head incorporates red and black pigment, other figures present are in red. The other figures are joining curvilinear forms.

The site was not located during field investigations for this survey.

45 OK 57

Brewster Site. This is a habitation site with associated pictographs found in the NE 1/4 of Section 22, T 30 N, R 24 E. The site is near the downriver end of the town of Brewster. Pictographs occur on a granite outcrop to north of midden deposits located on the riverbank.

Two anthropomorphic figures are present here, executed in red pigment. One figure is oriented upside down. Both figures have vacuous heads with rays. One figure is phallic. Several fragmented shapes occur also.

At the time the site was visited in 1977, the owner of the property stated that several other figures present here had been chipped off many years previously.

45 OK 61

The Wakefield Pictograph Site. This site is found in the NW 1/4 of Section 8, T 31 N, R 25 E. The site is located on the third terrace above the Okanogan River and is about 8 miles above it's mouth. Pictographs are found on the back wall of a shallow granite rockshelter.

Several lizardmorph figures occur here and one frog-like figure with a tail. Three anthropomorphs are present, one with long tail, vacuous head with rays and three toes. A number of deer-like quadrupeds are present as are various amorphous figures and fragments, some possibly zoomorphic.

The site was not visited.

45 OK 62

The Azwell Pictograph Site. Originally located in the SW 1/4 of Section 31, T 29 N, R 24 E, the pictographs at this site were salvaged in 1964. Most of the pictographs are on a huge granite slab on display at the Wells Dam overlook. The remainder of the panel from this site is at the Fort Okanogan Visitor Center.

Arcs and circles with rays are common in the red pictographs from this site. There are several simple anthropomorphs, series of dashes, and some probable zoomorphic figures present. Two of the anthropomorphs show digits on hands and feet. A figure composed of three joined bisected circles is also present.

During the removal of the pictograph slab from the original site, it was broken into a number of pieces. The original site was inundated by the Wells Dam reservoir.

45 OK 76

Pierce Ranch Site. This site is reported in the NE 1/4 of Section 22, T 30 N, R 24 E. Pictographs were reported on granite outcrops adjacent to habitation site.

A search of the area in July of 1978 did not locate reported rock art.

45 OK 82

The Methow Valley Pictograph Site. The site is found in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 14, T 35 N, R 20 E, and is about 8 miles northwest of Winthrop and is visible from Highway 20. Red pictographs are on a large granite boulder on a small bench north and above the road.

A number of simple anthropomorphs are present and one quadruped occurs. The central figure is a large abstract design incorporating two crossed lines with spurs partially enclosed by arcs. To the left of this figure is a bird figure, quite stylized, and with projections from the head. The entire panel seems to have been covered with a thin layer of red pigment.

The site was visited in June of 1978 for this survey.

45 OK 143

The Sinlahekin Creek Pictograph Site. This site is located in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 13, T 38 N, R 25 E, and is approximately 2

miles south of the town of Loomis. Pictographs in red pigment occur on two large boulders just east of the road.

A large figure of a circle with various external appendages enclosing an unidentified zoomorph with antenna-like projections from the head occurs here. A few simple anthropomorphs and one with vacuous rayed head, hands and feet with digits, bisected vacuous body are present. A rayed circle and a rayed arc, zig-zag and curvilinear figures and a group of dots are on this panel also. A second boulder to the north bears faded amorphous pictographs.

The site was visited and documented in March of 1977.

45 OK 153

The McLoughlin Falls Pictograph Site. The site is found in the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 19, T 36 N, R 27 E. The pictographs are found on a large granite outcrop detached from the cliff west of the Okanogan River and on another outcrop to the southeast. The site is about 9 miles north of the town of Riverside.

The main group of figures depicts a zoomorph with associated geometric forms including a circle bisected by two perpendicular lines. Other faded fragments suggest simple anthropomorphs and zoomorphs. On the outcrop to the southeast and facing the river, are a simple anthropomorph, a quadruped and three triangles joined together.

The site was visited in June and July of 1978.

45 OK 156

Ruby Mine Pictograph Site. This site is in the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 27, T 40 N, R 25 E, and is on the west side of the Similkameen River valley. The site is at the edge of the dirt road to Chopaka and the Canadian boundary.

Cundy notes that in 1931 he found the red pictographs on several boulders at the foot of a talus slope. Field investigations in March 1977 located only one boulder on the west edge of the road. This granite boulder is covered on its east side with numerous figures in two shades of red pigment. There appears to be some superimposition here. At least three anthropomorphs are present, and one or two zoomorphs. A circle with rays attached by a line to an oval, concentric ovals with rays and some other amorphous shapes are present.

Depicted on the other boulders noted by Cundy was a panel including a man on horseback and associated with a phallic anthropomorph and other somewhat fragmentary figures. Another panel was of two anthropomorphs, one with two long projections from the head, and a mountain sheep.

45 OK 157

The McLoughlin Canyon Pictograph Site. At the mouth of McLoughlin Canyon in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 10, T 36 N, R 27 E and about 9.5 miles south of Tonasket is this site. Pictographs in red are found on a granite cliff near a railroad crossing.

Two phallic anthropomorphs with heads encircled by an arc with rays are the best preserved of the pictographs. Other figures include a spurred line terminating in concentric circles, a quadruped, Concentric circle with rays, and an anthropomorph encircled by two rows of dots and several star-like figures. Other unidentifiable figures occur.

The site, which was reported by Cain to be more extensive prior to railroad blasting activity, seems to have suffered some from vandalism. The site was visited in March of 1977.

45 OK 170

Deadman's Eddy Pictograph Site. Found in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 26, T 31 N, R 29 E, is this site. The pictographs were in two locations, one group being on a single boulder below the road, and the others at the base of a granite cliff. The site is about 9 miles west of Nespelem.

Pictographs of fish occurred on the boulder below the road, at present inundated by the Chief Joseph Dam reservoir. Remaining are some simple anthropomorphs, one in yellow pigment, a very fine representation of a horse, and several other quadrupeds and fragmentary zoomorphs, all located immediately north of the road. Cundy notes additional figures including handprints, a horse with saddle and additional zoomorphic and anthropomorphic subjects.

The site was visited in May 1977 and July 1978.

45 OK 181

Goose Flats Pictograph Site. This site is reported in the SE 1/4 of

the NE 1/4 of Section 9, T 30 N, R 28 E. Pictographs in red and black pigment are to be found in granite outcrops at the west side of the mouth of Goose Flats. This is roughly 1 1/2 miles upriver from 45 OK 14.

The site could not be located during field investigations in July of 1978. Photographs show several black pictographs of bird figures. This site will be inundated by a raise in the Chief Joseph Dam reservoir scheduled for 1980.

45 OK 234

The Nespelem River Pictograph Site. In the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 34, T 31 N, R 30 E, is reported this site. Pictographs are to be found at the base of a steep slope on a granite boulder adjacent to an alluvial fan about one mile northwest of the mouth of the Nespelem River.

A search of the area in July of 1978 failed to locate the pictographs.

45 OK 240

The Armstrong Canyon Site. Associated with a number of talus burials in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 32, T 31 N, R 30 E are red pictographs. The site occurs at the base of a granite cliff on the south-east side of the mouth of Armstrong Canyon.

Pictographs include an anthropomorph with vacuous head and phallus, several lines and fragments, two concentric circles, and two vertical figures, one surmounted by arcs, the other terminating in a circle surmounted by a rayed arc.

The site was located and documented in July 1978 for this survey.

45 OK 365

Oroville Pictograph Site. This site is located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 34, T 40 N, R 27 E. The site is a short distance northeast of the east end of the Highway 97 bridge over the Okanogan River. Pictographs are found at the base of a cliff adjacent to a cultivated field.

3 red pictographs were found here. They include: an anthropomorph with two long projections from head, a bird resembling a quail, and a long line terminating at one end in a triangle with rays.

Cundy noted that a burial was found at the base of the cliff below the pictographs. The site was visited and photographed in March 1977.

45 OK 384

The Omak Lake Pictograph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 27, T 33 N, R 27 E, this site is in a small box canyon less than a mile north of the north end of Omak Lake. The red pictographs are on the south wall of the canyon.

Over 30 individual figures are present and most are quite bright and in excellent condition. A circle enclosing what appears to be a beaver and an insect form occurs in association with two vacuous bodied quadrupeds. Four other quadrupeds, four simple anthropomorphs, a mountain sheep, arcs arcs with rays and other unidentifiable shapes are present. A phallic anthropomorph holding a staff (Plate 13) is exceptionally bright.

The site was located and documented in March 1977. (See Fig. 4)

45 OK 391

Lower Bonaparte Creek Pictograph Site. This site is found in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 34, T 37 N, R 28 E. The site is about 8 miles east of Tonasket on the north side of the road and is marked with a sign. The pictographs are all in red pigment.

The majority of the figures are difficult to discern due to vandalism, but there occurs here a phallic anthropomorph, an anthropomorph carrying an object and apparently driving a quadruped of some sort, and an unusual bird figure with another zoomorph joined to the tail. Other forms include various spurred lines, horizontal and vertical, and a rectangular figure.

The main panel was probably blasted with gunshot. The site was visited a number of times in both 1977 and 1978.

45 OK 392

Chewack River Pictograph Site. On the west side of the Chewack River in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 13, T 36 N, R 21 E, and 11.5 miles north of Winthrop is this site. Pictographs in red are found on a granite outcrop immediately east of the road.

Two horizontal lines with rays or "rake" designs occur. Above these are two possible anthropomorphs with rayed heads.

A sign has been placed by the Forest Service to designate the site. A visit to the site was made during field investigations of May 1978.

45 OK 393

The Riverside Pictograph Site. This site is located in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 33, T 35 N, R 27 E. Red pictographs are found at the base of a high granite cliff 2.3 miles south of the bridge at the town of Riverside on the east side of the Okanogan River.

An anthropomorph with upraised bow and arrow and hand with digits is present. Also occurring is a serpent like figure with a number of projections from the head, an arc terminating at each end in circles, a few simple anthropomorphs, a couple of quadrupeds, some fragmentary forms, and a most peculiar anthropomorph with a "frog-like" head.

The site was located in June of 1978 for this survey.

45 OK 394

Goose Lake Pictograph Site. A large granite boulder in the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 30, T 31 N, R 28 E, has a single red pictograph figure on it's east side. The site is adjacent to an old cabin site and spring above Goose Lake and is about 25.5 miles from the town of Okanogan by mostly dirt road.

The figure is that of a circle appended by a curvilinear element.

The site was located and documented in June of 1978.

45 OK 395

The Voelokers Ranch Site. About 6 miles north of the town of Riverside in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 31, T 36 N, R 27 E, and on the west bank of the Okanogan River is this site. On an outcrop of granite adjacent to the ranch road are red pictographs while a short distance west is what appears to be a rock-outlined sweathouse pit.

The pictographs represent a phallic anthropomorph and a quadruped.

This site was located in June of 1978 during field investigations.

45 OK 396

The Disautel Pictograph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 1, T 33 N, R 28 E, is a small rockshelter containing picto-

graphs. The site is about 14 miles east of Omak and just north of the highway.

The pictographs are exceptional in that they are the only known blue pictographs in the state. Yellow pictographs occur here also. In yellow are a handprint, an anthropomorph and bird encircled by dots, and a figure that seems to represent a bear. In blue are two animals that may be horses.

The site was visited in June and July of 1978 for this survey.

45 OK 397

Peterson Ranch Pictograph Site. This site occurs in a cattle corral and pasture in the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 7, T 35 N, R 27 E. The site is at the base of granite cliffs on the west bank of the Okanogan River about 4.4 miles north of the center of Riverside, Washington.

Most of the red pictographs are lines or amorphous shapes. The clearest figure is that of an anthropomorph with an arc of the head.

While investigating the site in June of 1978, the owner stated that he runs his sprinklers against the cliff with the pictographs during the summer. This may account for the white mineral deposits from seepage obscuring figures.

45 OK 398

Gausman Orchard Pictograph Site. The site is located in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 3, T 39 N, R 27 E. The red pictographs are found on granite cliffs at the east end of an orchard on a terrace that is above the Okanogan River. This is at a point about one mile south of the Highway 97 bridge over the river south of the town of Oroville.

A large anthropomorph with a rayed arc over the head and flanked by a pair of zoomorphs is present. Other simple anthropomorphs and at least 2 quadrupeds appear. A series of vertical lines is located over 6 meters above the ground. A line with spurs and other fragmentary forms occur.

This site was located during field investigations of June 1978.

45 OK 399

The McLoughlin Bench Pictograph Site. The site is found in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 18, T 36 N, R 27 E, and is on a wide terrace high above the Okanogan River. The site is about 10.5 miles north of the town of Riverside and about one mile north of site 45 OK 153.

