

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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DISPLAY OF NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES
IN THE MIDDLE COLUMBIA BASIN

Abstract approved: **Redacted for Privacy**

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Prior to advent of Europeans in the Pacific Northwest, the Middle Columbia River Basin was the location of highly developed native cultures. For centuries it was the center of very important native trade networks that extended over western North America and a site of important intertribal rituals relating to renewal of natural and food resources. It possessed remarkably rich cultural resources which are part of our national heritage and trust.

Today the Pacific Northwest Region is the locus of 53 dams which have inundated former villages, fishing grounds, and prehistoric sites of Indian people. This is especially true along the Columbia River. The construction of The Dalles Dam in 1952 instituted prior removal of approximately forty of the 450 prehistoric petroglyphs along the banks of the Long Narrows and Celilo Falls, just east of The Dalles, Oregon. Following the removal of these native works of art, they were stored at The Dalles Dam

site where they have remained for twenty-seven years.

The situation of the petroglyphs prompted the question of who is responsible for their care, preservation, and proper interpretation. Research was conducted to examine pertinent federal and state policies as revealed in laws, regulations, executive orders, and in the actions and statements of public officials whose responsibilities relate to cultural resources.

It was determined that laxity in enforcement of the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906 allows the petroglyphs to have remained in obscurity over the years and to never have been properly cared for or interpreted in a scientific or educational context. A review of the history of antiquities legislation and directives clearly shows that such a circumstance could not happen today because of more stringent regulations and enforcement procedures. Interviews with today's public officials reveal that they are fully aware of present legal responsibilities and requirements and that they are sympathetic to any private efforts to properly install and display The Dalles petroglyphs.

Research further reveals, however, that public officials claim no responsibility or jurisdiction over the petroglyphs, nor are they inclined to assume leadership or to pursue jurisdiction in order to deal with clearly correctible omissions of past regulations and procedures.

GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES
and
THE PRESERVATION AND DISPLAY
of
NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES
IN THE MIDDLE COLUMBIA BASIN

by

Elva Olson Michael

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DEDICATED

to

THE FACULTY OF OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

who took an aging gull into its flóck
and, under the wise counsel of

Dr. Thomas Clark Hogg,

nurtured and encouraged her so she could
lift her wings again and soar to those
high places that she loves so well.

"Despite some of their less admirable characteristics historically--the glorification of warfare, the taking of slaves, the rigidity of some of their social structures, which are all too familiar as 'human' failings among white men--the American Indians maintained at least one spiritual trait (essentially animistic) that I find particularly admirable and worthy of reexamination: they did not place themselves above their organic or inorganic companions on earth but recognized with awe that they shared the planet as equals with animals, fish, birds, trees, rivers, bushes, stones, and such phenomena as weather and natural disasters. This attitude made them more alert, humbler, and, I suspect, wiser than those whom the more northerly coastal tribes called 'The Iron People' and the more southerly tribes called 'The Moving People,' two names that still fit white men uncomfortably well."

-Wagoner, David, Who Shall Be the Sun?
"Author's Note"
Dedicated "In Memory of Franz Boas
(1858-1942"

"The white men were many and we could not hold our own with them. We were like deer. They were like grizzly bears. We had a small country. Their country was large. We were contented to let things remain as the Great Spirit made them. They were not and would change the rivers if they did not suit them."

Chief Joseph, 1877

"In 1877, the United States government ordered all the Nez Perce Indians out of the Wallowa Valley in eastern Oregon onto the Lapwai Reservation in Idaho, although this order was in violation of the 1873 agreement which in effect restricted the Wallowa Valley from settlement by white people. The Nez Perces, headed by Chief Joseph, were given 30 days to move themselves and all of their possessions by General Oliver Howard. Chief Joseph asked for more time, which was refused. General Howard told them if the time ran one day over 30 days, they would be driven onto the reservation by military personnel and all of their cattle and horses would be taken over by white men. Chief Joseph called a council meeting, which resulted in a decision to move. "

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GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES and THE PRESERVATION AND DISPLAY OF NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE MIDDLE COLUMBIA BASIN

I.

INTRODUCTION

In the study of the anthropology of native Americans who occupied land on both sides of the Middle Columbia River long before, and shortly after, the arrival of white man, it is revealed that prehistoric man had inscribed pictorial forms and writings, or petroglyphs, on the rock facings of the banks of the river in this area.

These petroglyphs continued for several miles along a stretch of the river known as the Long Narrows, which began at Celilo Falls and continued west for approximately five miles, ending a short distance east of The Dalles, Oregon.

Prehistoric natives had stood along these banks many centuries ago, where the unrestricted and raging waters of Celilo Falls were compressed into a narrow-gauged strait, cutting deeply into the rock foundation of the river's bed. Here they had recorded inscriptions which represented many facets of their lives and unique culture. There were pictures of animals, snakes, birds, and fish with which they were familiar. There was also evidence that tribes had

gathered here from other places for impressions of animals that were believed to have never existed in this locality were recorded in the rock.

For centuries Indians had fished here for salmon, their main subsistence food, and tribesmen had come from far-off places to augment their diet with the delectable salmon and sturgeon, which were caught in considerable quantities in the Columbia River, but never wasted. The native fishermen would stand precariously on rocks or timbers over the falls to spear their victims. The unforgettable sight of Indians displaying their skill, expertise, and daring to acquire food in this manner vividly impressed white men when they arrived along the river. The Indians not only risked their lives to catch the fish but they also immortalized this feature of their lives by carving inscriptions of these activities in the rock facings of the river's banks.

If one could picture in one's mind the great Columbia River Gorge prior to the arrival of white men, when the river ran clear and free, when there were no boats excepting the silent canoes on its surface, when only footpaths peregrinated through the forests and grasslands, when the only fragrances and odors were those of pine and fir and damp leaf mold in the cool, moist places, and scorched grass east of the mountains in the hot summers, intermingling with the acrid, pungent of many campfires, and the redolent, nostril-quivering

smell of salmon being cooked on hot coals, then one would know that the Columbia River Gorge was, indeed, an authentic Paradise which its occupants would fight to defend from invasion and destruction by strange, white men intruding from other lands.

The natives' expertise in knowledge of the terrain, of its forests and waterways, of how to catch fish in the rivers and where game animals and birds could be found, and all of those skills and knowledge which are only learned by intimate association over a long period of time with the earth itself and all of those properties identified with earth, all of these far outweighed the learned skills that white man possessed when he invaded the Indians' unspoiled territory.

But all of the skills and native intelligence could not combat the diseases which white man brought with him when he arrived in the early years of the nineteenth century, and entire villages were ravaged and the populations were decimated or, in some cases, completely wiped out. The discouragement of those who were left would be indescribably frightening, as in some villages there might only have been a half-dozen or less who were left to carry on. This is what white man did to the Indian culture that had flourished for centuries along the banks of the mighty and life-sustaining Columbia.

During the period of the flowering of this ancient, primitive culture, when the natives did not live in fear and dread of invasions, nor did they even know that white man existed on this earth, their lifestyle was idyllic in comparison to the events that occurred with the coming of explorers and settlers.

It was then they had the time and motivation to stand along the rock walls of the river and portray their way of life and the fish, birds, animals, and vegetation which sustained them. After hours of spearing fish or digging camas roots, or days trailing game or camping in the meadows of Mount Adams while they picked the prolific huckleberries which grew there, they had earned some hours of respite to engage in cultural pursuits, which included the execution of imaginative petroglyphs and distinctive stone vessels and objects that were found in abundance along the great waterway.

Only people who had free time and were undisturbed both mentally and physically could have executed these fine examples of their artistic endeavors. Even though the Indian populations had not been severely decimated by the diseases of white man, the wars and turbulence that would have followed their invasions, when the very homes of the Indians were destroyed, would have caused a decline in artistic production, no doubt, and implementation of their outstanding talents. The creativity of man flourishes best in a peaceful environment when his mind is not distracted by the need

to protect his kin and homeland, and there is leisure time for these pursuits.

The Indians who lived along the banks of the richly endowed Columbia River should have had an abundance of leisure time. The climate and natural resources provided a most favorable environment for the necessities of life.

There was a wide variety of food which was relatively easy to procure. At all seasons, the river produced more than adequate supplies of fish. Fresh water was always available. Game abounded in surrounding hills and on the plains. The riverine environment was a favorite resting place for migrating waterfowl and other birds. Camas root, an important vegetable food of the Indians, was plentiful, as were many other roots and plant foods. Mount Adams, just north of the river, was surrounded by hundreds of acres of huckleberries on its lower slopes in late summer and early fall, when the weather was conducive for traveling. The Indians had developed methods of drying and preserving them for year-round use.

Grasses and reeds were easily accessible for use in weaving baskets, mats, and other handy articles. Wood was available for both fuel and housing. The hides of game animals were utilized for clothing and shelter.

The occupations of keeping themselves fed, clothed, and sheltered, and of collecting sufficient fuel for heat and cooking, still left leisure time for developing distinctive

art styles and art objects. Had this culture not been disrupted and retarded by the invasion of white man, with the subsequent devastation of the Indians both physically and mentally, and the superimposing of white man's culture on the native culture, it is possible and probable that the culture of the Indians would have advanced until it reached a high level of development. This maturation was curtailed by unprecedented events.

This paper is dealing with a native culture of the Middle Columbia River which renowned and authoritative archaeologists have determined to be as old as 11,000 years before the present time, or 9,000 years before Christ's appearance in Jerusalem. Somewhere between that time and the coming of white man to the Columbia River Basin, the crudest drawings were chipped out of the rock along the river. Over the centuries these forms developed into those that have been examined by scholars of the past two or three centuries.

In historic times, objects 100 years or older have long been considered to have especial worth because of their antiquity, and they have come into the category of "antiques" by dealers and buyers. More recently, since inflation has skyrocketed, the antique dealers have lowered the age at which an object may be classified as an antique to a mere fifty years.

In the middle 1950s, when the United States government through the Corps of Engineers announced its plans to construct a massive dam across the Columbia River just above The Dalles, private individuals, archaeologists, anthropologists, and museum and university personnel, were suddenly shocked into the realization that all of the 450 petroglyphs in the Long Narrows, and all of the layers of midden, the term used for garbage by anthropologists, along the river's banks, would soon be completely inundated by the waters of the lake that would be formed by construction of the dam.

Frantic efforts were made by local people and interested citizens up and down the river, by professional archaeologists and anthropologists, by universities and colleges in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere, and by the Smithsonian Institution, to save what was possible in the short time before these valuable and irretrievable objects would be drowned deep under the surface of the artificial lake.

At that time, the National Park Service provided some funding, estimated between \$10,000 and \$20,000, for the purpose in part of preserving by removal some of these valuable petroglyphs. It has been estimated that approximately fifty petroglyphs were removed. The bulk of these, perhaps forty, have never been installed where they would be available for the public to enjoy, study, or decipher.

At the beginning of this study, cursory questioning of several well-informed persons failed to disclose their

present location. While some people expressed dismay and concern at their unavailability, they had made no efforts to trace their whereabouts or question such procedure, even though many of these people were aware that the petroglyphs had been removed before The Dalles Dam was opened.

The lack of concern of both the public and governmental agencies has provoked some vital questions which need clarification. Who, indeed, was responsible for these petroglyphs at the time they were removed from their original site? What was the purpose of removing them at all if they were not to be put on display or made available for expert study or deciphering, which would undoubtedly add considerable knowledge of the first people who occupied the Pacific Northwest?

What have been and what are the policies of governmental agencies with regard to preservation of native American cultures? What agency within the federal government is charged with the responsibility for preserving artifacts and sites relating to these cultures and presenting them appropriately for the public to study and enjoy? What guidelines are followed by federal agencies in determining the worth of artifacts in the context of preservation? Who has the responsibility for determining where they should be preserved and displayed? Whose responsibility would it be to attempt to decipher characters on rock?

Deciphering of petroglyphs is not an extinct study. It is a field in which more is constantly being learned, even as the studies of archaeology and anthropology have expanded their methodology in the last two decades. The petroglyphs might reveal a great deal of information about the lives of those prehistoric people who roamed free along the Columbia River before their territory was invaded by strangers and their religious beliefs were scorned and tyrannized by the white men of European and Christian extraction.

Archaeologists have determined that members of Indian tribes from far distant places joined the tribes in residence along the Columbia to fish, barter, gamble, and participate in all of the social aspects of an integrated tribal gathering.

The vicinage of Celilo Falls and its village is considered by anthropologists and archaeologists to have been one of the most highly frequented trading posts in the continental United States. The first documentation of the people who gathered here was noted by Lewis and Clark in their Journals of 1804.

What responsibility does the federal government have to its citizens in the context of preservation of these evidences of the earliest cultures on this continent? Do these artifacts not belong to the people as part of their national trust?

It would appear that there should be an agency within the

federal government who has jurisdiction over such artifacts as petroglyphs, even though they have already been removed from their original location, but their relocation and placement in an obscure site was accomplished with federal funding.

Hypothesis

Given that federal policy changes have heightened public awareness of cultural preservation and that present policies do require public agencies to carefully tend our national trust, and

Given that the circumstances of The Dalles petroglyphs would appear to be a violation of this trust,

It is hypothesized that:

- 1) Federal agencies administrative personnel are either unaware of, or not required to follow, pertinent laws, orders, and guidelines prohibiting improper care of both prehistoric and historic artifacts, and
- 2) Federal funding is not available for meeting requirements for preservation of prehistoric and historic sequences and artifacts in addition to public education relating thereto.

Inasmuch as we spend undetermined sums of money in providing libraries, both public and private, with volumes on prehistoric and historic subjects dealing with the background of this nation, it seems feasible and expedient that we

should preserve the real evidences of these epochs which are available and place them in a setting which approximates and interprets the original environment from whence they came. Our government should have a deep commitment and responsibility to its people in order to achieve this end. The Columbia River petroglyphs and stone sculptures are substantial, authentic evidence of the predecessors to the present culture in this land, and they should be available to all people to examine, appraise, and respect.

This thesis attempts to disclose the circumstances of The Dalles petroglyphs being removed from their original site with federal funding and then being left in a state of neglect and obscurity on federal land.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODS

In order to develop data appropriate to the research problem and hypotheses of this thesis, it is necessary to understand the combination of disciplines incorporated for the purpose of securing a degree in Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies. The three disciplines were integrated after the subject was chosen. The choice of topic was motivated in the study of Anthropology by the discovery that a substantial number of native American petroglyphs had been removed from the banks of the Columbia River more than twenty years ago and had remained in obscurity ever since. The problem evolved around the question of who within the federal agencies is responsible for the preservation of native American artifacts and what laws have been passed that cover such evidences of a prehistoric culture on this continent and in this country.

The problem involved two components, each one standing alone, and yet survival of the first was dependent upon the action of the second. The first is concerned with the circumstances surrounding a substantial number of petroglyphs which lie in a state of neglect on federal property in the Middle Columbia. The second component is concerned with investigation of federal policies, laws, and orders which do exist and which may apply to the Middle Columbia petroglyphs. The latter are considered as serving as an example of similar objects and

situations which may exist in any state or all of the states of the United States.

The three disciplines were chosen for the subject of the thesis on the following basis: the petroglyphs represent a culture of people who lived in the Middle Columbia Basin prior to the coming of white man. This was the determining factor for Anthropology being chosen as the major discipline. The character of the petroglyphs is representative of primitive drawing and, therefore, comes under the heading of art. Inasmuch as the petroglyphs are cultural resources, the curricula of the Department of Resource Recreation has direct bearing. Insofar as a class, or group, of people is observed in this thesis, the personnel in administrative positions in federal agencies has further pertinence in Anthropology as a discipline.

It should be noted that in the study of two classes of human beings the thesis falls under the heading of a science of society: it is a study dealing with social relations of human beings. August Comte (1798-1857), a writer known in his day and since as a systematic thinker, named this study "sociology." (Evans-Pritchard, p. 23.) In order to better understand present societies, it is important to analyze earlier cultures. Evans-Pritchard states:

"It is true that there is no certain evidence of the earliest stages of our history but, nature being constant, it may be assumed that our forefathers must have lived the same kind of life as the Redskins of America and other primitive people when they lived in similar conditions and at a similar level of culture." (Ibid., p. 24)

Evans-Pritchard argues that by comparing all known societies and arranging them in an order of improvement, it is thus possible to reconstruct the background of our own society.

In this thesis, we are dealing with groups of people, not individuals, although to establish the philosophy of federal personnel, it was advisable to interview individuals and then produce a composite picture through an analysis of the interviews.

This study examines the cultural significance of the petroglyphs at The Dalles and the native cultural context from which they were derived. It then assesses the impact of water resources development projects, including The Dalles' Dam, on cultural resources. Finally, it traces the historical development of public policies regarding preservation and protection of cultural resources and attempts to determine present awareness and commitment of appropriate public officials regarding their implementation of these public policies.

As Pelto explains (Anthropological Research, p. 2), the study of human behavior requires different techniques than are used in the study of the "phenomenal world."

Pelto further states that most data in studying social sciences is obtained from three sources: "directly observing human beings; listening to and noting the contents of human speech, and examining the products of human behavior--particularly those products found in archives, records, and libraries....

In tribal and primitive societies without cash economies... economic research involves primary observations of behavior and goods."

In a study of the prehistoric Indians who occupied the land in the Middle Columbia Basin, their descendants, what few there are, have been so influenced by the culture of white man and enforcement of his laws and orders, along with the introduction of white man's diseases and alcohol, that it would be impractical to study the culture of present-day Indian populations for our purposes.

It has been necessary to turn to literature, the journals of early-day explorers, to interview archaeologists who worked on site in excavations at The Dalles Dam area just prior to construction of the dam, to examine both private collections of native American artifacts and collections in public museums and to then assemble this information into a whole in order to draw conclusions.

The historical basis for the native Americans about whom our study revolves is extremely limited, with most written information being from very early-day explorers. It is through the examination of artifacts that we are able to determine the continuity and progress of this culture and to be able to discern how the peoples who crossed the Bering Strait evolved into a culture which, for example, mastered the skill of fishing by developing highly sophisticated techniques. The form of these peoples' lifestyle progressed

from a nomadic one into a more sedentary situation, even to the level of becoming an important trading center, drawing tribespeople from long distances to participate.

The laws of primitive people were generally interwoven with religion and magic, and their legal sanctions were related to ritualistic customs. (Radcliffe-Brown, p. 26.) In order to understand their reactions to laws and orders imposed by the invaders of their territory, the white man, it is necessary to understand the entire system of their social order. Even today, amiable relationships between members of the Indian population and the federal government have not been achieved, primarily because white man arbitrarily concluded the lands he invaded were his, and his culture and laws must be imposed upon the natives. In too many instances, early treaties with the Indians have not been observed.

In the Federal 1906 Antiquities Act, a provision is made that archaeological excavations on federal lands require a permit, and the permits are only granted

"providing the examinations, excavations, or gatherings were undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions."

This law was ignored at the time The Dalles Dam was built. In 1960, a law known as the Reservoir Act was passed, which specifically applied to the preservation of native American cultures which might be endangered by construction of a dam, but it was passed too late to apply during construction of The Dalles Dam but was probably instigated from that experience.

In an interview with David Larson, Project Engineer for The Dalles Dam, he stated the Corps of Engineers are aware of the laxity that existed when The Dalles Dam was built, and the Corps has promised funding for display of the petroglyphs, but this is planned to be a very minimal facility at the area where visitors to the dam park their cars. A facility has been in the planning stage since the dam was constructed, but nothing has materialized.

Only by preservation of the antiquities of the native cultures that are still available can we hope to learn more about these people who occupied the land prior to the coming of white man. In the study, it must be determined that the petroglyphs are representative of a significant culture. The people of the ancient culture, sometimes referred to as primitive, may have been less developed than our society in some aspects of life but much more highly developed in others. There are many reasons for both studying and preserving prehistoric cultures. As functional anthropology is developing today, more importance is being attached to studying structurally simple cultures, and our own society has many groups who are moving toward a more primitive lifestyle, of being closer to the earth and less concerned with technological advances in science.

The following outline details data and sources for this thesis:

a. Prehistoric Cultures

1. Literature, including journals of early-day explorers
2. Interviews with archaeologists who were involved in on-site excavations
3. Examinations of artifacts in museums and in private collections
4. Interviews with members of Oregon Archaeological Society
5. Interviews with members of historical societies
6. Pictorial material (art catalogs, literature)

b. Federal Policies and Agency Personnel Attitudes

1. Examination of federal laws and policies
2. Interviews with key federal personnel

c. Previous Attempts to Salvage Columbia River Cultural Resources

1. Interviews with members of The Dalles-Wasco County Historical Society
2. Interviews with local citizens at The Dalles
3. Interview with Thomas Vaughan, Director, Oregon Historical Society
4. Perusal of newspaper and magazine accounts, particularly in the Oregon Historical Society library
5. Interviews with professional archaeologists
6. Written reports

d. Public Works Projects

1. Examination of federal agency brochure on dams of the Pacific Northwest Region

- e. Determination of other appropriate interpretation of native culture in area
 - 1. Minute scanning of Columbia River Gorge area from Vancouver to Goldendale in Washington and from Portland to Celilo Falls in Oregon

CHAPTER III

THE PETROGLYPHS AND NATIVE CULTURES OF THE COLUMBIA

The Petroglyphs

While scientific methods in many disciplines have advanced rapidly in the past few decades, there is one class of pre-historic American antiquities that still remains in a state of speculation. This is the centuries-old art of petroglyphs and pictographs which are found in many areas of the United States. Petroglyphs were found in large numbers along the Columbia River in the area of The Dalles. Here there were steep rock walls along the river and rocks on which artists could stand while they performed their skills. It was an ideal situation for executing this particular art style. Current accepted distinction between petroglyphs and pictographs is that the former were ground out of the stone, or chipped out, and the latter were painted.

Speculation has run rampant over the period since white man first observed these pictures and writings. Many people believed that they were proof that native Americans had stemmed from Egyptians, Chinese, Scythians, and even from the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. Other people were confident that they were markers for treasure buried there. Some believed they were signs of ancient astrology, or symbols of diabolical cults, or the work of an unseen god. (Steward, Julian., Reprint 1972, p. 405)

Because of the difficulty, perhaps, of interpreting petroglyphs, they have been somewhat neglected by archaeologists, but that is not to say that it would be impossible with newer methods to interpret them. A great deal of material has been accumulated in scientific institutions on petroglyphs, but there still is much research to be done in deciphering them. (Dr. Richard Ross, O.S.U., Interview)

Petroglyphs are found not only in America but are quite common on all continents and are an indication of the artists' desires, whatever their ethnic background, to express themselves in these forms. When people from the Old World arrived in New England, they were fascinated with the petroglyphs that were found there, many with symbolic figures which aroused their curiosity. However, petroglyphs were found in much greater numbers west of the Rocky Mountains where many mountainsides, canyons, and caves contained evidences of these early forms of expression. (Steward, Julian H., Reprint 1972, p. 407)

There are two schools of thought relative to petroglyphs. One group of analysts feels that they have a mystical meaning and an historical significance. The other group feels that they represent merely random drawing and an expression of objects with which the artist was familiar and which were all a part of his everyday life. (David Cole, Interview)

Regardless of what the petroglyphs may represent, the persistence which the Indians exhibited in producing forms of man, animals, astrological figures, and conventional designs with no better tool than a piece of rock must be acknowledged and the workmanship admired. The difficulty of the process may account for some animals being portrayed by only a distinctive part of his anatomy. For example, the track of a bear, or the antler of a deer, would signify the entire animal. (Interview with Jeanne Hillis, artist, petroglyph rubbings, The Dalles)

Not all of the markings portray animals or people. There are many geometric and linear designs. Many petroglyphs are quite unintelligible to us, being composed of circles, concentric circles, spirals, and wavy lines. (Steward, Reprint, 1972)

A large number of the petroglyphs found on both sides of the river depict human and animal forms. Goats, which can readily be recognized by their horns, were frequently shown. While mountain sheep are no longer in that vicinity, it is believed that they were at one time because of the many petroglyphs which depict this animal. It is also possible that the Indians had seen them in the Mount Adams area when they went there to gather huckleberries. Frequently sheep were shown with an exposed rib area, perhaps indicating an attempt to see into, or understand, the life of this animal. Often sheep were shown in groups of three, carved into the

basalt. The dryness of the air east of the mountains may have been instrumental in keeping the figures on the petroglyphs intact over the many years since they were executed. (Strong & Schenck, 1925)

An owl, always referred to as the Speedis Owl, was a symbolic bird used on the coast on totem poles and found as far east as Boardman on the Columbia River, where they are chipped out of rock on the river's bank.

There is a pictograph that was painted with red ochre on a cliff overlooking the ancient Spearfish village. The chief of this village was depicted as a woman. It is told that Coyote went there and asked the "she" chief how she was treating her people. She replied that she was teaching them to live well and to build good dwelling places. This sympathetic characteristic of the "she" chief so impressed Coyote that he threw her up on the cliff where she could watch over her people forever. The name of the chieftess was Tsagaglatal, and the old Indians of the surrounding villages still looked up to her as their leader.

Warriors are depicted frequently with a drawn bow and arrow. Rays encircle the warrior's heads, a symbol which is believed to have depicted power. This type of figure was found at The Dalles and at the site of the John Day Dam, where petroglyphs are now covered with water. While the elk was not often depicted, it was always portrayed most realistically.

Sometimes goats were shown with elk, the figure of the elk being much larger than that of the goats. Because the elk was always portrayed as a large, impressive animal, the Indians probably considered it as one of the most powerful of the mammals. Deer were depicted but always shown as smaller animals. Dogs are frequently shown in hunting scenes, with the dogs chasing the sheep and goats into the forest where other four-horned animals are sometimes shown. (Hillis, Mimeographed material)

Strong & Schenck (1925) did a great deal of research on the petroglyphs in The Dalles area, particularly in one canyon called Petroglyph Canyon, and they correlate the drawings they observed as being very similar to those done by Great Basin tribes, particularly the Snake Indians. They felt the petroglyphs warranted a much more thorough study. In summary, their conclusion bears out the thought in this paper, and that is that the petroglyphs at The Dalles are worthy of display and further deciphering.

A Prehistoric Overview

Ever since the earliest European explorers sailed along the northwest coast of North America in the sixteenth century, there has been speculation about the origin of those ancient tribes who hunted, fished, and gathered food in the northwestern part of the New World, as it was known then. The question of how long they had occupied this land and from whence they had come was discussed repeatedly during succeeding generations.

