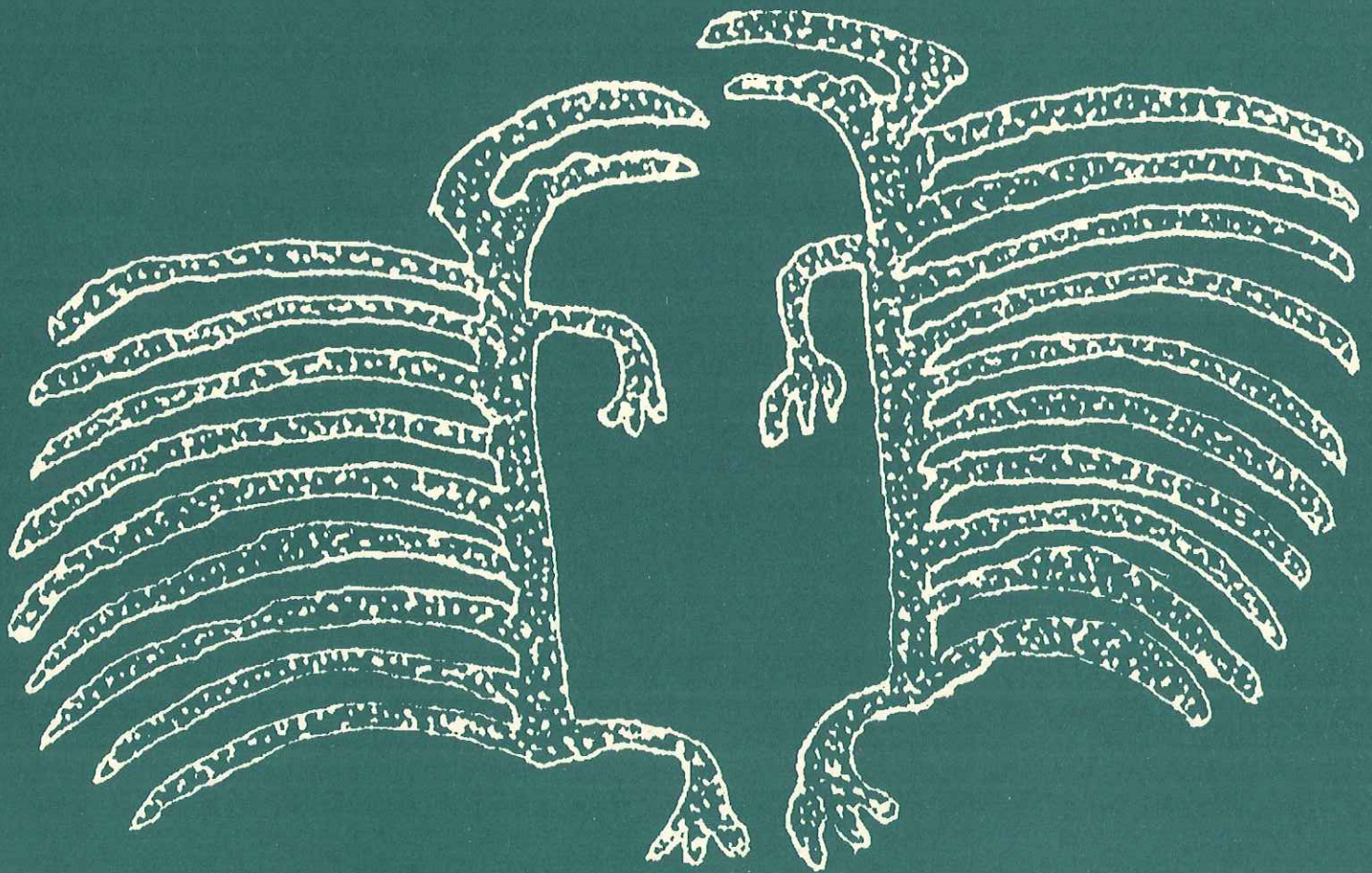


Monographs 21/23
Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles

Pictographs & Petroglyphs

O F T H E O R E G O N C O U N T R Y

J. Malcolm Loring
Louise Loring



PARTS I & II

SECOND EDITION

Monographs 21/23

Pictographs & Petroglyphs

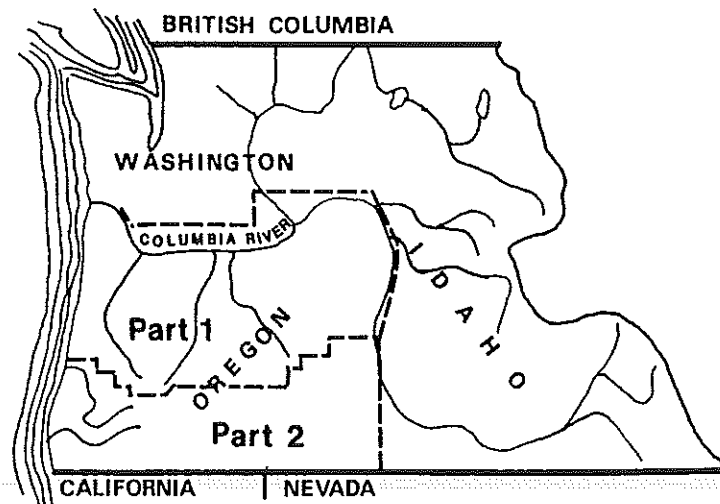
OF THE OREGON COUNTRY

Parts I & II

SECOND EDITION

J. Malcolm Loring

Louise Loring



Institute of Archaeology

University of California, Los Angeles

1996

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Foreword

IN 1937 DR. LUTHER S. CRESSMAN, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oregon, published his *Petroglyphs of Oregon*. This pioneering effort, long out of print, described sixty rock art sites in Oregon but did not include the richest region along the lower Columbia River. This work and the archaeological survey of The Dalles-Deschutes region (Strong, Schenck, and Steward 1930) are the only published descriptions of the prehistoric Indian paintings and petroglyphs in the Oregon Country.

Malcolm and Louise Loring have greatly amplified the work begun by Cressman. In the early 1960s they began to record the ancient designs on the rocks in Oregon and areas in Washington bordering on the Columbia River.

By far the most abundant prehistoric designs were pecked and painted on the basaltic cliffs of the Columbia River from Wenatchee to Bonneville Dam, especially where the river was compressed to form falls and rapids. Such areas as the Long Narrows or The Dalles and the famous Celilo Falls were salmon fishing spots where the fish could be netted and seasonally attracted great concentrations of people. In addition, this region was the most important trading center in the prehistoric west. Doubtless it was during these annual salmon runs that most of the fascinating pictures were created by the Penutian-speaking tribes that dominated the country.

When the Lewis and Clark expedition descended the Great River of the West in 1805, their canoes passed many of the Indian picture galleries, but their diaries made no mention of them. This is not surprising as the explorers would mainly have kept offshore and portaged around falls and rapids. If they had been taking notes on the rock pictures, they would have described large stylized human heads and masks, stick men with fantastic rayed arcs above their heads, great numbers of concentric rayed circles suggesting the sun, owls, eagles (or condors), bighorn sheep, deer, bear tracks, and many objects we term abstract but that certainly had meaning to their creators. The Pacific salmon, main food resource of the Columbia River Indians, is rarely represented. Of the thousands of design motifs recorded by the Lorings, only nine fish are shown and these are so stylized they might be sturgeon, still common in the river. Perhaps the all important, seemingly inexhaustible salmon that arrived at the fishing places with unbroken regularity as long as memory and legend held required no fishing magic. On the other hand, the prized but extremely wily bighorn is often pictured on the rocks.

In 1931 the Rock Island Dam and hydroelectric plant was completed near Wenatchee, Washington, to bring needed power to the Northwest. Technology began to harness the vast power of the wild river Lewis and Clark had discovered, and the most tangible records of prehistoric man's long occupation of the river gorges began to disappear under the rising water. From the 1930s through the 1960s, the Army Corps of Engineers and private power interests continued the

dam building: Bonneville, Grand Coulee, Chief Joseph, McNary, The Dalles, Priest Rapids, Wanapum, John Day, and others. By far the most destructive to rock art sites were The Dalles, John Day, Priest Rapids, Wanapum, and Rock Island dams because their locations coincide with rock art concentrations.

Finally, the mighty river was not only harnessed, it was destroyed—reduced to a continuous series of slack water pools. The theory that the famous salmon runs could be perpetuated through the building of fish ladders has proven illusory. The fish can get upstream to the spawning grounds but too many of their progeny returning to the sea have been destroyed in the turbines and spillways. The great runs are finished.

The innumerable paintings and petroglyphs that once lined the river are gone, inundated by hundreds of feet of water. Our only evidence they ever existed lies in the few examples blasted off the cliffs before the waters rose. A few can be seen at Oregon and Washington museums, and many are stacked like cordwood at The Dalles Dam. Happily some of the rock art was located high above the river and is still intact. Many flooded sites were photographed by local people before the dams were built, and the Lorings have made full use of this material. At a number of locations, these tireless recorders were only one jump ahead of the rising water.

In northern Oregon and away from the river, the situation is a little brighter as the pictures are subject only to natural erosion and some senseless vandalism. These pictures are mainly painted and are on cliff faces; the color is almost invariably red. Paintings in open sites with no protection from wind and rain deteriorate rapidly, and many of these paintings are quite faded. All but a few isolated examples are east of the Cascades and in the Deschutes and John Day River drainages. The workmanship is generally inferior to the rock art along the Columbia, and the favorite subjects of the river people—sunbursts and rayed arcs over the heads of humans—do not occur inland. Many panels have figures and abstractions joined to form chaotic compositions, and there are elaborate constructions with long criss-cross lines. Pictures of horsemen demonstrate that the practice of making rock pictures continued well into the historic period. There are some bighorn near the Columbia but deer or elk are more plentiful. The number of curvilinear and rectilinear abstractions show contact with the Great Basin Shoshonean Paiutes, whose petroglyphs dominate the rock art of southeastern Oregon.

Malcolm and Louise Loring have done an outstanding service to the study of prehistoric rock art in this carefully documented study of the existing and submerged sites in the Oregon Country.

— Campbell Grant
September 1979

Preface

FORTY YEARS AGO, as a forester with the US Forest Service, I became aware of the rock carvings and paintings of an ancient people. In 1938 a fellow worker pointed out a petroglyph in Wyoming. I soon encountered others on my own and began to photograph them. This was the beginning of a long-term interest and involvement for both me and my wife, Louise.

In 1956, while residing in John Day, Oregon, we joined the Oregon Archaeological Society, and upon moving to Portland in 1960, we became active in the Society. We were asked to serve on an OAS committee whose designated task was to survey and record the petroglyphs and pictographs in Oregon. The committee, in time, dwindled to only the two of us. We continued the project on our own, using vacations and weekends to pursue what had become an ever-engrossing challenge.

In 1963, I retired from the Forest Service. At last we had time to become more deeply involved in our study, to experiment with photographic and rubbing techniques, and to perfect our recording methods. We had time to trace the record of known pictographs and petroglyphs and to follow information and clues about those as yet unrecorded. In our search we discovered many unrecorded petroglyphs and pictographs.

From 1964 through 1967, we traveled at least forty-three thousand miles, searching, photographing, and recording sites. We spent time in isolated areas, sometimes seeing no one else for days. Many days we left our camper early in the morning and did not return until after dark from sites that were many miles from a passable road. During the winter of 1967-68 we recorded, with rubbings, the deeply carved petroglyphs flooded by the John Day Dam in April 1968.

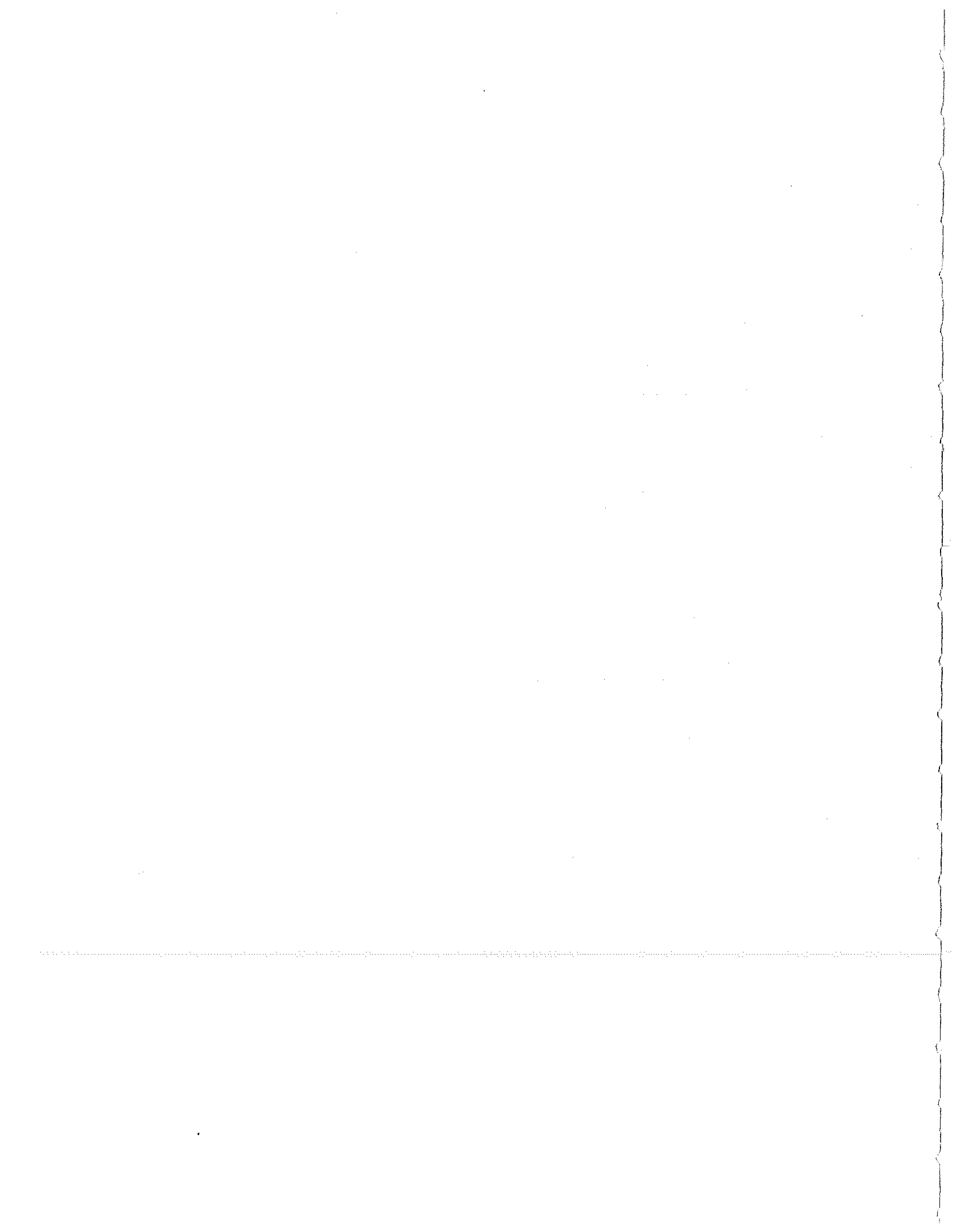
Over the past fifteen years we have personally checked nearly all the sites we have recorded in our study area. The Oregon Historical Society has microfilmed and photographed much of this information to preserve it. We now make these records available for study and reference by means of a publication, omitting only exact site locations for many sites. This information is available to qualified scholars from the authors, the Oregon Historical Society, or the UCLA Rock Art Archive.

— J. Malcolm Loring

Preface to the Second Edition

WE HAVE PREPARED this second edition as a service to those interested in the rock art of the region. Corrections noted by the Loring's have been incorporated, but no new material has been added.

— Brenda Johnson-Grau
Institute of Archaeology, UCLA



Introduction

OUR ORIGINAL PROJECT was to catalog sites and secure general information about the pictographs and petroglyphs located in all of Oregon and along both sides of the Columbia River and Snake River along common boundaries in Washington and Idaho. Part I covers the southern counties in Washington along the Columbia River from Clark County to Priest Rapids and up the Snake River to Buffalo Eddy. It also covers the northern and central Oregon counties south to a line from Lane to Baker County. Part II records pictographs and petroglyphs for the southern counties of Oregon.

Research on the pictographs and petroglyphs of this region is scant and incomplete. In 1937, Dr. Luther S. Cressman, anthropologist at the University of Oregon, published *Petroglyphs of Oregon*. Dr. Cressman's publication was a beginning, but it was limited in scope, leaving many areas unrecorded. In the years between 1937 and the present, very little has been published specifically covering Oregon pictographs and petroglyphs.

The primary goal of this publication is to assemble in print the wealth of descriptive data accumulated during our years of researching pictographs and petroglyphs of the Oregon Country. It is not our intention to attempt to date or to theorize on the meanings of these ancient paintings and carvings.

RECORDING METHODS

As our personal enchantment with petroglyphs and pictographs increased and developed into a research project, we realized that we needed proper techniques and tools to accomplish our goal of preserving a written and visual record of the sites we located. When we began our recording task, we relied on trial and error and on experimentation. Some techniques we abandoned, some were modified or refined. Heizer and Baumhoff's *Prehistoric Rock Art* (1962) proved a valuable reference for recording techniques.

The field record form we used throughout to record the written portion of our survey was modeled after *A Guide to Field Methods in Archaeology* (Heizer 1949:14). A copy of our recording sheet appears on page vii. The data from these sheets were later condensed and typed on cards and formed the basis for the site descriptions found in the text.

A pictograph or petroglyph site may be one isolated rock face or panel, or it may include many faces in close association with one another. Usually, only a few feet separate one face from another. Along the Columbia River and in northern Oregon, the sites are generally confined to small areas with the designs relatively close together. Here, most sites are less than half a mile in extent. In southern Oregon, however, we have followed a continuous rim for several miles and recorded the rim as one site. Cressman (1937) used the same method to designate individual sites.

Each site was located and marked on a map so that eventually we were able to show both distribution and density of pictographs and petroglyphs on a single map. *The Sportsman's Log of Oregon*, with its detailed maps showing section lines, roads, trails, rivers, and other landmarks, proved invaluable as a guide.

The visual records we made at each site combined photography, rubbings or tracings, and sketches. Learning to photograph

pictographs and petroglyphs was a difficult task. Malcolm was the photographer. He made both 35mm color slides and black-and-white prints. The results from color slides were better than those from black-and-white pictures. Light is a determining factor in achieving a satisfactory picture. For our purpose, slight shading of the rock surface was more effective than photographing in direct sunlight. Underexposure of the film sometimes gave a sharper picture, particularly for reproducing red pigment in pictographs. Petroglyphs and pictographs should be photographed at full face to reduce distortion.

Malcolm took initial pictures of the rock surfaces just as we found them. Faded and dim pictograph colors could often be brightened by dampening the paint with water prior to taking a picture. The blending tones of desert varnish and the sometimes faintly abraded petroglyphs frequently resulted in photographs with no discernible figures. To combat this, Malcolm began using chalk to outline the design he wished to photograph. This technique also worked on faint pictographs. We did not chalk over the design or fill in petroglyph grooves but only outlined the perimeter. Because chalk does not always weather away from the rock, we carried a sponge and water with us. With these, we could immediately erase the chalk and leave the rock surface undamaged.

Malcolm tried several types of colored filters with little success. However, a polarizing filter helps to reduce desert varnish glare. Unfortunately, this discovery came too near the end of our research to have great value for this project.

In our early photographs, we had not used a measuring device. After studying Heizer and Baumhoff's *Prehistoric Rock Art of Nevada*, we determined that a scale in each photograph was a necessity if we were to make accurate drawings from the photographs. This meant we had to retrace our steps and rephotograph our earlier sites. In some instances, the sites had been destroyed by construction or the rocks had been carried off, and we were unable to make new photographs. When we did rephotograph, we used a flexible steel rule pulled out to one foot, attaching it near the figure we were photographing. All of our measurements were recorded in inches and feet.

As a second visual record to supplement the pictures, we decided to make exact replicas of many of the figures or series of figures by tracing pictographs and rubbing petroglyphs. We started out using tissue paper and crayon to trace pictographs. Tissue paper proved quite fragile and too opaque. We first made rubbings of petroglyphs with shelf paper and a lumber crayon. Eventually, we learned to make rubbings with oil paint and a brayer on cloth. Our tracing technique improved with the discovery that we could get excellent tracings of pictographs and surface petroglyphs by using 4 mil plastic sheeting and china marking pencils.

The third visual record we made consisted of hand-drawn sketches, which were essential for reproducing all the figures on one surface or in one grouping. The notebook record, which Louise kept for each site, included field notes and sketches. She sketched each figure, locating it from left to right on a rim, or she made a sketch of the site area, numbering the locations of the

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

OAS PICTOGRAPH -- PETROGLYPH
PROJECT
(See May and July Screenings - 1961)

1. Type of Artifact: (Please check one) Pictograph: Petroglyph:
Combination: Other (Specify): _____

2. Location: Precise location if possible. (Distance by miles and tenths, by highway and/or road, and/or trail, and/or cross-country from towns and identifiable places or landmarks. Use hundreds of feet where applicable, give compass directions where known. Please also indicate on roadmap or attach sketch map.) _____

Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Meridian (if known) _____

3. Description of Site: On Cliff In Cave Boulder(s) Other
Kind of rock _____ Is there evidence of old campsite? Describe _____

Other: (Such as spring, creek, river at hand or nearby) _____

4. Description of artifact: Depth of carving _____ Inch. Colors of paint _____
_____ Colors: Faint, clear, bright, varying? _____

If combination - describe: _____

Size, type, and number of figures: _____

Overall size of figured area: _____ ft. by _____ ft. Other: (such as vandalized, flooded, fallen, moved, some figures superimposed, etc.) _____

PUT COMMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION ON BACK

of his observation and thinking that results which he achieves will directly depend" (Heizer and Baumhoff 1962:275).

We put the visual records into final form by reproducing the photographs as pen-and-ink drawings. Malcolm devised his own method for making the final sketches. He used a projector without a blower to eliminate vibration. With this he projected slides into a Keystone Projector Viewer onto a solid 5 x 7 inch plastic screen. The viewer was turned so the projected image appeared at the top of the viewing screen. He obtained the size desired for the scale, such as 1 1/2 inches = 12 inches. With this projection, he could then trace the design with tracing paper and pen. This tracing was placed over a light table and copied on botany paper with pen and india ink.

The key used to distinguish the colors of pictographs, petroglyphs, and combined designs (paint over petroglyph) is shown below.

These drawings were arranged and lettered alphabetically in the order in which the designs appeared on the rock surface. The letter "a" on a page of sketches indicates the design at the left end of the site. If a site faces north, "a" is at the west end of the site. The scale for all figures or panels (groups) of figures was indicated if that information was known. The panels are enclosed with a solid line if the scale varies or is unknown. Panels




















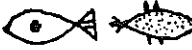





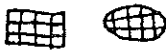









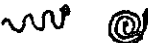




























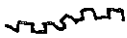





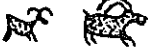


designs. Each figure was measured as was the size of the rock face. The direction it faced was noted. On the field recording form, Louise indicated apparent age differences denoted by superimposed figures, patination, and freshness of the paint or carved grooves. Because of the great care taken with the sketches, our photographs could be easily identified and properly oriented. The sketches make possible the whole panorama of a site in which many pictographs or petroglyphs occurred.

The sketches also enabled recording of scattered dots, lines, or marks, even though they might not show any discernible design. Also recorded were any names, initials, or dates that were perhaps the record of an early pioneer marking a trail or of a sheep herder with time on his hands.

Archaeologists stress the need for recording everything. "It is obviously impossible to set forth all the special information which should be collected at a petroglyph site. As in any phase of archaeology, the keen observer who thinks about what he is looking at will see points of significance, and it is upon the quality

Pictograph	Petroglyph
Red	Pecked area
Blue-green or green	Narrow line
Black	Pictograph over petroglyph/combined design
White	
Brown	
Orange or yellow	

INTRODUCTION

	Arrow		Diamond or lozenge series		Pelt
	Amphibian		Diamonds connected		Plant form
	Atlatl		Dot series or designs		Pit or cup (2 inches or more)
	Bear or human track		Dumbbell		Rain symbol
	Bisected circle		Eyes		Rake
	Bird		Weeping eyes		Convoluted
	Bird track		Fish		Saw or mountains
	Bowman		Geometric		Scorpion
	Circle		Grids: rectilinear, oval		Series of short lines
	Chain of circles		Hand		Sheep horns
	Circle clusters		Horned toad		Shield figure
	Connected circles		Horse		Snake
	Tailed circles		Human on horse		Spall on rock
	Circle with dot		Human		Spiral
	Concentric circle		Horned human		Spoked wheel
	Chevron		Human with headdress		Spoked concentric circle
	Cog wheel		Insect		Star
	Coyote or dog		Ladders: one pole		Sun disk or rayed circle
	Crack or edge of rock		Ladders: two pole		Straight line
	Crescent moon		Lizard		Target
	Cross		Maze		Triangle
	Cross with circular terminals		Meanders: rectilinear		Wavy line
	Crosshatch or net		Meanders: curvilinear		Zigzag line
	Deer or elk		Mountain sheep		
	Deer track		Mountain goat		

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

with a common scale are segregated with dashed lines and the scale illustrated only once for the group or sheet. Each sheet has a figure number. If there were only a few designs at a site, more than one site has been recorded on the same sheet. Some of the larger sites required several sheets. In order to save space a new site may have been started at the end of a site which only partially filled a sheet.

DESIGNS

The design classifications shown on page viii were used consistently throughout this project.

PRESERVATION

Pictographs and petroglyphs are part of the cultural resources left in our stewardship. It may seem strange to describe designs carved in stone as fragile; yet, time and natural forces and human action have already changed or damaged many petroglyphs and pictographs. Frost cracks rocks, and some fall out of place. Petroglyphs on softer materials, like sandstone, weather away more rapidly than those on hard basalt. Petroglyphs change back to the original color of the rock, which makes them hard to locate. The weathering force of wind, rain, and sun has dimmed many pictographs. Some have grown so faint that only a practiced eye can discern them. Lichens and mosses grow over paintings and carvings in locations favorable for this type of growth.

Dams built on the Columbia River inundated many sites. Fortunately, the US Army Corps of Engineers salvaged some of the best rock faces with petroglyphs from Petroglyph Canyon before it was flooded by The Dalles Dam. Highway and other construction has destroyed many pictographs and petroglyphs.

Carving petroglyphs on stone by pecking, drilling, abrading, or scratching is a very old activity of humanity, one which continues today in the form of initials, dates, and so forth. Pictographs painted with colored pigments are also found in many places, either in association with petroglyphs or in entirely different localities. Modern graffiti, made with spray paint, often cover the marks made by ancient peoples. Spray-paint vandalism has increased during the past ten years in many places. It has ruined such sites as Picture Gorge (site 93), where many of the pictographs still visible in the 1960s have since been obliterated.

Public agencies are working to protect sites, but protecting or restoring antiquities is expensive to taxpayers. It will take a greater effort on the part of all people to protect our antiquities from those individuals or groups who cause so much damage to public and private properties. There are laws, of which everyone should be aware, for both private and public land. The Federal Antiquities Act and state laws set down definite rules for the protection of rock art. We hope those who read this book will develop an appreciation of rock art and its cultural value and a reverence for it as human expression.

DESIGNATION OF SITES

Washington

The state of Washington adopted the Smithsonian River Basin Survey site designation system, which uses a series of three symbols to identify any archaeological site in the US: the state's number (Washington's is 45); the county's abbreviation (see

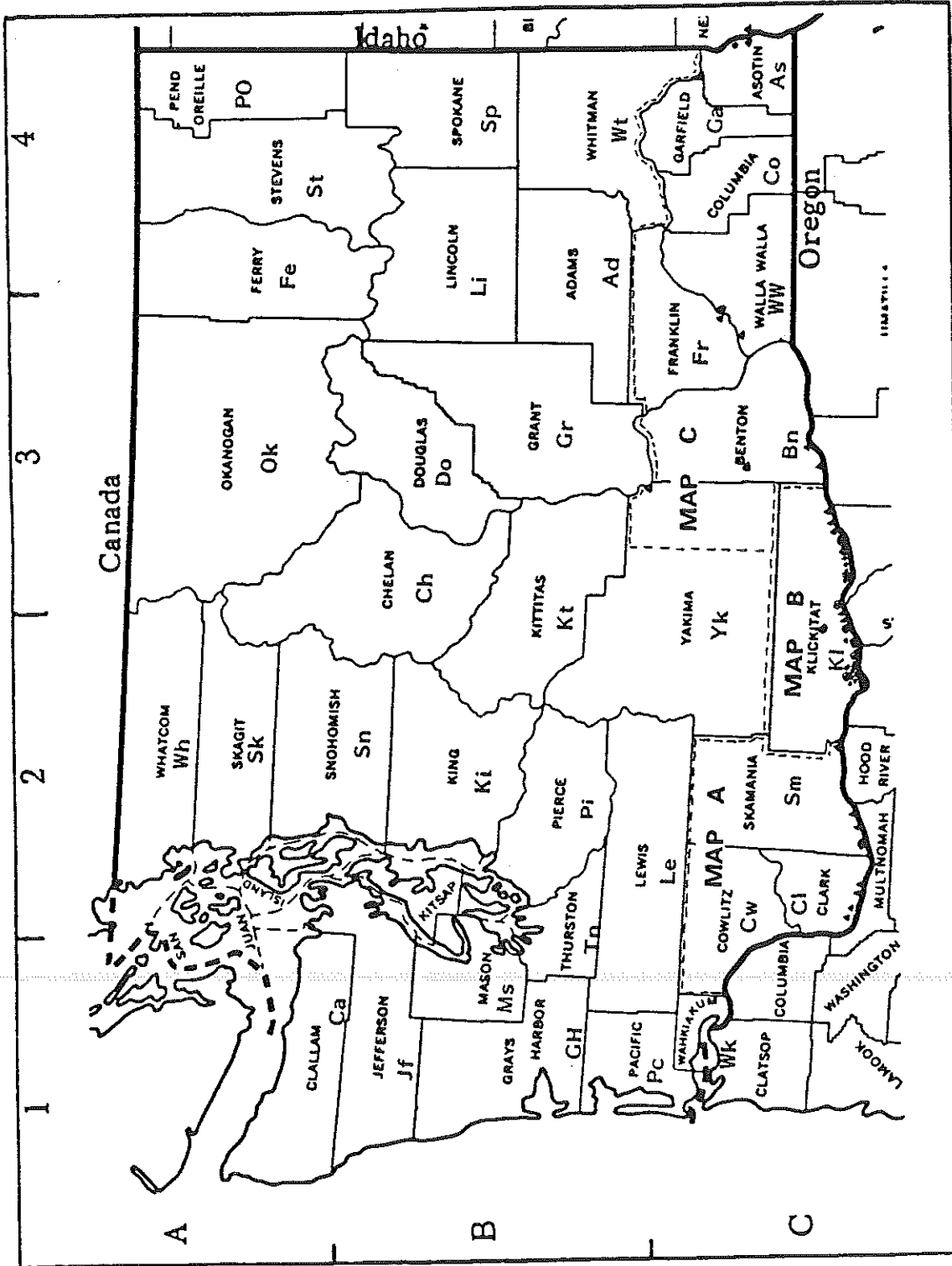
below for listing); and the site's number along with an abbreviation of a local name or landmark. A sample listing for Washington rock art site is as follows: site 14, 45-KL-PC (45 for Washington, KL for Klickitat County, PC for Petroglyph Canyon). All archaeological sites recorded by the University of Washington, Washington State College, and cooperating agencies, including the Washington Archaeological Society, are listed with the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys site designation system.

Adams	Ad	Lewis	Le
Asotin	As	Lincoln	Li
Benton	Bn	Mason	Ms
Chelan	Ch	Okanogan	Ok
Ciallam	Ca	Pacific	Pc
Clark	Cl	Pend Oreille	PO
Columbia	Co	Pierce	Pi
Cowlitz	Cw	San Juan	SJ
Douglas	Do	Skagit	Sk
Ferry	Fe	Skamania	Sm
Franklin	Fr	Snohomish	Sn
Garfield	Ga	Spokane	Sp
Grant	Gr	Stevens	St
Grays Harbor	GH	Thurston	Tn
Island	Is	Wahkiakum	Wk
Jefferson	Jf	Walla Walla	WW
King	Ki	Whatcom	Wh
Kitsap	Kp	Whitman	Wh
Kittitas	Kt	Yakima	Yk
Klickitat	Kl		

Oregon

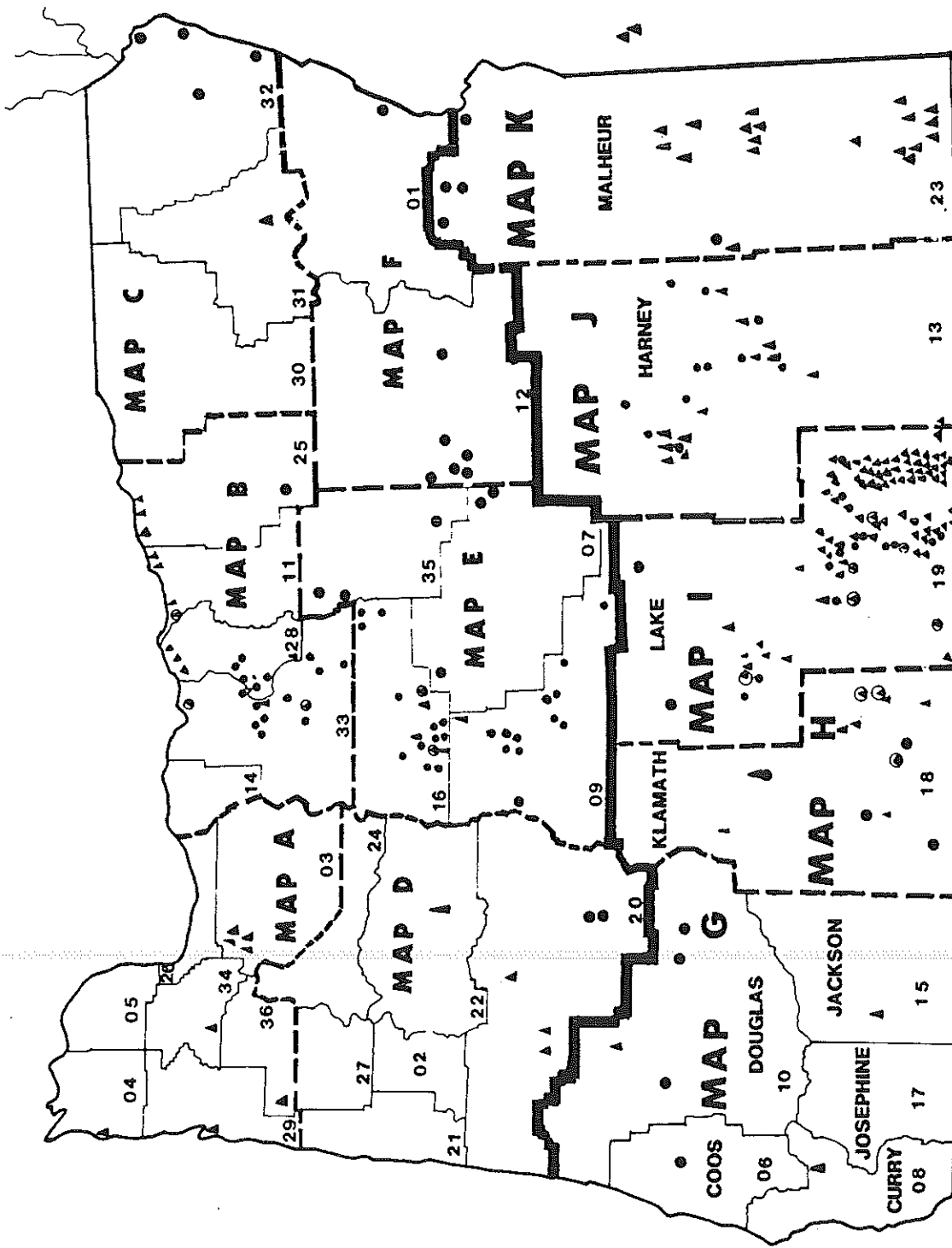
Oregon's state number is 35. For the county designation, we have used the Oregon Department of Transportation coding system (see below). The abbreviation of a local name or landmark is used to designate each site within a county. A sample listing for an Oregon rock art site is as follows: site 34, 35-11-I.R. (35 for Oregon, 11 for Gilliam county, I.R. for Indian Rapids).

Baker	01	Lake	19
Benton	02	Lane	20
Clackamas	03	Lincoln	21
Clatsop	04	Linn	22
Columbia	05	Malheur	23
Coos	06	Marion	24
Crook	07	Morrow	25
Curry	08	Multnomah	26
Deschutes	09	Polk	27
Douglas	10	Sherman	28
Gilliam	11	Tillamook	29
Grant	12	Umatilla	30
Harney	13	Union	31
Hood River	14	Wallowa	32
Jackson	15	Wasco	33
Jefferson	16	Washington	34
Josephine	17	Wheeler	35
Klamath	18	Yamhill	36



Legend: ▲ Petroglyph Site ● Pictograph Site ● Petroglyphs and Pictographs at site or Combined designs

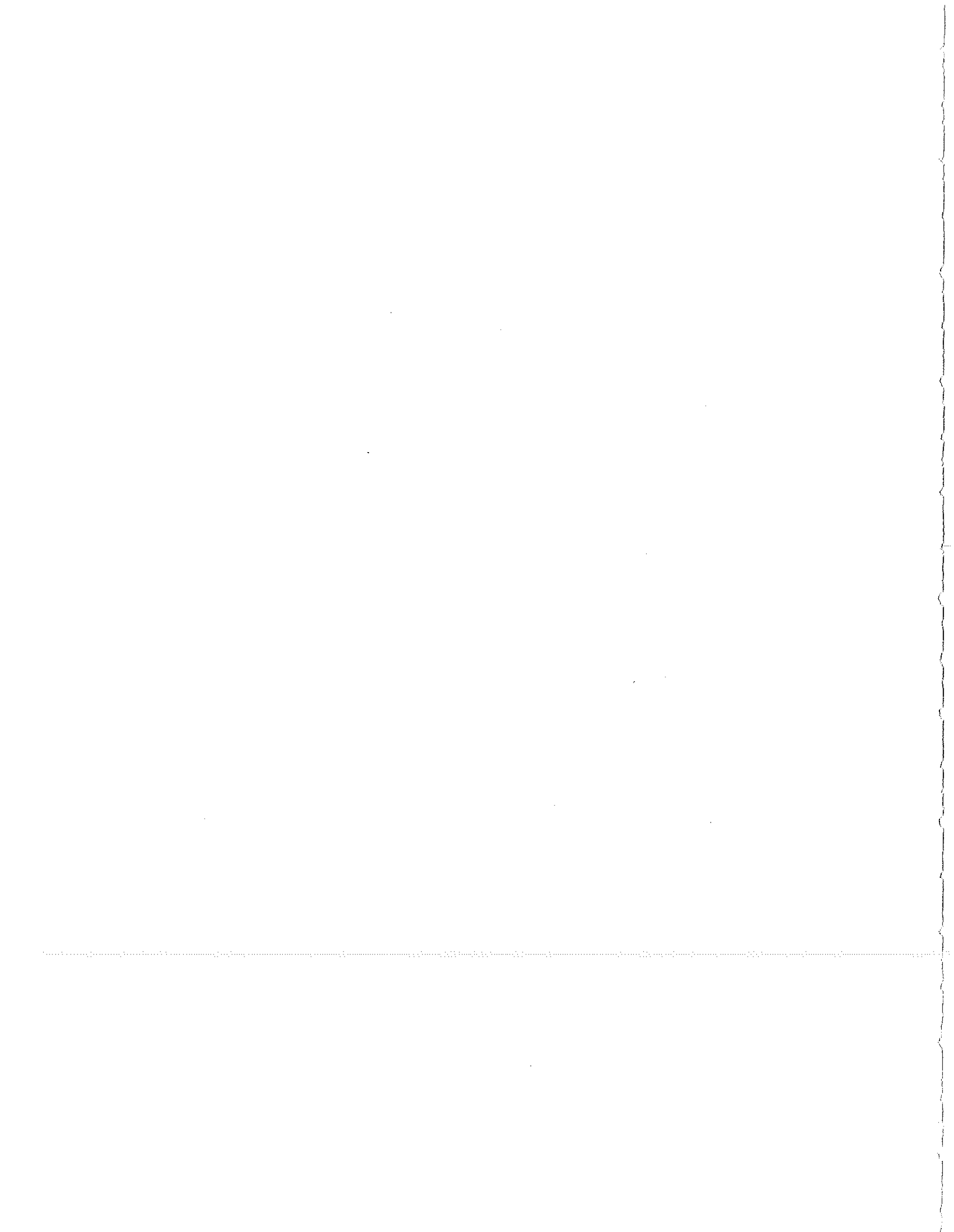
Map of Washington. Counties and site designations are shown.



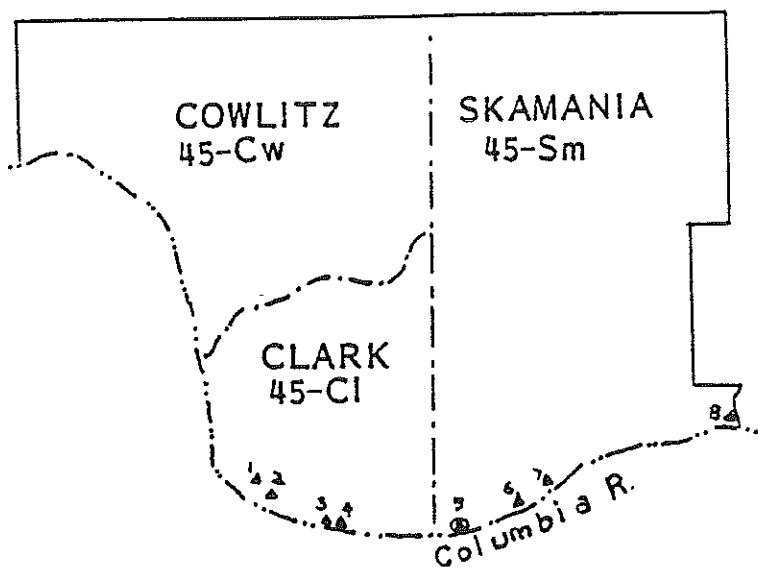
Legend: ▲ Petroglyph sites ● Pictograph sites ◐ Combined designs techniques
○ Sites not field checked

Map of Oregon. Counties and site designations are shown.

PART I: COLUMBIA RIVER AND NORTHERN OREGON



Washington, Sites 1-50



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

Map A. Location of sites 1 through 8

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

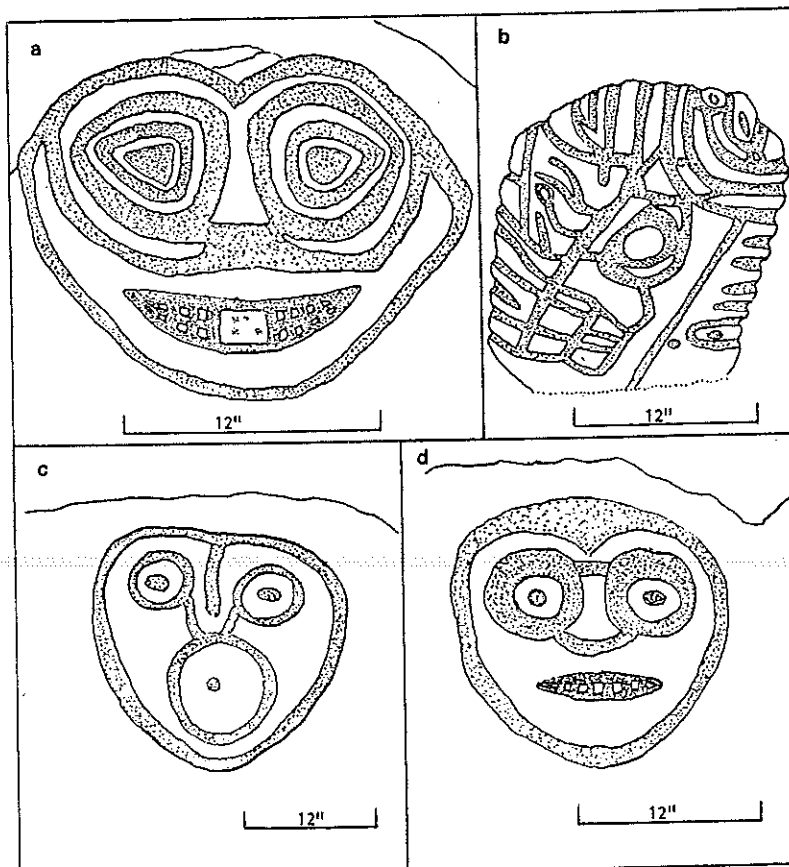


Figure 1

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 3. Fisher's Landing, Clark County, WA, 45-CI-12. Four boulders with carvings were found on the shore of the Columbia River upstream from the dock at the high water mark on the beach. The large pitted boulder (fig. 2) has been published in Seaman (1946:280, 1967:59-60), Emory Strong (1959a:36-37), Hill (1974:248), and Meade (1971:85). We counted at least 475 pits, 1 to 3 inches in diameter, on this rock. The other boulders (fig. 3b,c,d) have generally larger pits than those in figure 2. The pits range from 2 to 4 inches in diameter and 1/2 to 1 inch deep. The carved boulder at Clark County Museum (fig. 1b) came from the beach about 1/2 mile west of Fisher's Landing. The design seen in figure 3a is on a rock in a private garden about 200 feet from the shoreline. The rock is about 6 x 9 1/2 feet at ground level. The design is carved across the wide end of the rock, with the long axis parallel to the river. This boulder is one of the outstanding carved petroglyphs in situ on the Columbia River. The bowl carved in the top is an unusual shape, resembling a square with rounded corners. The diagonal measurement is 16 1/2 inches at the top and 10 1/2 inches at the bottom, which is flat, and 5 1/2 inches deep. The head is 18 x 24 inches with eyes 5 1/2 inches in diameter. The toes are 38 inches apart at the front and 34 inches apart at the rear. The tail is 12 x 16 inches, shaped like a beaver tail. The total figure from nose to tail is 64 inches long. This rock has been referred to by Leverett Richards, writer for the *Portland Oregonian* (June 30, 1935), as a sacrificial stone. Seaman (1967:227) calls it a turtle or frog effigy. Emory Strong (1959a:36-37) describes it as "an effigy mortar carved in solid bedrock." *Screenings* (Vol. 4, No. 11, 1955) says it "represents a beaver and is carved in solid bedrock." It is pictured in both Hill (1974:248) and Meade (1971:87). See Strong et al. (1930:130) and Strong and Schenck (1925:87). Last visit: 12/74. See figs. 2, 3.

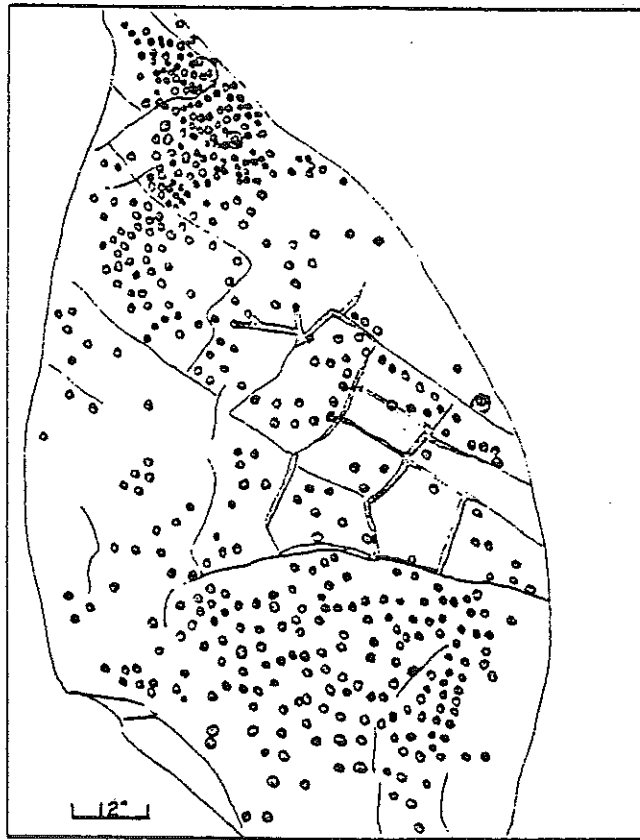


Figure 2

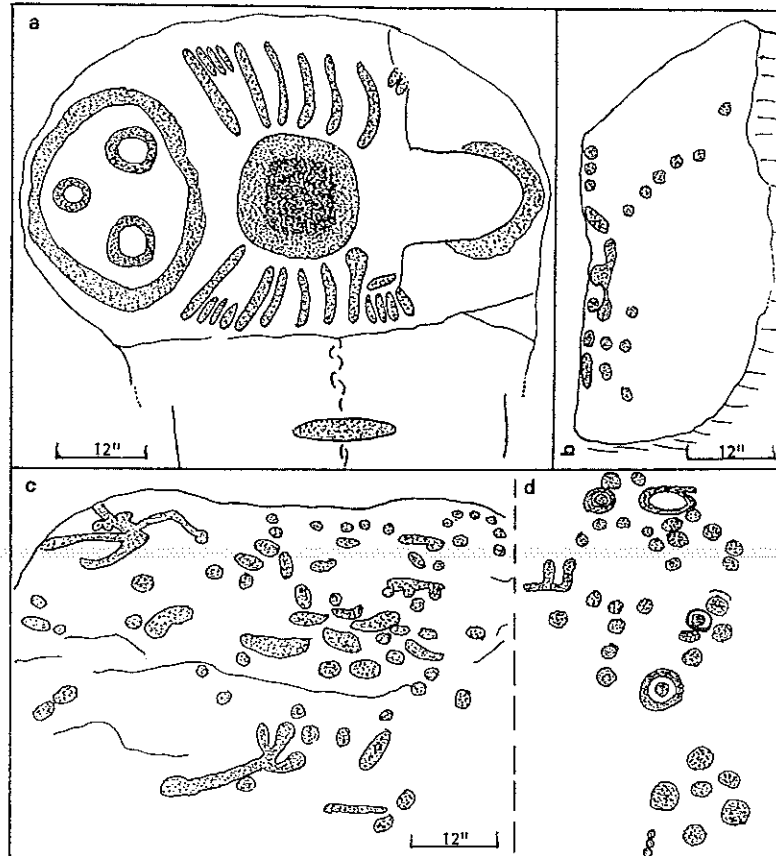
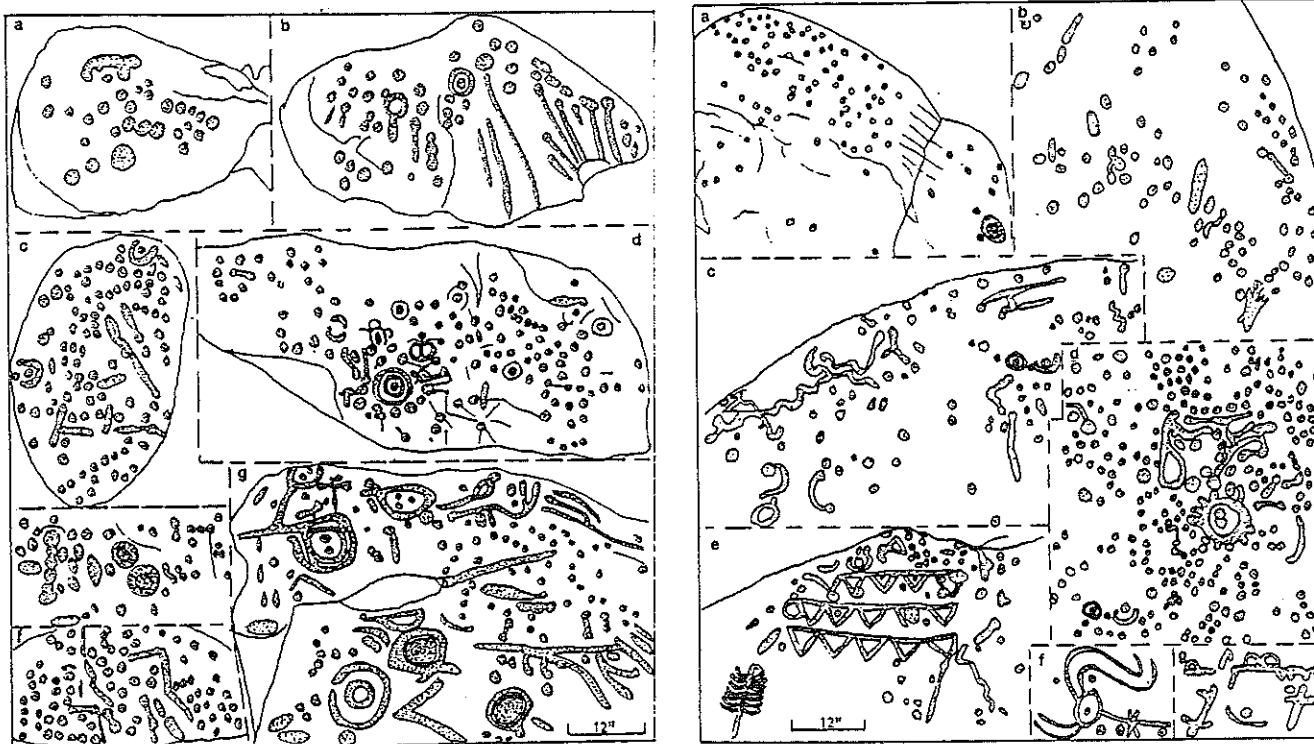


Figure 3



Figures 4 (left), 5 (right)

Site 4. Gentry's Landing or Ten-Mile Tavern, Clark County, WA, 45-CI-13.

One-half mile east of Fisher's Landing on the north bank of the Columbia River are several groups of boulders carved with petroglyphs. These cover a distance of about 200 yards east from Gentry's Landing. Most of these boulders are near the high water marks on the bank, but one is near low water. Two boulders, reported in *Screenings* (Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957), were not found. One of these boulders is the same as the one shown in reverse in Emory Strong (1959a:37). These may have been covered with mud or possibly destroyed by the marina owner. Several rocks near the marina had been drilled for blasting in 1968.

Fourteen located boulders had petroglyphs consisting of pits, grooves, snakes, lizards, stick human figures, and combinations which resemble stars and turtles. No quadrupeds were observed. Carvings vary in depth up to 2 inches in basalt. See pictures in Hill (1974:248-250) and Meade (1971:91). Last visit: 11/4/74. See figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

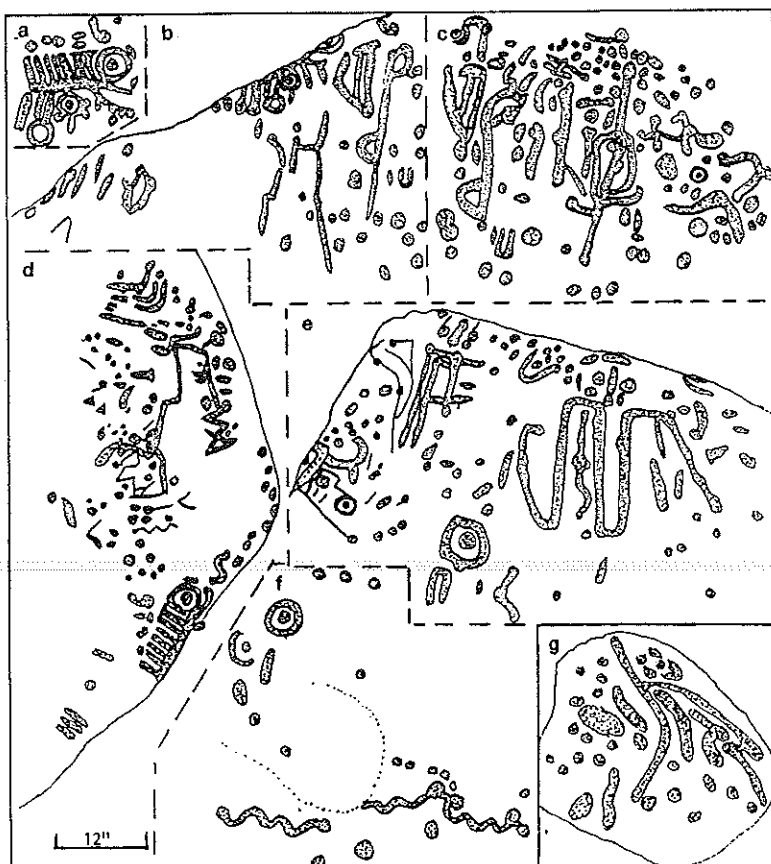


Figure 6

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

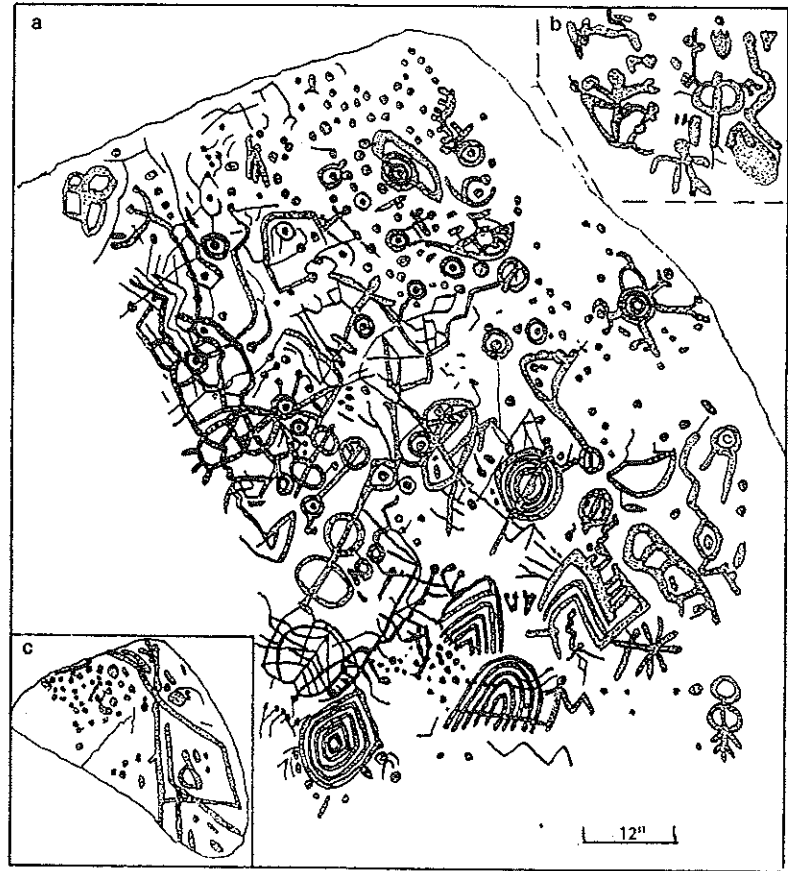


Figure 7

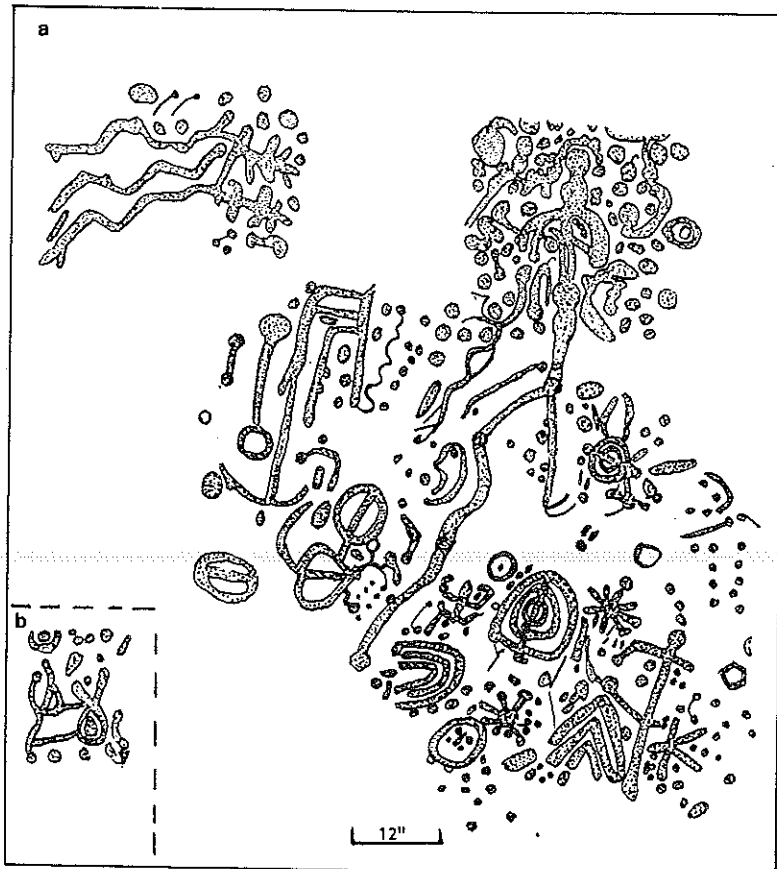


Figure 8

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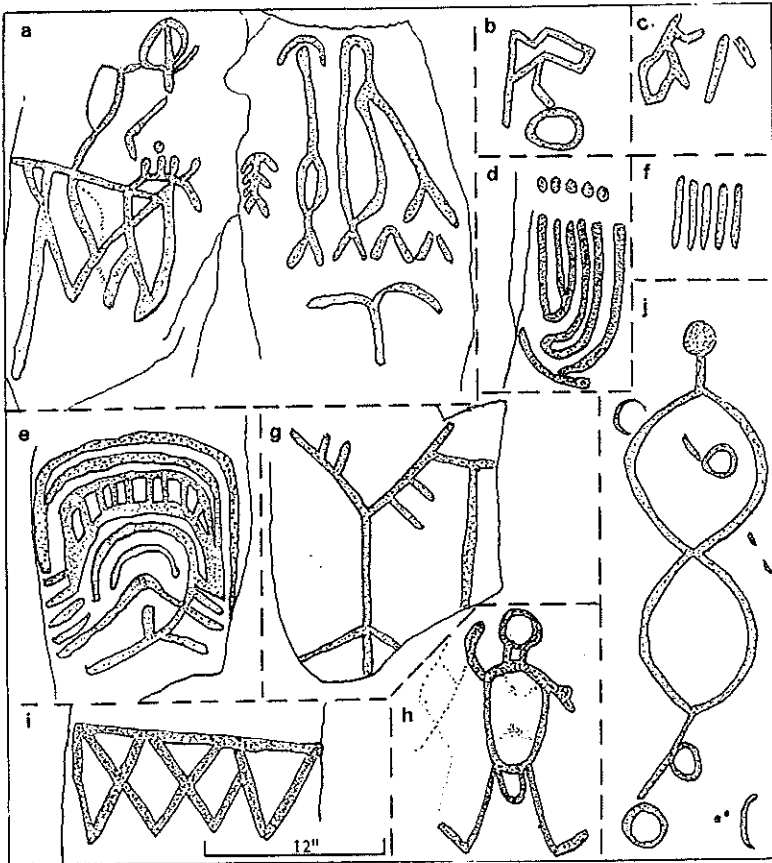


Figure 9

Site 5. Cape Horn, Skamania County, WA, 45-Sm-C.H. On columnar basalt at the base of high cliffs just above the high water level, 30 red pictographs, including one on a fallen column, and 12 petroglyphs were found. Eleven of these were at the west end of the group and one near the east end. The largest pictograph (fig. 10h) is of a lizard 26 inches high. A petroglyph of a human (fig. 9h) is 19 inches high. Meade's (1971:89) picture of figure 9h shows pecked lines outlined with chalk but not chalked in the grooves. Meade (1971:39) mistook this outlining for a figure with double pecked lines. The petroglyph in figure 10i, 13 inches high, closely resembles one at Page, Washington, above Ice Harbor Dam, reported by Jay Perry of Kennewick, Washington, site 44 (fig. 105b). Hill has pictures of this site (1974:252). Last visit: 10/4/73. See figs. 9, 10.