The red pictographs occurring at the protected base of the cliffs here

are exceptional in condition and quality. A number are extremely fine and appear to have been executed with a special implement. At least 11 quadrupeds and 10 anthropomorphs are present. One anthropomorph has a large arc attached to the head, another is beneath a rayed arc in association with a bird figure. This anthropomorph has digits on hands and feet and a rayed vacuous head (Plate 14). Other figures here include insect-like glyphs, a beaver-like figure, and what appears to be a pair of bear paws.

The site was investigated in June and July of 1978.

45 OK 400

Upper Bonaparte Creek Pictograph Site. In the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 27, T 37 N, R 29 E, are red pictographs on a large granite boulder. The site is north of the Tonasket - Republic highway at a point about 15.6 miles from Highway 97 at Tonasket.

Present here are 8 anthropomorphs, one with a vacuous head, another enclosed in a circle, a lizardmorph, a bird figure enclosed in a circle, a rayed circle enclosed within another circle. Other figures are unidentifiable as to subject matter but are composed of lines and spurs, zig-zag lines and arcs all in various combinations. An odd insect like figure with external rays enclosing another possible zoomorph is present.

The site was visited in February 1977 and June of 1978.

45 OK 401

South Oroville Pictograph Site. This site is found in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 3, T 39 N, 27 E. The pictographs are in red and occur on a boulder at the base of a granite cliff on a bench east of the Okanogan River. The site is about .7 mile south of the Highway 97 bridge south of the town of Oroville.

One phallic anthropomorph and several other anthropomorphs (Plate 15) are present. In addition to a solid rayed circle, there are faded figures for the most part obscured by lichen growth. Difference in pigment shades and lichen encroachment suggests the pictographs were made at two different times.

The site was located and recorded in June of 1978.

45 OK 402

The Palmer Lake Pictograph Site. At the south end of Palmer Lake in the

SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 18, T 39 N, R 26 E, is located this site. Red pictographs occur just southeast of the roadbed at a point 4.6 miles north of Loomis.

Two anthropomorphic figures encircled by arcs were located here during field investigations of June 1978. Other figures observed here by Cundy in 1930 could not be located and may have been destroyed in road work.

45 OK 403

Middle Bonaparte Creek Pictograph Site. On a granite outcrop in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 32, T 37 N, R 29 E, and just north of the Tonasket - Republic highway is this site. The pictographs are red and are at a point about 13 miles from Tonasket. A sign indicating the site has been erected along the road.

At the south end of the panel is an intricate group of figures that appear to have been painted with a fine implement. In this group are five tiny vacuous-headed and phallic anthropomorphs. Adjacent are larger vacuous-headed anthropomorphs, one with digits on hands and feet. One quadruped is associated with a vacuous bodied anthropomorph beneath a rayed arc. Another quadruped and a solid headed anthropomorph are present. At the north end of the panel are two anthropomorphs beneath an arc with rays, an insect-like figure and some other figures.

Spray painted vandalism by local high school students was removed by the 1970 graduating class of Tonasket High School. The site was visited in 1977 and in 1978 during field investigations in the area.

45 OK 404

The Whitestone Lake Pictograph Site. At the south edge of a large orchard in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 20, T 38 N, R 27 E, is a rockshelter containing red pictographs. The outcrop containing the rockshelter is east of the southeast end of Whitestone Lake.

Upon investigation in June of 1978, there appeared to be much deterioration of the pictographs since they were sketched by Cundy in the 1930's. Two anthropomorphic figures were located and the remains of an odd anthropomorph with head composed of two circles was among the fragmentary glyphs.

45 OK 405

The Omak Lake Road Pictograph Site. Found in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4

of the NE 1/4 of Section 28, T 33 N, R 27 E, is this site. Red pictographs are found east of the road to Omak Lake at a point .8 mile north of the north end of the lake.

Field investigations in June of 1978 located faded remains of a circle and a possible anthropomorph. Other fragments were partially covered by the growth of lichens here.

45 OK 406

Janis Rapids Pictograph Site. This site occurs in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 8, T 36 N, R 27 E, at the head of Janis Rapids on the Okanogan River. The site is best reached by boat or canoe. The pictographs occur on a small slab of granite facing the river.

Red and black figures were reported here. The single black pictograph represents a simple anthropomorph.

The site could not be located during the survey.

45 OK 407

Chopaka Pictograph Site. On a boulder in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 8, in the Similkameen River Valley, are red pictographs. The granite boulder sits at the edge of the dirt roadbed following the west edge of the valley about 2 kilometers south of the Canadian border.

A number figures including simple anthropomorphic and "rake" motifs were found here.

Upon visitation of the site in July 1978, a layer of dirt from the road had to be washed off the pictographs.

45 OK 408

The Aeneas Valley Pictograph Site. This site occurs in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 12, T 36 N, R 29 E. It is located in a shallow shelter in a small draw connecting with the first major creek valley northwest of Sherer Creek in the Aeneas Valley.

Five rows of vertically oriented dashes and a canine-like quadruped were found on the granite wall executed in red pigment.

The site was found more or less by accident during field investigations of July, 1978.

45 OK 409

Gooseberry Flat Pictograph Site. Also in the Aeneas Valley, this site was found in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 18, T 36 N, R 30 E. Red pictographs were found on a granite cliff southwest of Gooseberry Lake at an old historic homestead.

A "rake" figure and several series of vertical lines were noted here. Traces of other figures can be seen under extensive lichen growth.

This site was found in July of 1978.

45 OK 410

Budkhorn Bend Pictograph Site. Occurring in the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, T 30 N, R 23 E, this site was just upstream from the confluence of Black Canyon Creek and the Methow River. Red pictographs occur on the granite cliff at a bend in the river on the east bank.

Anthropomorphic figures on horseback were reported here. The site was not visited.

45 OK 411

Piekin Pictograph Site. This site probably occurs in the SE 1/4 of Section 31, T 34 N, R 27 E, or the NW 1/4 of Section 5, T 33 N, R 27 E. The area is on the north side of the highway between Omak and Nespelem on the grade before St. Mary's Mission.

Both Cain and Cundy report a panel of red figures that include two quadrupeds, a pointed-head anthropomorph, a snake-like figure and other forms.

Extensive searching in both 1977 and 1978 failed to locate this site.

PIERCE COUNTY

45 PI 48

The Penrose Point Petroglyph Site. The original location of this petroglyph boulder was in the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 36, or in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 36, T 21 N, R 1 W. The boulder was moved from it's original location some distance up the beach from the small boat harbor at Penrose Point State Park. The boulder at present can be found on the north side of the spit protecting the boat harbor.

The upper surface of the granite boulder contains three figures. The central petroglyph is an anthropomorphic head with ears. On each side are pear-shaped figures, possibly heads of a type of animal.

The boulder was moved by front-end loader in the early 1960's and was placed in rip-rap near the State Park dock. It was removed from the rip-rap to the spit location at a later time by Park personnel. It was visited in 1977 and 1978 for investigations of this survey.

45 PI 80

Tacoma Petroglyph Site. As best as can be reconstructed from the scanty information that is available, this site was located in the SW 1/4 of Section 33, T 21 N, R 3 E. The petroglyph was reported near a small spring at about the present location of 7th Street and Pacific Avenue in Tacoma. The site is buried in road grade fill.

Petroglyphs reported by an early source as being of "totem character" and including an anthropomorph ocured on a boulder here.

The site was buried in the grading of Pacific Avenue in 1874.

45 PI 89

The Hale Passage Petroglyph Site. In the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 36, T 21 N, R 1 E, incorporated as part of a bulkhead on the Cromwell Beach Road, is a large granite boulder reported to bear a number of petroglyphs. It is unclear whether the glyphs have been destroyed during earlier road work, or if figures still remain on the boulder.

The boulder containing the petroglyphs was buried by road fill in 1928. A portion of the boulder juts from a bulkhead on the upper beach facing Hale Passage. Further road work is scheduled for fall of 1978 here and it is hoped that excavation may reveal the petroglyphs at that time.

SKAMANIA COUNTY

45 SA 1

Sk! Ema'niak Village Site. In the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 34, T 2 N, R 6 E, are the remains of a pithouse village. The site is near the present community of Skamania off the Skamania Landing Road.

Below the housepits on the gravel beach are two boulders with petroglyphs. A third boulder reported to have numerous pits on it has apparently been buried in gravel. The largest of the remaining two boulders bears the figures of a large owl and another unidentifiable ribbed zoomorph, possibly a sort of water creature. A few other figures, pits and circles occur. The second boulder, slightly to the east, bears several pit petroglyphs.

The site was visited several times in 1978.

45 SA 21

The Cape Horn Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. This site is located in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 16, T 1 N, R 5 E. The rock art is found at the base of the prominent high cliffs of Cape Horn near the east end of the railroad tunnel. Cape Horn is about 13 miles east of Camas, Washington.

Red pictographs are found up to about 5 meters above the gravel beach at the site. The pictographs represent anthropomorphic (Plate 16) and a few other motifs, including a lizardmorph. One section of basalt column has fallen to the beach where the pictographs are rapidly deteriorating. The site is noteworthy in that it is the westernmost occurrence of pictographs in the state, the closest others being found about 50 miles to the east. The petroglyphs here appear in two types, an older looking, deep and much worn type, and a shallower, smaller, more recent looking variety. The deeper figures include concentric partial arcs, the shallower forms represent a phallic anthropomorph (not found) and a vulvaform with appendage.

This site was visited several times in both 1977 and in 1978.

45 SA 22

The Underwood Petroglyph Site. This site is in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 23, T 3 N, R 10 E, at the Indian fishing area and camp at the mouth of the White Salmon River.

Petroglyphs are reported on several boulders. During field investigations

for this survey, 3 boulders with pit petroglyphs were found, two having been moved from their original location. Another boulder with many of the pit or "cupule" petroglyphs and a circle and "ladder" figure could not be located.

45 SA 23

Garrison Eddy Petroglyph Site. Found in the south half of Section 39, T 2 N, R 7 E, originally, a large petroglyph boulder occurring here has been moved to the grounds of the Skamania County Courthouse. The original location was near the town of North Bonneville.

Most all exposed sides of the boulder have petroglyphs pecked upon them. Many pit and groove petroglyphs occur and arcs and concentric circles (Plate 17) are also present.

The boulder was visited at it's new location in Stevenson, Washington several times in 1977 and 1978.

SPOKANE COUNTY

45 SP 31

Little Spokane River Pictograph Site. Located in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 3, T 26 N, R 42 E, this site is north of Spokane off the Rutter Parkway. Pictographs in red occur on a protected granite face about 30 meters north of the Little Spokane River.

On the main panel are two vacuous-headed anthropomorphs, each with a pair of projections from the head. One of these figures has an arc with rays over the head, the other a zig-zag line extending from the posterior end. Four connected solid circles, other arcs, a cross, and a "rake" figure are present on this panel. A second group of figures includes arcs.

This site, visited in both 1977 and 1978, is operated as a State Park. A parking lot, interpretive sign, and steel grate over the figures are among the developments made at the site by the State Parks Commission.

45 SP 34

The Five-Mile Prarie Pictograph Site. This site is located in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 26, T 26 N, R 42 E. The pictographs are found near the dormitories of the Home of the Good Shepherd in the northern limits of the city of Spokane. A large basalt outcropping housing the figures sits at the base of the west end of Five-Mile Prarie.

A half circle with rays, a possible bird figure, an "S" shaped figure, and some spurred linear forms are among the 7 or 8 figures noted here. It is possible that a few of the figures have been removed as not all shown in a 1936 drawing by Cundy were found. Cundy also reports that a burial was removed from the base of the pictographs, probably around 1926.

This site was visited in April 1978.

STEVENS COUNTY

45 ST 9

Sandy Spit Pictograph Site. This site occurs in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 10, T 28 N, R 36 E, in the eastern area of the Spokane Indian Reservation. The site is on a terrace well above the Spokane River. Red pictographs are found on a granite cliff facing south.

The main group of figures includes a large, simple anthropomorph with digits on hands, an internally and externally rayed circle, and a rectangle figure. Several other anthropomorphs occur at this site. Another group of several figures is at present being obliterated by a white mineral deposit formed from water seepage over the rock face.

The site was located and recorded in April, 1978.

45 ST 22

The Little Falls Pictograph Site. This site was found in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 20, T 27 N, R 39 E, near the Little Falls Dam substation on the Spokane Indian Reservation. Red pictographs are found on a granite outcrop near a seasonal creek.

Most of the figures here are of unknown representation. Among them is a vertical line, spurred on both sides along it's length. At the top of this line are three solid rayed circles in a row. Also occurring here are arcs with rays, rays aligned in arcing pattern, a few simple anthropomorphs and possible insect figures.