By the nineteenth century, the hypothesis that these people had migrated from Asia across the Bering Strait was widely accepted by anthropologists. A date, or dates, of migration had not been determined, but it was generally conceded that there had been a succession of migrations over a long period of time. (Cressman, 1974)

In 1856, Samuel Haven, through the Smithsonian Institution, published an essay (Smithsonian Institution Reprint, 1956) in which he speculated that access to North America may have been from Kamchatka, the long peninsula which forms part of the U.S.S.R., via the Commander and Aleutian Islands. The Bering Strait route, according to Cressman (Interview) is generally accepted as being the most plausible as, towards the end of the Wisconsin glaciation period, from 11,000 to 10,000 years ago, man could cross from Asia to North America on land at low sea level. (Cressman, 1977)

The Bering Strait was dry land between 50,000 and 40,000 years ago, and then again from approximately 29,000 to 10,000 years ago. This low-lying land would have created a corridor, making it possible for such animals as the mammoth and the caribou to cross to North America, and man would naturally have followed his food source. Around 10,000 years ago, the land was submerged again and has remained under water so that animals would not have been able to cross although man could have reached the New World by boat. Not until as recently as the 1920s has evidence

shown that man has occupied this continent in the west and northwest for thousands of years. (Cressman, 1977)

At Folsom, New Mexico, in 1926, J. D. Figgins, of the Denver Museum of Natural History, found an unusual stone point which had a peculiar style of fluting never observed in other points which had been uncovered. The following year, in a nearby area, he found a similar fluted point lodged between the ribs of an extinct species of bison, and nineteen similar projectile points were also found there. This was the first established proof that man had occupied the land with animals long extinct.

The Clovis site, also in New Mexico, had produced a distinctive arrowhead now referred to as the Clovis point, and the same area produced skeletons of extinct mammals. After the last glaciation the weather warmed, bringing considerable changes to flora and fauna, with a resultant alteration in food sources for man. The warming trend dried up watering holes so that many large animals perished although herds of buffalo still remained. Man hunted these and smaller animals--rabbits, squirrels, and antelope. (Dr. Charles Cormack, Lecture, O.S.U., Summer 1978)

With a more limited supply of meat, man looked to vegetation as a source of food, gathering tubers, roots, grasses, fruits, nuts, and berries. In archaeological diggings there has been evidence that man became a consumer of fish. Baskets for

scooping fish out of the rivers and lakes and nets for submersion into the waters made their appearance. More moderate temperatures in coastal areas and river valleys accounted for dense stands of timber, which furnished wood for fuel, shelters, tools, canoes, and utensils. (Cressman, 1977)

In the area we know as the Pacific Northwest, early-day white men were impressed with the numbers of artifacts that were found in sites of villages that had been abandoned. One very rich source for relics was along the great Columbia River and on its islands, many of which had been used for burial grounds for their dead. Little scientific research or excavating was done, however, prior to the late 1920s. It had taken a century for white man to perceive the worth of studying this culture which was fast becoming extinct. (David Cole, Interview)

While many areas in and along the Columbia River were rich in artifacts, the region of the Long Narrows and Celilo Falls, just east of The Dalles, produced a particularly abundance of objects. Here they were highly diversified, indicating that many different tribes had converged there, integrating their various cultures. It has been authenticated from early-day journals of explorers, from information passed down through succeeding generations of Indians, and from the extent and varied characteristics of the objects recovered, that this place had been for a long period of time an important trading post on the North American

continent. Cressman and Cole, who actively participated in the archaeology undertaken there, have commented on the diversity and various origins of the objects that were recovered. A detailed inventory is included in Cressman's Cultural Sequences of The Dalles, Oregon (1960). Lewis and Clark noted in their Journals (1804) that the first wooden buildings they encountered in Indian villages were in The Dalles area.

Archaeological Overview

In 1929, the University of Oregon contracted for a new professor, Dr. Luther S. Cressman. He came with a doctorate in Sociology from Columbia University and had collateral studies in Anthropology, having worked under the famed anthropologist, Dr. Franz Boas (1858-1942).

Cressman began training himself as an archaeologist, subsequently founding the Museum of Natural History at University of Oregon. He remained at the university for more than four decades, long after his official retirement in 1961. In 1977, at age 77, he completed Prehistory of the Far West, published in that year by the University of Utah Press.

In this book, he relates the work he did on his expeditions with students to Fort Rock on the desert southwest of Bend and in the Klamath marshes. These expeditions, and others, began in 1938 and continued until 1951. He then began research along the Oregon coast, attempting to prove a theory,

in which he was successful, that the earliest peoples from Asia had not followed the coast line of North America in their migrations, but had moved inland, ultimately arriving at the coast by rivers and streams. .

During the period of his research, his work was interrupted so that he could move to The Dalles area in advance of construction of The Dalles Dam, in order to recover, classify, and preserve as many artifacts as possible along the river's banks before all traces of ancient cultures would be inundated and lost forever.

This work was done in collaboration with David L. Cole, Wilbur A. Davis, and Daniel J. Scheans, of the University of Oregon, and Thomas M. Newman of Portland State University. Cole is presently Curator of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Oregon. Their work at The Dalles is documented in Cultural Sequences at The Dalles, Oregon (1960).

It was established by Cressman that the earliest occupation of the site, through a composite from a sample of charcoal was 9,785 \pm 220 B.P. Cressman suggested that the earliest occupation started not less than 11,000 or more years ago and continued until the advent of white man in the early nineteenth century, when the latter's diseases severely reduced the Indian populations.

Salmon was the primary subsistence food, although sturgeon

were also plentiful and taken in large quantities, for the tribespeople who occupied both sides of the river and for those who came from other areas during the spring and fall runs to catch and dry the fish for year-round use.

The Sunday Oregonian of April 3, 1932, reported in an article entitled "Hi-Yu Indian Village Sought at Celilo Falls," by

S. Gertsman:

"Today, from the more than 20 tribes of this vast territory who gathered yearly at Celilo Falls for their fishing, less than half a dozen tribes come here regularly now. These are the Umatillas, the Yakimas, Nez Perce, and Warm Springs.

"At Celilo there is yet living an old Indian who remembers the time when 'hi-yu' (many) Indians came to Celilo Falls for their winter supply of salmon. Then it was 'hi-yu potlatch, hi-yu mar-kook and hi-yu it-lo-kum.' (Much feasting, much barter and much gambling.)"

In prehistoric days, Chinook-speaking tribes who lived along the river converged here, in addition to Indians from the coast, Shoshones and Bannocks from Idaho, Payutes from eastern Oregon and southern Idaho, Blackfoot from Montana, Colvilles from Washington, and Klamath and Modoc Indians from southern Oregon and northern California. (Schumacher, 1957).

In the 1947-1954 report, The Indian Fishery at Celilo Falls and Vicinity, Columbia River, prepared by The Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, the following information is given on the tribal fishing patterns just prior to construction of The Dalles Dam:

"The principal remaining Indian fishing area on the Columbia River below the mouth of the Snake River is found in the vicinity of Celilo Falls. In 1952 the Yakima Indians comprised about 42 percent, Umatilla Indians 10 percent, Warm Springs Indians 9 percent, and Nez Perce Indians 5 percent of the total number of Indians fishing there. The tribal affiliations of the remaining 34 percent of the fishermen were not obtained.

"Few of the Indians who fish at Celilo Falls and vicinity at the present time live there. During the fishing season most of them move from their permanent residences to the fishing area where they set up camp, the largest numbers occurring at the fishing grounds during the early fall when the fish are usually most abundant."

In pre-historic days, the fish diet of the Indians who lived in the Middle Columbia was augmented by hunting for small game animals and the abundant waterfowl who rested there during their migrations. In late summer and early fall, the Indians moved enmasse to the slopes of Mount Adams in Washington where acres of huckleberries added to their year-round diet, as these, too, were dried. Undoubtedly, they may also have been preserved in candlefish oil, traded upriver by the Coast Indians. (Elmer Buehler, Interview)

According to Cressman's report, the early stages of the layers of midden showed a lack of salmon bones which could be accounted for on natural grounds. At the end of the Pleistocene era, all of the interior of British Columbia was covered with ice. As the glaciers retreated, the Columbia carried vast amounts of gravel and silt. The river reached its final level as the result of reduction of water supply with the melting of the glaciers and the down-cutting

of its channel. Archaeologist Thomas Newman of Portland State University postulated that at the early stages the water, following the Ice Age, would have been too cold for salmon to survive, and the river was filled with silt which they would not have tolerated. They would have bypassed the mouths of the rivers at the ocean until the warming climate had begun with consequent increasing of water temperatures (Cressman, 1960).

Salmon bones appeared very suddenly in the midden layers and in great quantities. Both Cressman's crew from the University of Oregon and David Cole's crew, who had been engaged by The Wasco County-Dalles City Museum of Natural History and the National Park Service, removed over 125,000 salmon bones from each of the two sites which were in the same area.

In summary, Cressman believed (excepting for the lack of salmon in the very early stages of man's occupation) that the river and the salmon were combined factors that allowed such a long, uninterrupted occupation of a particular site by prehistoric man.

Cressman also stated that the most significant changes in the river since first occupied by man included 1) the coming of the salmon into the river, 2) the lowering of the water, and 3) the extinction of certain large birds. (Cressman 1960). In their Journals of 1804, Lewis and Clark reported sighting

condors. The extinction of some species of birds was due, no doubt, to the Indians' mastery of the art of using bolas, with which it would not have been difficult to kill several birds with one throw.

Other than these factors, the area had remained constant ecologically. It had provided ample food, abundant water, sufficient wood for shelter and fuel, unlimited stone for tools, utensils, and interpretive art objects; hides for clothing, bedding, and tepees; feathers for bedding and ornament, grasses for baskets and weaving cloth, vegetable matter for dyes, water transportation, plus a favorable climate.

The hypothesis has been made, although this does not appear valid according to Newman in Cultural Sequences at The Dalles, Oregon, that salmon had always been in the river but that the Indians in their early occupation lacked the technology and equipment to take them. When bones did appear in the stratum, they did so in such large numbers that it would appear the natives had quickly adapted their expertise to producing nets, clubs, and other gear to enable them to catch salmon in unbelievable quantities, although not wasted. They continually improved both their skills and equipment. Cressman stated salmon bones appeared in The Dalles excavations at about the same period that they appeared in the Klamath River and Klamath Lakes, which would indicate that the effect of the climate and water

temperatures was, therefore, the controlling factor in salmon entering the rivers from the ocean.

While undoubtedly it was the abundance of salmon in the Columbia River at the Long Narrows and Celilo Falls that attracted other tribes to converge and camp there, the artifacts that were salvaged proved conclusively that this was a busy trading center, as objects from the Great Plains to Puget Sound were found in the midden (Interview, David Cole).

The greatest number of artifacts were made of stone and have been identified as being made at areas up and down the river. From the shape and form of vessels and from the objects portrayed in their sculpting, an expert can easily identify from which area along the river an object originated. This is discussed and illustrated profusely in Emory Strong's Stone Age on the Columbia River (1959).

It was a busy and colorful trading center. The populations that were constant have been variously recorded, but probably a few hundred resided there all year. They would be gone for long periods of time on hunting and gathering expeditions so that when Lewis and Clark first sighted the village at Celilo Falls, it was deserted. David Cole stated that during the trading season as many as a thousand or more people could be in residence there.

Cole stated there was evidence that coastal Indians had come up-river bringing shells, wooden utensils, and tools,

and light-weight, water-tight canoes. When the white explorers arrived at the coast in ships, they traded beads, copper, nails, and tools for furs. The coastal Indians brought these items, too, for trading. It has been noted in literature (although this cannot be documented) that the Modoc Indians came from northern California with slaves they had captured from tribes to the east, and these slaves were also traded.

Attempts to Salvage the Columbia's Cultural Resources

The first salvage program in the Columbia River was conducted in 1934 under the direction of W. H. Krieger of the Smithsonian Institution during the building of Bonneville Dam. Many private collectors, especially members of the Oregon Archaeological Society, worked both sides of the river at that time collecting objects.

A good many of these collections are still intact, and the owners are concerned that there is no appropriate place to show them along the Middle Columbia River. This thought was expressed by Emory Strong (Interview), author of Stone Age on the Columbia, who lives on the banks of the river at Skamania, Washington. Another collector, Elmer Buehler of Portland, who was Chief Public Relations Officer for Bonneville Power Administration, expressed the same thought. He and his brother, Frank, of Beaverton, began their collections as small boys when their father would take the family on Sunday outings to the river. Both Elmer and Frank have extensive collections of several hundred items. Elmer

concurred with Strong in wanting the artifacts displayed in an on-site museum. He said there were many private collections whose owners have indicated they would be glad to place them in an appropriate museum on a loan basis. Mrs. Gladys Seufert of The Dalles also stated she is aware of excellent private collections in that area whose owners might consider loaning them from time to time. Photographs of objects in Elmer Buehler's collection are shown in the Addenda and are indicative of artifacts that could be obtained on loan if a museum or cultural center is established.

The River Basin Surveys Program was developed after World War II in connection with the extensive dam building program of the federal government in river basins throughout the United States. When the Grand Coulee Dam was built in 1941, no salvage program existed. The University of Oregon sent some graduate students to work as volunteers and save what they could. Some financial support was given by the Eastern Oregon Historical Society. Eventually, the University of Washington and Washington State College (now Washington State University) joined the program, and a National Youth Administration was set up. With the development of the River Basin Surveys Program, an office and laboratory were established on the University of Oregon campus. The Columbia River Basin was intensively surveyed, and excavations were carried out at various dam sites, particularly at McNary Dam, east of Umatilla, Oregon.

When the construction of The Dalles Dam was in the planning stages, the National Park Service, who was no responsible for salvage work in this part of the country, according to Cressman, entered into contracts with the University of Oregon and the University of Washington. This work was done during the years of 1952-56. The work done by Cressman in 1955 was financed by the National Science Foundation, as part of a grant made to him to determine if the populations had moved down the coast from the Bering Straits and then inland, or if they had migrated inland in the far north and then moved south, subsequently following the rivers to the ocean. Cressman did establish through these studies that their pattern of migration was inland at first, and later they moved to the coast via the rivers (Cressman 1977).

The National Park Service, in conjunction with The Wasco County-Dalles City Historical Society, had established an archaeological site near The Dalles under the supervision of David Cole from the University of Oregon, who worked with Cressman and his crew in comparing their findings.

At about the same time, the University of California at Berkeley was excavating near the mouth of the Deschutes River where it empties into the Columbia just a short distance east of Celilo Falls.

All of the universities cited here, in addition to the University of Washington and Washington State University, who also had crews along the Washington side of the river,

have literature in their libraries which documents the archaeological diggings and findings of each university.

CHAPTER IV.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL
RESOURCES IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

The dams on the Columbia River and its tributaries provide the largest hydroelectric development in the world. There are 30 dams in the Federal Columbia River Power System that exist or are under construction and 25 major non-federal installations in the Pacific Northwest. Some of the dams have been in place for more than half a century, but, according to literature provided to the public by the U. S. Department of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration, "all are designed to tame and hold a river and put its energy to work for man." (Multipurpose Dams of the Pacific Northwest (1978)).

The dams and their locations are as follows:

Bonneville	Columbia River	Oregon/Washington
The Dalles	" "	" "
John Day	" "	" "
McNary	" "	" "
Priest Rapids	" "	Washington
Wanapum	" "	"
Rock Island	" "	"
Rocky Reach	" "	"
Wells (Doug.Co. PUD)	" "	"
Chief Joseph	" "	"
Grand Coulee	" "	"

Mica	Columbia River	British Columbia
Duncan	Duncan River	" "
Libby	Kootenai River	Montana
Boundary	Pend Oreille River	Washington
Albeni Falls	" " "	Idaho
Keenleyside	Columbia River	British Columbia
Cabinet	Clark Fork	Montana
Noxon Rapids	" "	"
Kerr	Flathead River	"
Hungry Horse	" "	"
Chandler	Yakima River	Washington
Roza	" "	"
Ice Harbor	Snake River	"
Lower Monumental	" "	"
Little Goose	" "	"
Lower Granite	" "	"
Dworshak	No. Fork, Clearwater	Idaho
Hell's Canyon	Snake River	"
Oxbow	" "	"
Brownlee	" "	Idaho/Oregon
Black Canyon	Priest River	Idaho
Boise Diversion	Boise River	"
Anderson Ranch	So. Fork, Boise River	"
Minidoka	Snake River	"
Palisades	" "	"
Teton	Teton River	"

Pelton	Deschutes River	Oregon
Round Butte	" "	"
Big Cliff	North Santiam River	"
Detroit	" " "	"
Foster	South " "	"
Green Peter	Middle " "	"
Cougar	South Fork, McKenzie R.	"
Dexter	Middle Fork, Willamette River	"
Lookout Point	Willamette River	"
Hills Creek	Middle Fork, Willamette River	"
Merwin	Lewis River	Washington
Yale	" "	"
Swift No. 1	" "	"
Mayfield	Cowlitz River	"
Gorge	Skagit River	"
Diablo	" "	"
Ross	" "	"
Lost Creek	Rogue River	Oregon

This thesis is concerned with the effects of dams on cultural resources. Its theme and core deal with responsibilities of agencies who construct dams and the necessity for preservation and interpretation of ancient cultures near those sites where Indians dwelled which have been inundated by construction of those dams.

The foregoing list provides a vivid picture of the vast

changes that have occurred in the topography of the Pacific Northwest Region since the Indians roamed free here, especially in the last half-century when the majority of dams have been built. Bonneville, the first dam built in the area by the Corps of Engineers, opened in 1938. The only dams that preceded Bonneville were Minidoka, 1909, and Boise Diversion, 1912, both built by the Bureau of Reclamation; Merwin, 1931, built by Pacific Power & Light Company, and Gorge, 1924, built by the City of Seattle. The most recent dam to be opened is Lost Creek on the Rogue River, which was inaugurated in 1977.

The Dalles Dam

The Dalles Locks and Dam comprise one of the above listed dams built by the Corps of Engineers on the Columbia River to provide power, navigation, irrigation, and recreation. It is located 192.5 miles (309.7 km.) from the mouth of the Columbia River. Construction began in 1952 and was completed and the dam dedicated in 1960 at a total cost of \$317,900,000. It is part of an overall system of navigable slack water lakes, beginning at Bonneville Dam to the west and reaching 340 miles (547.1 km.) to the east past Richland, Kennewick, and Pasco, Washington. The turbine-generator unit at The Dalles Dam transforms the energy of falling water to electrical energy. Water coming from upstream

is channeled through gigantic flow intake tubes, exerting tremendous force as it hits the blades of the turbine, making them spin in a propellor-like fashion. The turbine's action spins coils of wire inside the large generator mounted above it. Together the turbine and the generator convert the mechanical energy of the falling water into electrical energy, a principal that was discovered by Michael Faraday in 1831.

The water which has been used to create electrical energy is exactly the same, according to officials, after it flows out of the powerhouse into the lower lake. Nothing has been removed, they say, and no nitrogen has been added.

Guided tours via a small train begin at The Dalles Lock and Dam. Cars and campers may be parked at a visitors' center to view the fishladders and the workings of a large dam. The parking lot is at the site of the old Seufert Cannery, used for a time as a museum for pre-historic and historic artifacts, and called the Winquat Museum. It was torn down by the Corps of Engineers, and all artifacts were put into storage by the historical society until a new museum would be built.

Nearby to the parking area and accessible from the small train is a picnic area with tables and restrooms. Some graphics and informative displays on the dam and history of the area are inside of the power building and in a

special area in the restroom facility. There is a minimal amount of information on the early Indian culture at this site.

Celilo Park, a small area along the river at the site of the famed Celilo Falls and ancient trading center, has launching facilities, a picnic ground, and restrooms. A plaque mounted on a rock almost obscured by shrubbery in front of the ladies' restroom cites the prehistoric significance of this place. Across the highway are a half-dozen shacks where the remaining Indians of the Celilo group of the Chinooks live. The entire area has the appearance of desolation and neglect. This site had been proposed by some people as being the proper setting for the establishment of a native American museum. It could be made into an attractive, meaningful facility. When I questioned David Larson, Project Engineer for The Dalles Dam about this, he replied that it would be inadvisable to construct anything further there as it had been the victim of considerable vandalism, "by the Indians who live across the highway," he said. He emphasized that should a museum be built there, it would require steel fencing and personnel on duty at all hours. The park's location is isolated from any community.

In summary, the fifty-three dams built in the Pacific Northwest have obliterated much of the native American culture which existed here, but there are sufficient

artifacts still available to enable educational facilities for the public to have adequate and informative native American material.

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The Yakima Indian Nation of Toppenish, Washington, have produced a documentary film which is entitled The Price We Paid. Their introductory statement is as follows:

"The story of Grand Coulee Dam as an engineering wonder of the world, and the source of water and electric power which opened the northwest to development, is a well-known story, indeed. The documentary, The Price We Paid, tells a very different story about Grand Coulee Dam, a story little known beyond the boundaries of the Colville Indian Reservation, a story of the ruthless violation and destruction of the Colville way of life.

"Ignoring the pleas of the Colvilles, and using their river bottom land without compensation, the federal government built Grand Coulee Dam across the free-flowing Columbia River. For 200 miles upstream from the dam stretched the heartland, the ancestral home of the Colvilles. As Lake Roosevelt built up behind the dam, the beautiful river valley, which was the center of the economic, cultural, and religious life of the Colville people, was flooded out and disappeared under the water--farms, homes, towns, everything. They built no fish ladders in Grand Coulee Dam. The salmon migrations, the mainstay of life for the Colvilles, were destroyed forever.

"What was for the federal government a brilliant stride in 'development' was for the Colvilles a disaster."

-Yakima Indian Nation
P. O. Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948

CHAPTER V.

EFFORTS TO PRESERVE CULTURAL RESOURCES AT THE DALLIES

Local Interests

When an announcement was made by the federal government that a dam was to be constructed at The Dalles, the efforts of local citizens and many organizations in both The Dalles and Wasco County was overwhelming. At that time, the city and county museum commission were operating a museum housed in the old Seufert Cannery, which was on property that would be occupied by the Corps of Engineers when construction of the dam would begin. This facility had been named the Winquat Museum when the artifacts it contained had been moved from the Surgeon's Quarters at Fort Dalles.

To many people who lived in the area and had taken their environment for granted, it was a shock to them to realize that the rugged, unconquerable gorge, which was so a part of their lives, would soon become a placid lake instead of turbulent falls and a steep-sided gorge through which the river flowed. The Columbia Gorge had always represented to these people a place where native Americans had gathered for centuries in an environment of grand and compelling ruggedness, completely unchanged over the centuries. Now it would undergo a change so drastic that the whole character of this place would be altered through the advanced technology of man and his demands for increased power.

The zealous determination and dedication of the local people

towards salvaging what could be preserved before the change took place has been verified by professional and amateur archaeologists, members of the local historical society, members of the Oregon Archaeological Society; Thomas Vaughan, director of the Oregon Historical Society, and from countless articles in newspapers of the decade of 1950-60.

The approximately forty petroglyphs first referred to in this paper were located alongside a building in The Dalles Dam complex. Photographs taken on site are included in the Addenda. While people in The Dalles area generally were aware of their location, most knowledgeable persons questioned in Portland were unaware of their disposition after removal from the river banks. When concern was expressed to David Cole, Curator of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Oregon, he commented, "They probably are as safe there as anywhere else." While this is no doubt true, the fact is that they are of no use to anyone in their present location. There is also concern by some experts that the strong winds in the gorge are eroding their surfaces, and an inspection of these petroglyphs, as evidenced by the photographs, revealed that some are broken.

Originally, the artifacts of The Wasco County-Dalles City (the original name for The Dalles) Museum were displayed in the Surgeon's Quarters at Fort Dalles, within the city limits, which is a designated historic site.

During the early 1950s, the Chamber of Commerce of The Dalles,

through its long-time and enthusiastic director, W. S. Nelson, engaged David Cole, a graduate student at the University of Oregon studying under Dr. Luther S. Cressman, to do some research in The Dalles area. Cole stayed about two months, writing his master's thesis on his research there, which is available in the University of Oregon library.

With the direction and approval of both the city and county, Cole re-wrote the museum's bylaws and set up a budget. He felt, as did others, that the Surgeon's Quarters was an inadequate and inappropriate place to display Indian artifacts. During this period, the old Seufert Cannery, which had operated for many years along the river at the present site of the parking area of The Dalles Dam, was closed. The Seufert family offered the use of the building for a museum, and the offer was accepted. The artifacts were moved, and the facility became known as the Winquat Museum. This was considered to be a temporary facility until such time as an adequate structure could be built to house a museum of both historic and prehistoric artifacts and records.

Federal and State Involvement

A petition was prepared by the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission entitled, Request for Establishment of a Museum of Natural History and for Recovery and Preservation of Petroglyphs, (Addenda), which was submitted by them on February 10, 1956, to Senators Morse, Neuberger, Magnuson, and Jackson, and Representatives Coon and Holmes, and to

the National Park Service and the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army.

The response from the National Park Service was a study entitled, Study of Proposed Museum for The Wasco County-Dalles City Museum of Natural History, prepared by archaeologist Paul J. F. Schumacher, Region Four, National Park Service (Addenda).

It would appear that some people in The Dalles area believed these documents constituted an agreement by the National Park Service to provide such a museum. There seems to be no evidence that this was the case. It would seem more likely that the intention was that the Congressmen would use their authority to obtain funding for purchase of a site and construction of a museum building, which would then be operated by The Wasco County-Dalles City Museum of Natural History. The latter had sufficient artifacts to install a creditable museum and had been designated by the Smithsonian Institution as an accredited repository for artifacts of prehistoric and historic significance, the national trust.

According to David Cole who was conversant with the entire proceedings, the funding never materialized nor did further plans for a museum. The National Park Service did provide funds, however, for removal of the petroglyphs and for excavation of archaeological sites by both the University of Oregon and the University of Washington. Cole commented

that the death of W. S. Nelson, the Chamber of Commerce president, who had expended time, energy, and enthusiasm for the project, may have been a factor in the decline of interest by local citizens for the cause. At this time, Cole was called on an assignment in the Far East by the federal government. Nelson had maintained excellent rapport with Congressmen from both Oregon and Washington although, according to some local citizens in The Dalles, his enthusiasm often resulted in his promising more than he could deliver. However, it is difficult to assess what actually happened more than two decades ago. People's memories and newspaper accounts are not always accurate.

The Corps of Engineers did decide to tear down the old cannery, and the artifacts contained therein were put into storage by the local museum commission, where they still remain.

David Larson, Project Engineer for The Dalles Dam, has indicated that the Corps has plans to build a small facility by their parking lot and expect to place the petroglyphs there. Members of the museum commission appear to be in accordance with this plan. No date, however, has been set for such construction.

Enthusiasm in the community for establishment of such a facility and a museum seems to have been rekindled, and it would seem likely that cooperation from the community could be secured in furthering these plans.

CHAPTER VI.

FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS AND GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN REGARD TO
PRESERVATION AND DISPLAY OF NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURES

Public policy has changed drastically since the early part of this century when the first legislation took place in regard to preservation of our prehistoric and historic sites, structures, neighborhoods, and objects. The earliest legislation was the Antiquities Act of 1906. It imposed penalties for appropriation or destruction of prehistoric or historic ruins, monuments, objects, or sites owned or controlled by the U.S. Government.

The law gave the President of the United States the authority to set aside by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and objects of historic and scientific interest. It imposed regulations, in the form of obtaining permits, for excavations of archaeological sites and for gathering objects of antiquity upon those federal lands. Permits were granted only providing the examinations, excavations, or gatherings were undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions.