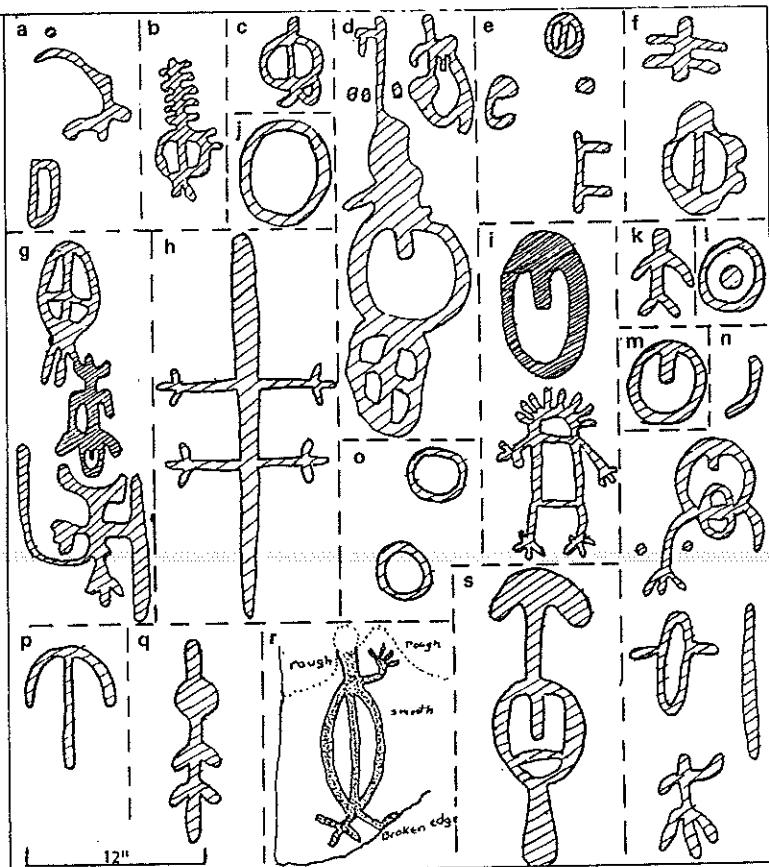


Figure 10

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 6. Skamania (Marr's) Landing, Skamania County, WA, 45-Sm-2. Several petroglyph designs are on a large boulder, 10 x 5 feet, near the high water level on the beach at Skamania Landing. This boulder has apparently been undermined by the river and tilted to the south so the owl figure (fig. 11a) appears to be inverted. It was carved from the top of the rock. The sun figure in the background has darker grooves and appears to be older than the lighter colored figure in the foreground. Photographs of the boulder appear in Seaman (1967:225), Meade (1971:90), Hill (1974:250), and *Screenings* (Vol. 5, Nos. 2 and 6, 1956). It was also described by Strong et al. (1930:130). Last visit: 6/11/73. See fig. 11a.

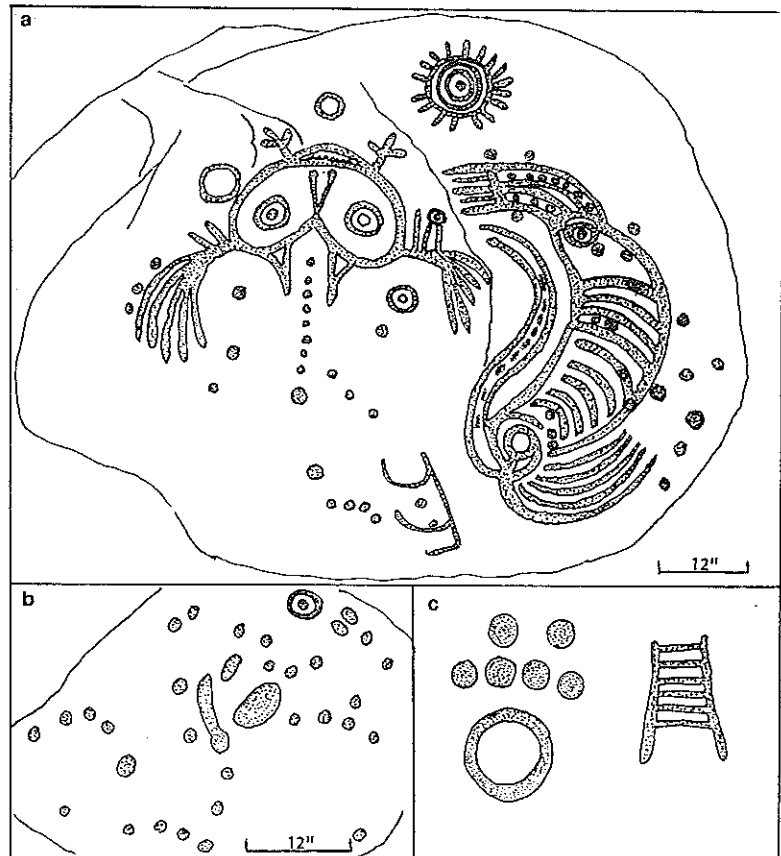
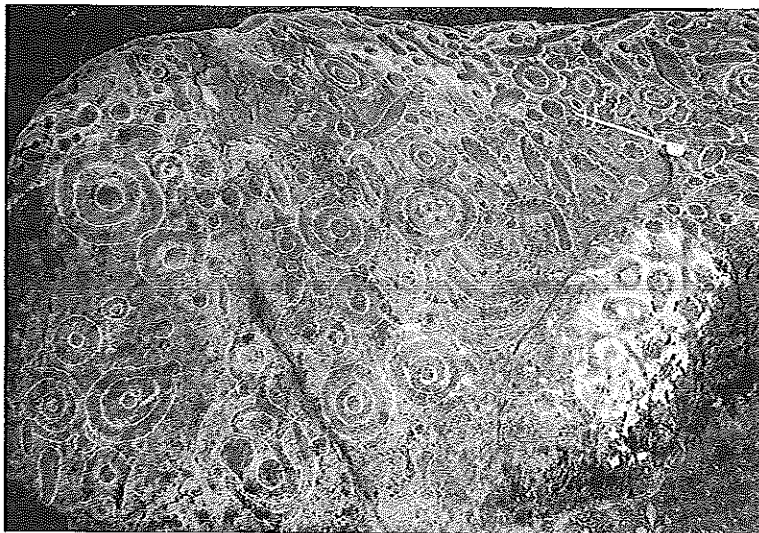


Figure 11



Site 7. Garrison Eddy, Skamania County, WA, 45-Sm-5. The carved boulder shown at left, now located on the grounds of the Skamania Court House Annex at Stevenson, Washington, is 11 x 6 feet and 2 feet high above the ground with an equal amount below the ground. It was oriented north and south with the top and west sloping face covered with deep pits and grooves and several concentric circles. Pits are 1 to 4 inches in diameter. Grooves are 4 to 6 inches long and up to 1 1/4 inches deep. Circles are up to 10 inches in diameter with grooves 1/4 inch deep. This is the most heavily carved boulder of its size on this section of the Columbia River. Emory Strong (1959a:33) mentions it as the site of an Indian village, 45-Sk-5. The Oregon Historical Society has a rubbing of this boulder made by the authors. See pictures in Meade (1971:84) of the boulder in transit, in Hill (1974:84) of the boulder in its present location, and *Screenings* (Vol. 4, No. 11, 1955). A small boulder (fig. 11b), a few inches above the ground and several feet north of this boulder, had a few carved figures. Last visit: 9/27/74. See figs. 11b, 12.

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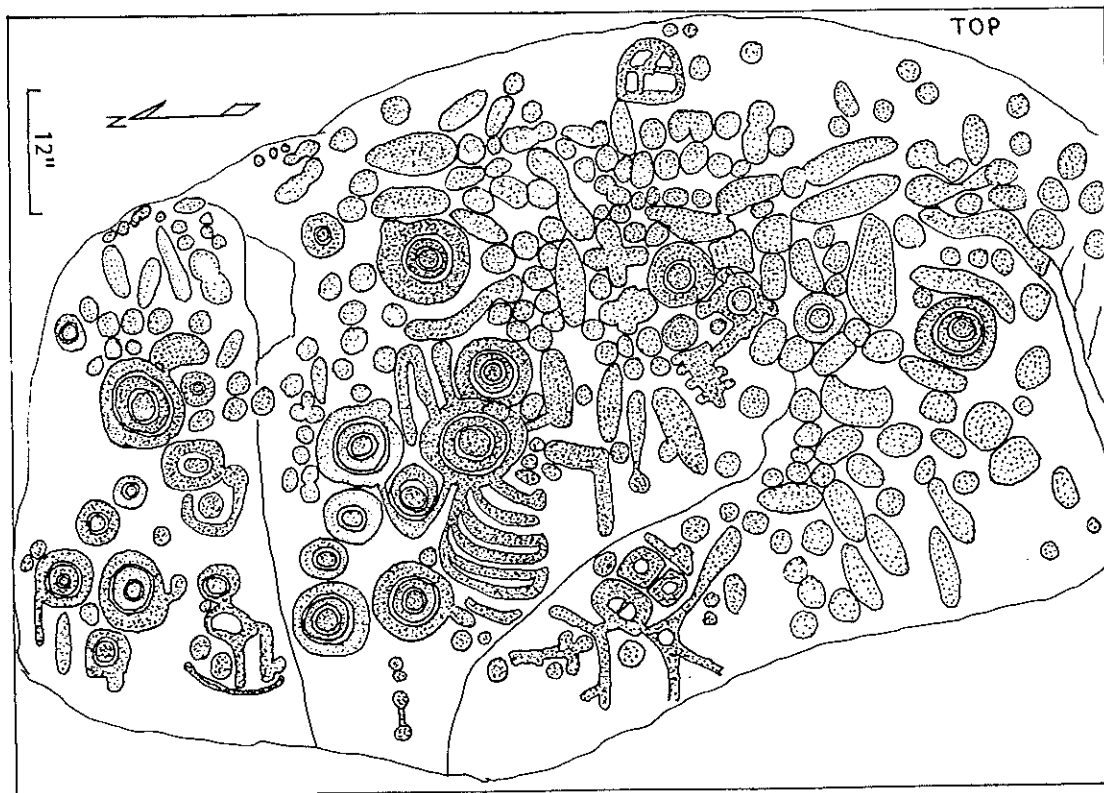
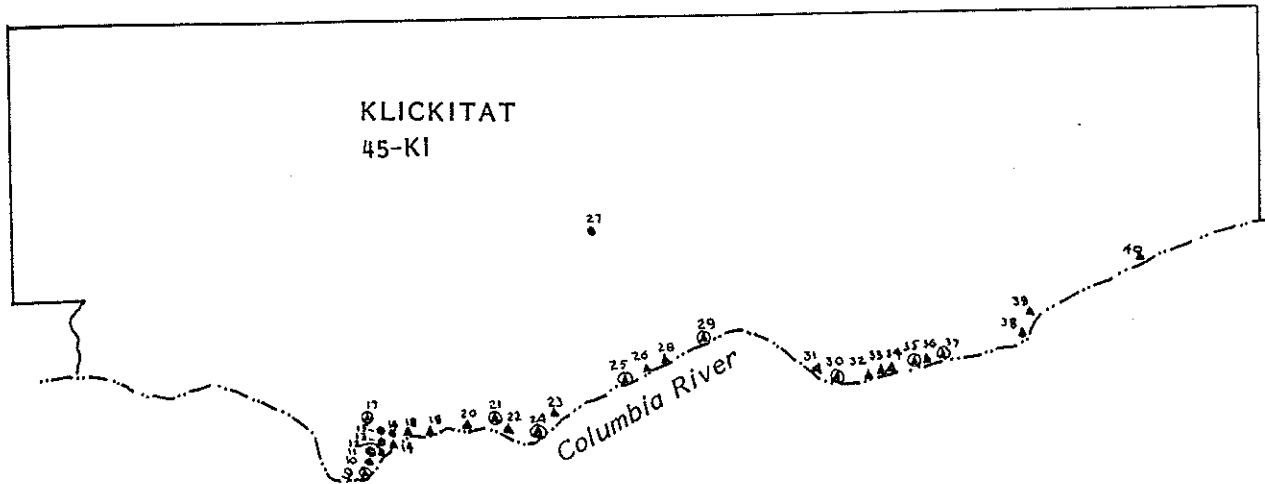


Figure 12

Site 8. White Salmon River, Skamania County, WA, 45-Sm-W.S.R. On the west bank of the White Salmon River, north of State Highway 14, John Donovan of Longview, Washington, found and photographed a large boulder and reported the site in *Screenings* (Vol. 12, No. 10, 1963). We visited the area on August 25, 1967, and found a mortar bowl in the top of a boulder but could not locate the one Mr. Donovan described as having "many pits in the upper portion." He also found, on the west side of the rock, circles and parallel lines. Our sketch (fig. 11c) is a composite of Mr. Donovan's three photographs. The "parallel lines" appear to form a ladder design. Last visit: 8/25/67. See fig. 11c.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Map B. Location of sites 9 through 40

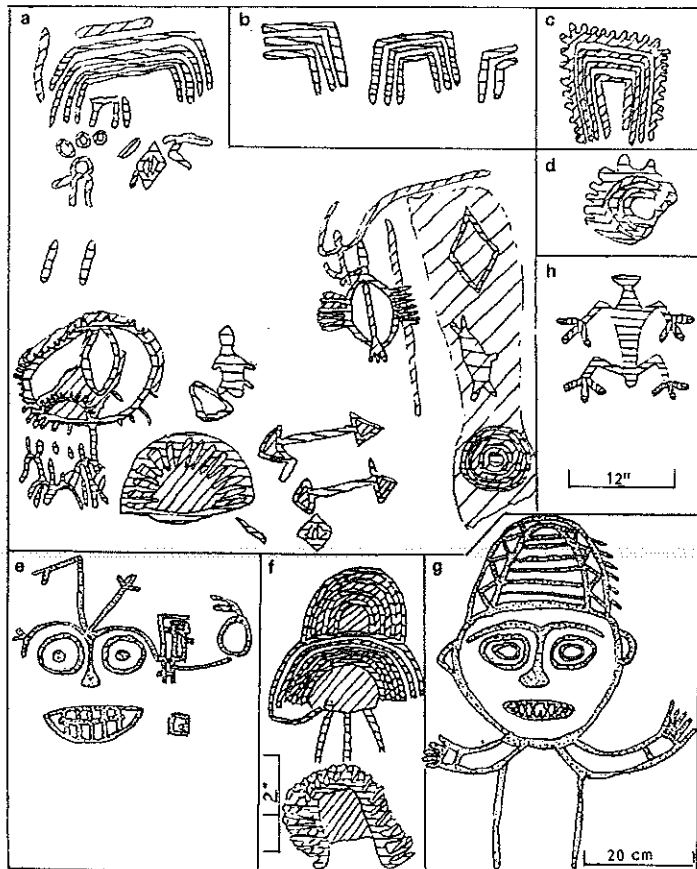


Figure 13

Site 9. Big Eddy, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-B.E. The site at Big Eddy is now occupied by The Dalles Dam and the pool formed above the dam. We made sketches from color slides by R.A. Brouhard, which include Three Mile Rapids at the west end of the dam; pictures by Walter Schuck and Emory Strong, and castings made for the Oregon Museum of Science and History by James Hansen. The petroglyph in figure 13g is still in situ at the Corps of Engineers Visitors' Center at the west end of the dam; the pictograph of figure 14f is above the navigation locks of the dam. Hedden (1956) sketched Big Eddy pictographs Bi-1 to Bi-16, which include our figure 13f,h and figure 14f, in his report. The petroglyph of the "Water Devil" (fig. 14h) was salvaged by the US Corps of Engineers and is mounted upside down on a base at Corps headquarters at The Dalles Dam. One large petroglyph (fig. 14g) was lost in the salvage operations undertaken at Big Eddy. See Strong et al. (1930:130). Last visit: 5/78. See figs. 13, 14.

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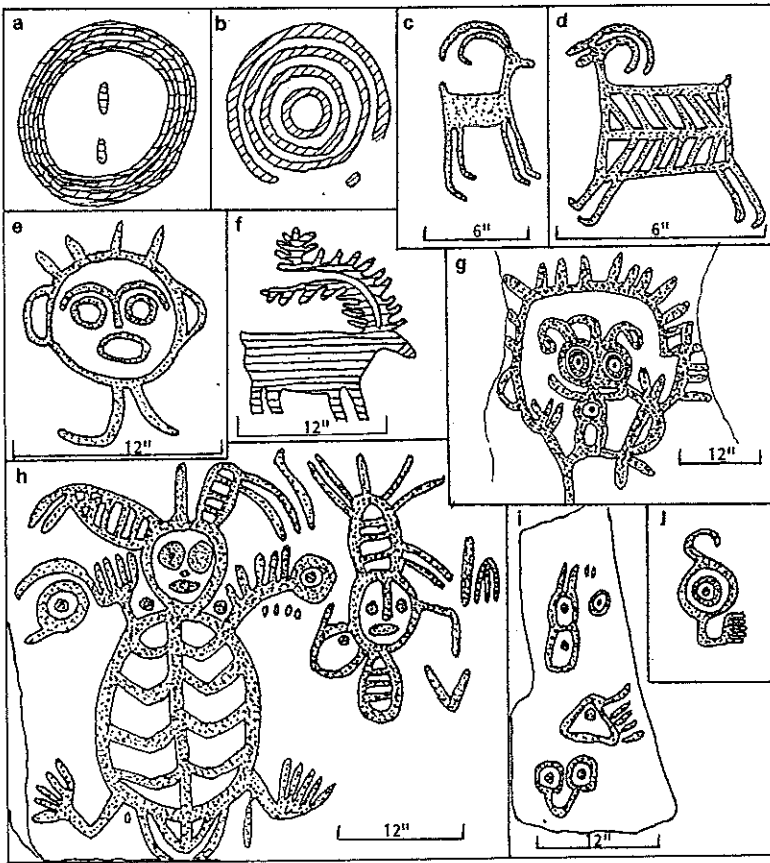
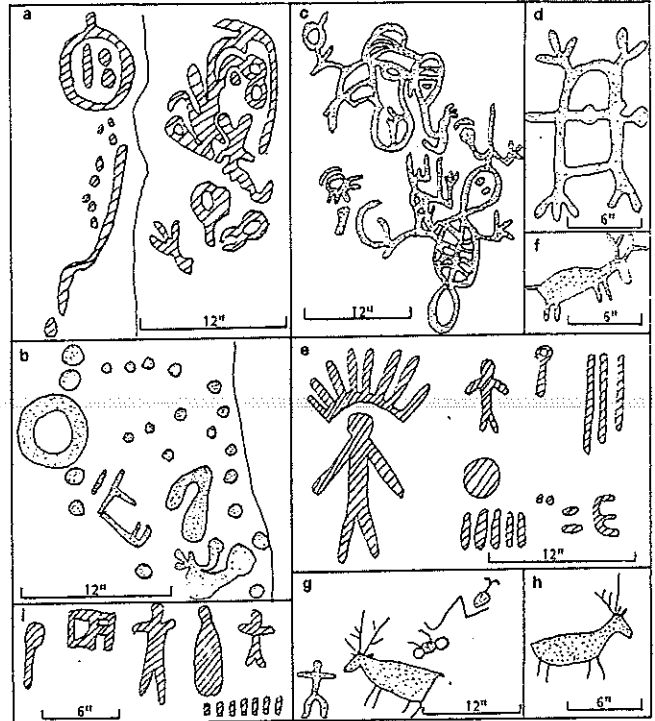
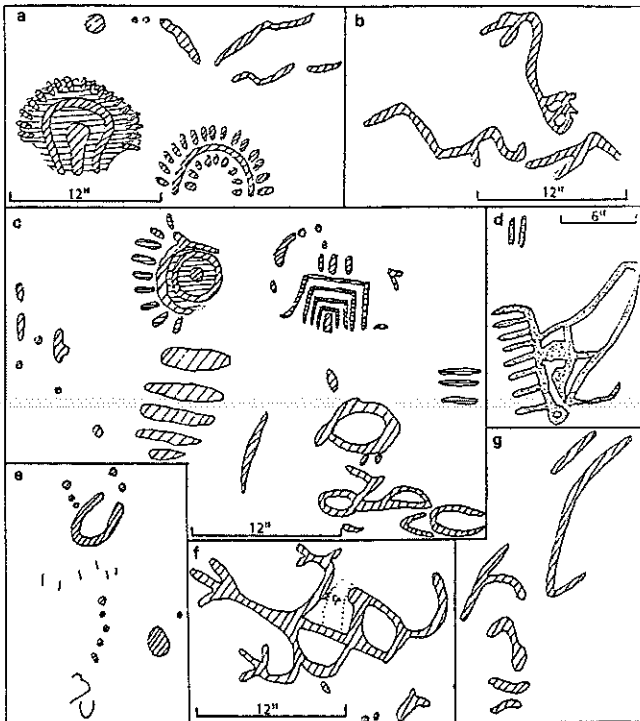


Figure 14

Site 10. Maybe, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-Ma. Last visit: 11/16/64. See fig. 15a,c.

Site 11. Congdon, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-Co. Last visit: 6/11/73. See figs. 15b,d-g, 16, 17.

Site 12. Indian Well, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-I.W. Scattered along the north bank of the Columbia River for about a mile from the old Maybe site to the west edge of the Atlatl Valley site, site 13, a few pictographs and petroglyphs remain which were not damaged or flooded by construction of The Dalles Dam. Twenty-one groups of designs were found in sites 10, 11, and 12. The most elaborate is a deeply carved large fish 50 inches high (fig. 17a). A red pictograph (fig. 16e) of a human in a small cave is the farthest group north of the railroad tracks. We found only one petroglyph (fig. 17b) near the Indian Well site between the tracks and the river. Others were either destroyed by the relocation of the railroad or flooded by The Dalles Dam in 1957. Hedden (1956) recorded our figure 17c as Sp. 273. This figure is in the railroad cut a short distance west of "Tsagaglala," site 13 (fig. 18a). We did not find any indication that Hedden recorded any of the figures above the railroad tracks which we list as figures 15, 16, and 17. Last visit: 6/11/73. See fig. 17b-e.



Figures 15 (left), 16 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 13. Atlatl Valley, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-A.V. Site 13 is west of Horsethief Lake State Park. The large petroglyph known as "Tsagaglalal" or "She who watches" is at the southwest corner of the site which extends northeast along the west side of Atlatl Valley for about 1/4 mile. This design and others are on basalt rims and boulders. Many designs are all red, others are white, while several are an artful combination of both colors. A number of petroglyphs are scattered throughout the area and some occur in combination with the painted designs. Tsagaglalal's features are rubbed smooth, thus achieving a light gray color. No trace of pigment was noted although white may have been used. The natural, rough texture of the reddish surface of the rock does not respond to dampening with a sponge as red pigment in pictographs usually does. No fragments of red pigment were found on any portion of the face. If it was used to emphasize the features, it is now reduced to a stain. A number of natural reddish basalt surfaces occur in this area, but none is as large or uniform as this surface. The bullet hole blemishes on Tsagaglalal's face were evident in a 1912 photograph by Williams (1912:50). Pictographs here are difficult to photograph in black and white unless chalk is used to outline the figures, but color pictures can be taken readily, except in a few inaccessible places. Several figures have been vandalized since 1964. Hedden (1956) recorded this site in his Sp. 200-273 series of sketches. His survey did not include the elements of figure 22c, d north of the rims he covered. Some of his designs we could not locate; others had apparently deteriorated before our survey in 1964-68. Last visit: 4/76. See *figs. 18, 19, 20a-h, 21, 22.*

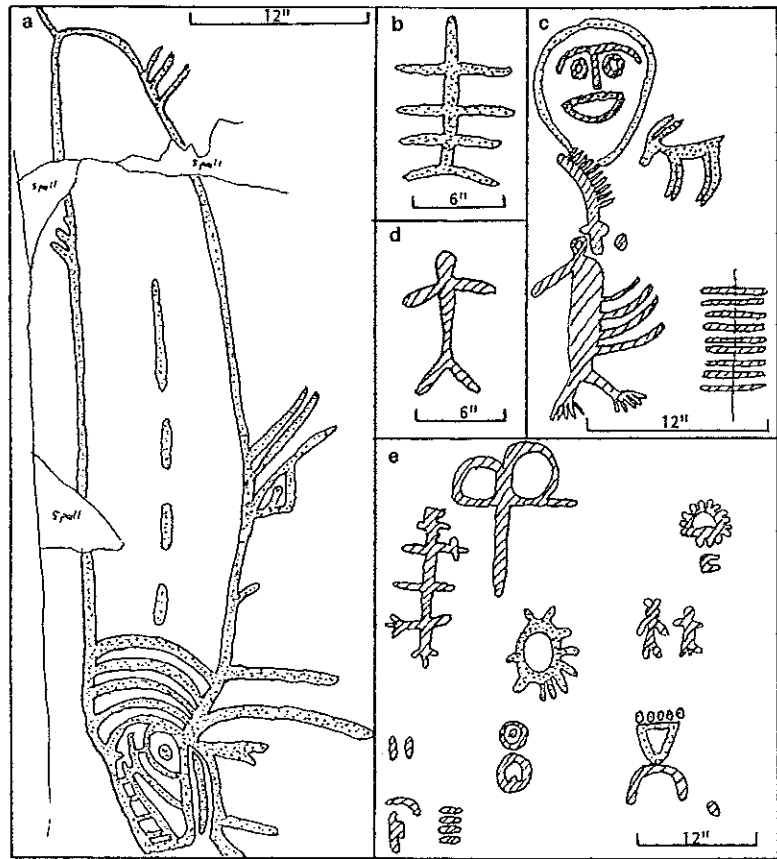
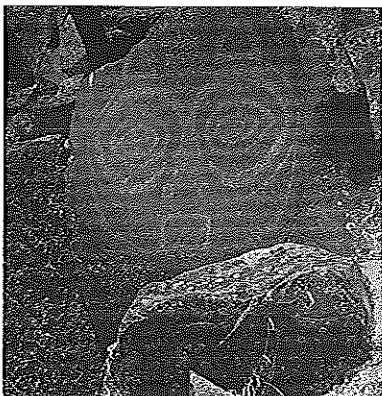


Figure 17

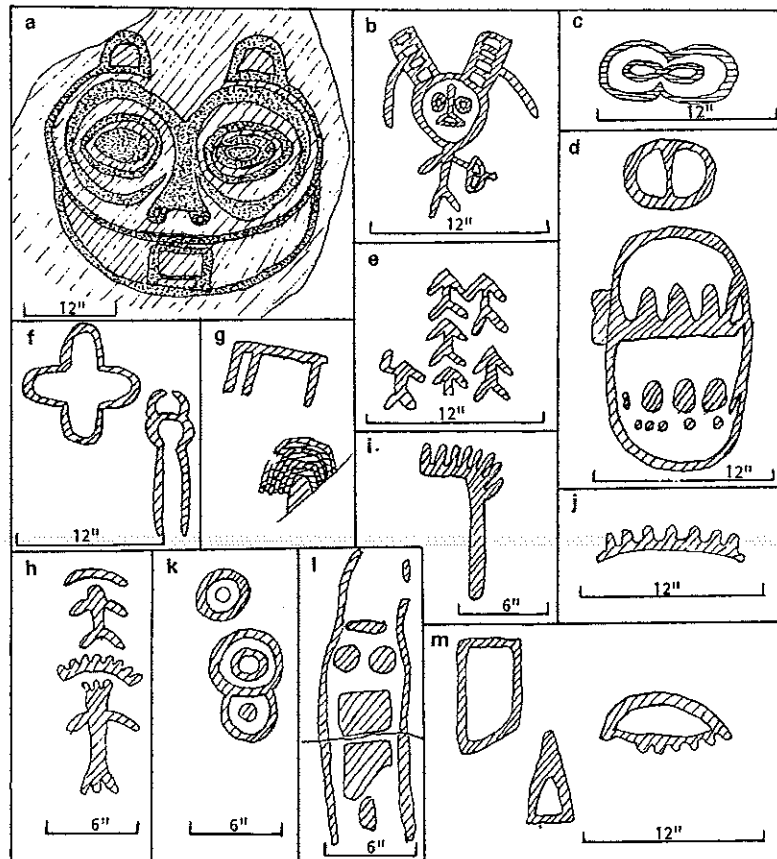
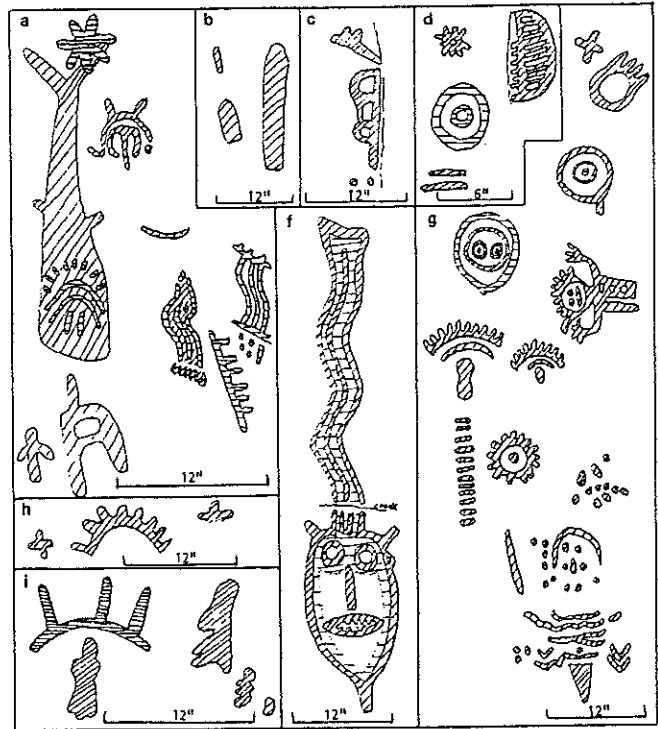
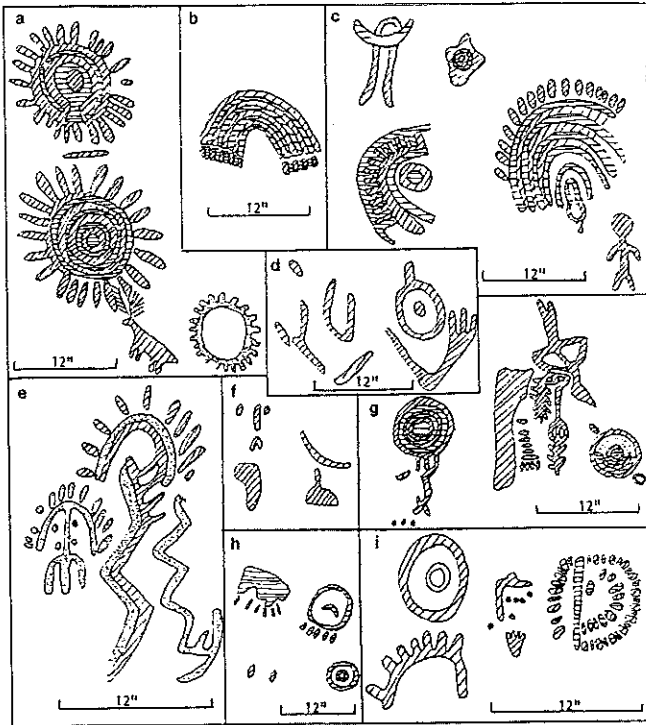
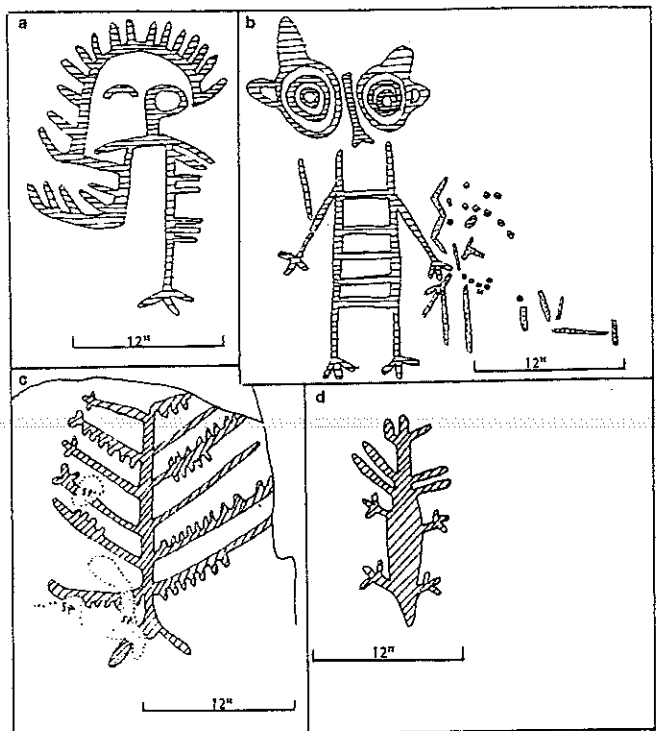
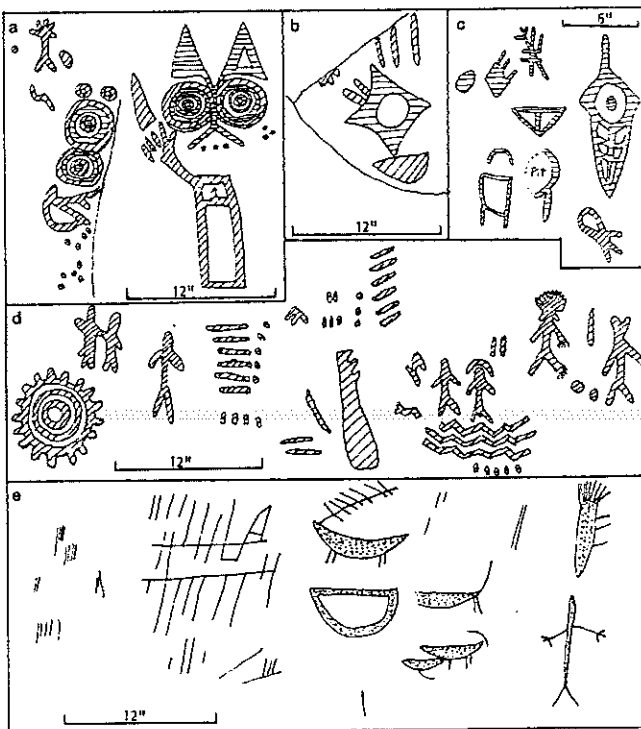


Figure 18

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Figures 19 (left), 20 (right)



Figures 21 (left), 22 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 14. Petroglyph Canyon, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-P.C.

Petroglyph Canyon, now submerged, was the most publicized petroglyph site on the mid-Columbia River in the vicinity of The Dalles, Oregon. Strong and Schenck (1925) described these petroglyphs and named the area Petroglyph Canyon. David Cole, an archaeologist at the University of Oregon, in his 1953 report, recommended that certain petroglyphs be salvaged. These rocks were numbered with white paint for removal, were salvaged and placed at Winquatt Museum at The Dalles, where we photographed and measured them. Later the museum was torn down and the petroglyph rocks placed in storage by the US Corps of Engineers. Since then, they have not been readily accessible to the public. Hill (1974:239) photographed them in their present storage place. Hedden (1956) compiled a catalog for the University of Washington of Petroglyph Canyon and Petroglyph Island using Cole's locations of the petroglyphs, Nos. 1-52. Hedden described the designs and made prints of the petroglyphs. He states that several designs had been removed after Cole's survey. We have no further information on the disposition of other petroglyphs from the now submerged site. Pictures and descriptions (fig. 31a,b) came from Hedden (1957), Walter Schuck, and *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (1953). These and information from Rick McClure (1978) let us conclude that these two boulders are the ones now located in front of Grant Museum, site 2. We have assembled and recorded 48 individual and group sketches of the Petroglyph Canyon area using various sources in addition to our personal photographs. The individual sketch numbers are shown on the map (fig. 31A), which was based on the map in Cole's 1953 report after checking with Hedden's catalog descriptions and the salvaged rock numbers. A large number of petroglyphs listed by Hedden are not included among our sketches. Our map indicates that we have not arranged our sketches for this site in any specific order. Strong and Schenck (1925:76-90) and Strong et al. (1930:127-137) refer to this site. Last visit: 4/57. See figs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 31A.

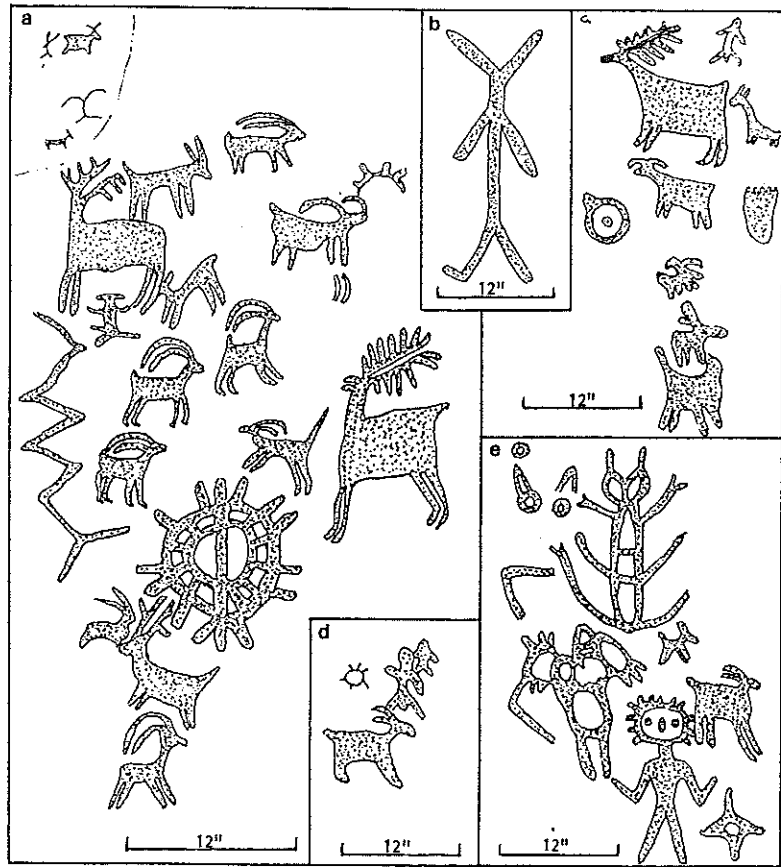


Figure 23

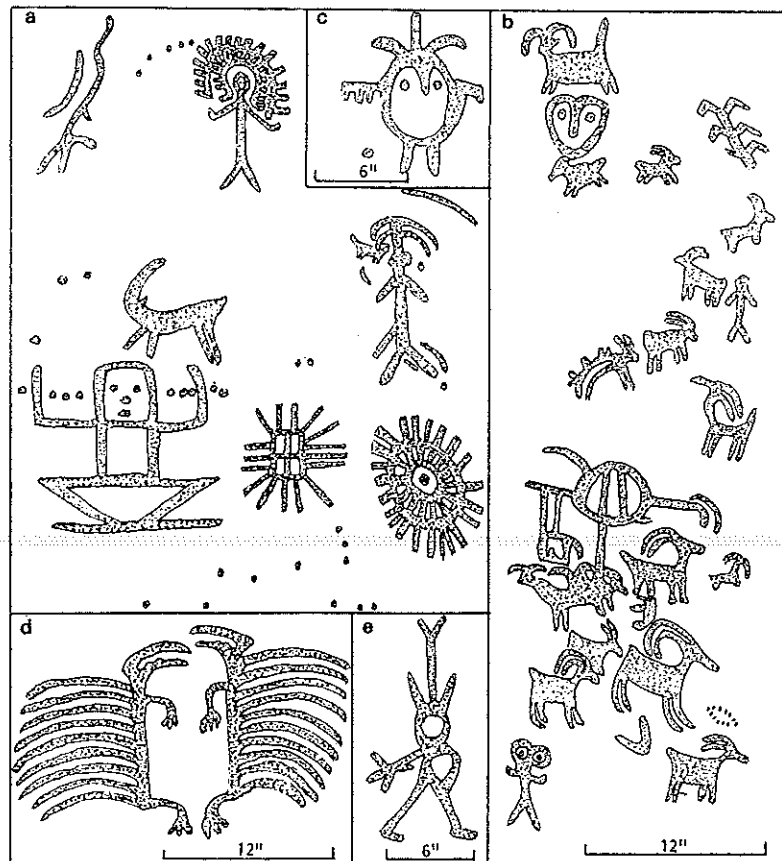
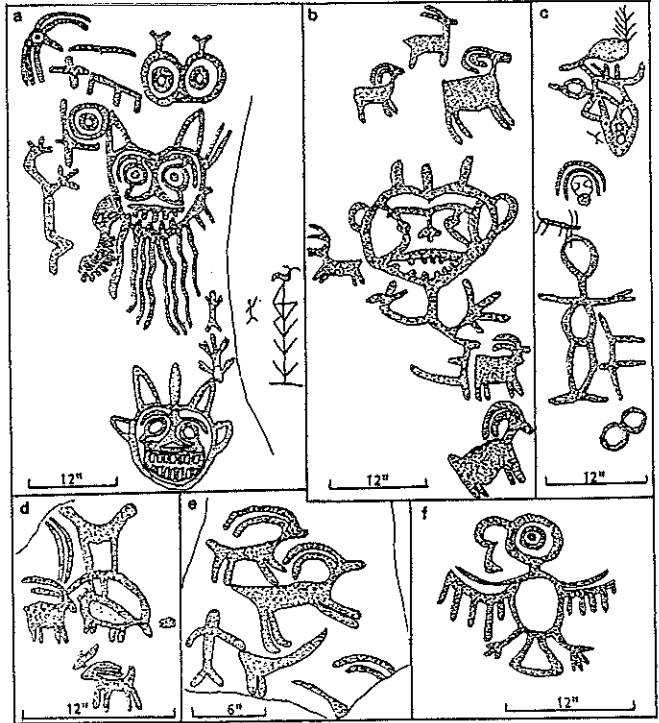
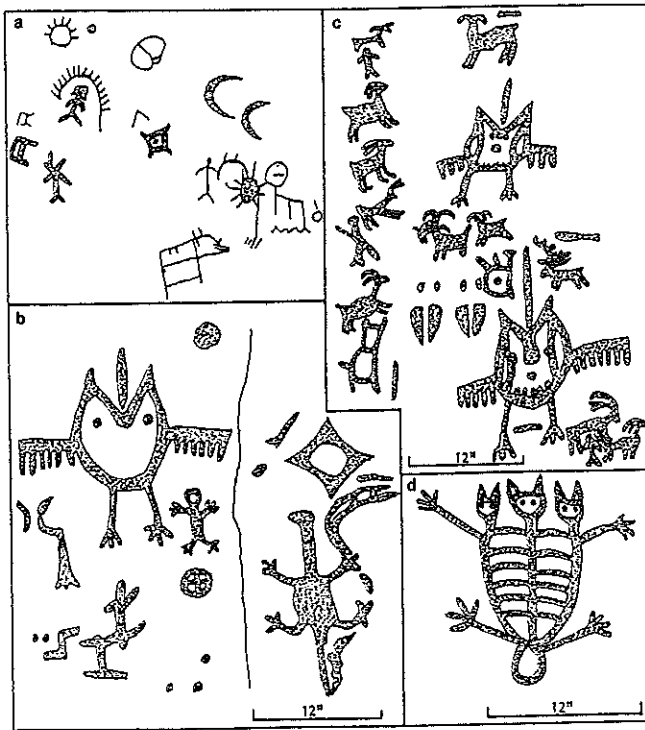
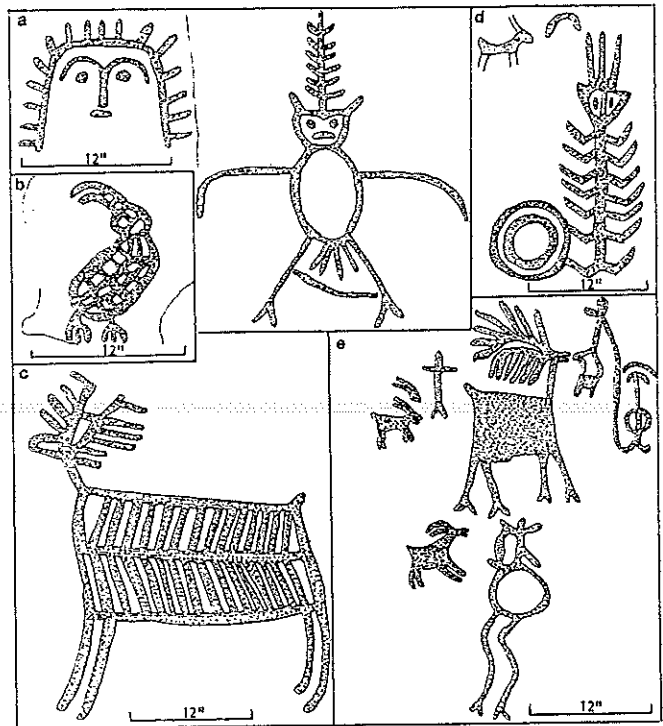
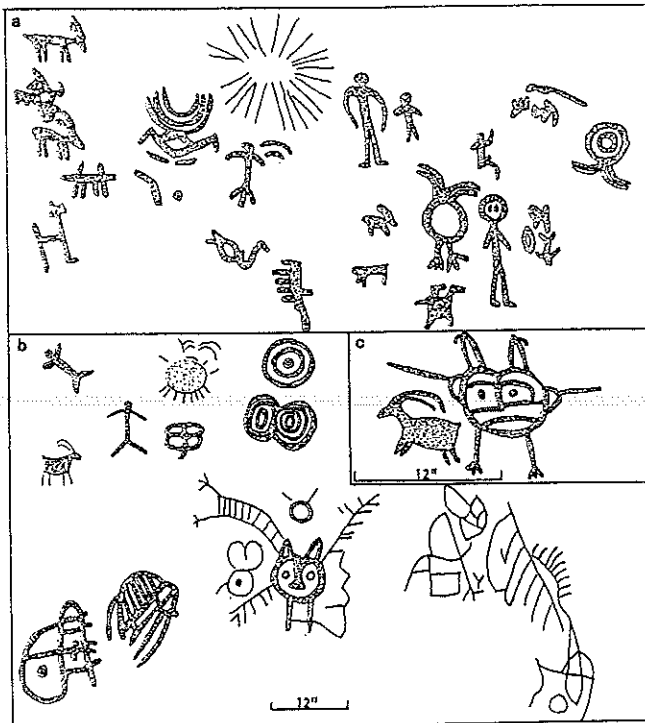


Figure 24

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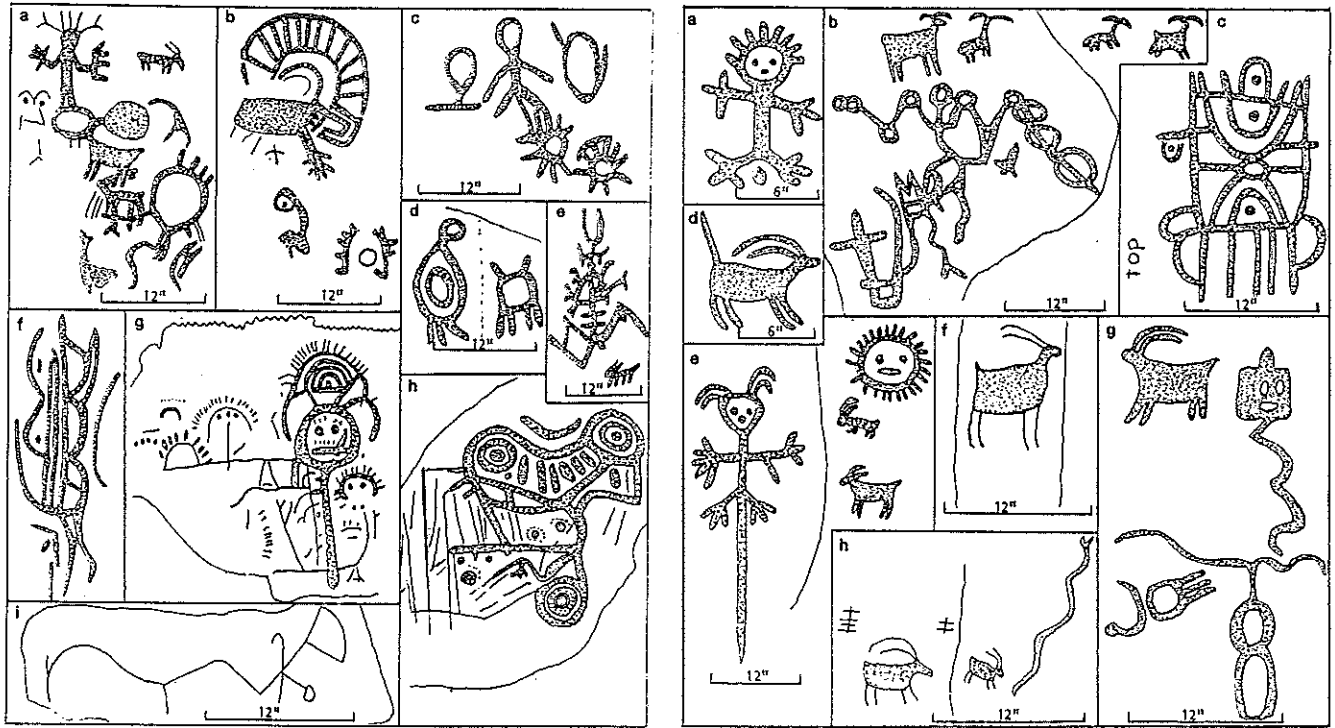


Figures 25 (left), 26 (right)



Figures 27 (left), 28 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 29 (left), 30 (right)

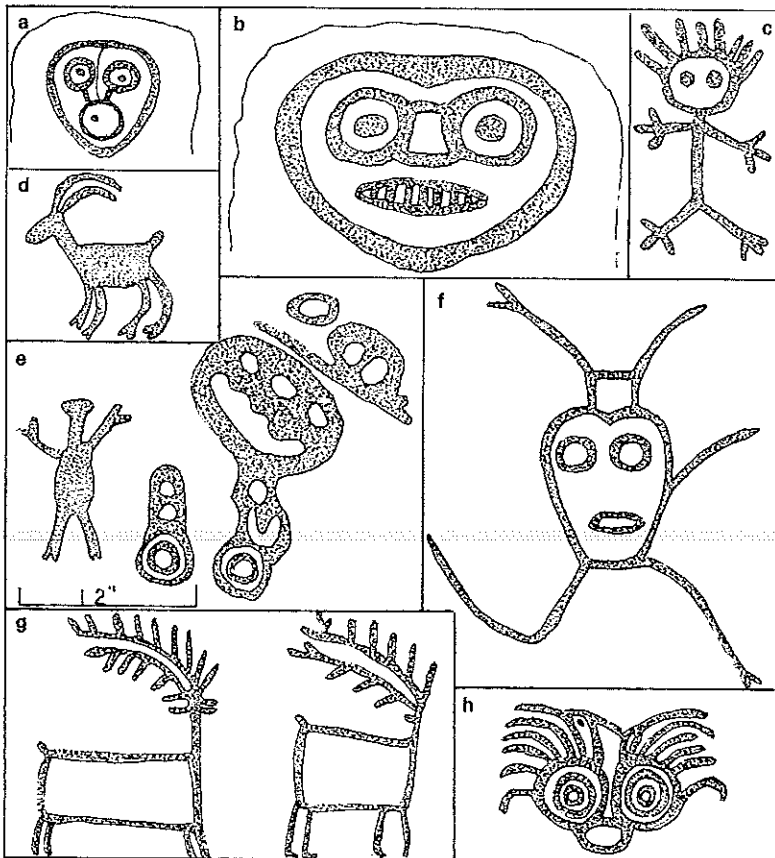
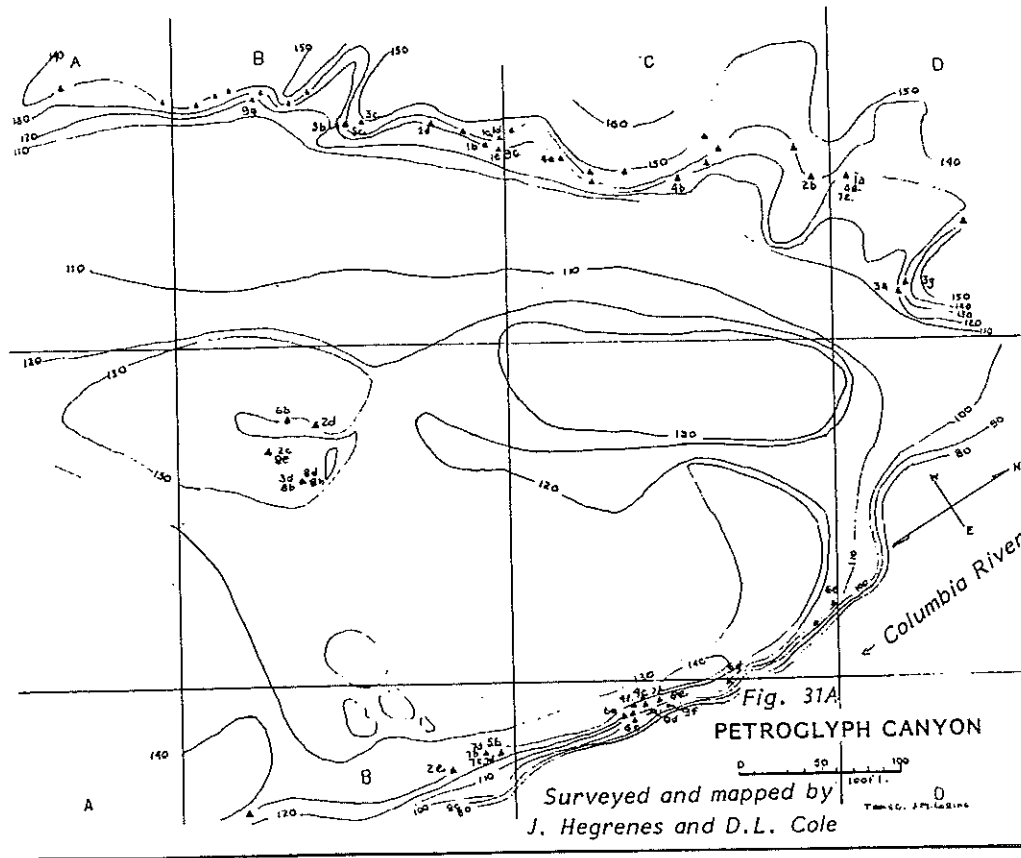


Figure 31

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Site 15. Spedis Creek, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-Sp. Site 15 is located north of Horsethief Lake State Park between Spedis Creek and Eightmile Creek. We found 33 groups of pictographs at this site along the base of the rim. Many designs are in good condition although, facing a southerly direction, they are exposed to the elements. Hedden (1956) sketched the Spedis Creek site in the Sp. 1-73 series. Last visit: 4/76. See figs. 32, 33, 34, 35.

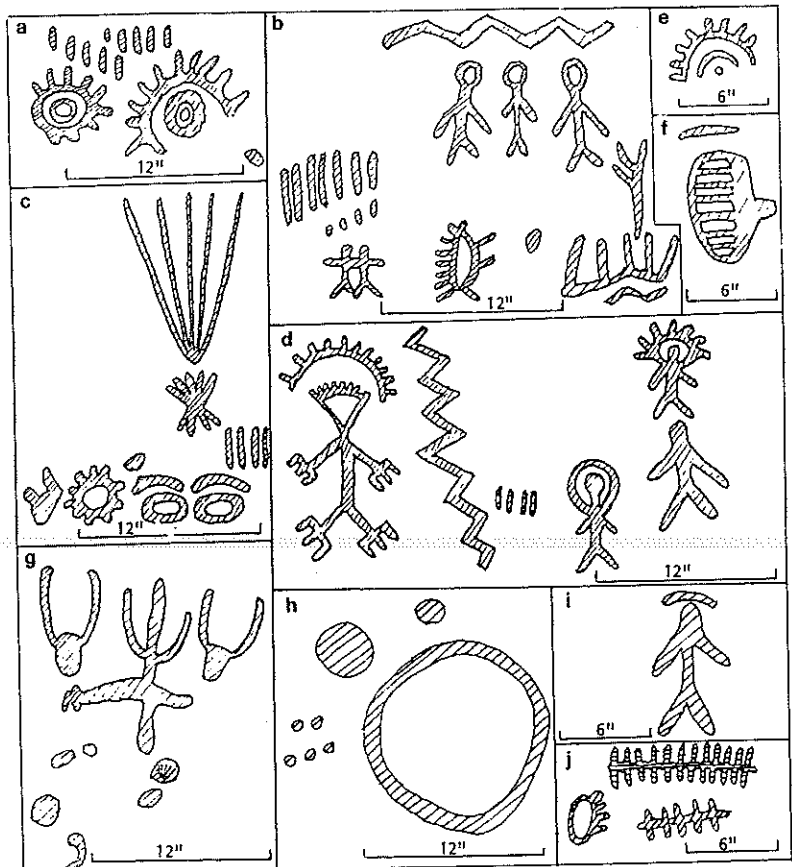
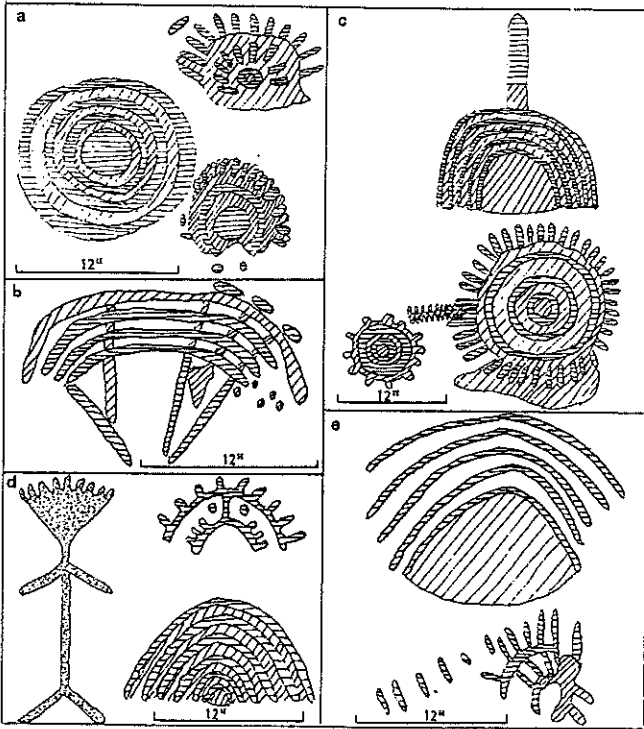
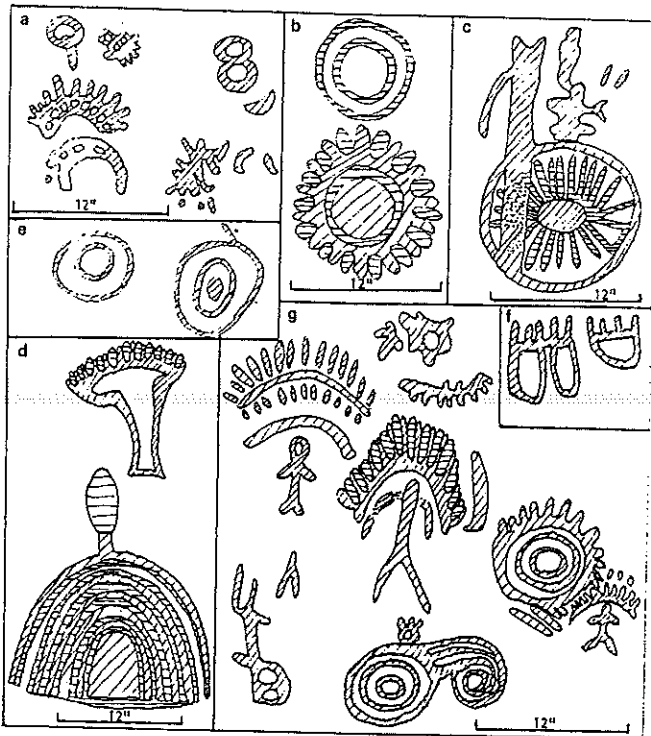


Figure 32

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 33 (left), 34 (right)



Figures 35 (left), 36 (right)

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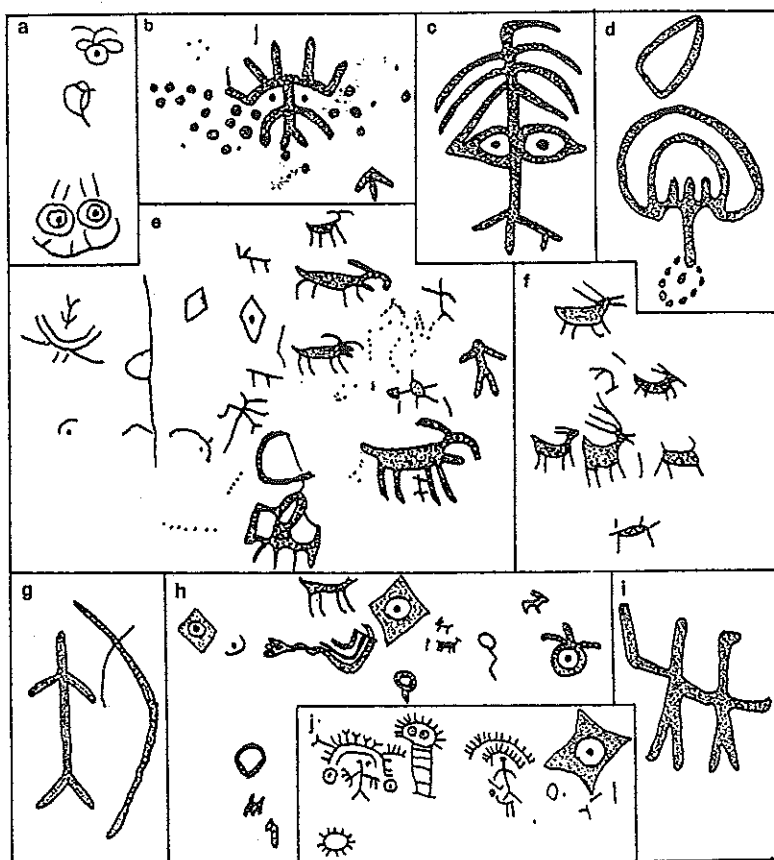


Figure 37

Site 16. Avery Butte, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-A.B. Avery Butte or Horsethief Butte is a high promontory east of Horsethief Lake on which several designs occur along the base of the rims just above high water level. One group is on the rims near the top of the promontory within the natural passages which lead to the top of the plateau. Unfortunately, climbing groups are using the area to teach climbing skills and are rappelling down the cliff face which contains the pictographs. These will no doubt be damaged by this activity. The east shore of Horsethief Lake and Avery Butte are included in Hedden's Sp. 400-417 series. We did not locate some of his designs and others appear to have deteriorated since his earlier survey. Last visit: 4/76. See figs. 36a-h, 38e.