The site was visited and photographed in April of 1978.

45 ST 24

Sand Flat Creek Pictograph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 2, T 27 N, R 37 E, this site is reportedly above and below an old road in the south-central area of the Spokane Indian Reservation. It is near the mouth of a creek emptying into the Spokane River across from a large sand flat.

No information is available about the figures and the site was not visited during field investigations for this survey.

45 ST 94

The Fishery Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 11, T 36 N, R 37 E, on a point projecting into the Columbia River NW of the east end of the highway bridge at Kettle Falls. The petroglyphs occur on quartzite rock outcrops at the river's edge. The site was the second largest aboriginal salmon fishing locality on the Columbia River. Petroglyphs were noted on horizontal rock slabs from which fish were speared.

Numerous pit petroglyphs occur, as well as a lizardmorph, a few anthropomorphs, one with a vacuous and rayed head, and other possible zoomorphic figures. A large number of simple incised lines and angles occur here, suggesting the results of tool sharpening.

One slab was removed during a recent reservoir draw-down and taken to the historical museum in Colville. Only pits occurred on this rock. Another slab with the incised lines has been removed to the Ranger station at Kettle Falls. The site is normally inundated by the Grand Coulee Dam reservoir.

45 ST 162

Mosquito Pictograph Site. Also on the Spokane Indian Reservation, this site is found in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 16, T 27 N, R 39 E. It is about one mile up the Little Falls - Chamokane Road from site 45 ST 22 and is below the road.

On a granite cliff here are painted two figures. One figure is a long, simple arc or curved line, the other a pictograph interpreted by elder Indians of the area as a mosquito (Plate 18).

This site was located in April of 1978 for this survey.

45 ST 163

The Long Lake Pictograph Site. This site is found in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 16, T 27 N, R 40 E. Red pictographs occur on granite cliffs and a separate large boulder on a wide terrace above the Spokane River. The site is on the north side of the road between the towns of Ford and Tum Tum.

Group A of the figures at this site occurs on a large boulder resting below the cliffs at the site. Pictographs on two sheltered sides of this

boulder include 5 anthropomorphs, 2 being phallic, one with vauous head and body, one with vacuous head only. Several series of vertical dashes are present. Two large circles contain various figures, one containing a deer or elk. Another quadruped shows a long snout. Group B is found behind the boulder housing Group A up on the cliff. A large oval figure here containing many elements inside it is probably the larges single pictograph figure in the state. A number of lines bisect this oval and two circles are incorporated into the design. To the right of this figure is a quadruped enclosed in a circle.

Shortly after this site was placed on the National Register in 1976, an area resident spray-painted over the figures and was arrested for this act. This is probably the only case in which a person has been apprehended for damaging rock art in this state. The site was later restored and high chain link fences placed around the pictographs (Plate 19). The Department of Natural Resources has also erected an interpretive sign and constructed a parking lot here. The site was visited in both 1977 and 1978 for this survey.

THURSTON COUNTY

45 TN 6

The Eld Inlet Petroglyph Site. Originally found in the SE 1/4 of Section 31, T 19 N, R 2 W, was a petroglyph boulder now located at the Washington State Capitol Museum in Olympia. The original location was on the beach at property currently owned by The Evergreen State College.

On the upper surface of the boulder was a large central figure of an anthropomorphic face. The mouth is represented as a grid, one ear is shown, and the circular eyes are surrounded by lines forming eyebrows and nose. A few other fragmentary glyphs occur on the rock including a bisected circle possibly superimposed upon the face.

The boulder was moved from it's original location in April of 1970.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

45 WW 3

The Port Kelley Petroglyph Site. This site was reported in the SW 1/4 of Section 4, T 6 N, R 31 E, on cliffs along the Columbia River below the grain elevators at Port Kelley. The location is between Wallula Junction and the Oregon state line.

Again, circles, concentric circles, and arcs with rays are common here. One quadruped was noted among the figures and a number of linear and curvilinear forms also. A series of concentric circles present here have three lines arising from the upper end, each terminating in a circle.

This site was initially recorded by the National Park Service before it was inundated by the McNary Dam reservoir.

45 WW 42

Two Sisters Coulee Pictograph Site. Located in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 33, T 7 N, R 31 E, this site is in a small coulee northeast of the prominent basalt towers known as the Two Sisters, south of Wallula Junction. Pictographs occur at the base of the west wall of the upper end of the small coulee.

Two figures in red pigment were found. One figure is a large but simple feathered arrow, the other figure a rectangle situated vertically, and surmounted by a diamond shape. Semi-rectangular figures are found in the large rectangle. A third figure in green depicts a swastika-like form and is possibly non-aboriginal.

The site was visited in April of 1978 during field survey work.

45 WW 43

South Page Petroglyph Site. This site was reported in the SW 1/4 of Section 24, T 10 N, R 32 E. Petroglyphs occurred on cliffs and a large boulder on the south bank of the Snake River above the old town of Page.

A large boulder from the site bearing the figures of a large lizard and numerous internally and externally rayed circles shows some traces of red pigment incorporated into the petroglyph designs. This boulder was salvaged from the site and is at present on display at Ice Harbor Dam. Other figures at the site included more circles with rays and at least 2 or 3 other possible lizardmorphs.

The site was inundated after construction of Ice Harbor Dam in 1962.

45 WW 44

The Wallula Petroglyph Site. The site was reported to have been in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 4, T 6 N, R 31 E, and about three quarters of a mile north of site 45 WW 3. A large boulder bearing many petroglyphs on several sides originally occurred just above the railroad tracks at the site. The boulder was moved by railroad flatcar to Portland, Oregon in 1910.

The main face of the boulder is covered with many circles, a few with rays and others connected to other figures. Many lines and parallel lines, some curved, are present on this main face along with some rake-like patterns. Other sides have only a few figures of the same nature.

The boulder is currently displayed on the grounds of the Portland City Hall.

WHATCOM COUNTY

45 WH 88

Lake Whatcom Petroglyph Site. This site was located during the survey in the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 16, T 37 N, R 4 E. On the high ground of a small point of the west shore of Lake Whatcom's southern end, was found a sandstone boulder bearing petroglyphs.

The petroglyphs represented are a circle and a human face. The face has almond-shaped eyes, eyebrows, nose with cheek lines attached, and a mouth with teeth (Plate 20).

During a visit to the site in June of 1978, the owner of the property explained that the glyphs were first noticed in the 1940's when children accidentally removed moss from the sandstone boulder's south side.

WHITMAN COUNTY

45 WT 21

The Ridpath Pictograph Site. This site was reported in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 23, T 13 N, R 39 E. The pictographs were noted on basalt cliffs above an open aboriginal campsite (45 WT 11) on the Snake River. The site is a little over one half mile northeast of the railroad siding of Ridpath.

A circle enclosing a cross, a horse-like zoomorph, and a man on horse-back are among the red pictographs noted here. A pair of anthropomorphs with vacuous heads and joined hands was also reported. Some other fragments possibly occur.

The site was not visited during field investigations for this survey.

YAKIMA COUNTY

45 YK 1

The Whale Island Petroglyph Site. An island in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 3, T 13 N, R 23 E, and the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 34, T 14 N, R 23 E, at Priest Rapids on the Columbia River forms this site. Petroglyphs occur over the entire half-mile long island on about 80 or so boulders.

Several hundred individual figures were present at this site, one of the largest in the Pacific Northwest. The island has been named for a large granite effigy boulder found on the west shore, with pecked features and general shape suggestive of a whale. Both deep, much worn glyphs and those pecked lightly through patinated basalt were noted here. Most represented among the deeper, possibly older figures, were arcs with rays and circles with rays. The more naturalistic motifs such as anthropomorphs, mountain sheep and other zoomorphic figures seem to be almost entirely of the type produced by very shallow pecking. Quite a few boulders with serrated edges were found here by investigators in 1950 and 1957.

The island was inundated after the construction of Priest Rapids Dam. Prior to inundation, quite a few of the smaller boulders were removed from the island under the direction of the Wanapum tribe. Over forty of these were set in concrete for display in the picnic area at Priest Rapids Dam.

45 YK 3

Corral Rockshelter Pictograph Site. Associated with an open camp in Section 28, T 13 N, R 23 E, near Priest Rapids, was a small rockshelter containing a few pictographs.

Nothing is known of the original character of the figures which one investigator of 1957 reported as being "too vague to trace".

The site was not visited during this survey.

45 YK 9

Hanford Railroad Petroglyph Site. This site was noted in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 17, T 14 N, R 23 E, also in the Priest Rapids area. The site is just upriver from an aboriginal occupation site, and consists of a large boulder with petroglyphs on it lying at the bottom of the rail-

road grade.

The petroglyphs reported on the horizontal upper surface of a large basalt boulder here consisted of series of pecked dots forming a geometric pattern.

The site was inundated by the Priest Rapids Dam reservoir.

45 YK 13

Sourdough Canyon Site. Associated with a habitation and house pit site in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 21, T 14 N, R 23 E, were petroglyphs. The site was just north of Sourdough Canyon in the Priest Rapids area, and the petroglyphs occurred on cliffs below the railroad tracks here.

The site was inundated after construction of the Priest Rapids Dam and no known recording of the petroglyph figures was done. Nothing is known of what was represented.

45 YK 19

Lower Logy Creek Site. This site is in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 2, T 9 N, R 18 E. Logy Creek runs out of the Simcoe Mountains on the Yakima Indian Reservation. Red pictographs were noted at the mouth of a cave which yielded other cultural material.

Among the figures are various forms of arcs with rays and concentric arcs. There is at least one possible anthropomorph. One noteworthy figure is a large oval bisected, and with a circle in each half. A figure that seems to be slightly superimposed on this one is comprised of two concentric rayed arcs.

The site was not located during the course of this survey.

45 YK 31

Upper Logy Creek Site. This site occurs in the SW 1/4 of Section 17, T 8 N, R 18 E. The site is reached by travelling over 13 miles up the creek by a dirt road. Pictographs in red and white were found at the mouth of a cave yielding other cultural material.

A couple of the figures here were arcs or circles with rays that have a pair of dots or circles placed so as to suggest eyes of a headdress wearing anthropomorph. Lines, arcs, and a circle with internal spokes were found also.

This site was visited in March of 1978 for this survey.

45 YK 44

The Mill Creek Pictograph Site. Located in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 32, T 10 N, R 17 E, this site is in the hills above White Swan, on the Yakima Indian Reservation. Red and white pictographs were found on a low basalt outcrop on the south side of Mill Creek.

Several red arcs with rays and series of rays aligned in an arc were noted. A white arc with alternating red and white rays and a series of red and white rays aligned in an arc with two dots suggesting eyes below are present.

The site was located and documented in March of 1978.

45 YK 47

Selah Creek Petroglyph Site. This site was found in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 15, T 14 N, R 19 E, in Selah Creek Canyon below and just east of the highway 97 bridges over the canyon. The petroglyphs occur in three separate groups on a basalt outcrop or low cliff on the north side of the canyon.

Some of the figures are fairly deep while others have been produced by lightly pecking or bruising the surface of the rock. The central group of figures includes two joined arcs encircled by dots, a rayed half circle, other elements comprised of rayed arcs and curved lines. Other figures in the other groups include concentric arcs, rayed circles and other simple figures.

This site was visited in April 1977 and January of 1978.

45 YK 86

The Cowiche Creek Pictograph Site. Located about 4 miles west of Yakima in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 9, T 13 N, R 18 E, this site is at present being managed as a Washington State Park. The red and white figures are found at the base of a long cliff of basalt columns near the junction of Cowiche Creek with the Naches River.

During field investigations, a total of 88 individual figures were noted here. Most all of these figures are red and white arcs with rays or series of rays aligned in an arc. Some of these had facial elements, including eyes, eyebrows, mouth and nose located below the arc with rays. As as been noted elsewhere in this report, these features strongly suggest an anthropomorph wearing a headdress of feathers. Aside from the main motif at the site, there

are a few series of vertical and horizontal lines, one or two other odd forms, and a single complete anthropomorph with vacuous body and head, with rays also from the head.

In 1972 work began by State Parks personnel to clean up decades of painted vandalism on the cliffs at this site. Using commercial paint removing compound, this was successfully done. Talus was removed from the cliff base and revealed buried pictographs. At the end of the restoration project, stairs, walkways, and interpretive signs were placed here.

45 YK 99

Homestead Canyon Pictograph Site. In the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 8, T 14 N, R 23 E, is this site. It is located just inside the mouth of the first canyon north of Corral Canyon, north of the Priest Rapids area. Pictographs were found in and around a pair of tiny rockshelter/overhangs on the south side of the canyon mouth.