While the law was binding in its context, it was difficult to enforce because of the immensity of some of the federally owned lands and the lack of law enforcement personnel.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 provided for the setting aside of certain lands deemed appropriate for such

designation, and they would then come under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. While the latter may be best known for its national parks, which are natural areas, the National Park System contains more than twice as many historic areas as natural ones. They range from prehistoric Indian civilizations to sites related to the lives of modern Americans. These areas are customarily preserved or restored to reflect their appearance during the period of their ultimate historical significance. This is exemplified in such facilities as Fort Vancouver in Washington and Fort Clatsop near Astoria, Oregon.

In 1960, the Reservoir Salvage Act came into law, just a few years after the opening of The Dalles Dam, an event which may very well have brought this legislation into effect. Its purpose was to increase the scope of the 1935 legislation by specifically providing

"for the preservation of historical and archaeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen's communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of the terrain caused by the construction of a dam by any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency."

Any land or waterways that fall into the above category must be inventoried. The agency or its subsidiary must first advise the Secretary of the Interior regarding its proposal to utilize a site for the construction of a dam and give

the size and description of the approximate area to be flooded. The Secretary then orders a survey, and an inventory of pertinent objects and structures is detailed.

In the last almost two decades, other legislation dealing with preservation of prior cultures has been passed. Some of these serve to reenforce existing laws by demanding closer scrutiny of areas for evidence of older cultures and habitation, with reports being made to the Secretary of the Interior or to the National Historic Preservation Office, or the various state preservation offices, with inventories being required.

One often cited law, known as NEPA, Public Law 91-190, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, which became law on January 1, 1970, deals primarily with the preservation of the total environment for present and future generations, but it does contain the following specifics:

"(b) In order to carry out the policy set forth in this Act, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may-

- (1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

...

- (4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice; .."

Our prehistoric and historic objects, structures, and sites are recognized by the United States Government as non-renewable resources, and under the provisions of the foregoing Act, all prehistoric evidence in the forms of objects, structures, or sites should be preserved and maintained in order to "fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations."

Enforceable federal laws dealing both with the environment and preservation of prior cultures in our land are the following:

Antiquities Act	1906
Historic Sites Act	1935
Reservoir Salvage Act	1960
National Historic Preservation Act	1966
National Environmental Policy Act	1969
Executive Order #11593	1971
Secretary's Memorandum #1760	1972
Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act	1974

The petroglyphs at The Dalles which are on federal property have been ignored. They were removed, it is true, from their original site on the banks of the river. At the same time, approximately 400 petroglyphs were submerged by water from the dam. The Antiquities Law of 1906, the only law pertinent to prehistoric or historic objects which was in effect prior to construction of The Dalles Dam, clearly

states:

"...Provided, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums."

It is obvious that at the time The Dalles Dam was built the Antiquities Law of 1906 was not considered by the Corps of Engineers or any other agency of the federal government. Nor did the National Park Service adhere to these provisions or their responsibilities when they furnished funding for the removal of some petroglyphs from the face of the cliffs and left them in limbo. What was the purpose of this expenditure of funds if they did not determine and oversee that the petroglyphs were used "for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects....."? It would appear that the responsibility was theirs as much as it was the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers, and direction should have been made under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

It appeared that the way to determine governmental agencies' policies would be through interviews with key personnel in each agency, such as supervisors, archaeologists, environmental specialists, and officials in local state historic preservation offices. Only by personal contact with such

people who are involved with archaeological and historic preservation and presentation to the public would it be possible to determine if federal and state laws are being adhered to and enforced within each agency. The interviews which follow were conducted on an informal basis and must be so documented in order to preserve their authenticity and accuracy.

Mr. David H. Larson,
Project Engineer
The Dalles and John Day Dams
P. O. Box 564
The Dalles, OR 97058

September, 1978

I met with Mr. Larson in his office at The Dalles Dam. He was courteous, attentive, and cooperative. He was asked what his plans were for displaying the petroglyphs that were stored outside of one of their buildings. He said he is a collector of Indian artifacts himself and that it had always been his hope that a museum or cultural center could be established in the area, using the petroglyphs and the artifacts in storage. He would have liked to have had such a facility installed in an area adjacent to The Dalles Dam visitors' parking lot, from which a small train with an interpreter aboard takes visitors on an excursion through the dam's facilities. He explained that he had never been able to accomplish this because "Museums are way down at the bottom of the list with Corps' priorities."

The Corps' present plans are to build a small facility by the parking lot, possibly an eight-sided, roofed shelter, similar to those used in picnic areas as shelters, where the petroglyphs could be installed along with panels on which an interpretation of the prehistory and history of the area would be inscribed. These would be similar to, but on a smaller scale, than those in the visitors' center at Bonneville Dam, which is in a substantial building. As at the latter, Indians, missionaries, explorers, wheat ranching, cattle raising, and other aspects of the area's history would be featured equally in pictorial panels with narrative. At Bonneville, two cases containing a half-dozen Indian artifacts are shown.

Larson said that he could not foresee the possibility of any funding from the Corps for any facility other than a simple visitors' center. He feels that rather than scrap any plan for interpretation, the smaller center should be accepted and the petroglyphs shown there. In conversations with townspeople, they seemed inclined towards this line of procedure. Any alternate plan might result in the petroglyphs being moved out of the area altogether. The architects for a new federal building in Portland had wanted to incorporate them in the lobby of that building. The City of Portland has expressed a desire to have them for a contemplated visitors' and convention center along the bank of the Willamette River in downtown Portland. The Portland

Art Museum would like to install them on their forecourt, according to Dr. Gordon Gilkey, of their staff. Of the persons interviewed, the majority felt they should be used somewhere near their original site, in the vicinity of the Long Narrows and Celilo Falls.

Larson referred to the 1906 Antiquities Law, which for many years was lax in being enforced. However, he pointed out, that if President Carter does sign an executive order to protect new national monuments in Alaska, this will be done in the context of that law. (This was accomplished on December 1, 1978.) Larson commented that most laws, both state and federal, cannot be applied to The Dalles Dam area because the important Indian sites and miles of petroglyphs are flooded and lost forever.

Dr. John Fagan, Archaeologist
Environmental Resources
Corps of Engineers
319 SW Pine Street, Room 304
Portland, OR 97204

September, 1978
January, May, 1979

Dr. Fagan was most enthusiastic on the subject of preservation of native arts and cultures, and he is actively busy in developing an Indian cultural site in McIver Park in Clackamas County, an Oregon State Park, which he does on a volunteer basis. Here a group of interested persons, including professional and amateur archeologists, are making reproductions of Indian tools, arrowheads, implements, and art forms. He agreed wholeheartedly that there should be a cultural center at The Dalles, which should include live

the Pacific Northwest Region office at that time. He was of the opinion that all documents relating to that project would be available only in the Washington, D.C. office of the National Park Service.

Bohannon was sympathetic towards a proposal to establish a museum or cultural center in The Dalles area. He felt that while the National Park Service would no doubt make their expertise and services available in setting up such a facility, he seriously doubted that any funding could be expected. He stated there had been sharp cutbacks in funding throughout that agency. We discussed what the National Park Service is doing in Alaska with regard to preserving native American cultures, and he said that primarily they were allowing the natives to make a subsistence living on those lands.

He felt that the historical society in The Dalles would be the most logical group to undertake such a project as a museum and strongly urged that I recommend to them that they should seek funding from private endowment foundations. The fact that The Wasco County-Dalles City Museum of Natural History, which once existed and still does on paper, has been designated by the federal government through the Smithsonian Institution as a repository for federal artifacts gives them a superb advantage in applying for private endowment funds, he felt.

The National Park Service, Bohannon stated, must now comply with Public Law 90-190, NEPA, of 1969, which includes complying with the specification that requires environmental impact statements, which requires inventories being made of all native artifacts and sites on public lands. But, as he pointed out, because the sites at The Dalles were inundated, any interpretation must be done primarily through collections of artifacts which represent the lifestyles of those prehistoric cultures.

Bohannon was very supportive and offered his personal assistance if the plan progresses.

Dr. Leslie Wildesen,
Regional Archaeologist
USDA-Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
319 SW Pine Street
Portland, OR 97204

November, 1978

Dr. Wildesen discussed at length the role of archaeology in relation to her agency and presented me with a 222-page manual she had prepared for publication in May, 1977. It is entitled Cultural Resource Management: A Guidebook of Procedures and Techniques for Managing Historical and Archaeological Resources, and includes extensive bibliographies on various subjects.

Up to the present, she stated, most of their work in the field had been confined to identification of archaeological sites and had not been in the area of interpretation.

The only interpretive center in their region is Lavaland,

on U.S. 97 just south of Bend, in the Deschutes National Forest, which has been in existence for just a few years. A handsome stone structure with native plantings, it lies at the foot of Lava Butte where a lookout provides an opportunity for visitors to view the vast terrain of lava-covered land.

A section in Wildesen's manual on "Criteria Considerations" describes various types of property that could be eligible for the National Register. None of these specifications apply to native Americans excepting "A birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance.....", which could include native American figures of outstanding importance, such as Chief Joseph's grave near Enterprise, Oregon.

Wildesen said that the Forest Service are increasing additions to their staff of archaeologists. In 1970, there were two archaeologists within the United States. By 1978, they had 75 archaeologists. In the Pacific Northwest Region, which consists of nineteen forests, seven of them have archaeologists. Their responsibility is to follow the guidelines laid out in the National Historic Act of 1966. Cultural resources are integrated with other management problems and planning. If a particular site or historic building, for example, in a national forest is threatened, the supervisor of that forest has the right to make a decision as to what plan to follow in preserving or obliterating such a place.

"There are minimal funds," Wildesen stated, "allocated for any kind of museum type work--almost zero funds for museums--and interpretive funding is very low."

Training sessions, however, are conducted on cultural resources so that cultural sites can be assessed and appropriate interpretive information can be learned by staff members. This is done in connection with Oregon State University, University of Washington, and Washington State University.

In my own personal work experience with the National Park Service at Crater Lake, I can say that the NPS staff worked very closely with the staffs of the surrounding national forests. In my visit with Wildesen, I felt this procedure is part of the standards that the U.S. Forest Service follow.

Dr. Y. T. Witherspoon
Bureau of Land Management
729 NE Oregon Street
Portland, OR 97208

November, 1978

Witherspoon is positive in his attitude towards the need for governmental agencies cooperating with each other and observing federal laws that pertain to preservation of natural resources, historical areas and objects, and ancient cultures. He firmly believes that agencies should combine their efforts to achieve the finest results.

Witherspoon stated that BLM are required to develop statements covering their work and contracts and must live up to Executive Order #11593, signed by Richard Nixon, "in order to protect the historical and cultural resources

for the use and enjoyment of all people and for their inspiration and to give them a sense of roots and belonging to the country and its environs."

According to Witherspoon, if any land is to be disturbed in any way, a cultural resource inventory must first be prepared by the agency involved. He said that BLM is developing a strong sense of awareness within its agency and that they are required to follow this executive order. BLM and many other agencies, he said, are bringing in environmental specialists who are sometimes archaeologists, and "getting funds for this purpose wherever we can get them."

The first priority for these new staff members is to get an overview by personal examination of the areas in question and reading pertinent literature of the area. In many instances, the work involved in surveying for historic sites is put out on contract to a university or private agency, who establish the prehistory and history of the area. If they need help in archaeological work, they can seek assistance from the Inter-Agency Archaeological Services in San Francisco, who may recommend archaeological specialists or firms and also they administer grants. This is done under provisions of PL 93-291, known as the Moss-Bennett Bill.

By 1980, Witherspoon stated, BLM hope to have all of their lands surveyed for historic sites of significance, which will tell BLM what is known and recorded about the area.

The importance of each cultural resource must be assessed, and this information is then required to be supplied to the State Preservation Office of that state in which the resource lies. If the site in question is of national significance, then BLM must consult with the National Council of Historic Preservation in Washington and advise them what is being done and what plans are being made to preserve the site. In some instances, BLM plans must be changed or modified. The number of such projects under jurisdiction of BLM have been about 1500 a year throughout the country.

Witherspoon emphasized that many things must be taken into consideration in establishing an historic site, including perpetual care, storage space with adequate protection, environmental controls, and a skilled staff.

From his own experience, he recommended that if a cultural center or museum should be established at The Dalles, it should be taken into consideration that a museum display should not remain in place for over six consecutive months, or it becomes stale. Many museums are stale, he said, because of static displays. There should be a rotation of display materials, proper cases, and adequate lighting for showing them, and new displays should be introduced on a regular basis. A facility such as that requires a cadre of people with technical skills, plus a competent director. He advised, too, that private funding should be sought.

One of the most important aspects, in his opinion, is the necessity of developing a strong local interest, imbued with a sense of pride, and possible volunteer help and additional local funding through special events, drives, and other means to maintain enthusiasm for the project.

Lloyd D. Booker
Environmental Specialist
Soil Conservation Service
Room 1620, Federal Building
1220 SW Third Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

February, 1979

Mr. Booker surprised me with his fund of information and his enthusiasm, probably being the most receptive of all persons I talked to. He transferred to this office from the southwest, having worked previously in Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Booker said that with the enactment of Public Law 91-190, NEPA, their agency, along with all federal agencies, is required to make public their proposals, giving due consideration to the effects of implementation of such proposals and working in conjunction with local agencies and projects.

SCS is made up of state offices working directly out of Washington, D.C. but headquartered in the field, there being one field office for each state. The field representatives include environmental specialists in addition to three or four archaeologists who work directly out of Washington.

Considerations in all agency guidelines are referred to as cultural resources, and these are grouped under two headings: 1) Archaeological, and 2) Historical, which cover everything "above the ground or below the ground." The major leadership for environmental resources, he stated, is the Council to the President on Environmental Quality.

Within the guidelines of NEPA, various federal agencies are allowed to implement their own pertinent guidelines. All are published in the Federal Register. Considerations of environmental concerns in the planning process of a project must be made public before any decisions can be formulated.

Booker stated that prior to establishment of environmental protection divisions within their agency, all projects were decided on a benefit-cost ratio in the context of dollar costs and dollar benefits. This point of view was adverse to his standards and bothered him considerably as he feels that all benefits cannot be measured solely in dollars. With the enactment of NEPA, this conception is fast fading from his agency's policies.

He referred to Section 102(2)(c) of NEPA, and also to Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, Ch. VI, Part 650, Compliance with NEPA, and to Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 656, which contains procedures for the protection of archaeological and historical properties encountered in SCS-assisted programs. He also referred to PL 93-291,

an amendment to PL 86-523 of June 27, 1960, setting forth guidelines for protection of historic and archaeological sites. This section applies specifically to dams and the considerations which must be given before they are built. He cited, too, Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment.

When SCS is in need of the services of an archaeologist, they apply to the Inter-Agency Archaeological Services, Federal Building, San Francisco.

Booker was encouraging about the proposal to establish some type of a museum or cultural center at The Dalles, an area where a major dam was constructed at a most significant archaeological site prior to strict enforcement of an existing law and prior to enactment of subsequent environmental protection laws. He mused on what might have occurred at The Dalles had a proposal for the construction of the dam there been made in 1979.

Ethel May Chase, Information
Office of Director Vincent Little
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1425 NE Irving Street
Portland, OR 97208

February, 1979

Mrs. Chase provided a 72-page Annual Report of September 30, 1977, which reflects the status of the Portland Area organization and is used as a working document and guidelines for all BIA employees and others so that the "complexity of activities and some of the inter-relationships that exist within the total Portland Area responsibility" may be better

understood. It covers the progress of each agency's responsibilities in the Portland Area, which includes Oregon, Washington, and Northern Idaho. This manual does not deal with either environmental concerns or preservation of native cultures.

When asked if any of the tribes were developing their own cultural centers, she cited a unique facility being developed by the Yakima Indian Nation. Subsequent correspondence with Gary Young, Yakima Indian Nation, P. O. Box 632, Toppenish, Washington 98948, brought a sheaf of relevant material, particularly in regard to their interpretive efforts. Information was also forwarded from Margaret Hyde, Librarian and Media Specialist at that center.

According to Mrs. Chase, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is primarily concerned with the rights of Indians, with education, welfare, health facilities, and similar needs, while the Indian nations themselves are in the process of developing facilities for interpreting their native cultures.

She referred to the Makah Cultural Research Center, with which I was familiar through telephone conversations and correspondence with their project director, Greg Arnold. This center is located at Neah Bay, Washington, and has been funded by the Department of Economic Development.

Mrs. Chase offered any assistance possible in establishing a cultural center at The Dalles.

Ms. Sheila Stump, Archaeologist
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State of Washington
111 West 21st Avenue
Olympia, WA 98504

October, 1978

Jeanne M. Welch, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, had been called out of town, and an interview was held with her assistant, Sheila Stump.

When asked what plans the State of Washington have for preserving and displaying evidences of native American cultures, she stated that their office is attempting to tie in Indian civil rights with cultural management. They do have many problems in their state, as does Oregon on a somewhat lesser scale, because of early fishing treaties with the Indians.

She cited their strict adherence to Senate Joint Resolution 102, of September 15, 1977, which reads as follows:

"A joint resolution relating to American Indian religious freedom: to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs:

(The resolution resolves)

"That henceforth it shall be the policy of the United States to protect and preserve for the American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut and Native Hawaiian, included but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonies and traditional rights.

"And be it further resolved, that the various federal Executive Agencies responsible for administering such laws are directed to evaluate their policies and procedures in order to determine appropriate changes which may be necessary to protect and preserve American Indian religious cultural rights and practices."

She stated that they are making every attempt to adhere to this resolution, and I commented that Fred Bohannon, of the National Park Service, had made the same comment. The State of California, she mentioned, had enacted an earlier law in 1976 called the Native American Historical and Cultural Sites Act of 1976, as the federal government's lack of policy had permitted suffocation of religious rights of Indians. Attitudes towards the religious rights of Indians, she said, appear to be changing very quickly.

Upon questioning, Ms. Stump told me they had no plans for any interpretation along the Middle Columbia, and she showed interest in any plan that might establish such a center on the Oregon side of the river. She told me that the government of Canada had approached the State of Washington regarding the possibility of establishing an international native American culture center for the purpose of interpreting the Indian cultures that once existed along the length of the Columbia River. This would probably include the State of Oregon's participation as well if the plan is implemented. Such a facility has been a goal of retired Senator Nat Washington of Colville, Washington, who for many years has been a proponent of such an educational type of facility. So far, the plan is in a nebulous stage.

As in Oregon, all federal agencies report to the Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in the context of environmental and cultural resource preservation.

Ms. Elisabeth Walton Potter
Historic Preservation Specialist
State Historic Preservation Office
525 Trade Street SE
Salem, OR 97310

The purpose of this office is to preserve and protect any buildings, districts, sites, and objects entered in the National Register or proposed for the National Register. Objects might include such objects as historic locomotives, vessels of significance, machinery in an historic works or factory, and certain landmarks.

Staffing of the office includes one anthropologist, Ms. Sandy Snyder, and one archaeologist, Dr. Lee Gielsen.

Mrs. Potter said that in the context of archaeology, some funds might be available and matched by state funds if a prehistoric site has some public worth and if the site could be visited by the public during excavations to observe the archaeological process. This kind of funding was instigated in the diggings done at Fort Hoskins, in which Oregon State University participated. Normally, she said, funds are not available to develop cultural programs but are served for the acquisition of properties. In checking their guidelines during the interview, Dr. Gielsen stated there seemed to be no provisions for funds to acquire such objects as petroglyphs.

She cited the Surgeon's Quarters at Fort Dalles as an example of a place where funds will be provided for restoration of the old kitchen, which will involve the cost of considerable research for accuracy and cost of completion.

Anyone who uncovers archaeological remains in the State of Oregon, Mrs. Potter explained, is required by law to report such findings to that office, and a further investigation will then be carried out by their staff. If a bonafide archaeologist encounters an Indian grave, it is required that this be reported to their office, and the remains may then be transferred to an Indian cemetery. Such arrangements are made with the appropriate Indian Tribal Council.

The archaeologist in their office, she said, is primarily involved in classifying archaeological sites.

Mrs. Potter was not aware of the circumstances of the petroglyphs at The Dalles being removed from along the river and stored at the Corps of Engineers facility with the sanction of the Smithsonian Institution. She did not feel that their office could participate in any way in establishing any type of an interpretive center in that area. However, she highly commended the six-member Museum Commission of Wasco County and The Dalles and said they have great expertise, foresight, and direction, and that it was through their efforts that funds had been obtained for the work being done in the Surgeon's Quarters. She particularly commented on the personal efforts of Mrs. Gladys Seufert, who has done a great deal of photography of both relics and old photographs of historic significance and presented the photographs she has made to the Oregon Historical Society.

Mrs. Potter feels, judging from her experience, that local interests in The Dalles are competent to establish some type of interpretive facility in their area and would be able to obtain private funding for this purpose.

A list of Oregon laws pertaining to preservation of cultural resources is included on Page 75.

OREGON LAWS PERTAINING TO THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archeology--ORS § 273.705-.742 (1942) governs removal of archeological, historical and other valuable materials from state land. Permits required from Division of State Lands and president of University of Oregon. Provision made for finder's fee for discovery of valuable materials.

ORS § 273.990 (1977) Amends ORS § 273.705-.742 by providing greater protection for antiquities in Oregon, classifies removal of archeological, historical, prehistorical or anthropological materials from state lands as a Class B misdemeanor.

ORS § 97.740 .750 (1977) prohibits tampering with Native Indian cairns and graves. It requires reinterment of discovered Indian remains, while permitting scientific archeological study of such sites and remains.

Archives -- ORS § 358.110-.770 (1973) governs city and county museums and and Histori-county memorials, monuments and historical funds.
cal Commissions

Historic-- ORS § 271.710-.750 (1974) authorizes state or any county, city
Preserva- or park and recreation district to acquire conservation or
tion scenic easements to preserve or maintain all or part of natural or existing state of historical or other appropriate places of public significance. Use of power of eminent domain prohibited.

ORS § 276.093-.097 (1977) The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act insures that the state government will investigate the feasibility of adapting historic properties whenever additional space and facilities are required. The state law, signed by the Governor on July 21, 1977, was a first of its kind at the state level in the country.

Protocol Agreement to Implement the Federal Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976. In 1977, also, the Governor signed a protocol agreement with the federal General Services Administration. It was the first agreement between the GSA and a state government to implement the Federal Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976. The agreement provides that the GSA will notify the State Department of General Services and the State Historic Preservation Office when there is any major relocation of federal facilities in Oregon. The agreement provides that priority consideration will be given to the adaptation of recognized historic properties.

Environ- -- ORS § 390.310-.368 (1973) establishes Willamette River Greenway
mental to protect, preserve and restore natural qualities and historic
Quality sites, structures, facilities and objects on lands along Willamette River; specifies procedures for acquisition of land and scenic easements.

Responses of Public Leaders to Special Query

In an effort to determine which governmental agencies at both federal and state levels have jurisdiction over native American artifacts and sites, letters were addressed to President Jimmy Carter, Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus, and Governor Victor Atiyeh of Oregon.

Governor Atiyeh responded as follows:

"The State Historic Preservation Office of State Parks has the power to intervene when a federally-sponsored project threatens a site which is still intact. But that office has no curatorial powers or authority over the disposition of artifacts once they have been removed from their original site.

"It would appear that the artifacts you describe (the petroglyphs) are under federal ownership through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and no state agency has authority to mandate their disposition."

The letter to President Carter was forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, who in turn forwarded it to Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus. This brought a response from Russell E. Dickenson, Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, Seattle, which said:

"In answer to your specific question, each federal agency is responsible for the safe-guarding and preservation of archaeological remains on the lands under their control. In the case of the artifacts recovered during archaeological excavation, responsibility usually is transferred to the institution contracted with to do the work. Few federal agencies have the storage facilities or curators available as do the universities."

VII.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Petroglyphs

The artistry and ingenuity of the various tribes people are exemplified by their visualization and execution of numerous petroglyphs and some pictographs found in the Middle Columbia Basin and in the quality of stone sculptures which were abundant in the midden and along the river banks.

Findings show that the petroglyphs were executed with small, irregular rocks, which conformed at one end to the grip of a hand. Rather than being pecked or chipped out of stone, the designs were painstakingly ground out by long, continual rubbing. Because most of the lines were broad and simple and deeply cut, the patterns have remained intact and are clearly discernible even today.

The objects which appear on the petroglyphs come under four categories and depict four aspects of the native culture. They include anthropomorphic figures, forms of animals, conventional designs, and images which are mythological. The latter were called "water animals" by later Indians who conversed with explorers. They believed they represented guardians of the waters of the river, which was their main source of food, primarily salmon. Animals depicted were species that lived along the river or were observed on hunting and gathering expeditions, or were from long

distances away and were familiar to some of the tribes who convened periodically at Celilo Falls. Strong & Schenck (1925) compared some of the petroglyphs from The Dalles area to ones found in the Great Basin as most resembling each other in their highly naturalistic and animated style.

It is concluded from the foregoing that the petroglyphs which were recovered from the river banks, and which have remained in obscurity on property of the Corps of Engineers at The Dalles Dam, are worthy of preservation and proper display as examples of native American art and for examination and further deciphering in order to learn more about the culture of the peoples who inhabited the Middle Columbia Basin prior to occupation by white man.

The Trading Center

Findings reveal conclusively that The Dalles-Celilo Falls area was the scene of a busy and important trade center. From the wide variety of artifacts that were found along the river and in archaeological excavations, it has been determined that the peoples who gathered here and intermingled with the resident natives had traveled long distances, coming by land or by river from north, south, east, and west.

Archaeologists have determined that the site had continuous occupation for a long period of time, dating from 11,000 B.P. until the coming of white man in the early nineteenth century (Cressman, 1960).

Effect of Development of Water Resources

The study shows conclusive evidence that the development of water resources through construction of 53 dams in the area of the Pacific Northwest in the last 70 years has significantly changed the terrain and character of the region from a pristine environment to one that forcefully shows the impact of white man's civilization. This change is revealed by the development of artificial lakes, shifting of water courses, construction of dam facilities in and along the rivers, clearing of timber and vegetation along the waterways of the Columbia, its tributaries, and many other rivers, to accommodate the developments that have occurred.

The introduction of recreational water use and vast increases in commercial river use, requiring construction of numerous docks and moorages, has superimposed a man-made environment over the natural environment of which the native American Indians were an integral part. For the latter to live as they once lived is no longer possible.

Preservation Efforts of The Dalles-Wasco County Natural History Association

The study reveals that local people in The Dalles and Wasco County area, through The Dalles-Wasco County Natural History Association, engaged the services of David Cole, archaeologist, now Curator of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Oregon, and did obtain funding for excavations made under Cole's supervision and for the removal of a quantity

of petroglyphs from the banks of the Columbia River through the cooperation and funding of the National Park Service. They also appealed to four United States Senators and two Representatives from Oregon and Washington to assist them in obtaining funds for the establishment of a facility at The Dalles for display of the petroglyphs and artifacts which were salvaged, but they were unsuccessful in obtaining funding.