Site 17. Dalles Mountain Road, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-D.M. Site 17 is near State Highway 14 on The Dalles Mountain Road. Several red vertical lines are painted on the basalt rim a short distance north of the road. At the east end of the rim, above a small spring, several petroglyph designs are superimposed over red pictographs. It is unusual to find a petroglyph cutting across a pictograph design. These petroglyphs include a 4-pointed star, a design common along the middle Columbia from The Dalles to Roosevelt, Washington. Last visit: 9/23/68. See fig. 36i,j.

Site 18. Crawford Point, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-C.P. Crawford Point is now submerged. We made sketches of petroglyphs at this site from slides furnished by R.A. Brouhard and a photograph and sketch by Walter Schuck. Fourteen groups of petroglyphs are recorded. Hedden (1956) describes these petroglyphs in the catalog series Cr. 1-22. See figs. 37, 38.

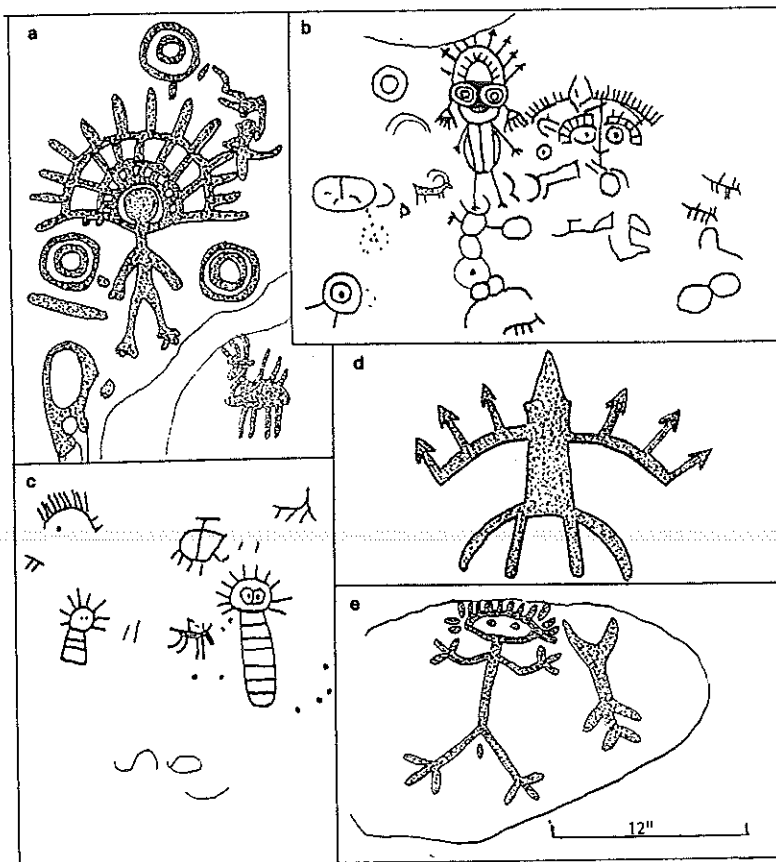


Figure 38

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 19. Brown's Island, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-B.I. The now submerged cliffs on Brown's Island had many petroglyphs. James Hansen made castings of several for OMSI. We obtained a few pictures from W.P. Schuck of this site but did not visit it prior to its flooding by The Dalles Dam. Hedden (1956) describes the petroglyphs at this site in the catalog series BR 1-94. See fig. 39.

Site 20. Wishram Bridge, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-W.B. Site 20 is west of Wishram, a short distance from the railroad bridge across the Columbia River. The figures are lightly pecked on basalt columns and are about the same color as the rock. They face south and east toward the river. Some of the best designs are high up on the cliff, requiring a telephoto lens to photograph them. They had not been vandalized as of 1968. Last visit: 10/31/68. See fig. 40.

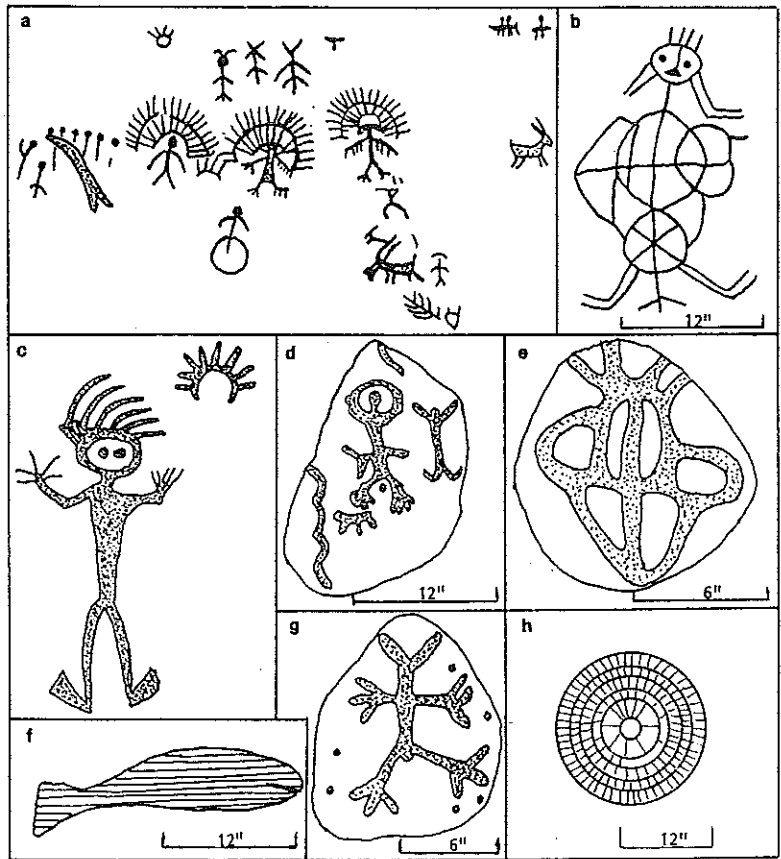
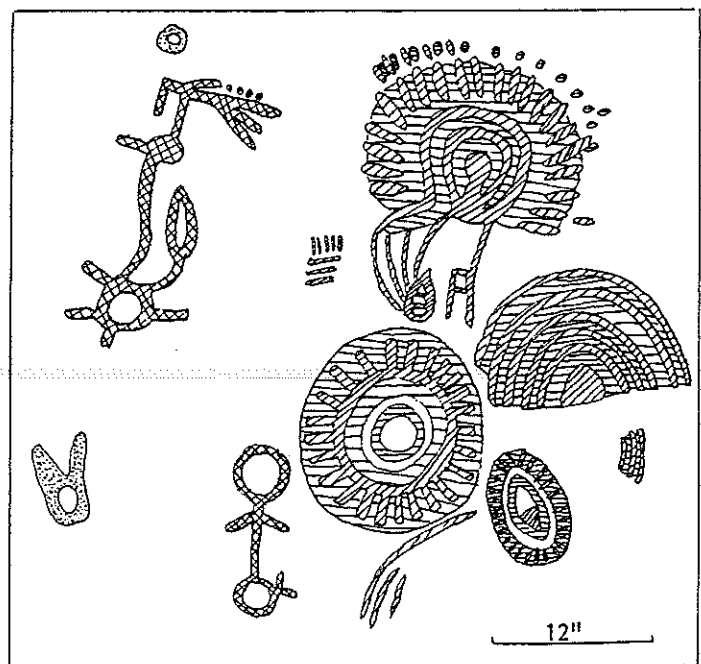
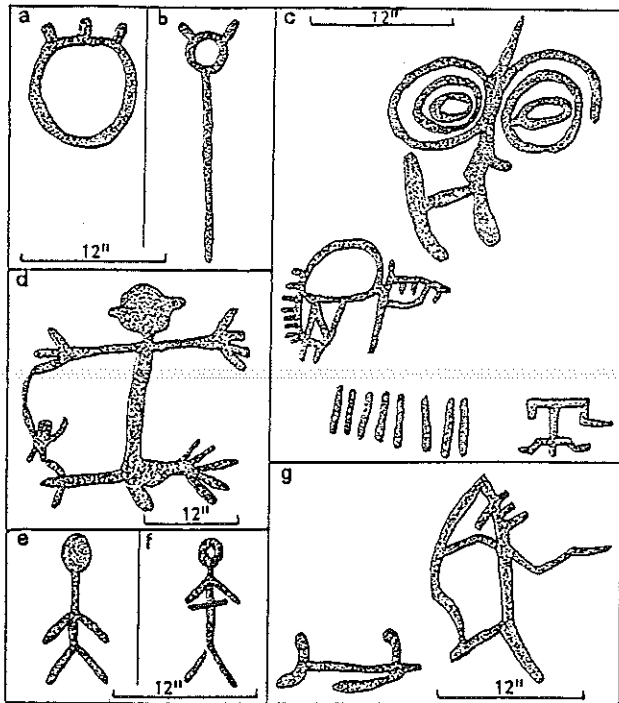


Figure 39



Figures 40 (left), 41 (right)

WASHINGTON

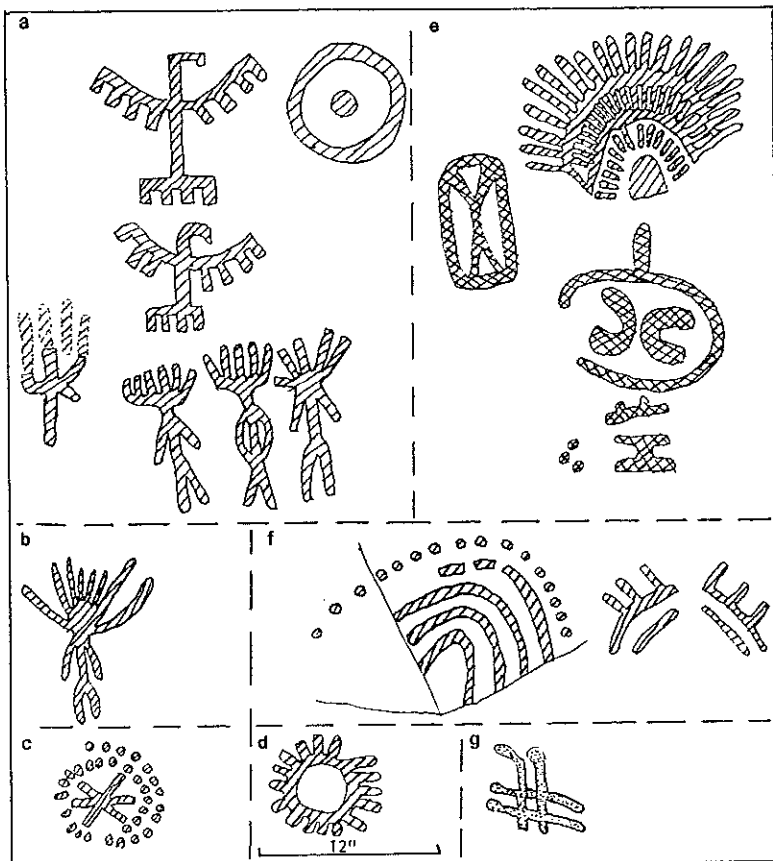


Figure 42

Site 21. Wishram Road, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-W.R. Pictographs may be seen on the north side of the road a short distance from Wishram in a rock overhang above the road bank. In addition to several well preserved red and white pictograph designs there are several combined figures which have red pigment in the grooves. Over part of these is a white pigment which does not rub off, similar to that used by early photographers to take black and white pictures. Strong et al. (1930:131) mention a few petroglyphs on the rim back of Fall Bridge, renamed Wishram in 1926. Last visit: 11/1/68. See figs. 41, 42a-f.

Site 22. Wishram Tunnel, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-W.T. The Wishram Tunnel site is about 1 mile east of site 21. One petroglyph was found on a small boulder near a railroad tunnel entrance. Another, a large pitted boulder similar to those at sites 3 and 4, was located 1/8 mile from the tunnel. The largest pits are 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep, carved in the side of the boulder which is 4 feet in diameter. There was evidence of prehistoric use at this site. Last visit: 11/1/68. See fig. 42g.

Site 23. Maryhill Museum, Klickitat County, WA 45-KI-M.M. The Maryhill Museum has six basalt stones with petroglyphs. Clifford Dolph, former curator of Maryhill Museum, told us that Sam Hill had a ship's company obtain the petroglyphs for him from the east end of Miller Island before the museum was built. Numerous Indian encampments occurred on Miller Island and excavations were conducted there from 1924 to 1926 by Strong et al. (1930: 1-140). There were also pictographs near the east end of Miller Island. Dolph also found a large, carved boulder 30 inches long at a North Portland residence near the Columbia Slough. He was informed that a former roomer had left it there. Dolph obtained it for the museum. It is deeply carved with a face and hat at the top and many deep pits and grooves on other parts of the rock. There are traces of red and white paint in the grooves. The exact origin of this rock is unknown but it is similar to other carved pieces from Portland and the lower Willamette River area and may have been a so-called "burial stone." Last visit: 6/20/65. See fig. 43.

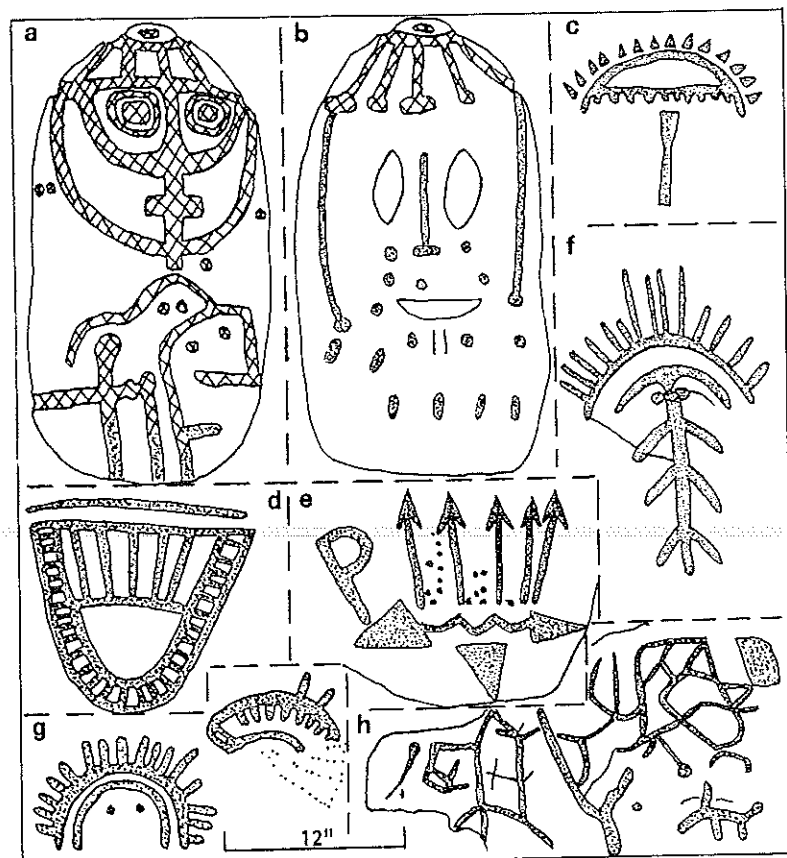


Figure 43

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 24. Miller Island, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-M.I. One rock with red pictographs (fig. 44a), found on Miller Island in 1964 during construction of I-80N, was loaned to Winquatt Museum. It was later stored with some petroglyphs beside the wall of The Dalles Dam by the US Corps of Engineers. Mrs. Robert Lucas of The Dalles, Oregon, took a picture of a petroglyph (fig. 44b) in 1967. It was located on the north shore of the Columbia River, east of Miller's Island, probably at Bob's Point, now WARC site 45-KI-102. See fig. 44a,b.

Site 25. Cliffs, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-CI. Site 25, along the north rim of the Columbia River above the high water level of The Dalles Dam reservoir; contains a few pictographs and petroglyphs. Figure 44c,d is sketched from pictures taken from a boat by Mrs. Robert Lucas when she lived at The Dalles in 1967. We found one petroglyph (fig. 44e) near the east end of the rims, west of the site of Cliffs. The site of the John Day Dam has also been referred to as the Cliffs site (Seaman, 1967, p.238, top picture). Last visit: 12/31/67. See fig. 44c-e.

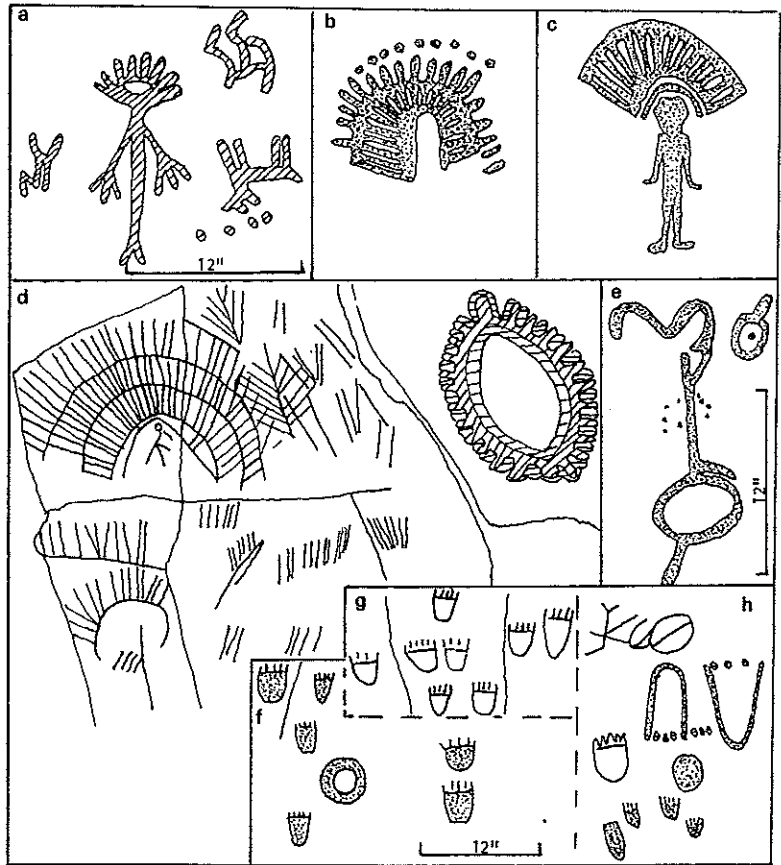


Figure 44

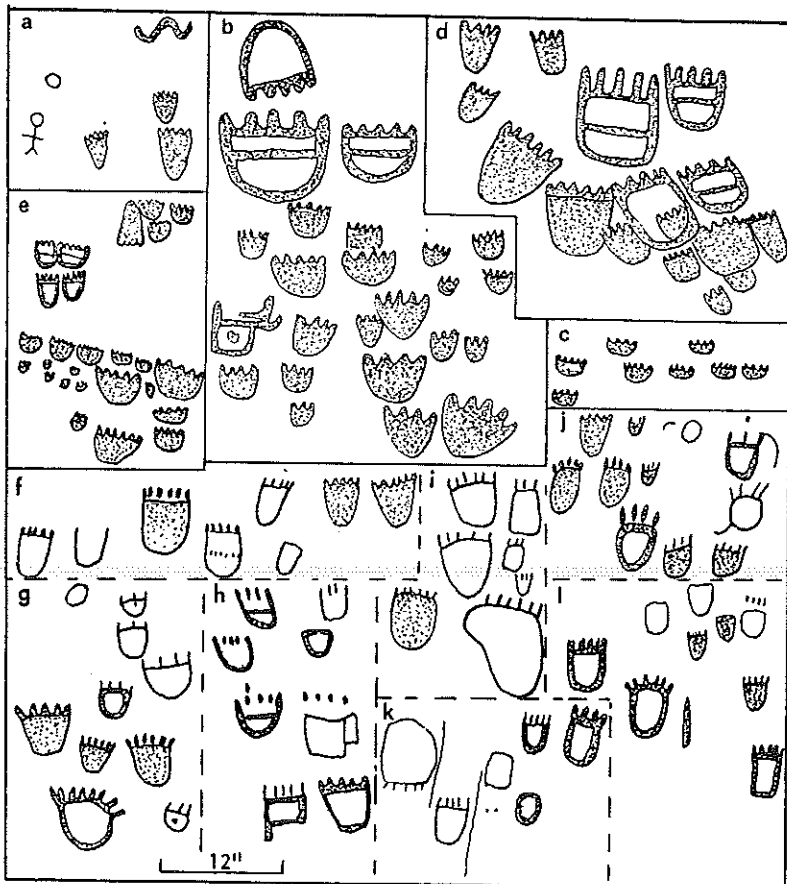


Figure 45

Site 26. John Day Dam Lock, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-J.D.L. Site 26 is at the lower end of the downstream entrance to the lock where there is a break in the basalt rims at the west end of the lock. On the west side of the break are a number of faces decorated with many bear track symbols. Most of the tracks are oriented with the toes pointing upward on the rock. They vary in size from 2 x 3 inches to 8 x 12 inches. Many are outlined; in others the footprint is entirely pecked. Very few other symbols occur at this site but we counted about 150 bear tracks here, many times the number found at any other site. The tracks are similar to those at Roosevelt, sites 38 and 39, where we also noted more than the usual number of tracks. Lack of contrast and its location high up on the face of slick rock cliffs make this a difficult site to photograph. Last visit: 12/31/67. See figs. 44f-h, 45.

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Site 27. Little Klickitat, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-L.K. Site 27 is northeast of Goldendale, Washington on US 97. The pictographs seen in figure 46a-e are on the south face of a rimrock north of Little Klickitat Creek, facing the highway. This main portion of the site is about 200 feet long. The pictographs in figure 47f, g are south of the creek and highway and west of the bridge on an outcrop of basalt facing southwest. The pictographs are red and white. Some are very clear; others are badly faded from exposure to the elements. Twenty-five pictographs were recorded at the site, including faded figures which are no longer complete. No vandalism was noted as of 1974. Last visit: 8/2/74. See figs. 46, 47.

Site 28. John Day Dam, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-J.D. The petroglyphs at this site were destroyed by construction of the lock and north end of the John Day Dam about 1960. The only information we have is from pictures taken by others before the dam was constructed. Besides Seaman's picture (1967:23), Anthony Falbo in 1961, W.P. Schuck in September 1958, Jay Perry, and Emory Strong had photographs of these petroglyphs. Probably other pictures were taken during the archaeological survey of the dam and reservoir sites but we have not seen any of them. See Strong et al. (1930:130-131). See figs. 48, 49.

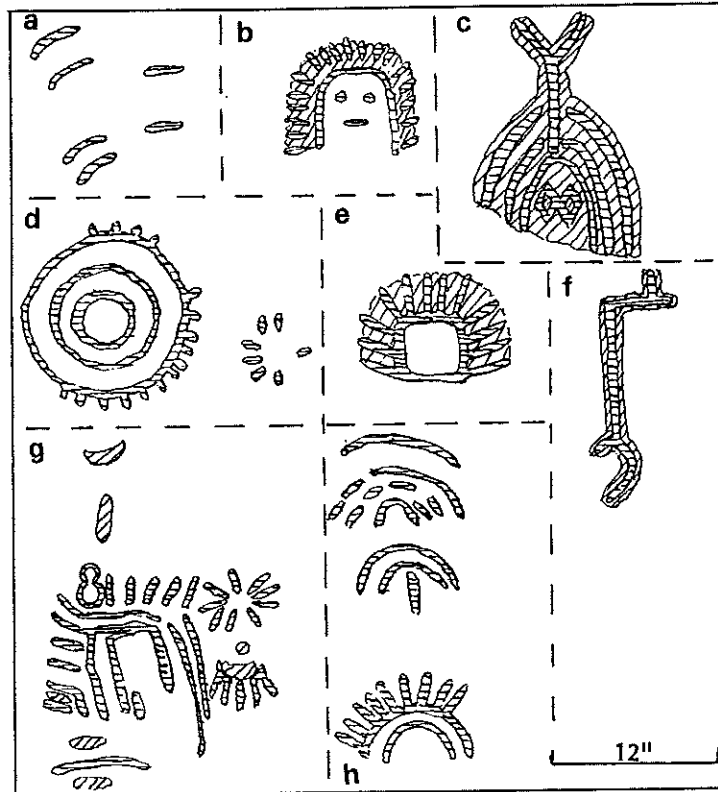
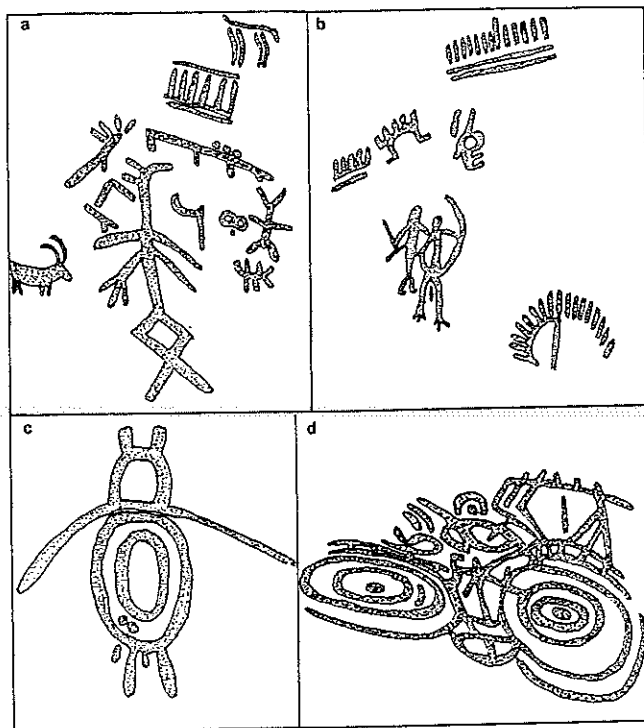
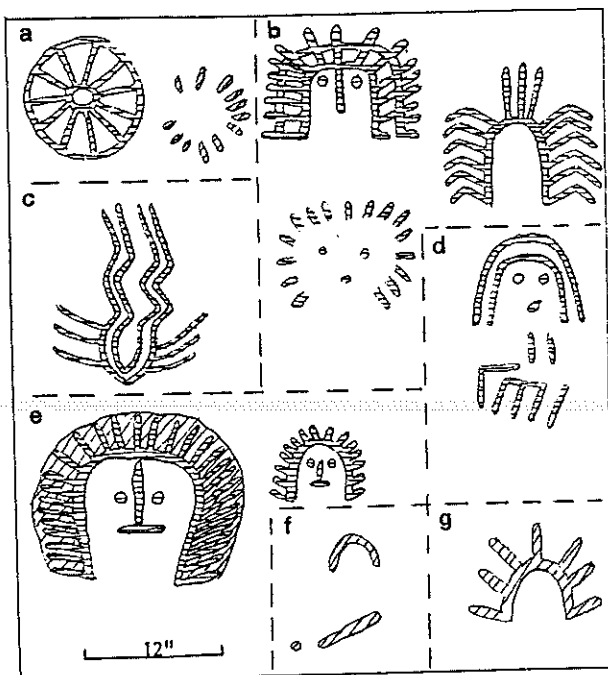
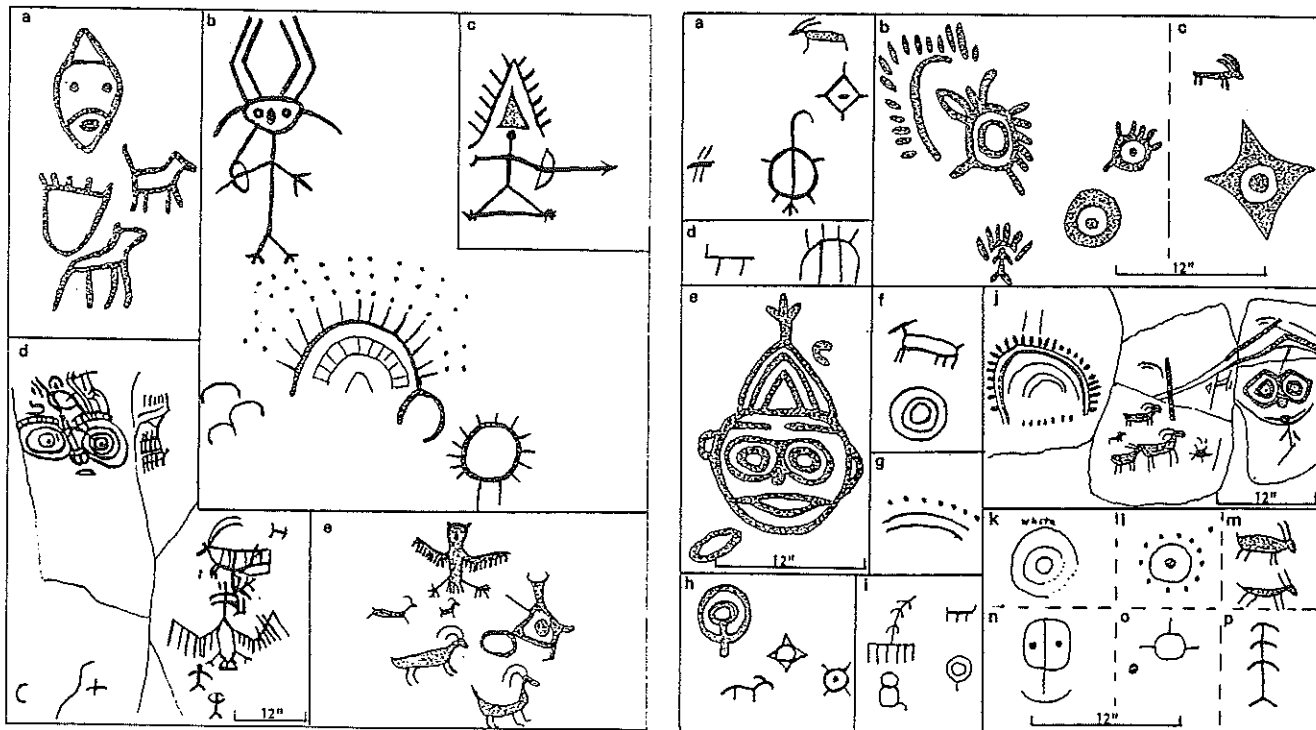


Figure 46



Figures 47 (left), 48 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 49 (left), 50 (right)

Site 29. John Day Bar, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-J.D.B. Now submerged petroglyphs and pictographs on the base of cliffs and low rims north of the old Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway tracks were scattered from milepost 123.1 to 123.94. Most figures were at a small creek at 123.1 and a break in the rims at 123.58. The new railroad tracks north of the site and construction in 1965 and 1966 covered most of the designs with railroad embankment fill. The balance was submerged in April 1968. There were more red, red and white, and white pictographs at this site than at any site found above Wishram along the Columbia River. See Strong et al. (1930:131). Last visit: 6/18/65. See *figs. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54a-f.*

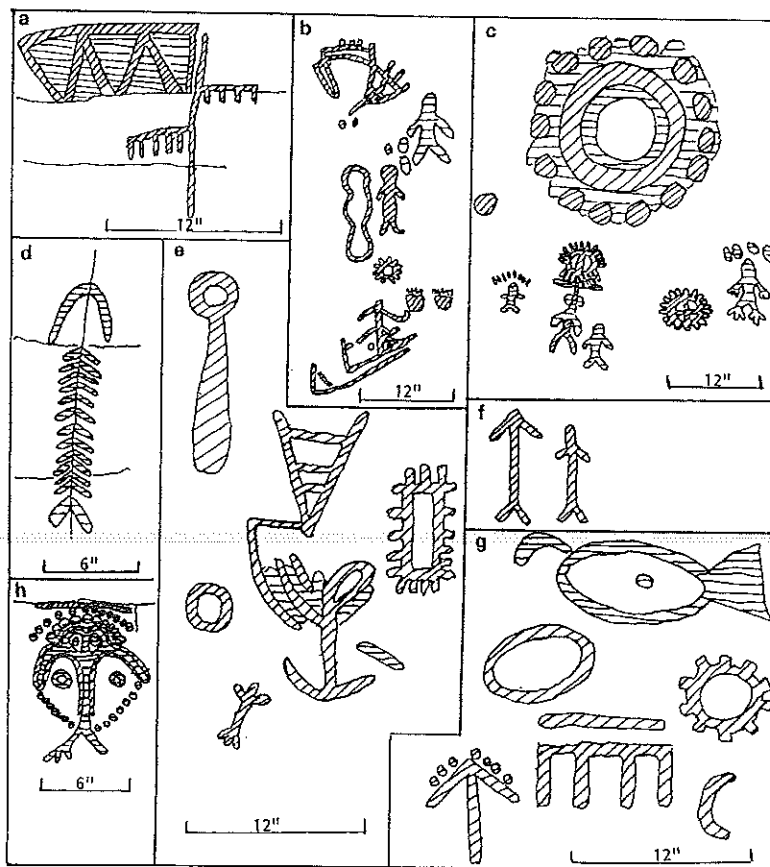
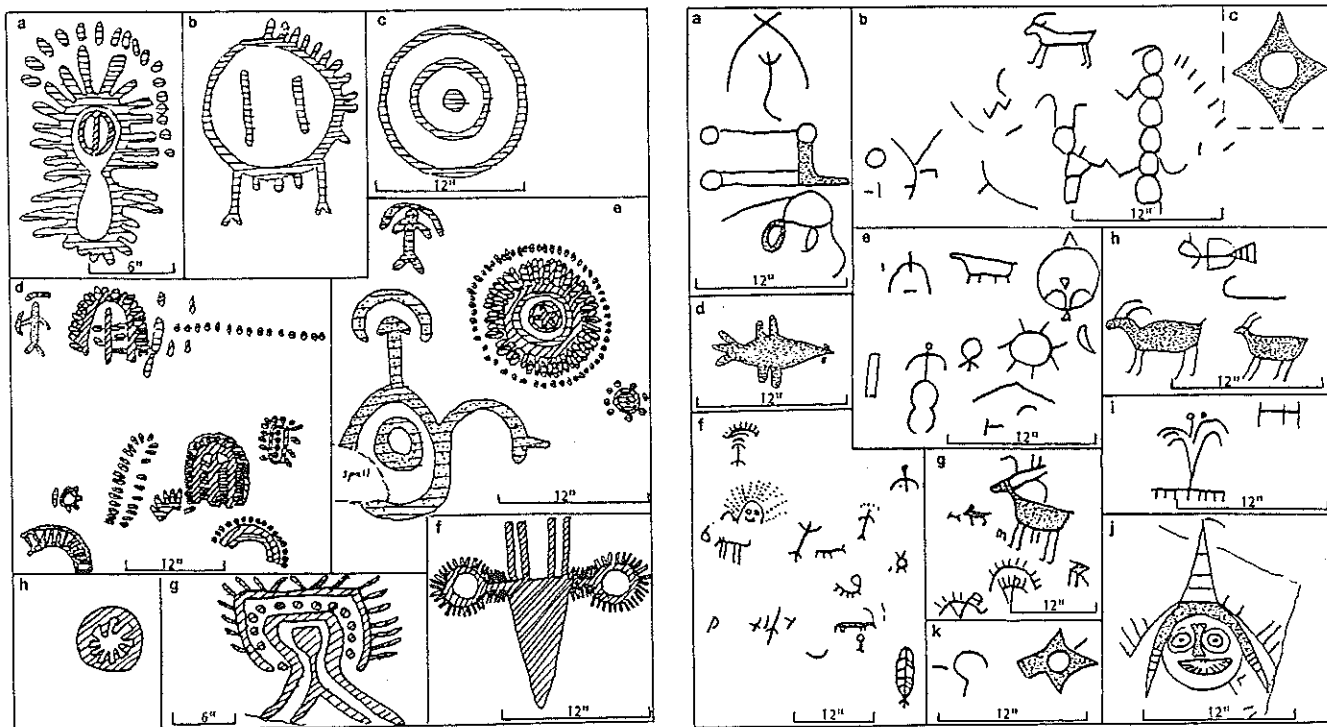


Figure 51



Figures 52 (left), 53 (right)

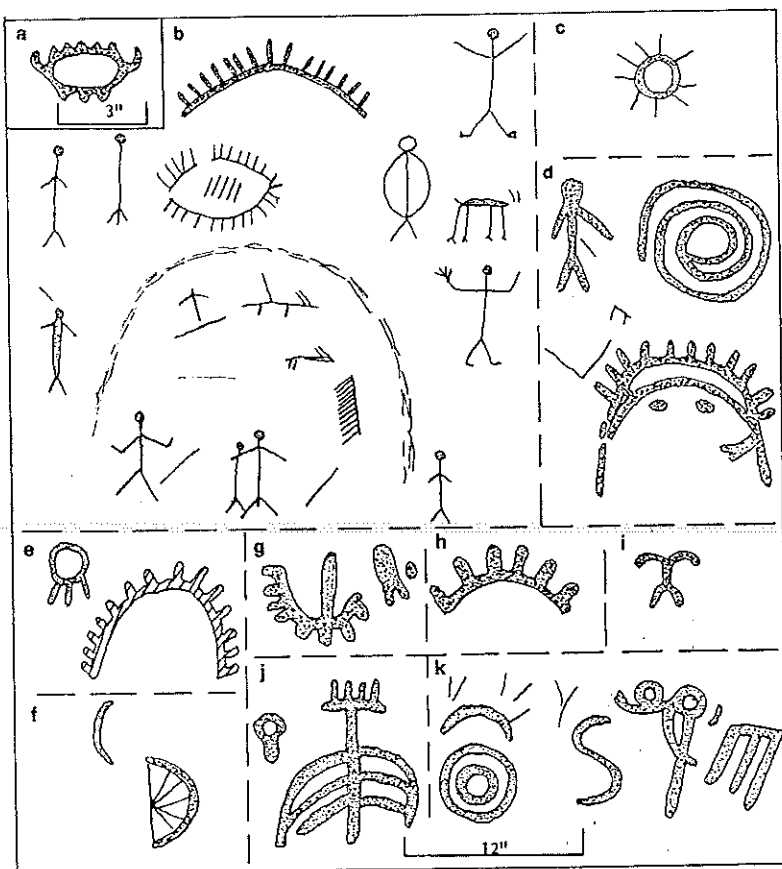
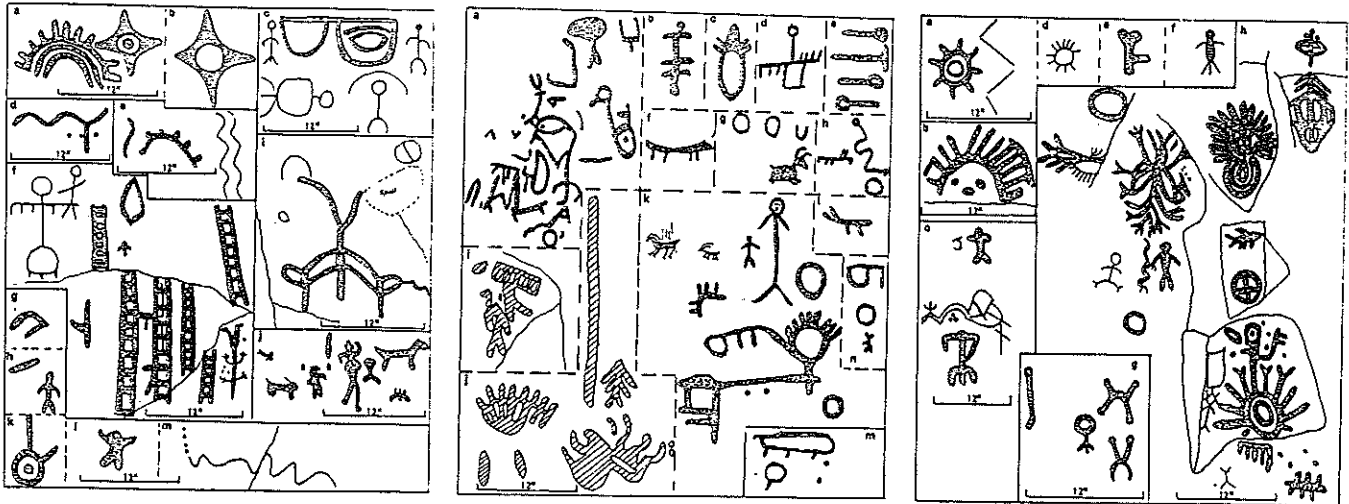


Figure 54

Site 30. Rock Creek Rapids, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-R.C.R. Site 30, now submerged, was 3/8 mile south of Rock Creek Highway Bridge on State Highway 14, at the base of low cliffs along the river above high water. Panels of petroglyph designs were on narrow columnar basalt which limited the size of the figures. They were scattered along the base of the cliffs for about 1/4 mile west of the Coast Guard tower. At the east end of the rims, a sandy beach extended up the river along Fountain Bar for about 2 miles. All designs found were petroglyphs except two small groups of faded red pictographs. Several designs were well executed. The ladder designs (fig. 55f) are illustrated in Seaman (1967:224). These and several others were removed between November 1965 and September 1967, probably by relic hunters. See Strong et al. (1930:131). Last visit: 9/24/67. See figs. 54g-k, 55, 56, 57.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 55 (left), 56 (middle), 57 (right)

Site 31. Memaloose Rock, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-M.R. Site 31, now submerged, was at milepost 131 on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway and 1/2 mile south of milepost 120 on State Highway 14. The basalt outcrop or monolith, about 50 feet above low water level, was at the southwest corner of a gravel bar delta at the mouth of Rock Creek. Several petroglyphs were at the northeast corner. Some faced east near the high water mark, and two panels faced north above the high water mark. The outstanding design (fig. 58h) was a winged figure 23 x 24 inches. About two acres of the rock top were above ordinary high water level. There was evidence of burials here which were excavated prior to 1965. Last visit: 9/67. See fig. 58.

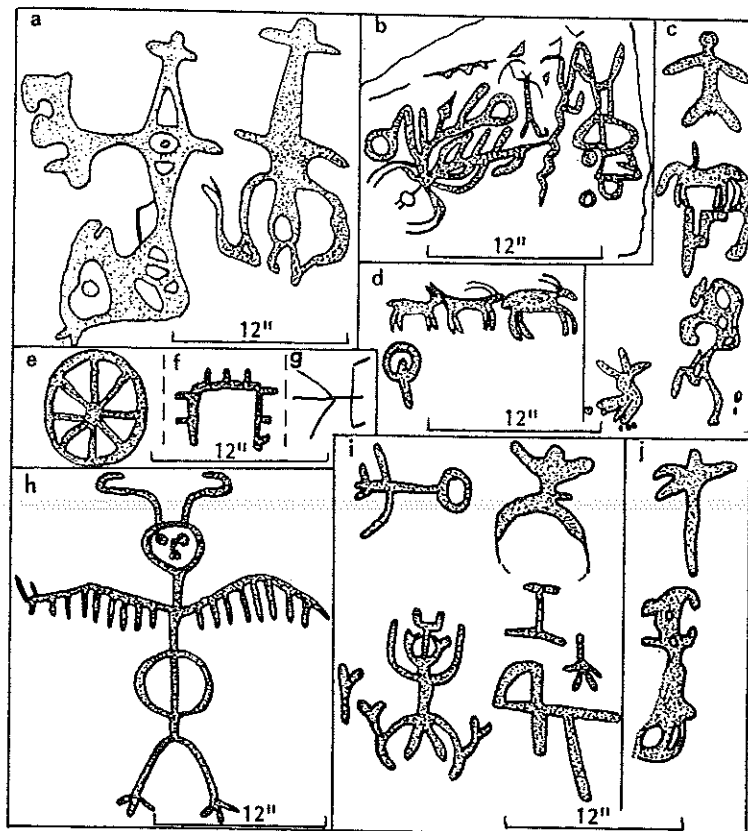


Figure 58

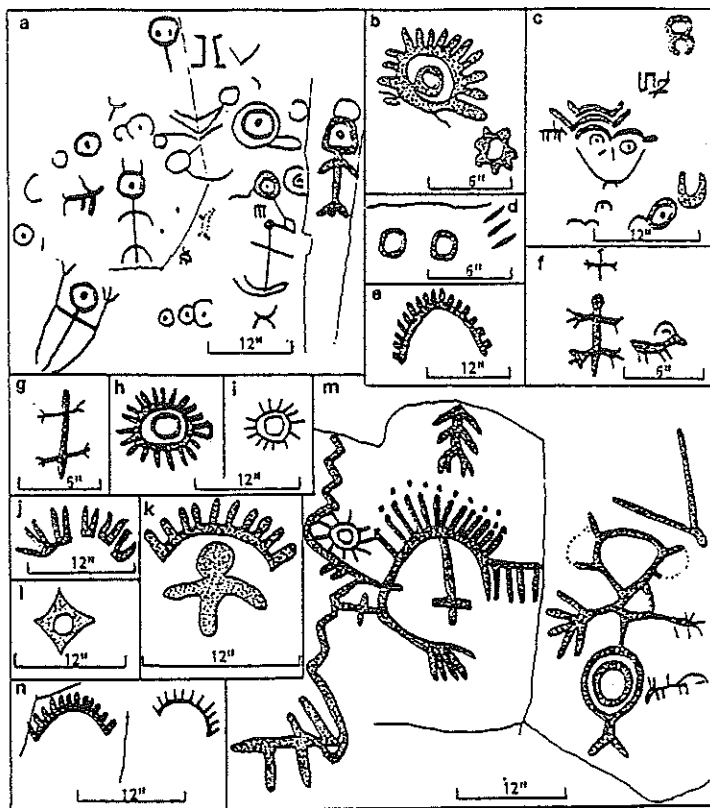
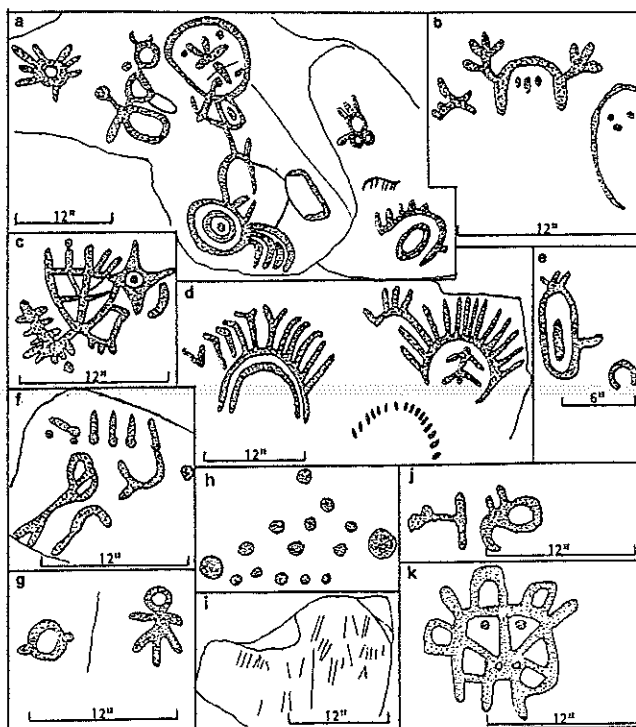
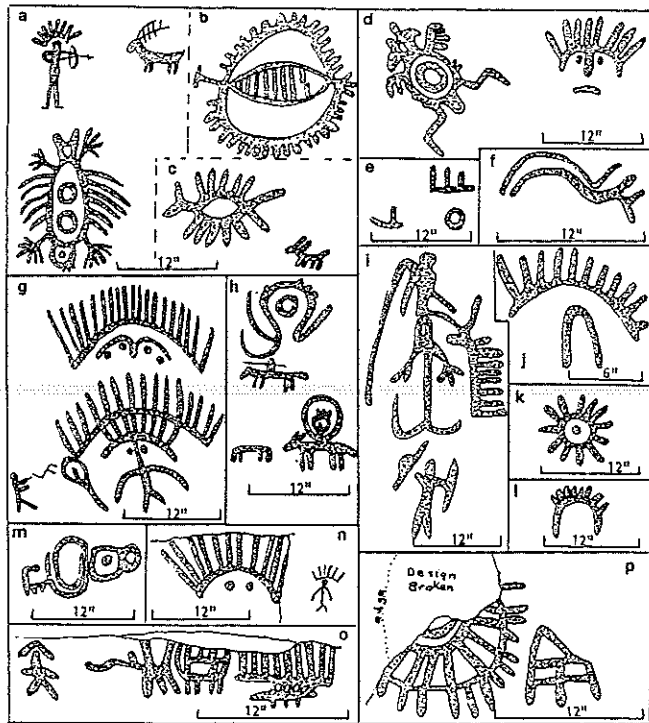


Figure 59

Site 32. Fountain Bar, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-18FB. Site 32, now submerged, was composed of a single group of small petroglyphs (fig. 59a) on the south facing rim about 1/2 mile east of Rock Creek Rapids and about 1 mile from the Columbia River bank. These resembled petroglyphs found in southeast Oregon. About 1 mile east of this group, on rims at the river's edge near the ordinary high water level, were about 40 groups of petroglyphs. They were well executed and deeply grooved so that rubbings could be made of many of the designs. Some of the larger designs were 3 feet high. A few of the petroglyphs at the east end were damaged by relic hunters, but most of them were intact and appeared to be quite weathered and ancient. The beach northeast of this site and the sand blows extending north and west of this site to Rock Creek were old Indian campsites. See Seaman (1967:106-113) and Strong et al. (1930:131). Last visit: 2/1/68. See figs. 59, 60, 61.



Figures 60 (left), 61 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

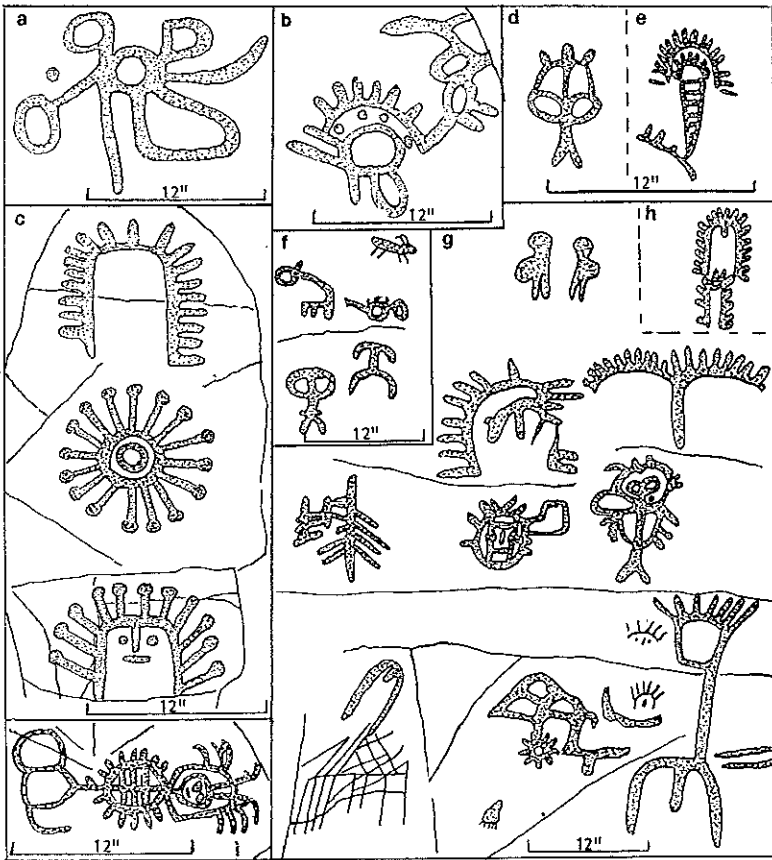


Figure 62

Site 33. 4 O'Clock Rapids West Rim, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-4 O.C.W.
 Site 33, now submerged, covered milepost 136.4 to 136.55 on the old Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway tracks, which were about 100 yards north of the rock rims. A sandy draw at about milepost 136.6 broke the continuity of the rims. Because of the large number of petroglyphs, we divided the area into two sites (33 and 34). The west rim had 36 faces or groups of petroglyphs, from which we sketched 111 separate designs. Some of the best figures on the Columbia River above The Dalles area occurred at this site and at site 34. This site was not accessible by road and apparently had been only slightly vandalized at the time of this study in 1966 and 1967. A good example of a fish lead was still visible here with a windrow of rocks leading from the base of the rim to the low water level. Sites 32 to 36 were probably those referred to by Charles Wilkes, (1845), and on his 1841 map of the Columbia River, as "Hieroglyphic Rocks where Indians had reported their history and legends." See Strong et al. (1930:131). Last visit: 10/8/67. See figs. 62, 63, 64, 65.