Of the 7 individual figures noted here, two were arcs with red and white rays. A red circle with rays, two ladder-like figures, one attached to another odd figure, a few amorphous forms and a solid half-circle with rays were found. This last mentioned figure is noteworthy in that it is the only known brown pictograph in the state, being a dark tan shade.

The site was visited by boat launched from across the river in March of 1978.

45 YK 117

Windy Point Rockshelter Site. This site is found in Section 22, T 14 N, R 15 E, in the Tieton River Canyon about 2 miles west of the National Forest's Windy Point Campground. Pictographs in red are located on the back wall of a rockshelter on the north side of the canyon. Cultural material was removed from the rockshelter floor in 1951 by the local historical society.

Represented is a series of 33 short dashes aligned in arcs over the figure of a human hand and several comma-like figures. To the right of this group is another hand figure and one half of what appears to be a vandalized circle with rays enclosing a figure. An older photograph shows several other figures, including an anthropomorph, that have been apparently removed by relic collectors.

This site was visited during November 1977 and January and March 1978.

45 YK 123

Tieton Canyon Pictograph Site. This site is in the NW 1/4 of Section 10, T 14 N, R 16 E. The red pictographs are found high above a roadcut on basalt cliffs west of the confluence of Oak Creek and the Tieton River. The White Pass highway passes directly beneath the figures.

Among the figures here are arcs and circles with rays, dashes or rays aligned in an arc, an anthropomorph and lizard. Several figures included vertical spurred lines as an element. In internally rayed oval and some zig-zag lines were also noted.

This site was visited in January of 1978.

45 YK 307

Homestead Cliff Petroglyph/Pictograph Site. South of the mouth of the canyon where 45 YK 99 is found, this site is in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 8, T 14 N, R 23 E. The rock art is found on cliffs reached by a ledge above the railroad tracks here.

Three figures were documented here. The figures were an arc with rays, abraded, two concentric arcs connected by lines, also abraded, and a third pecked figure. The third figure consisted of a circle with long rays outlined with red pigment.

The site was visited by boat in March of 1978.

45 YK 308

Cow Canyon Pictograph Site. This site was reported to exist one quarter mile up Cow Canyon from an aboriginal occupation at 45 YK 6. This location corresponds to the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 20, T 14 N, R 23 E. Red pictographs were reported on a basalt cliff above the floor of the canyon.

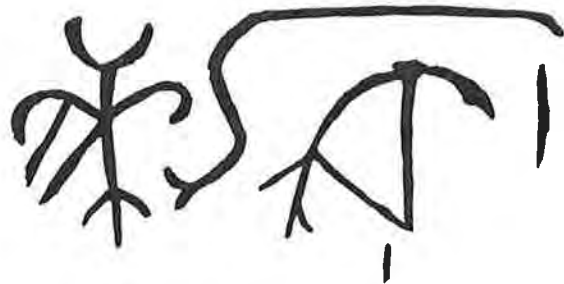
Figures were limited to arcs and circles with rays and variations thereof.

The site was not visited during this survey.

90.

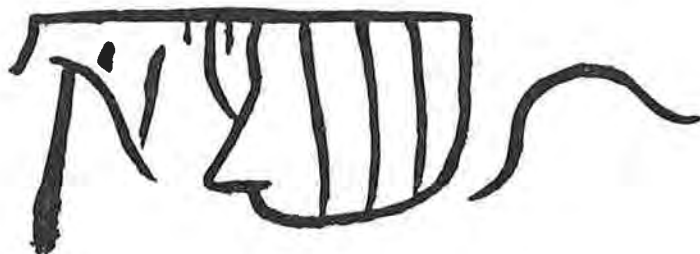


7A1.



7A2.

ABOUT 24 INCHES WIDE.



7A3.

HAROLD J. CUNDY JR.

SITE 7A. WEST BAR.

Fig. 1. Sample page from the Cundy manuscript (45 KT 238).

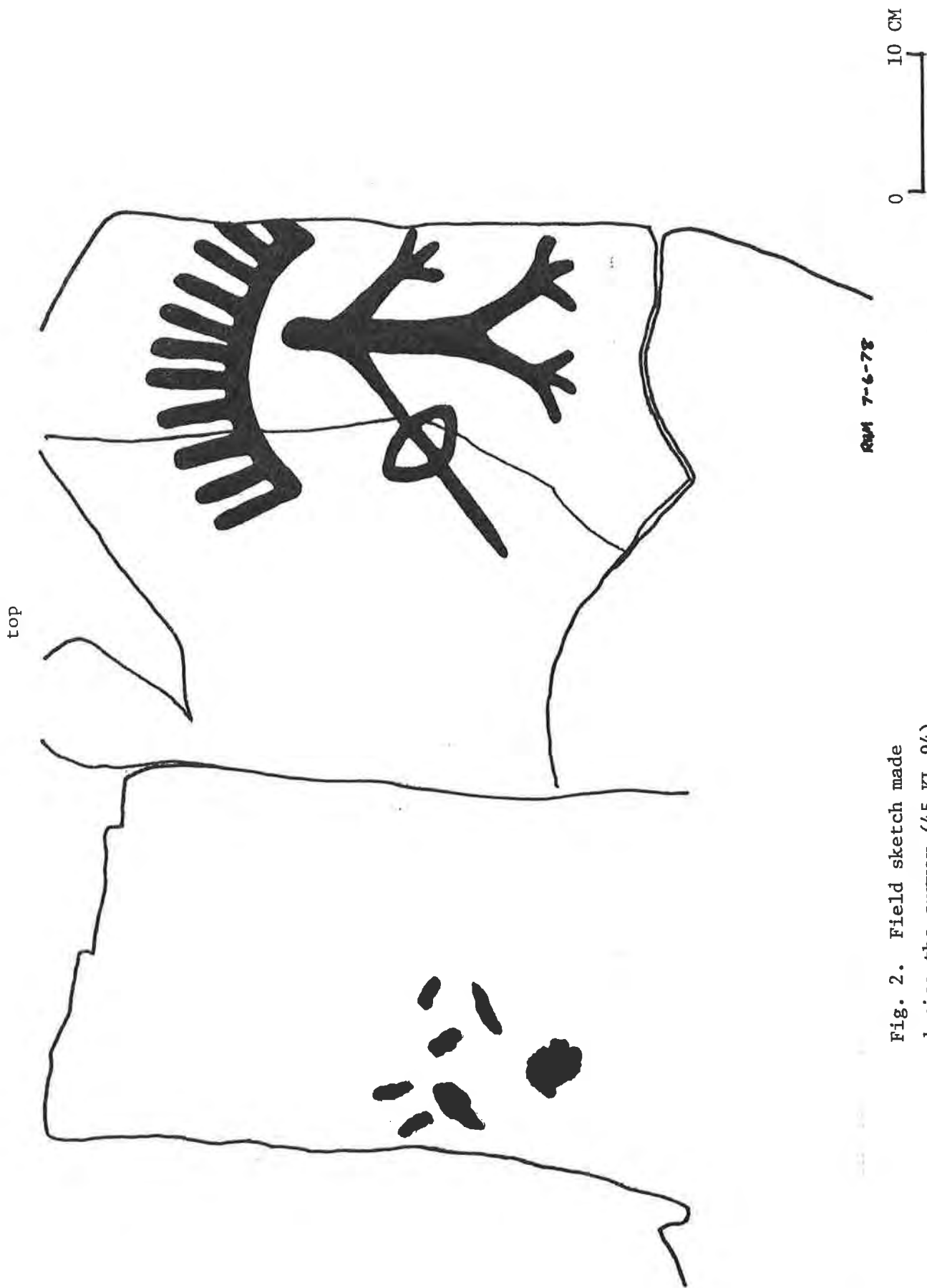


Fig. 2. Field sketch made during the survey (45 KL 94).

MASTER SITE FILE

COUNTY KLICKITAT NAME OF SITE STEWART SITE SITE NUMBER 45 KL 62
SITE LOCATION, SUGGESTED ROUTE Near the center of the south shore of Miller's Island at the foot of slightly overhanging basalt cliffs which run parallel to the Columbia River. These are the prominent cliffs visible from Interstate 80 on the Oregon side.
SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 Sec. 14 & NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 13 TWP 2 N RANGE 15 E ELEVATION ca. 200 ft.
SITE TYPE/USAGE Pictograph and Burial site.
SITE DESCRIPTION
Physiographic Situation Pictographs were found at various points along cliff line to it's northeast tip. Many of these blasted out for road fill for Interstate 80. Seven burials occurred at southwest end of this site within 1.2 meters of the base of cliff.
Water Supply Columbia River close to site. / Unknown
Vegetation Grasses such as Poa and Bromus probably most common, lichens on basalt.
Soil Type sand or soil with high percentage of sand / Undeter.
Cultural Remains Observed Red and white pictographs include some stylized anthropomorphic figures and quadrupeds, among other forms. Three of the total of seven burials had legs and arms flexed. Sinkers, points, and a drill were noted among burial artifacts.
Surface Observation Tested/Date 1926: U. of Calif. Excavated/Date
Estimated Horizontal Extent Burials: 3 meters / Undeter.
Estimated Vertical Extent Burials: between .3 - .6 meter deep / Undeter.
CULTURAL AFFILIATION Investigators stated their belief that the burials were / Unknown
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION(S) Salishan. / None
Julian H. Stewart assisted by Robert Aird 1926 (see bibliographic below) / Unknown
PRESENT CONDITION: Undisturbed Vandalized Disturbed Destroyed
Type and Percentage of Disturbance Burials removed, many pictographs destroyed.
LOCATION ARTIFACT COLLECTION University of California, Lowie Museum of Anthropology.
One salvaged pictograph is on boulder at The Dalles Dam.
PROPERTY OWNER/OCCUPANT/ADDRESS Larry Caseburg
Star Route, Wasco, Oregon
(currently leases island for agricultural use)
INFORMANT(S)/ADDRESS see bibliographic reference, also Emory Strong
Skamania Route, Box 363, Stevenson, Washington 98648.
BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE(S) "Archaeology of the Dalles-Deschutes Region" by Strong, Schenck,
and Stewart, Univ. of Calif. Pub. in American Archaeology & Ethn. Vol. 29.
PHOTO PRINT/TRANSPARENCY Slides duplicated from Emory Strong of pictographs. These and
photos of salvaged pictographs with WARC. U. of Calif. has some.
RECORDER Richard H. McClure Jr. DATE September 5, 1978
AFFILIATED AGENCY/INSTITUTION The Evergreen State College

SURVEY INFORMATION: Date September 5, 1978
Title of Survey Survey of Rock Art in Washington

Agency and Reason for Survey The Evergreen State College under grant contract with the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Location of Survey File Deposited with the Washington Archaeological Research Center

EXCAVATION PRIORITY: No further work necessary
 Highest Moderate Low Undetermined, further testing needed

RECOMMENDATIONS Emory Strong states that shifting and drifting sands have covered some of the pictographs. These should be located and documented, as this site was not visited during the 1978 survey.

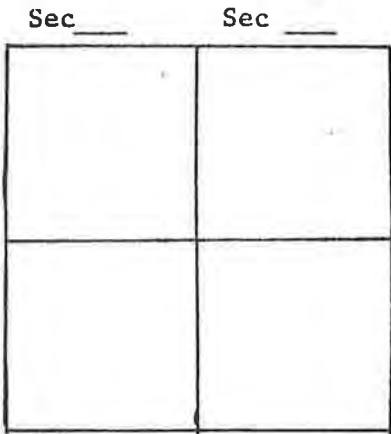
REMARKS This site was designated " Site 16 " by Julian Steward during 1926 field work. A discussion of the site appears on pages 21 & 22 of the bibliographic reference cited on reverse. Plate 4 in this publication shows two of the flexed burials. In the same publication, page 132, are shown pictographs from the site, (Fig. 21).