The result of their inability to secure financing for their purpose of displaying real evidences of a native American culture to scientists, students, and the general public is reflected in the circumstances of the petroglyphs and artifacts remaining in isolation from the public's use for over twenty years.

The Dalles-Wasco County Museum Commission, presently consisting of six members, has contemplated the establishment of a museum in or near The Dalles, and have indicated that there are several pieces of land available and appropriate for such an establishment. The artifacts that are now in storage would be installed in this facility, and they would consider having private collections shown on a loan basis. No firm plans have been made at this time nor have necessary funds been secured. However, they have been successful in securing federal funding for an authentic rehabilitation of the old kitchen at the Surgeon's Quarters at Fort Dalles, and they have moved an historic, one-room, country schoolhouse to that site at Fort Dalles.

State and Federal Laws

The State of Oregon has no regulations or guidelines for preservation of native American artifacts that have been removed from their original sites. This has been confirmed in a letter of June 6, 1979, from Governor Victor Atiyeh.

The provisions of the 1906 Antiquities Act of the federal government would have protected and assured a proper display of artifacts removed prior to construction of The Dalles Dam had this law been enforced at that time, but the provision of that law which would have protected these valuable antiquities was disregarded. To re-emphasize the specifications of this Act, it reads as follows:

"...the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gathering shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums."

Subsequent federal laws which apply to prehistoric and historic objects, while commendable, apply only to those objects in areas that are undeveloped or being developed. They do not apply to artifacts, such as those which are the concern of this paper, which have already been removed from their original site.

Awareness of Federal Regulations by Federal Personnel

With respect to the awareness of present personnel in the various federal agencies in regard to their responsibilities to enforce pertinent laws and orders which apply to native

American cultures, it is concluded that all personnel who were interviewed seem to be cognizant of present laws that will protect evidences of these cultures. Agency administrators are stressing the importance of inventories being taken of native American sites and artifacts on lands under their jurisdiction and are presently implementing such procedures. To achieve these goals, most agencies have hired archaeologists or environmental specialists to augment their staffs.

Past Omissions in Preserving Native American Cultures

While all of the government personnel who were interviewed for this study expressed a genuine interest in the preservation of the petroglyphs at The Dalles, none of them exhibited the quality of leadership and foresightedness which would be essential in implementing a program to correct past omissions of the federal government in disregarding significant relics of an ancient culture. All offered their personal support should such a program be inaugurated to preserve these petroglyphs and other artifacts in storage at The Dalles, but no-one appeared willing to take the lead, either in the establishment of an appropriate museum or cultural center, or in the procurement of funds necessary for carrying out such a project.

Conclusions

This thesis is concerned with the preservation and proper display for the public's esthetic appreciation and scientific study of certain petroglyphs which remain in obscurity

on federal property, and of the attitudes and policies of personnel of various federal agencies with regard to the importance of preserving evidences of native American cultures in order to better understand the history of our country by understanding its prehistory. The latter cannot be disregarded if American citizens are to fully comprehend the country's history. The two are irrevocably woven together.

It appears that the federal government is making attempts through appropriate legislation to identify and preserve all possible evidences of the culture that first existed on the lands of this nation. In the past, however, pertinent laws that had been enacted in this concept had failed to be enforced. This thesis contends that the federal government should be held responsible for its past omissions in the lack of proper enforcement of the 1906 Antiquities Law.

Implications

The petroglyphs at The Dalles are a symbol of similar prehistoric and historic objects whose preservation has been disregarded. Responses received from inquiries addressed to the White House, Department of the Interior, and the Governor's Office, State of Oregon, reveal further evidence of a lack of leadership in preserving and protecting the cultural resources of this nation. If all federal laws relating to such preservation and display of objects and

sites of prehistoric and historic significance are not now rigidly enforced, then those real evidences of our native American and early historic cultures will soon be dissipated and will disappear into oblivion.

THE BURIAL OF SALMON-FLYING

He could not name what he wanted. He dreamed he
 would find it
 In Salmon's nest, but his mother and father told
 him
 He must not go where Salmon drums with her tail,
 Then dies on the stones of the river. He went
 there.

He saw Fish Hawk and Eagle, Gull and Crow
 Diving on Salmon. They would soar and scream,
 Then dive to tear her copper and silver side
 And eat on her flesh and feast on her lost children.

He brought a stone covered with Salmon's eggs
 In secret to the lodge. His mother and father
 Had nothing for him to eat, and he was hungry.
 At night in the fire he heated that nesting stone.

While he leaned over it, dreaming, it broke open
 Like Salmon spawning. It covered his body
 With hard, black, burning eggs from the ghost of
 Salmon.
 He sat all night and all day and would eat nothing.

He sat three days, and the People came to him
 With roots and water, but his eyes and mouth
 stayed shut.
 His mother and father bathed him, but he sat silent.
 On the fourth night, his body walked to the river.

He followed it upstream to the white valleys,
 Dropping his blankets. Now he was dead. His eyes
 Were open, his mouth would open, but his body
 Was not his body. It was thick with scales and
 feathers.

-Wagoner, David,
Who Shall Be the Sun?

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ADDENDA



PETROGLYPHS STORED ON PROPERTY AT THE DALLES DAM



PETROGLYPHS STORED ON PROPERTY AT THE DALLES DAM



PETROGLYPHS STORED ON PROPERTY AT THE DALLES DAM.



TRADE ITEMS FROM ELMER BUEHLER'S COLLECTION
GARMENTS ADORNED WITH DENTALIUM SHELLS MADE
BY COASTAL TRIBES AND TRADED UPRIVER



OBJECTS FROM ELMER BUEHLER'S PRIVATE
COLLECTION



OBJECTS FROM ELMER BUEHLER'S PRIVATE
COLLECTION: BASKETS FROM VARIOUS
COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN TRIBES

Request
FOR
Establishment of a Museum of Natural History
AND FOR
Recovery and Preservation of Petroglyphs
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS — COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM

SUBMITTED TO

Hon. Wayne Morse	U. S. Senator	Oregon
Hon. Richard L. Neuberger	U. S. Senator	Oregon
Hon. Warren G. Magnuson	U. S. Senator	Washington
Hon. Henry M. Jackson	U. S. Senator	Washington
Hon. Sam Coon	U. S. Representative	Oregon
Hon. Hal Holmes	U. S. Representative	Washington

AND TO

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

AND

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY

SUBMITTED BY

WASCO COUNTY - DALLES CITY MUSEUM COMMISSION

ENDORSED BY

COUNTY COURT, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON
DALLES CITY (THE DALLES), OREGON
THE DALLES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE DALLES, OREGON

FEBRUARY 10, 1956

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WASCO COUNTY-DALLES CITY MUSEUM COMMISSION
The Dalles, Oregon

Proponents and Endorsers of Request

Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission, proponent of request herein submitted, together with each of the endorsers below listed, have, by formal action of their respective bodies, authorized the preparation and presentation of this request for establishment of a Museum of Natural History, and for the recovering of petroglyphs of archeological importance from The Dalles Dam reservoir, and for their replacement in a location suitable for their preservation and public display.

WASCO COUNTY-DALLES CITY MUSEUM COMMISSION - An agency of Wasco County, Oregon and Dalles City, established by formal action of both bodies, July 28, 1953, and functioning under Chapter 481, Oregon Laws 1953. . . . Commission consists of seven members of which four are selected by the County Court and three by Council of Dalles City, to serve for terms indicated in the Act, copy of which is submitted in Appendix "A".

WASCO COUNTY - Oregon Territorial Legislature created Wasco County, January 11, 1854. . . . At time of creation, County comprised an area of 130,000 square miles, bounded on the west by the Cascade Mountains, the Rocky Mountains on the east, the Columbia River and southern boundary of Washington Territory on the north, and the northern line of California and Nevada on the south.

Historians often comment that at the time of its creation, the county embraced more area than the State of Oregon does today and that it then was the largest county ever established. With two exceptions -California and Texas- it once embraced more area than any State does today.

By successive steps over the years, the County has been reduced in area from 130,000 to 2387 square miles. Its former area now includes parts of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, as well as 17 eastern Oregon counties. See Appendix "B".

THE DALLES - A geographic name in use for all purposes other than official affairs of the city, which are conducted in the name of "Dalles City", by which it was so chartered by the Oregon Territorial Legislature, January 1857. . . . In the 1850's it was virtually the only town in the original Wasco County. It was then and has continued to this day as the County Seat. Fort Dalles was established near the city in May 13, 1850. See Appendix "C". In 1868, Congress appropriated funds for construction of a building for the operation of a mint. Diminishing gold activities in the interior compelled its closing before construction completed. From early days to the present, the city has been a trading and shipping center of importance.

THE DALLES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE -- A non-profit corporation, chartered under Oregon Laws, composed of individuals, firms and organizations and engaged in cultural, civic, commercial, industrial and agricultural activities for the development and advancement of the city of The Dalles and its trade area. Membership 450.

REQUEST
For The
ESTABLISHMENT OF A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
And For The
RECOVERY AND PRESERVATION OF PETROGLYPHS
In Conjunction With
Federal Water Resource Projects - Columbia River System
Submitted By
WASCO COUNTY-DALLES CITY MUSEUM COMMISSION
And Endorsed By
WASCO COUNTY - DALLES CITY - THE DALLES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
The Dalles, Oregon - February 10, 1956

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The Request

Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission, a public agency of Wasco County and Dalles City, Oregon, respectfully submits, with the endorsement of the above indicated agencies, this request:

1. For the establishment of a Museum of Natural History for the preservation of historic materials of proven national significance, and for the exhibition thereof for public, scientific and educational purposes, and
2. For the recovery and preservation of petroglyphs of proven national significance for public, scientific and educational purposes, in conjunction with the requested Museum of Natural History.

Objectives and Functions of Museum Commission

The foregoing request is submitted under power and authority conferred in Chapter 481, Oregon Laws 1953, through which the Museum Commission may and does engage in historical affairs of local, State and National significance. Copy of Act, Appendix "A".

In the pursuit of its objectives and in the conduct of its functions, the Museum Commission may and it does cooperate with political subdivisions of the State of Oregon, with agency or agencies of the United States, and with educational institutions and scientific foundations.

In support of the foregoing request, the Museum Commission submits accompanying report, and in addition submits Section 2, containing certain scientific statements relating to the report, and further supplies related material in Section 3, and Appendices.

SECTION 1.

A REPORT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST
Prepared and Submitted By
WASCO COUNTY-DALLES CITY MUSEUM COMMISSION
The Dalles, Oregon - February 10, 1956

Introduction

In recent months, and particularly with the beginning of the construction of The Dalles Dam, the Museum Commission became interested in the studies and evaluations of archeological, geological and paleontological and other historical resources, conducted by the National Park Service, the Universities of Oregon and Washington and other interests. These historical resources are in areas to be inundated and otherwise altered by the construction of The Dalles Dam, the prospective construction of John Day Dam and other similar water resources projects on the Columbia River and its tributaries.

National Significance of Historic Resources

The national significance of historic resources, along the Columbia River, is confirmed by Dr. L. S. Cressman, Head, Department of Anthropology, Head, Museum of Natural History, University of Oregon, and a member of the Advisory panel of Anthropological and Related Sciences of the National Science Foundation. This confirmation is in a paper written by Dr. Cressman and entitled "The Columbia River and It's Scientific Importance", which is presented in full in Section 2, of this Request. It was supplied through courtesy of Dr. Cressman, upon request of the Museum Commission.

Further confirmation of the national importance of historical resources is in a paper written by David L. Cole, Archeologist, in charge of excavations of sites of habitation and evaluations of recoveries therefrom, conducted for the University of Oregon. This paper is in Section 2, of this Request.

The geological and paleontological importance of the Columbia River is contained in a paper by Samuel C. Sargent, supplied for the Museum Commission, entitled "Natural History of the Columbia River." See Section 2, of this Request.

Federal recognition of the national importance of these historic resource has been indicated by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, which allotted grants to the University of Oregon, in the amount of \$4,100.00, and the University of Washington, \$5,500.00. These grants were used for excavation of ancient sites of habitation of pre-historic man, and were conducted during 1952, 1953 and 1954, in reservoir area of The Dalles Dam.

Recognition was also given by the National Science Foundation through a grant for excavation work during 1955, by the University of Oregon, through Dr. L. S. Cressman.

This grant, which originally provided for excavations on the Oregon Coast, was extended to include work in The Dalles Dam reservoir area when the direct relationship of this area to the Oregon Coast was recognized.

The national importance of petroglyphs of archeological significance is substantiated in the survey and report of David L. Cole and Jack Hegrenes, Jr., dated June 30, 1953, and conducted for and on behalf of the National Park Service. This report recommended the recovery of 29 petroglyphs from an area in the river channel of the reservoir area of The Dalles Dam. (Map of Survey - Appendix "E").

National Policy on Preservation

The declaration of national policy is given in Section 1, of the Act entitled "Historic Sites, Buildings, Objects, and Antiquities", and reads as follows:

"It is hereby declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." (Chap. 593, 49 Stat. 666, Approved August 21, 1935.)

By the statements of Dr. L. S. Cressman, David L. Cole and Samuel C. Sargent, and by the recognition given by the National Park Service, herein above referred to, the national importance of the historic resources of the Columbia River have been scientifically substantiated.

The determinations and recognitions of the national significance of the historic resources of the Columbia River region, herein above given, fully justify and support the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission in requesting, as it herein does, that the Federal government accomplish the recoveries of objects of antiquity and that it provide Museum facilities adequate for their preservation and exhibition for educational and scientific purposes.

Availability of Recoveries for Museum Purposes

During 1953, excavations of sites of habitation of pre-historic man were conducted by Dr. L. S. Cressman, of the University of Oregon, and Dr. Douglas Osborne, University of Washington.

Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commissioners conferred with Dr. Cressman and Dr. Osborne, for the purpose of determining if regulations and policies permitted the retention of archeological, paleontological and petroglyph recoveries in the area to serve as an interpretation of its history, if a museum building was provided and if the museum organization was of a proper standard.

Dr. Cressman and Dr. Osborne stated that if the museum facilities were adequate and if there was public operation thereof, of a proper standard, that a major portion of the recoveries could and should be returned to the area of which they are an important historical part. Some, of necessity, would be held

by the Universities for educational purposes.

Museum Facilities Requested

It having been substantiated that the archeological, paleontological and geological resources are of national significance, and it having been ascertained that a major portion thereof could, and should be returned to the area of which they are an historical part, the Museum Commission decided to ascertain what agency or agencies of the Federal government should provide adequate museum facilities, to conform with the declared policy of Congress.

Since The Dalles Dam and its reservoir is a River and Harbor project, under construction by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, and because the project, upon its completion, will submerge areas in which historic resources of national significance are now located, it was decided that this agency should and would have the necessary authority to provide museum facilities.

The Museum Commission requested Dr. Cressman, for and on its behalf, to submit a request to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Portland District, to provide the required and desired museum facilities.

The following letter was submitted by Dr. Cressman to Col. T. H. Lipscomb, District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oregon, under date of September 17, 1953:

University of Oregon
College of Liberal Arts
Eugene, Oregon

Department of Anthropology

September 17, 1953

Col. T. H. Lipscomb,
District Engineer, Corps of Engineers
Portland, Oregon

My dear Col. Lipscomb:

This summer I had the good fortune to be in charge of the archeological excavations on the Oregon side of the Columbia at The Dalles damsite.

During this period I became acquainted with the men and women in the community who as a result of their deep sense of the historic importance of the area are working vigorously to bring about the establishment of a significant museum at The Dalles.

From the point of view of the importance of a region and its distinctive characteristics that of The Dalles is practically unique in North America. From the viewpoint of the historian the area is of great significance. At The Dalles is the point where the culture of the Indians of the coast met that of the Indians from the Plateau north of the Columbia, from the south and even from the Great Basin, and from far to the East toward Idaho. Here, also, are probably to be found the earliest remains of the movement of the interior peoples to the coast. We may have secured some of that material this summer--I hope so.

The Columbia river, which has at this point had its course determined by the geological features of the region, and which has cut the gorge through the Cascades as they were uplifted, provides one of the great opportunities for a constructive educational program of a high order. Another feature of this situation, which I believe is unique, is that a major transcontinental highway passes the damsite. Probably the Corps of Engineers will build a viewpoint for visitors to study the dam and its relation to the area. If such is to be done it would be a very constructive achievement if some cooperation could be worked out between the Corps and The Dalles Museum Commission by which a Museum could be coordinated with any program for interpreting the dam to the public. Such a cooperative plan would also be to the interest of the public relations of the Corps of Engineers for of course attention should be called appropriately to any such program. If such could be done perhaps it would be possible on a reasonable scale for the overall construction costs of the dam to include funds toward the construction of a building for the Museum and the interpretive program.

A remarkably good educational program could be established by utilizing the geographical, geological, and prehistoric and historic materials. The Dalles lies at the border of two ecological areas responsible for much in the development of the area. The great syncline there controls the channel of the river. The fact that The Dalles is at about sea level has determined the human use of the river, while the break caused by the rapids has made it one of the noteworthy places in the world where aboriginal peoples have gathered to fish and to trade. Here were traded not only ordinary goods but slaves from as far south as northeastern California, from the North and the West. And now comes the final use of the river by modern man as it is brought into our technological system. This situation is one that seems to me offers an unparalleled opportunity for real educational exploitation through modern museum techniques. I have worked since the early thirties on the prehistory of Oregon and have been engaged in museum work and nowhere have I seen the same opportunity for a significant program.

I am taking the liberty of writing you on this matter in the real hope that the Corps of Engineers will be able to assist in this program at The Dalles and coordinate the work into a significant contribution.

Sincerely yours,

/S/

L. S. Cressman, Head
Department of Anthropology

Col. T. H. Lipscomb responded to the request of Dr. Cressman and stated that the Corps of Engineers was without authority to provide museum facilities. His letter under date of September 29, 1953, is below quoted:

Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army
Office of the District Engineer
Portland, Oregon District . .
628 Pittock Block
Portland 5, Oregon .

September 29, 1953

Dr. L. S. Cressman
Head, Department of Anthropology
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledge of your interesting and informative letter of September 17, 1953, relative to the historical significance of The Dalles area, and the unparalleled opportunity for development of an educational display.

I regret very much that the Corps of Engineers is not authorized to expend project funds for the construction of a museum or the preparation of archeological displays. It is possible, however, that lands required by the Corps in the vicinity of the dam could be made available for such public use. One potential site, which I understand has been given favorable consideration locally is the overlook proposed for development on a promontory east of Fifteen Mile Creek and above U. S. Highway No. 30. The development of an access road and parking area is proposed to provide safe accommodations for the public during the construction periods. This site, because of its elevation at about 230 to 240 feet affords an excellent panoramic view of the river and the surrounding terrain both up and downstream from the dam. Another potential site is the Seufert area, located between the

Union Pacific Railroad and the river downstream from Big Eddy Lock. Upon the recommendation of the County Planning Commission the Wasco County Court has requested prior consideration for leasing these areas for park purposes, or for their acquisition in the event they are declared surplus to project operational needs. It is possible that the use of either of these areas for park and museum purposes would be complementary and result in increased benefit to both. Should either of these locations or other sites on project lands prove satisfactory to The Dalles Museum Commission it is suggested that they correlate their planning with the Wasco County Planning Commission. This office will cooperate in any way possible toward making project lands available for park and museum purposes.

The interest of yourself and The Dalles Museum Commission in the historical and archeological aspects of the area is commendable and I regret that the Corps of Engineers is unable to contribute in a more material way toward the provision of a worthwhile museum.

Very truly yours,

/S/

T. H. LIPSCOMB
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Recovery Of Petroglyphs Requested

The Museum Commission recognizing that petroglyphs of archeological and national historical significance, located in the reservoir area of The Dalles Dam, a project now nearing completion, will be submerged and beyond recovery, decided that their recovery and preservation should be requested.

The Museum Commission requested W. S. Nelson, Manager of The Dalles Chamber of Commerce, to act in its behalf by submitting to Senator Wayne Morse a request that he ask the Chief of Engineers, United States Army to accomplish the desired recovery of the petroglyphs. Senator Morse complied with the request and he reported in his letter of June 15th, that the Chief of Engineers had responded, as follows:

"The National Park Service is primarily responsible for the Federal activities relative to the investigation and preservation of archaeological sites, buildings and objects pursuant to the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 21 August 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467). That Act also authorizes the appropriation of funds to the National Park Service for that purpose.

"Although funds available to the Corps of Engineers cannot be used specifically for archaeological work, the Corps does cooperate with the National Park Service and with other agencies in carrying out programs for the investigation and preservation of archaeological buildings and objects. Accordingly, the matter is being referred to our Division and District Engineers at Portland, Oregon, with the request that they get together with the appropriate field officers of the National Park Service in that area to see what can be worked out for preservation of the historic Indian carvings in The Dalles Reservoir area."

At the time of submission of this report, being February 10, 1956, it is unknown to the Museum Commission what action may have been taken in line with the instructions of the Chief of Engineers, to the Division and District offices of the Corps of Engineers, at Portland, Oregon, cited in the last paragraph of the above quotation. However, it is locally known that requested recovery operations are not in progress at this time.

Completion Schedule of The Dalles Dam

The Dalles Dam project was authorized as a Rivers and Harbors project by the Act of May 17, 1950. First appropriation for construction was made October 24, 1951. (Map of project and reservoir area.. Appendix "D"). Stage of construction as at June 30, 1955, is reported in official statement of Corps of Engineers. (Appendix "D").

Beginning of formation of the reservoir pool through river closure operations is scheduled for or or about November 1956, or in about 10 months. Completion of formation of reservoir pool is scheduled for on or about March

1957, or approximately a year from now.

Detail of construction operations for river closure and the schedule thereof are given in the following letter, submitted by Col. H. B. Elder, Resident Engineer, Corps of Engineers, The Dalles Dam project:

Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army
Portland District
Office of the Resident Engineer
The Dalles Dam

The Dalles, Oregon

9 February 1956

Mr. W. S. Nelson, Manager
The Dalles Chamber of Commerce
The Dalles, Oregon

Dear Mr. Nelson:

In reply to your recent question regarding the program of work on our closure dam and subsequent raising of the pool, I will attempt to present a summary of the important operational features chronologically. The dates below should be read as "on or about."

- 15 February 1956 - Complete construction causeway from Wasco Island to main Oregon shore. Approximate initial elevation 85.
- 1 March 1956 - Begin placing fill on Oregon shore.
- 15 May 1956 - Complete closure of channel between Louise Island and Oregon shore above anticipated high water grade.
- 15 July -
- 15 October 1956 - Remove upstream cofferdam and protective rock barrier
- 15 July - 1 September 1956 - Work preparatory to breaching main cellular cofferdam
- 1 September -
- 30 December 1956 - Remove downstream cellular cofferdam, except cofferdam around east fishladder.

- 20 September 1956- Begin placing rock fill across main river channel.
- 1 October 1956 - Open powerhouse gates and begin diversion of part of river flow through powerhouse.
- 15 November 1956- Complete rock fill across main channel to El. 90 completing cut off of river. Entire flow diverted through powerhouse units 15-22.
- March 16-17, 1957- Close powerhouse gates of units 15-22 and raise pool to elevation 130.
- March 23-24, 1957- Raise pool to minimum elevation 155.

I hope the above information will be sufficient for your needs; however, if not, please feel free to call on me for additional information.

Very truly yours,
 /S/ H. B. Elder
 H. B. ELDER
 Resident Engineer

Prompt Action A Necessity

The Corps of Engineers, constructing The Dalles Dam, has, for lack of authority, declined the request of the Museum Commission for construction of museum facilities and the recovery of petroglyphs.

Since river closure of the project and formation of reservoir pool is but a few months distant, it is clear that if requested recoveries are to be made and if museum facilities are to be provided for their preservation and exhibition, for educational and scientific purposes, immediate action is necessary. If action is not taken, historic resources of national significance will have become submerged and beyond recovery.

Other Related National Interest Factors

Museum facilities established in the region would be related to and become a part of other regional national interests, among which are the nation's greatest water resource projects, extensive national forests, a diversity of recreational, wilderness and primitive areas, annually visited by many thousands of people from throughout the nation.

National benefits of water resources projects, now completed, those under construction and those authorized, range from generation of power to improvement for navigation, flood control, irrigation and recreation.

Federal allocation of capital costs, by which the range of benefits are provided, gives impressive recognition to recreational advantages provided by the projects. See report in Section 3.

Historic sites, buildings, objects and antiquities are recognized as important and inspirational segments of recreation, but in the allocation of funds for recreational development, no provision is made for their perpetuation, though such is the declared policy of Congress.

Conclusion

The national significance of a diversity of historic resources, in the Columbia River region, has been scientifically substantiated, as herein shown.

National historical purposes will be better served by retaining recovered historical resources in the region of their original setting. The interpretation of objects of antiquity and of historical interest can be better understood when viewed in conjunction with the natural setting of which they are an historic part.

Historic resources of national significance are within reservoir areas of Federal water resources projects, now under construction and in reservoir areas of projects authorized for future construction.

Loss of historic resources within the reservoir area of The Dalles Dam is imminent, as herein before shown.

Requests have been submitted by the Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission, to the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for establishment of museum facilities and for recovery of antiquities, all of which have been declined for lack of authority.

Congressional Action Required

If historic resources are to be recovered and facilities provided for their preservation, in the national interest, for public, educational and scientific purposes, congressional action is required.

Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission submits its request for recovery of antiquities and for the establishment of adequate museum facilities, in the interest of highest national service for perpetuation of historic resources of national interest, in accordance with the declared policy of Congress, as expressed in the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, (U.S.C. 461-467)

Wasco County-Dalles City Museum Commission respectfully pleads for favorable action upon its request.

SECTION 2.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER AND ITS SCIENTIFIC IMPORTANCE

By

DR. L. S. CRESSMAN

Head, Department of Anthropology

Head, Museum of Natural History

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon

Member of Advisory Panel of Anthropological and Related Sciences
Of the National Science Foundation

* * * * *

Many of the great rivers of the world such as the Nile, the Tigris-Euphrates system, and the Hwang Ho among others have been of great importance in the history of mankind. The first of these two have been important because of the great civilizations of the old world that developed along them. The Columbia River of the Pacific Northwest outranks all of these in the breadth of its significance for it records not only human history, on a less developed scale, but earth history in a most spectacular and informative manner. If these other river systems outrank the Columbia River in the early civilizations that developed in their drainage systems, the Columbia outranks them all in its contribution to modern technology and industry through its use by man for water power throughout the whole wide range of modern industry and science.

The human use of the Columbia River occupies probably close to the full span of time of the occupation of the New World by man. The recent discovery by L. S. Cressman of a stone cutting tool cemented in the late Pleistocene gravels indicates that man was living along the shores when the glacial lake Missoula broke out releasing an estimated 500 cubic miles of water to flood down the Columbia. The estimated age of this flood is between 12,500 and 15,000 years ago. Excavations by the University of Oregon and the National Park Service about five miles east of The Dalles have shown a stratified series of deposits that must cover several thousand years. This area, Five Mile Rapids, is the area described by Lewis and Clark, Ross, and others as the meeting ground for the Indians from the Coast, the Great Basin area toward

The Columbia River and it's Scientific Importance 2

the south, the interior Columbia Plateau in Washington, and from the confluents of the Columbia as far to the east as Idaho. This trading center undoubtedly had a long history of use, for it was on the route of easiest access to the coast from the interior.