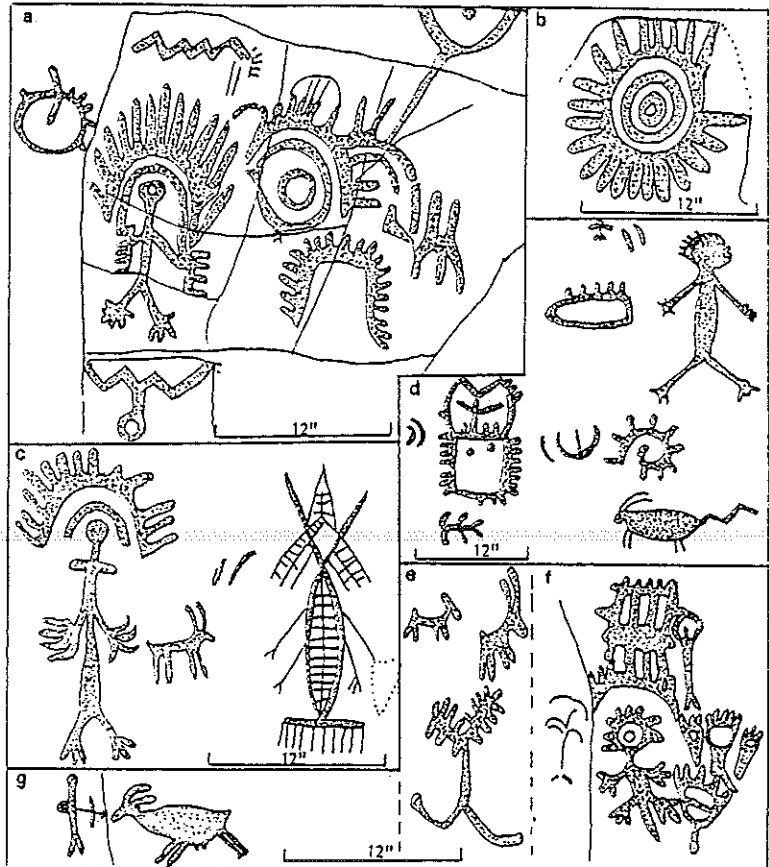
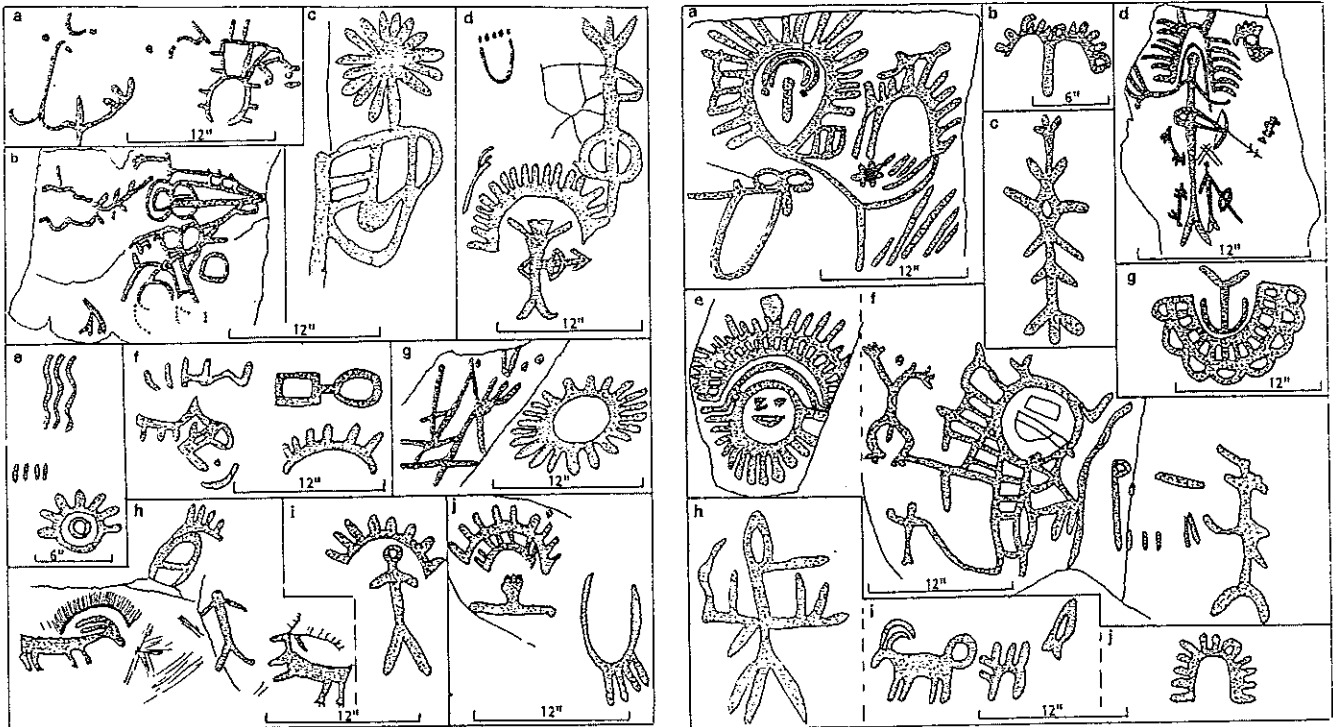
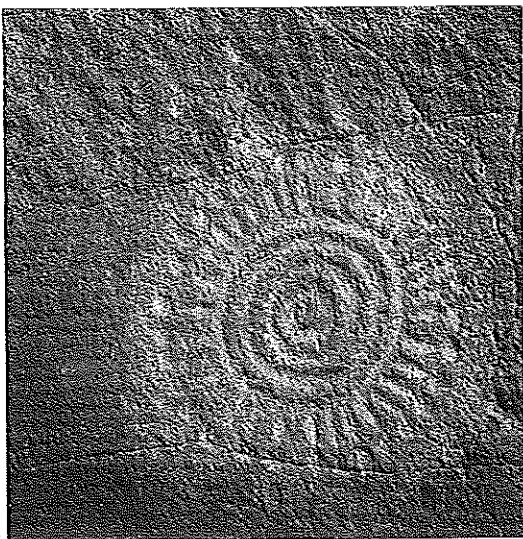


Figure 63

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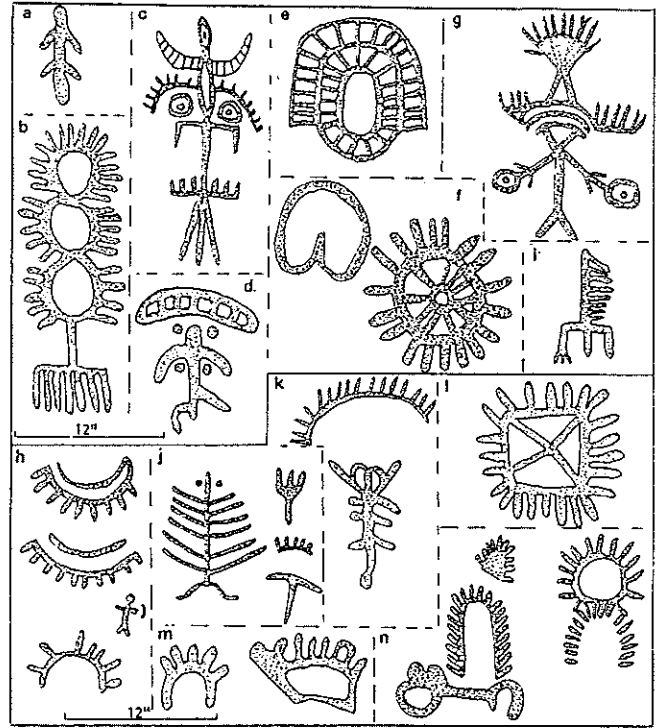
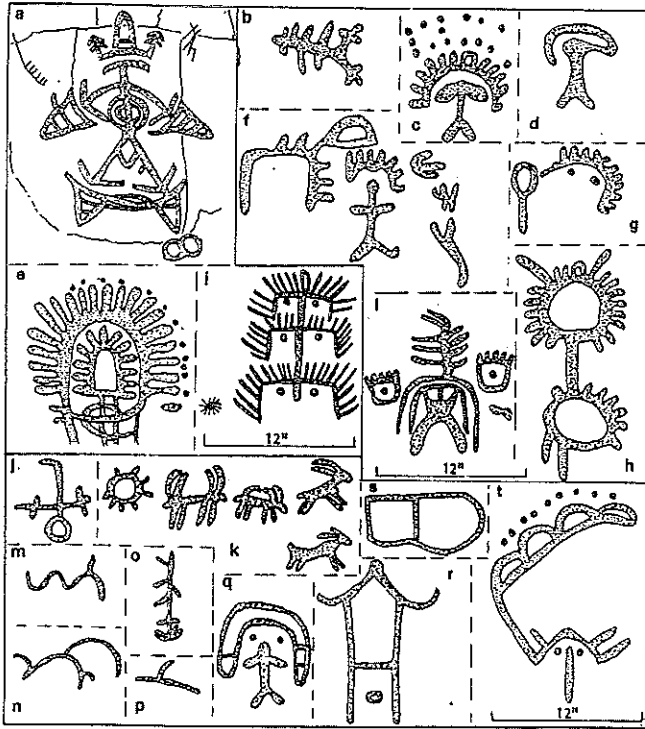


Figures 64 (left), 65 (right)

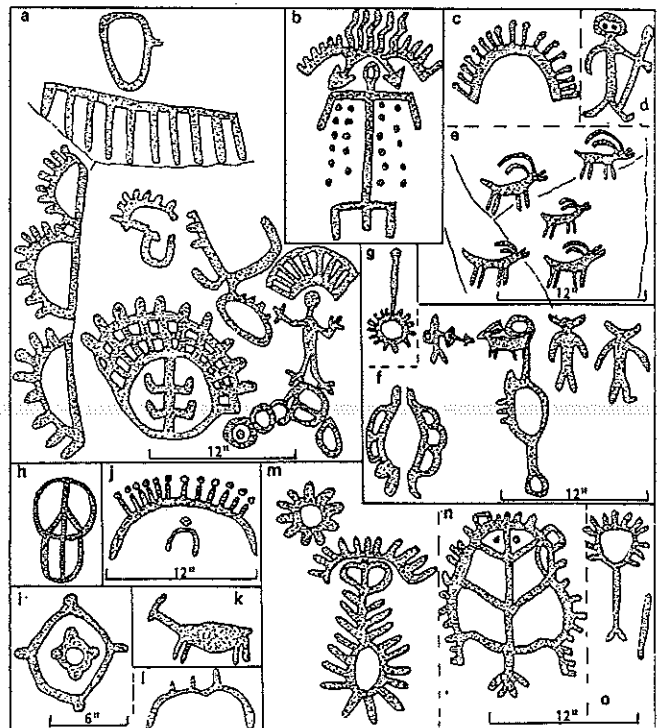
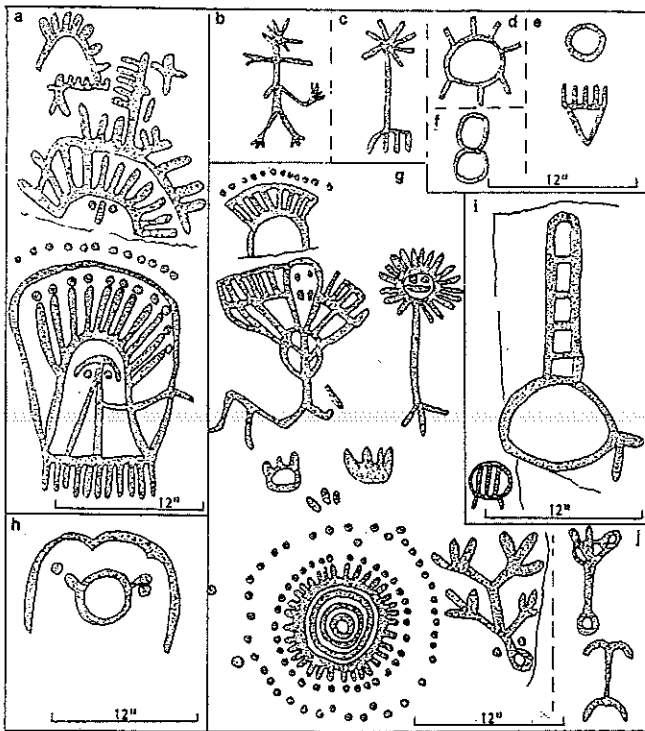


Site 34. 4 O'Clock Rapids East Rim, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-4 O.C.E. Site 34, now submerged, was on the east rim approximately from milepost 136.6 to 136.7 on the old Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway tracks. The site extended eastward about 0.2 mile from a sandy draw at the west end of the rim to the end of the petroglyphs at the "Salamander" glyph (fig. 72a) where the rims recede into the river bank. A few petroglyphs were on top of the rims on hard basalt boulders. Very few were found on the beach below high water level. Most were between average high water and extreme flood levels. A total of 89 faces or groups were recorded and sketched. These include 212 separate designs. The figures ranged from 3 to 25 inches in length and were slightly smaller on the average than those at sites 32 and 33. Many of the figures were outstanding and appeared to be very old. See Strong et al. (1930:131). Last visit: 10/8/67. See figs. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

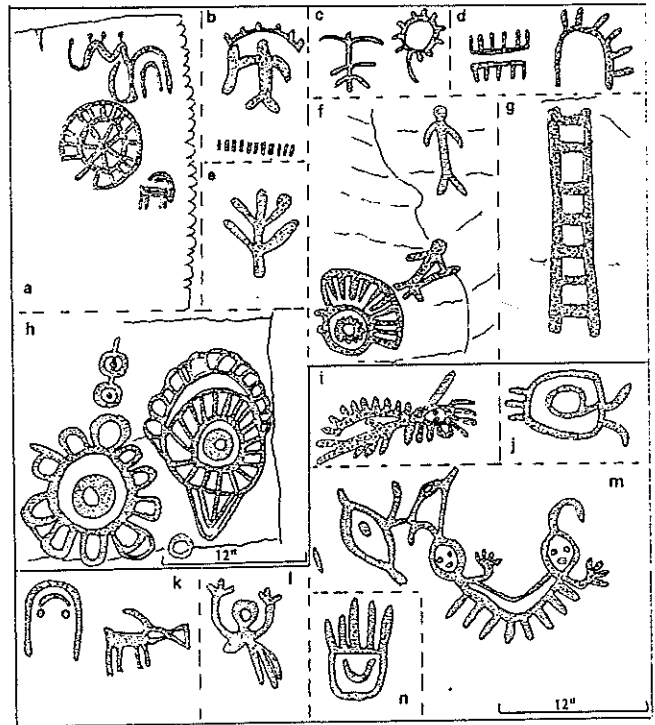
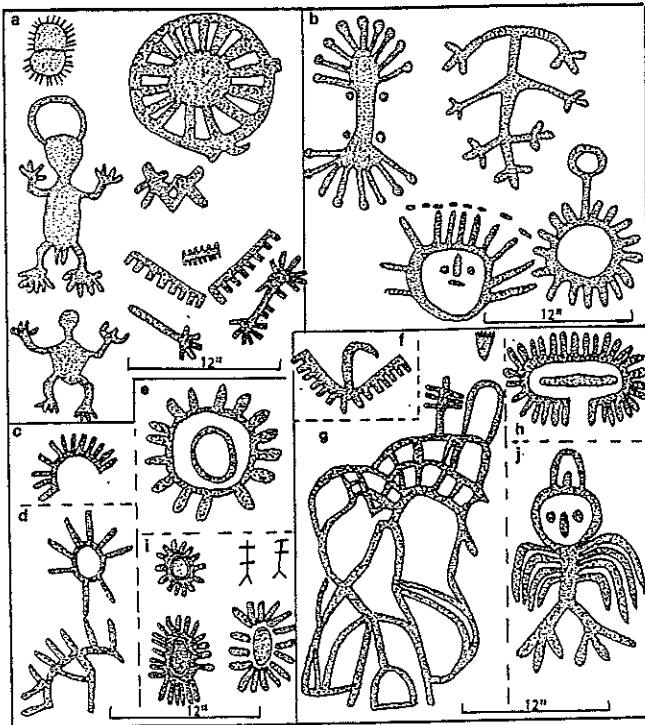


Figures 66 (left), 67 (right)

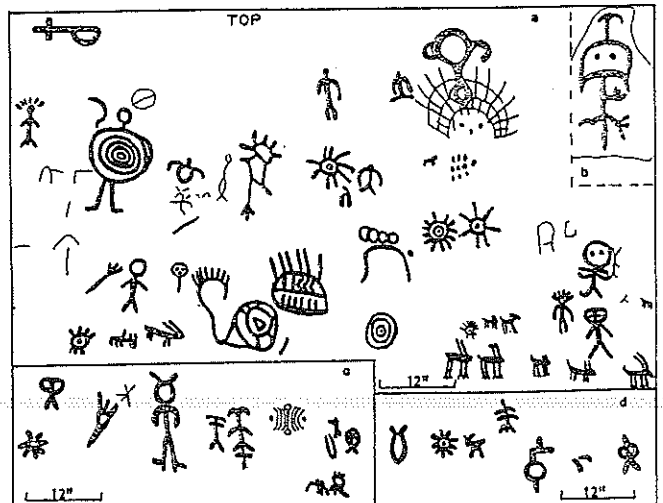
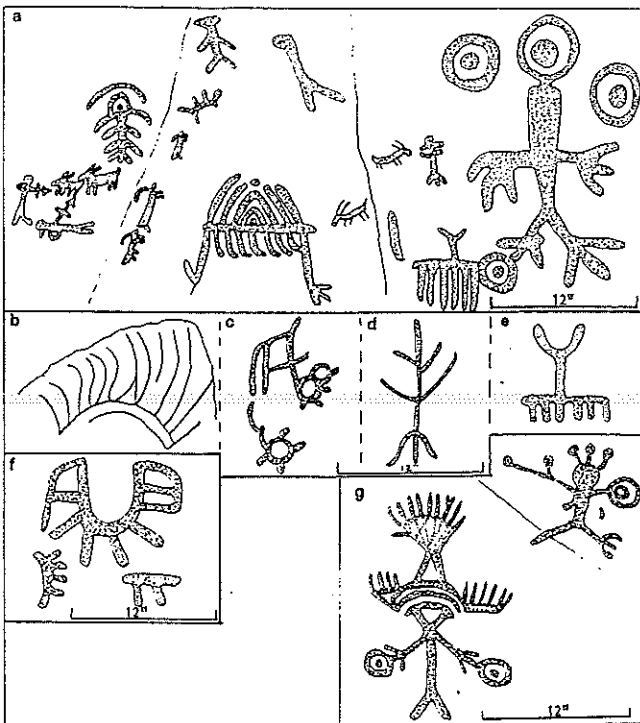


Figures 68 (left), 69 (right)

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Figures 70 (left), 71 (right)



Figures 72 (left), 73 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

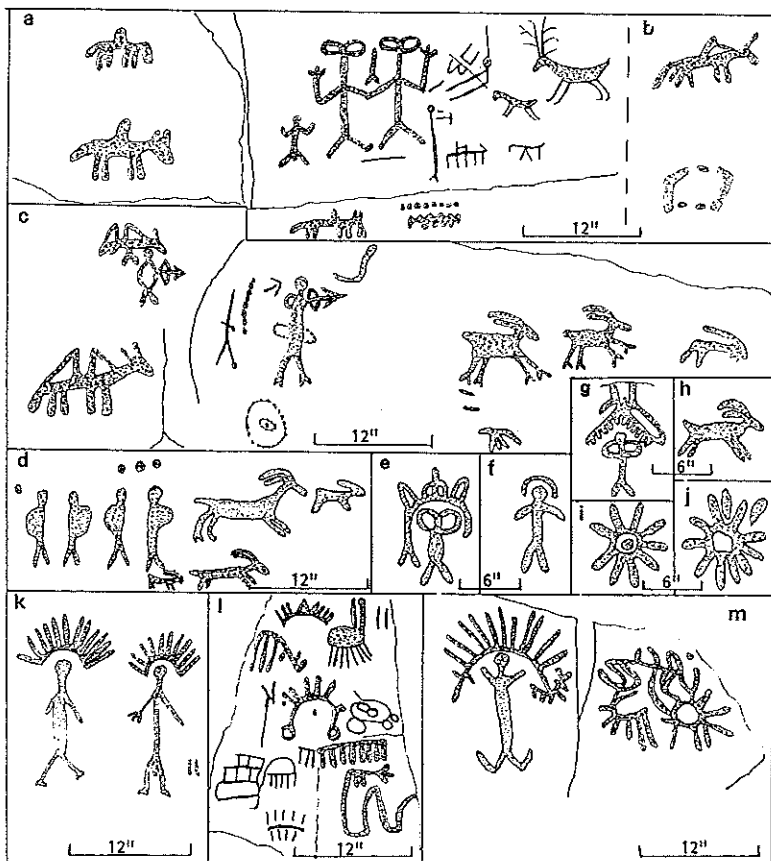
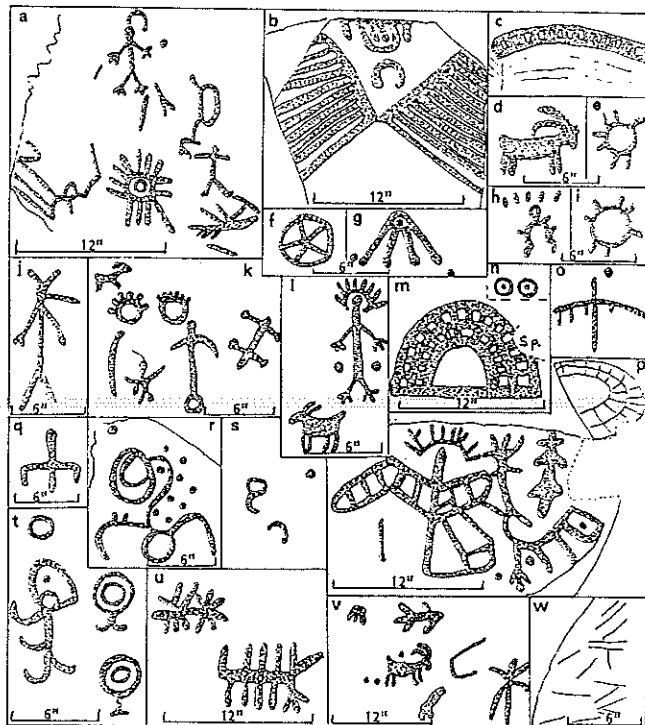
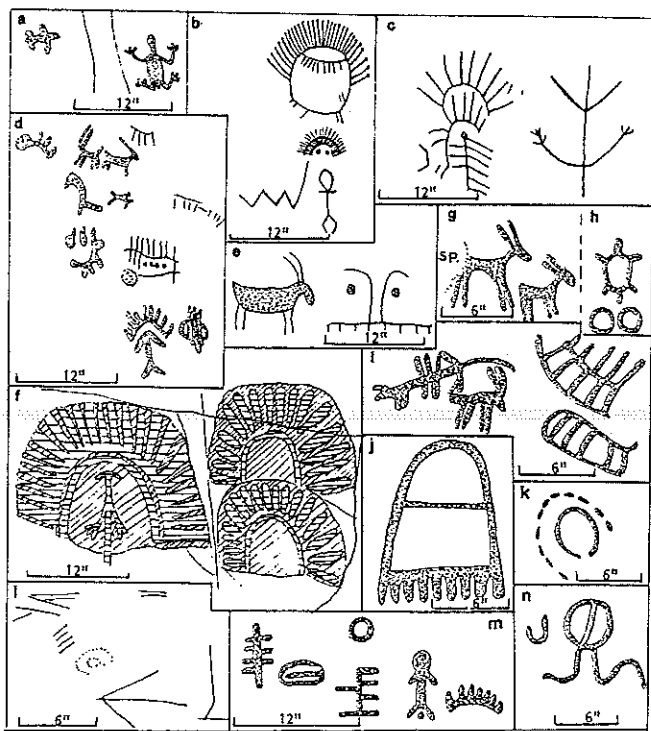


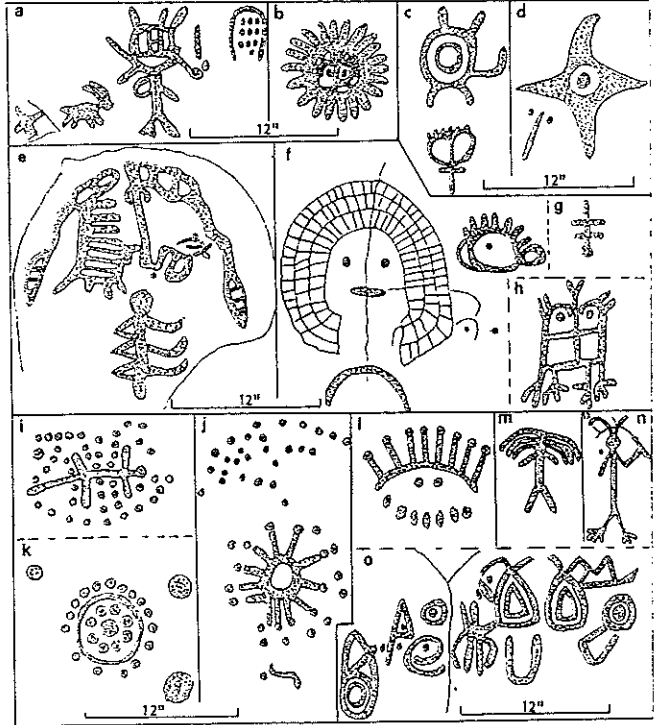
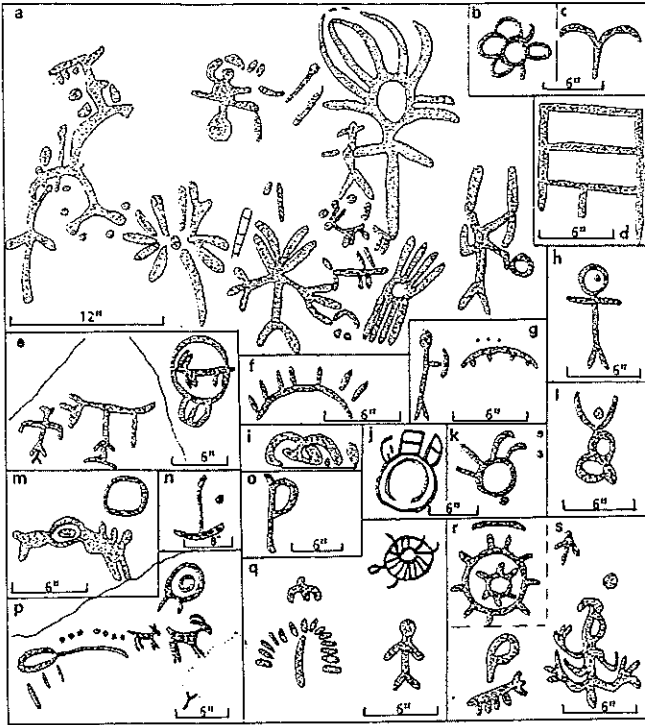
Figure 74

Site 35. Blalock Rapids, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-B.R. Site 35, now submerged, was between milepost 138.4 and 138.7 on the old Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway tracks. A triangular point of land about 0.3 mile long at the railroad tracks projected about 200 yards into the Columbia River. The lower basalt rims were submerged in extreme flood states, as in the December 1964 flood. The area next to the tracks was protected at the west end by a higher rock outcrop about 50 feet above the high water. East of this was a sandy beach area with a camp midden, which was excavated with a bulldozer in 1967-1968. Many artifacts of petrified wood and chert were reported from the east end of the point. The west face of the point, near the tracks, had a vertical rise of about 40 to 50 feet and was about 30 feet above low water at a fishing platform here. Many petroglyphs and one fine group of pictographs were found on the cliff. On the south side of the point to the southeast corner we found many petroglyphs along the top edge of the rim near the average high water mark. On the rocky flat back from the south edge, for a distance of about 100 yards and extending east and west about 200 yards, petroglyphs were scattered over the entire area on loose boulders and the top sections of columnar basalt. Many of these smaller petroglyphs were broken off and removed by souvenir hunters prior to 1967. A total of 120 groups or individual faces was recorded with 420 designs. One of these, a shield figure (fig. 73a), is unusual in the Pacific Northwest. Last visit: 2/68. See figs. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

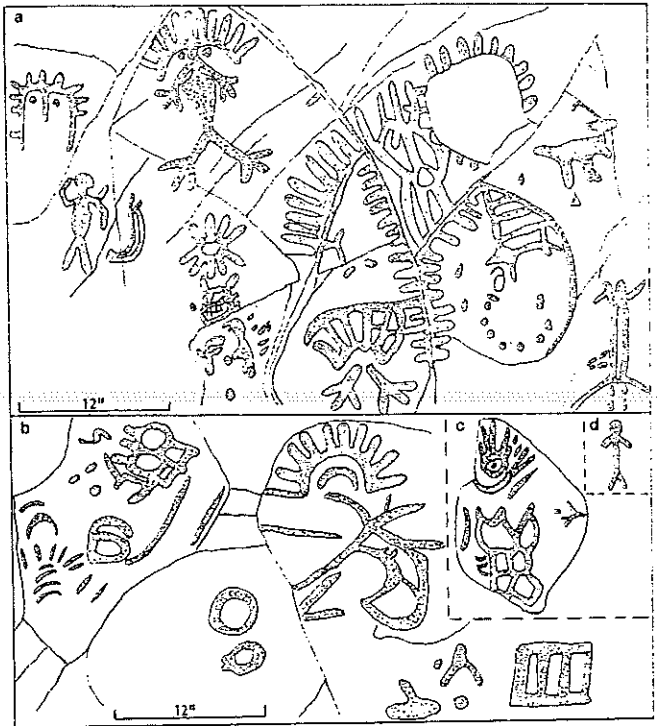
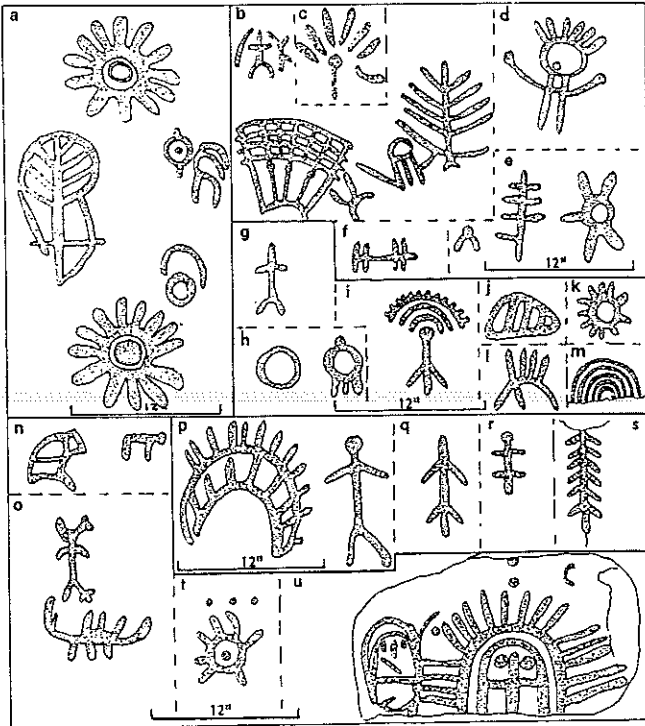


Figures 75 (left), 76 (right)

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Figures 77 (left), 78 (right)



Figures 79 (left), 80 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

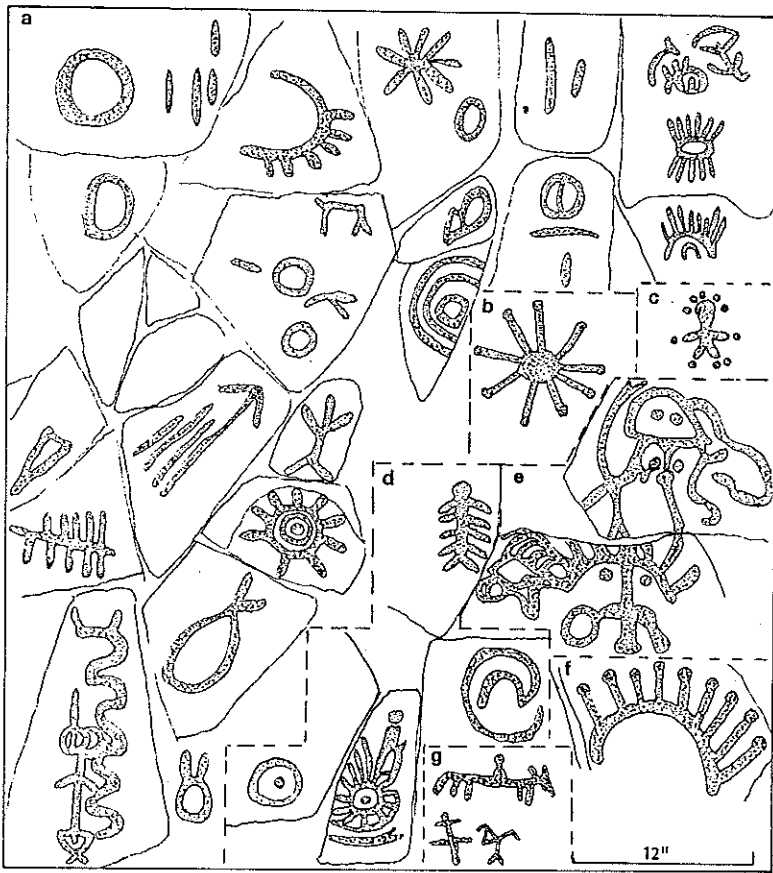
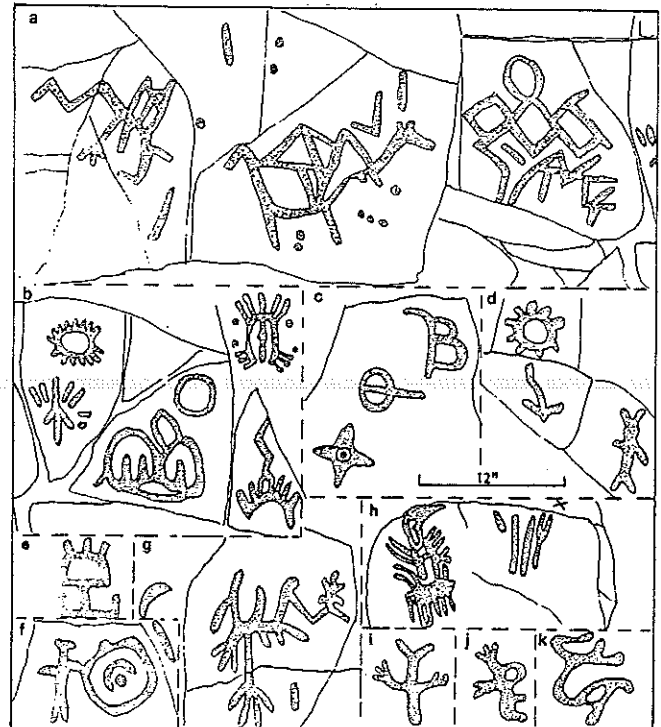
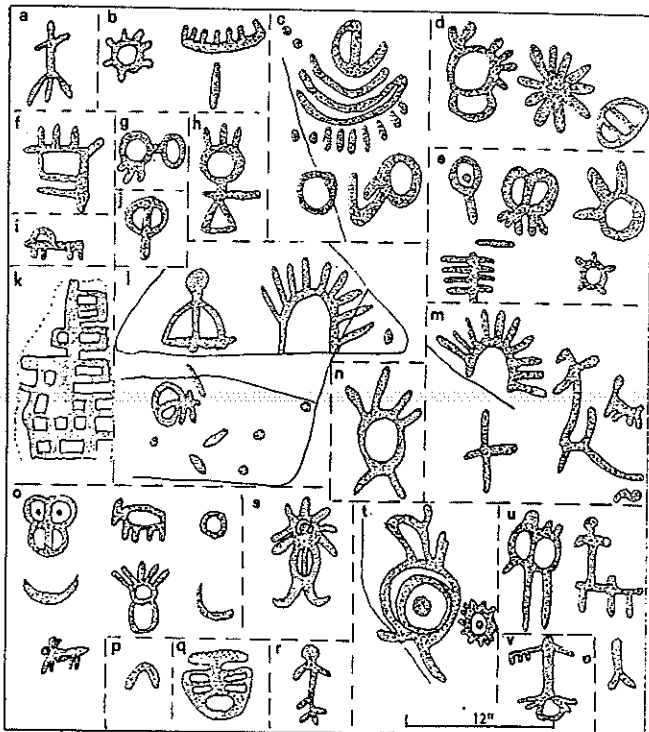


Figure 81

Site 36. Blalock Rapids Upper Site, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-B.R.U. Site 36, now submerged, was on a rocky point about 100 yards south of milepost 139.1 on the old Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway tracks. The rocks along the perimeter of this point and on top for about 25 yards from the edge had many fine petroglyphs. We visited and photographed the site May 21, 1967 as the river was rising. On September 16, we made some rubbings. When we returned in November, we discovered that the best petroglyphs were gone or badly damaged. We recorded and sketched 129 groups or faces with 268 individual designs. The site was separated from Blalock Rapids, site 35, by a large cove across which railroad tracks were laid on a rock fill which probably covered an old campsite. There were a number of small incised or scratched petroglyphs (fig. 86d,g,i,j,k) of sheep, deer, fish, and humans at this site, unusual in that most sites in this area have pecked designs. A 6-pointed Star of David (fig. 86c), Maltese cross, and swastika designs (fig. 88q) also were found. Last visit: 11/67. See figs. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88.



Figures 82 (left), 83 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

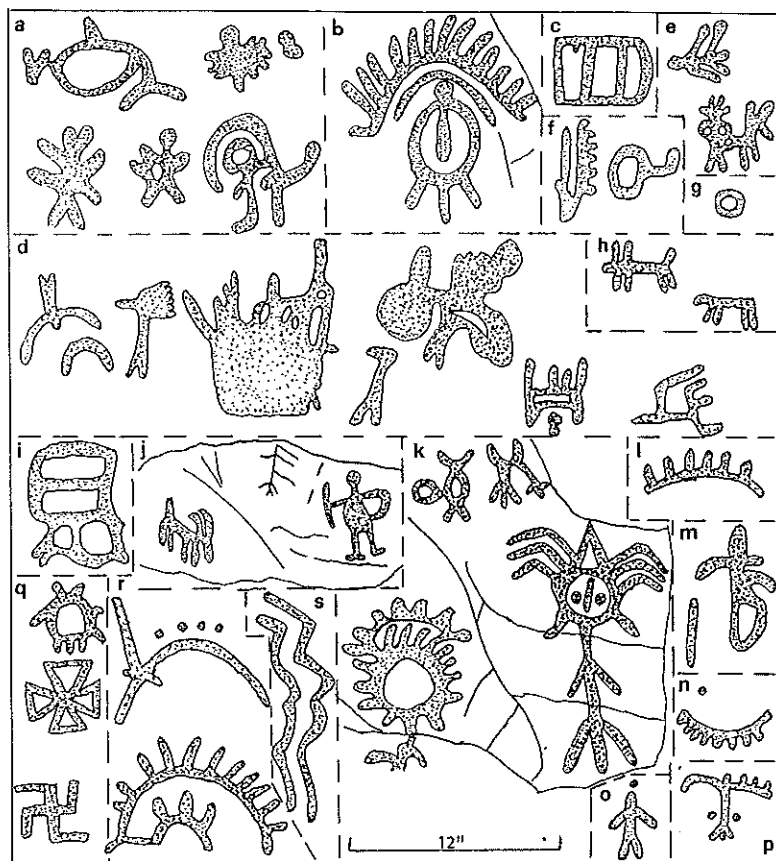
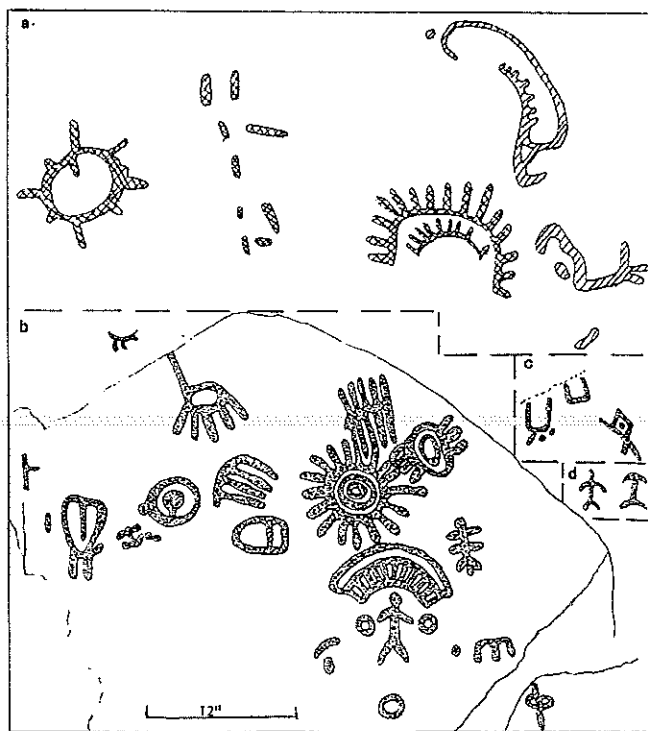
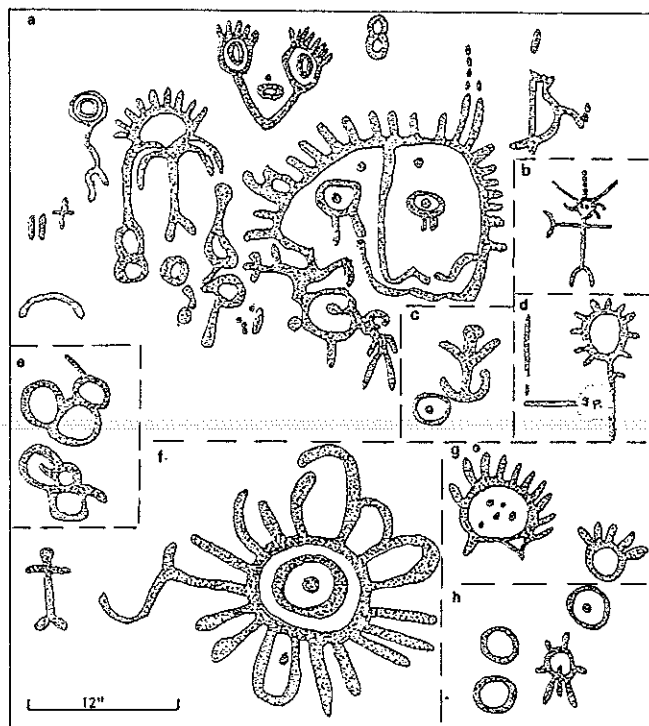


Figure 88

Site 37. West of Sundale, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-S. Site 37, now submerged, was between milepost 139.8 and 140.2 on the old Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway tracks. A few petroglyphs appeared on the lower rims between the railroad tracks and the river. Others were on large boulders near the average high water level. One boulder with red pictographs also had a combination of red pigment on petroglyphs. More petroglyphs probably existed here before the railroad was built. Ray C. Saiteau in the *Portland Oregonian* (12 November 1920) mentioned a "huge sunburst stone with writings similar to Roosevelt west of Sundale station depot building on the river side of the railroad." This is probably figure 90b. Figure 89a shows a "weeping eye" face. This "weeping" design is a characteristic motif in the Plains area of the US and Canada for both humans and animals. The whale petroglyphs at Cape Alava, Olympic Peninsula, Washington also have weeping eyes but we have not noted this motif elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest. We recorded 12 groups or faces with 50 individual designs. Last visit: 1/21/68. See figs. 89,90.



Figures 89 (left), 90 (right)



Site 37, West of Sundale, Klickitat County, WA

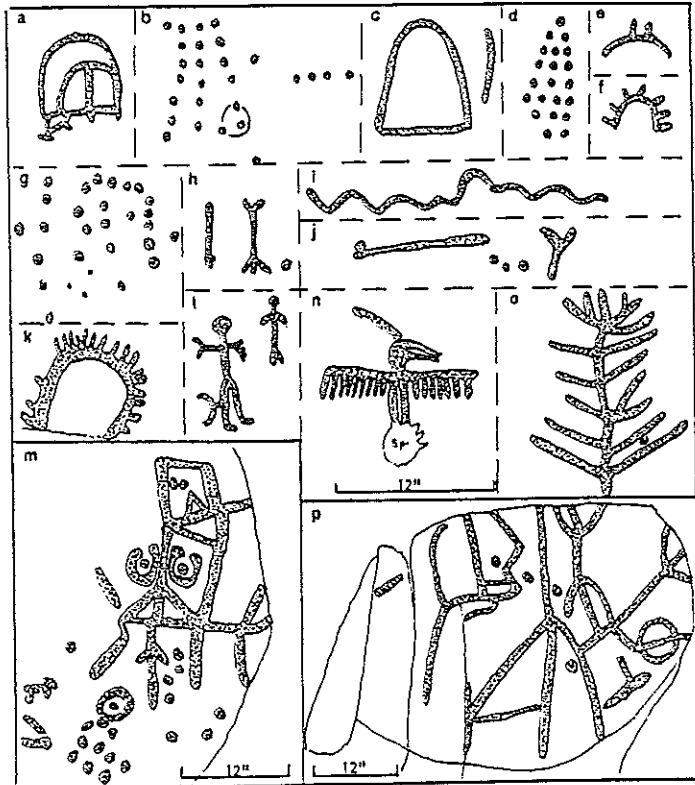


Figure 91

Site 38. Roosevelt, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-R. Site 38, now submerged, was located approximately 1/4 to 1/2 mile east of the road which ran from the original Roosevelt, Washington, townsite to the ferry slip used for the Arlington, Oregon, run. At this site, basalt outcrops at the high water level of the Columbia River narrowed the waterway; it was here the Indians used to set fishing nets. Indian houses once stood on the sandy ground above the rim of the basalt outcropping. The beach at this spot contained many artifacts. In fact, this was the home base for "Arrowhead Charlie" Beckwith, who, it is said, made his living by screening over 150,000 arrowheads from the old camps along the Columbia River above The Dalles (Screenings, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1956). Jay Perry of Kennewick, Washington, acquired some of Charlie's best specimens. Some of these later became property of the Indian Cultural Center at Spokane. Petroglyphs from this site were reported in the *Portland Oregonian* (September 19, 1920, December 9, 1920, and December 1, 1929) and years later were illustrated by Seaman (1967:105, 231, 235). Mrs. Helga Travis of Prosser, Washington, an historical writer, furnished 30 pictures taken before 1963. In her photos were 9 petroglyphs still at the site, 13 that were removed to Roosevelt, and 8 that could not be accounted for as of May 1965. Eighty-four groups or faces were recorded and sketched; these included 163 designs. No pictographs were found at the site. See Strong et al. (1930:131). Last visit: 4/15/68. See figs. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97a-f.

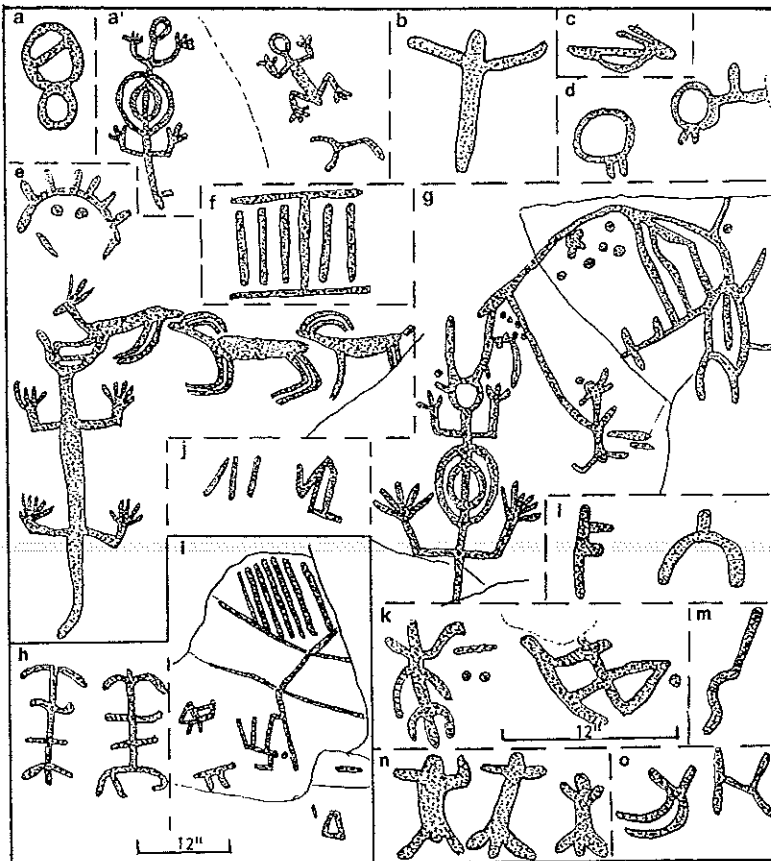
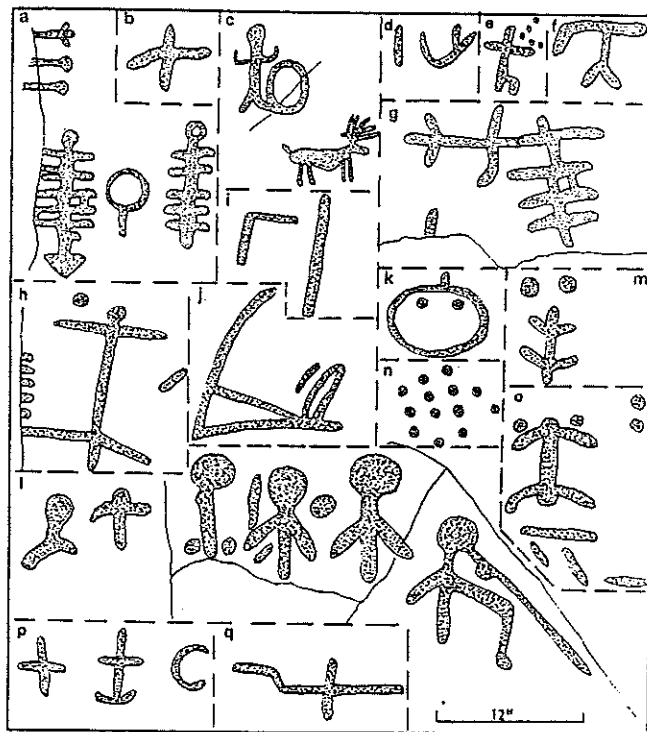
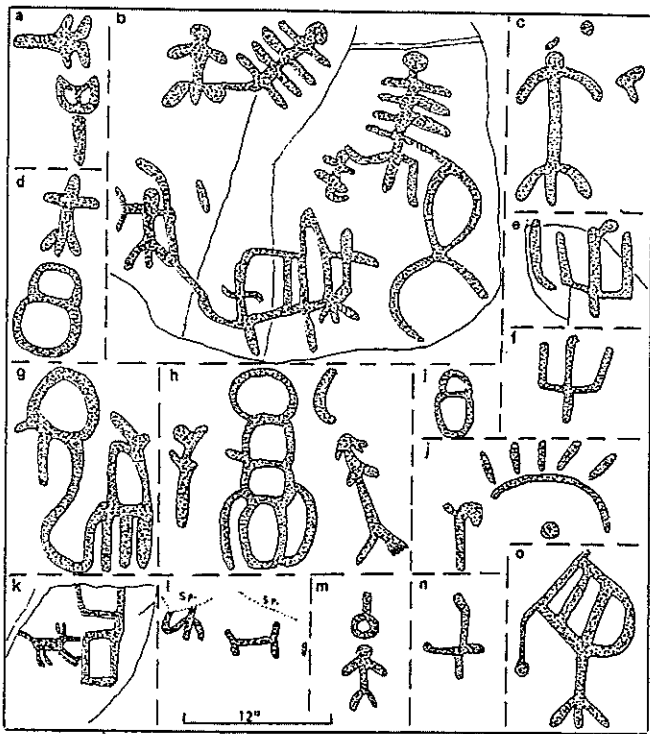
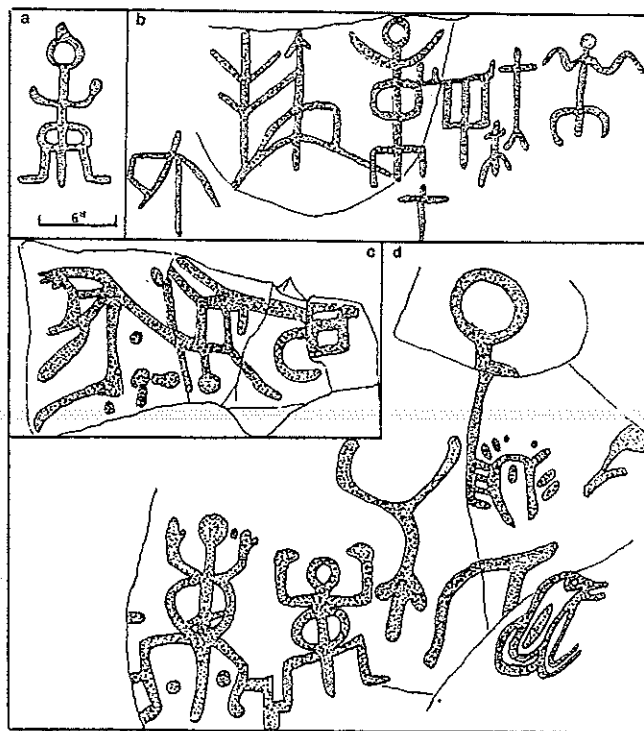
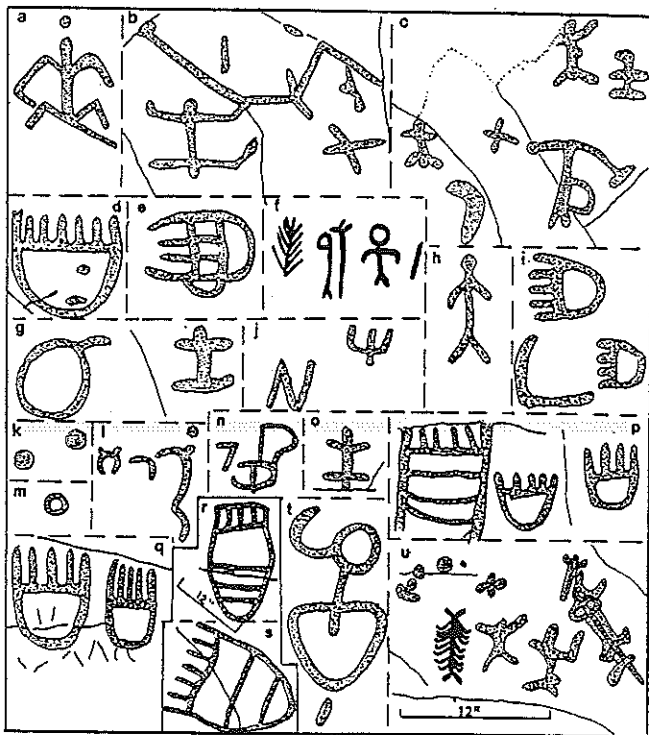


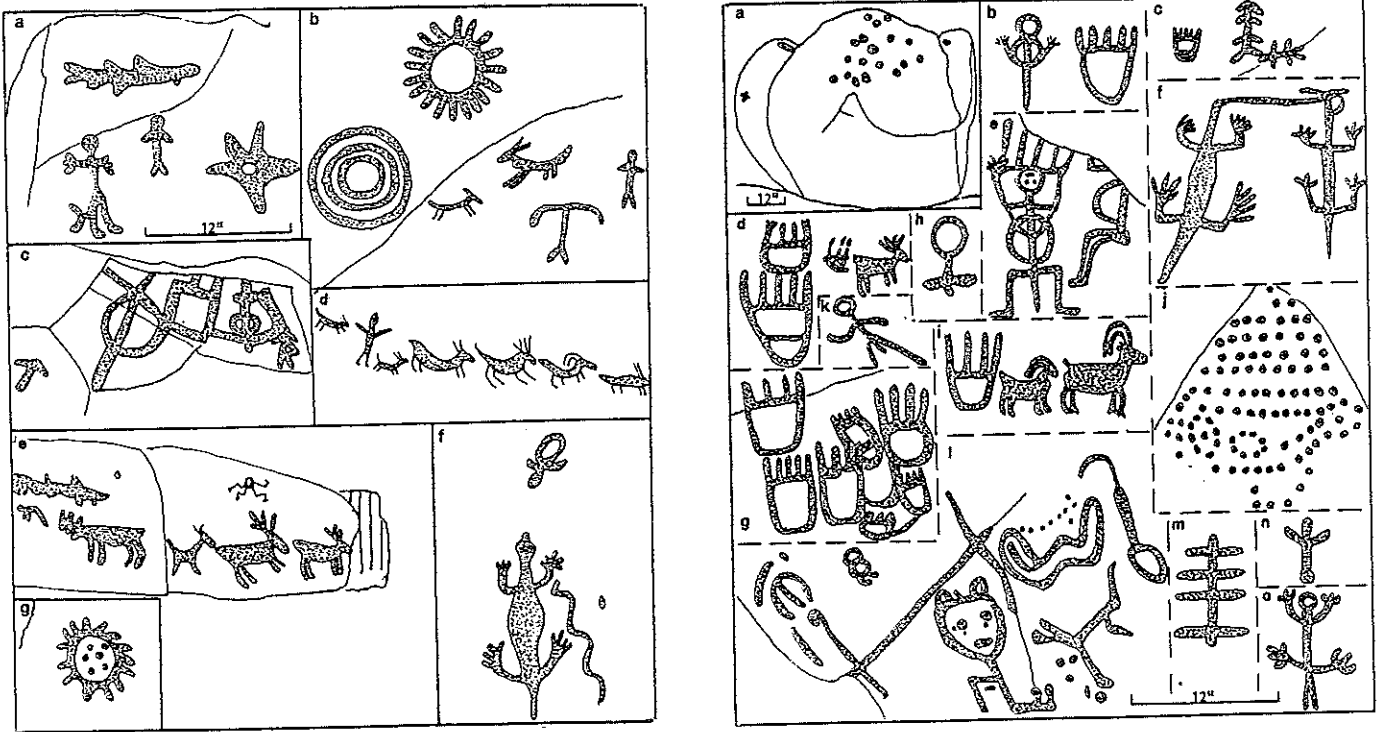
Figure 92



Figures 93 (left), 94 (right)



Figures 95 (left), 96 (right)



Figures 97 (left), 98 (right)



Figure 99

Site 39. Roosevelt Park, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-R.P. About 1 mile east of the relocated town of Roosevelt and north of State Highway 14 in a small roadside park, local citizens have set in concrete about two dozen rocks from the Roosevelt beach site. These have some outstanding petroglyphs carved on them. Some of the rocks were not placed in the concrete at the same angle as they were in situ, so their figures may be inverted or placed on their sides. People rubbing these rocks with porous fabric, like burlap, and using pigments which penetrate the fabric, have caused considerable discoloration to the petroglyphs. We camped overnight at the park on May 8, 1965. As we photographed the large pitted boulder at the entrance, we noticed it contained a fresh crack. By the next morning the rock, which had been 6 feet in diameter, had split into several large pieces. Winter frosts had probably weakened a fissure in the boulder. We recorded 23 faces with 53 individual designs from the rocks in the park. Last visit: 6/20/73. See figs. 98, 99, 100.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

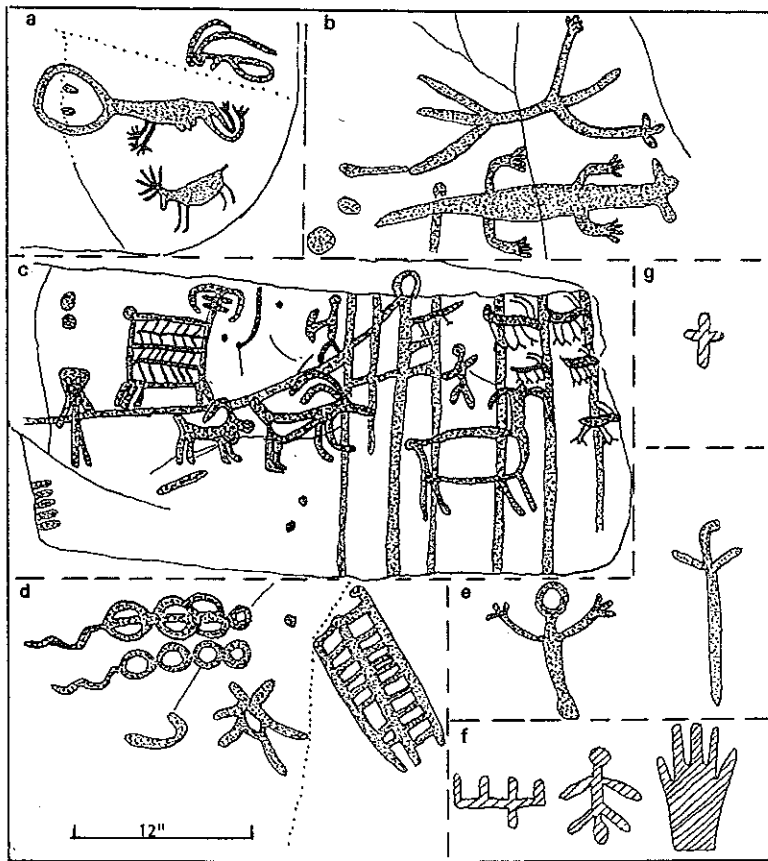
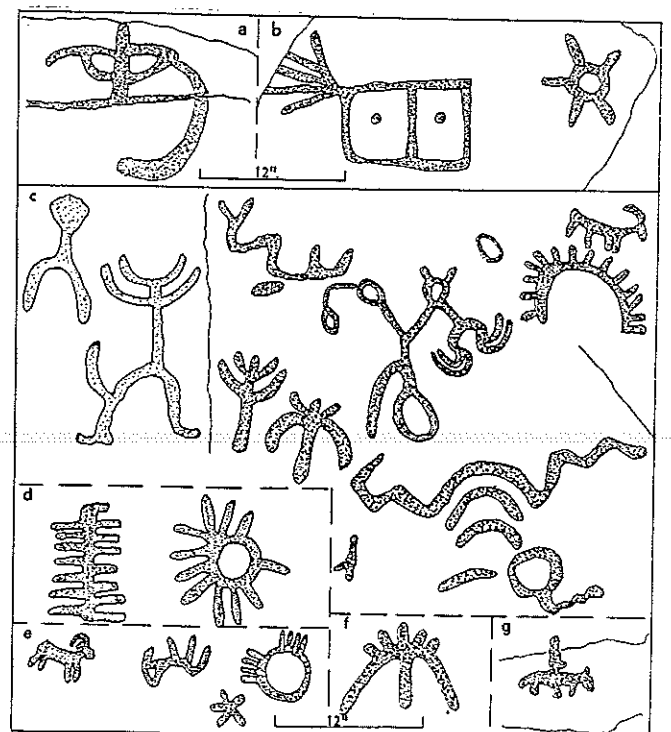
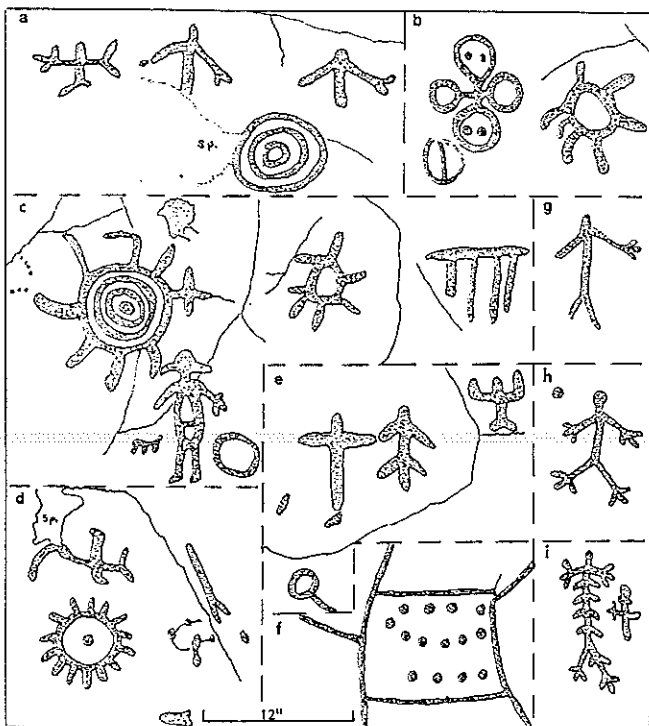


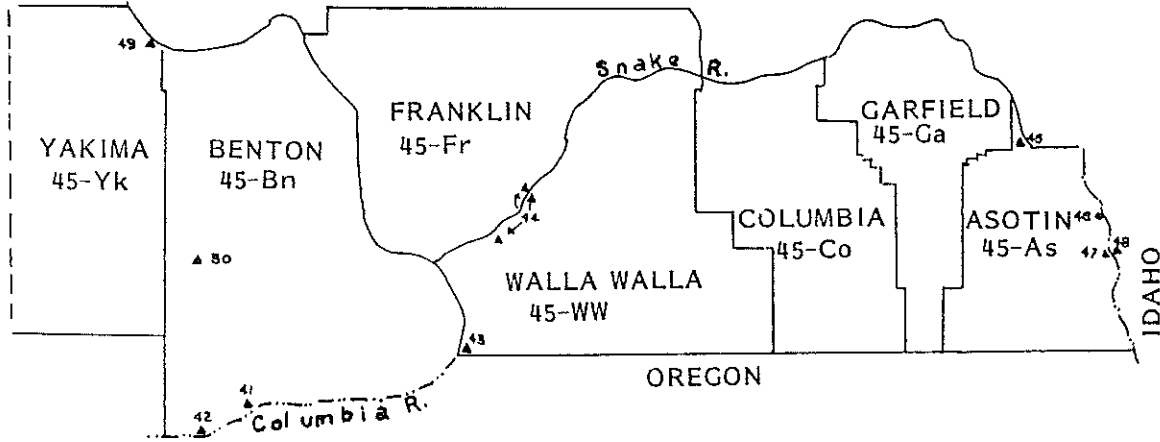
Figure 100

Site 40. McCredie Station, Klickitat County, WA, 45-KI-McC. Site 40, now submerged, was east of the old McCredie station and south of present State Highway 14, along the Columbia River near and above the high water level. Some of the petroglyphs were on boulders on the beach. Others were on the hillside within 50 yards of the river bank. The site covered about 2 acres. Eleven groups or faces were found with 29 figures or designs. We saw some evidence of artifact material in the beach sand. We noted no vandalism at the time of our last visit in November 1967. Mrs. Helga Travis of Prosser, Washington, informed us of the location of this site. See figs. 101, 102a,b.



Figures 101 (left), 102 (right)

WASHINGTON



Map C. Location of sites 41 through 50

Site 41. Cook Island, Benton County, WA, 45-Bn-C.I. Site 41, now submerged, was in the Columbia River below Patterson, Washington, just east of Blalock Island. Mrs. Helga Travis of Prosser, Washington, gave us a photograph, with no date, showing a sun disk design with small dots inside the rayed figure (fig. 97g). There also were petroglyphs at the east end of Blalock Island and on Telegraph Island, but we were unable to visit these sites or obtain pictures. See fig. 97g.

Site 42. Crow Butte, Benton County, WA, 45-Bn-C.B. Now submerged, the southeast summit of Crow Butte along the Columbia River at high water level had petroglyphs on the boulders scattered along the river bank for about 1/2 mile. A sandy beach east of the site below Canoe Encampment Rapids was an Indian campsite with chips of agate and petrified wood. A large sundisk figure with a tail like a serpent (fig. 103a) was the outstanding petroglyph at this site. It was near an old burial ground in the slide rock. This was the most easterly site we checked prior to the filling of the John Day Reservoir in 1968. Last visit: 10/4/67. See figs. 102c-g, 103.

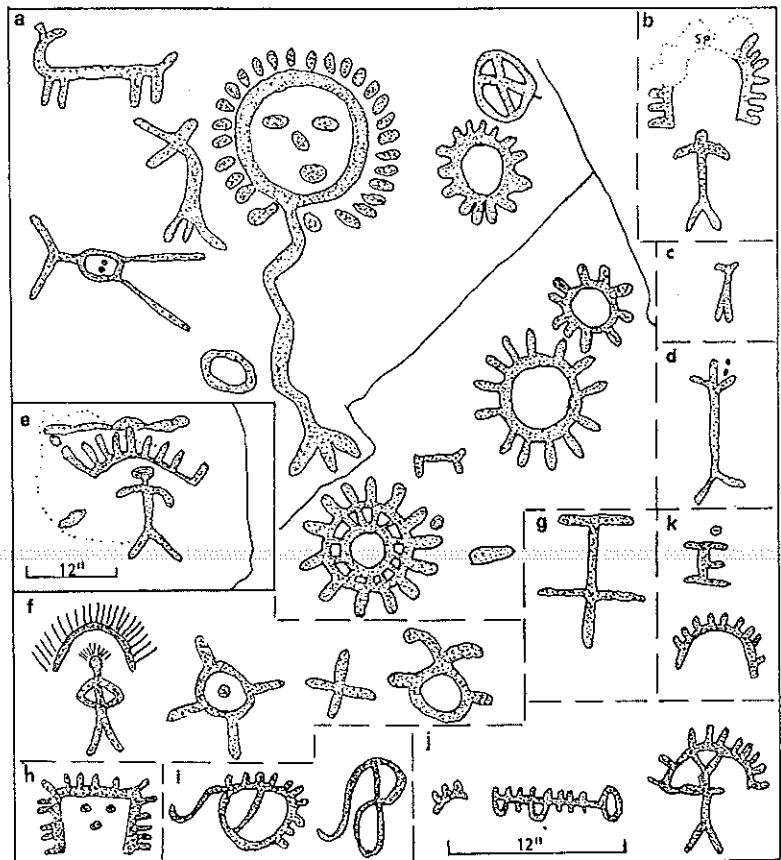


Figure 103

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 43. Port Kelley, Walla Walla County, WA, 45-WW-P.K. Site 43, now submerged, was about 1 1/2 miles north of the Oregon-Washington state line. Petroglyphs on cliffs near the old dock at Port Kelley were submerged when McNary Dam was filled. Jay Perry of Kennewick, Washington loaned us pictures to copy. The petroglyphs in these pictures had been chalked in the grooves. These designs are similar to those found down the Columbia River in Klickitat County. See fig. 104a-e.