NATIONAL REGISTER: Ineligible/ Eligible Nominated/ Accepted

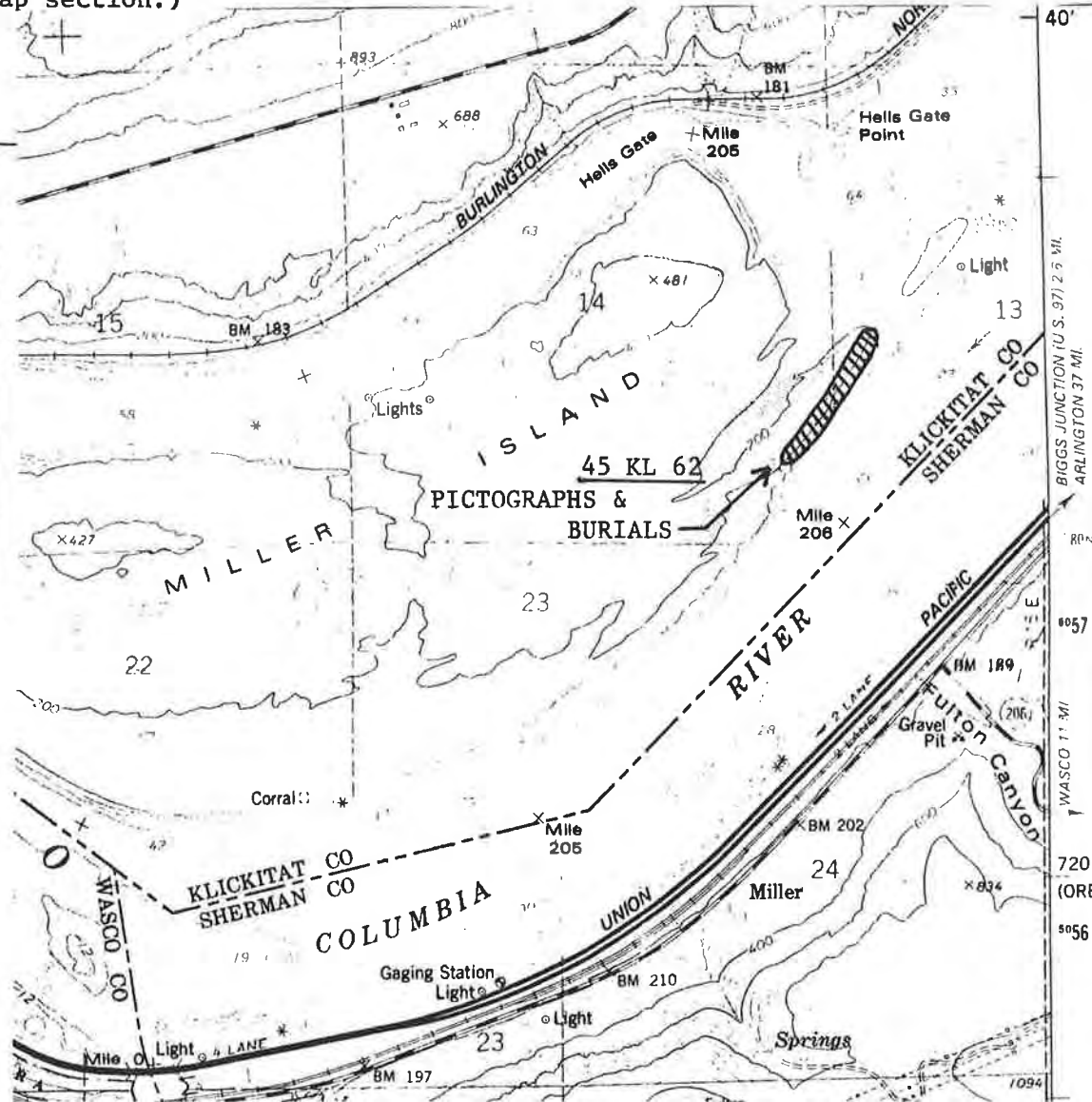
STATE REGISTER: Ineligible/ Eligible Nominated/ Accepted

MAP (Please sketch map of specific site area. Locate site within Sec or attach photo copy of USGS map section.)

Quadrangle: USGS 7.5'
WISHRAM



(Each square: one section)



SURVEY-INVENTORY FORM
COMMUNITY CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

1. NAME OMAK LAKE PICTOGRAPH SITE (45 OK 384)
Historic

and/or Common Omak Lake Canyon Pictographs or Box Canyon Pictographs

2. LOCATION Pictographs are found in small box canyon running east-west located
Street & Number about one mile northeast of the north end of Omak Lake.
South wall of canyon. not for publication

City, Town - vicinity of

State Washington County Okanogan

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership: public private both
Status: occupied unoccupied work in progress
Present Use: agriculture commercial educational entertainment government
industrial military museum park private residence
religious scientific transportation other: Rangeland

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY Located on the Colville Indian Reservation.

Name Unknown

Street & Number Unknown

City, Town Unknown - vicinity of State Washington

5. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cain, H. Thomas.
1950 The Petroglyphs of Central Washington. Univ. of Washington Press.

This is Cain's Site 10 - Omak Lake. (appearing on pages 12 & 13 of the publication)

Also, a manuscript at the Washington Historical Society in Tacoma by Harold J. Cundy, 1938, entitled The Petroglyphs of North-Central Washington covers this site.

6. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title Richard H. McClure Jr. Student Researcher

Organization The Evergreen State College Date Aug. 30, 1978

Street & Number 1106 Legion Way (home) Telephone 357-3914

City or Town Olympia Fig. 4. Sample inventory form.

7. DESCRIPTION

Condition: excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed
Circle one: unaltered altered
Circle one: original site moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance
attach photo

Approximately 34 individual pictographs in red pigment are found at this site. Most are very bright and clear, standing out well against the light granite surface of the cliff.

In addition to the figures shown in the photo to right, there is present here several anthropomorphic figures, including one holding a staff or spear and with a single feather-like object projecting from the head. Other figures include some other quadrupeds, one representing a mountain sheep, and a few arcs and arcs with rays. Below the figures shown in the photograph here is a strange vacuous bodied quadruped with high, round back and digits on feet.

Granite face on which pictographs occur is protected from above by slight overhang.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

Specific dates unknown Builder/Architect artist unknown

- a. History Colville Indians of the area have no knowledge of the function or the purpose of these pictographs. An ethnographer, James Teit, collected some information among the Okanogans that might possibly be applied to this area. It is suspected that this site dates from the 19th century.

b. Evaluation of Significance

In The Salishan Tribes of the Western Plateaus, 1930, by the Bureau of American Ethnology, James Teit described the significance of rock art among the Okanogans. He found that pictographs were generally made by adolescents during puberty rites or vision quests. Figures represented creatures or things seen in visions or dreams or sometimes things desired for. This ethnographic data may well apply to site 45 OK 384 in regards to purpose and function of the pictographs found there. It is also possible that the pictographs were executed by Shamans, as has been noted in a few other areas of the Northwest.



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

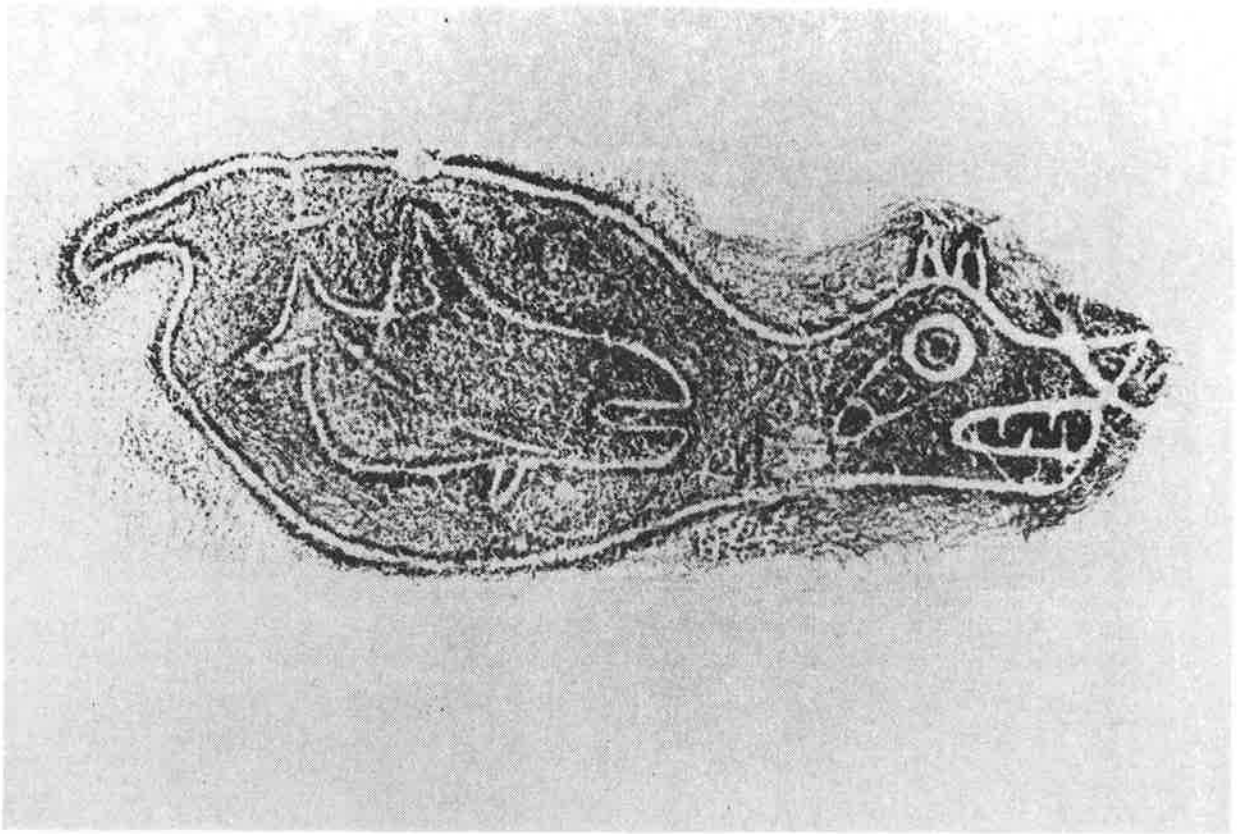


Plate 2 -- Rubbing of the petroglyph at site 45 CA 219.

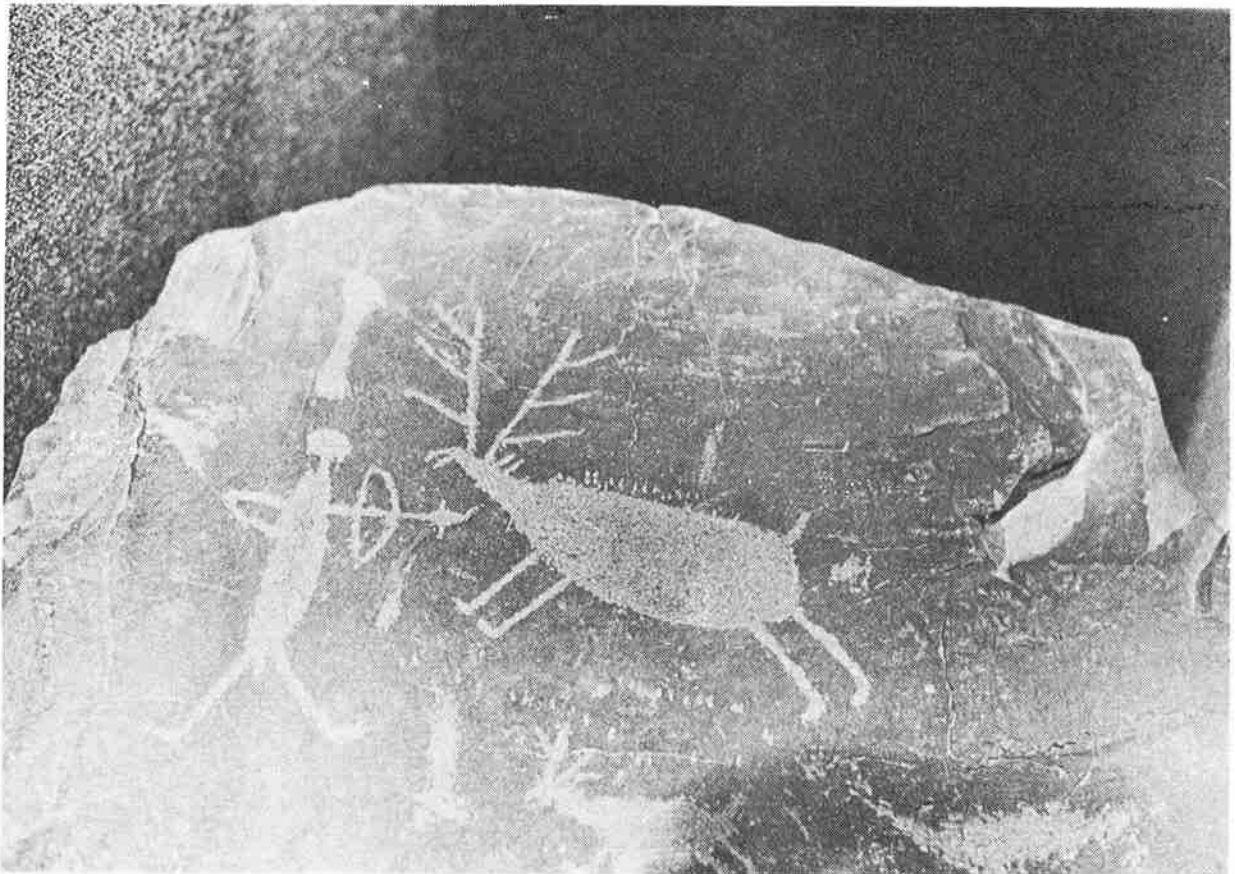


Plate 3 -- Boulder at Rocky Reach Dam salvaged from 45 DO 301.