The aboriginal occupation and the long continuous history of the area is made more dramatic by the location of the most important site with reference to modern use. As one excavates at the deepest and oldest part of the site, where the bones are fossilized, on one side is the Union Pacific Railroad and on the other is the Columbia River highway, and the movement of heavy motorized traffic on both routes provides a dramatic contrast with the way of life represented by the stone tools of the earlier inhabitants. Alongside the highway runs the Celilo canal along which waterborne traffic moves. As one looks down river he sees the dam in process of construction and eventually it will be completed, providing electric power and improved navigation.

As one stands and looks at this unique situation representing human life from the stone age to the present one, if one reflects upon it, one cannot but be strikingly impressed by the role of one great factor as a unifying force. That is the RIVER. The river has not made these uses, but it has provided the opportunities which man has exploited throughout the ages.

The great significance of the Columbia River in this pattern of life grows out of its geological history. Rising far to the east in the Rocky Mountains it swings north into Canada, then south between the Rocky and Cascade Mountain ranges. In Miocene times the great period of mountain building of the Cascade range took place and as this barrier was slowly pushed up against the river it in turn had to cut its way through it. In the meantime deformations of the earth's crust took place along with the volcanic activity of the region. Some areas were pushed up into convex folds, and others subsided into

The Columbia River and its Scientific Importance 3

troughs or synclines. Breakage or faults occurred in the rocks. Along the fault lines the river found it easier to cut its way to the sea and the synclinal troughs directed the flow of currents, sometimes bringing about great bends as at The Dalles. Lava flows produced barriers, resulting in waterfalls which have been eroded away leaving only rapids as traces. At The Dalles damsite every one of these features of geologic history can be seen. Flow on flow of lava, the system of faults and channels, the rapids or "chutes," the syncline which has caused the river to swing to the south in a great bend as its volume decreased and it followed the lower levels. The terraces of earlier river levels are cut sharply against the cliffs. Great beds of gravels, The Dalles Formation, are to be seen and from these come the fossil remains of now extinct animals, the horse, the camel, and many others. Overturned by lava flows or embedded in them are to be seen the fossilized remains of ancient redwoods or their ancestor.

The dam at The Dalles is a national resource exploiting the potentials produced through the long ages. The scientific story of man and nature, as revealed here as at no other place, should be a part of the richness of MAN'S knowledge, upon which to reflect and from that reflection to draw understanding. The plans of The Dalles community to build a museum to exploit the scientific and aesthetic values of this unique situation represent an appreciation of the significance of the opportunities. However, the opportunities are so challenging, so broad in their scope, and so much a part of the total scene to which the national government has devoted itself to exploit the industrial facilities of the river, that the whole United States should have some part in the proper exploitation of this unique project. A proper point of view for the values involved, their significance for education of the many thousands of people who will view the dam and the surrounding region

The Columbia River and it's Scientific Importance 4

provides sound ground for the Federal government to participate financially and in planning for the appropriate Museum facilities to make full use of the opportunities provided here by nature. The location of the viewpoint adjacent to available land for museum purposes provides a further opportunity for a really unparalled development in the field of education. The dams built by the Federal government change the way of life of a community; they are a national asset, and a sound policy would include, at least with those of scientific importance, the accompanying educational program to enable the citizens to whom the dams belong to understand something of the significance of the area in terms of its past and the future outlined for it by the dam.

March 19, 1954

SECTION 2

THE DALLES DAM RESERVOIR
and
ITS HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE
By
DAVID L. COLE
Archeologist

Upon completion of the Dam on the Columbia River, at The Dalles, Oregon, a reservoir will be formed which will greatly change a significant area of the river, both in appearance and use. Indian fishing sites, which have been used for many thousands of years, will be flooded. The great rapids will disappear to be remembered only as history. Scientific records of human occupation will be submerged. The character of the whole area will be changed. To interpret the changing human use of the river and the important educational record of earth history shown in the area, government and state agencies have supported research so that materials of scientific and educational significance, if recovered, will be available for the benefit and enlightenment of the people.

Approximately six miles east of The Dalles, the Columbia River enters a narrow basaltic chute, which is about one and one-half miles long and in places is restricted to a width of 200 feet. This area, known as Fivemile Rapids, has been called the "Long Narrows", the "Dalles", or the "Great Dalles" and is the namesake of the present city of The Dalles. These rapids, along with Celilo Falls several miles upstream, presented a formidable barrier for people who used the river for transportation.

Immediately to the west of The Dalles, the Cascade Mountains rise in striking contrast to the almost arid, sunburned plateau, which stretches for many miles along the middle reaches of the Columbia. For the people who moved by land over this plateau, these mountains were as impressive a barrier as were the rapids and falls to the river traveler.

To the early white settlers these natural barriers were merely obstacles to overcome, since they were interested in finding lands more suited

to their needs. To the native population, however, these barriers were more influential.

The Indians who lived along the rivers near the coast depended primarily upon canoes for travel. (Pl. I fig. 3) Since many of these canoes were large, it was a strain upon daily existence to move the canoes by land, hence they lived no farther inland than their customary mode of travel would take them with ease. Because of this, the coastal Indians occupied an area extending no farther eastward than Fivemile rapids, occasionally traveling to the foot of Celilo Falls.

The plateau Indians by contrast moved about most easily in flat open country and avoided the rugged mountain terrain when it was not necessary to do otherwise. Because of this, their westernmost movements were seldom beyond the lower slopes of the mountains.

These were groups of Indians speaking unfamiliar languages and having cultures which were basically unlike, save for one thing, they depended upon the river for food. It was at Fivemile rapids and Celilo Falls that the salmon, which migrated up the river, could be most easily caught. (Pl. I fig. 5) During the seasonal salmon runs when food was plentiful, the local Indians, who were both coastal and plateau tribes, would play host to Indians who would converge on the area from hundreds of miles in all directions. It seems that the reasons for these long journeys were not so much for fishing as they were for gambling and trading. This was the great gambling emporium of the West. Also, here were the markets where slaves were traded for buffalo robes, blankets, dried fish, jewelry or shell money, or perhaps won or lost on the cast of the dice. The last great gathering for these purposes was reported in 1811, when an estimated 3,500 Indians had gathered near the head of Fivemile Rapids.

The early white explorers who came into The Dalles area traveled principally by water, hence the rapids became a notable landmark as the gateway of

the West. The first of these men were Lewis and Clark who, in the year 1805, made portage over Celilo Falls and the "Long Narrows". (Pl. I fig. 1) The landmarks and sites, around which their activities centered, exist today in the reservoir area, where they have been of interest to those familiar with the adventures of Lewis and Clark.

After the return trip of Lewis and Clark in 1806, it was five years before white men again came into the area. 1811 was the year of the advent of the first fur traders. In 1814, the first missionary went through. Travel became more and more common with various interests increasing their activities. For all of the early travelers, one of the most notable and most often mentioned obstacles was the great rapids and falls.

With the increased activities of the whites, the Indians of the area became increasingly hostile. However, when they began to realize the material gains to be had by assisting with the long portage, their hostilities subsided and they became more polite and accommodating. For this accommodation, however, the white traveler came to depend upon relinquishing a sizeable portion of his cargo.

Settlers began moving through the area in the early 1840's on their way to the Willamette Valley. (Pl. I fig. 2). To them, The Dalles meant the end of the trail over the long prairies and rugged Rocky Mountains. The settlement of The Dalles began in the late 1840's and this, combined with other settlements along the Columbia, precipitated dissension between the whites and Indians. To keep down the Indian uprisings, the Army established Fort Dalles on the edge of the settlement. The surgeons quarters is the only building of this Fort which remains. It can be seen in The Dalles today. (Pl. I fig. 4).

The later history of The Dalles area is one of expansion and of the development of river transportation, railroads, a canal, an airport and finally a great dam.

HISTORIC MAN in The Columbia River Region - Vicinity of The Dalles, Oregon

1. Lewis and Clark making camp at Celilo Falls, in the year 1805, as shown in a mural in the Oregon State Capitol Building.



Fig. 1

2. Early settlers arriving at The Dalles, as shown in a mural in the Oregon State Capitol Building.



Fig. 2

3. A Columbia River Indian cedar log dugout canoe, as used for transportation between The Dalles area and the Pacific Coast.



4. The surgeon's quarters, the only remaining building of Fort Dalles. The fort was destroyed to down Indian uprisings.



Fig. 3

5. Celilo Falls, where Indians have fished for thousands of years. When the Dam is complete, the fishing site will be gone.



ATE 1

Fig. 4



Fig. 5

When the Dam at The Dalles was proposed, it became necessary to increase activities in the recovery of objects of antiquity in the area of inundation, resulting from the pool to be created by the project. Archeological parties from various government and state institutions had previously shown interest in the area, but most of their work was in the nature of general surveys.

In 1952, 1953 and 1954, the Universities of Oregon and Washington, with financial support from the National Park Service, conducted archeological excavations along both sides of Fivemile Rapids. The University of Washington excavated a large artificial mound, mentioned by Lewis and Clark in their journal, which is now called "Wakemap Mound". The University of Oregon excavated various occupational sites along the Oregon banks. The materials recovered indicate an extreme diversity of cultures over a long period of time, which further stresses the importance of the area for habitation, and the river for trade and travel.

Perhaps the most interesting site discovered was excavated by the University of Oregon on the south bank of the river at the upper end of Fivemile rapids. Here, adjacent to U.S. Highway 30, excavations carried on for three years, reached a depth of 37 feet below the original surface. (Pl. II fig. 1)

It has been estimated that the lowest levels of this site were deposited at the end of the last ice age, over 11,000 years ago. From this time until after the year 1800, a story of the cultural development of man is revealed.

Early man arrived in this area at a time when the river flowed much higher than today and the climate was much cooler. He settled in a gully, which offered him some protection from the winds. His tools and weapons were made of bone and stone, simple in design and usually crude in workmanship. (Pl. II fig. 2) Apparently his principal diet was fish, since in two of the

of excavating 126,000 fish vertebra were recovered. These fish were most likely caught with a spear. Secondary to fish in the diet were birds; these were apparently caught with bolas not unlike those used by the Argentine ~~Indians~~. These birds were both land and waterfowl, of which some have become extinct. Also these people ate seal, sea otter, deer, elk, and some smaller ~~land~~ animals. The larger animals also provided the bone for their tools.

In later periods of history the climate became warmer and much drier. This period corresponds with the arid period 4,000 to 8,000 years ago when lakes of the plateau dried up and the great mammals, such as elephants, sloths, camels and horses disappeared from the North American Continent. At this time some of the people from the plateau moved into the Columbia River area where food and water were more plentiful. In spite of this, the population appears to have been smaller than in earlier times.

After this arid period the climate became pretty much as it is today. In the last few thousand years, before the coming of the white man, there was a development in the area of some of the finest stone work that has yet been found in the new world. (Pl. II fig. 3)

The continuous occupation of man in one locality for such a long period of time is a situation unparalleled in new world archeology. This further signifies the importance of the area; for few areas in the world have sustained continuous human occupation for so long a period of time.

Throughout The Dalles Dam reservoir area numerous petroglyphs and pictographs are found. These are of significance to the student of man, as well as of great interest to many people who pass through the area. (Pl. II fig. 4) These petroglyphs and pictographs are carvings and paintings on the rock cliffs, depicting some part of human experience. Their form is greatly varied, ranging from images of animals to imaginary figures. The exact meaning of the images is unknown, but the significance lies in the representation of

original artistic expression. Also they are indicative of many aspects of the life of the Indian. The portrayal of animals suggests some of the species with which they were familiar. Many of these animals are not found in this region today, however, biologists have found evidence of their previous existence here. Some of the weird figures carved on the cliffs are indicative of the reverence which the Indians must have held for the river.

Of further significance is the relationship which these images show to other areas, for the distribution of certain petroglyphic forms shows cultural activities to areas throughout the western United States and Canada.

The great rapids will soon disappear beneath an artificial lake created by the Dalles Dam. With this historical landmark will go the site where Indians have lived since the end of the last ice age. Also to disappear is all that remains of an old way of life, and an area of the beginning of a new era of expansion. There has been no other area found in the New World which has so greatly influenced man in so many ways over such a long period of time.

PREHISTORIC MAN in The Columbia River Region-Vicinity of The Dalles, Oregon



Fig. 1. University of Oregon archaeologists excavate a site along Fivemile Rapids. The site is about 10 feet deep and shows a record of human occupation over 11,000 years. This site will be inundated when the Dam is finished.



Fig. 2. Tools and weapons of bone and stone were used by some of the first inhabitants in The Dalles area, over 11,000 years ago.



Fig. 3. Stone work of the Indians shortly before the white man came, is some of the finest in the world.

THE II



Fig. 4. Petroglyphs were carved on the rock cliffs hundreds of years ago. These are typical of many throughout the reservoir area which will be covered by water.

SECTION 2.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE RIVER
By Samuel C. Sargent, Geologist
Member Geological Society of America
Fellow, American Geophysical Union

The Columbia Basin

The region near The Dalles shares a rich geologic past with much of the Columbia Basin. Here a record of the last 60 million years of earth history is remarkably preserved in ashes of volcanic eruptions, gigantic lava flows and the cemented sands and gravels of ancient streams. Here, too, in fossil form are found the forerunners of modern mammals and rich floras unlike the life found in the Northwest today. (Pl. III fig. 1 & 2) The bizarre rock forms are awe-inspiring to the casual observer and a challenge to the student of earth history.

The great interior basin of the Columbia occupying parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho is ringed by high mountains on the east, west and north and by mountains and plateaus on the south. Throughout the age of mammals the basin has progressively subsided, only to be filled again with continental deposits. This was the scene of the evolution of the horse, camel, rhinoceros and elephant, and also of many forms which developed and became extinct without leaving descendants.

History of the Basin

The basin as it exists today was formed in three stages. In the first stage volcanoes and streams were the dominant forces. Volcanic materials and debris from surrounding mountains were transported to low areas by streams. Lava flows were a common occurrence. The crust of the earth was restless and it buckled and broke forming mountains within the basin. The forces of weathering and erosion then attacked the mountains reducing them to hills. In the second stage volcanoes alone played the leading role. Thousands of feet of lava filled the basin and obliterated all earlier features. The final

stage of basin development was accomplished almost entirely by earth deformation and stream erosion. Volcanoes played a minor role. The lava fields were folded into mountains and warped into rolling plateaus. (Pl. III fig. 3) The Cascade Mountains rose to form a magnificent volcano-capped rim at the western edge of the basin. Through the State of Washington the original Columbia River flowed along the margin of the basalt. Thereafter it was diverted many times by ice, lava and sediments. Its former courses are marked by cemented gravel deposits and by the gigantic dry canyons of the Central Washington Coulee District. The present course of the Columbia was established late in the Ice Age. The river and its tributaries carved deep canyons whose walls reveal the earlier history of the basin. In maintaining its course across the rising Cascades the river cut the Columbia Gorge, described by Donald Culross Peattie as "the grandest river scenery on the continent". (Pl. III fig. 4) Near the close of the Ice Age the greatest deluge known to Science rushed seaward from the Rocky Mountains. This is known as the Spokane Flood. It resulted when an ice dam broke and released 500 cubic miles of water. The flood reached depths of more than 1000 feet. It left a record of its passing in giant gravel bars, barren basalt stripped of its soil, and huge granite boulders carried several hundred miles by icebergs. (Pl. III fig. 5) Recent findings near The Dalles indicate that early man may have witnessed this flood.

The Columbia River Basalt

The most characteristic feature of the Columbia Basin is the succession of lava flows belonging to the second stage of basin history. This is known as the Columbia River Basalt. Fifteen to twenty million years ago fissures opened in the earth and vented 100,000 cubic miles of molten rock. Layer by layer this highly fluid material filled the inland basin and formed a featureless lava plain extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

individual flows were relatively thin. Yet, in extent each would dwarf any flow witnessed by man. After each flow there were quiet periods of hundreds or even thousands of years. During these times wind-drifted dust accumulated in moist areas and supported scattered forests. Giant redwoods matured and animals inhabited the lava fields. Later lava advances destroyed all life and turned the plain into a black, lifeless desert. The forests were preserved beneath the lava. (Pl. III fig. 2) This cycle was repeated scores of times until the basin was filled with basalt to depths of more than 5,000 feet.

Geology of The Dalles

Near The Dalles there is a nearly complete sequence of rocks representing the last two stages of the basin. Just west of the city three thousand feet of Columbia river basalt is exposed in the walls of the gorge, and south of the city two thousand feet of sedimentary rocks occupy a downward fold in the basalt. These sediments once covered the site of the city to an equal depth, but they were subsequently removed by the river. Here the Ice Age was generally a period of erosion, yet sporadic deposits tell a story of river erosion and deposition, periodic vulcanism, and the fabulous Spokane Flood.

One of the most interesting features is the channel of the river near the dam. It is so different from normal river channels that it has received special attention in scientific literature where it is known as the "Dalles type river channel". (Pl. III fig. 6) The most striking feature of the channel is that it is one hundred ninety miles from the ocean, yet for a distance of three miles the bottom is entirely below sea level. Three gigantic potholes extend far below sea level. In one of these the river is three hundred feet deep. The upper half of the channel is known as Fivemile Rapids. There the river rushes through deep narrow troughs carved in the basalt. The unique channel apparently originated as a series of plunge pools in the wake of a retreating waterfall.

Of scenic and historical interest is Celilo Falls, seven miles upstream from the dam. The falls had their beginning at a fault about a mile downstream from the present location. For thousands of years the hard basalt rock has yielded slowly to the incessant river and the falls have crept upstream.

Fivemile Rapids, Celilo Falls and several large islands will be submerged in the reservoir of The Dalles Dam.

GEOLOGICAL and PALEONTOLOGICAL FEATURES of The Columbia River Region - Vicinity of The Dalles, Oregon



Fig. 1. Prehistoric mammals thrived in the Columbia Basin. Here are shown the Pliocene forms of mastodon, horse and camel.



Fig. 2. Petrified tree in basalt was a hollow snag when it was covered and filled by a lava flow.



Fig. 3. The basalt was folded into mountains and valleys. The valleys are the sites of cities such as The Dalles and Lewiston.



Fig. 4. The Columbia Gorge was cut when the Cascade Mountains rose across the path of the vigorous Columbia.



Fig. 5. Granite boulders were ice-rafted from the Rocky Mountains. The Spokane Flood left them hundreds of feet above the river.



Fig. 6. Fivemile Rapids of The Dalles Channel, where the mighty Columbia surges into narrow chutes, often more than two hundred feet deep. The rapids are nearly two hundred miles from the ocean, yet the river bottom is below sea level.

SECTION 3.

A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
And Its
RELATIONSHIP AND PROXIMITY
To
WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS AND RELATED FEDERAL LAND RESOURCES
COLUMBIA RIVER REGION

INTRODUCTION

The following information is supplied in support of the request for establishment of a Museum of Natural History and to relate the national purposes and functions of such an institution to extensive Federal Water Resource Projects and Federal Land Resources through and by which are provided national recreational opportunities and advantages for the people.

It is our position that a Museum of Natural History, related to national historical purposes, is an important feature in the field of recreation. In the report, "Columbia River and Tributaries, Northwestern United States" submitted to Congress by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in House Document No. 531, 81st Congress, Second Session, it is stated in Volume 1 thereof on page 67, paragraph 51, as follows:

"Recreation.—Recreational opportunities in the Columbia River Basin are equaled in few other regions and excelled in none. The estimated total amount spent in the basin by vacationists, fishermen, hunters, and tourists exceeded \$200,000,000 annually in the prewar period. Recreation is, therefore, a major industry in many areas and one in which many opportunities for expansion remain."

We regard the finding above quoted as one of an official and competent character. We can well point up that the opportunities for "expansion" in recreation certainly includes the preservation of our historic resources, such as exist in the Mid-Columbia River area, for public, educational and scientific purposes. Such requested preservation is fully in accord with the declared policy of Congress.

Scope of Report

We submit information pertaining to Water Resource Projects, Related Federal Land Resources and Highway Travel, in the following order:

1. Related Water Resource Projects, Mid Columbia Region
2. Related Federal Land Resources, Mid Columbia Region
3. Related National Monuments, Mid Columbia Region
4. Related Federal Highway System, Columbia Basin

Related Water Resource Projects

The Dalles Dam:—The project will consist of a navigation lock, spillway, powerhouse, and non-overflow dam sections totalling about 8,700 feet in length. This multi-purpose project will provide a 25 mile slack water pool for navigation; provide needed power generating capacity to the Northwest power pool; reduce the pumping lift required for irrigation, and provide recreation possibilities to residents of the tributary area.

Estimated Cost of The Dalles Dam Project
Based on Jan. 1948 Price Levels

Item	Construction Cost	Capital Cost
Utility Relocation	\$ 33,148,000	\$ 36,255,000
Land and Acquisition	728,000	796,000
Reservoir Clearing	269,000	294,000
Cofferdams and Diversion	9,719,000	10,630,000
Spillway	26,067,000	28,511,000
Nonoverflow Concrete Dam	3,975,000	9,316,000
Power Facilities	145,541,000	159,186,000
Powerhouse Structure for two Future Units	3,257,000	9,031,000
Rock and Earth Fill Dam	11,181,000	12,229,000
Navigation Lock	13,190,000	14,427,000
Mooring Facilities	245,000	268,000
Fish Facilities	23,305,000	25,490,000
Buildings and Grounds	3,189,000	3,488,000
Construction of Indian Village and Fish Facilities	613,000	670,000
Recreation Facilities	255,000	279,000
Oregon-Washington Highway Bridge	791,000	865,000
Miscellaneous	741,000	811,000
Navigation Aids	72,000	79,000
Total	\$286,286,000	\$313,125,000

Source: House Document No. 531, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, March 20, 1950, Columbia River and Tributaries, Northwestern United States. Volume VI, Pg. 2587.

Following the foregoing report, Congress authorized its construction in Rivers and Harbors Act of May 17, 1950. Appropriations for construction were made in River and Harbor Act, October 24, 1951. Since above report there have been some revisions in design and cost of construction will probably be lower than estimated.

The proximity of The Dalles Dam project to other Federal water-use projects located in the Columbia River region is illustrated as follows:

- (a) Bonneville Dam - 47.5 Miles West of The Dalles Dam
 - * (b) John Day Dam - 24.8 Miles East of The Dalles Dam
 - (c) McNary Dam - 99.5 Miles East of The Dalles Dam
- *Authorized and in planning stage

Tourists:--The Dalles Dam development will attract large numbers of visitors to view the dam and reservoir during and after construction, as demonstrated at existing major water-use projects following:

Bonneville Dam - 47.5 Miles West of The Dalles Dam
(Completed 1938)

Number of Visitors Annually

Year	Visitors	Year	Visitors
1938	792,000	1947	592,000
1939	611,000	1948	463,000
1940	471,000*	1949	634,000
1941	Closed **	1950	322,000
1942	Closed **	1951	Closed*
1943	Closed **	1952	222,000+
1944	Closed **	1953	425,000
1945	78,000 ‡	1954	461,000
1946	533,000	1955	512,000

Source: Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oregon

*Closed account National Emergency. 47 months only.

**8 monthly only. 34 months only.

McNary Dam - 99.5 Miles East of The Dalles Dam
(Completed 1953)

Year	Visitors Annually		
	Dam	Reservoir	Total
1952	125,000	No Count	125,000
1953	207,000	100,000	307,000
1954	175,000	147,000	313,000
1955	150,000	200,000	350,000

Source: District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington

John Day Dam—authorized by Congress in the River and Harbor Act of May 22, 1950. It will be located 24.8 miles east of The Dalles Dam. The dam will consist of a navigation lock, spillway, powerhouse and non-overflow concrete gravity dam sections. Upon completion, slack water navigation will be available on the main stem of the Columbia River to mouth of Yakima River, a distance of approximately 200 miles.

Water Resources Projects and Their Recreation Facilities

The Columbia River Region is one of the finest Natural scenic areas in the United States. It offers an unusual variety of recreational attractions. Numerous patronage in the region has made recreation a major economic activity which causes it to receive increasing consideration in plans for water-use development by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. In this connection reference is made to the project document as follows:

House Document No. 531, 81st Congress, 2nd Session (Mar. 20, 1950)
Columbia River and Tributaries Northwestern United States

The Dalles Dam

280. Recreation Facilities: Proposed development by the Corps of Engineers would include sightseeing facilities consisting of parking areas and public service buildings on either shore in the vicinity of the dam; a public boat dock and picnic area on the Washington abutment; and three public access areas at strategic points along the reservoir providing limited parking, picnicking and boat-launching facilities. Page 2586, Volume VI.

John Day Dam

363. Recreation Facilities: Because of location of the Dam with regard to United States Highways Nos. 30, 830, and 97, it would be an attraction to sightseers. Because of the excellent views of the dam and the proximity of the navigation lock, the fish ladder and spillway, greater attendance are anticipated on the Oregon side. The powerhouse and fish ladder would be the principal attractions on the Washington shore. Page 2604, Volume VI.

364. The reservoir created by John Day Dam would not only provide a stimulus to boating in the immediate vicinity, but would also result in a greater basin-wide interest in extended pleasure cruises, both private and commercial. Page 2604, Volume VI.

365. Proposed development would include sightseeing facilities in the vicinity of the dam, consisting of necessary access roads, parking areas, public service building, and picnic areas on either shore; a public boat dock on the Oregon shore; and five public access areas as strategic points along the reservoir shore line provided with limited parking, picnicking, and boat-launching facilities. Page 2604, Volume VI.

Summary of Projects

369. The sub-basin is characterized by many scenic attractions especially through Columbia Gorge. Furthermore, attractions are easily accessible by rail and highway, and camping and day-use facilities generally are available. In addition, boating on Bonneville pool is gaining in popularity. The only proposed projects which would have bearing on recreation in the area are The Dalles and John Day Dams. The new pools created would provide water-associated recreational opportunities in the upper sub-basin, where most needed. These two projects would, in addition, provide points of interest at the dams which would be exceedingly attractive to tourists and local residents alike. Page 2650-51, Volume VI.

Related Federal Land Resources

National Forests:--Mount Hood National Forest extends south from the Columbia River along the Cascade Range to Mount Jefferson and the divide between the Clackamas and Santiam River Basins and from the foothills east of Portland to the open plateau country of Central Oregon. Its 1,108,000 acres of National Forest land provide watershed protection, recreation, timber crops, livestock forage and wildlife.

Annually about 50,000 fisherman and 6,000 hunters come to the forest to harvest the surplus crop of fish and game. Recreation use in both summer and winter is heavy on the Mount Hood Forest. About one and one-half million recreation seekers either visit or pass through the forest annually.

Resorts developed by both public and private funds are located within the forest. Timberline Lodge, high on the slopes of Mount Hood is probably the most widely known. There are vast expanses of wilderness country which are preserved in their natural state for the enjoyment of hunters and other forest travelers who prefer the wonders of primitive and wilderness areas.