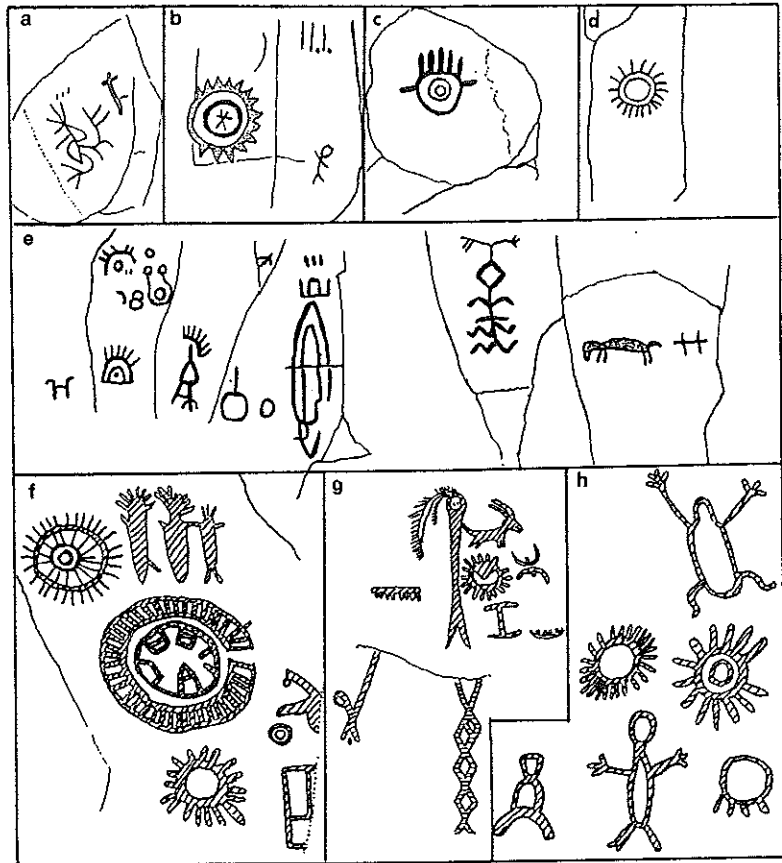


Figure 104

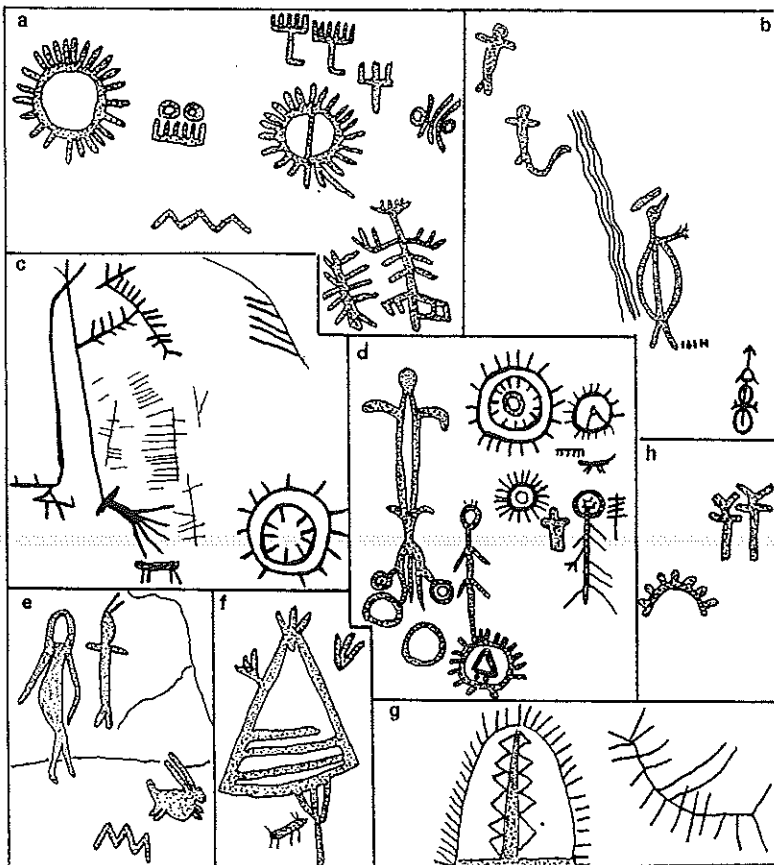


Figure 105

Site 44. Page, Franklin County, WA 45-Fr-P. Page, Walla Walla County, WA, 45-WW-P. Site 44 was near the old submerged town of Page, Washington, above the Ice Harbor Dam east of Pasco, Washington, and on both sides of the Snake River. Pictographs and petroglyphs were found on both sides of the river. On the south side of the river in Walla Walla County, a 27-ton petroglyph boulder, which shows red paint in some of its grooves, was moved by Army Engineers to the Overlook Point on the south side of Ice Harbor Dam (the *Portland Oregonian*, June 18, 1967). Jay Perry of Kennewick, Washington, loaned us 11 black and white pictures of the Page site. The design elements provided by Nesbitt (1968:15-16, Figs. 13, 14, 15) permitted us to locate some of the pictures in the right county. Richard H. McClure (1978:40-100) also aided in location. See figs. 104f-h, 105e-h (Franklin County). See fig. 105a-d (Walla Walla County).

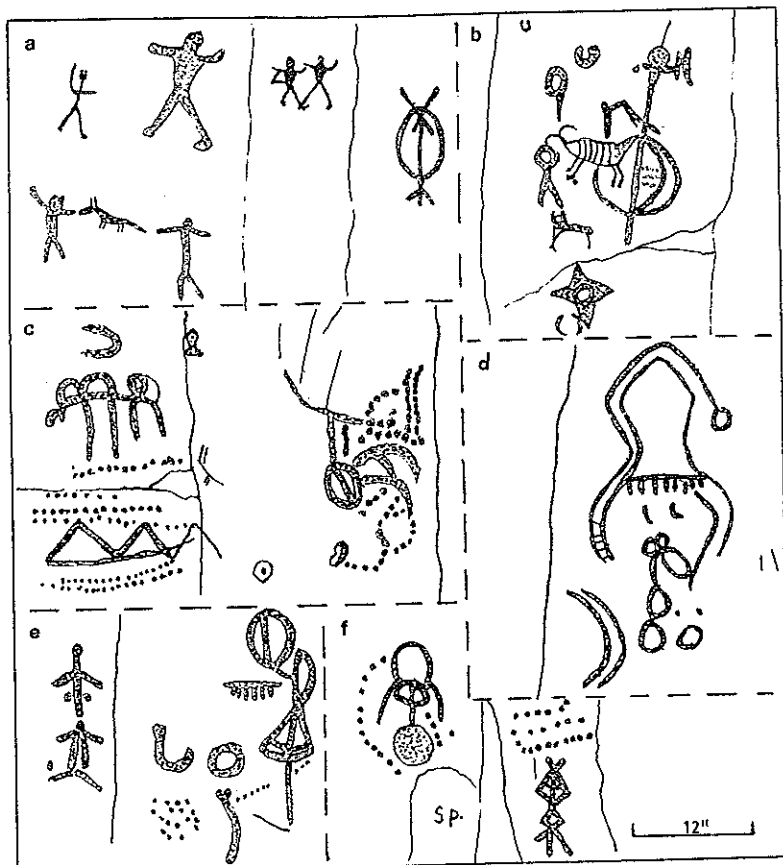


Figure 106

Site 45. Alpow, Asotin County, WA, 45-As-7Alp. Site 45, now submerged, was about 2 1/2 miles north of Silcott, Washington on the south bank of the Snake River. It is now flooded by the Upper Granite Dam, which was under construction when we visited the site on July 11, 1971. There was a flat gravelly area between the rim and the river, with the old road just above the top of the low rim. The cliff faced east toward the river. Shallow petroglyphs and pits, about 1/4 inch in depth, were engraved on the vertical faces of the rock. The rough surface of the basalt made it difficult to produce a good rubbing. Nesbitt (1968:13-14, Fig. 11) lists two horizontal red lines at the north end of the rock face. All other designs are petroglyphs. He also recorded several petroglyphs which we did not find. A large number of small pits in horizontal rows were found on some faces. The figures were generally small. Nineteen faces or groups with about 70 designs were recorded in an area about 200 feet long and 5 feet high. Some of the petroglyphs had been disfigured by green pigment from rubbing, and some spalled areas may have had petroglyphs before we visited the site. Last visit: 7/11/71. See figs. 106, 107.

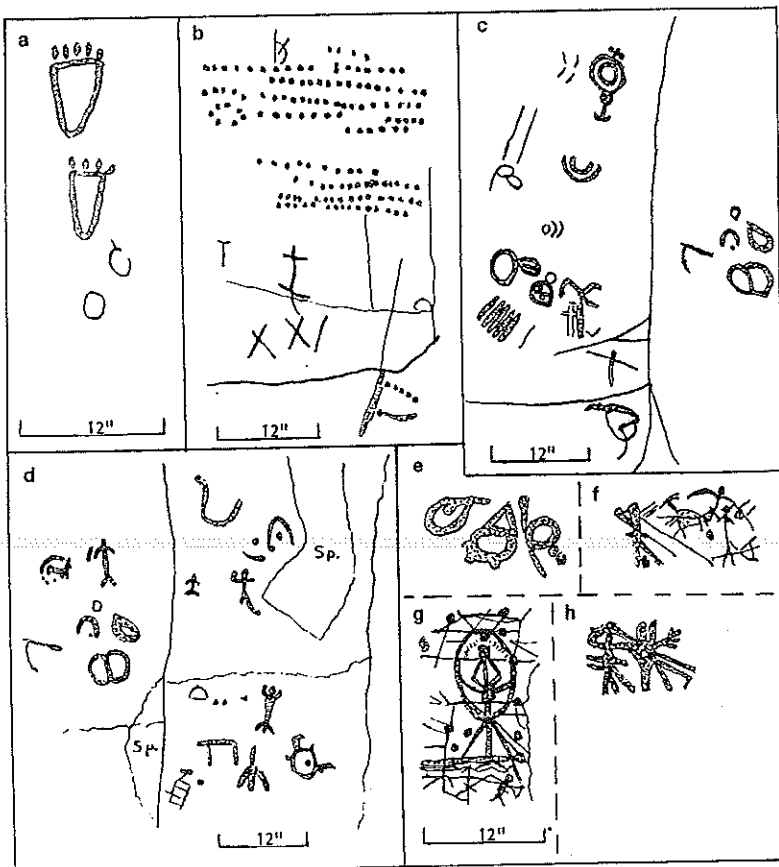


Figure 107

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 46. Five Mile, Asotin County, WA, 45-As-5M. Site 46 is south of Asotin on the west side of the Snake River road. We found pictographs on a basalt rim 30 feet from the road. A slight overhang, 30 feet wide, protects the painted designs from rain. The highest pictograph is 20 feet above the ground. The pictographs generally face east and southeast toward the Snake River. Four colors were used at this site with red pigment the most frequent. There is also considerable orange and white. One design is green, which is rare outside the Klamath area. The only other green designs we found were on Lightning Creek, east of Joseph, Wallowa County, Oregon, site 46, and on the Deschutes River south of Maupin, Wasco County, Oregon, site 19. Nesbitt does not mention this site in his work on Snake River petroglyphs, so the site number used is not official. It will be flooded by the proposed Asotin Dam. Last visit: 9/8/66. See figs. 108, 109a-d.

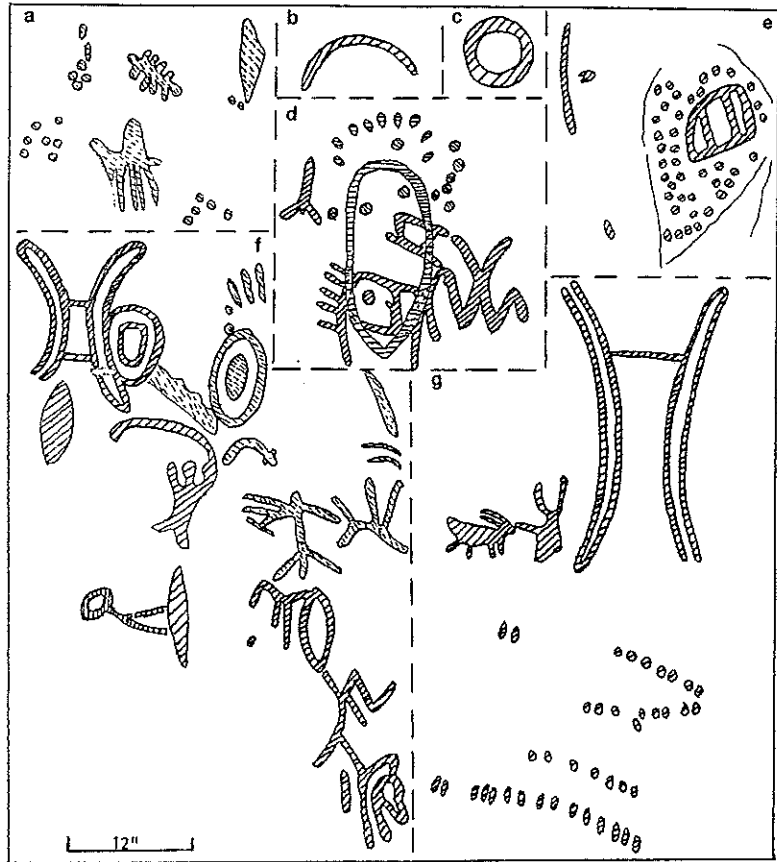


Figure 108

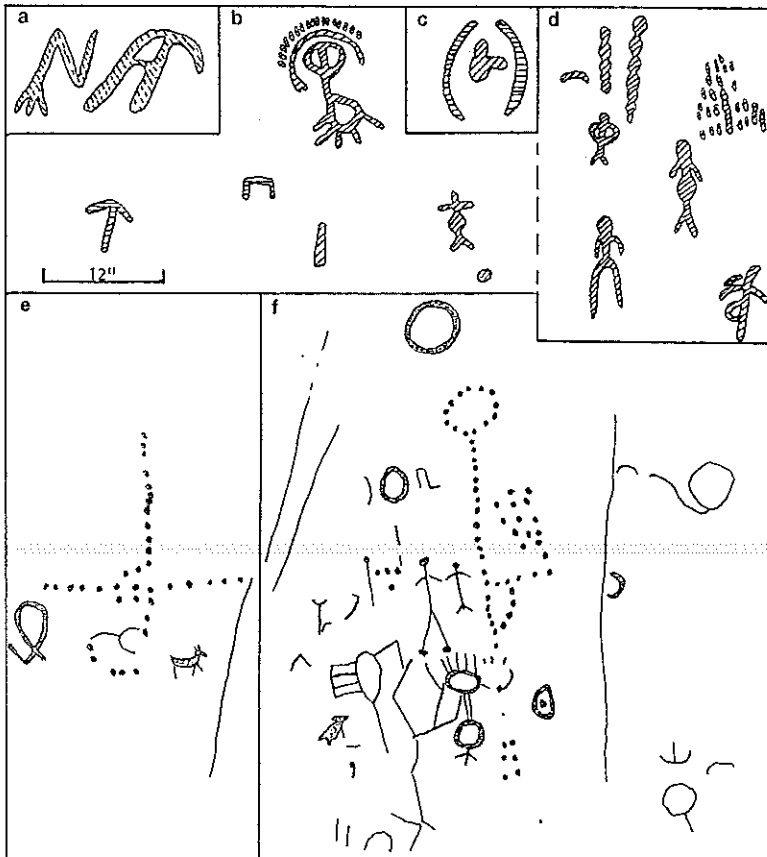


Figure 109

WASHINGTON

Site 47. Buffalo Eddy, Asotin County, WA, 45-As-14B.E. Site 47 is 14.7 miles from Asotin via the Snake River road. There are numerous petroglyphs on a rocky point down to the low water mark. Some of these face north and northeast, but most face south and southeast. These petroglyphs are exceptionally well executed and varied in design. Some superimposition indicates that they were probably made over a long period of time. The southern face of the boulders has a shiny black desert varnish through which some of the petroglyphs were pecked. This pecking has now changed to the original dark color, making the designs more difficult to see. The wide-shouldered horned human figures resemble the so-called "Fremont men" near Moab, Utah. They are the only representatives of this type we found in Washington and Oregon. We also saw similar figures on Oahu and Hawaii in 1965 (Cox and Stasack, 1970). The sheep, elk, and geometric figures resemble others in the Pacific Northwest. Twenty-seven groups with 340 individual designs were found at this site. Because the road past this site is narrow, any improvement of the road for construction of dams up the Snake River would likely mean destruction of the petroglyphs. Construction of the proposed Asotin Dam would submerge the site. *References:* Nesbitt (1968:8-13, Figs. 1-5, 7, 25); Spinden (1908); *Spokane Spokesman Review* (20 December 1953); *Sunset Magazine* (May 1966); *Oregon Motorist (AAA)* (April 1967); McClure (1978:16). Last visit: 7/12/71. See figs. 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115a-f.

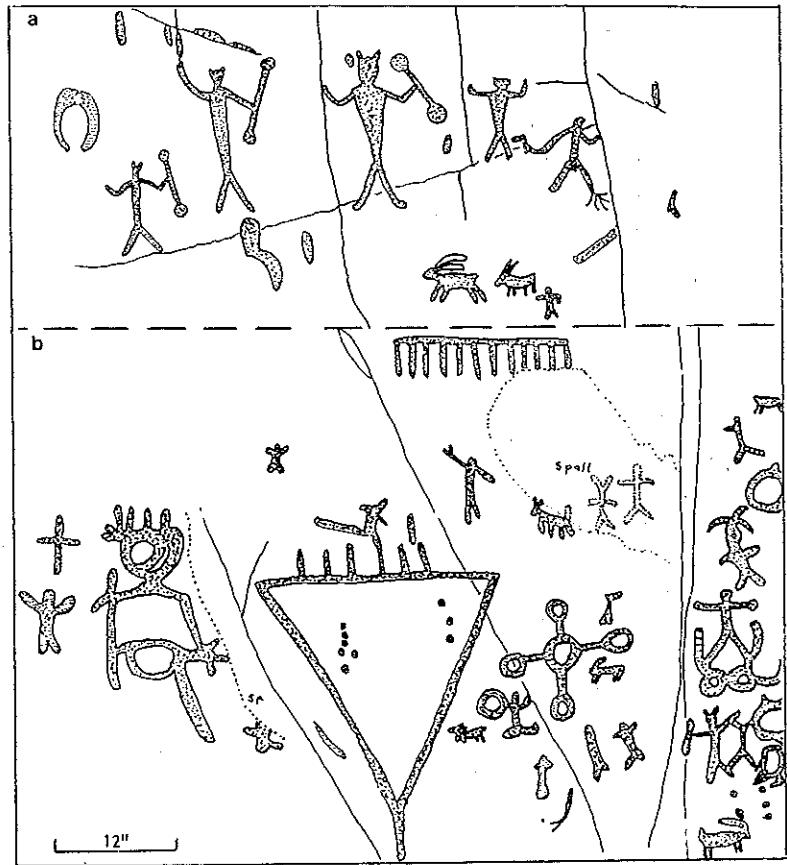


Figure 110

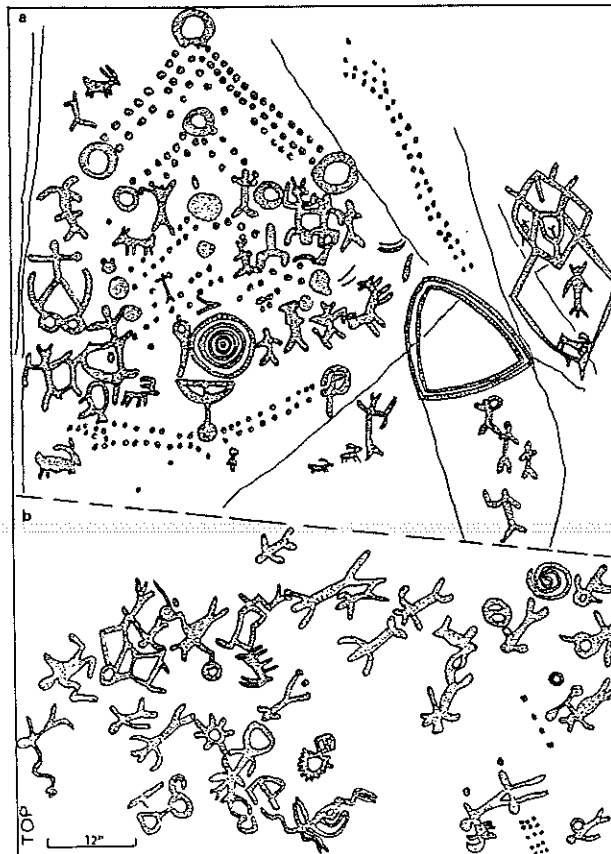


Figure 111

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 50. Prosser Park, Benton County, WA, 45-Bn-PP. The large boulder about 6 feet long and 4 feet high in the City Park at Prosser, Washington is, according to Mrs. Helga Travis, the same boulder as the one cited by Cain (1950:33, Site 40, Fig. 46). It was originally located on the south bank of the Yakima River, 4.2 miles east of Prosser. It was moved in 1938 and now rests on a concrete slab in a corner of the park. A crypt placed at the dedication will be opened in 1989. We made rubbings of the petroglyph and took pictures, but light conditions were not conducive to photographing the carvings. In comparing the rubbings with Cain's sketches, a,c,d of his Figure 46 are not recognizable, whereas b, e, and f are quite similar to some designs on the rubbing. Our sketch shows all the marks on the boulder from our rubbing, which is 2 1/2 by 4 1/2 feet. The grooves are quite wide and deep, up to 1/4 inch in the hard basalt rock. The petroglyph appears to be older than many at Priest Rapids and at other sites along the Columbia River, but the dark color of the grooves may have resulted from the many years at its present location. It had not been damaged when we visited the site on August 2, 1974. Nesbitt (1968: Fig. 23) and McClure (1978:22) list this site. Last visit: 8/2/74. See fig. 118.

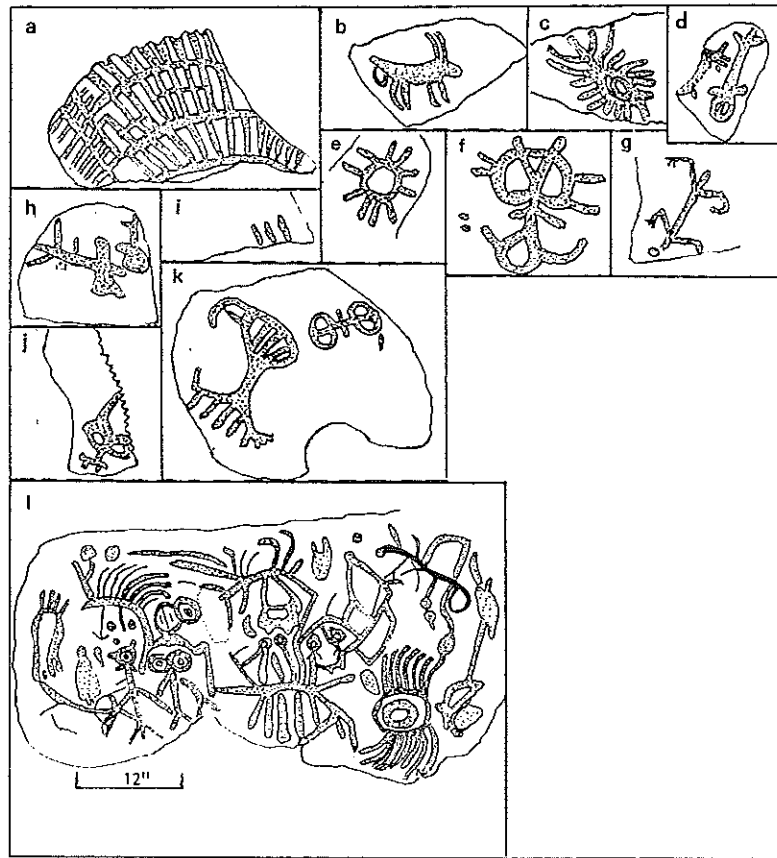
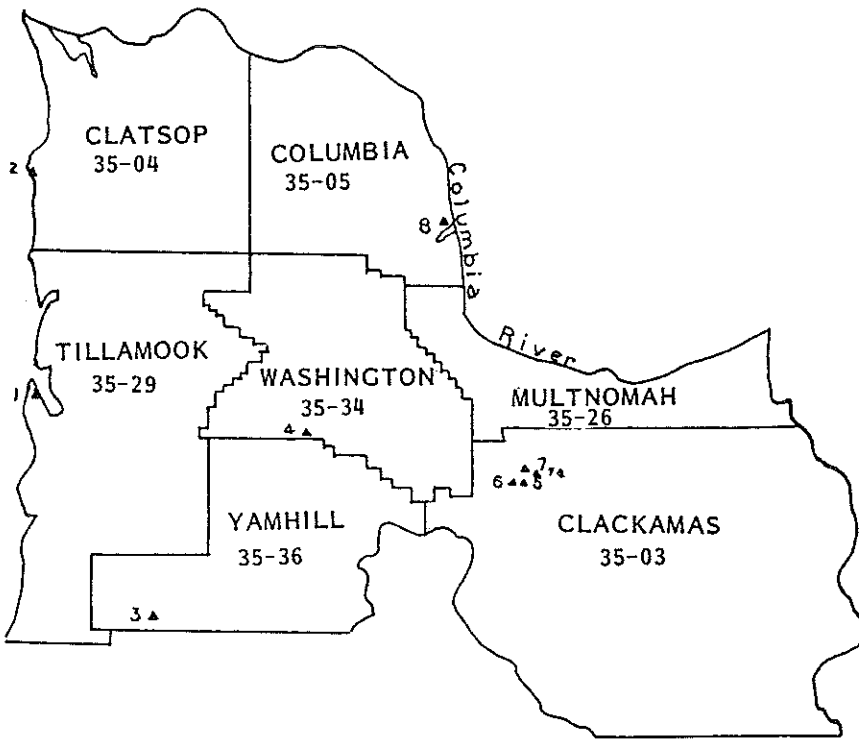


Figure 118

Oregon, Sites 1-99



Site 1. Pitcher Point, Tillamook County, OR, 35-29-P.P. Site 1 is east of the Dike road on Bay Ocean peninsula on the south side of Tillamook Bay. Several sandstone boulders are on the beach. One boulder near the bank has two circles, each 5 inches in diameter and with a pit in the center. The pecking is waterworn and not easy to see. Below the circles, a point on the rock and a deep gash resemble a mouth so that, viewed in profile, the carving has the appearance of a seal or sea lion head. A fresh water stream crosses the main road near the Dike road. Here deposits of shell midden are visible. This site was reported by Carol O'Gara, OAS, in 1977. Last visit: 11/7/77. See fig. 1a,a'.

Map A. Location of sites 1 through 8

Site 2. Ecola State Park, Clatsop County, OR, 35-04-E.S.P. On the bank above the beach line at Indian Beach, we found a large boulder with several deep vertical, parallel lines intersecting a crooked horizontal line. The grooves had weathered to the same color as the stone and did not appear to have been smoothed by rubbing. We found it on 9 September 1970 while searching the beach for two petroglyph designs reported by Mrs. Gay Dale of Portland. We did not find the Dale petroglyphs then or on subsequent trips in 1971 and 1972. They may be there, as the beach and shore line are constantly changing. We found several conglomerate rocks with grooves where the softer rock had eroded more rapidly than the hard portions, giving, at first, an impression of carving. The park ranger was unaware of any petroglyph in this area. Petroglyphs on the Oregon coast are rare. The only other one recorded is on Tillamook Bay, site 1. In 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition secured whale oil from the Indians in the vicinity of Indian Beach in this area. Ecola Park got its name from the Indian word for whale. Last visit: 1972. See fig. 1b.

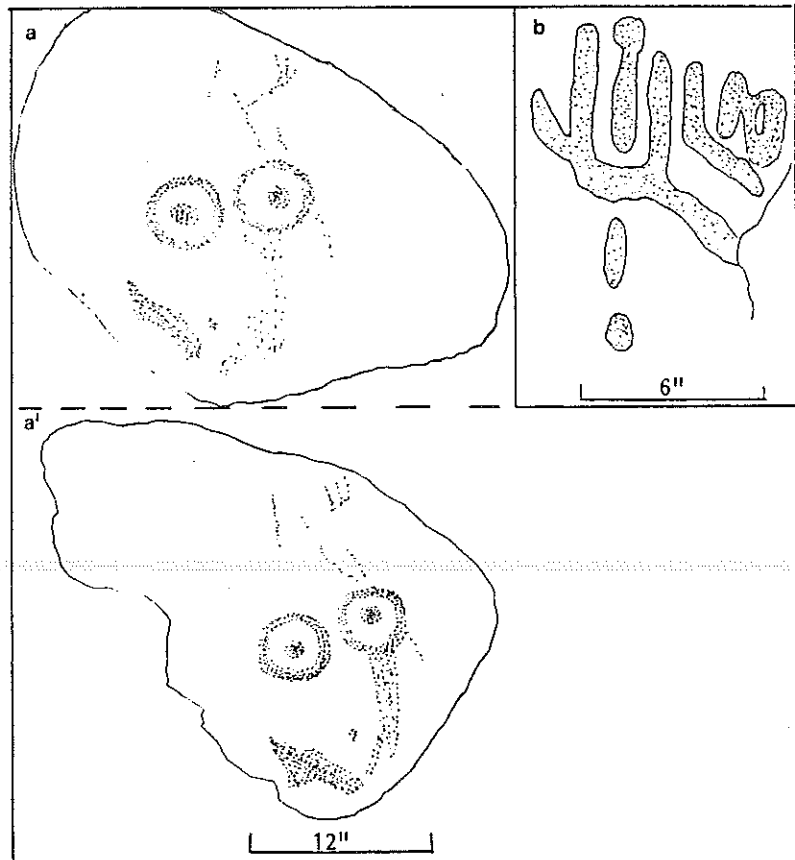


Figure 1

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 3. Spirit Mountain, Yamhill County, OR, 35-36-S.M. Peter Alburas, Walter Schuck, and Rex Eidsen of Portland found and photographed a boulder (fig. 2a), about 1 1/2 feet thick and 5 to 6 feet in circumference, at the side of a logging road on Spirit Mountain. We attempted to relocate the boulder in August 1969 but could not find it. We did find another sandstone boulder along the road to the top of Spirit Mountain, site of the Indian legend of an "Eating Rock" (fig. 2b). The marks on the rock are deep, straight grooves and a half circle cut in the rock. The rock face is 7 feet wide and 6 feet high and is longer than the one reported by Mr. Schuck. Last visit: 8/69. See fig. 2.

Site 4. Gaston, Washington County, OR, 35-34-G. Site 4 is west of State Highway 47, on the property of Stanley A. Turnblade. Albert Gatschet reported in 1878 that there were six soft sandstone rocks with "etchings" in an area about 1/8 mile wide. The first rock (fig. 4b, c) has many initials and dates before 1917. The main group of petroglyphs is in a wooded area. Green moss and shade make it difficult to get clear pictures of all the markings. References: Cressman Site 1 (1937:12), Schuck in *Screenings*, (Vol. 6, No. 8, 1957), Hill (1974:246), Mallery (1893:Vol. 1:105). See figs. 3, 4.

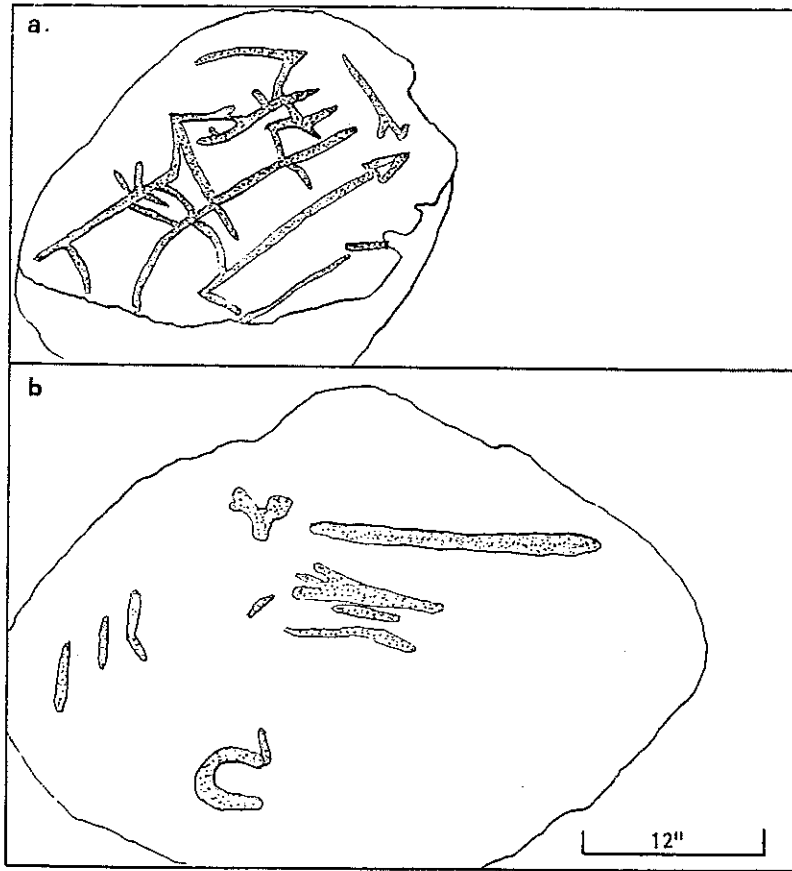
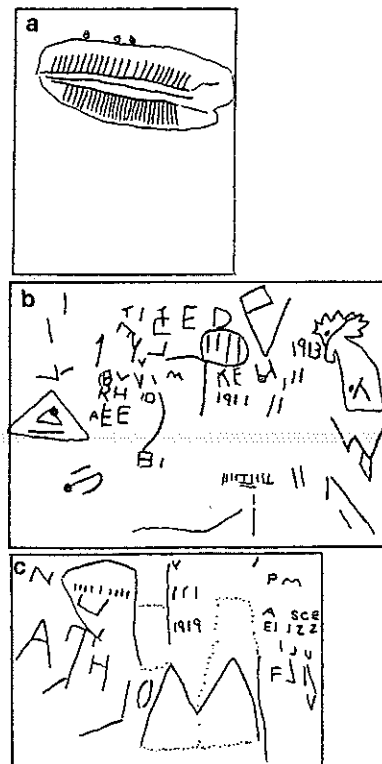
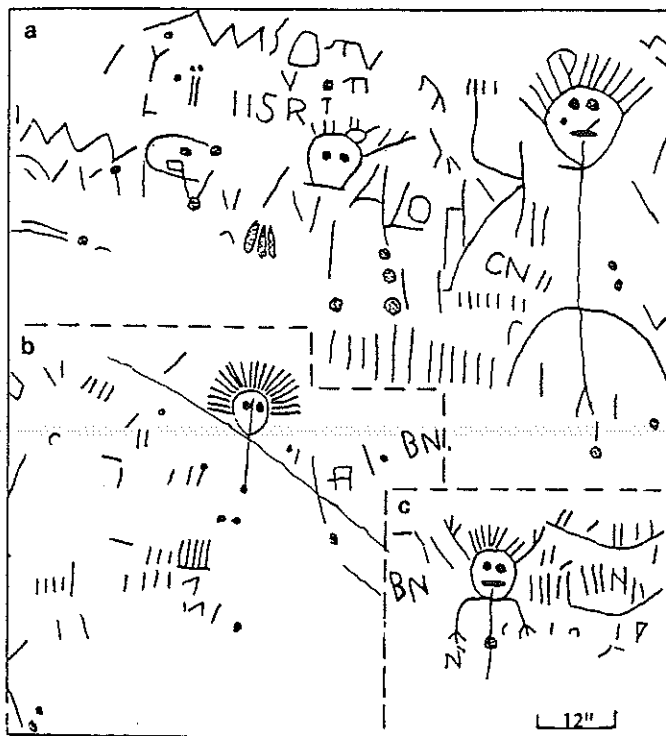


Figure 2



Figures 3 (left), 4 (right)

OREGON

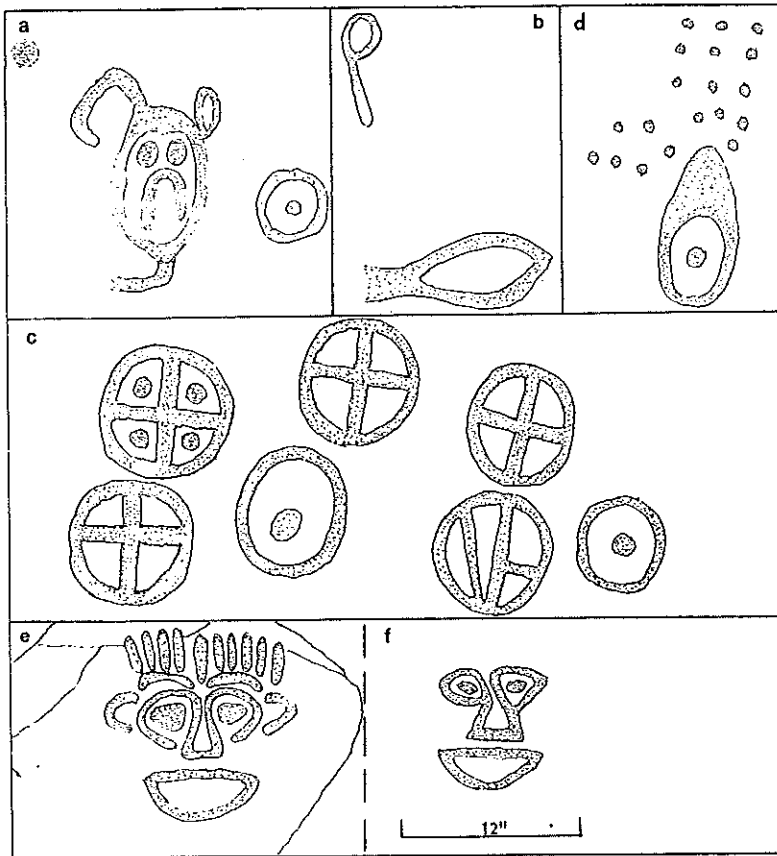


Figure 5

Site 5. Black Point, Clackamas County, OR, 35-03-B.P. Site 5 is on the east side of the Willamette River at the lower side of the falls. Carvings about 1/2 inch deep are in three groups on three large boulders at about normal high water level. The figures are mostly circles with inner patterns of pits and crosses. One picture appears to be a face with ears. The carvings are clear, but some are very weathered. The site was checked and photographed on 23 September 1961 by Richard P. Bottcher, OAS. Reference: Hill (1974:246-247) See fig. 5a-d.

Site 6. Willamette Falls, Clackamas County, OR, 35-03-W.F. A petroglyph boulder with a large human face was salvaged in 1966 from this site. It is now at Oregon City in the Mertie Stevens' Guest House, which is owned by the Clackamas County Historical Society. The *Enterprise Courier*, Oregon City, published a story about this petroglyph on 30 September 1966. Reference: Hill (1974:246-247) See fig. 5e,f.

Site 7. Gladstone, Clackamas County, OR, 35-03-G1. Site 7 contains a petroglyph recently discovered in Gladstone about 1/2 mile north of the Clackamas River. A rectilinear pattern is formed by two square incised designs with interior lines. Two other rectilinear designs and several scratched straight lines occur on the same rocks. All had a weathered appearance similar to that found on basalt rocks at other Columbia River sites. This site was reported by Herbert K. Beals in *Screenings* (Vol. 22, No. 6, 1973). We concluded that the original designs were probably of Indian origin. The site has been preserved by the present owner of the dwelling, constructed on the lot since 1973. Last visit: 8/16/63. See fig. 6a-e.

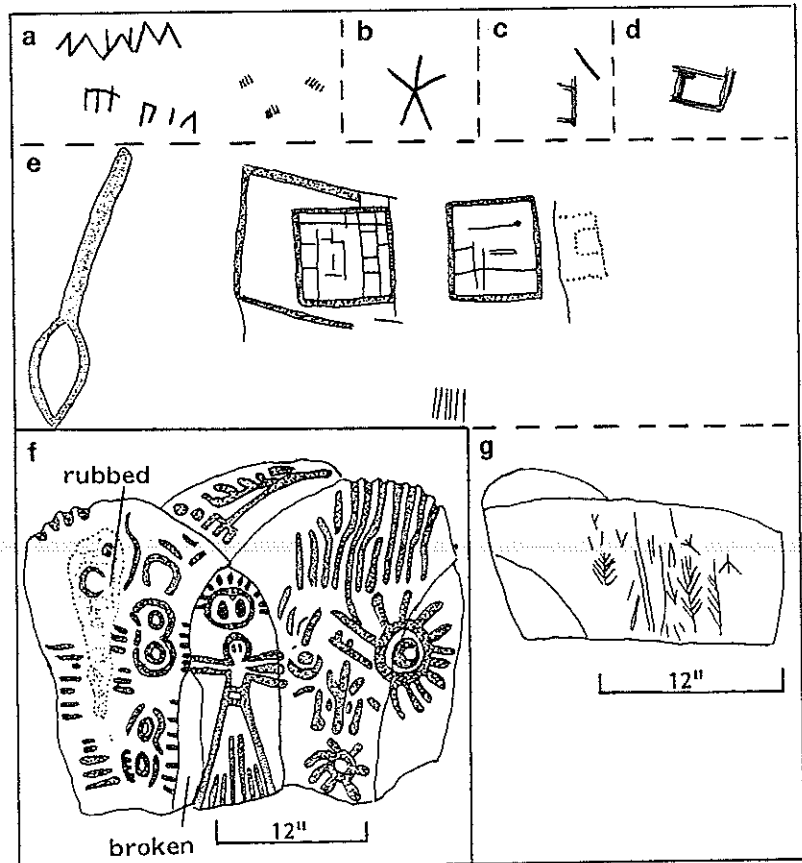


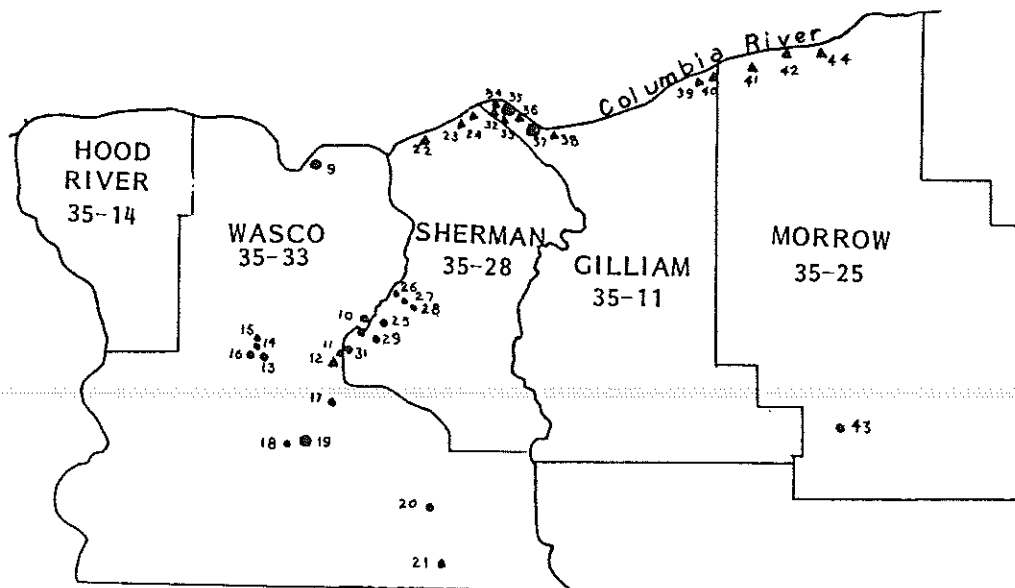
Figure 6

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 7a. Cross Memorial Park, Clackamas County, OR, 35-03-Cr.P. In the fall of 1979, Dr. John Woodward's archaeological survey class from Mt. Hood Community College investigated possible prehistoric occupation of Cross Memorial Park. The students interviewed residents of the neighborhood for archaeological evidence. Vicki Kolberg discovered that one of the residents had a petroglyph rock in his basement and was told that it had been found lying along the north bank of the Clackamas River. It may have been exposed by erosion of the riverbank during the seventies. The rock was photographed and a rubbing was made by Fay Speciale. The story was published in *Screenings* (Vol. 29, No. 1, January 1980) from John Woodward's report. There are no columnar basalt outcrops in the vicinity of the find on the Clackamas River, but there are basalt outcrops in Gladstone and Oregon City. The rock must have been removed from its original site. The relatively uneroded stone, approximately 67 cm long, was probably carved in a horizontal position and later set up with additional sides decorated. Five faces of the rock are

carved with deep grooves. There is extensive rubbing on one face which partially obliterates some designs. The designs include parallel grooves, circles and dots in pairs (eyes), rayed circles (sun disks), and a human (anthropomorph) with horizontal, outstretched arms. This fine example adds significantly to the relatively few petroglyphs found west of the Cascades in Oregon. See fig. 6f.

Site 8. Powell Site, Columbia County, OR, 35-05-P. Site 8 is south of St. Helens off Scappoose Bay. The land, owned by Pope Talbot, Inc., was leased to the Oregon Archaeological Society in 1960-1961 for the purpose of excavating a prehistoric campsite. A large rectangular rock with a face about 1 x 2 feet had a number of scratch markings, resembling hone marks, some of which formed designs of plant-like forms. This is the only carving we have recorded in Columbia County on the lower Columbia River, west of the Willamette River area. Reference: Site report by Emory Strong (*Screenings* Vol. 13, No. 1, 1964) See fig. 6g.



Map B. Location of sites 9 through 44

OREGON

Site 9. Celilo Canal, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-C.C. Prior to the completion of The Dalles Dam in 1957, numerous pictographs and petroglyphs were located along the Oregon side of the Columbia River, from Seuferts and Big Eddy to the vicinity of Five Mile Locks on the Celilo Canal. These were either destroyed during construction of the railroad grade in 1953-1954 or flooded by the dam in 1957. R.A. Brouhard, OAS, loaned us slides of several pictographs taken in 1953-1954. Walter Schuck furnished information on petroglyphs. James Hansen made casts of the petroglyphs in figure 9e and several other figures for OMSI. Salvaged petroglyphs (fig. 9b,c,d) which had been at The Dalles Chamber of Commerce disappeared before May 1978. The Five Mile Locks fish (fig. 9f) is shown in *Screenings* (Vol. 7, No. 3, 1958). Strong et al. (1930:128-129) mentions several pictographs at Big Eddy. See figs. 7, 8 (Big Eddy), 9 (Five Mile Locks).

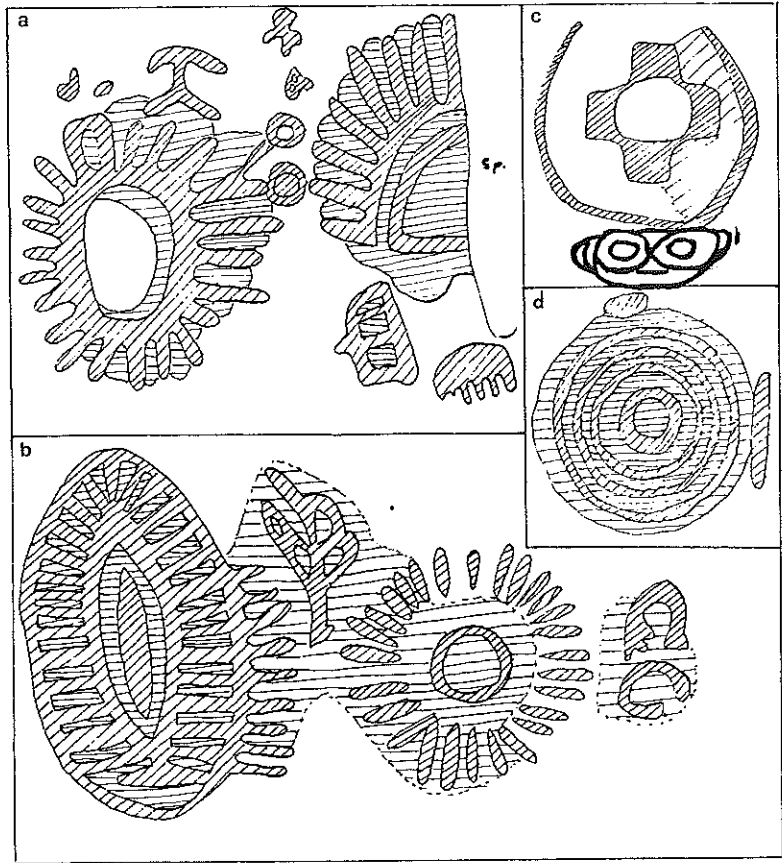
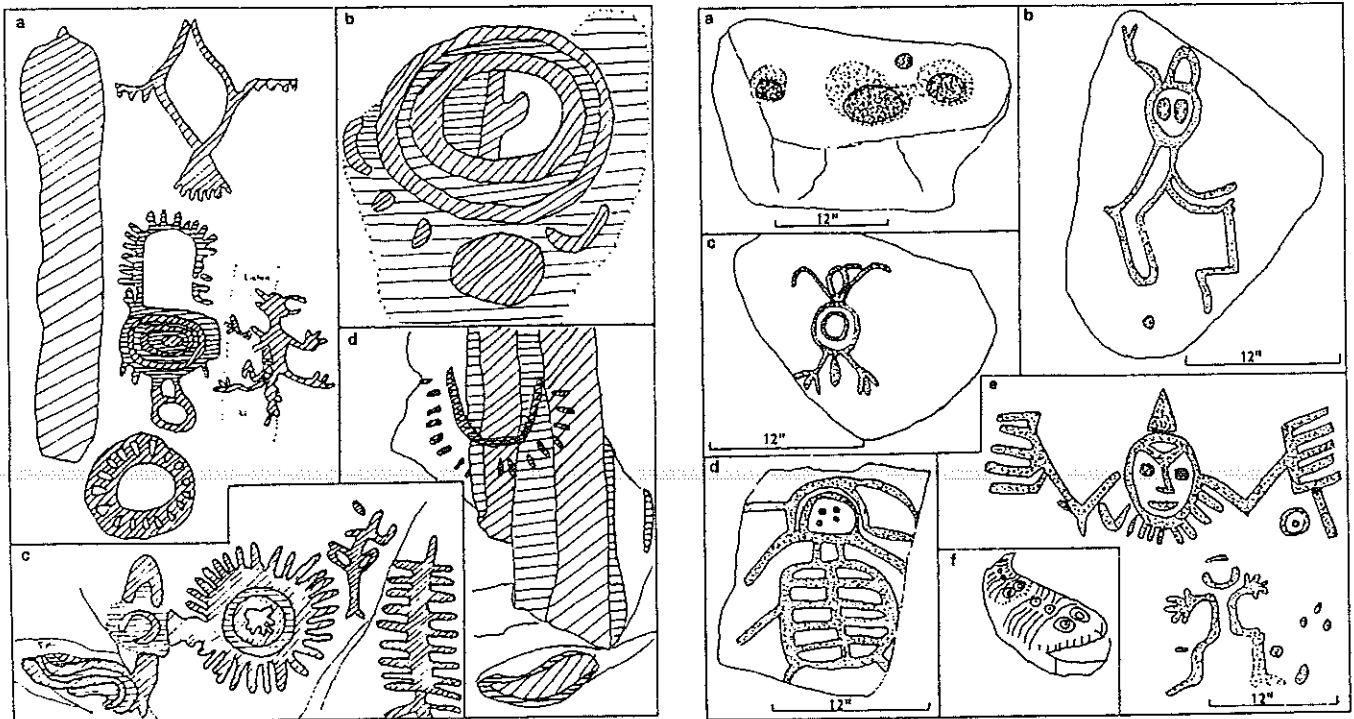


Figure 7



Figures 8 (left), 9 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 10. Mile Post 37, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-M.P.37. Ray Snyder, OAS, reported this site, which he visited in December 1971, in *Screenings* (Vol. 23, No. 4, 1974). He described the site location as near milepost 37 on the railroad and furnished us with tracings enabling us to make sketches. See fig. 10.

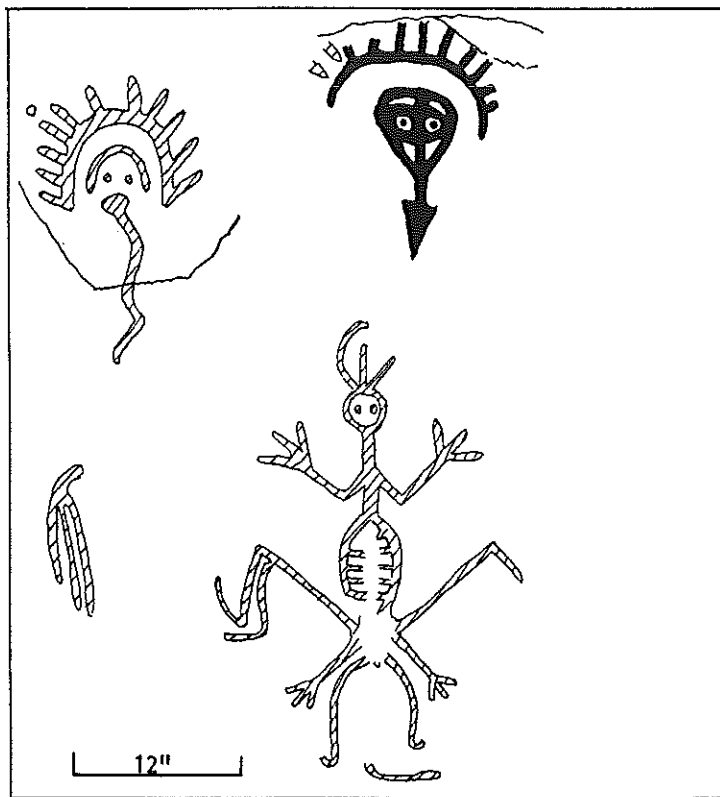


Figure 10

Site 11. Buck Hollow Bridge, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-B.H.B. Site 11 is in a shallow overhang, about 35 feet long, 4 feet high, and 8 feet deep, between State Highway 216 and the Deschutes River, south of the bridge at Buck Hollow Creek. There are a number of red and white pictographs at this location. The small group of designs (fig. 11p) is white; the red figures include human figures, plant forms, circles with rays, a bear paw, zigzag lines, dots, lines, bow and arrow, quadruped, and geometric designs. We found twenty-five groups of figures. Last visit: 6/30/72. See figs. 11, 12.

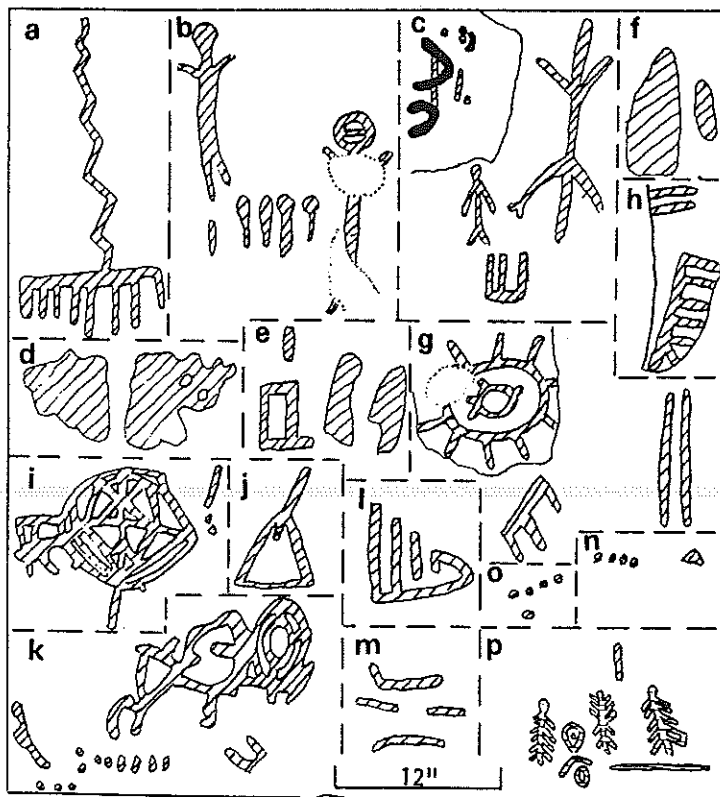


Figure 11

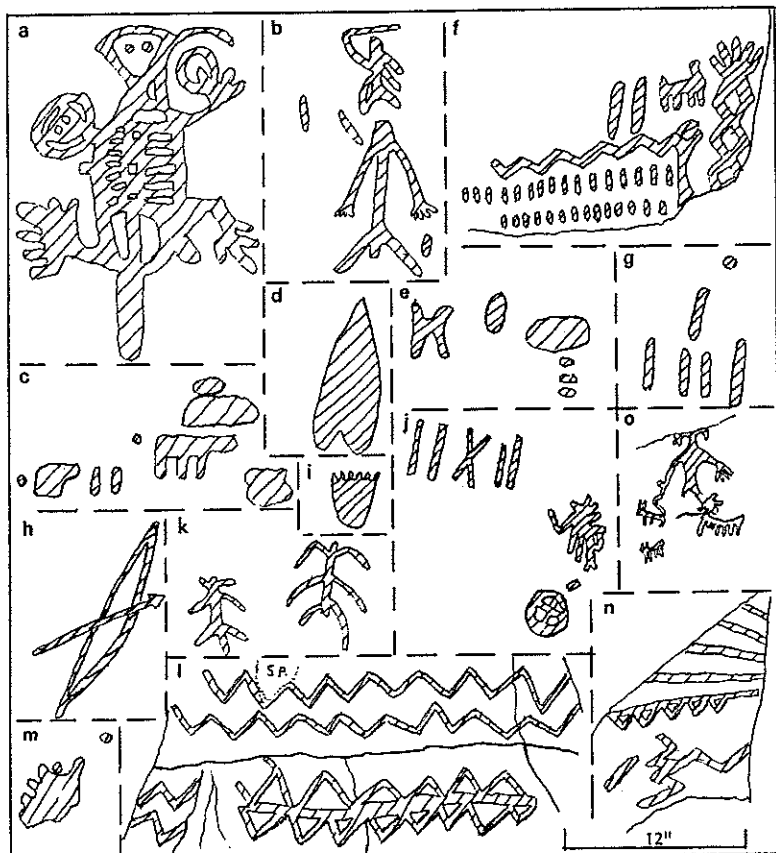


Figure 12

Site 12, Sherars Bridge, Wasco County,

OR, 35-33-S.B. Site 12 is located on low

rimrock on the west side of State Highway

216. The petroglyphs occur in two groups.

The larger group is near the lower end of the

fishway at the falls above Sherars Bridge.

The smaller group is a short distance north

of the main face. An Indian woman, whom

we met at the site, told us that other

petroglyphs at this site were blasted away

when the highway was widened and the

fishway constructed and that her people

were not informed before the petroglyphs

were destroyed. The designs are of elk,

mountain sheep, humans, a cog wheel with

spokes, a rayed circle, and a man with a long

line extending from the shoulder. This has

been interpreted as being a rifle, but it may

well predate rifles in this area and represent,

instead, an atlatl, a spear, or possibly the

figure is a flute player, a common motif in

Utah and Arizona. In recent years these

rocks have been badly stained with paint by

careless rubbing and by vandals. Cressman's

Site 14, Figure 10 (1937:20) showed the lower

part of the panel of figure 13a. Last visit:

1974. See fig. 13.

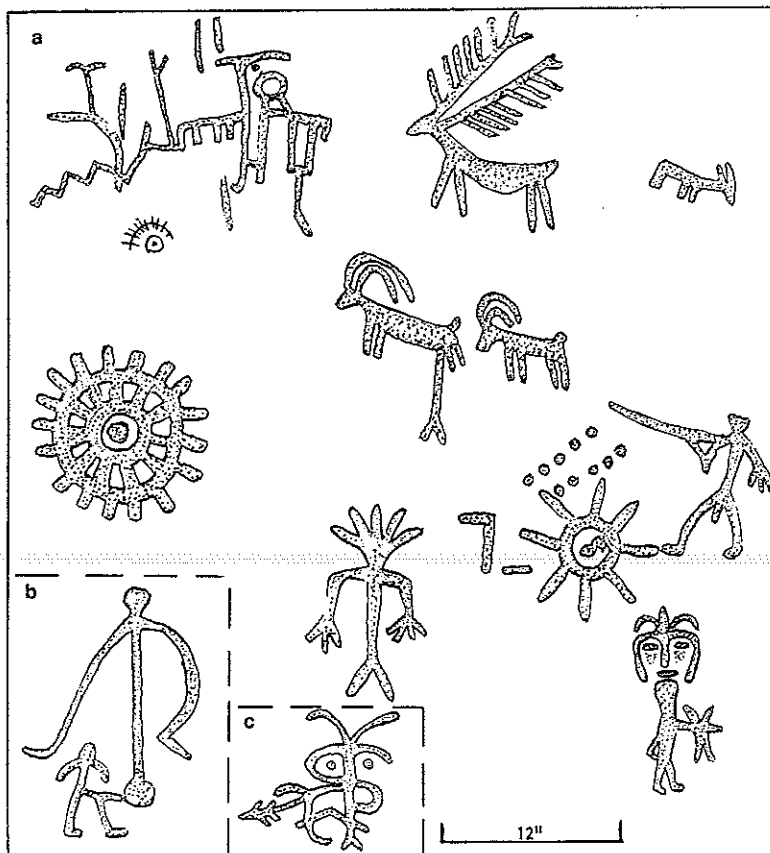


Figure 13

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 13. Buddha, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-B. Tom Gerity reported this site in *Screenings* (Vol. 13, Nos. 7, 8, 1964). "The Buddha," as it is called by Gerity, is a lava monolith on top of a sharp ridge south of Badger Creek and west of Tygh Valley. There was a cremation site at the base of the highest pinnacle. The rocks near here have many globs of red paint and some designs which were not painted over. The main pictograph site is at the west end of this rocky ridge, west of the "Buddha," on a rimrock facing southwest. There are numerous designs on the rock but some are so weathered that it is difficult to distinguish patterns. We found about 15 motifs, including cracks in the rock that were outlined with paint. Last visit: 9/15/65. See figs. 14, 15a-g, 20e,f.