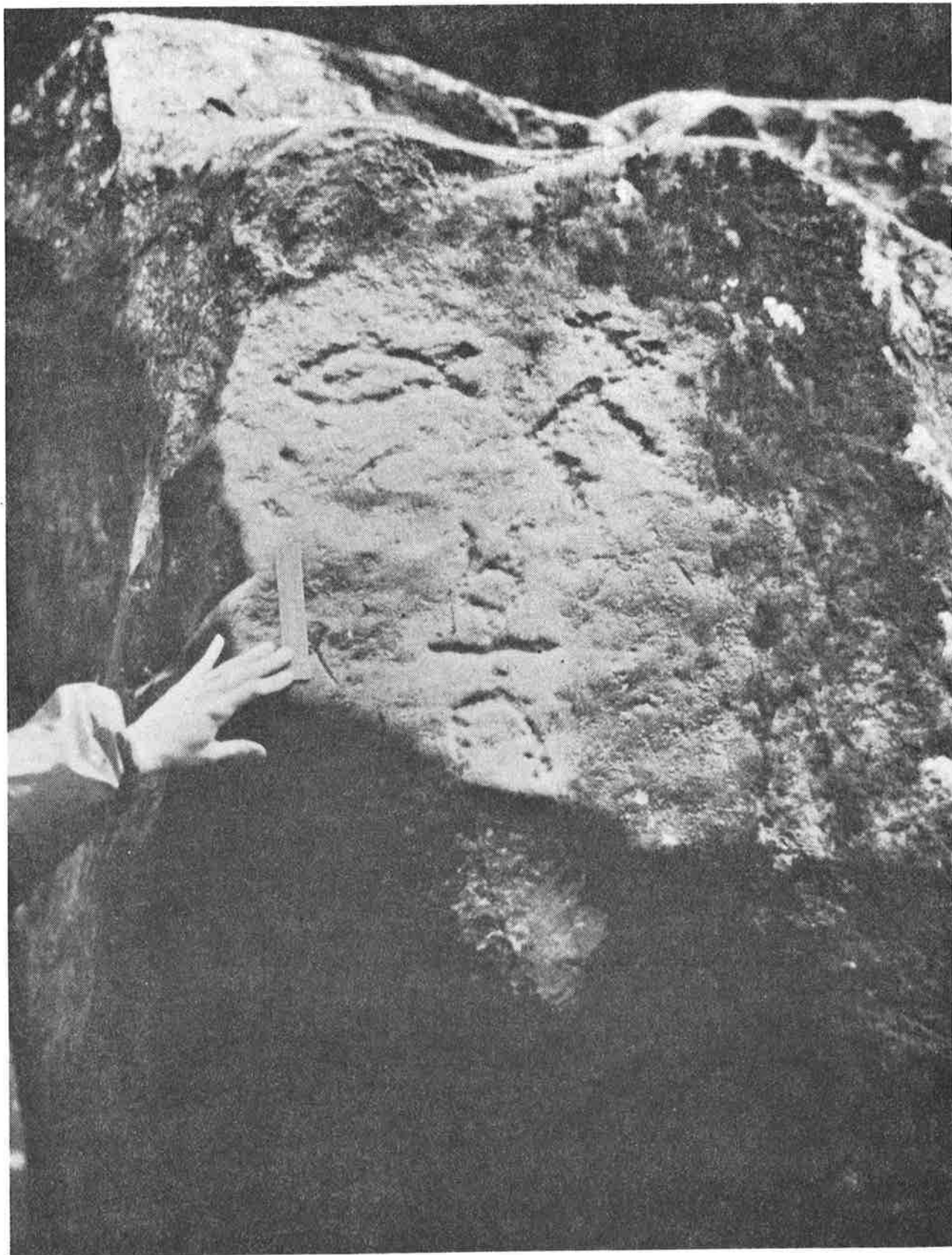


Plate 4 -- Petroglyphs at site 45 KI 40 (scale shown is 6 inches in length).



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



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

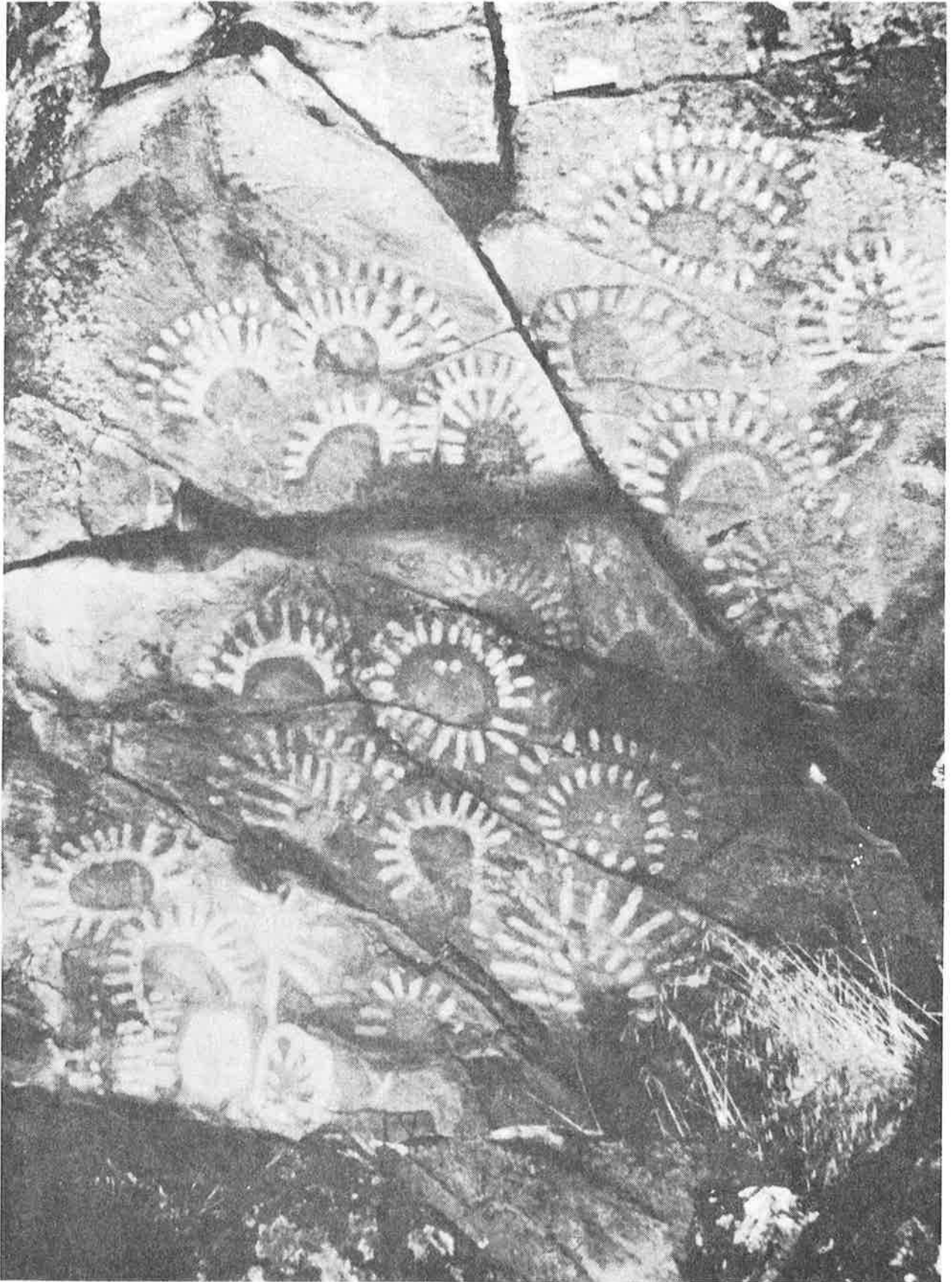


Plate 7 -- Panel of red and white pictographs at 45 KL 61.

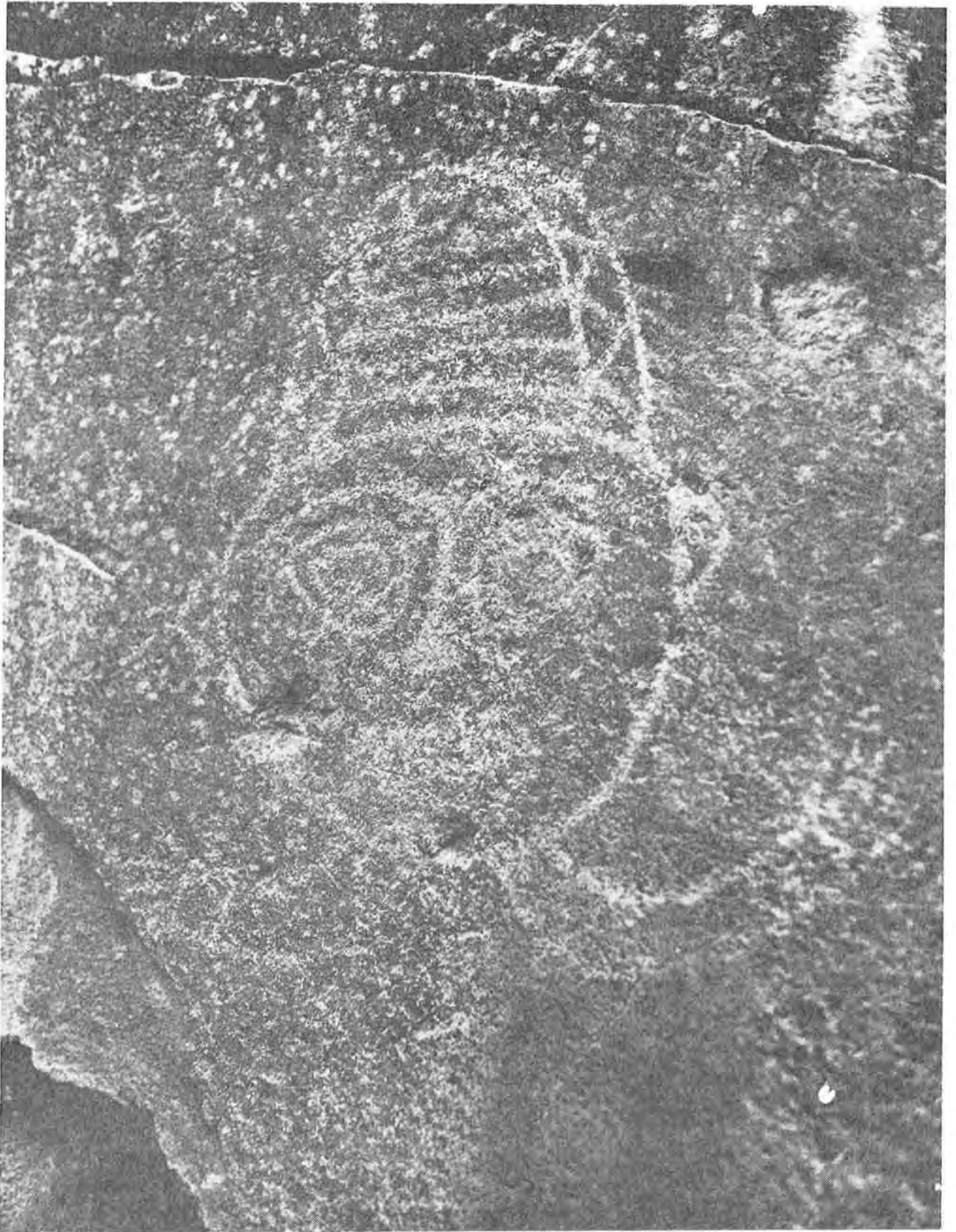


Plate 8 -- The petroglyph at site 45 KL 65.