In the Columbia Gorge recreation area the Forest Service has provided camp or picnic areas in public camp grounds. Average annual visitor attendance at the following camp sites indicate public interest in National Forest recreation areas.

Visitor Attendance Columbia Gorge Recreation Area		
Camp Site Area	Average Visitor Attendance	Distance From Dalles Dam Site
Eagle Creek	35,000	45.6
Multnomah Falls	300,000	65.2
Wahkeena Falls	25,000	66.4
Source: U. S. Forest Service-Regional Office, Portland, Oregon.		

The Gifford Pinchot National Forest is named for America's great conservationist, the man who gave the first big impetus to the movement of Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States. The forest lies in the State of Washington on both sides of the Cascade Range from the divide between the Nisqually and Cowlitz Rivers and the foothills of Mount Rainier south to the Columbia Gorge and has a total area of nearly 1½ million acres.

In addition to the hunters and fisherman more than 200,000 other recreationists visit the forest annually. With few exceptions, no charge is made for the use of forest camp grounds. At Government Mineral Springs camp there are a number of springs with high mineral content.

The National Forest Service has provided camping facilities in National Forest Reserves in the States of Oregon and Washington as follows:

U. S. National Forest Camp Sites		
National Forest	Location	Camp Sites
Deschutes	Oregon	60
Bremont	Oregon	16
Malheur	Oregon	16
Mt. Hood	Oregon	62
Gohcho	Oregon	13
Rogue River	Oregon	36
Siskiyou	Oregon	20
Siuslaw	Oregon	20
Umatilla	Oregon	13
Umpqua	Oregon	11
Wallowa-Whitman	Oregon	28
Willamette	Oregon	56
Gifford Pinchot	Washington	53
Mount Baker	Washington	35
Okanagan	Washington	48
Olympic	Washington	11
Snoqualmie	Washington	39
Umatilla	Washington	3
Wenatchee	Washington	70
Total		623
Source: U.S. National Forest Service, Regional Office, Portland, Oregon		

For the most part development of recreational facilities has been concentrated within the more scenic part of Columbia River Gorge, extending from Portland westward to The Dalles, Oregon. This development has been accomplished by Federal and State Agencies. The Columbia Gorge Recreation area has been maintained by the United States Forest Service. The State of Oregon maintains over 25 parks and waysides, most of which are in the Cascade section of Columbia Gorge. The State of Washington maintains 3 parks; Sacajawea Park nearasco, Beacon Rock Park in vicinity of Bonneville Dam second only to Multnomah in volcanic structure, and Fort Columbia Historical Park near the mouth of Columbia River. A summary of existing facilities are noted as follows:

National Forest Camp and State Parks			
State	Number of National Forest Camps	Number of State Parks	Total
Oregon	359	128	487
Washington	264	49	313
Total	623	177	800

Source: State Highway Commission, Salem, Oregon. State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, Washington. National Forest Service, Regional Office, Portland, Oregon

Note: Camp and park facilities include—picnic tables, water supply, public service buildings, stoves and fireplaces, and picnic units.

The National Park Service, Department of The Interior has provided lodges, hotels, motor courts, and camping facilities within National Park areas located in Oregon and Washington. Such areas, including National Monuments are noted below:

National Parks		
Name of Park	Year Established	Area In Acres
Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.	1899	241,525
Olympic National Park, Wash.	1938	846,719
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.	1902	160,290

National Monuments		
Name of Monument	Year Established	Area In Acres
Whitman National Monument, Wn.	1940	46
Fort Vancouver National Monument, Wn.	1948	52
Oregon Caves National Monument, Oreg.	1909	480

Note: Distance from The Dalles-Whitman National Monument 194 miles, Fort Vancouver National Monument 88 miles, Oregon Caves National Monument 370 Miles.

Highway Routes.—United States Highways Nos. 2, 10, 20, 28, 30, and 33 ~~and 33~~, and 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, and 395 north-south, together with ~~alternates~~, are the principal trunk highways of the Columbia River region. United States Highways Nos. 30 and 830 utilize the water grade of the Columbia Gorge through the Cascade Range. The annual volume of passenger traffic in the Columbia Gorge in Oregon and Washington is shown below as follows:

PASSENGER TRAFFIC VOLUME*

U. S. 30-Columbia River Highway, Oregon

Year	Total Annual Traffic		Year	Total Annual Traffic	
	Cars	Passengers		Cars	Passenger
1938	362,520	1,087,560	1947	497,830	1,493,640
1939	365,760	1,096,280	1948	492,120	1,476,360
1940	345,520	1,036,560	1949	619,920	1,859,760
1941	394,200	1,182,600	1950	629,280	1,887,840
1942	258,120	774,360	1951	635,320	1,905,960
1943	213,840	641,520	1952	658,800	1,976,400
1944	204,040	612,120	1953	851,040	2,553,120
1945	279,000	837,000	1954	1,188,720	3,566,160
1946	418,680	1,256,040			

Source: Technical Report No. 55-1, Oregon State Highway Commission, Salem, Oregon

*Note: Annual volume based on 80 percent of average daily traffic, recorded 8 miles west of The Dalles, Oregon. Passenger Volume estimated at 3 passengers per vehicle.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC VOLUME*

U. S. 830-North Bank Highway, Washington

Year	Total Annual Traffic		Year	Total Annual Traffic	
	Cars	Passengers		Cars	Passengers
1951	374,760	1,124,280	1953	642,240	1,926,720
1952	417,600	1,252,800	1954	488,520	1,465,560

Source: Annual Traffic Report, 1954, Washington State Highway Commission, Olympia, Washington.

*Note: Annual volume based on 80 percent of average daily traffic recorded at Dallesport, Washington. Passenger volume estimated at 3 passengers per vehicle.

SUMMARY

This review of the national importance of the Federal water resource projects, the Federal land resources and Federal highway system covers those within the area generally known as the Mid Columbia Section of the Columbia River Region.

The Mid Columbia area is that which borders upon the Columbia River from the north of the Snake River, near Pasco, Washington to the Pacific Ocean, a river distance of about 340 miles.

All of the Federal water resource projects, and Federal land resources within the Mid Columbia section of the Columbia River Region and The Federal Highway system serving them would be in direct relationship to the requested Museum of Natural History.

Federal Water Resource Projects

The water resources projects herein listed are among the nation's greatest. They are visited annually by many thousands of people. It will be noted that in 1955 that visitations at Bonneville Dam were 512,000 and at McNary Dam 350,000.

Among the extensive benefits of water resource projects is the opportunities provided for the diversity of recreational activities.

Most of the capital cost of water resources projects is reimbursable through the sale of large blocks of power at the lowest cost in the nation. Using The Dalles Dam cost estimate as an illustration we point out that of the total capital cost the sum of \$14,427,000 for navigation and the sum of \$25,490,000 for perpetuation of fish resources are non-reimbursable functions. In comparison with this we note the modest sum of \$279,000 out of the total capital cost of \$313,125,000 is provided for recreational development on and along the reservoir area of The Dalles Dam project.

Recreation facilities have been and are being provided on and along reservoirs out of funds appropriated for construction of water resource projects.

Historic resources in reservoir areas of some projects heretofore completed have been submerged beyond recovery. There are historic resources in the reservoir areas of projects now being constructed and those to be constructed, especially those of The Dalles and John Day Dams. They have been determined to be of national importance. Their submergence would constitute a national loss, which should be averted in keeping with the declared policy of Congress providing for their preservation in the national interest.

The justification for establishment of recreational facilities in connection with other functions of water resource projects is recognized, in several acts adopted by Congress, which are observed by agencies constructing authorized water resource projects. We cite Section 209 of Public Law 780, 71st Congress, Chapter 1264, 2nd Session, approved September 3rd, 1954.

We believe it proper to raise the point that historic resources, which will be submerged in reservoir areas, should be recovered as a part of the cost of providing recreational facilities, because they too can be considered a part of the recreational functions of the water resource projects.

If existing legislation is ample to carry out the declared policy of Congress, pertaining to recovery and preservation of historic resources, by an agency other than the construction agency, then we urge that Congress provide such agency with the necessary funds to perform its responsibility.

Federal Land Resources

The Federal land resources are those in the Mt. Hood National Forest and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest with a combined area of 2,608,000 acres, in which there exists a diversity of recreational opportunities. The average annual combined visitations is 1,700,000. The Columbia Gorge recreation area

to see of superb scenic grandeur set aside by the United States Forest Service.
Average annual visitations at camp sites and other facilities is 360,000.

Federal Highway System

Federal highways traverse the Mid Columbia being U. S. 30 in Oregon and
U. S. 100 in Washington. Passenger vehicles for 1955, over both routes was
3,577,240 and passengers was over 5,000,000.

WASCO COUNTY-DALLES CITY MUSEUM COMMISSION

- The Dalles, Oregon -

A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX "A" - COPY OF OREGON LAWS 1953 - CHAPTER 481

APPENDIX "B" - EXTRACTS FROM COUNTY ARCHIVES OF OREGON

APPENDIX "C" - MILITARY HISTORY OF FORT DALLES

APPENDIX "D" - THE DALLES DAM PROJECT

APPENDIX "E" - AREA-A PETROGLYPH CANYON

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APPENDIX "A"

WASCO COUNTY-DALLES CITY MUSEUM COMMISSION

The Dalles, Oregon

COPY OF OREGON LAWS 1953

CHAPTER 481

Relating to public museums in counties and cities, and providing for the creation of museum commissions.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1.—As used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "County Court" includes board of county commissioners
- (2) "Governing body" means the county court in relation to a county museum, the city council in relation to a city museum, or both the county court and the city council in relation to a joint county and city museum.
- (3) "Museum" includes any collection of archaeological specimens, artifacts, pioneer relics, articles documents and other things of historical, scientific or artistic import assembled, displayed, preserved and protected for the benefit of the public, for educational and scientific purposes or to commemorate the occupation and development of the Pacific Northwest region, and the structure or structures housing such collection.
- (4) "Museum objects" includes any of the objects described in subsection (3) of this section.

Section 2.—Any county or city, or both, acting through its or their governing bodies or a museum commission established under Section 6 of this act, may, for public museum purposes:

- (1) Accept deeds, gifts, devises or bequests of land, money or other valuable things and hold, control or dispose of such things according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise or bequest, except that whenever the deed, gift, devise or bequest is conditioned upon any act of the county or city, or both, or the museum commission, the governing body of the county or city, or both, as the case may be, shall determine prior to acceptance whether the condition may be complied with.
- (2) Accept in the name of the county or city, or both, as the case may be, and thereafter hold as public property, museum objects given for museum purposes by any person, historical society, association or other organization.
- (3) Purchase, collect, exchange for or otherwise acquire museum objects in the name of the county or city, or both, as the case may be, and thereafter hold or dispose of the same as public property.
- (4) Receive in the name of the county or city, or both, as the case may be, museum objects loaned for display holding them in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement and displaying them for the benefit of the public and for educational and scientific purposes.

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(5) Enter into all necessary contracts or agreements for services, assistance or cooperation with the Federal government or any of its agencies, with the State of Oregon or any of its educational institutions or agencies, with any political subdivision of this State, with any person, including non-profit educational or foreign corporations, or with educational and scientific foundations.

Section 3.—(1) When authorized by the legal voters thereof as provided in section 4 of this Act, any county or city may establish, maintain and operate a public museum.

(2) When authorized by the legal voters of both a county and a city as provided in Section 4 of this Act, the county and city may jointly establish, maintain, and operate a public museum.

Section 4.—Upon resolution of the governing body, the question of the establishment of a public museum under Section 3 of this Act shall be submitted to the legal voters of the county or city, or both in the event of a joint county and city museum is to be established, at the next primary election or regular general election held in the county or city, or both, occurring not sooner than 60 days after the passing of the resolution. The election upon the question of the establishment of the public museum shall be governed in the same manner as the primary election or regular general election.

Section 5.—In the event that a public museum is established under Section 3 of this Act, the county or city, or both, acting through the governing body or museum commission, may:

- (1) Acquire a site or sites for the museum.
- (2) Construct a structure or structures to house the museum collection, or lease a structure or structures for such purpose for not more than 50 years.
- (3) Use public sites or structures or both for museum purposes.

Section 6.—At any time, either before or after the election referred to in Section 4 of this Act, the governing body of a county or city, or both, as the case may be, may appoint a museum commission, which shall consist of seven members chosen with reference to their fitness for the position. The members of a city museum commission shall be residents of a city in which the museum is or is to be located. The members of a county museum commission shall be residents of the county in which the museum is or is to be located. Three of the members of a joint county and city museum shall be residents of the city and four members shall be residents of the county outside the limits of the city.

Section 7.—Two of the first members of a museum commission shall be appointed for one year, two shall be appointed for two years and three shall be appointed for three years, as determined by the governing bodies. Except for the first members and appointments to fill vacancies, the terms of members of a museum commission shall be three years and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

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Section 8.—A vacancy in the position of member of a museum commission shall be filled by a qualified person appointed by the governing body for the remainder of the unexpired term of the appointee's predecessor in the position.

Section 9.—The members of a museum commission shall receive no compensation as members, but shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and approved by the chairman of the museum commission.

Section 10.—A museum commission shall:

(1) Elect a chairman and secretary to serve until the next succeeding first Monday in January and until their successors are elected. The Secretary shall keep permanent and complete records of the proceedings of the museum commission.

(2) Adopt rules governing the transaction of its business.

(3) Prepare and submit an annual budget and an annual report to the governing body.

Section 11.—A Museum Commission shall:

(1) Determine the kind and class of museum to be established and submit such determination to the governing body.

(2) Investigate and determine the most suitable location for the museum and the adequacy of roads or streets and parking areas therefor, and submit its proposal relating thereto to the governing body.

(3) Subject to approval by the governing body, arrange for the design of the museum and preparation of plans therefor.

(4) Investigate and make determinations with regard to such other preliminary matters in connection with a public museum as are deemed necessary or desirable, and submit its proposals relating thereto to the governing body.

(5) When the establishment of a museum is authorized under section 3 of this Act, and upon authorizing by the governing body, prepare bids and advertise for bid for the construction of the proposed museum.

Section 12.—When a Museum is established under Section 3 of this Act, a museum commission shall:

(1) Maintain and operate the museum for and in the name of the county or city, or both.

(2) Subject to the approval of the governing body before they become effective, establish and publish rules relating to the operation of the museum, admission charges thereto and the administration of the museum objects in the museum.

(3) In conformity with this rule and this Act, act as administrator of all museum objects in the museum.

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(4) Establish maintenance and operating policies sufficient to keep the museum presentable and in a proper state of repair.

(5) Subject to the approval of the governing body, advertise the museum in an appropriate manner.

(6) Compile, print and sell or distribute free of charge historical, educational, scientific and artistic literature.

(7) Subject to the approval of the governing body employ necessary employees and fix their compensation.

Section 13.—When a museum is established under Section 3 of this Act, a museum commission shall:

(1) Prescribe and publish a charge or charges which may be made for admission to the museum.

(2) Collect all admission charges and other museum revenue, and pay such charges and other revenue into the treasury of the county or city, or both, to be deposited to a separate account by the museum commission as directed by the governing body.

Section 14.—The governing body may provide for the payment of the expenses incident to museum operation, care and maintenance of museum objects, structures and grounds, and compensation of employees by means of annual budgeting and appropriation.

Section 15.—In the case of a county or city museum, and when authorized by the legal voters of the county or city voting at a primary election or regular general election, the governing body may issue general obligation or revenue bonds of the county or city for the purpose of providing all or part of the funds necessary to acquire a museum site or sites and to construct the museum.

Section 16.—In the case of a joint county and city museum, and when authorized by the legal voters of both the county and city voting at a primary election or regular general election, the county court and city council may each issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds of the county or city, as the case may be, for the purpose of providing such portion of the funds necessary to acquire a museum site or sites and to construct the museum as is determined by the governing body.

Section 17.—The provisions of general law, including issuance procedures, relating to bond issues of counties and cities shall apply to bonds issued under section 15 or section 16 of this Act.

Section 18.—The governing body may pledge all or part of museum revenues, collected or to be collected, as security for the payment of general obligation bonds or revenue bonds issued under section 15 or section 16 of this Act.

Section 19.—Revenue bonds issued under section 15 or section 16 of this Act and pledges of revenue under section 18 of this Act shall not be construed as a general obligation of the issuing county or city.

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Section 20.—Revenue bonds issued under section 15 or section 16 of this Act shall:

- (1) Be in such denominations, mature at such times and bear such annual interest rate as the issuing body determines.
- (2) Provide for the semiannual payment of interest.
- (3) Contain a recital that the bonds and interest thereon are payable only from revenues resulting from museum operation and activities.
- (4) Contain a recital that the bonds and interest thereon shall not constitute a general obligation of the issuing authority.
- (5) Be in such form and be signed by such official or officials as the issuing body determines.

Section 21.—Revenue bonds issued under section 15 or section 16 of this Act may:

- (1) Have interest coupons attached, which coupons need only bear the facsimile signature of the official or officials designated to sign the coupons.
- (2) Contain such other terms and conditions as the issuing body determines.

Section 22.—Whenever joint action by a county court and city council is required or authorized under this Act, and there is disagreement between the county court and city council, the matter shall be submitted to a judge of the circuit court for the judicial district in which is located the county and city, who shall arbitrate and decide the matter.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 1953.

APPENDIX "B"

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF OREGON
 NO. 33 - WASCO COUNTY
 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
 OFFICIAL PROJECT NO. 65-1-94-25, FEBRUARY 1941

Extracts from Above PublicationGEOLOGICAL

The Columbia River Gorge is not only the most scenic feature of Wasco County but also the most remarkable of its geological formations. This natural-river cross section permits the study of the geological history of one of the three largest lava plateaus on the earth.(18)

Before the age of lava flows, Central Oregon was the bed of the ocean. In the primary geological epoch two sections of the Oregon country appeared, thrust up from the depths of the sea—Shoshone land and the Siskiyou land. The former is the name given for the Blue Mountain region, which seems to have been a promontory thrust far into the ocean from the highlands in process of formation at the rear. Three hundred miles off the coast lay the Siskiyou Island, embracing southwestern Oregon and part of northern California.

The Shoshone land ceased to be a part of the Pacific Coast line with the appearance of the Cascade barrier, a section of the great sea dike which rose out of the ocean from southern California to the Aleutian Islands. The barrier was low at first, but it established a new seacoast. The inland sea found drainage outlets or evaporated, slowly changing to a system of great fresh-water lakes and lastly to one stream, the Columbia, and its tributaries.(19) (Pages 6-7)

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

The name Wasco (24) is derived from the Wasco tribe of Indians, a Chinookan tribe, formerly living on the south side of the Columbia River, in the vicinity of The Dalles. The name Wasco is said to be taken from the Indian word Wacq-o ("cup" or "small bow of horn") referring to a cup shaped rock near the main village of the tribe.

The name The Dalles (25) is derived from the French word dalle meaning flagstone, and was applied to the narrows of the Columbia River, above the present city of The Dalles, by French-Canadian employees of the Northwest Company and of the Hudson's Bay Company. The word dalles signified, to the voyagers, the river rapids flowing swiftly through a narrow channel over flat, basaltic rocks.(Page 8)

The narrows of the river are generally known as the Dalles of the Columbia, and this collective term describes the geographic features from the Big Eddy on the west to Celilo Falls on the east. Just east of the Big Eddy is Fivemile Rapids, formerly known as the Long Narrows, the Dalles, or the Great Dalles. Further east is Tenmile Rapids, formerly known as the Short Narrows, Little Narrows or, Les Petites Dalles. Probably the first use of the name Dalles is in Gabriel Franchere's Narrative, under date of April 12, 1814, in which it is employed to describe the Long Narrows. (26)

EXPLORATION and SETTLEMENT

It is impossible to discuss the exploration and early settlement of the Wasco County region without, at the same time, touching on conditions and events important in the history of the Pacific Northwest as a whole. Long before the coming of Lewis and Clark in 1805, the Columbia River and its great tributaries--The Snake, Clark's Fork, the Clearwater--served a number of Indian tribes as their chief route of travel between the Rocky Mountains and the country west of the Cascade Range. Moreover, near what is now the city of The Dalles, the Indians had early availed themselves of a natural fishing ground so centrally located that it attracted tribes from both east and west, from the lower stretches of the river as well as from the vast Columbia hinterland, and made the river at this point a market and trading center for Indians of the entire Columbia basin. Because of its geographical location, the neighborhood of the old Indian fishing ground in the course of time came to play an important part in the great westward migrations beginning about 1813. The obstruction in the course of the river at The Dalles, occupying the position of a gateway separating the eastern part of the Oregon Country from the western and coastal parts, thus came to be a notable landmark for successive companies of travelers--explorers, fur traders, missionaries, emigrants on their way to the Willamette valley--in fact, to whoever passed this way before the region itself became ultimately a destination for permanent settlers. (Page 8-9)

The first white men to traverse the Wasco region were the explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their companions. Arriving near the site of The Dalles on October 22, 1805, (27) they had come from the vicinity of the present town of Lewiston, Idaho, traveling in pirogues hewn and burned from the trunks of trees, which they had cut near the forks of the Clearwater River. Captain Clark himself guided the passage of the clumsy canoes through the "Short and Long Narrows" (28) now known as Tenmile and Fivemile Raids while his men, stationed at intervals on the rocks and holding the ropes made of elk skin, stood ready to lend any necessary assistance. The passage, which was achieved without mishap, was of extreme interest to the Indians, who stood in a line along the narrow shore of the channel and stared in wonder at boats and men alike. The equipment of the party, including their scientific instruments was all carried for the sake of safety along the trail on the north side of the river. (Page 9)

At Celilo, Lewis and Clark found throngs of Indians engaged in preparing a kind pemmican, (29) made from dried, pounded salmon, which was then pressed and preserved in baskets. At the north end of the falls appeared a village of about 20 wooden houses, 1 of which upon Captain Clark's inspection proved to be a large and commodious dwelling. (30) The wooden lodges of this community, which was probably the Indian Village later known as Wishram, were the first houses built of wood which the party had seen since their departure from Illinois. On October 25 and 26, 1805, while encamped at Fort Rock (now within the city of The Dalles), the explorers were visited by two chieftains of the region, (31) from whom Clark was able to take down the vocabularies of the E-nee-shur and E-chee-lute tribes. The two dialects, Clark learned, were quite different, notwithstanding the fact that the tribes dwelt within 5 miles of one another. (Page 9)

The Wasco Indians who occupied the southern shore of the Columbia River from The Dalles to the mouth of the Deschutes River, together with the Wishram Indians on the northern shore of the Columbia, were the most easterly members of the various Chinookan tribes. (32) Situated a short distance above the

site of the city of The Dalles, the chief village of the Wascoos was just opposite that of the Wishrams on the north shore. Both tribes spoke the Upper Chinook dialect, (33) and, like other members of the Chinookan family, traveled for the most part in canoes. The Wascoos subsisted largely on fishing or on the traffic in fish, (34) although the women spent a part of their time gathering roots and wild berries. Hunting was wholly secondary in the economy of the tribe. The Shahaptin family, (35) however, who inhabited the interior country east of Celilo, were "horse Indians" and many of them annually went to the buffalo country to obtain meat. Others among them came regularly to Celilo Falls and the Dalles in order to trade for fish and to enjoy a season of gambling while visiting with their neighbors. (Page 10)

Because fishing was relatively easy in these "narrows" of the river, and no doubt also because navigation was halted by the presence of rapids, the village of the Wascoos had become the great Indian mart of the entire Columbia basin. "Ten different tribes who reside on Taptate (Yakima) and Catteract (Klickitat River)," Clark wrote, "visit these people for the purpose of purchasing their fish, and the Indians on the Columbia and Lewis's (Snake) River quite to the Choppunish (Nez Perce) nation visit them for the purpose of trading horses, buffalo robes for beads, and such articles as they have not. The Skillutes (Wasco and Wishram) procure the most of their cloth, knives, axes, and beads from the Indians from the North who trade with white people." (36) The fishing ground of the Wascoos was also a strategic point at which to levy tribute on travelers. Although the reputation of the tribe and their neighbors the Wishrams among later visitors was not a very favorable one, to Lewis and Clark and their well-armed company these natives appeared on the whole a peaceable and friendly people. (37) (Page 10)

On their westward journey Lewis and Clark stopped among the Wascoos in order to ingratiate themselves and to insure a friendly reception on their return. However, although they gave the natives presents, fed them plentifully, and entertained them in various ways, the party had in spite of these blandishments "ill success" in purchasing horses when they returned (38) in the spring of 1806. Indians at The Dalles were acquainted with all the tricks of close bargaining. Indeed, it was only after making purchases at extremely high prices, which were straightway retracted by the natives in favor of still higher prices, that Lewis and Clark were able to obtain four horses on which to pack goods for their eastward journey. (39) (Page 11)

References

- (18) For treatment of the geological history of central Oregon see: ~~Fuller~~ Fuller op. cit., I, 12-28; Thomas Condon, Oregon Geology; ~~Edwards~~ T. Hodge, Geological Map of North Central Oregon; Warren D. Smith and E. L. Packard, The Salient Features of the Geology of Oregon.
- (19) Fuller, op. cit., I, 12, 13
- (24) McArthur op. cit., pp. 379, 380. Hereafter in the sketch the form The Dalles is used in referring to the city and the form The Dalles in referring to the narrows of the river.
- (25) McArthur, op. cit., pp. 343, 349.

- (26) Gabriel Franchere, Narrative of a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America in 1811-14, p. 264.
- (27) Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Original Journals, ed. by Reuben Gold Thwaites, III, 146-149.
- (28) Ibid., pp. 153, 154.
- (29) Ibid., p. 148.
- (30) Ibid., p. 154.
- (31) Ibid., pp. 159-164.
- (32) Leslie Spier and Edward Sapir, "Wishram Ethnography," University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, vol. 3, Number 3, pp. 151-300.
- (33) Ibid., pp. 160, 168.
- (34) Ibid., pp. 174-182.
- (35) Francis Haines, Red Eagles of the Northwest, pp. 17-53.
- (36) Lewis and Clark, op. cit., IV, 289.
- (37) Ibid., III, 156.
- (38) Ibid., IV, 285, 289, 291, 293.
- (39) Lewis and Clark, op. cit., IV, p. 295.

MILITARY HISTORY OF FORT DALLESAPPENDIX "C"Source

Dr. Thos. E. Griffith, a resident of The Dalles, Oregon, supplied, at the request of The Dalles Chamber of Commerce, extracts from publications regarded by him as reflecting a good historical sketch of Fort Dalles.

Dr. Thos. E. Griffith served as a medical officer with the Corps of Engineers, United States Army in 1914. He was stationed at Crater Lake, Oregon during the conduct of a survey for a military highway to be located east of the Cascade Mountains. Later he was stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington and then was assigned to service with the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

During World War I, he was sent overseas and detailed to the British Army Hospital at the Isle of Wright, for instructions in war time surgery. He was later in action with the 38th British Division in its services in France. He was decorated by King George of England, at Buckingham Palace, December 13, 1918 and vested with the Military Cross "for gallantry on Hill 41".