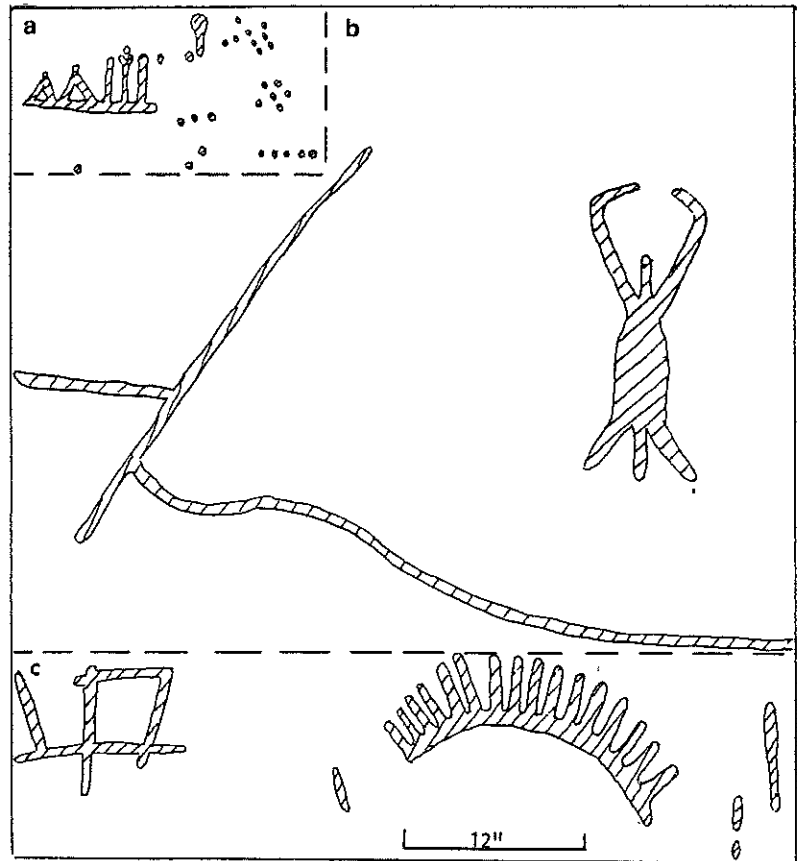


Figure 14

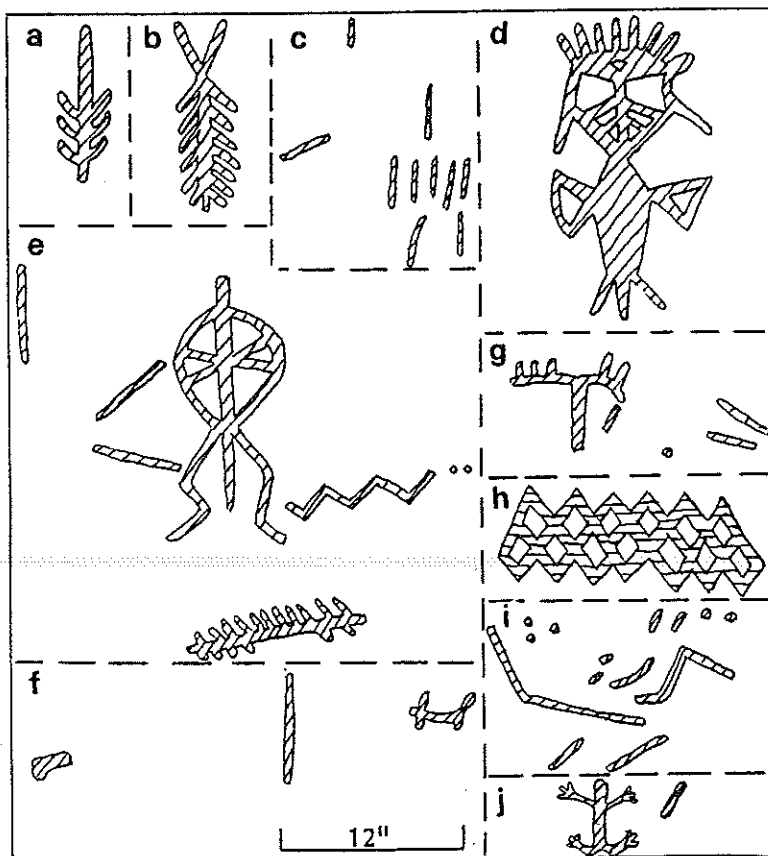


Figure 15

Site 14. North Badger Creek, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-N.B.C. Site 14 is northwest of the Tygh Valley Fairgrounds. A single white pictograph with a net-like design 18 x 7 inches is on a south facing rim above the road. Last visit: 9/14/65. See fig. 15h.

Site 15. Tygh Creek Point, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-T.C.P. Red pictographs may be seen on a point of the west rim of Tygh Valley. One group, 16 x 12 inches, consists of several dots and lines. The other contains a human figure with widespread arms and legs, 5 inches high and 5 inches wide. There is a single line 3 inches long on the right. Last visit: 9/14/65. See fig. 15i,j.

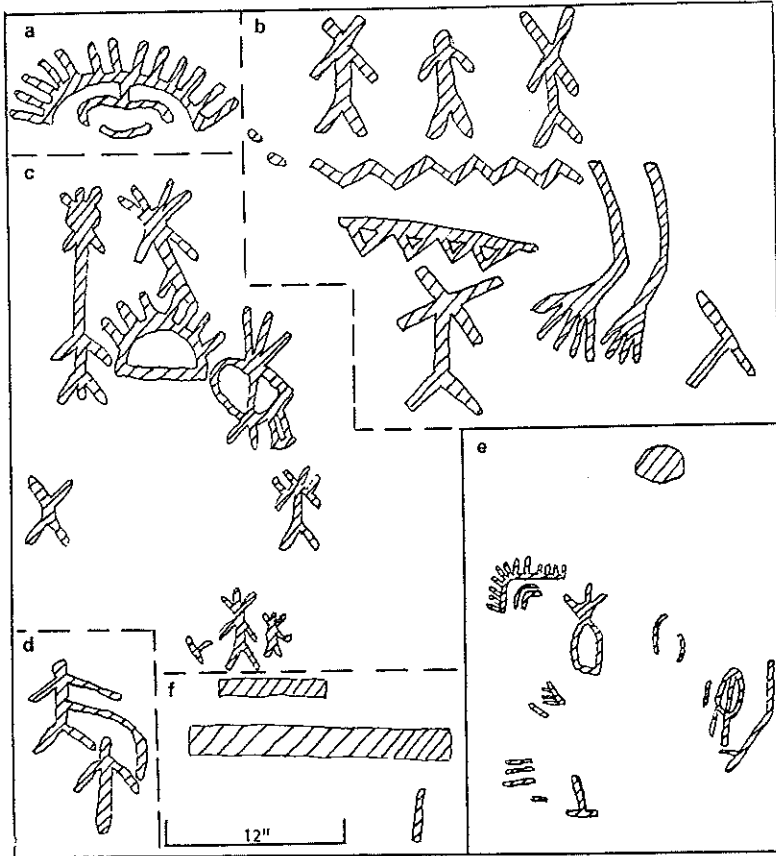


Figure 16

Site 16. Badger Creek, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-B.C. Site 16 is on Mrs. Lenore Walter's ranch at Wamic, Oregon. On rim-rocks near the north end of the meadow on Badger Creek are a number of pictographs. Most are red but several are white, some black, and one has five yellow dots in a complicated red design. Many geometric designs, dots, short lines, bars, circles, triangles, rayed circles, humans, quadrupeds, crosses, headdresses, bow and arrow hunting scenes, rakes and anthropomorphic figures are found. The pictographs are more distinct and better executed than at most sites in the lower Deschutes River area. Some red figures had been marked by the University of Oregon with permanent white pigment for black and white pictures. Tom Gerity, OAS, informed us of this site. Last visit: 9/14/65. See figs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20a-d.

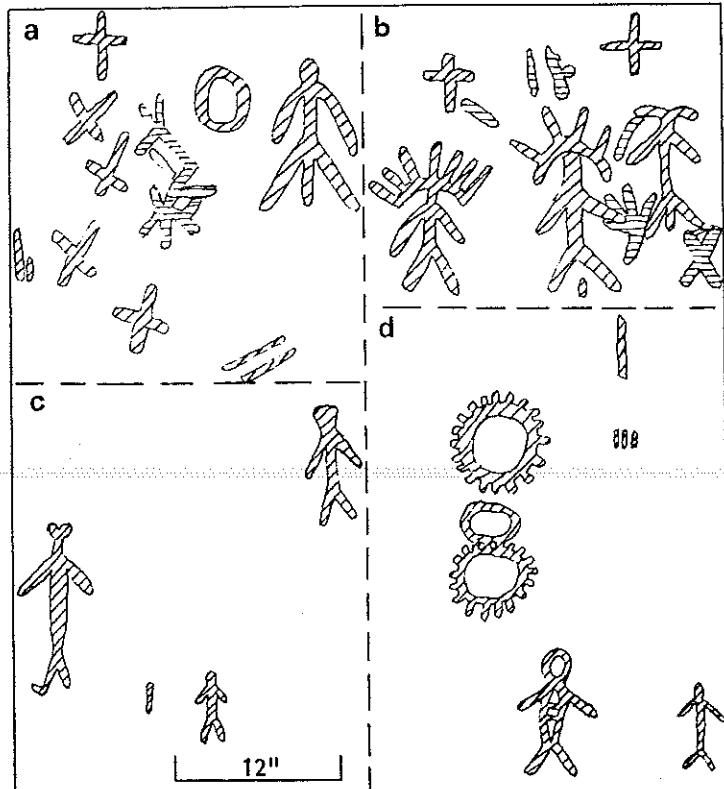


Figure 17

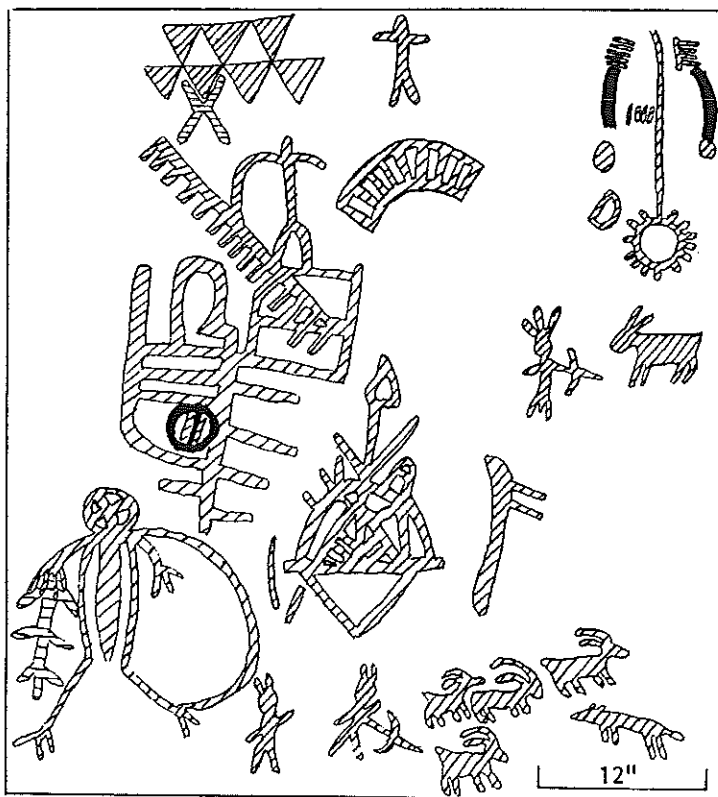


Figure 18

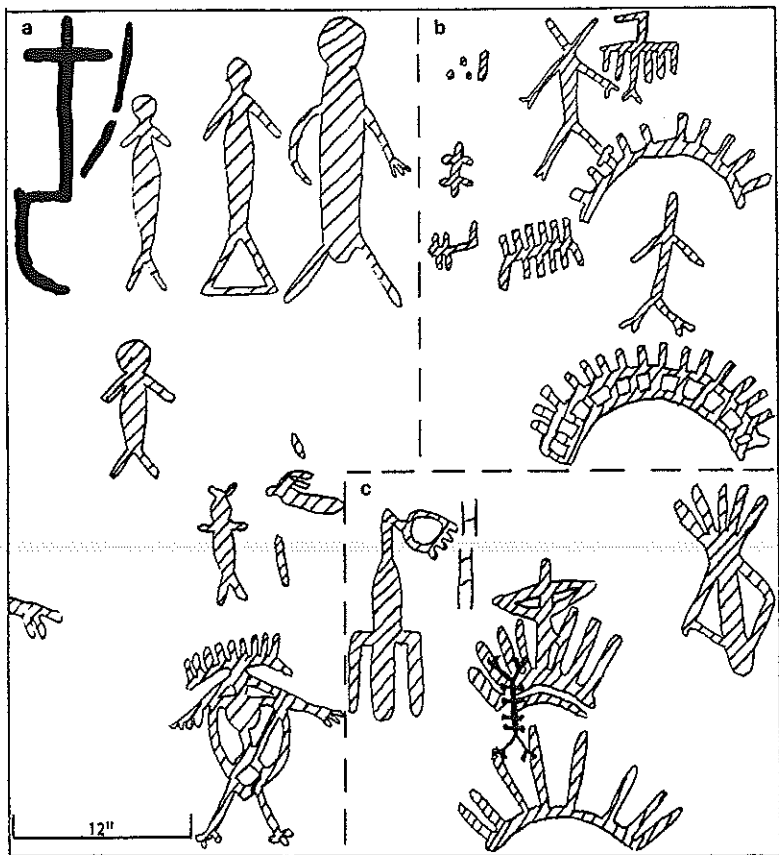


Figure 19

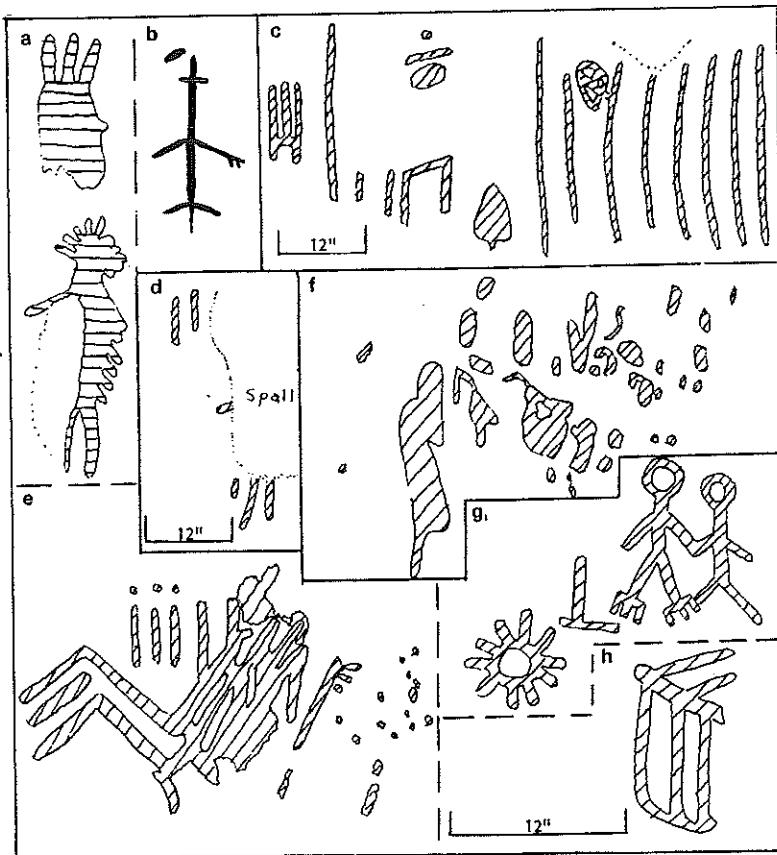


Figure 20

Site 17. Bakeoven Creek, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-B.O.C. Site 17 is up Bakeoven Creek, on US 197, above the bridge across the Deschutes River. We found pictographs on a low rim facing southwest, about 1/4 mile above an old building site. On a 2 x 2-foot rock face, red designs include a sunburst, an inverted T, and two joined human figures which resemble the "brothers" motif at Vantage, Washington, on the Columbia River. Last visit: 10/31/65. See fig. 20g.

Site 18. South Fork Nena Creek, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-S.N.C. Site 18 is a single pictograph, 13 inches high by 7 inches wide, on the west side of the South Fork of Nena Creek. This pictograph is in a small overhang on light colored rock facing east. Other pictographs were reported on Nena Creek but we failed to locate them. Last visit: 10/30/65. See fig. 20h.

Site 19. Deschutes River Nena Creek, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-D.R.N. We located this site south of Maupin, along the east side of the Deschutes River above the mouth of Nena Creek. The pictographs are along the base of the cliff north of a cattleguard. South of the cattleguard on a boulder we found a petroglyph. The pictographs are red except for two small designs, one in green and one in black. Last visit: 10/30/65. See fig. 21.

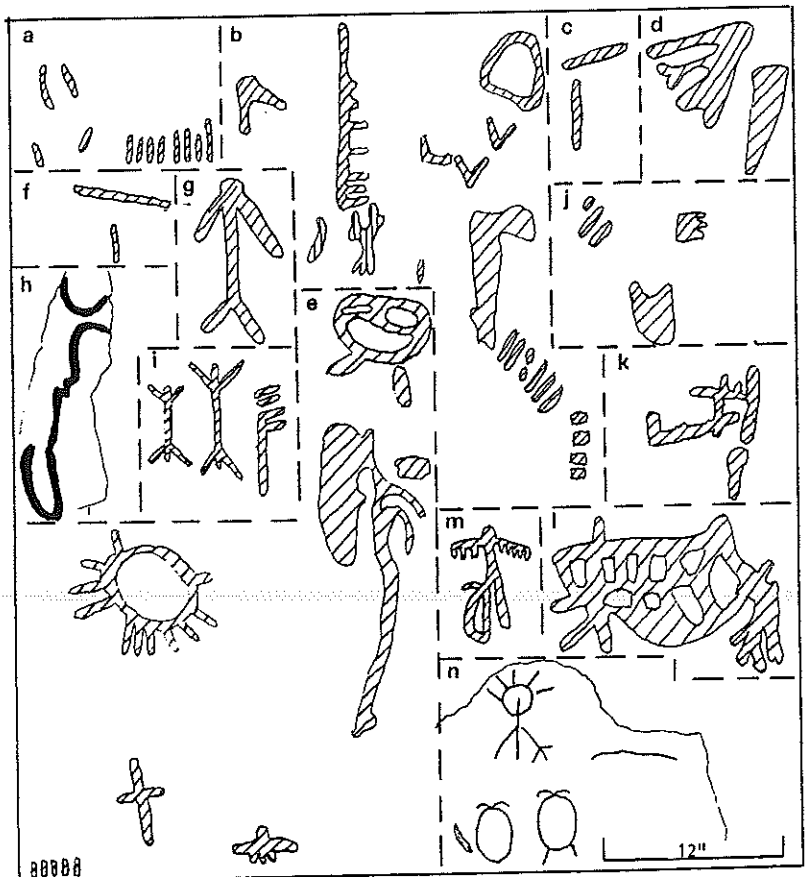


Figure 21

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 20. Fisher Ranch, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-F.R. Site 20, on private land, is on the north side of Ward Creek. Near the springs in the creek, there is a man-made elliptical rock circle, 15 x 25 feet. Beyond this, an outcrop of columnar basalt has red pictographs on the south face. These pictographs are in very good condition and are larger and more artistic than many. Human figures, plant forms, zigzag lines, circles, dots, and straight lines form the 20 designs at this site. Probably a nearby trail crossed the plateau south of Shaniko between the John Day River and the Deschutes River. Reference: Cressman (1937:20, Fig. 11, Site 15). Last visit: 9/16/65. See figs. 22, 23.

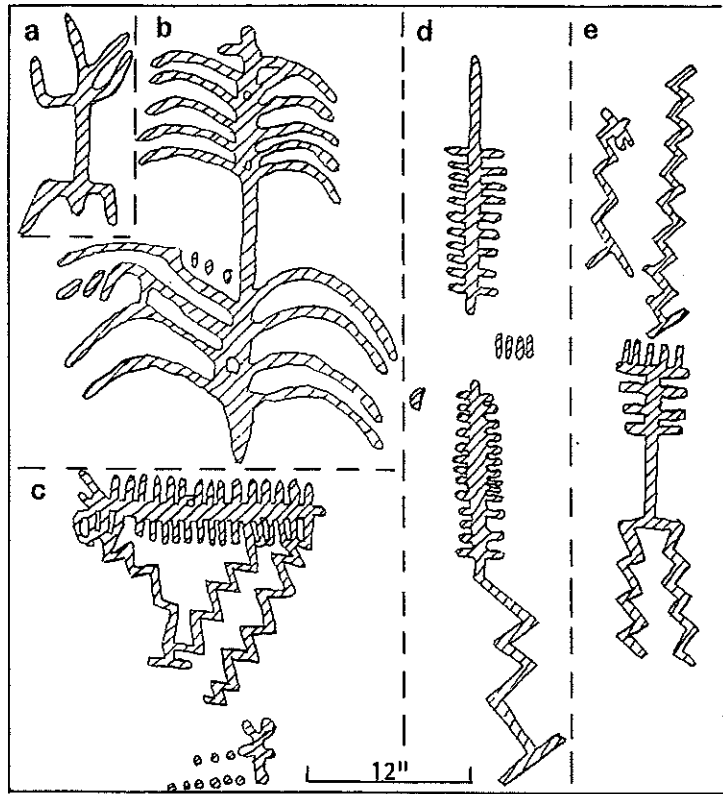


Figure 22

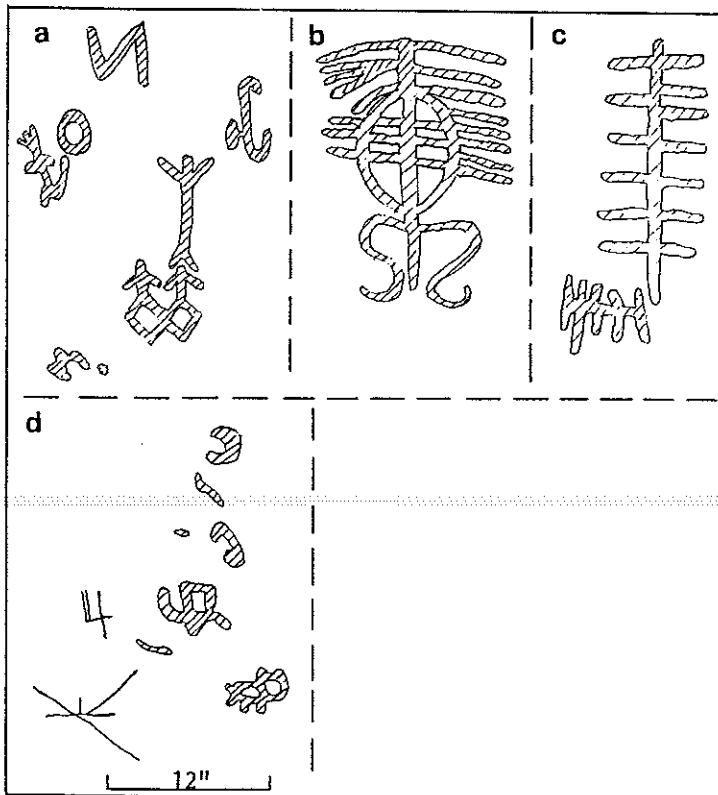


Figure 23

Site 21. King's Canyon, Wasco County, OR, 35-33-K.C. Site 21 is in King's Canyon, on Cold Creek. Red pictographs are seen on the rimrocks facing south. The designs are small figures of humans, circles, stars, dots, and short lines. Cressman (1937:21, Site 16, Fig. 12) located the site "southeast" of Antelope. It is, however, southwest of Antelope. Last visit: 11/2/65. See fig. 24.

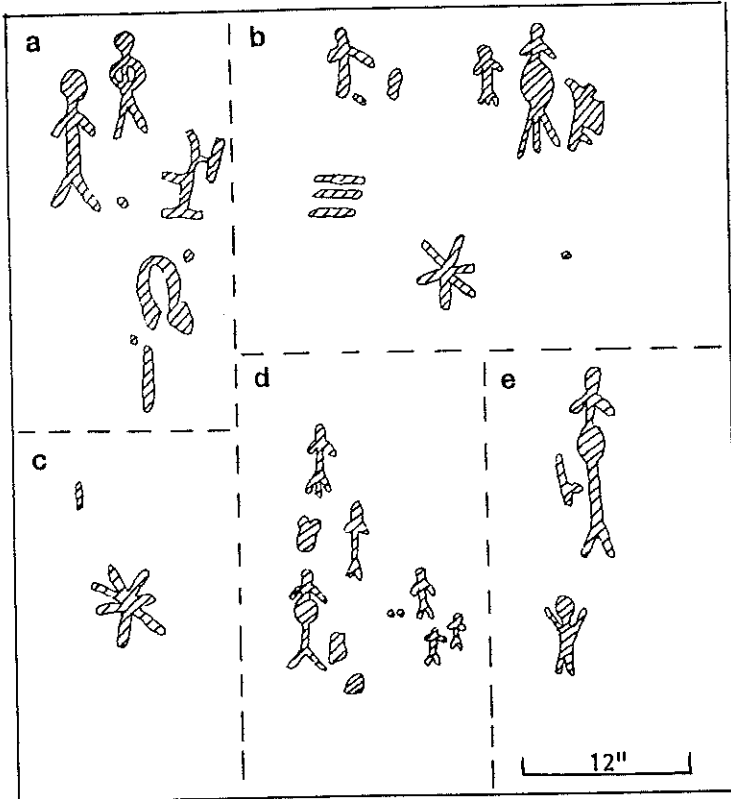


Figure 24

Site 22. Grant, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-G. Site 22 on the cliff at Grant, near an old railroad station, contained several petroglyphs. They were covered by water in 1957. R.A. Brouhard, OAS, took colored slides at this site in 1953. The designs included humans, circles, sunbursts, masks, 4-pointed stars, deer, and sheep. See figs. 25, 26a,b.

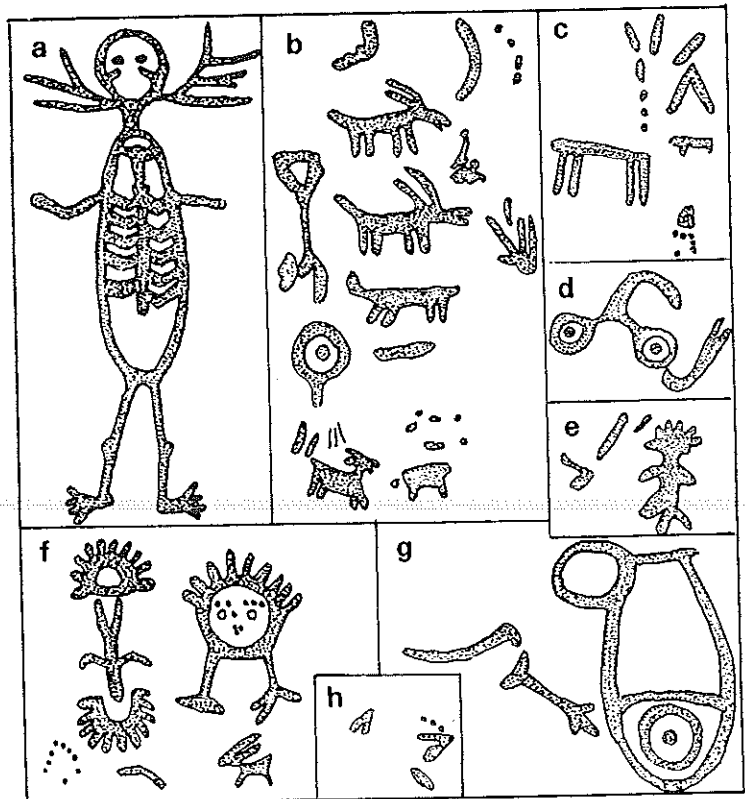


Figure 25

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 23. Rufus, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-R. Two small petroglyphs from the Rufus area east of Grant were photographed in September 1965 at Mrs. Frances Palmer's residence at The Dalles. Their original location is unknown but it was probably close to the present highway I-80N. They were salvaged in 1961 during construction. See fig. 26c,d.

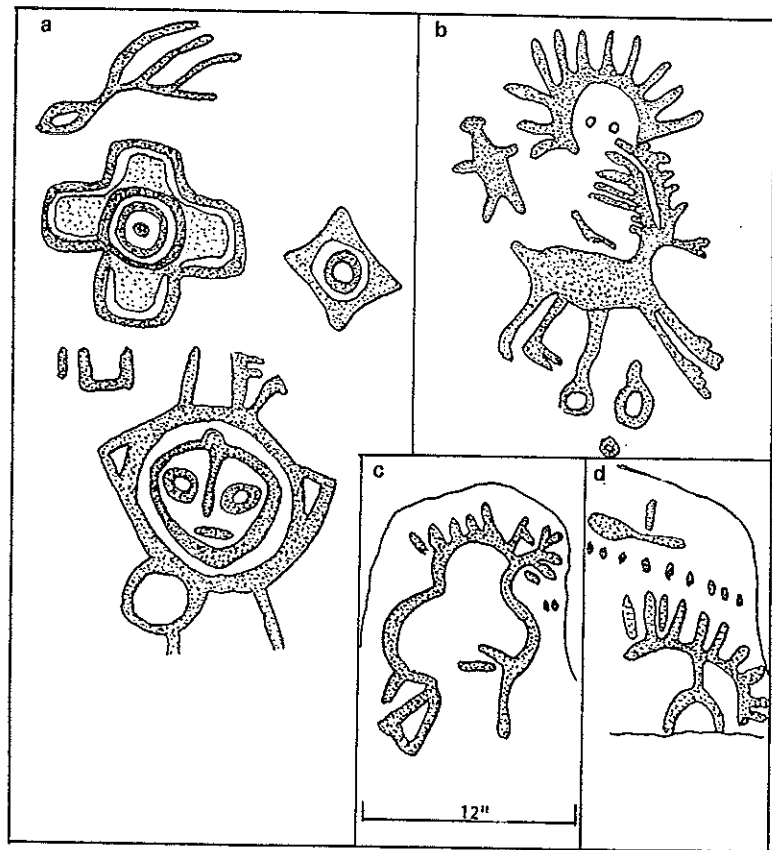


Figure 26

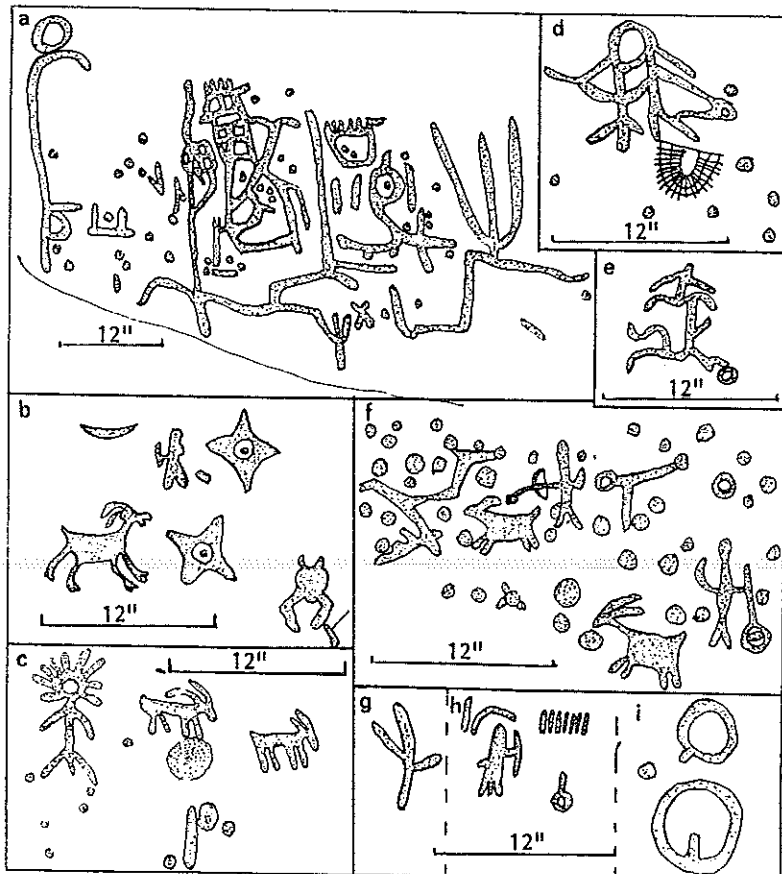


Figure 27

Site 24. West of John Day River, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-W.J.D.R.

Site 24, now submerged, was about 1/4 mile west of the mouth of the John Day River on the south bank of the Columbia River. There were numerous petroglyphs on the basalt rocks between the median and high water lines. These figures, which generally faced upstream toward the northeast, were between the railroad tracks and the Columbia River. Nineteen groups or single petroglyphs include several 4-pointed stars and other well executed geometrical designs, mountain sheep, humans with rayed headdress, hunters with bows, fishnet designs, pits, and circles. Most designs were less than a foot in length. The large complicated design (fig. 27a) covered an area 5 x 5 feet. The sandy area above these rocks had been an Indian campsite. W.P. Schuck took pictures in 1958. Reference: Screenings (Vol. 14, No. 1, 1965) See figs. 27, 28.

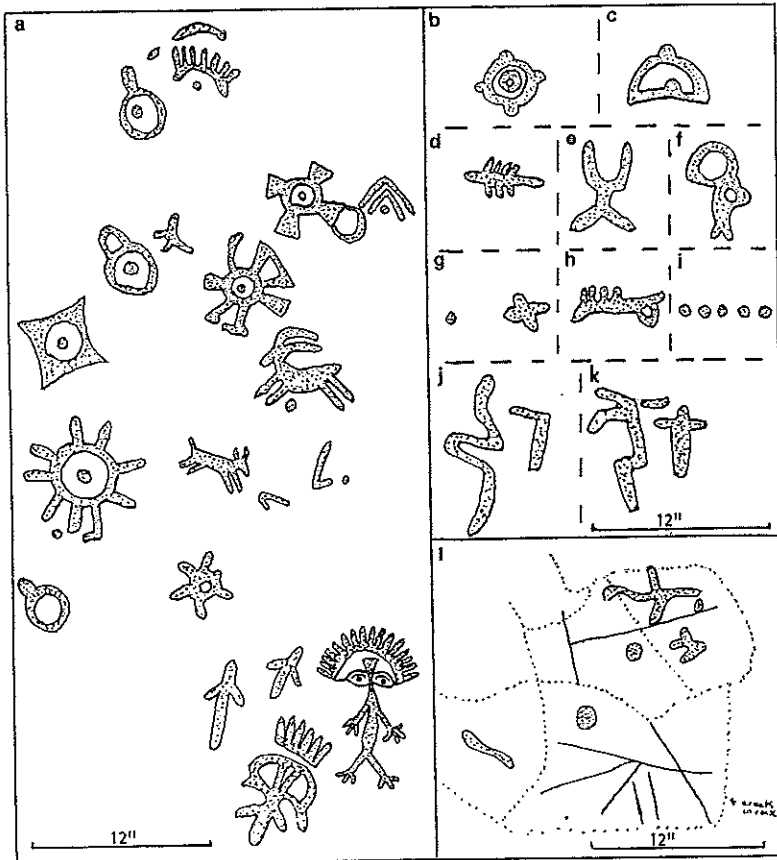
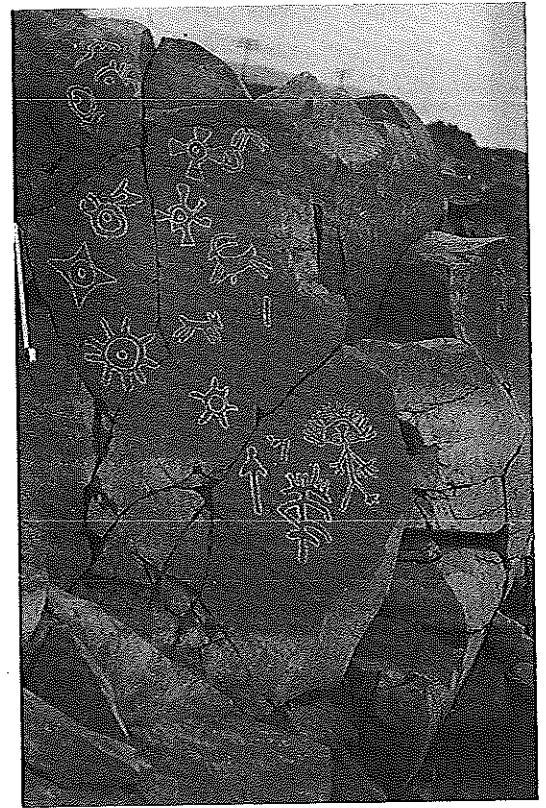


Figure 28



Site 24, West of John Day River, Sherman County, OR (see figure 28a)

Site 25. Rattlesnake Canyon, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-R.C. Site 25 is a shallow rock shelter on the north face of a basalt cliff up Rattlesnake Canyon from the BLM road on the Deschutes River. The pictographs extend about 60 feet along the cliff. The rock has a heavy white lime coating which partially covers the red pigment. The pictographs are red except for two small white figures (fig. 29f). Designs are humans, lizards, rayed circles, a bird, bisected circles with a tail, lines, and dots. The area at the base of the cliff has been excavated. Last visit: 5/19/66. See fig. 29a-o.

Site 26. Macks Canyon Campground, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-M.C.C. Site 26 is at the end of the BLM road above the mouth of Macks Canyon. The red pictograph is on the east bank of the Deschutes River where the University of Oregon excavated this archaeological site. The design is a large 8-inch bisected circle with a tail and two rays resembling horns or ears, and several straight lines, facing west at the bend of the river. Last visit: 5/20/66. See fig. 29p.

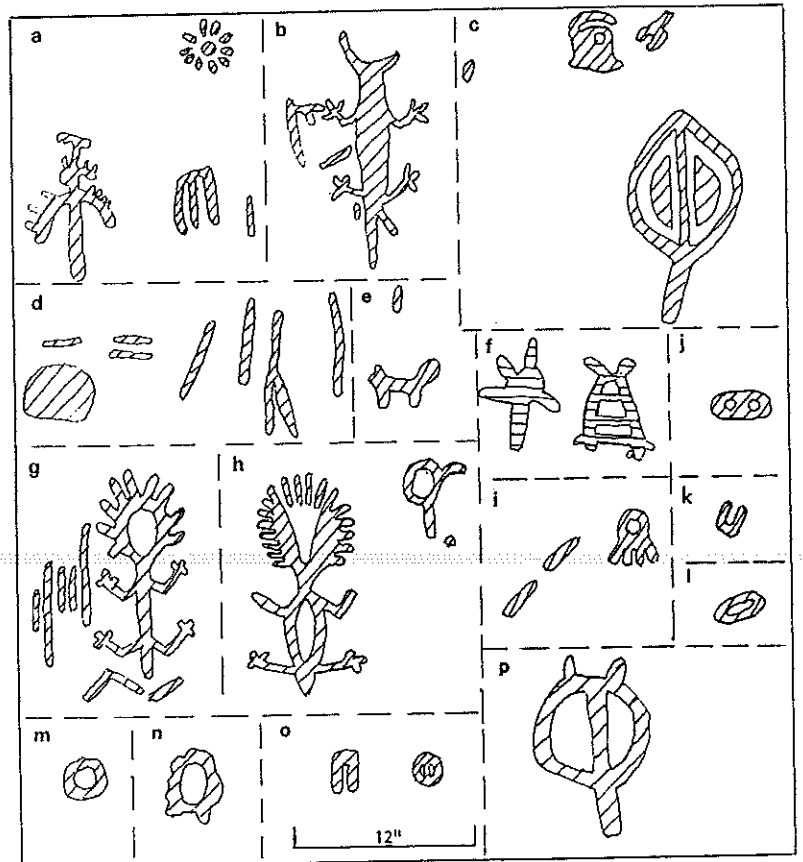


Figure 29

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 27. Macks Canyon, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-M.C. Site 27 is in Macks Canyon on the west side of the creek, on a cliff above a small bench. Red pictographs, facing northeast, are of three large lizards, 18, 16, and 13 inches long. The 16- and 13-inch lizards (fig. 30b) have four riblike projections from each side of the body and are very well designed. Lime deposits on the cliff face make these figures hard to see. Last visit: 10/5/73. See fig. 30a,b.

Site 28. King Canyon, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-K.C. Site 28 is on a low rim at streambed level in Macks Canyon opposite the confluence with King Canyon, on the west side of the stream channel, facing northeast. About 20 red pictographs and 1 black pictograph may be seen here. In front of several pictographs the 1964 flood deposited gravel which had to be removed before we could make records. Last visit: 5/10/73. See fig. 30c-o.

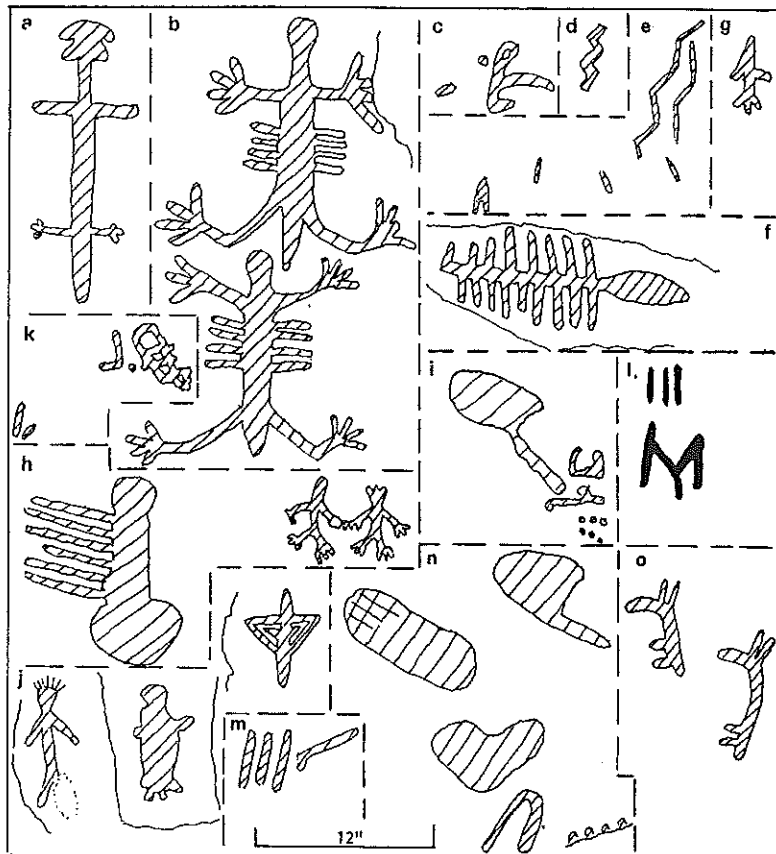


Figure 30

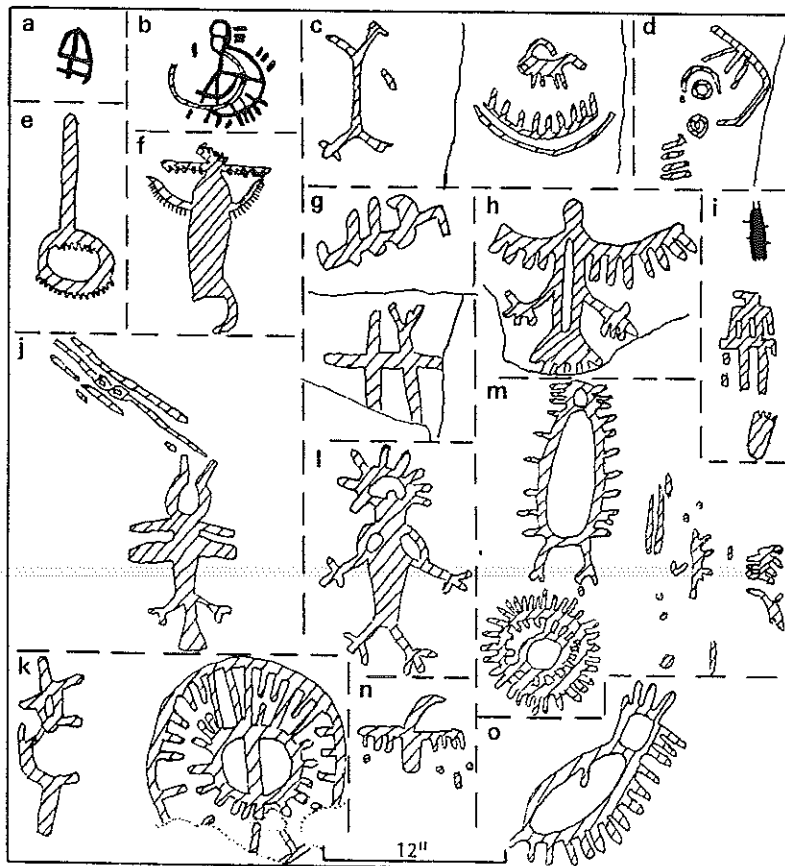


Figure 31

Site 29. Jones Canyon, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-J.C. Site 29 is on the south side of Jones Canyon Creek, in a cave about 30 feet wide by 20 feet high and 20 feet deep. Red pictographs are inside the cave at the east end. On the face of the rimrocks east of the cave, several more red and some black pictographs were found. All were in very good condition when we visited the site on 18 May 1966. The cave itself had been dug out, and part of the bank in front of the cave had washed away in the December 1964 flood. A small overhang had several faded red pictographs. Last visit: 1/7/72. See figs. 31, 32, 33.

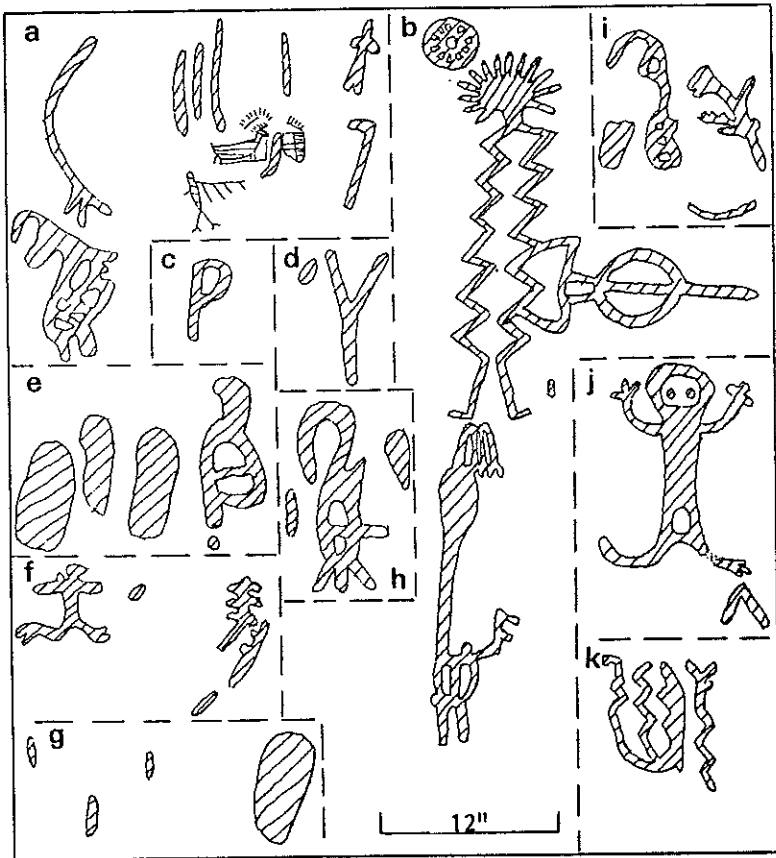


Figure 32

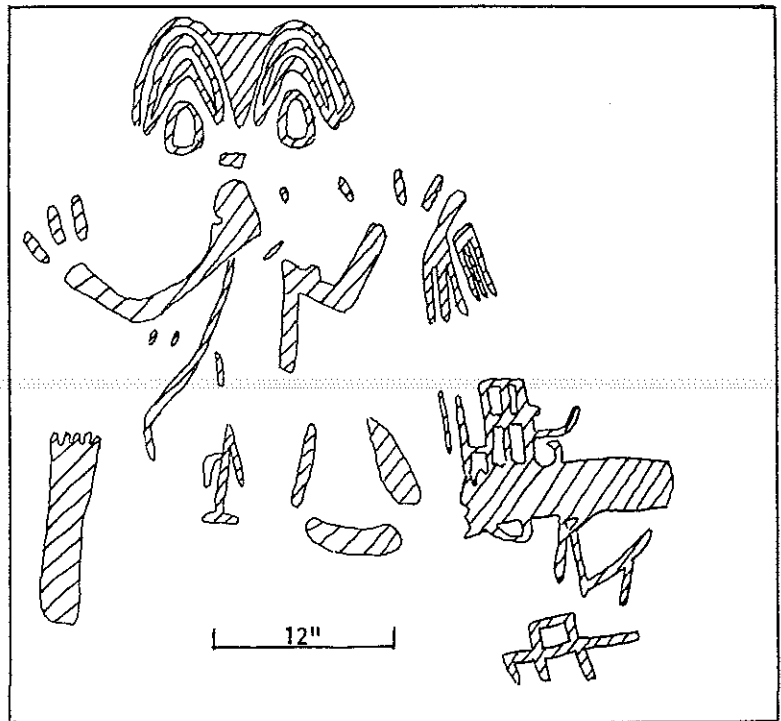


Figure 33

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 30. Cattleguard, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-Cg. Site 30 is downstream from the Oakbrook sign on the BLM Deschutes River road. Several good pictographs may be seen a few feet from the road on a low outcrop of rock partially concealed by brush. Tom Gerity, OAS, informed us of these. Last visit: 10/6/73. See fig. 34a-i.

Site 31. Elder Creek, Sherman County, OR, 35-28-E.C. Site 31 is a short distance below Elder Creek. On the base of a rock outcrop on the east side of the river are several small red pictographs. There is a sharp bend in the river; the pictographs face east. One pictograph is a very symmetrical "vase-like" design. Last visit: 10/6/73. See fig. 34j-m.

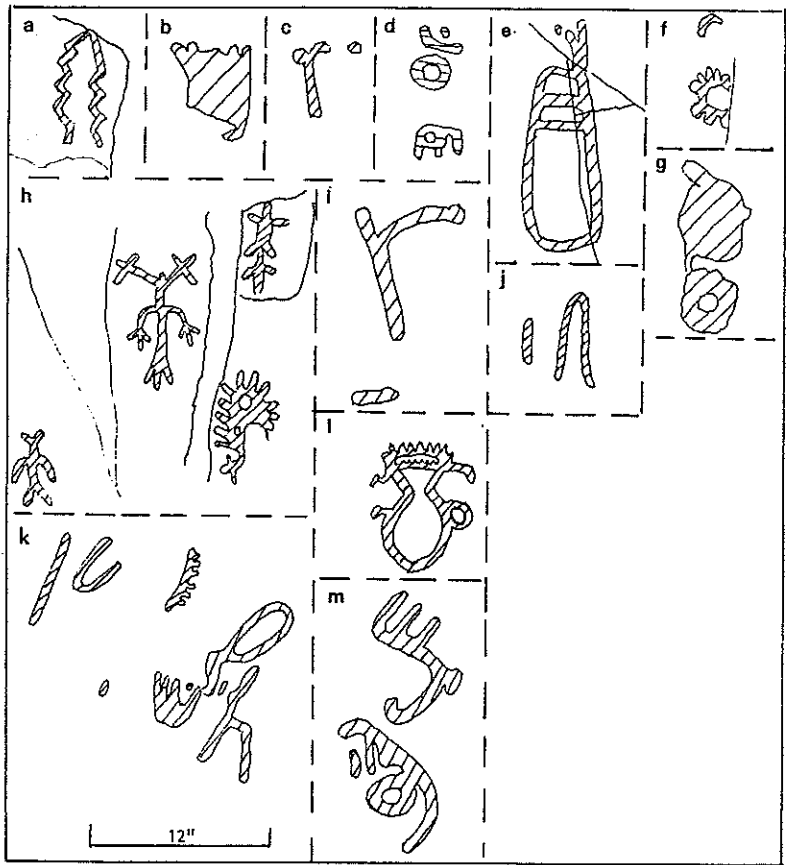


Figure 34

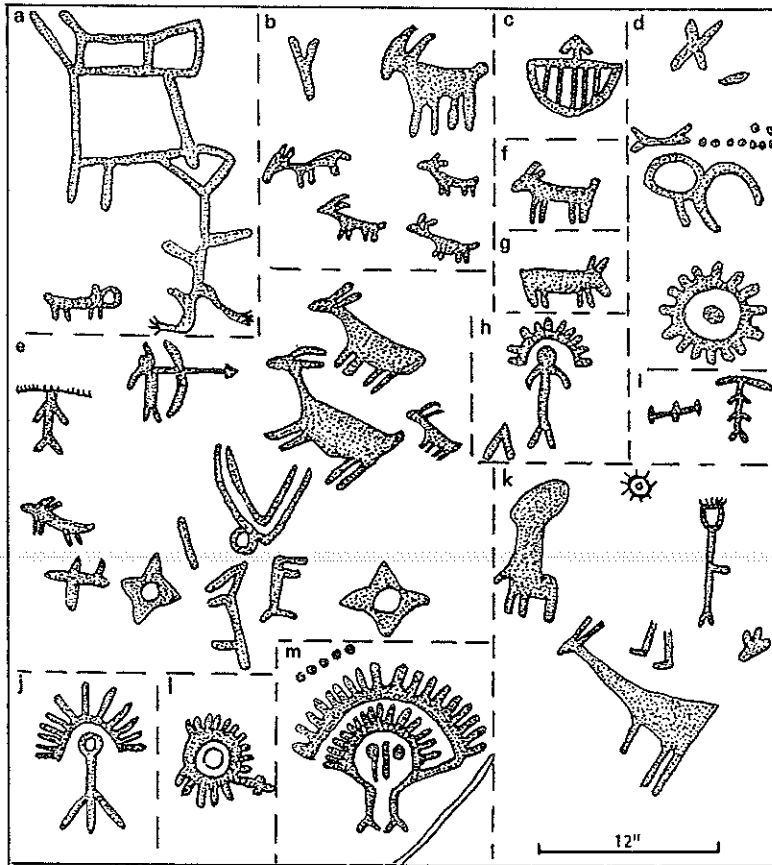


Figure 35

Site 32. John Day River Bridge, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-J.D.Br. At Site 32, now submerged, about 60 petroglyphs, similar to others along the Columbia River, were discovered on the east bank of the John Day River on the west face of a 200-foot-long, low lava rim, 20 feet above low water. Some of these were worn very smooth by the spring high water, indicating considerable age, while others were shallow and fresh looking. There had been very little vandalism at this spot. A large Indian campsite once occupied the west bank of the John Day River near the mouth. Many artifacts were found in this area. Petroglyph site 24, west of the John Day River in Sherman County is adjacent to this same camp area. Last visit: 1/31/66. See figs. 35, 36.

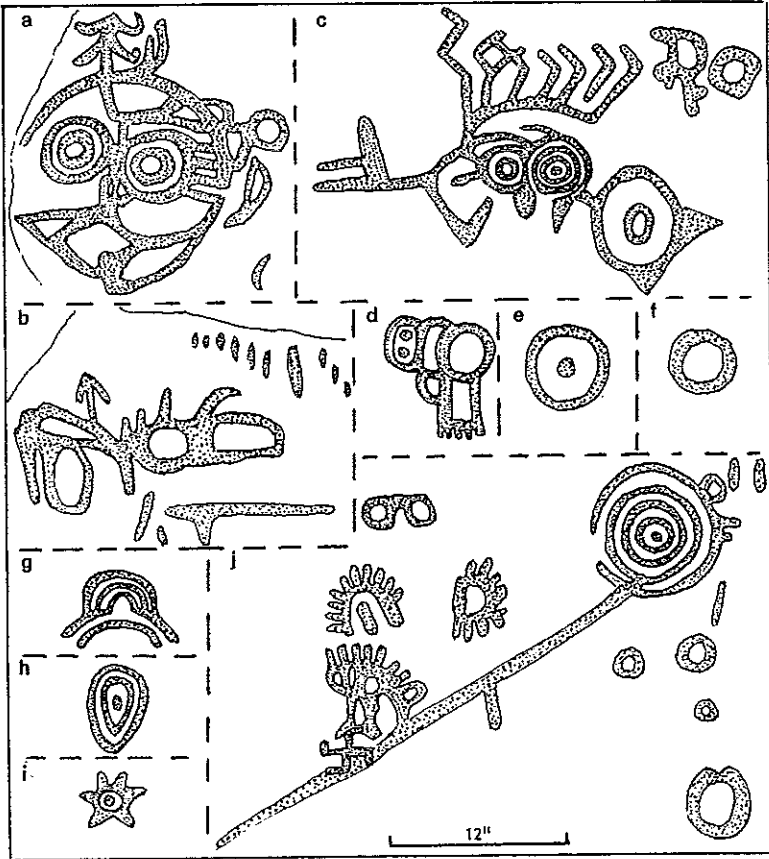


Figure 36

Site 33. John Day River, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-J.D.R. Site 33, now submerged, was about 1 1/4 miles south of the I-80N bridge on the east side of the John Day River. A low rim, facing south on a bend in the river, was at the lower end of a large pool which had rapids at the upper end in low water periods. We recorded about 70 petroglyph designs, many of which were excellent. Several petroglyph rocks had been removed before our first visit on 22 August 1965; more had been removed by January 1966. We explored both banks of the John Day River for about 1 mile above this point without finding any more petroglyphs. Reference: Strong et al. (1930:128). Last visit: 1/66. See figs. 37, 38, 39.

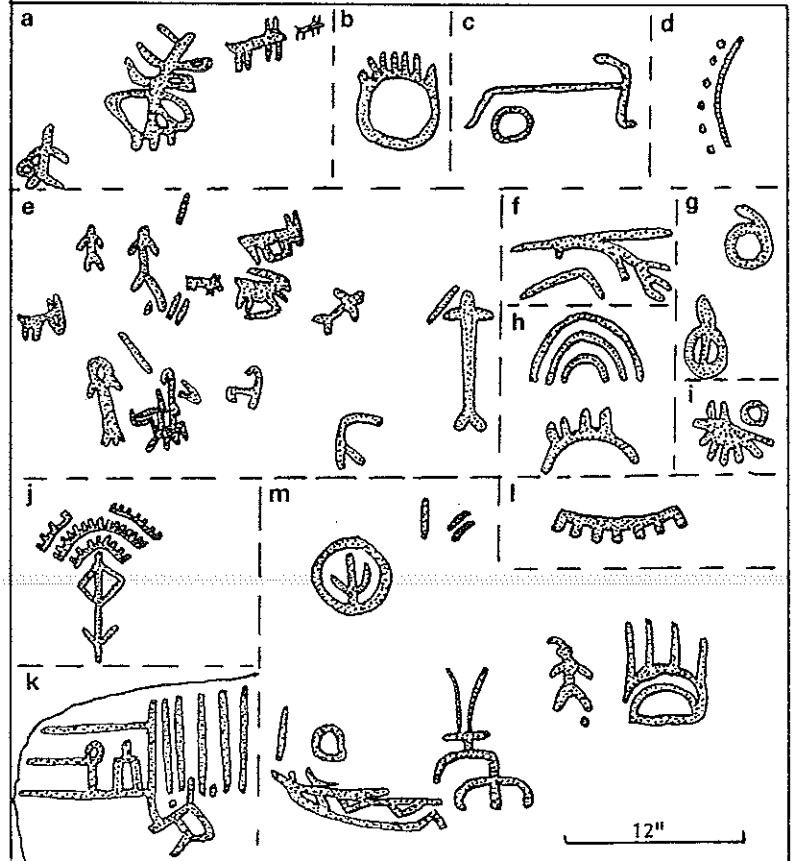


Figure 37

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 34. Indian Rapids, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-I.R. Site 34, now submerged, was 1.9 miles east of the old Union Pacific Railroad bridge across the John Day River and 0.4 mile east of Indian Rapids No. 3 signal tower, at the upper end of Indian Rapids. The petroglyphs were on low rims facing north, about 50 feet below the tracks. This site, located on an ancient fishing spot, was in use until the John Day Dam was filled on 16 April 1968. Chert flakes were noticed along the sandy beach, above the tracks, and west of the site. Some of the petroglyphs were flooded during normal high water periods on the Columbia River; all were flooded during extreme high water. Thus, considerable silt remained on the rocks, which were protected from the prevailing southwest winds. Some petroglyphs were also obscured by lichen and moss. Roman Kraft, OAS, called this site to our attention. Last visit: 1/17/68. See figs. 40, 41, 42a-c.