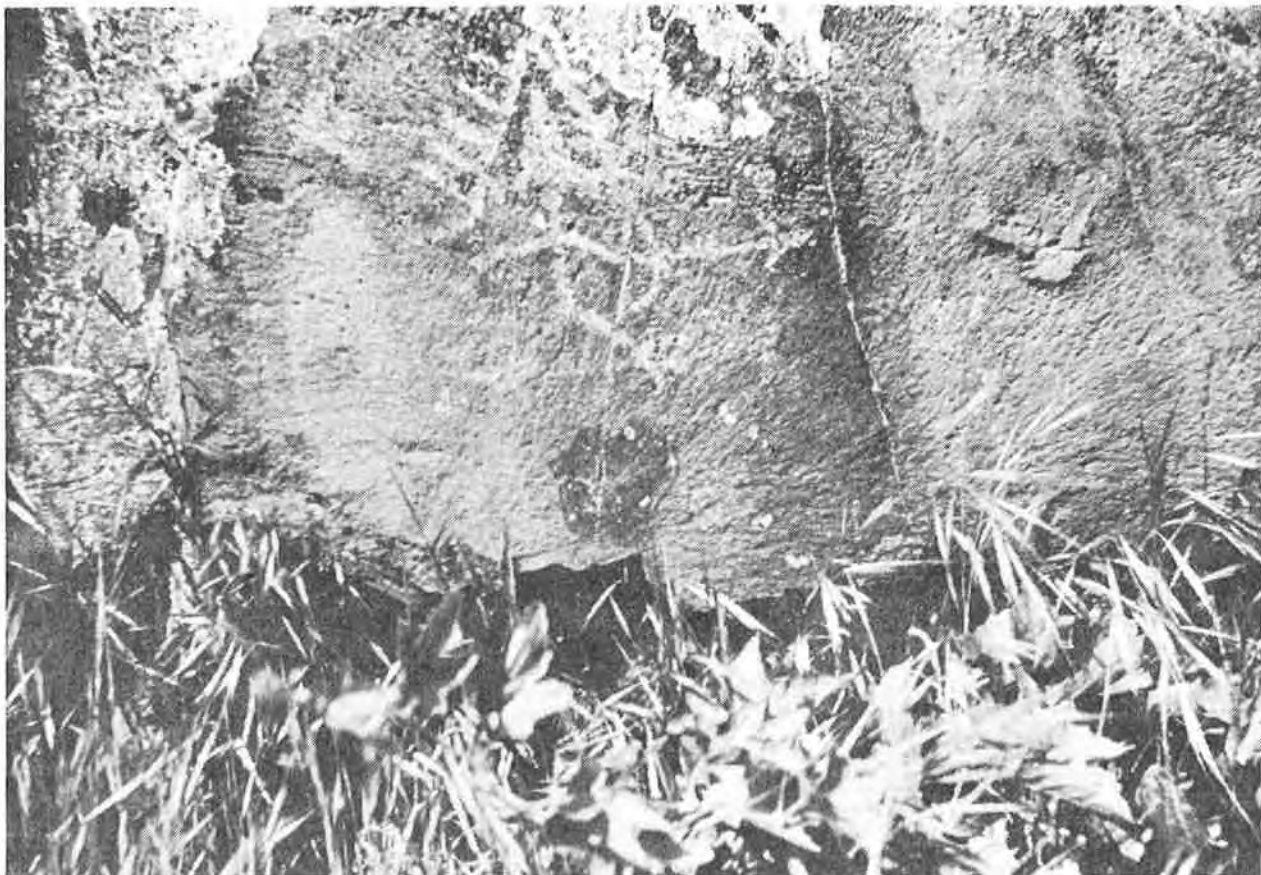


Plate 9 -- Anthropomorphic petroglyph at site 45 KL 86.



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

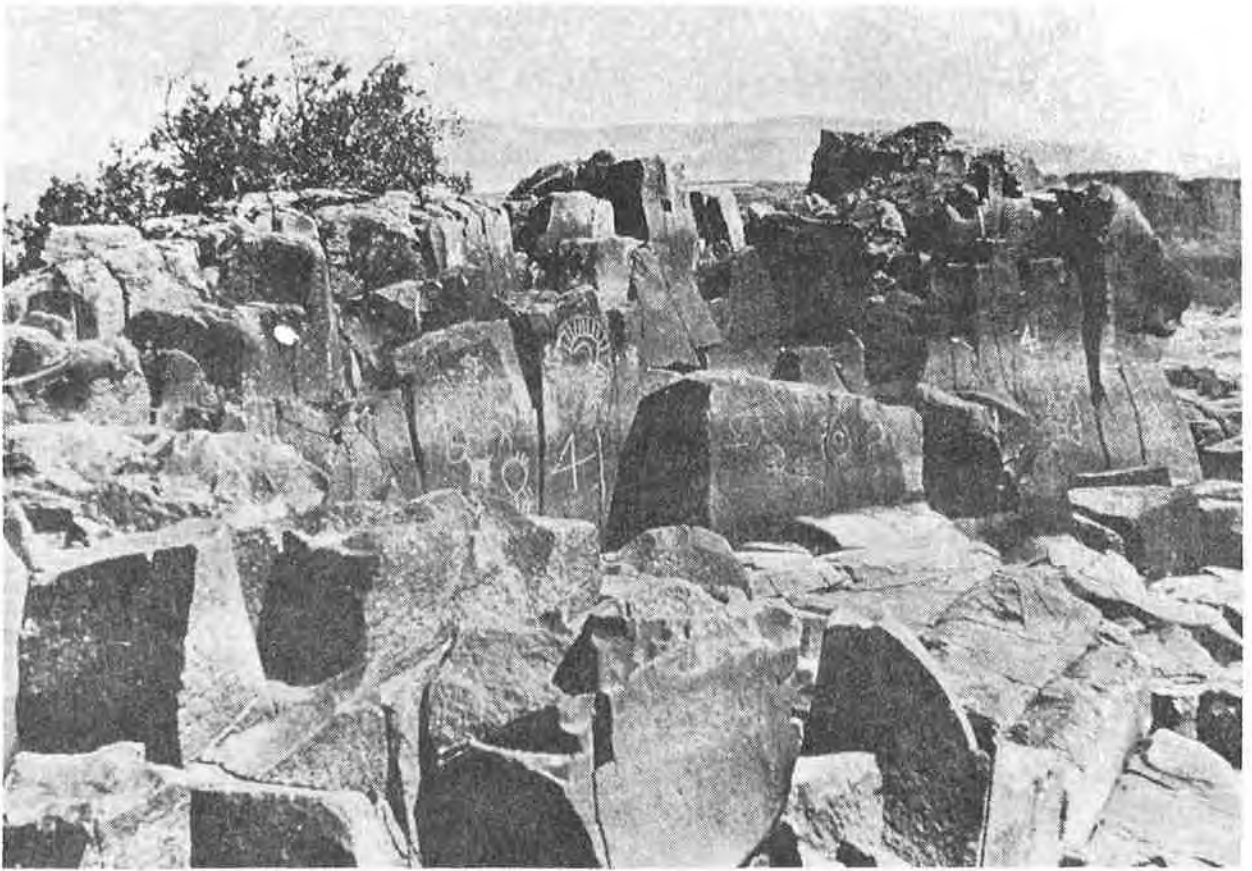


Plate 11 -- Petroglyphs at site 45 KL 87, in situ.



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



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

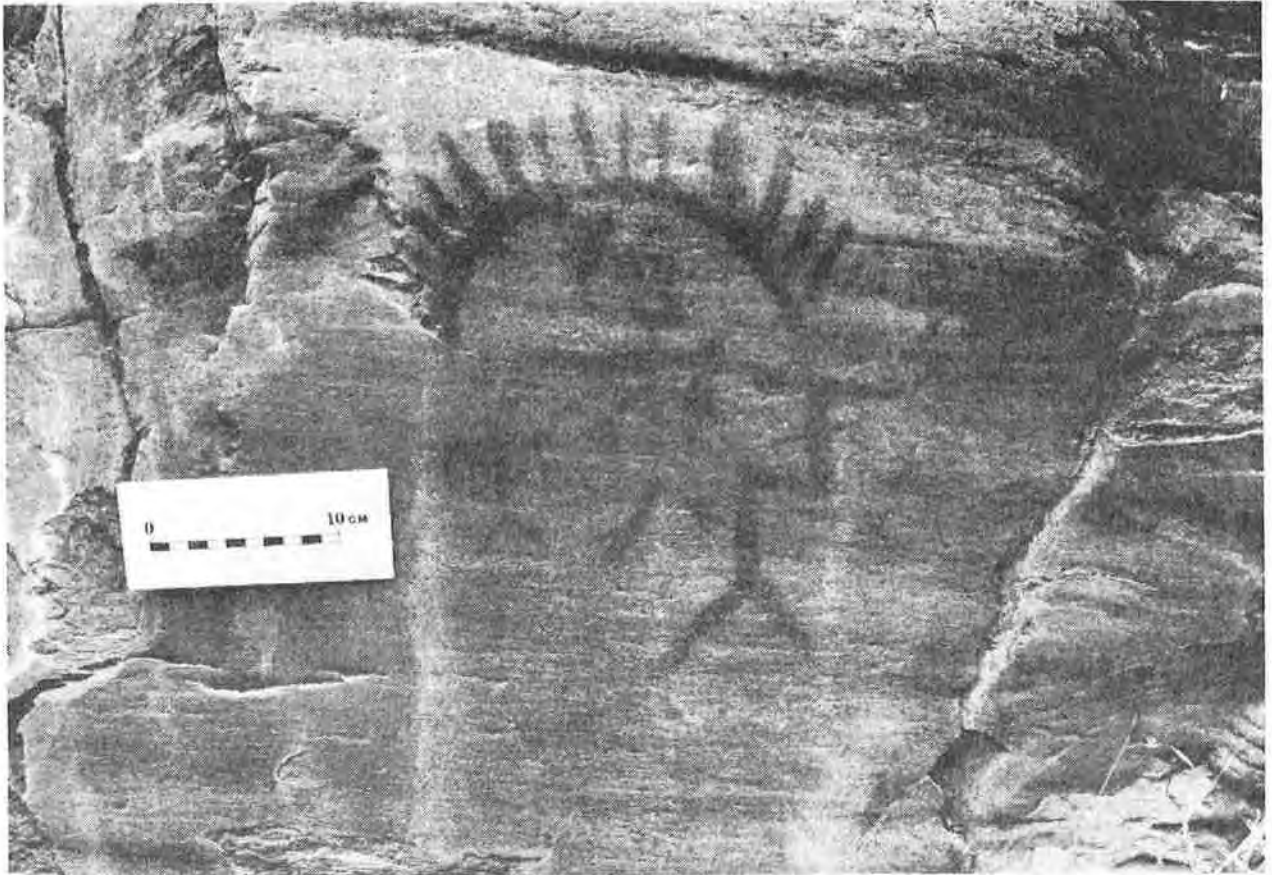


Plate 14 -- Pictograph figure at site 45 OK 399.



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

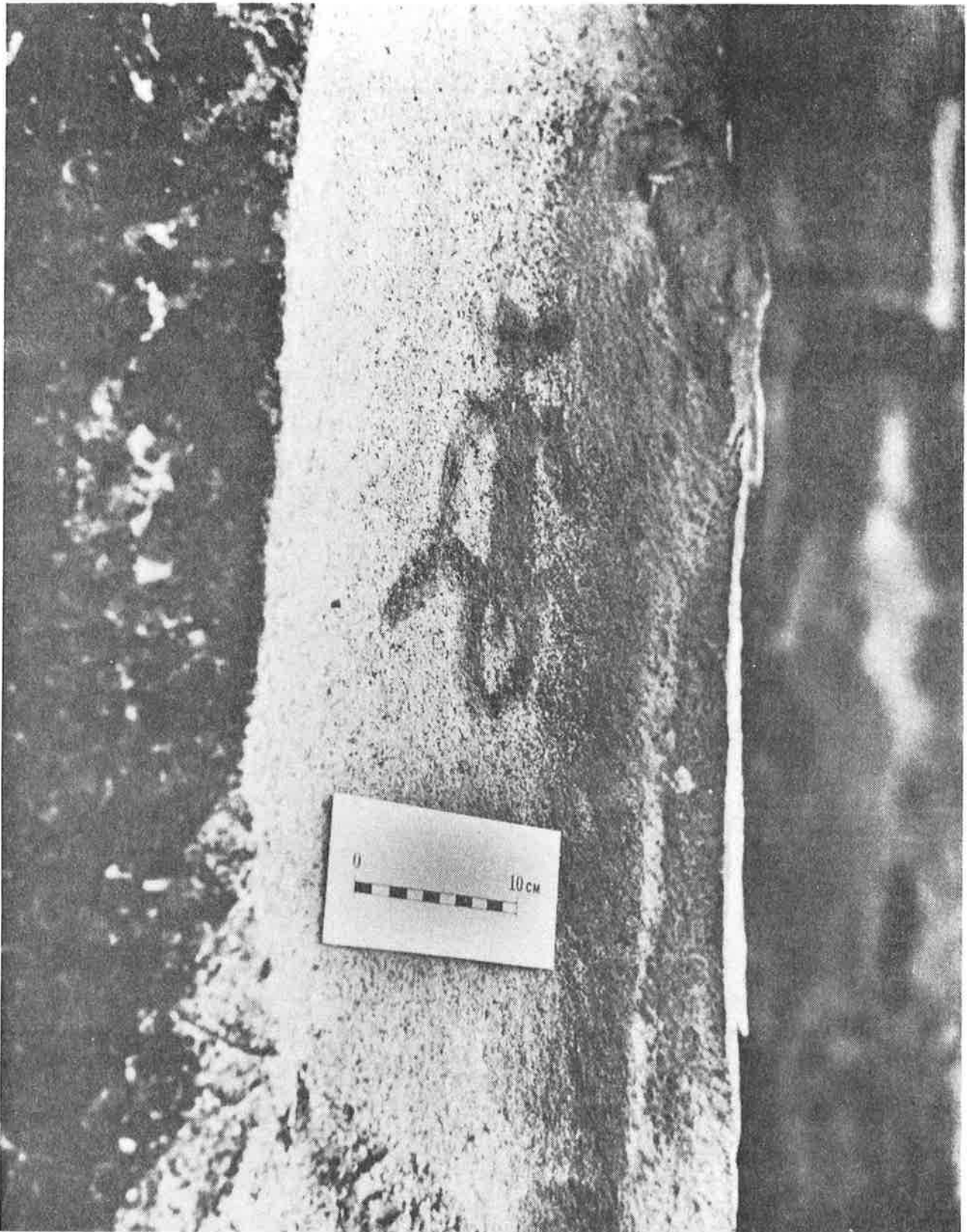


Plate 16 -- Pictograph high on basalt cliff at 45 SA 21.