Dr. Griffith has engaged in extensive studies of our nation's military history, as well as that of Fort Dalles. His courtesy in supplying the following selected extracts from publications of his selection is acknowledged with gratitude.

The extracts are from the following publications. Time did not permit identifying the publication from which each extract has been selected.

"Conquest of the Couer d'Alene, Spokane and Palouse Indians" -
—By B. J. Manning

"Ka-mi-akin" - - - - - —By A. J. Spawn

"Oregon Historical Quarterly" - (Date Unavailable)-
Published by Oregon Historical Society,
at 235 S. W. Market Street, Portland, Oregon.

* * * * *

The Extracts

In 1848 a military depot and base of supplies was established at The Dalles at the Methodist mission. The Building, "Perkins House" was converted into barracks and was first used for this purpose immediately following the Whitman massacre of 1847.

Military headquarters for Oregon then at Oregon City.

This spot at the Methodist Mission was called "Wasco-pum" by the Indians: it was later named Fort Lee in honor of the commander of troops--Capt. M. A. J. Lee--and was the beginning of Fort Dalles.

The Oregon territorial Legislature in 1848 authorized the Governor to raise, arm and equip a company of rifle-men, not to exceed fifty men, with captain

Military History of Fort Dalles 2

and subaltern officers to be despatched to occupy the mission station at The Dalles and to hold the same until reinforcements could arrive there or other means be taken by the U. S. Government.

Forty-one men volunteered and organized a company at Oregon City--Capt. H. A. G. Lee was chosen captain. Capt. Lee arrived with ten men Dec. 21, 1848, at Wasco-pum. To this number was added in Jan. 1849, men mobilized under Col. Cornelius Gilliam, making a total of 250 men at the post.

In April 1849, Capt. H. F. G. Maxon commanded the men at the post and in August of that year, Lt. A. T. Rogers.

In 1849 the Mounted Rifle Regiment recruited in Missouri for service in Oregon set out from Fort Leavenworth. The party was in command of Brevet Col. W. W. Loring and consisted of 600 men, 31 non-commissioned officers, and a large number of guides, teamsters, interpreters, helpers, and a few women and children. They had 161 wagons, 1200 mules and 700 horses for which they carried subsistence.

A small remnant of this force arrived at The Dalles enroute to Oregon City, reduced almost to starvation, the men barefoot and the horses too weak to carry them. The relief party sent out to meet the Regiment had failed to make connection. After several days for recuperation the Regiment pressed on, one party by land and one by water. The fleet consisted of mackinaw boats, canoes, a yawl, or so and a raft. Trying to shoot the rapids at the Cascades on this raft, six men were drowned. The overland party suffered bitter experiences from forest fires, steep hills, worn out stock and the inexperience of teamsters who were untrained and volunteered only to get to the gold fields.

In this same year, 1849, the U. S. steamer "Massachusetts" brought to Oregon two companies of artillery under Brev. Maj. J. S. Hathaway, who left one company at Astoria under command of Col. B. H. Hill, and proceeded to Vancouver with the other. The force was in all 161 men and officers.

Prior to 1849 there was no military history of Oregon except that of volunteers at the Cayuse war, following the Whitman massacre.

On May 13, 1850, Col. W. W. Loring sent Major S. S. Tucker from Vancouver with two companies of the Rifle Regiment to establish a supply post at The Dalles. The officers detailed were: Capt. Clairborn, and Lts. Lindsay, May, Ervine and Surgeon C. H. Smith.

They located the present site of the Military Garrison on the upper bench of the bluff, pitching their tents on a sand bed under some pine trees.

The centre of the reservation was a tree which they blazed with the letters "U. S." the extent was made ten miles square--five miles each way from the tree. This tract was cut down to five miles square in 1853.

The garrison buildings were erected in 1850. One hundred civilians--immigrants, were employed to build a mill, quarters for the men, stables for the horses and a cottage for the commanding officers.

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The barracks were long low buildings with six or eight rooms used as officers quarters—a commissary and guard house, which was like an out-door cellar, the upper part of logs. The soldiers were in tents until the mill was built.

The Rife Regiment was ordered to California in March, 1851 and relieved at the garrison by two companies of the First Artillery under Lt. Woods. All building ceased as there was ample housing for the sixteen privates, two non-commissioned officers, and one lieutenant left.

The post was in command of Major S. S. Tucker in 1850.

In the fall of 1852 two companies K and I, of the famous 4th Infantry arrived—the commander, Capt. Benjamin Alvord.

Capt. Alvord was relieved by Major Gabriel J. Rains and Capt. Maurice Malony; they relieved by Major Granville O. Haller and Quartermaster Forsythe.

There were then three military posts in Oregon. With Major Haller came three companies of the 3rd Artillery and the 4th Infantry.

Col. George Wright commanded the post in 1857 and 1858. He was succeeded by Lt. Col. Silas Casey of the U. S. Infantry. In 1859 Capt. H. M. Black was commander.

During the years 1855, 1856 and 1857 all Government road enterprises were in the hands of the U. S. Engineer Corps. Lt. John Withers, Lt. George H. Bandy and Lt. George H. Mendall were in charge. One of the roads located was from Fort Vancouver to Fort Dalles.

Major Rains made two surveys of the Fort Dalles reservation. Lt. Montgomery also made a survey which was not approved. The second survey by Rains excluded land on the north side where settlers might establish a town and trading post and included Mill Creek and its territory on the west.

The buildings erected in 1850 remained unchanged until 1856 when Capt. Jordan arrived and assumed command of the post. A number of fine and showy houses were built and elaborate grounds laid out at Fort Dalles. Much money was spent in the completion of Capt. Jordan's plans. Labor was extremely high—\$10.00 per day and lumber was scarce and high in price. Workers had largely vanished lured by the gold discoveries in California and at Fort Colville. Hay was purchased in San Francisco costing \$77.00 per ton delivered at The Dalles.

Fort Dalles was made a beauty spot with its handsome buildings, well kept lawns and gardens—an oasis for eyes wearied by the glare of the desert to eastward.

The commander's house was the pride of the post and is said to have cost \$100,000. It was destroyed by fire some years later.

It stood on the little hill facing the parade ground and commanded a wide view of the Columbia river on the north from the rapids above to the bend at Crate's Point on the west. The orders and report of the War Secretary in the 50's call it the Oregon River.

Military History of Fort Dalles 4

The only building erected in 1858 which remains today is that originally built for the post surgeon, and is owned by the Oregon Historical Society.

The architect employed by Capt. Jordan was Louis Scholl, who in 1905 presented to the Society the original plans of the buildings.

It is thought that Capt. Black of Co. G, 9th Inf., who came with his company in 1852 was the first tenant of the original house used by the commander.

Many of the officers who were stationed at Fort Dalles and others who were entertained there as guests as they passed through The Dalles on their military missions, became famous as generals, serving with great honor during the Civil War—others as historians and writers, and in other ways.

In May, 1855, Col. Lawrence Kipp, U. S. A. was a guest at the Fort enroute to Walla Walla to take part in the great council with the Indians held there, when Gov. Isaac I. Stevens made the famous treaty with the tribes. He criticized in his journal the plan of the Fort—that there was no stockade; a lack of compactness and expresses his belief that it might easily be surprised and taken by hostile Indians.

Fort Dalles was abandoned in 1866 after an existence of sixteen years.

In the days of Fort Dalles the settlers of Oregon and the immigrants arriving looked to the Army of the United States for protection of lives and property. The Indians outnumbered the whites and had it not been for the fear they held of the soldiers Oregon's history would have many bloody pages and the settlement of the Northwest been greatly delayed.

SOME OF THE MEN WHOSE FEET HAVE TROD THE SOIL OF FORT DALLES

Col. Edward Jevnor Steptoe, of Virginia—graduate of West Point in 1837; first service in Florida against the Indians; in Mexican war, in command of a company at Vera Cruz; promoted for gallantry; made Brevet Col; ordered to Pacific Coast. Was appointed Governor of Utah to succeed Brigham Young; reached Vancouver, W. T. in spring of 1856; with 200 men was sent, April 28, 1856, up the river (Columbia) by boat. At Cascades was attacked by hostile band of Indians. The troops landed under a brisk fire and after a sharp fight drove the Indians from their position, taking a large number of supplies and capturing many animals. In his official report of this engagement, Col. Steptoe made special mention of the gallant conduct of 2nd Lt. Philip H. Sheridan of the 4th Infantry.

Spent the greater part of the summer of 1856 in the vicinity of the Yakimas; constructed the Fort at Walla Walla—the first barracks and building of that Fort, under command of Col. George Wright who was stationed at Fort Dalles. Was in command of the Fort until the return of the Wright expedition; retired on account of ill health in 1859; died at Lynchburg, Va. 1865.

Captain Oliver Hazard Perry Taylor - was the youngest son of Commodore William Vigneron Taylor of the U. S. N.; born Sept. 14, 1825; graduated at West Point 1846. Appointed Brevet 2nd Lieut., First Dragoons, first service in Mexico; for gallant and meritorious conduct was breveted 1st Lieut. later promoted

Military History of Fort Dalles 5

to rank of Captain. He was engaged in skirmishes with the Indians in the Red River country; was assigned to Fort Lane, Oregon, . . . then to Fort Yamhill and in June 1857 was ordered to join the command of Col. Steptoe at Fort Walla Walla. In April, 1858, with Co. H. 1st Dragoons, accompanied by Lt. Gregg he took the dragoon horses which had wintered at Vancouver, from that place to Walla Walla. Met his death May 17, 1858, at the hands of Coeur d'Alene, Spokane and Palouse Indians at the battle of Tohotanimme on the Spokane Plain.

William Gaston—Second Lieut.—Born in N. C. 1834; graduated at West Point 1856; upon graduation was assigned to duty among the hostile Indians. Fell at the battle of Tohotanimme with Col. Taylor. Both bodies were removed from Fort Walla Walla to Cadets' Cemetery, West Point in 1861.

Capt. John Mullan — Lieut. Mullan spent four years searching out a route for a Pacific railroad, under Gov. Isaac I. Stevens, from Minnesota to the Pacific Coast. He was chosen in 1858 to pay out a military road from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton on the Missouri river. Mullan was a man of daring, great activity, courage and endurance. During his survey of the northern route one of his exploits was to cross the Continental Divide six times in one winter and to examine nine passes over the Bitter Root mountains. The Northern Pacific railroad now follows the Mullan Pass and the most northerly pass known as the Marias Pass is followed by the Great Northern Railroad. . . Mullan came to Fort Dalles to recruit his forces for the expedition of 1858, and in May engaged roadmakers, surveyors, etc, to accompany him to Fort Walla Walla where he was to be given an escort of 65 men. . . Mullan had gone no further than Five-Mile creek east of Fort Dalles, when news came to him of the defeat of Col. Steptoe on the Spokane plain, a point that lay directly in his route of location. Waiting to receive more definite news he improved his time by building a bridge over Five-Mile and one over Ten-Mile Creeks, and by improving the road from Fort Dalles to the Deschutes River. . . Mullan returned to Fort Dalles and disbanded his Company. General N. Clarke, Commander of the Pacific, ordered to the field a well-equipped and well-appointed command under Col. George Wright of the Ninth Inf. and to this expedition Lt. Mullan offered his services. He was placed in command of the Nez Perce allies and served with distinction during the campaign. He was very valuable as a topographical officer, recording the plans of the various engagements, routes, etc. and drawing maps of engagements with the Indians. . . The construction of the military road required four years—1858 to 1862—under most difficult conditions.

Major Robert Seldon Garnett — - The building of Fort Simcoe was placed in the hands of Major Garnett by Col. Geo. Wright, commanding at Fort Dalles. With Companies G and F of the 9th Inf. the barracks were built for four companies in the summer of 1856 and Garnett assumed charge of the post August 3, 1856. . In August 1858, Major Garnett received orders to subjugate the warlike tribes of Yakimas and Wenatchees—he was to put to death the Indians who had murdered four miners who crossed the Natchez Pass that spring. In this expedition Lt. Jesse K. Allen of the 9th Inf. was killed by the Indians in a surprise attack on their camp. . . Col. Wright and Major Garnett had command of 1,000 men—the largest force ever assembled for hostile purposes in the Northwest. . . Fort Simcoe was discontinued in 1859

Capt. Frederick Dent - of Co. B 9th Inf., was in charge of building a road from Fort Simcoe to Fort Dalles in 1856. He also served with distinction during the Wright campaign against the Indians following the Steptoe disaster.

Military History of Fort Dalles 6

Lt. George B. McClellan - was engaged in surveying a road across the Natchez Pass in 1853 and to explore passes across the Cascade Mountains. The work was abandoned as impossible.

General Henry C. Hodges - Lt. Hodges belonged to Capt. Wallen's Co. of the 12th Inf. and was later with Capt. McClellan's survey party acting as Quarter-master and Commissary.

General O. O. Howard - The first break in the treaty of peace between the U. S. and the Nez Perce at Walla Walla made Aug. 6, 1858 was made 19 years later in 1877 when Chief Joseph and his followers went on the war path. Gen. O. O. Howard then in command at Vancouver was unsuccessful in capturing Chief Joseph who surrendered to Gen. Miles near the Missouri river in Eastern Montana after a flight of 600 miles.

Lt. U. S. Grant - was stationed at Fort Vancouver and came occasionally to Fort Dalles but was never stationed there.

Lt. George Crook - was engaged in the expedition of Major Garnett's against the Yakima Indians in 1858. He as General later subdued the Snakes of Idaho and Eastern Oregon in 1868-69. A great Indian fighter.

Col. Benjamin F. Shaw who crossed the Natchez Pass in 1856.
Capt. Erasmus D. Keyes of the 3rd Art. in command of troops at Fort Walla Walla.

Lt. Col. Silas Casey

Lt. John C. Fremont who came to The Dalles to outfit his expedition down through Southern Oregon.

Lt. Frederick W. Lander, afterward Brig. Genl. Lander

Capt. R. W. Kirkham

Brevet Major Wyse with Co. D 3rd Art.

Brevet Maj. W. H. Grier of First Dragoons

Capt. Rufus Ingalls of U. S. A. superintended building Fort Vancouver

Lt. Col. R. F. Maury

Lt. W. A. Slaughter killed in "White River Massacre."

Major Lugenebel of U. S. Army who made topographic surveys - here in 1863. He established a post at Fort Boise in 1863.

Lt. Michael R. Morgan - Co. K. 3rd Art.

Lt. Cuvier - Col. Grover - Lander - Doty and Tinkham - builders of roads

Capt. . F. Hammond, Asst. Surg. and Chief of Medical Dept.

Capt. Jas. A. Hardie, 3rd Art.

Lt. G. B. Dandy of 3rd Art.

Lt. P. A. Owen, 9th Inf.

Lt. Wm. D. Pender afterwards General in Civil War.

APPENDIX "C"

Authenticated Copy

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Washington D. C.

March 26, 1948

The Honorable Homer D. Angell
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Angell:

This is in reply to your letter of March 9, 1948, referred to this office by the Library of Congress, concerning Fort Dalles, Oregon.

The records of the War Department in the National Archives show that this post was established as Camp Drum on May 21, 1850, by Companies H and K, Mounted Rifles. It was also referred to as "Fort Drum" and "Dalles of the Columbia." The name was changed to Fort Dalles in July, 1853. The records do not show that the post was ever named Fort Lee. The post was garrisoned until the withdrawal of the troops in August, 1866. It was re-occupied in December, 1866, and finally abandoned on July 15, 1867.

The following information concerning changes in organizations stationed at the post to 1857 has been compiled from the monthly post returns. The post was garrisoned by Companies H and K of the Mounted Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant A. J. Lindsay, until April 1, 1851, when these companies were transferred to Columbia Barracks. We have found no record of the transfer of units of the Mounted Rifles from the post to Oregon City. Until September, 1852, the garrison consisted of Company L, 1st Artillery, or Companies L and M, 1st Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant J. J. Woods. In September, 1852, Companies K, 4th Infantry, and M, 1st Artillery, were stationed at the post, which was commanded by Brevet Major Benjamin Alvord. Company M, 1st Artillery, left the post in October, 1852, and Company K, 4th Infantry, was the only company stationed there until May, 1853, when Companies G and H, 4th Infantry, joined temporarily. In July, 1853, the garrison consisted of Companies K and I, 4th Infantry, and Major G. J. Rains succeeded Major Alvord in command. Companies B and L, 3rd Artillery, were added in September, 1854. In December, 1854, Companies G, H, I, and K, 4th Infantry, were stationed at the post. In May, 1855, Companies G and H were transferred from the post and Major Granville O. Haller succeeded Major Rains in command. From June to August, 1855, the garrison consisted of Companies G, I, K, 4th Infantry, and Captain C. C. Augur, was commanding the post. In September, 1855, it consisted of Company L, 3rd Artillery, and Companies I and K, 4th Infantry, with Major Haller

- 2 -

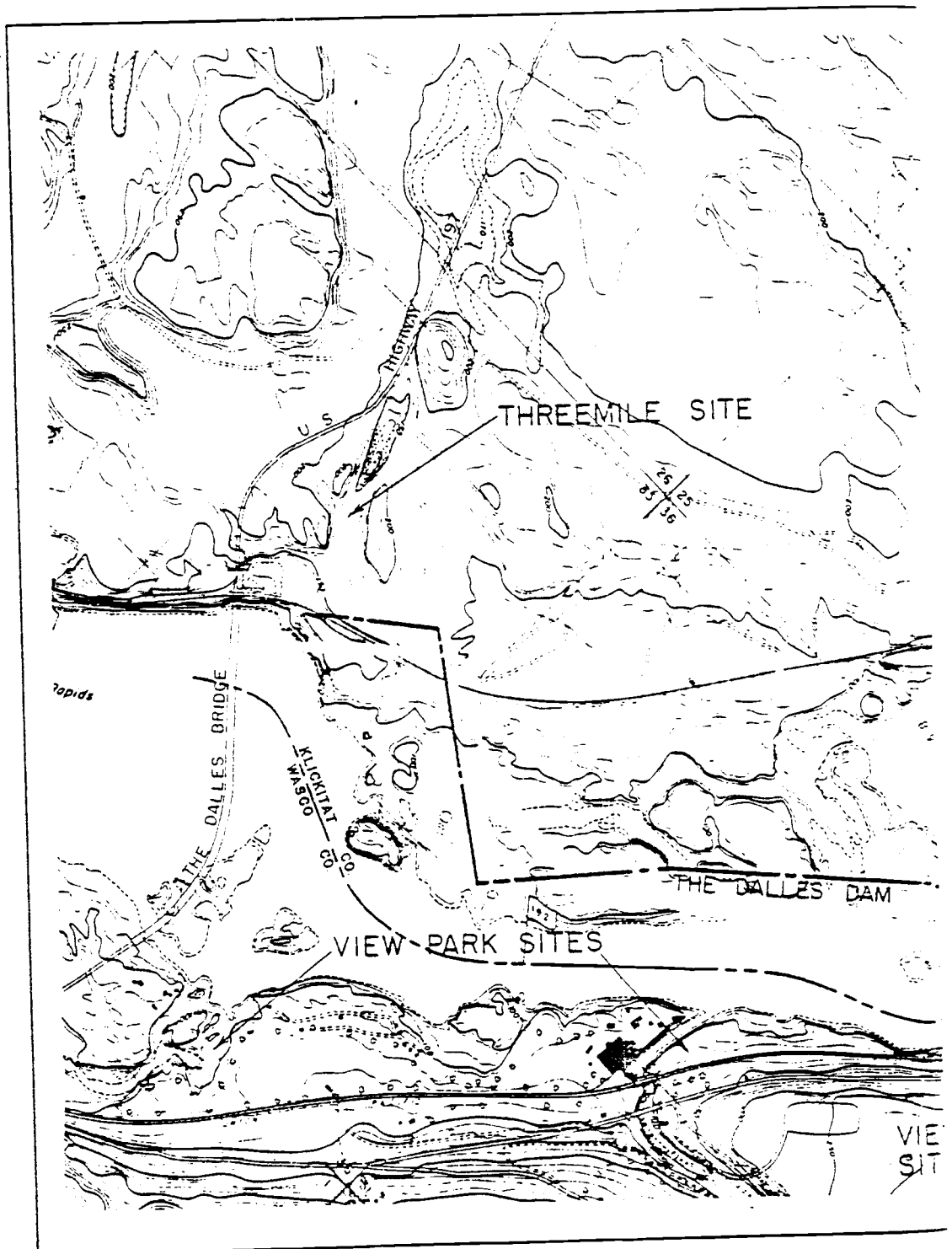
in command. In November, 1855, Companies C and E, 1st Dragoons, B and L, 3rd Artillery, and G, H, I, and K, 4th Infantry, were stationed at the post. In December, 1855, the garrison consisted of Companies E, 1st Dragoons, L, 3rd Artillery, and I and K, 4th Infantry. Company G, 9th Infantry, was added in March, 1856. In May, 1856, the garrison was composed of Companies E, 1st Dragoons, I and K, 4th Infantry, and C, F, G, and I, 9th Infantry, and in June of Companies E, 1st Dragoons, I and K, 4th Infantry, and C, E, and G, 9th Infantry. Major Pickney Lugenbeel, 9th Infantry commanded in July, 1856, the garrison then consisting of Company E, 1st Dragoons, Company I and K, 4th Infantry, and Companies A, C, F, and G, 9th Infantry. In August, 1856, Company E, 1st Dragoons, and Company A, 9th Infantry, were stationed at the post, and in September, 1856, Companies A and B, 9th Infantry, composed the garrison. Companies D, 3rd Artillery, and F, 9th Infantry, were added in October, 1856, and Major Francis O. Wyse was in command. Major Lugenbeel was again commanding in November, 1856, when Companies D, 3rd Artillery, and A, B, and E, 9th Infantry, were stationed at the post. The latter three companies were stationed at the post in December, 1856. Colonel George Wright assumed command in January, 1857. In addition to him, Assistant Surgeon Joseph B. Brown, Major Lugenbeel, Captain Frederick T. Dent, Lieutenants Lyman Bissell and Edwin Harvie, Captain Thomas Jordan, Assistant Quartermaster, and Lieutenant James Van Voast, Regimental Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, were stationed at the post during the month. In June, 1857, the garrison consisted of Companies A, B, and K, 9th Infantry. A Company or companies of the 9th Infantry and occasionally of the 4th continued to be stationed at the post until October, 1861.

We have found no record of a Fort Steptoeville. In order to examine the records for companies of the 9th Infantry ordered to Fort Simcoe and for Personnel stationed at Fort Dalles, it is necessary that a specific date be furnished.

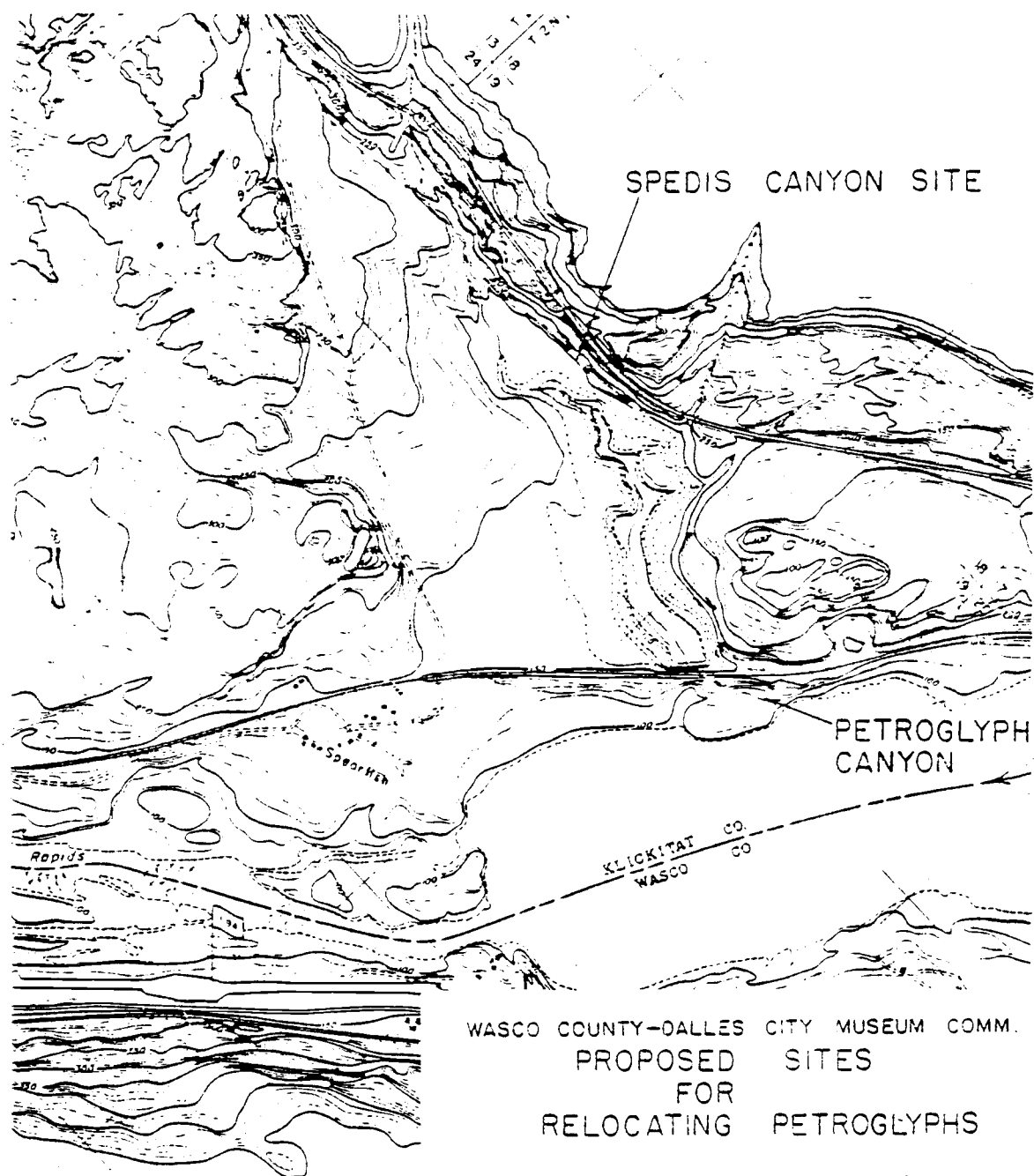
It is a function of the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., to furnish statements of military service, and it is therefore suggested that you apply to that office for information concerning Major Tucker.

Very truly yours,

/s/ E. G. Campbell
E. G. Campbell
Director, War Records Division







/ by

PLATE I

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STUDY OF PROPOSED MUSEUM

for

The Wasco County - Dalles City
Museum of Natural History

Prepared by

Region Four, National Park Service

for

The Wasco County - Dalles City
Museum of Natural History

August, 1957

Investigation and Report by

Paul J. F. Schumacher, Archeologist

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Study of Proposed Museum

for

The Wasco County - Dalles City Museum of Natural History

I. Introduction

A. Authority

On February 10, 1956, the Wasco County - Dalles City Museum Commission submitted to a group of Congressional representatives from Oregon and Washington and to several government agencies a proposal for the establishment of a museum of natural history at The Dalles, Oregon, to preserve archeological, historical, and natural history values threatened by existing and proposed water control projects along the Middle Columbia River.