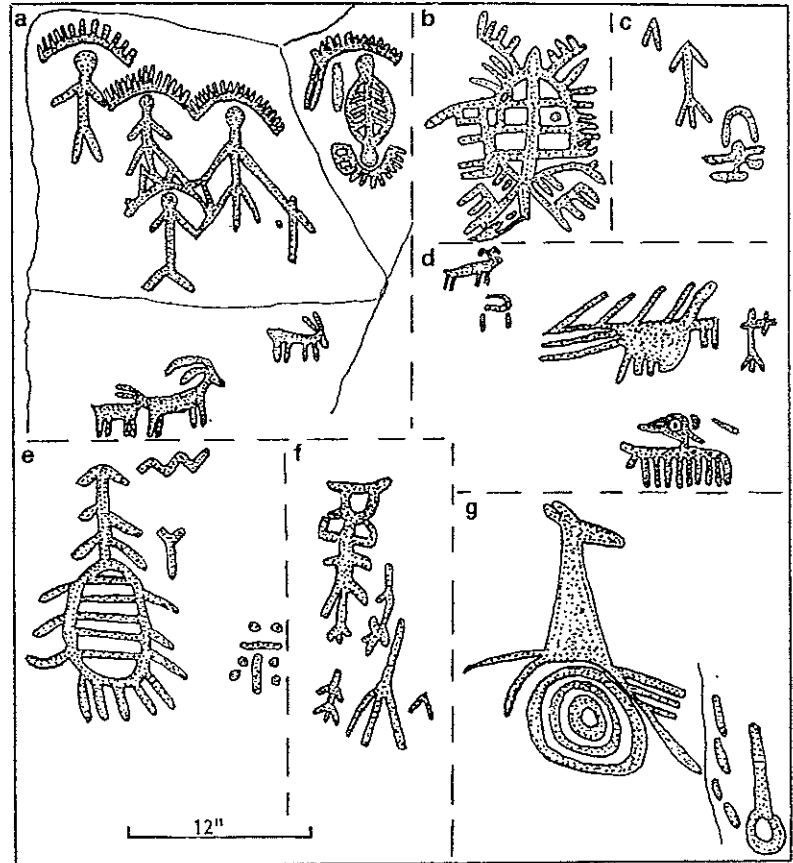
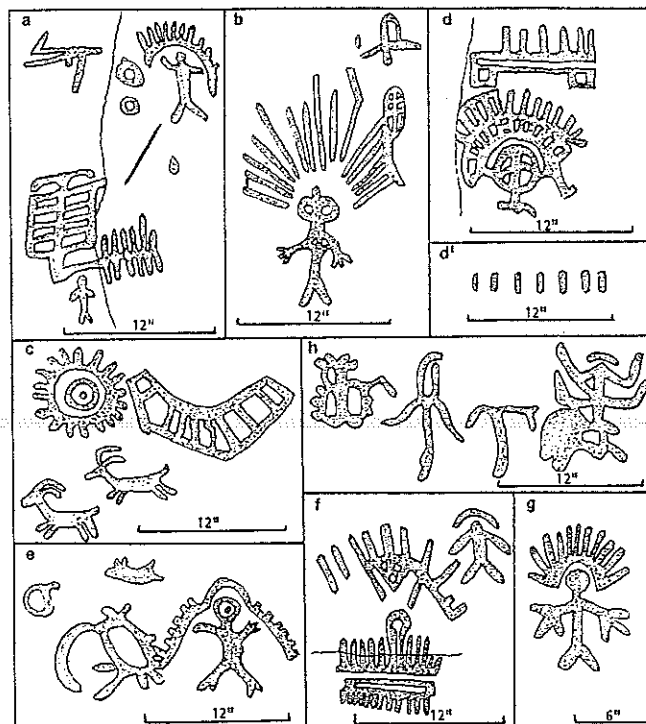
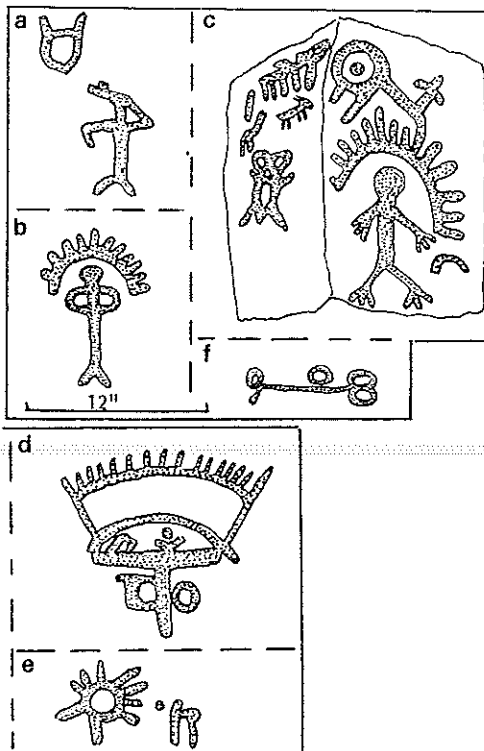


Figure 38



Figures 39 (left), 40 (right)

OREGON

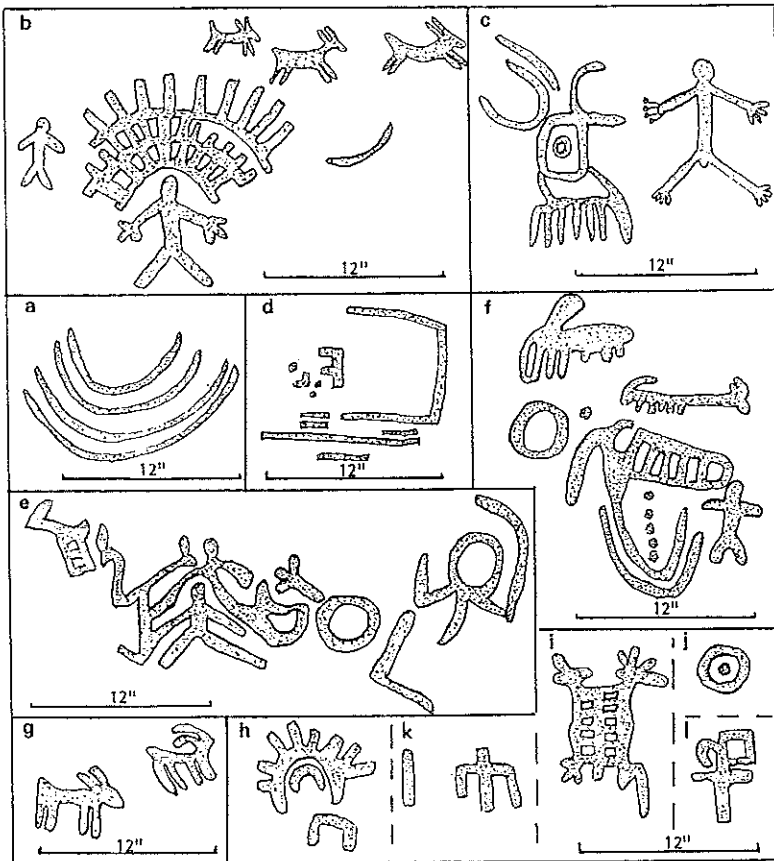


Figure 41

Site 35. Hook, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-H. At Site 35, now submerged, 1/2 mile west of the old Hook railroad station, we discovered five small petroglyphs (fig. 42d,e) on the basalt rim at the river bank near the high water mark, north of the large flat area identified as an archaeological site, 35 GM 3. The red pictograph (fig. 42f) was reported in 1967 after clearing crews had removed the brush from a large basalt rock above the old railroad tracks. It was on the east face of the rock facing the morning sun and about 300 yards south of the petroglyph site on the river bank. Pictographs on the Oregon side of the river are rare. Last visit: 4/7/68. See fig. 42d-f.

Site 36. East Hook, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-E.H. Site 36, now submerged, was about 1/4 mile east of the old Hook railroad station and about 200 yards north of the old railroad tracks. The petroglyphs were above the high water mark on the east end of a rock outcrop, which was an island at normal high water, and faced the morning sun. Some of the designs were scratched and shallow; others, which were well executed and grooved, included a turtle, two 4-pointed stars, a bird, and a face with twin hats. A similar but larger bird petroglyph occurred at Memaloose Rock near the mouth of Rock Creek, site 31, Klickitat County, Washington, about 5 miles up the Columbia River. Last visit: 3/31/68. See figs. 42g-i, 43.

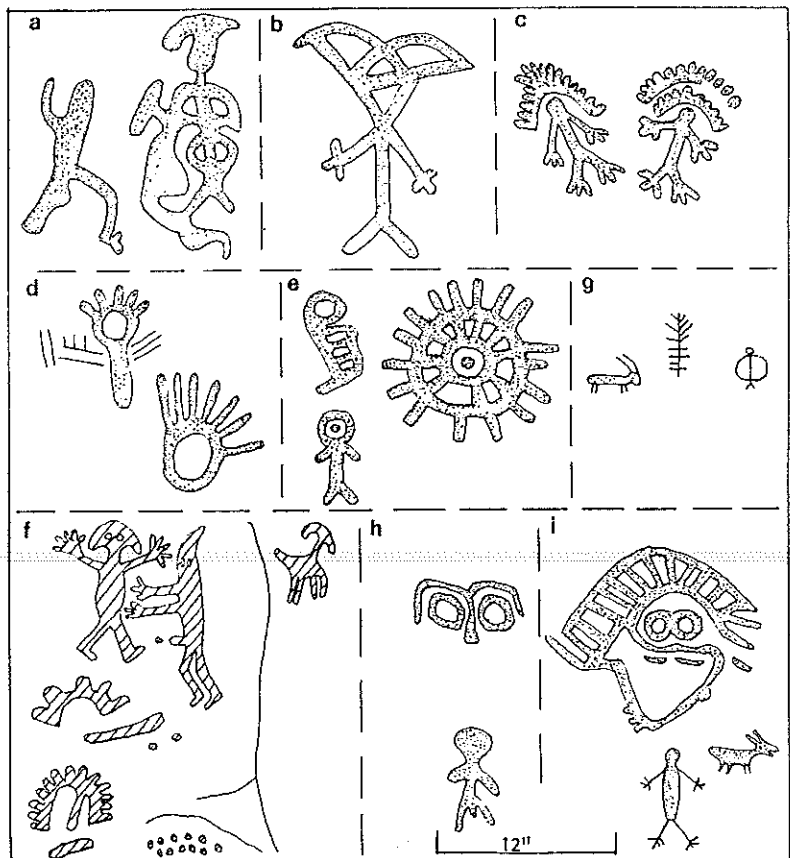


Figure 42

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

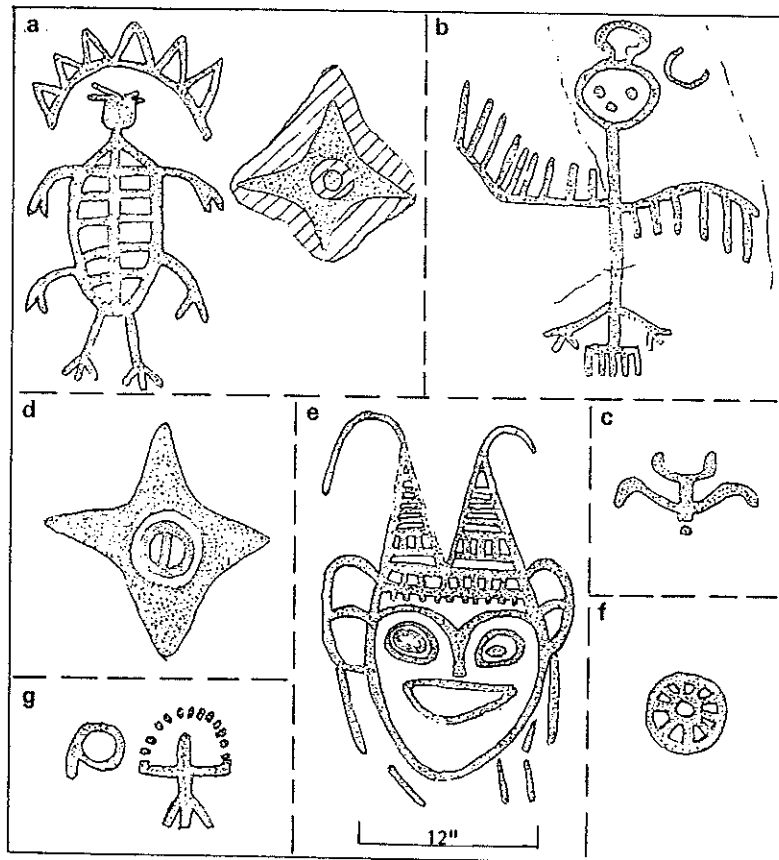


Figure 43

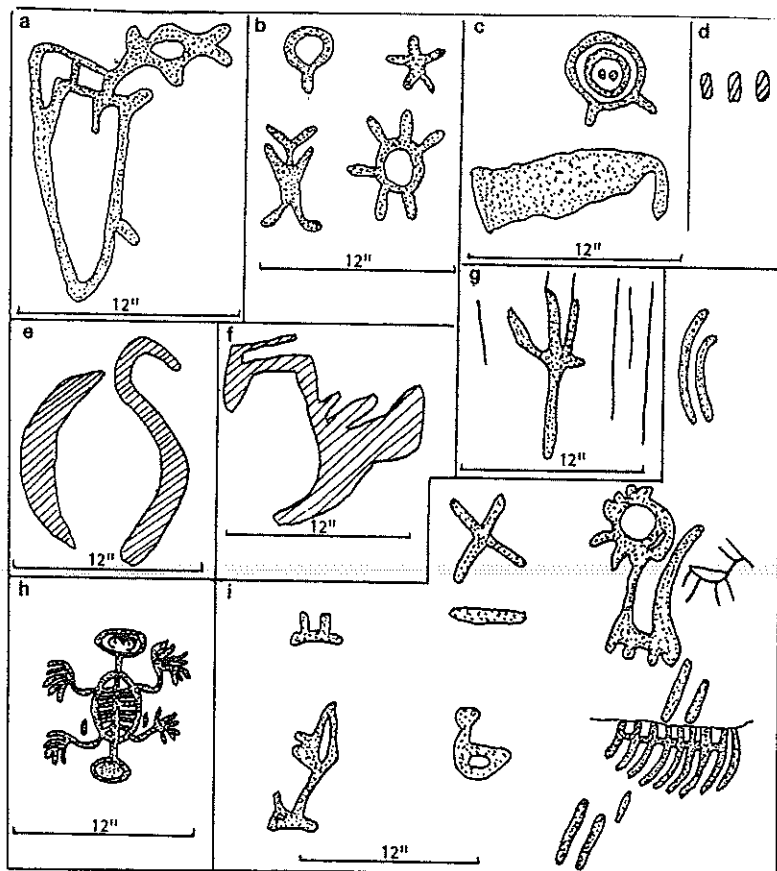


Figure 44

Site 37. Quinton, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-Q. Site 37, now submerged, was near the new Quinton station and west of the old station in a rocky draw called "Devil's Garden." The group at the old railroad milepost 122.5 was near the high water mark on the west side of a sandy draw which bore evidence of an old campsite. Some red pictographs (fig. 44e,f) had broad smears of pigment. At milepost 123.1 the well executed petroglyphs were on top of the rims, facing south away from the river. Nearby, a cove facing northeast had a deep deposit of midden which had been placer-mined by a power water pump about 1965. Many artifacts were removed from this site. Last visit: 11/26/67. See fig. 44.

OREGON

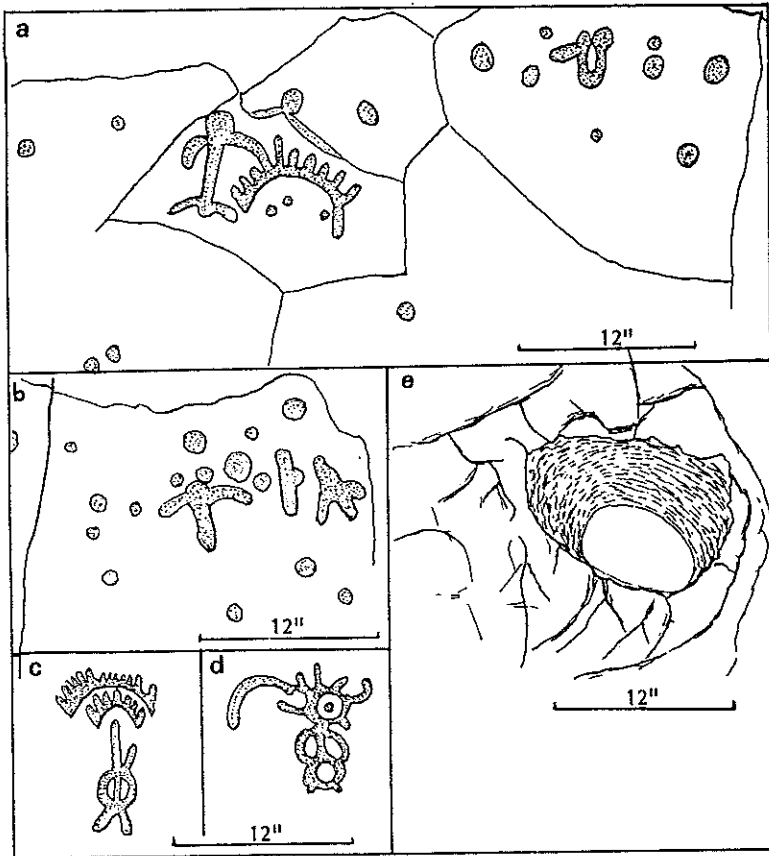


Figure 45

Site 38. Rock Creek Rapids, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-R.R. Site 38, now submerged, was about 1/2 mile northeast of the old Quinton station and north of the old tracks on a point of basalt rock at the lower end of Rock Creek Rapids. Two boulders on top of this point, submerged at normal high water of the Columbia River, contained petroglyphs (fig. 45c,d). One large rim face (fig. 45a,b), 8 x 4 feet, had deep pits and grooves similar to the Great Basin type in southeast Oregon which Heizer (1962:234) considers to be very old. There was evidence of old campsites on the beaches east and west of the site, including a bedrock mortar (fig. 45e). The University of Oregon excavated an archaeological site, 35 GM, area 5, about 1/2 mile west. No more petroglyphs were found from east of this site to Willows, milepost 145, a distance of 21 miles. Last visit: 2/20/68. See fig. 45.

Site 39. Willows, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-W. Site 39, now submerged, was at railroad milepost 144.8, north of milepost 143.5 on US 1-80N, 2 1/2 miles west of Heppner Junction. Petroglyphs on the south face of large boulders near the old tracks included a face, a 4-pointed star, and a sun. Other petroglyphs on the river bank had human figures (fig. 46e,f) unlike others found on the Columbia, but almost identical with those shown in Mallery (1972 Dover edition, Vol. 1:48, 77) of figures found in Arizona, Colorado, and Idaho. In 1969 we saw similar design elements in northwest New Mexico and southeast Utah. Last visit: 11/16/67. See fig. 46.

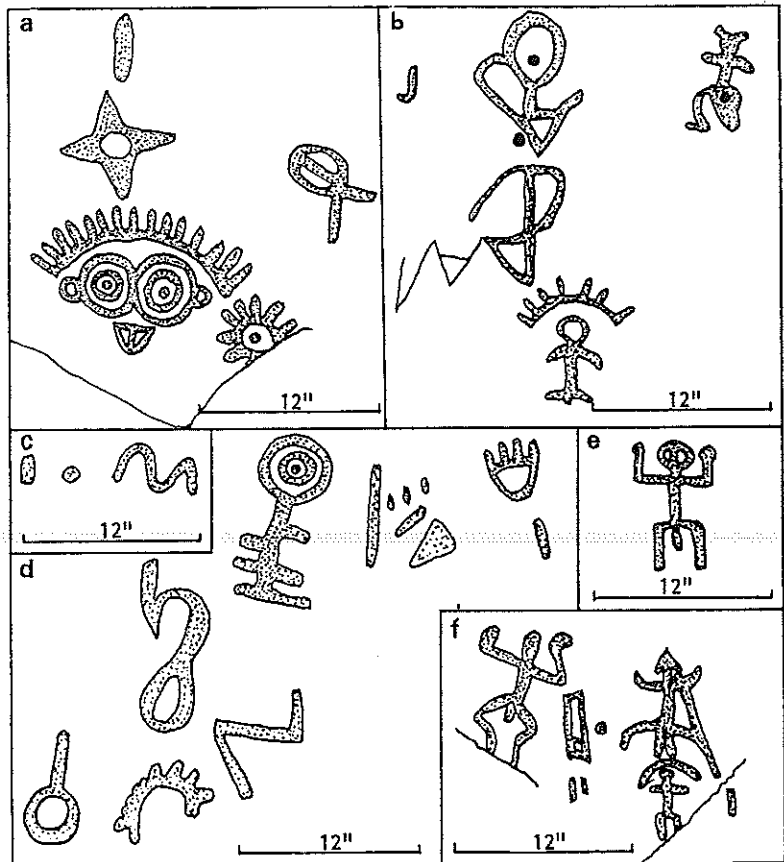


Figure 46

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 40. Boulder, Gilliam County, OR, 35-11-B. Site 40, now submerged, was on the south bank of the Columbia River near the high water mark, just north of the old railroad tracks near milepost 149. Petroglyphs were on boulders along the beach towards Willow Creek for a distance of about 200 yards. Two of the larger boulders were moved to Boardman prior to 1968 and are now at Boardman Marina Park, site 44, northeast of Boardman, Morrow County. One boulder (fig. 48a) has large deep pits which form eyes resembling an owl's. Another boulder (fig. 47f) contains a human figure with a sunburst head-dress and a small papoose-like petroglyph.

Last visit: 11/16/67. See figs. 47, 48a-e.

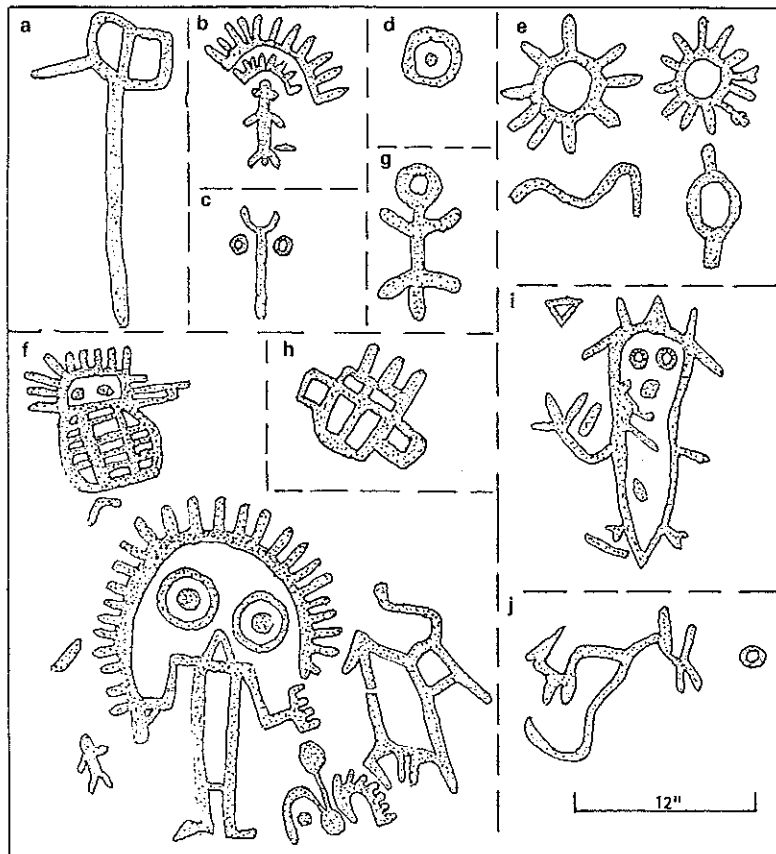


Figure 47

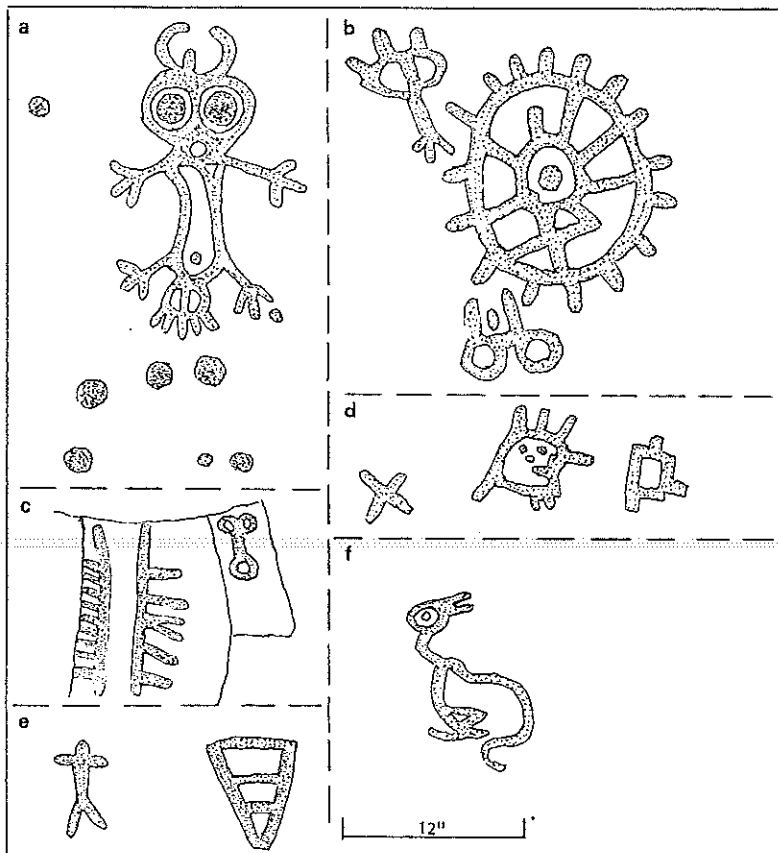


Figure 48

Site 41. Six-Mile Canyon, Morrow County, OR, 35-25-6M. A petroglyph resembling a goose came from Six-Mile Canyon. It was moved to Boardman before 16 November 1967, when we saw it beside the post office. We do not know where it is at present. Site 41 is now submerged. Last visit: 11/16/67. See fig. 48f.

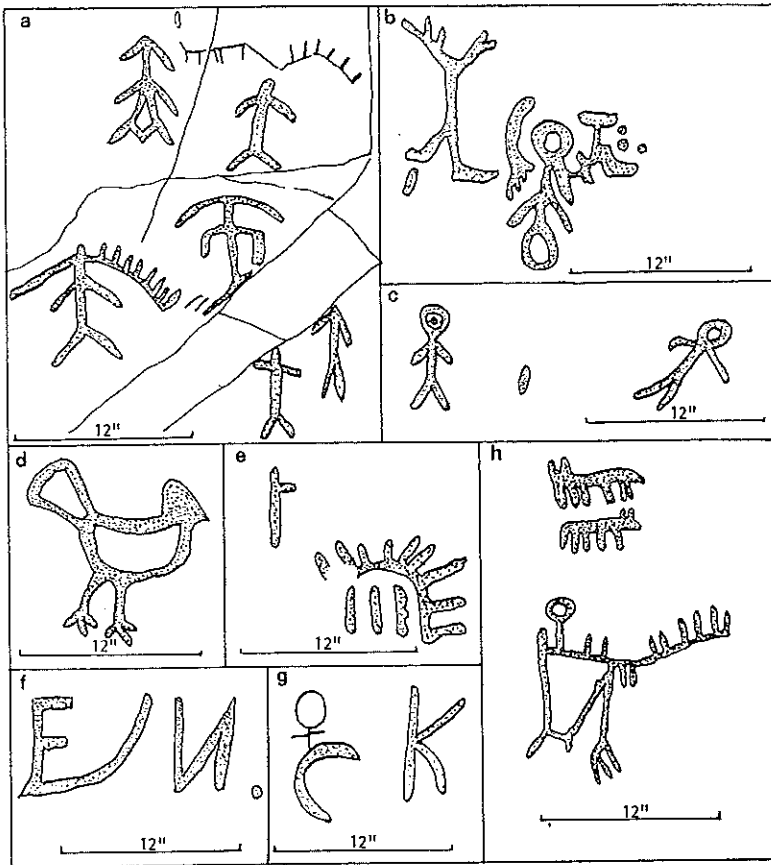


Figure 49

Site 42. The Castle, Morrow County, OR, 35-25-C. Site 42, now submerged, was about 7 miles northwest of Boardman and 2.75 miles east of Six-Mile Canyon. Petroglyphs were found on the west and north sides of a large basalt outcrop on the south bank of the Columbia River, just above the normal high water mark. The overall size of the figured area was about 100 feet long by 15 feet high. Fourteen groups consisting of 33 designs were found. One of the more unusual designs was the profile of a bird, which may be of historic origin although it was pecked into the rock. Some of the petroglyphs were dim. Several marks appeared to be initials, although they were weathered like the carved animals, humans, and snakes. Strong et al. (1930:128) wrote, "At Castle Rock (ca. M. P. 170) are some rather faint, poorly executed petroglyphs near the remains of an old fishing stand." Last visit: 11/17/67. See figs. 49, 50a-d.

Site 43. Hardman, Morrow County, OR, 35-25-H. Site 43 is south of Hardman. Red pictographs are in a shallow overhang of a basalt rim at a sharp bend in the highway. This is a spot where travelers would naturally have passed and the pictographs may have been a trail marker. The figured area is about 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 feet in the main group. Others are scattered for about 100 feet to the east. The colors are faint. Circles, human figures, straight lines, dots, and other miscellaneous forms comprise about 20 designs at this site. Last visit: 6/21/66. See fig. 50e-m.

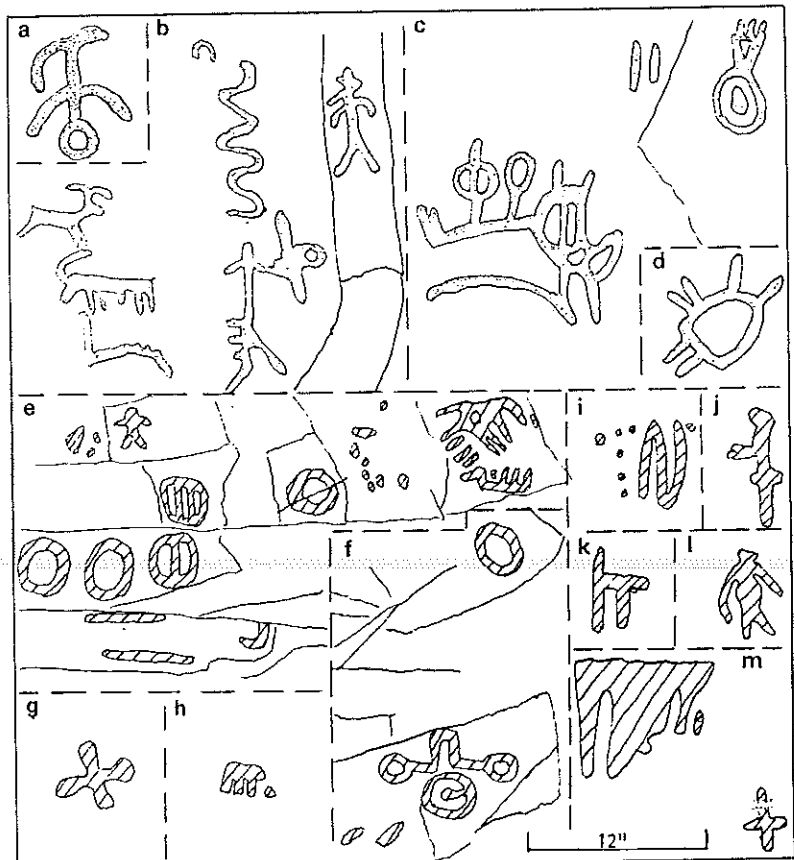


Figure 50

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

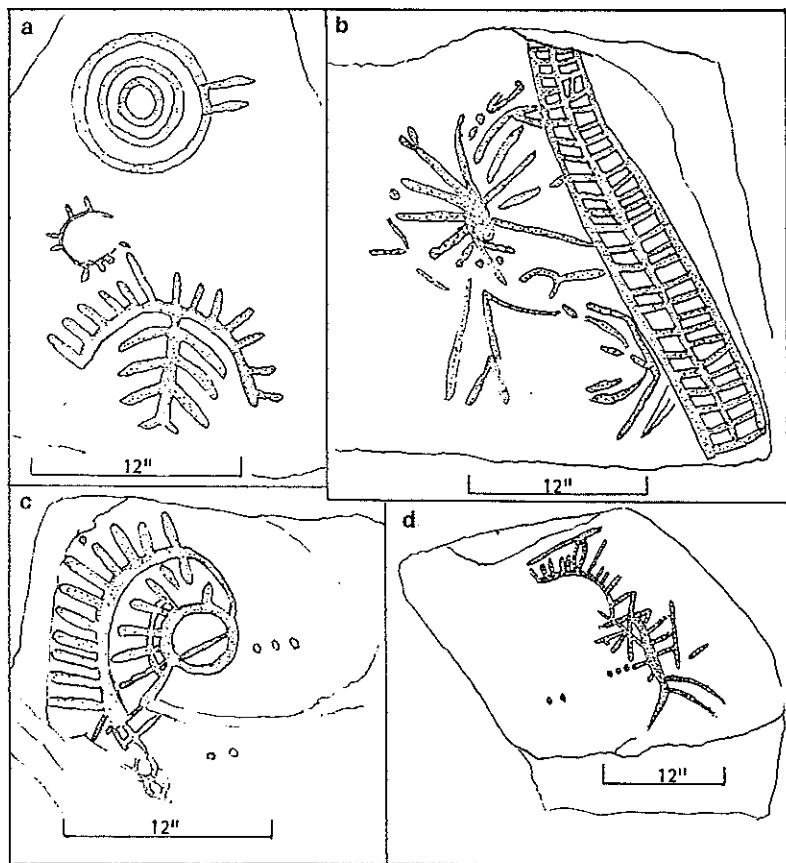


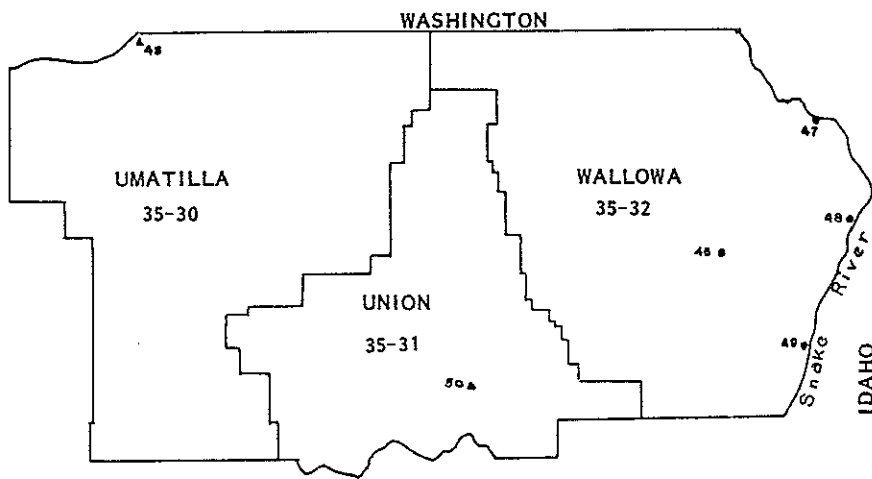
Figure 51

Site 44. Boardman Marina Park, Morrow County, OR, 35-25-B.M.P. Six boulders with petroglyphs were salvaged from sites along the Columbia River prior to 1968 and set in place at the entrance to Boardman Marina Park, northwest of Boardman. Two of the boulders came from Boulder, site 40 (figs. 47f, 48a). We have no record of the original locations of the other four boulders. A rustic sign has this inscription:

PETROGLYPHS FROM COLUMBIA RIVER SHORES
SYMBOLS OF OUR NATIVE HERITAGE
HERE PRESERVED IN SILENT WITNESS
TO MAN OF LONG AGO

Last visit: 8/75. See fig. 51.

Site 45. Wallula Monolith, Umatilla County, OR, 35-30-W.M. The Umatilla Stone or Wallula Monolith was first noted in 1897 by a railroad survey party under J.P. Newell, according to Seaman (1946:26). Lee Morse and Seaman were sitting on the rock eating lunch when they noticed the carvings and reported their find to the Portland City Museum. In 1910 the superintendent of the Oregon Washington Railroad and Navigation Company had the stone brought to Portland. In 1940 the Geological Society of The Oregon Country had the stone set on a concrete pedestal on the City Hall grounds. The carvings were oriented on the side instead of in their original position on top. The Society placed a tablet on the rock with a map showing the original location at milepost 205.6, south of the tracks and southwest of the Oregon-Washington State line. Wallula Junction was located at milepost 210. Both Travis and Seaman located it about 5 miles west of Wallula. The rock is about 6 feet long and hexagonal in shape. The two faces with nearly all the carvings are 30 and 33 inches wide. To the left of these faces, a 28 inch wide face has similar petroglyphs. The three



Map C. Location of sites 45 through 50

remaining faces on which the rock originally rested are 28, 24, and 44 inches wide with no carved figures. The rock was estimated to weigh 10 tons. The petroglyphs consist of many circles with pits; concentric circles; and rayed circles connected with grooved lines, either straight or curvilinear. Prof. John B. Horner of Oregon State College described the rock as a slaughter stone for human sacrifice (*Portland Oregonian*, 26 April 1923). References: Strong et al. (1930:128), Seaman (1946:26-27, 1967:119-120, 228), Travis (1967:136-137), Eidsen (1961a), Leverett Richards (*Portland Oregonian*, 26 July 1955). See fig. 52.

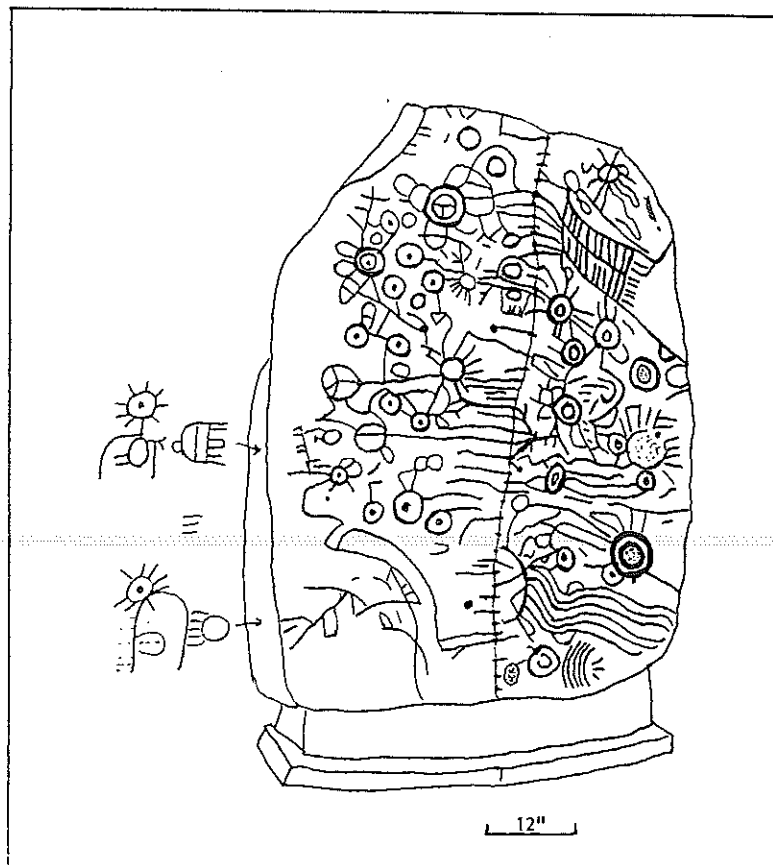


Figure 52

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 46. Lightning Creek, Wallowa County, OR, 35-32-L.C. Site 46 is west of the Joseph-Imnaha road up Lightning Creek, on private land. The cliff here is about 100 feet long by 40 feet high. A 20-foot overhang makes a good shelter for livestock in winter, resulting in the buildup of ground level. Most of the figures are at the southeast end of the south-facing cliff. The pictographs are red, except for a number of green dots. We were uncertain about the origin of several black lines on the rock. Nineteen single figures and groups were recorded here. They include dots, short and straight lines, circles, two spirals, handprints, rakes, plant forms, bisected circles, sheep, deer, pelts, horned humans, and other designs. Last visit: 8/24/65. See figs. 53, 54.

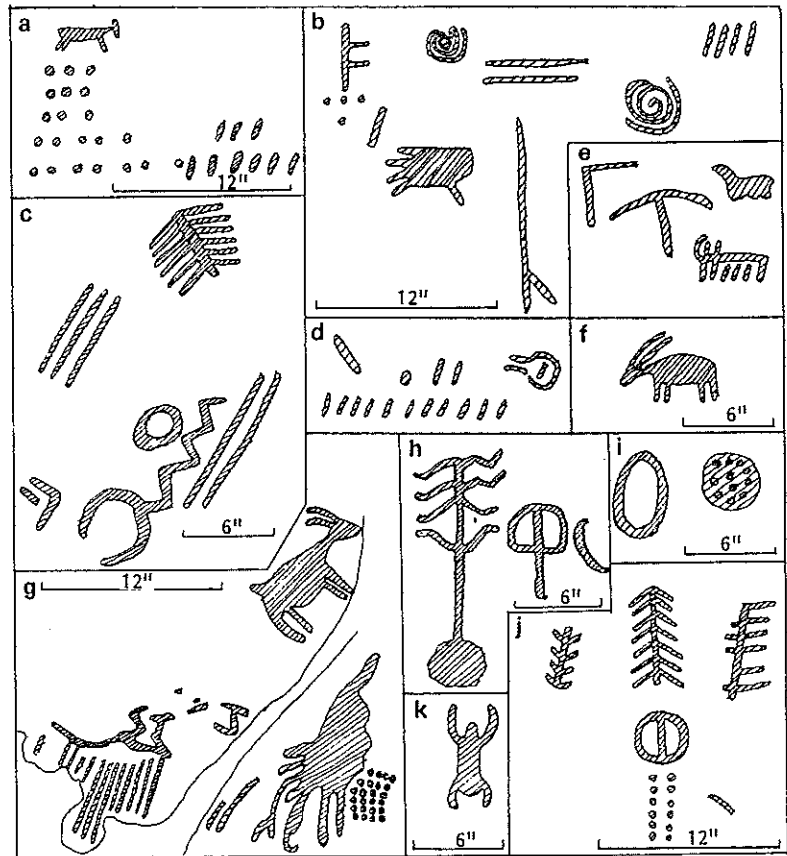


Figure 53

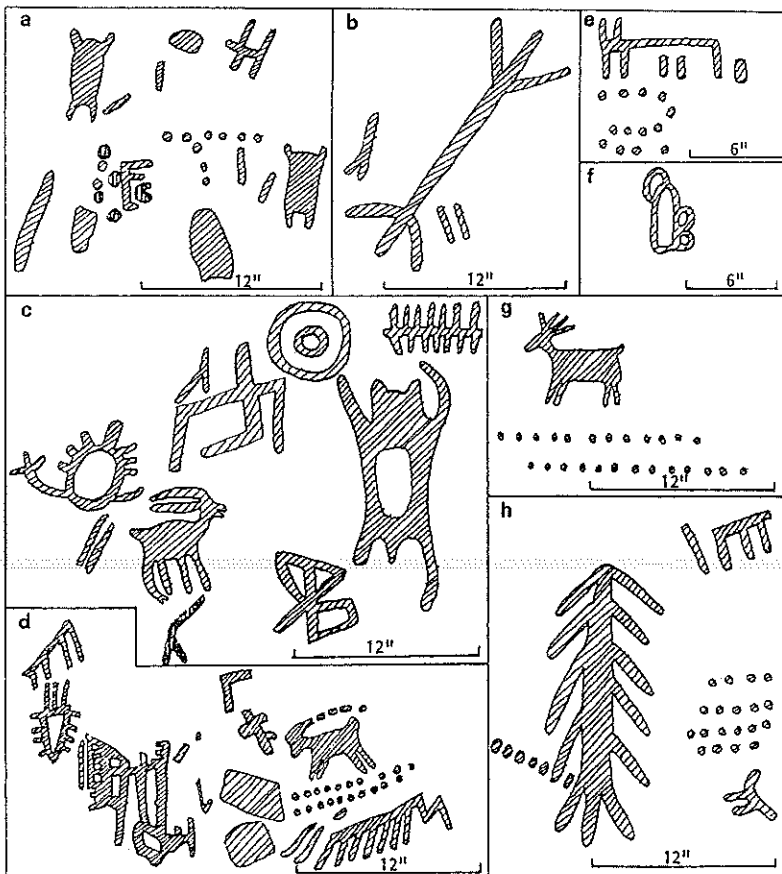


Figure 54

Site 47. Deep Creek, Wallowa County, OR, 35-32-D.C. Site 47 is along the trail on the Oregon side of the Snake River at Deep Creek. Pictographs are both red and white. The white designs include several grids, rectangular and oval, and straight lines. One half-circle appears to be red on the inside of the curve. G.J. Tucker, retired Forest Ranger (now deceased) from Imnaha, Oregon furnished a color slide of this site. He stated that the white pigment appeared to be original and had not changed over the years. The Chinese Massacre of 1887 occurred nearby. A short distance farther down the Snake River, near Dug Bar, Chief Joseph crossed the river with the Wallowa band of Nez Perce Indians in the spring of 1877. An historical account of this area is included in Tucker (1977:106-113). See fig. 55a.

Site 48. Temperance Creek, Wallowa County, OR, 35-32-T.C. Site 48 pictographs are located in a shallow rock shelter near the confluence of Temperance Creek with the Snake River. Mel Burke, a retired US Forester, furnished a color slide which he took while on a trip with Ranger G.J. Tucker in 1949. He recalls that a Lewiston photographer chalked many pictographs along the Snake River about 1946. Burke and Tucker agree that these were originally red, although in the picture they appear to be white. Ranger Tucker feels that the picture of the pictographs was taken near the mouth of Sand Creek, about 4 miles south of Temperance Creek. The design is unusual in that it resembles an axe and war club and has six groups of short vertical lines. Reference: Tucker (1977:110) See fig. 55b.

Site 49. Short Creek, Wallowa County, OR, 35-32-S.C. Site 49 overlooked Short Creek, on the south face of Cliff Mountain, about 200 feet west of the Snake River and a short distance below Lower Hells Canyon Dam site. It was opposite Deep Creek on the Idaho side of the Snake River. Pictographs were located on the right of way for an access road being constructed for the dam and probably were destroyed. The *Record-Courier*, Baker, Oregon, reported them 10 December 1964. We corresponded on the matter with the staff at the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and with Prof. Charles Quaintance, Eastern Oregon College at La Grande. The professor supplied the only photos of the site. Dots, straight lines, sundisk with rays, a circle, stick man, and a symbol resembling Cressman's (1937:55) rain symbol were apparent in the photographs. According to the news story, there may have been other pictographs not photographed. See fig. 55c-e.

Site 50. Pyles Creek (North Fork), Union County, OR, 35-31-P.C. Site 50 is in a canyon which joins Pyle Creek. A large basalt overhang on the north side of the canyon has two petroglyphs. One is a 10-inch figure with ten legs and a head with two horns; the other is a circle 5 inches in diameter. Ron Rohweder of La Grande photographed and reported this site in 1973. Last visit: 5/29/78. See fig. 55f.

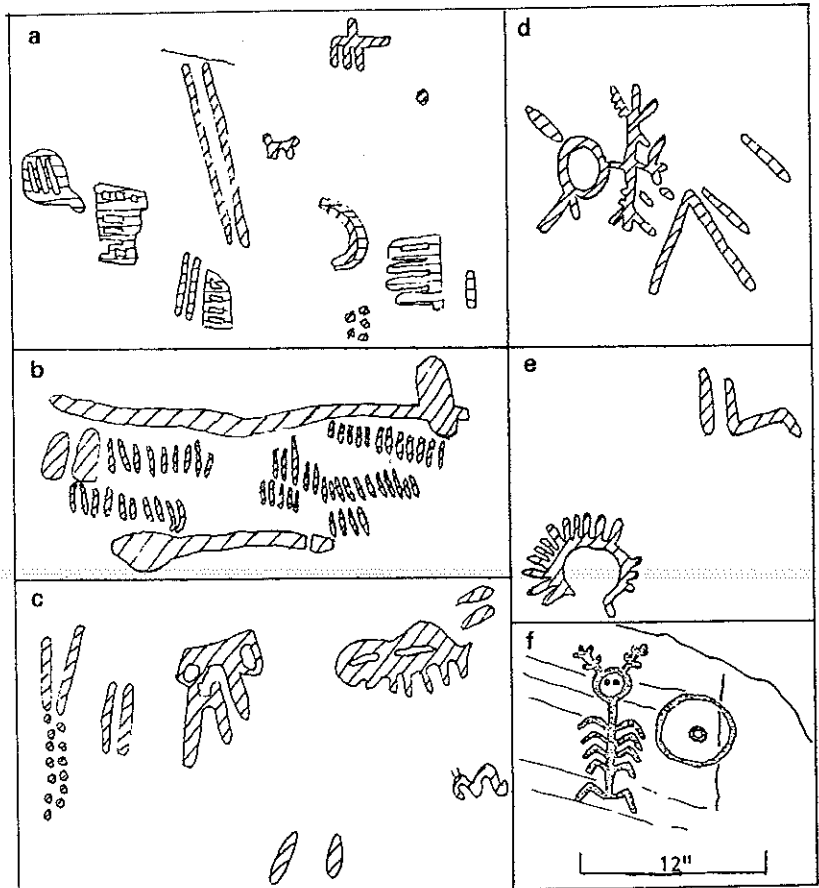
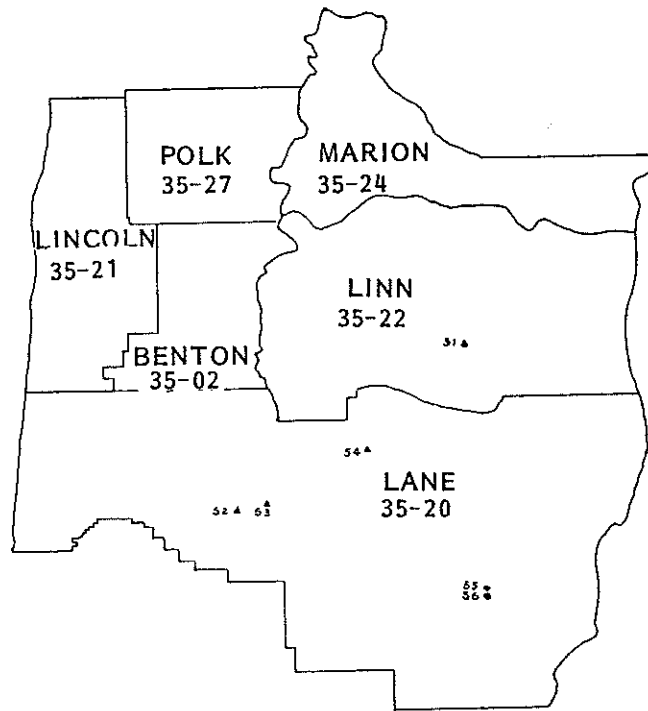


Figure 55

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 51. Cascadia Cave, Linn County, OR, 35-22-C.C. Site 51 is east of Cascadia State Park. About 50 yards north of the foot trail along the north or right bank of the South Santiam River, there is an outcrop of volcanic tuff with an overhang on the southeast face about 50 feet long, 12 feet deep, and 10 feet high. About 7 feet of aeolian deposits in the floor of the overhang were excavated by archaeologists from Portland State College in 1964. Their study indicated occupancy by man for about 8000 years BP. The overhang was occupied for at least 3000 years during the altithermal period when it was very dry east of the Cascades. Petroglyphs at the back of the cave cover a general area of 35 x 10 feet with main faces 25 feet wide by 7 feet high. The petroglyphs are assumed to have been made by cave occupants from 6000 BC to 3000 BC. However the upper layers of the cave floor have been disturbed by artifact collectors, making carbon dates of the latest occupation impossible. The petroglyphs are shallow to 1/2 inch deep, forming V- and U-shaped grooves and scratches in the tuff. Most designs are curvilinear and rectilinear, resembling those



Map D. Location of sites 51 through 56

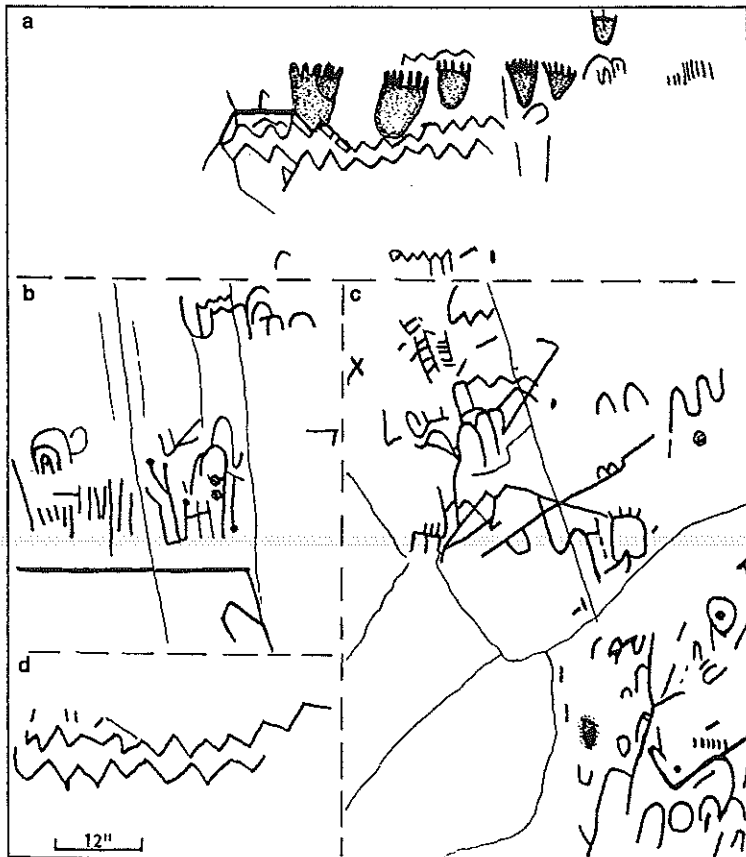
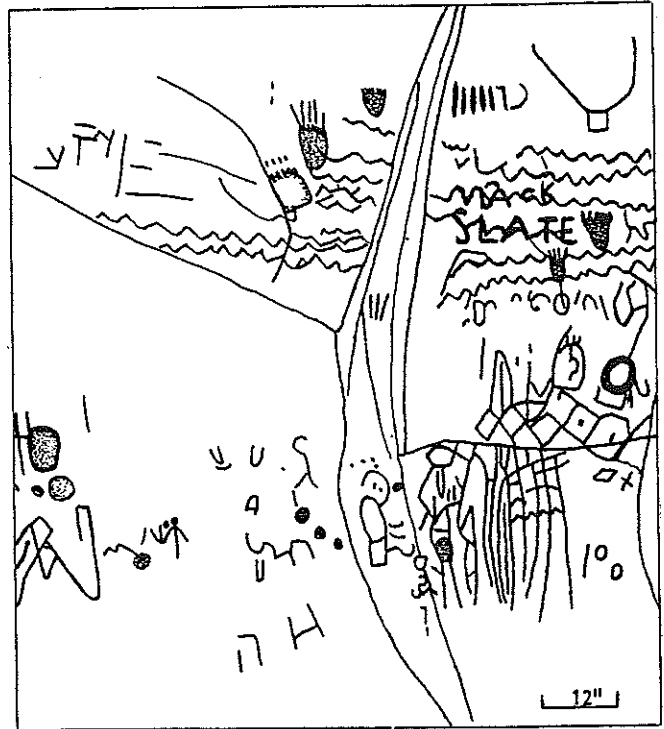
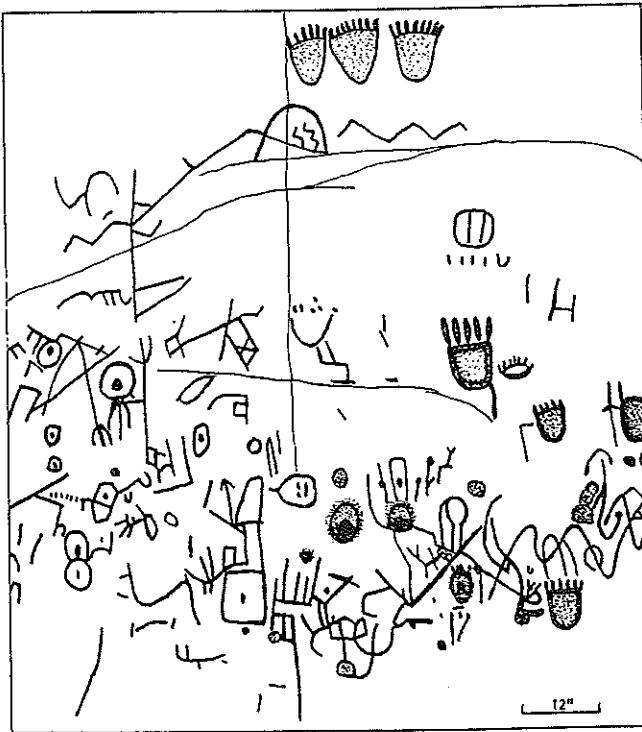


Figure 56

reported in the Great Basin. Wavy, zigzag, or sawtooth line designs predominate. There are vertical lines, muleshoe or inverted U designs, circles with pits, and a connected diamond design. Many small and several large pits up to 5 inches deep show grinding and smoothing. The most realistic designs are bear tracks from 3 to 12 inches long, some deeply grooved. Twenty-six bear tracks, plus four possible tracks, with three to eight toes, were found. References: Cressman (1937:13, Site 2), Newman (1966). Last visit: 7/31/72. See figs. 56, 57, 58, 59.

OREGON



Figures 57 (left), 58 (right)

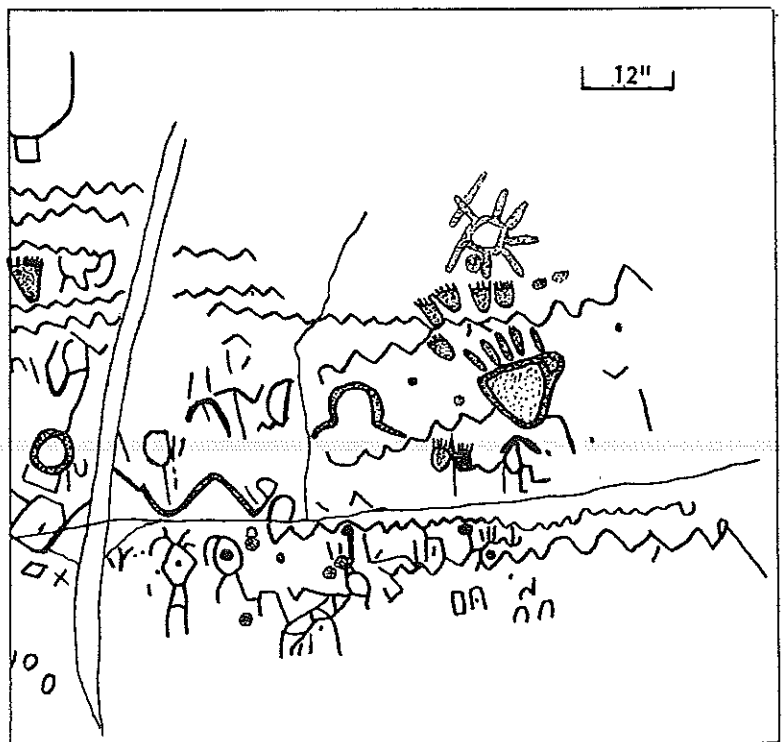


Figure 59

Site 52. Hadleyville Pitted Boulder, Lane County, OR, 35-20-H. Site 52 is located on Loraine highway in a rock garden on the east bank of Coyote Creek, under some large oak trees. The boulder is about 5 x 10 feet with its entire upper surface covered with pits. Most of these are 1 to 2 inches in diameter, but there are six pits 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep, and three pits 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep. The larger pits are similar to small mortars found in eastern Oregon and along the Columbia River. The smaller pits are similar to the rock at Fisher's Landing, site 3, west of Camas, Clark County, Washington. There appear to be over 300 pits on this rock. Considerable conjecture has arisen about the purpose of the numerous pits. The larger pits may have been used for grinding seeds, nuts, or acorns, as part of the food processing of prehistoric people. In other areas, small cup markings such as this served a ritual function. Last visit: 7/17/67. See fig. 60a.

Site 53. Briley Ranch, Lane County, OR, 35-20-B.R. A large sandstone rock is located about 7 miles southwest of Eugene. The rock, 52 x 72 inches, has a large leafshaped design with a deep groove running the length of the rock and two main branches or veins on each side of the center line. Eugene Heflin (*Screenings* Vol. 9, No. 8, 1960) discusses the petroglyph in detail. Last visit: 7/17/67. See fig. 60b.

Site 54. Petersen Ranch, Lane County, OR, 35-20-P.R. Site 54 is in the corral of the O.C. Petersen Ranch. A large boulder 6 1/2 x 9 feet has a 3-foot long depression cut and grooved in the top which may represent an animal, according to Heflin (*Screenings* Vol. 9, Nos. 7, 8, 1960). Above and below this design are more than 20 pits and ground areas, some of which are 6 inches long and up to 2 inches deep. The location is in the midst of Kalapuyan midden. Mrs. Petersen had a collection of artifacts from the site when we visited her July 18, 1967. Last visit: 7/18/67. See fig. 60c.

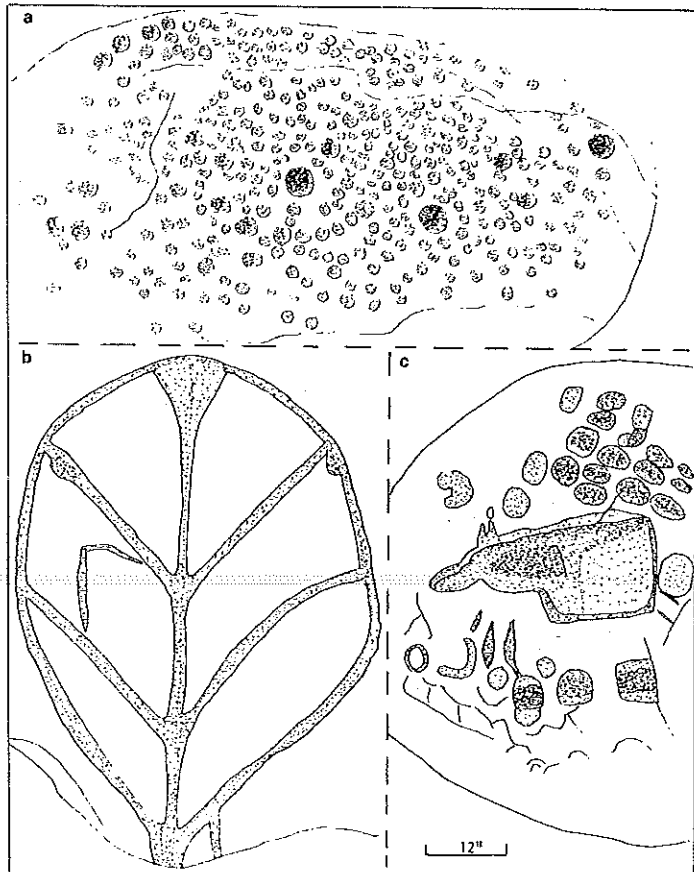


Figure 60

Site 55. Baby Rock Cave, Lane County, OR, 35-20-B.Rk. Site 55 is in a rock shelter about 1 mile up a steep slope on a ridge southeast of Baby Rock. The overhang is 100 feet long, 20 feet high, and 20 feet deep. The pictographs are on the back wall and on rock fallen from the roof of the cave. Some designs have fallen in the past 20 years, according to Wilbur Council of the Oakridge Ranger District, who guided us to the site on 24 August 1964. The rock is a flaky schist which crumbles easily. The pigment is dark red and chalky on the surface. This is the only area in Oregon where the color can be rubbed off. The designs, up to 15 inches long, are principally horses with riders. The sundisk with rays, about 10 inches in diameter, found by Mr. Council in 1940 was gone, presumably fallen into debris on the cave floor. Beckham (1977:23) states that a cave at Baby Rock, with paintings, was dated 7000 BP by the University of Oregon. This may have been the site reported to Cressman (1937:43) near Oakridge, which he did not verify. Last visit: 8/24/64. See fig. 61.

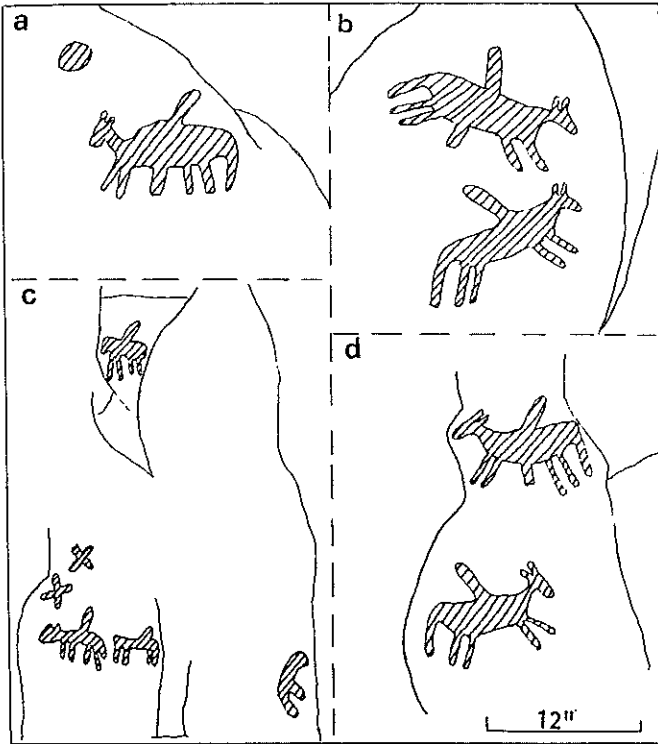


Figure 61

Site 56. Salt Creek, Lane County, OR, 35-20-S.C. Site 56 is on a low ridge about 1/2 mile southeast of Baby Rock. The pictographs are on the back face of an east-facing rock shelter about 30 feet wide, 12 feet high, and 15 feet deep. There are nine figures of riders on horses facing left. Some of the figures have flaked off due to the weathering of the fragile schist. The pigment rubs off as it does in Baby Rock Cave, site 55, 1/2 mile north and up the slope from this cave. Probably the same pigment was used, and the horse and rider motif is similar. This cave was reported in 1970 by Steve Allerly of Springfield, who sent pictures. The site has been dug; obsidian and jasper flakes were reported. See fig. 62.