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

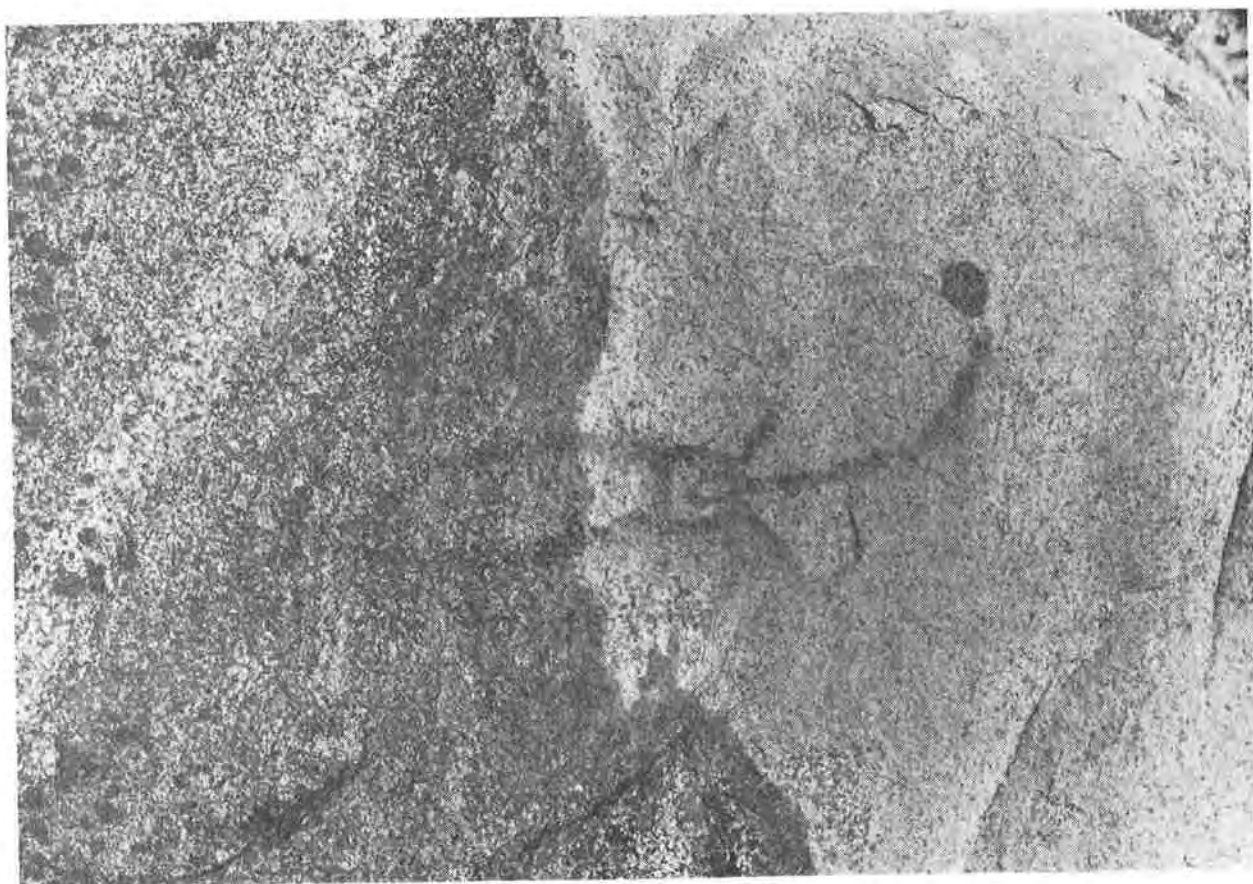


Plate 18 -- Pictograph figure at site 45 ST 162.

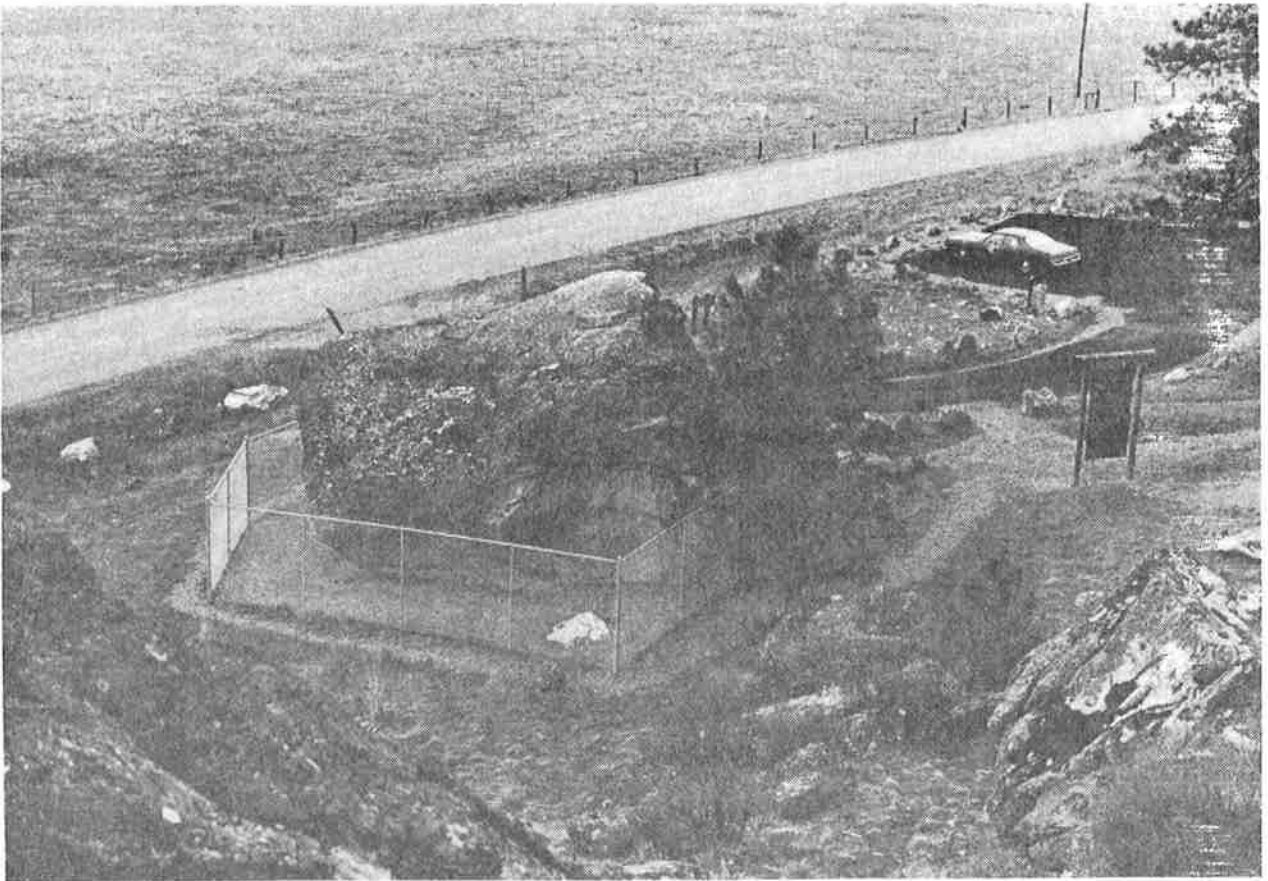


Plate 19 -- View of site 45 ST 163 and DNR developments.

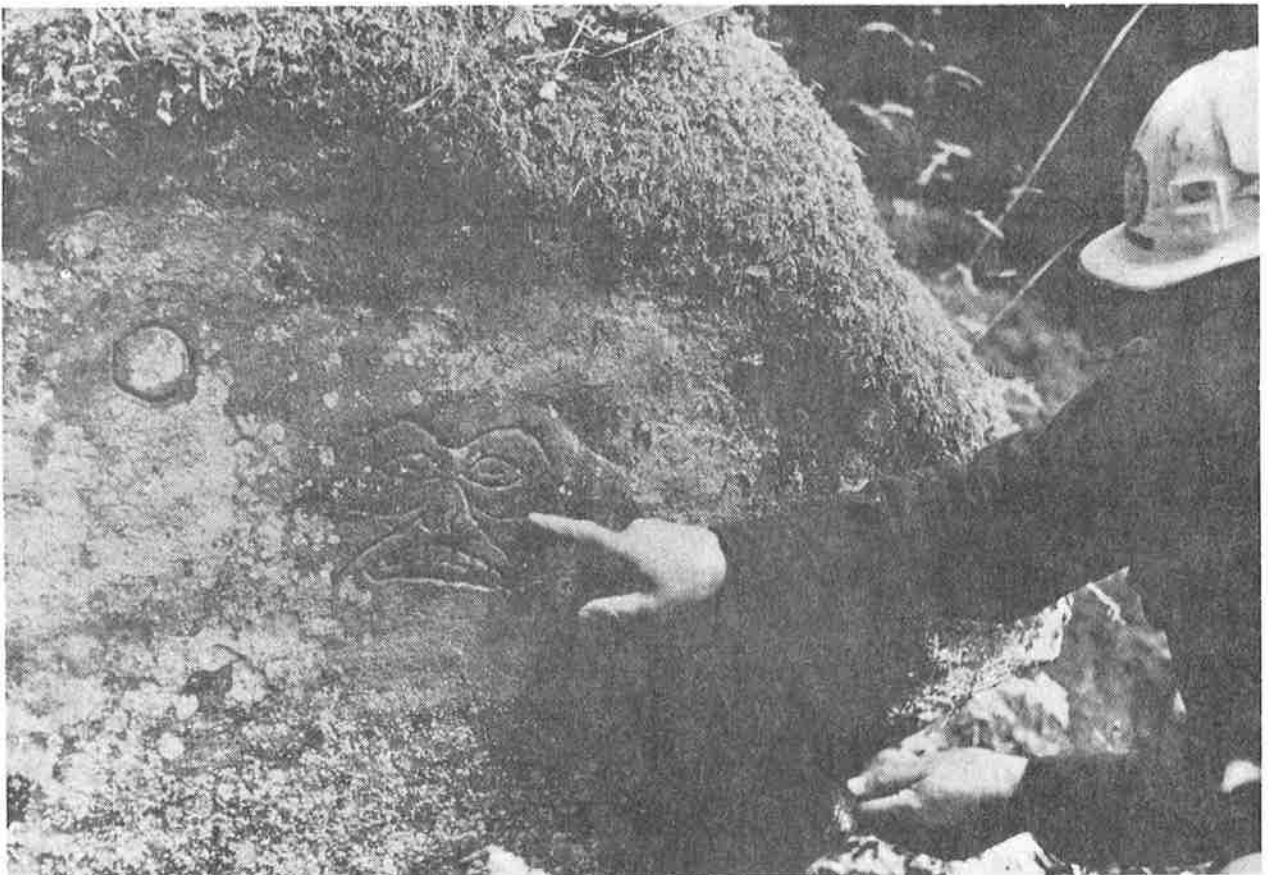


Plate 20 -- Site 45 WH 88, the Lake Whatcom Petroglyphs.

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.