On October 4, 1956, the Commission requested the National Park Service to make a study of the proposed museum in order to determine its desirability and practicability. Under the Park, Parkway and Recreation Area Study Act of June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1894), the National Park Service is authorized to aid the several States and political sub-divisions thereof in planning public park, parkway, and recreation area facilities for the people of the United States. The present study is made under the authority of that act.

B. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this report is to present to the Wasco County - Dalles City Museum Commission an analysis of the interpretive needs and potentialities in Dalles City and its environs; an appraisal of existing interpretive facilities in this vicinity; and recommendations pertaining to ultimate interpretive development and administration.

C. Field Investigation

On March 12-14, 1957, Archeologist P. J. F. Schumacher consulted with David L. Cole, Acting Administrator for the Wasco County - Dalles City Museum Commission, in Dalles City, and was supplied with current information and data pertaining to the project. During this period, part of the time was devoted to field inspection of the various potential sites for locating the museum. A conference was held with several of the members of the Museum Commission, at which time a general outline of the type of museum desired and the geographical boundaries its interpretation would cover, as well as the most favorable sites, were discussed.

D. Sponsors of the Project

The idea of salvaging a representative group of the petroglyphs to be inundated by the Dalles Dam Reservoir had been the desire of various interested parties in Oregon and Washington.

The project to obtain Federal assistance in the development and administration of a museum of natural history at The Dalles, to display the salvaged petroglyphs and related materials, first started in 1953, under the auspices of The Dalles Chamber of Commerce. The Wasco County - Dalles City Museum Commission was established on July 28, 1953, by Wasco County and Dalles City, under chapter 481 of the 1953 Oregon laws. Dr. John Corbett, staff Archeologist of the National Park Service, discussed the matter of a natural history museum with Mr. W.S. Nelson, Manager of The Dalles Chamber of Commerce; and National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth expressed his interest in Mr. Nelson's efforts.

On October 12, 1954, Mr. Nelson, acting on behalf of the Museum Commission, submitted a report to the Regional Director, Region Four, of the National Park Service, on the progress of the project to establish a community museum at The Dalles. Further conferences with members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Museum Commission, the National Park Service and various other interested parties were held throughout the intervening years.

On February 10, 1956, the Wasco County - Dalles City Museum Commission submitted a "Request for Establishment of a Museum of Natural History and for Recovery and Preservation of Petroglyphs in Conjunction with Water Resources Projects--Columbia River System." This request was submitted to the

senators and representatives representing Oregon and Washington in Washington, D.C., to the Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service, and other interested organizations and private individuals. The museum prospectus was endorsed by the Governor of Oregon and the senators and representatives of both States, as well as by the Wasco County Court, Dalles City, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The proposal for salvaging the petroglyphs was furthered by Senator Morse of Oregon in his statements to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on March 14, 1956. When the 1957 fiscal year budget for the National Park Service was passed, \$8,500 was set aside by the Service out of salvage archeological funds to have these petroglyphs removed by the Corps of Engineers. This work was performed by contract during the winter of 1956-1957. An additional group of petroglyphs was salvaged by funds provided by the Wasco County - Dalles City Museum Commission. These petroglyphs are now in storage at the old Seufert cannery until they may be properly displayed.

II. General Description of the Area

A. Location

Dalles City, which is the corporate name of The Dalles, is the seat of Wasco County. It is located on the south bank of the great crescent bend of the Columbia River on the north central Oregon border. Its elevation is 98 feet above sea level in the business district, which occupies a low bench along the

water front. The residential section rises on terraces that extend southward, with a maximum elevation of 1,000 feet. The city is built on numerous upthrusts of basaltic rock, which is the major formation of the surrounding area. The present population of the city is 11,250, and it is the principal trade center of a large agricultural area in north central Oregon.

The Dalles is situated 82 highway miles east of Portland and 126 miles west of Pendleton, and forms the hub of what is known as the Middle Columbia Basin. Besides being strategically located on one of the principal east-west transcontinental highways—U.S. Highway 30, also known as the "Old Oregon Trail"—it is also situated on a main north-south interior route. The Dalles is located on U.S. 197, which forms a leg of U.S. 97 between Canada and Mexico. The main line of the Union Pacific Railroad runs through Dalles City. The great river of the West, which has become during the last twenty years a major artery of commerce, will expand in importance because the new locks in the Dalles Dam have enhanced the movement of inland water craft by providing rapid elevation into and out of the newly created reservoir. The pool created by the project substantially broadened the use of the river for pleasure craft, as well as commercial traffic.

B. Purpose of the Museum

The section of the Columbia River which is known as the Middle Columbia Basin has been the scene of certain important geological and biological events. Since the advent of man on this continent, this basin has been a focal point in prehistory and history.

With the construction of hydro-electric power dams--beginning with the Bonneville and marching upriver to include the Dalles, the proposed John Day, the McNary, Ice Harbor, and Priest Rapids dams--the landscape of a vast section of this mighty river and its tributaries has been or shortly will be changed. The main channel and its banks have not only seen the progression of human culture, but these same banks and cliffs above them are the book to past geologic times. With the flood of water created by these dams, the key to not only the geologic story but to the biological and human story as well will be inundated. These important stories will be lost.

During the past years a series of archeological excavations have been carried out by interested institutions in the Pacific Northwest, and through the cooperation of the National Park Service and interested local parties. A vast amount of exquisite material has been salvaged before the reservoir waters have covered up the river banks which were the focal points of all Indian activity. This material is at present in storage, since there is no adequate place to exhibit and interpret this story properly.

Also, many fine specimens of Indian petroglyphs have been collected in the area flooded by the present Dalles Reservoir. This was made possible by funds appropriated to the National Park Service and transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and by additional funds donated to the Museum Commission by the local citizens of The Dalles. The specimens are at present in a warehouse, where few people can view them. A museum is needed for the display, proper interpretation and protection of these fine specimens of American Indian art, and for the other objects that have already been collected and may be collected in the future. The purpose of the Museum of Natural History is to interpret the story of the Middle Columbia Basin. The most effective means of interpreting this story is through a series of exhibits as outlined below.

The Middle Columbia River Basin is an outstanding example of geologic action, the great Columbia lava flow, with ecological phenomena occurring through this geologic change. The lava fields, which have built up layer upon layer, are the most extensive in the nation. The Columbia gorge has cut through these fields and has exposed these layers to view. The ecological and geological boundaries have brought about a particularly interesting environment. Therefore, these phenomena deserve proper interpretation.

A museum would serve as a center for these interpretive activities. The offices and workrooms of the museum staff would

be located here. Here, the visitors could concentrate, for orientation and an over-all explanation of the broader aspects of the surrounding area. From here, also, conducted tours to the Corps of Engineers' dam could originate.

A visitor center is needed to interpret this area to which the touring public is attracted. An interpretive center, well located, attractively designed, and with ample parking space, would provide an obvious attraction for the large number of travelers who pass through the basin area and Dalles City. The importance of retaining and exhibiting the material recovered by archeological and paleontological research, in the region from which it came, justifies the establishing of a museum at The Dalles.

C. Present Interpretive Facilities

The basin area radiating around The Dalles is a potentially excellent tourist center. Not only is it on one of the major transcontinental routes, but it is contiguous to a vast national forest recreation area. Bonneville Dam had over half a million visitors in 1955 and the new dam at The Dalles is expected to have equally as many, if not more. The new reservoir created by this dam will be a recreation center as soon as the Corps of Engineers completes its proposed docking, parking, and picnicking facilities. The Columbia waterway has become one of the great pleasure boating spots of the region, enhanced by its superb scenery. These recreational

facilities will not only draw nearby people from Oregon and Washington, but will create an attraction for our vast population of traveling Americans. Passenger vehicles for 1955 over U.S. 30 in Oregon and U.S. 830 in Washington at The Dalles totaled 2,377,240 with over 5,000,000 passengers. Oregon had an estimated three and a half million visitors during 1956.

At present, the only existing museum in the basin is the Maryhill Castle Museum devoted to the display of aboriginal art and the fine arts. The Surgeon's Quarters of Fort Dalles is an interesting piece of period architecture, but it is entirely inadequate for museum purposes. Presently owned by the Oregon Historical Society and operated by the Wasco County - Dalles City Museum Commission, it has become a repository for local incunabula, and is open to the public for about five months each year. This building is well worthwhile preserving and visiting, but it should not be used as a museum warehouse. Instead, it should be restored and refurnished in period style and exhibited in adjunct to a wider interpretive program. This, the Museum Commission eventually plans to do. There is a definite need for an interpretation center in this basin area. What better place than near a large population center, with a vast visitor potential such as Dalles City?

III. The Middle Columbia Basin Story

A. Statement of Significance

The name, The Dalles, originated with French "voyageurs" of the Hudson's Bay Company, who saw a resemblance between the basaltic formations of the falls and the flagstones (les dalles) of their native land. The basin through which the river and the principal arteries of transportation pass is a most fascinating geological, ecological, and historical area.

B. The Geological Story

According to Northwest Coast legend, the Columbia River was dug as an irregular furrow by Babe, Paul Buryan's big blue ox, when he peevishly broke away with a plow and rushed head-long from the mountains to the sea.

In this region, the geological story commences with the close of the Cretaceous period (60 million years ago). During this period, the region of the west coast was separated into two parts by a land mass which had been slowly rising out of the ocean bed from Lower California to the Aleutians. This barrier, known as the Sierra Nevada Range in California and the Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington, divided the State into two geologically, geographically, and climatically dissimilar parts. The region to the west became a marine province, while the region to the east became a large intermontane basin with an inland sea which the geologists have named Lake Condon.

During the early Tertiary period (50 million years ago), there was merely a continuation of this slowly rising movement. By late Oligocene and early Miocene time (28 million years ago), vast quantities of lava spurted to the surface, and floods of liquid basalt covered eastern Washington and Oregon. This formed the Columbia Lava Plateau, said to be one of the largest and thickest in the world. Gigantic rivers of molten lava formed the ledges along the banks of the present Columbia River. Twenty successive lava flows have been counted in the Columbia River Canyon.

During the Miocene, the old animal life of earlier epochs vanished and new types appeared. Once again the land rose. The Cascadian Revolution, which was the period of mountain building during which the Cascade Range obtained its greatest height, began in the late Miocene and continued through the Pliocene into the Pleistocene. During this age of volcanism the Cascades spewed out ashes which drifted eastward with the prevailing winds and settled on the Plateau. The increasing elevation of this mountain barrier shut off even more of the moisture laden ocean winds, making the Columbia Plateau an arid desert.

The Pleistocene, or Ice Age, saw glaciers in the Cascades and along the Columbia River Gorge, damming the Columbia with ice. Water flowed at a much higher level at this time, as is evidenced by late Pleistocene Indian sites, such as at Five

Mile Rapids. The ice dam in the gorge formed a vast inland lake in the basin, called Lake Missoula by the geologists. During the late Wisconsin period the ice dam broke, causing the huge Spokane Flood, widening the gorge through the Cascades. Indian legends still speak of this flood.

The two geological lakes (Lake Condon and Lake Missoula) formed the Middle Columbia basin. The boundaries of this basin (which are the logical boundaries of the Museum story) are formed by the Cascades on the west, the Klickitat Range and Horse Heaven Hills on the north, the Blue Mountains on the east, and the Columbia Plateau on the south. It comprises the drainage basins for the Klickitat, Deschutes, Crooked and John Day Rivers, and their tributaries.

The Columbia River Gorge, to the west of the basin, is located between Troutdale and Rowena, taking in some 70 miles of river. From here to the west, fall the Pacific Coast plains, and the river enters tidewater. The Middle Columbia basin covers an area approximately 180 miles from east to west and another 180 miles north to south. It comprises all of Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Grant, Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, and Wheeler counties in Oregon and part of Klickitat, Benton, and Walla Walla counties in Washington. Dalles City is one of the major cities in Oregon and a principal trading center for this region. Mount Hood, with its heavy tourist travel, and numerous adjoining State and National

forests, with their vast recreational facilities, bound the basin to the west, south and east.

The paleontological remains of this region are extremely interesting, and with the creation of the proposed John Day Dam there will be salvaged an additional quantity of Eocene material from the John Day Basin. This valley is famous for its fossil beds and is an important center for paleontological research. Creodonts, rhinoceroses and peccaries were formerly abundant in the lower lake region of the John Day Valley. The Dalles area has already contributed a vast quantity of Pliocene material well worth exhibiting, foremost among which are the fossils of the American Camel.

C. The Biological Story

The Cascades form a wall which divides the State into two sections, sharply contrasting topographically. The prevailing winds which keep the coast warm and humid are prevented by this wall from carrying their moisture into eastern Oregon, making the Middle Columbia region an arid plateau with ten to twenty inches of rainfall annually. The Columbia, Deschutes, and John Day have cut their deep gorges through this plateau. The climate being dry and hot in the summer and moderately cold in winter, gives us a Sonoran type life zone. The seemingly sparse vegetation (compared to the lush coastal area) consists principally of sagebrush, juniper, sego lily, and bunch grass. Trees and

large game are scarce. Along the bluffs of the Columbia, wild clover, lupines, larkspurs, locoweed, rice root, and blazing stars can be found.

Many animals have adapted themselves to existence in this basin. The basin, as an example of the Sonoran life zone, has many interesting species not found elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest. The most commonly seen mammals in the basin pastures are jack rabbits, mule deer, and coyotes, with occasional elk and wolves. At higher elevations in the basin, one finds the mountain lion, black bear, wildcat, badger, and an occasional mountain sheep and mountain goat. The basin was the range of the great American bison before it was exterminated in this area. Along the river banks one finds the beaver, raccoon, cottontail rabbit, and, in former times, the seal and sea otter. Lewis and Clark's expedition mentions finding seals above and below The Dalles. The rodents and reptiles of the area will fall into these three groups of plateau, basin pasture, and riverine fauna.

No story of the Columbia River would be complete without strong emphasis on its principal animal—the pisces—the king of which is the salmon family. This fish has provided the main food supply, not only to the riverine animals along its banks, but to the homonoids as well. The salmon was the principal *raison d'être* of the prehistoric tribes being there, and later was the principal industry for a long period

during the white man's occupation of the basin. The salmon formed the chief diet and principal trade item of the Columbia Indians. The chinook was the most plentiful, but silversides, bluebacks, and chums also swam the river and its tributaries. These were dried and smoked and were thus preserved for long periods of time. Besides salmon, the other principal food fishes were steelhead trout, lamprey, and sturgeon.

The bird and insect life of the basin is plentiful and, due to certain foods, it is on one of the principal flyways of the continent. Some of the more common bird species are the sage grouse, sage thrasher, and desert sparrow.

The flora is varied and colorful, with the desert growths such as sage, cacti, grasses, and other desert flowers being present alongside the river growth of tules, cattails, lindens, and sumac.

D. The Human Story

1. The Amerinds

Intensive archeological research on both sides of the Columbia in the Dalles Reservoir region during the past few years has revealed evidence of numerous successive cultures in the Middle Columbia basin.

Early man migrated into the region between 8000 and 5800 B.C. The period from 5800 to 4400 B.C. shows transitional cultures. The late culture, as seen in most

of the excavations of the region, can be divided into two periods--the early phase from 4400 B.C. to the time of Christ, and the later phase from 1 A.D. to the advent of white man ca. 1800. The historic period for these Indians begins with the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805-1806 into the region.

The Dalles was well known for its large population of Indians during early contact times. It was an ideal meeting ground for the western Coastal tribes, or canoe Indians, with the eastern Plateau tribes of Indians who rode the horse and lived by the hunt. Memaloose Island (Island of the Dead) was a famous burial ground, now covered by the reservoir waters.

The Middle Columbia basin region is part of the larger Plateau area. The Indians were round headed and of medium stature. Skull deformation, when it occurred, was an intrusive concept from the coast. The subsistence of these Indians was based on salmon fishing, hunting, and gathering of wild plant products. Without the salmon, the dense Indian population of this arid Middle Columbia region would have been impossible. Salmon and other fish were speared and caught along all the larger rivers. Celilo Falls, and the other rapids now inundated by the new reservoir, were fishing centers where thousands of Indians camped during the salmon run.

The independent villages of the Indians were permanent settlements located along the river. The tribe, as such, lacked political unity but was bound together by cultural and linguistic similarities. The Dalles was the meeting place of the Sahaptin-speaking tribes of the Middle Columbia basin, such as the Klikitat, Umatilla, Wanapum, and Walla Walla, who were in contact with the Wishram and Wascos, the easternmost group of the Chinookan people of the lower Columbia River and the coast.

The Indians of the river had winter dwellings consisting of circular pit houses with conical earth-covered roofs. These were replaced ca. 1800 by surface houses of mat covering which Lewis and Clark saw and described. Containers made and used by these people were baskets coiled and decorated with imbricated designs, or twined and decorated with false embroidery. Bark containers were also used. The principal hunting weapon was the bow and arrow, with stemmed points of flint and occasionally of basalt and obsidian. The spear was used for both hunting and warfare. Stone clubs were common. Bone was also used for arrow and spear points. Spears, nets, and weirs were used for fishing. The compound-type fishhook was known, and net sinkers of grooved pebbles have also been found. Hand mauls and pestles of basalt and granite were for grinding.

This area was a great gambling region and oblong bone dice were used for this purpose. The steatite and sandstone tubular pipes of earlier times were later replaced by the Plains-type elbow pipe. The horse reached the Plateau tribes about 1730. This increased enormously the contact of these tribes with the Plains tribes further to the east. The shovel nosed and sharp nosed dugout canoes of the Coastal Indians were commonly used. Snowshoes were in use during the winter months on the higher elevations away from the river.

As for dress, the Plains-type, tailored skin dress made its appearance in the region prior to white contact and probably came along with the horse and other Plains cultural paraphernalia. The earlier clothing was the bark breechcloth or apron and a bark poncho. Fur and hemp leggings were worn in winter. A twined basket hat was worn by the women. Necklaces, pendants and earrings of bone, teeth, and shells were worn, with the additional use of copper and brass beads, during historic times.

The major art form may be seen in the vast quantity of petroglyphs found throughout the rock faces of the basin. Their implements and ornaments were decorated with geometric designs. We find here the blending of the geometric art of the plateau with the naturalistic art of the coast. Conventionalized human and animal figures

with accentuated carved ribs have been uncovered in great quantities at Wakemap and other sites.

The dead were buried in flexed positions in rock slides and pits. Cremation burials have been found at The Dalles, although in this area the general means of disposal of the dead was by placing the bodies in surface sheds of wood. This, again, was a practice common with the Chinook tribes of the lower Columbia River. Inhumation was practiced until 1820, but by 1840 cremation was the popular method of disposal.

The ethnographic present for the Indians of the Middle Columbia basin can be placed as 1805-1806, when they were described by Lewis and Clark, and a few years later by Alexander Ross. The Dalles Indians were known as rascals by the early trappers, traders, and settlers, charging exorbitant fees for portage, and being of a thievish nature. This region, being a meeting grounds for the tribes of the east and west, was a great trading market place for Coastal goods and Plateau and Plains materials. Gambling was a prime means of interchange and a great activity at The Dalles. Due to white man's diseases, the Indian population dropped to almost nothing, and now, with the fishing grounds at Celilo Falls under water, the last remaining livelihood of these Indians has disappeared. They have now been pushed onto nearby mixed tribal

reservations, where they eke out a meager existence farming and ranching and as laborers on farms and in the local canneries.

2. The White Man

The Oregon country comprised all the land between the Rockies and the Pacific Ocean, between the Spanish Southwest and Russian America.

The earliest white contact in the Columbia River region was when Captain Gray entered the mouth of the stream in 1792 and named the river after his ship. Lewis and Clark were the first white men to pass through this region, in 1805-1806. From then on, a constantly increasing flow of white people came into the area; first the fur trappers and traders from 1811 to 1841, with the missionaries close behind, followed by the early settlers from 1839-1842. Daniel Lee and H. K. W. Perkins established a mission at The Dalles in 1838. It wasn't until 1850 that a fort was established at this site and the first settlers came to Fort Dalles. Thenceforward the population rapidly and steadily increased. The Oregon country south of the 49th parallel was acquired by the United States in 1846. In 1848 the Oregon Territory was established, and statehood for Oregon was gained in 1859. Wasco County at one time during territorial days comprised the entire region from the Rockies to the Cascades--from California

to the Columbia River. It was reduced to its present boundaries of 2,387 square miles when the State was formed.

Walla Walla was the end of the Oregon Trail until 1843, when a roadway was broken along the south bank of the Columbia as far west as The Dalles, which then became the terminus. From this point the journey continued by water. All freighting on the Columbia River was controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company until the mid-nineteenth century. In 1859, the Union Transportation Company, later called the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, started operating a portage railroad at The Dalles and eight small river boats on the river. Henry Villard began building a railroad on the Oregon bank of the Columbia River and joined up with the Union Pacific in 1884. The modern Columbia River Highway merely followed the Old Oregon Trail and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. Dalles City has an excellent old-time vehicle collection on the site of Fort Dalles, which could be incorporated into the proposed museum story.

Industrial development of the region came in with the railroad. A series of canal locks were constructed in 1915 to improve river transportation around the rapids above The Dalles. With the introduction of hydro-electric power in the 1930's, this region became a locale for heavy industry, and with the new Dalles Dam the increase in industry is a foregone conclusion.

Besides industry, the region is also noted for its orchards and ranches. Grain and cherries form the principal crops, the latter keeping the local canneries busy. Salmon used to be a primary cannery product in the region before the Seufert Cannery closed.

IV. The Museum

A. The Museum Site

On April 30, 1956, the Wasco County - Dalles City Museum Commission submitted to the National Park Service a "Report of Sites for Relocation and Placement for Public Display of Petroglyphs from the Area Within the Reservoir Area of The Dalles Dam". In this report the Commission proposed five possible sites for relocating the salvaged Dalles petroglyphs.

The View Park Area, Nos. 1 and 2 sites, are on the Oregon shore low lands opposite the dam. View Point Site Area No. 3 is on an elevated point overlooking the dam on the Oregon side. Threemile Site Area No. 4 is a small coulee on the Washington shore near the dam axis. Spedis Canyon Site Area No. 5 is in Washington, not far from the site of Petroglyph Canyon, where the Indian rock art formerly stood. Each site was fully appraised, with its pros and cons, and photographs of a few of the sites were included in the report, along with the site location on a plan of the area. The latter two sites are too far removed from the major highway traffic and from the center of tourist activity, as well as from the city, to be considered as potential museum sites.

While visiting The Dalles in March, 1957, Mr. Schumacher inspected each of the proposed sites with Mr. Cole. They agreed that View Point Site Area No. 3 was an excellent site for the museum and for displaying the petroglyphs. Here, the Corps of Engineers has constructed a viewpoint for the Dalles Dam adjacent to the former Seufert property. This viewpoint is on a hilltop at ca. elevation 230-240 feet, overlooking the highway and Columbia River valley flowing 100 to 150 feet below. A 1500-foot approach road has been constructed by the Corps of Engineers, which leads up to a fine parking area sufficient for 100 cars. The viewpoint entrance from U.S. Highway 30 is approximately one-half mile east of the juncture of U.S. 30 and U.S. 197. Besides its excellent advantage as a scenic viewpoint, there is also a natural rock face against which the salvaged petroglyphs can be displayed. At the present time, this viewpoint site has an outdoor exhibit by the Corps of Engineers showing details of the dam construction. A mass grave covered by a memorial plaque has been placed at one side of the parking lot. Here, the bodies of Indians, formerly located on Grave Island in the river, have been reinterred by the Corps of Engineers.

The site is now the property of the Corps of Engineers which has stated that a long term license-of-use could be obtained by the Museum Commission for purposes of constructing a museum of natural history here. Utilities are readily available.

This site, it is felt, is an ideal location for the museum from the standpoint of accessibility for the touring public, pleasantness of terrain, and the least expensive from the viewpoint of site preparation and construction costs. There is also plenty of land available for further expansion, outdoor displays, etc. This property would provide an area adequate for the proper interpretation and protection of the museum and its interrelated facilities.

However, if the proposed plan for the Dalles Dam Area View Park is still being considered as a probable future development, museum planners of the National Park Service believe that the Area 3 location is too far removed from what would be the concentrated area of visitor use. Experience has shown that visitor use of small museums tends to decrease when the museum is isolated in relation to other visitor attractions. The development of a large recreational area across the highway from Area 3, with entrances separated by a half-mile of a major U.S. highway, would be a decided and even hazardous barrier between these two areas of visitor use.

Although site preparation costs, at present, would be considerably greater, and development of the entire area might be more time-consuming, it is believed this should not deter consideration of locating the museum in the proposed View Park. Furthermore, although a natural rock face is a highly desirable background for the exhibition of the petroglyphs, the

museum planners believe it is not as necessary a requisite for the museum site as is the close relationship of museum and other visitor use facilities.

Another criterion, which should be considered in locating the museum, is its relationship to the assembly point for visitor tours of the dam, the locks, and the power building.

Inasmuch as we do not have information on how these tours will be conducted, we feel competent only to raise this question rather than make a specific recommendation.

B. The Museum Plan

The museum building would be a combined exhibition, storage, and laboratory building. It would be the principal center of visitor concentration--the first place they would stop, and the place where they would spend most of their time. It would serve as an orientation and information station, as well as an interpretive center. The over-all story of the Middle Columbia basin would be told here, and visitors would be encouraged to visit related exhibits at the dam, the Fort Dalles Surgeon's Home and other nearby points of interest.

After consultation with planners in the Western Office of Design and Construction, we suggest the following space requirements and possible cost. Local conditions may vary these figures somewhat.

Lobby - 600 sq. ft. @ \$18	\$ 10,800
Exhibit Room - 2700 sq. ft. @ \$18	48,600
Preparation, Office, Laboratory, and Collection Storage - 1500 sq. ft. @ \$14	21,000
Public Toilets and Mechanical Equip- ment 600 sq. ft. @ \$35	21,000
Auditorium (150 seats) - 1250 sq. ft. @ \$20	<u>25,000</u> \$126,400
Architect - Plans and Supervision	<u>15,000</u>
Total construction cost	\$141,400
Exhibits - Planning and Construction	50,000
Furnishings and Equipment (Lobby, Office and Storage)	<u>20,000</u>
TOTAL COST	\$211,400

This figure does not include site preparation, landscaping, or land acquisition costs, which we presume are being borne by other programs.

The outside walls could be of native rock masonry veneer, with plaster on the interior. Inside walls could be of pumice block, with most of the partitioning provided by false walls for exhibits installation. Windows would exist only in the utility section, except for a large picture window overlooking the river, in the entrance lobby. Tile floors and acoustical tile on ten-foot ceilings would be requisite. The auditorium should have a minimum 16-foot ceiling. The building would be heated by electric paneling in the winter and should be air conditioned for proper summer comfort.