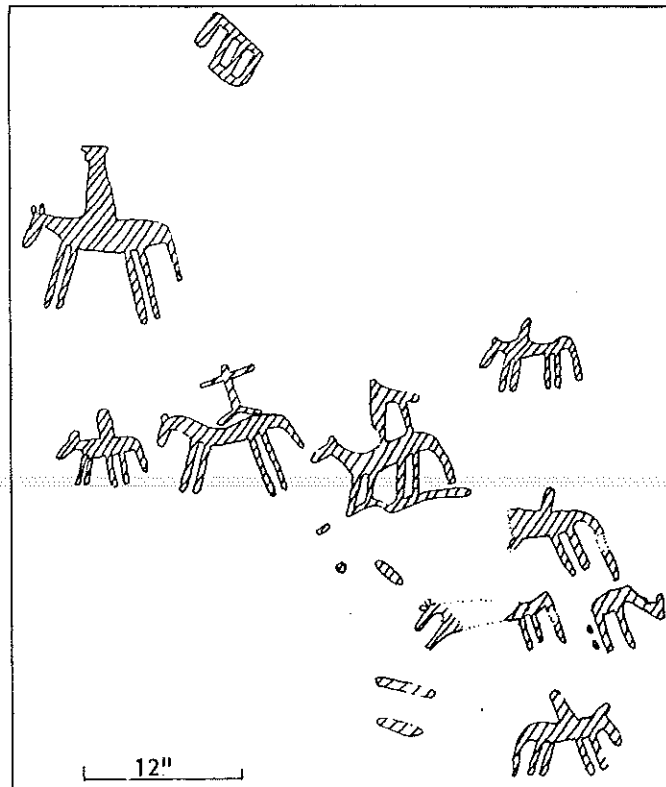
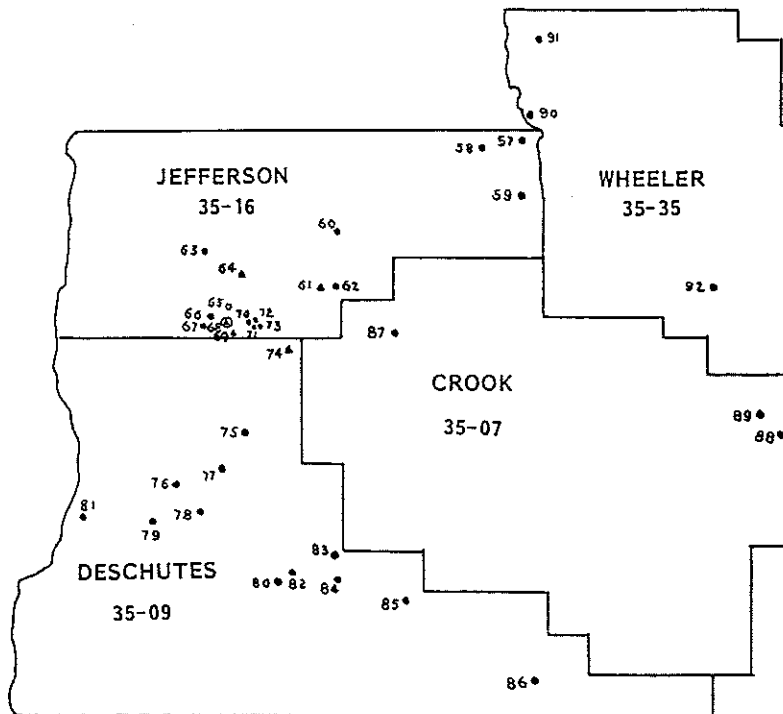


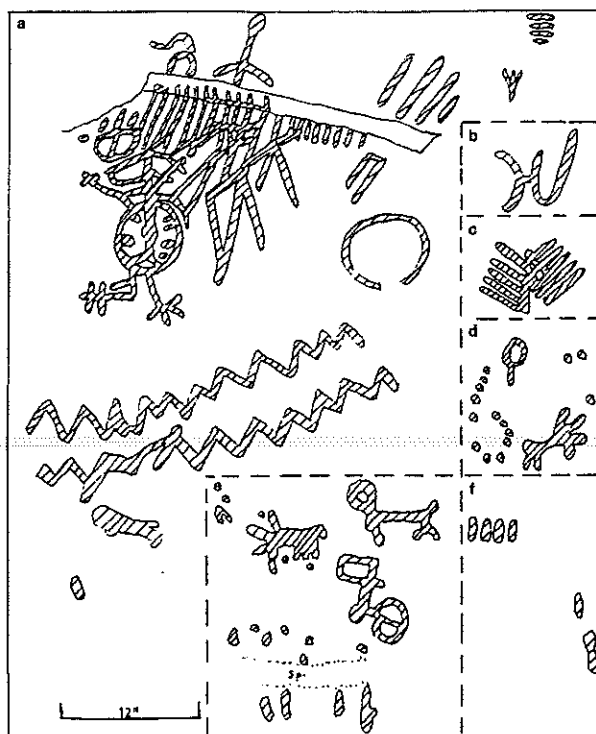
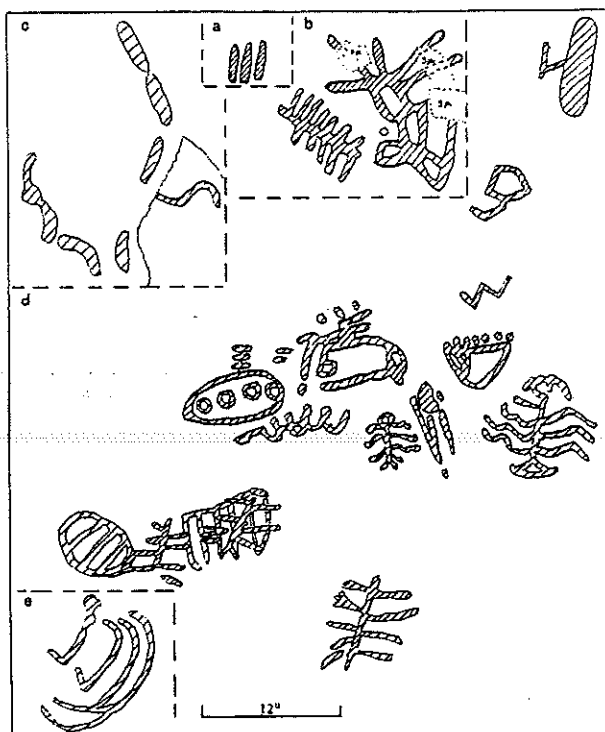
Figure 62

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 57. Muddy Creek, Jefferson County, OR, 36-16-M.C. Site 57 is a shale rock outcrop, 20 feet high, north of the divide between Muddy Creek and Cherry Creek. There are large cliffs of the same type of rock east of Muddy Creek. Most of the red pictographs are on a sloping face of shaley, basalt rock which faces southwest, covering an area 7 feet wide by 3 feet high. Dark red lizards are superimposed on the light red grid designs. The dark red pigment is similar in color to a grid design on Cherry Creek, site 59, and to designs at Picture Gorge, Grant County, site 93. Zigzag lines found at Fisher Ranch, Wasco County, site 20, are like those here. The complicated figures resemble those both at Clarno, Wheeler County, site 90, and at Picture Gorge. The paint is in surprisingly good condition considering its exposure to the sun and rain. In 1977 we learned that Brian Gannon and the OMSI archaeological crew had studied these pictographs. They called the site "Military Road" because of its proximity to the old Dalles-Canyon City Military Road. Last visit: 9/9/74. See figs. 63, 64.



Map E. Location of sites 57 through 92



Figures 63 (left), 64 (right)

Site 58. Currant Creek Cave, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-Cu. Site 58 is also known as "Tin Roof Cave" because the tin roof of a shed can be seen from the cave. It is located on the west side of the South Fork of Currant Creek northeast of the Ashwood-Burnt Ranch road. Phil Brogan of Bend first found and described this site in his column in the *Portland Oregonian* (24 February 1957). The cave has an opening 30 feet wide by 10 feet high and is about 30 feet deep. The interior is larger than the opening, about 60 feet wide and 20 feet high. The rock is a lava tuff formation. Ten small red pictographs are painted on black smooth spots in the interior of the cave, which is quite dark. There were not as many pictographs in the cave as Brogan's article indicates but they are well executed. The floor of the cave near the entrance had grass matting, which could have been used for a bed. Agate refuse chips from tool manufacture were apparent near the creek. Last visit: 6/13/66. See fig. 65.

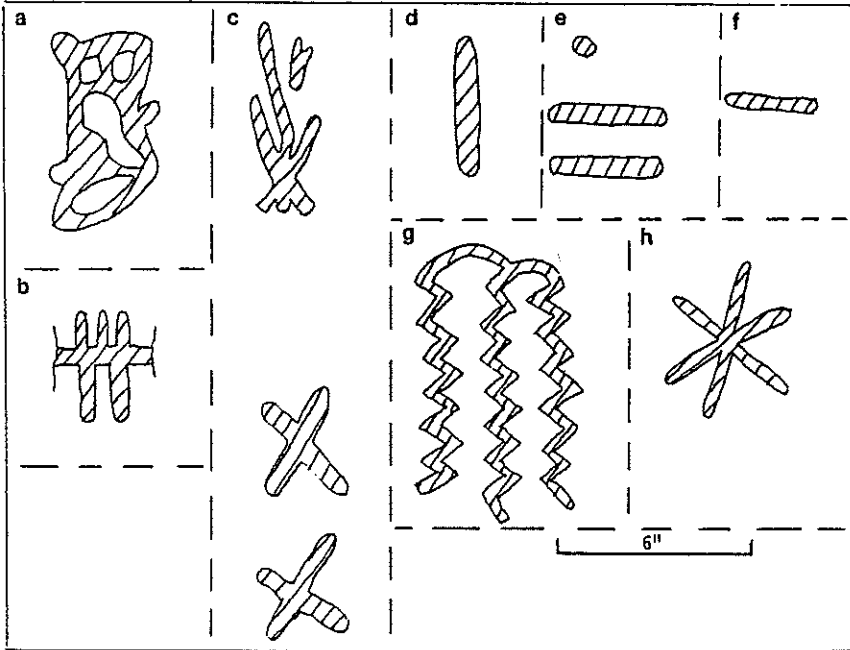


Figure 65

Site 59. Cherry Creek, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-Ch. Site 59 is a high outcrop of volcanic tuff rock on the east side of the old road up Cherry Creek. The pictographs are about 100 feet above the road on the west and south faces of the cliff, where wind erosion has created a shallow overhang that protects the paintings. These vary from orange-red to a dark red in color. The largest designs are 20 x 30 inches and 13 x 20 inches. Others are smaller, down to 2-inch circles and 1/2-inch dots. We found about 25 individual groups and single pictographs on the cliff within a distance of about 300 feet. There were some initials and lines scratched in the soft rock, probably by early settlers. Attempts had been made to remove some of the figures at the south end with a chisel. Lester Scott of Lebanon first reported the site to us. The Shrum family, who homesteaded in Cherry Creek in the 1880s, furnished us with additional information. Last visit: 9/8/74. See figs. 66, 67.

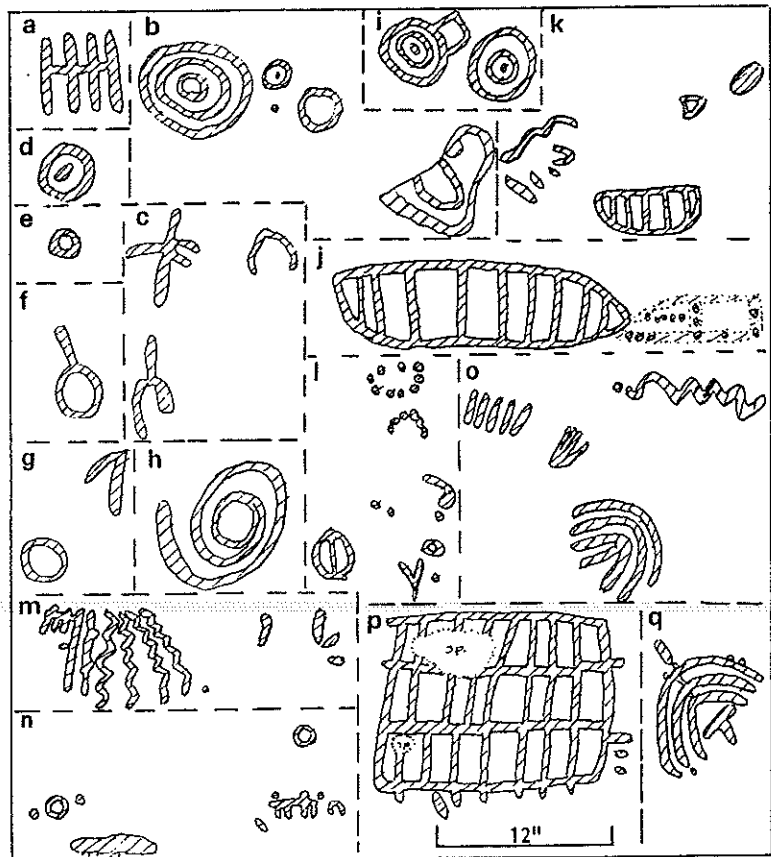


Figure 66

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 60. Elk Cave, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-E.C. Site 60 is located east of Madras where a draw from the southeast crosses the road. The cave is about 25 yards from the creek bottom and faces south. It is 15 feet wide, 4 feet high, and 12 feet deep, triangular in shape. A crude red pictograph on the wall of the cave where the rock is very rough covers an area about 3 1/2 feet wide by 1 foot high. An area on the black ceiling, 28 x 14 inches, has orange-red pictographs. They consist of a 1 1/2-inch sun, a 7-inch bowman, and a 6-inch elk. A dot series, resembling tracks, arches above the elk and extends in two parallel lines to the rear of the animal. We counted 24 dots in the arch above the elk and 26 dots in the double line to the rear. This site is in the Antone pasture of the Hay Creek Ranch, which gave us permission to take pictures of the pictographs. An article by Jarold Ramsey in the *Oregonian Northwest Magazine* (20 April 1969), described Elk Cave. Last visit: 5/70. See fig. 68a,b.

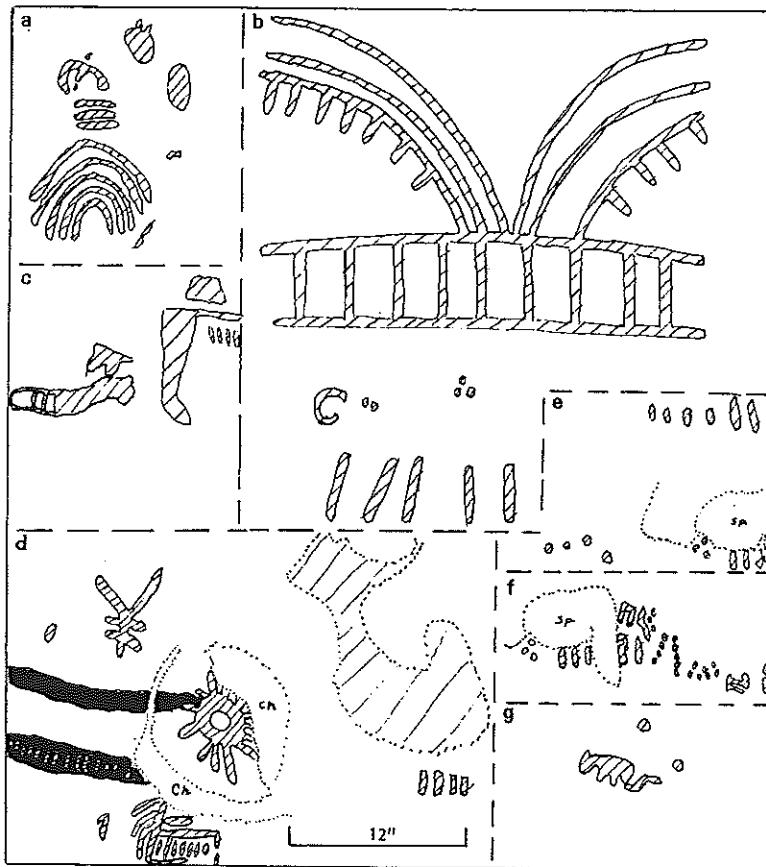


Figure 67

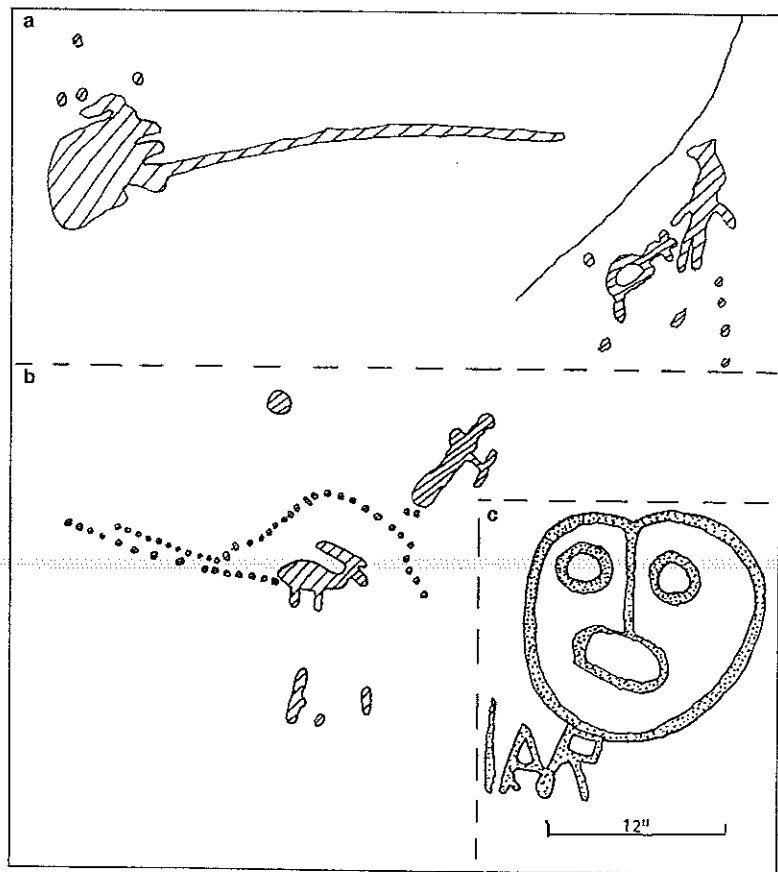


Figure 68

Site 61. Willow Creek Petroglyph, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-W.C. Site 61 is on the south bank of Willow Creek. The petroglyph, in the form of a large mask-like face 2 feet in diameter, is lightly pecked on a rock facing the crossing of Willow Creek. The face is complete with circular eyes, straight-line nose, and an elliptical shaped mouth similar to faces found along the Columbia River. Beneath the face and apparently pecked in the same manner are what appear to be three initials. Last visit: 5/70. See fig. 68c.

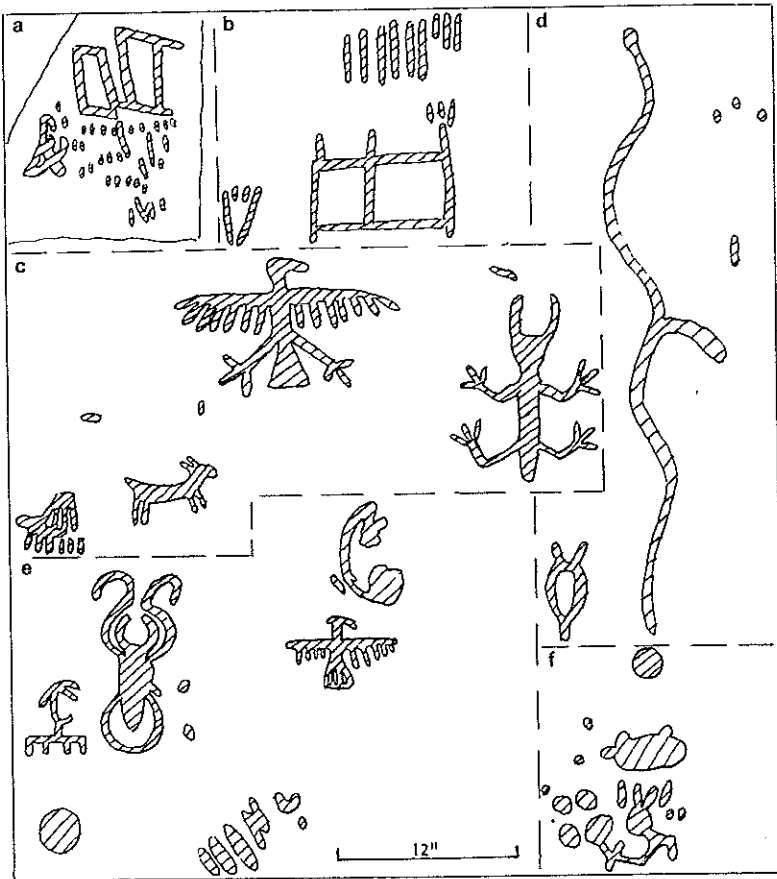


Figure 69

Site 62. McMeen Pasture, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-M.M. Site 62 is west of McMeen Spring in McMeen pasture of the Crooked River National Grassland. There is a spring in Willow Creek with remains of an old log trough. The pictographs, facing east, are on the rimrock on the west side of Willow Creek below the spring, where an old wagon road crossed the creek. Some large ponderosa pines grow along the creek at this point. At this site, which is probably not over 50 yards long, we found about 40 pictographs. Some are dark red and easily seen; others are light red and quite faded so that the pattern is difficult to see unless the light is good. A few have been colored with crayon, and we observed some initials. Three bird pictographs in the classical thunderbird style are almost identical with some at Dry Silver Lake, Harney County, site 209. Obsidian chips and ground metates indicate a campsite. Last visit: 9/14/69. See figs. 69, 70, 71.

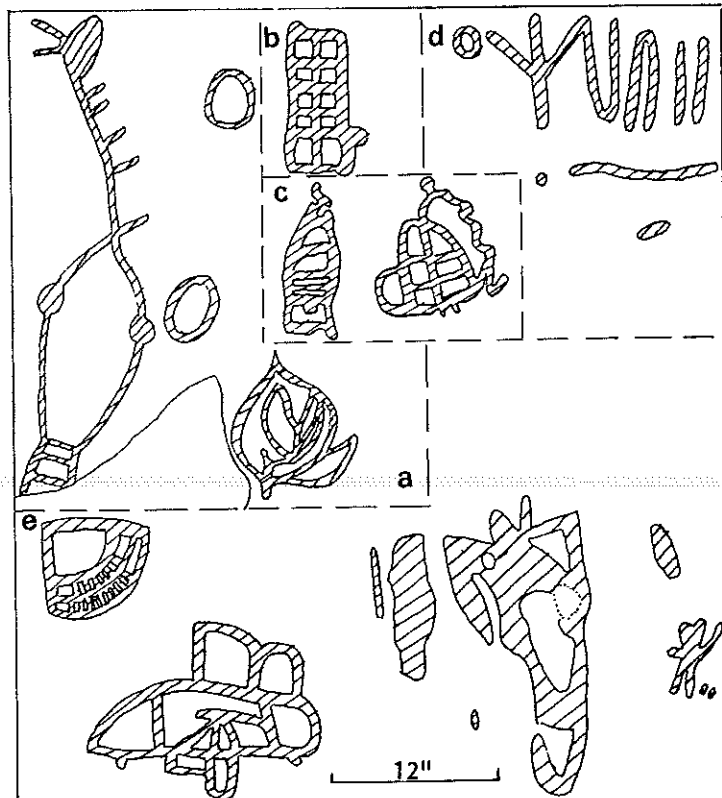


Figure 70

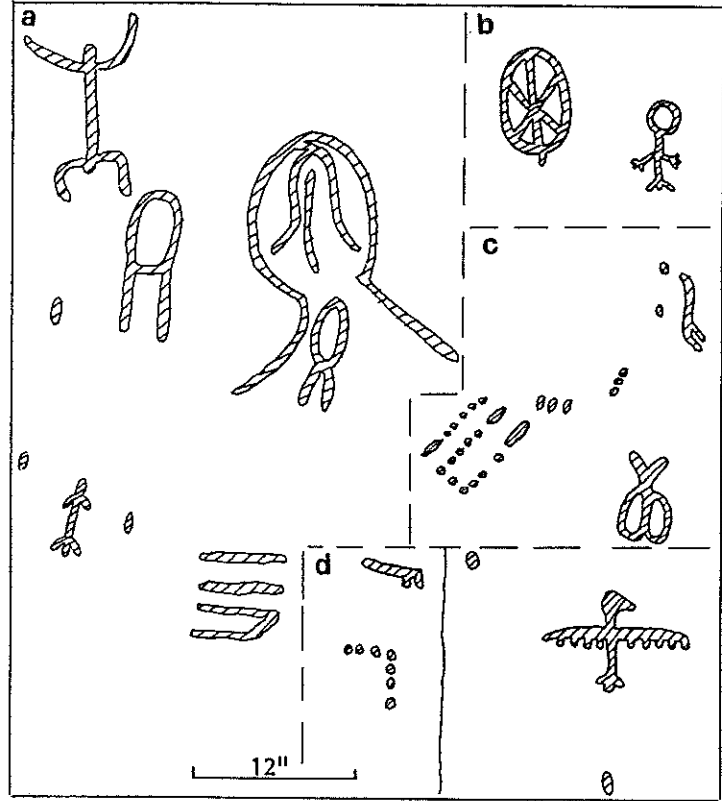


Figure 71

Site 63. Fly Creek, Jefferson County,

OR, 35-16-F.C. Site 63 is northeast of the junction of the old Allingham Ranch road with the main road to Spring Creek. It is in a small rock shelter under the top of the rim. The shelter is 10 feet wide and 8 feet deep and faces north towards the Metolius River. One of the best red pictographs had fallen from its place in the rim and was outside the shelter on the bank in September 1970. The humans depicted here are among the best found in eastern Oregon. Some white designs resemble fingerprints and hands. There is a horizontal line 41 inches long with 34 dots above it. A sawtooth design is quite distinctive, but the zigzag portion is similar to designs at Fisher Ranch, Wasco County, site 20, and Jones Canyon, Sherman County, site 29. The colors are generally bright except where lichen growth occurs. Last visit: 9/30/70. See *figs. 72, 73.*

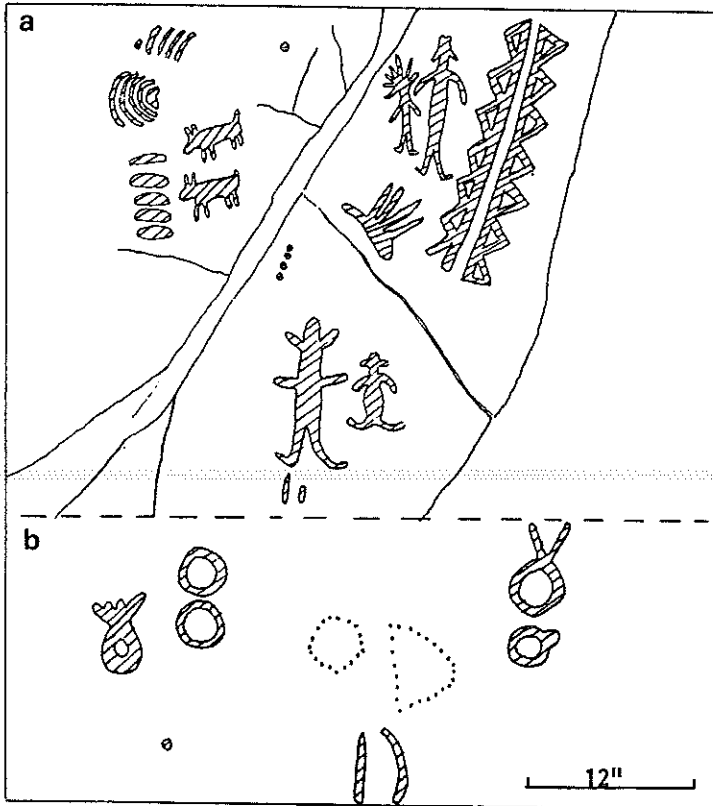


Figure 72

Site 64. Cove Park Boulders, Jefferson County, OR, 36-16-C.P. The large boulder (fig. 74) was originally located near rapids on the west bank of Crooked River, 1/2 mile north of the original Cove State Park. Estimated to weigh between 18 and 20 tons, it was moved by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to its present location at Cove Palisades State Park. A second boulder (fig. 75a), which was inundated behind Round Butte Dam, was across Crooked River from the old powerhouse. The "Water Monster" petroglyph (fig. 74) was named by Cressman's survey crew. The boulder has many circles with pits and curvilinear line designs in addition to the "Water Monster." A red pictograph of a similar, whiskered face design is at Whiterock Ranch, Deschutes County,

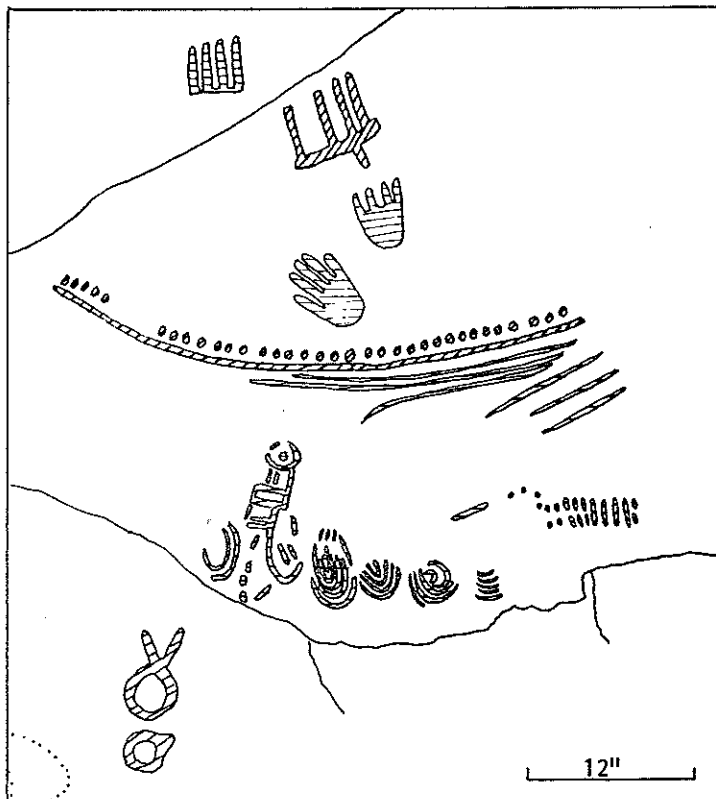


Figure 73

site 75 (fig. 95b). It would be interesting to know if it was contemporary with the petroglyph or a crude copy of it. The top design with the pits, concentric circles and attached loops is nearly identical to a design at 4 O'Clock Rapids East Rim, Klickitat County, Washington, site 34 (fig. 71h), which has concentric circles and attached lower loops around the larger circle but no pits or whiskers. Figure 74 depicts the best-known petroglyph boulder in central Oregon. References: *Portland Oregonian* (16 April 1961; 29 November 1963; 8 December 1963); PGE Service Lines (Vol. 1, No. 3, October 1964). Pictures in situ: P. Wiedemann, Portland, June 1960; B. Robinson, Bend, July 1961. Last visit: 9/70. See figs. 74, 75a.

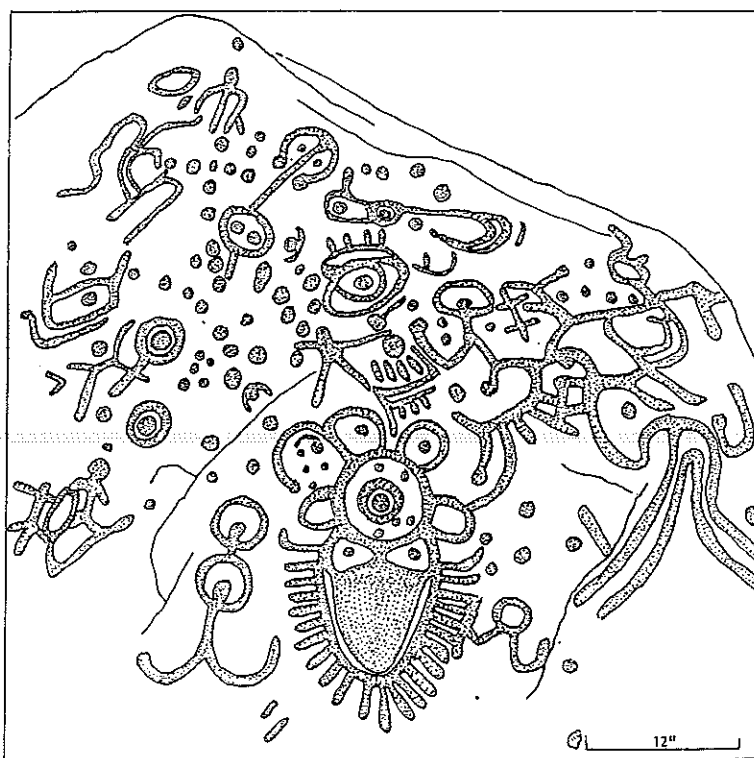


Figure 74

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 65. Bums Cave, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-B.C. Lester Scott of Lebanon gave us directions to this site, but we could not find the overhang where the pictograph is located. However, Mr. Scott furnished a slide with unusually good color, taken about 1969. His picture (fig. 75b) shows six circles at the top in two rows of three each. Below the circles are four bird track designs. The left one is faded from seepage on the rock. At the right of the tracks are two more faded designs; one resembles a horseshoe, but it may have been a circle; the other is like a pole ladder. We do not have measurements for these. See fig. 75b.

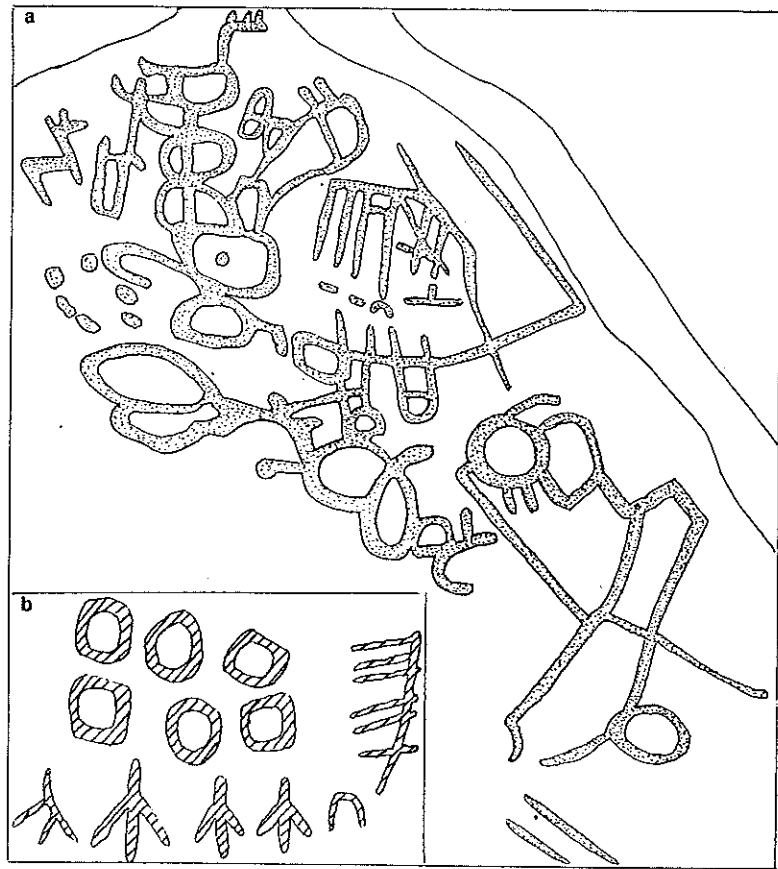


Figure 75

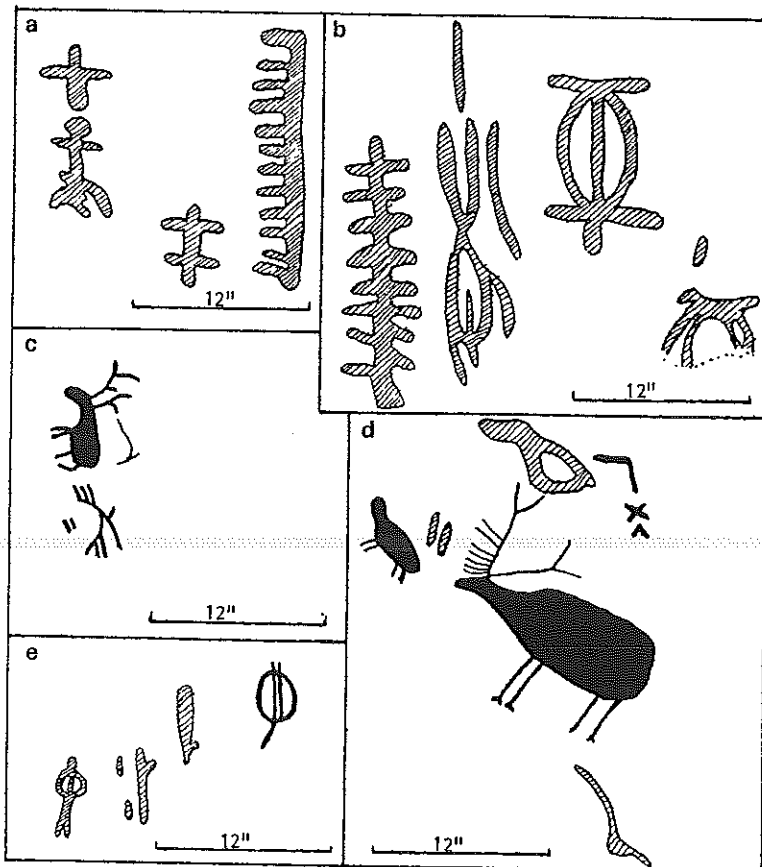


Figure 76

Site 66. Squaw Creek, Jefferson County, OR, 36-16-S.C. Site 66 is on Squaw Creek below an old high bridge across the canyon. Red pictographs are on the east side of the creek on the low rim. Black pictographs of elk are on the west side of the creek. These very naturalistic black pictographs of elk are the only ones we found in Oregon. Pictographs here differ from those found at Squaw Creek Ford, site 67, in having more geometric figures, being larger in size and having different motifs for humans. A ladder, a rake, and a turtle are also found here. The site is a natural crossing of Squaw Creek at the upper end of a deep rimrocked gorge to the Deschutes River. Last visit: 5/26/66. See fig. 76.

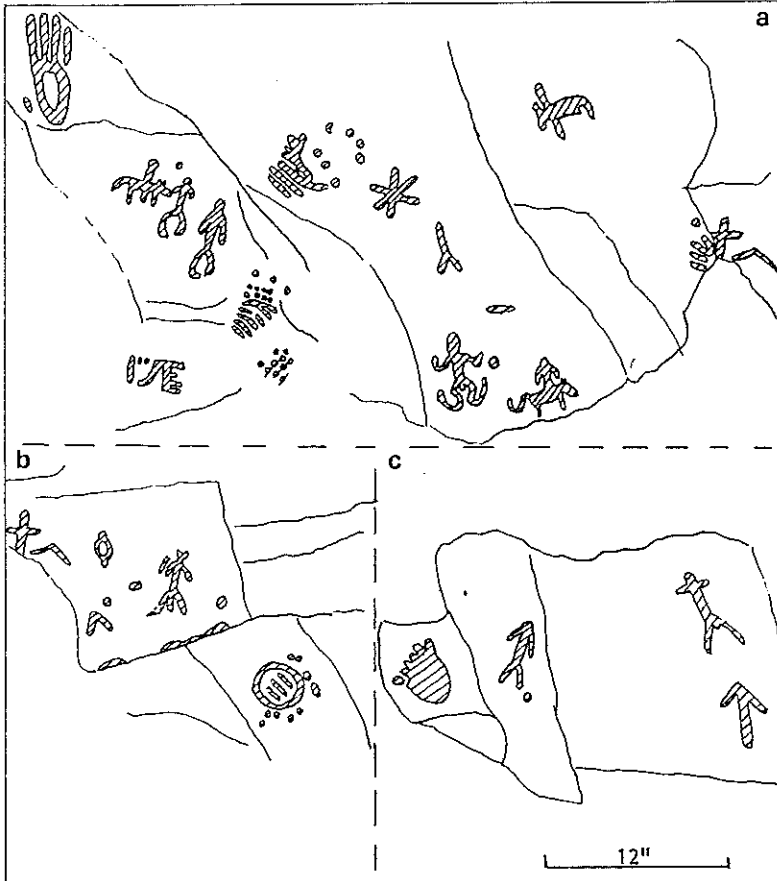


Figure 77

Site 67. Squaw Creek Ford, Jefferson County, OR, 36-16-S.C.F. Site 67 is located about 2 1/2 miles up Squaw Creek from site 66. A small cave with red pictographs faces north in low rimrock, east of the creek. The pictographs cover an area about 10 feet wide, 2 feet high, and 3 to 6 feet above ground level. They are well protected from weathering and brighter than most pictographs. All the figures, about 25, are small, 2 to 8 inches long, and there are also several small dots. These pictographs were probably made after 1750 AD, since they portray three horses with riders. Also found here are bowlegged humans, a handprint with four fingers, and a 6-pointed star like the one at Currant Creek Cave, site 58. See fig. 77.

Site 68. Peninsula, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-P. Site 68 is downstream from Steelhead Falls, on the east bank of the Deschutes River at the foot of Eagle Rock. Barbara Robinson of Bend located and described this site during 1960 to 62 for Klamath County Museum and labeled it Peninsula I, II, IV, or P-I, II, and IV. P-I (figs. 78-81a) is a rock overhang about 80 feet long in a soft conglomerate type of lava ash. At the back of this overhang are numerous scratched and incised petroglyphs. Nearby, P-IV (figs. 81b, 82) has similar petroglyphs on a vertical face 40 feet long with an overhang. P-II (fig. 90c), about 3/8 mile downstream, has a group of red pictographs on a face 32 x 32 inches. A few initials are mingled with the petroglyphs at P-I and P-IV. The petroglyphs are similar to those found near Steelhead Falls, site 69. The sites were excavated and information filed with the University of Oregon and the Smithsonian Institution, according to Robinson. The sites were probably used as fishing and hunting camps over a period of time. Robinson's pictures were dated 25 September 1960; 23 April 1961, and 6 May 1961. Last visit: 10/70. See figs. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 90c.

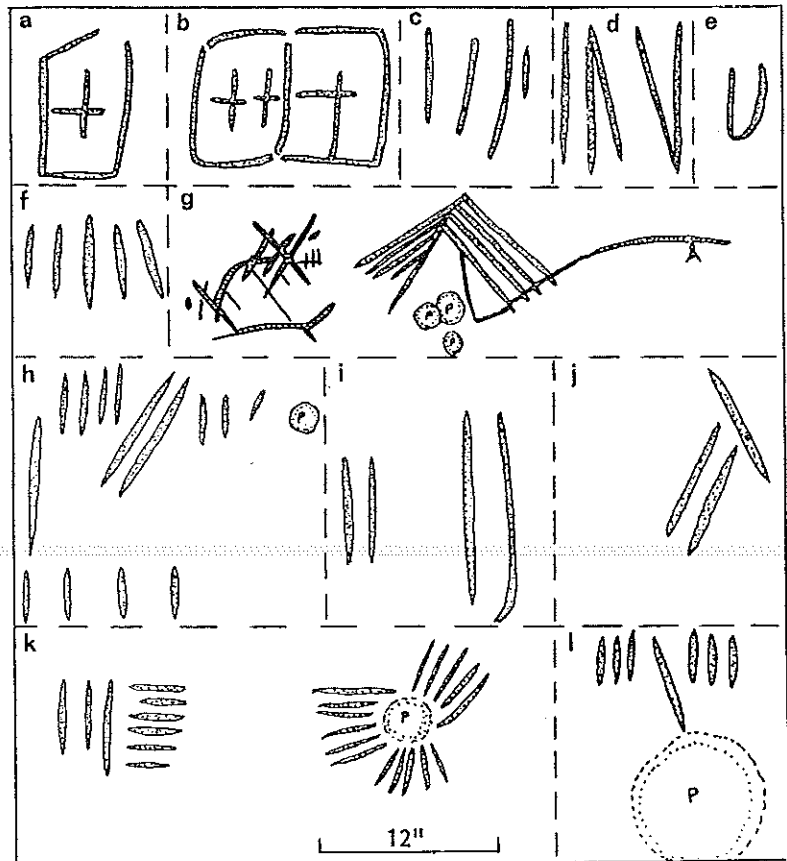
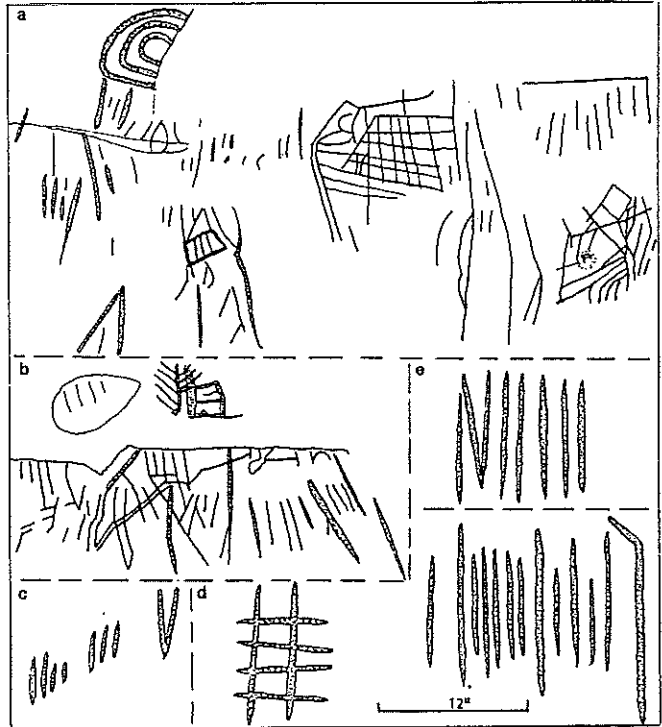
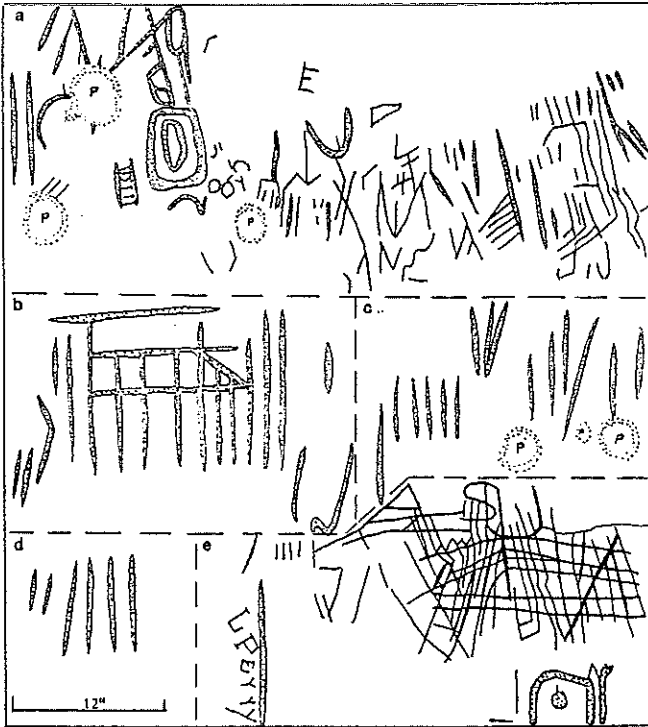
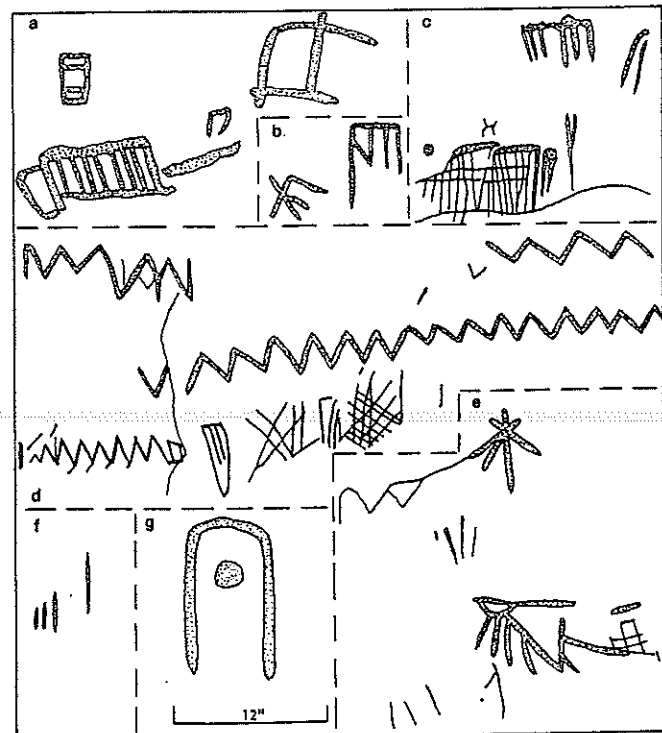
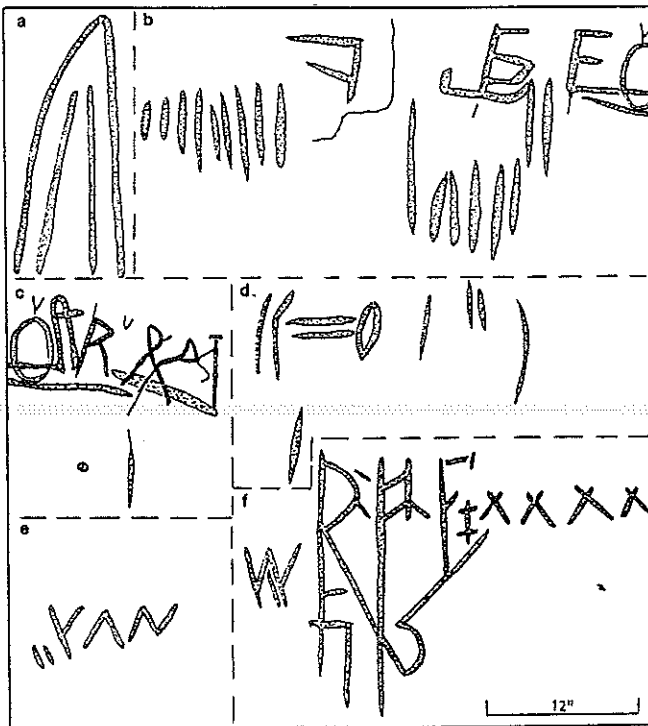


Figure 78



Figures 79 (left), 80 (right)



Figures 81 (left), 82 (right)

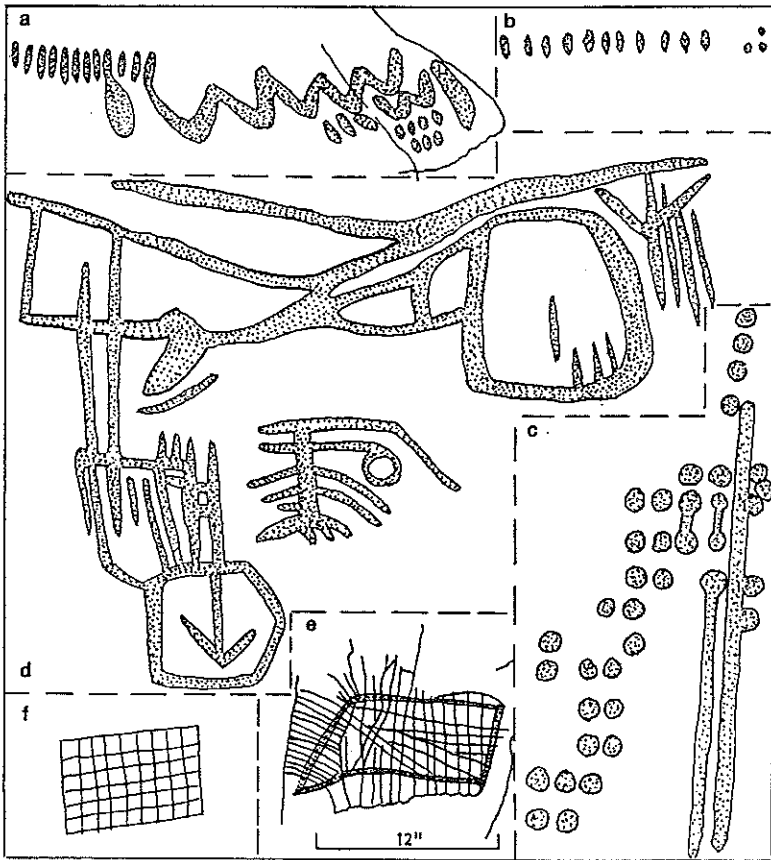
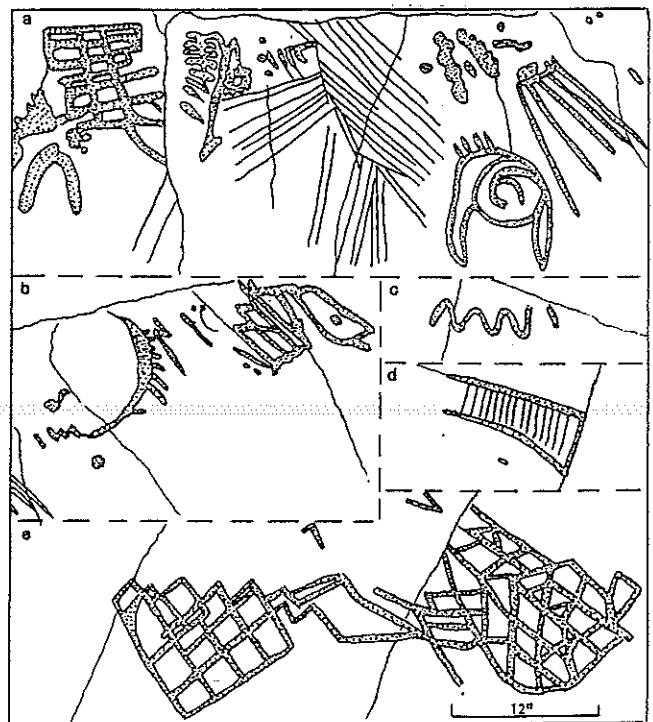
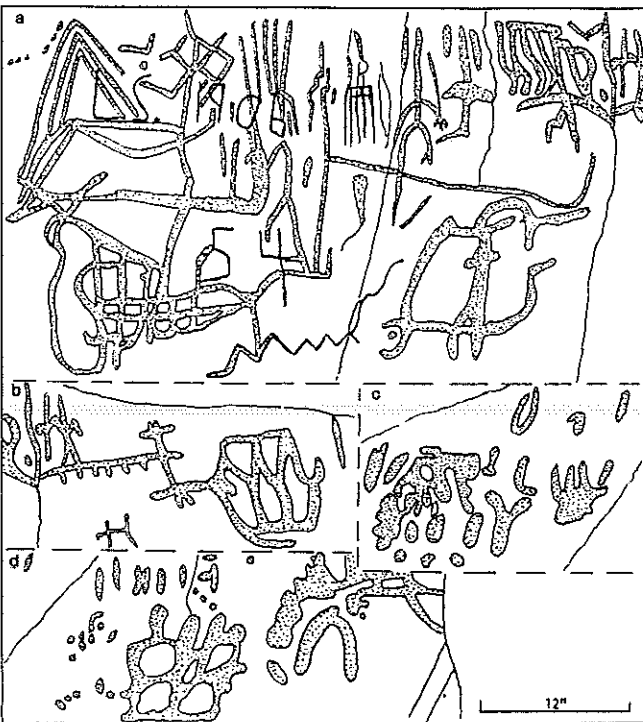


Figure 83

Site 69. Steelhead Falls, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-S.F. One group of three figures (fig. 83a-c) is downstream from the falls on the east side of the Deschutes River. The larger group is northeast of the falls in a shallow rockshelter at the base of a high lava cliff. A simple grid figure (fig. 83f) is found along the trail on a low outcrop above the falls. Here, the soft, dark-colored lava rock is about the consistency of coarse sandstone, which is easily scratched. Many of the pits and grooves are quite deep. The carvings are the same color as the original rock surface. Recent initials are much darker since the rock is very dark gray below the surface. The cliff is banded with many colors of lava and cinder above this formation, which has weathered away because the overlying rock formations are much harder. The rectangular zigzag designs and V-groove straight lines found in these groups relate these petroglyphs to those at site 68. Last visit: 8/18/71. See figs. 83, 84, 85.



Figures 84 (left), 85 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 70. Crooked River Gorge I, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-C.R.I. Site 70 is west of Osborne Canyon on the south side of Crooked River. The water is too deep and swift to cross without a horse or boat. There are red and white pictographs on the north facing rim for about 50 feet. One white design is superimposed over red. One face has over 400 dots in a series of lines of 20 to 40 dots each. Last visit: 9/21/68. See figs. 86, 87, 88.

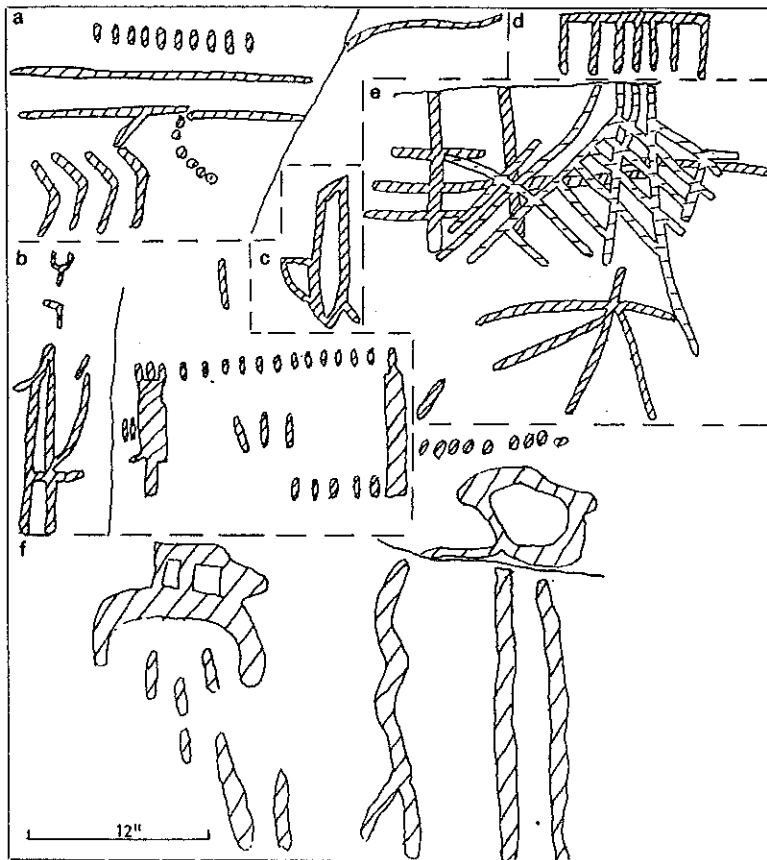
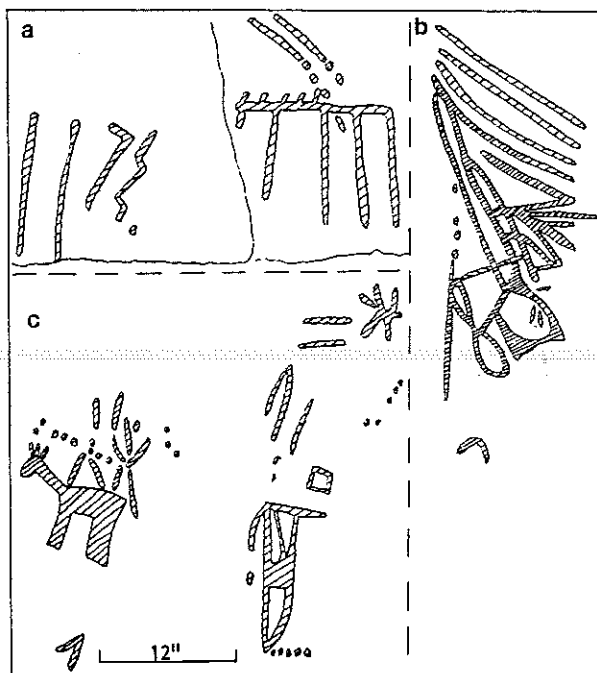
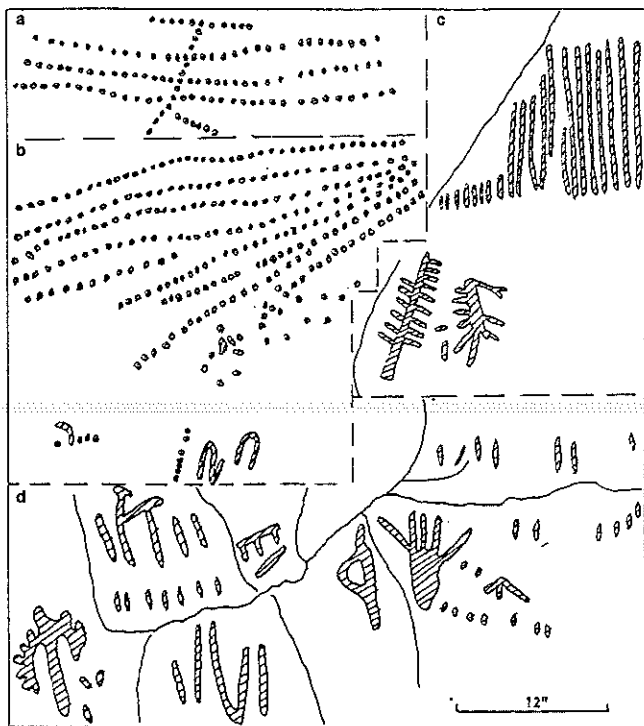


Figure 86



Figures 87 (left), 88 (right)

Site 71. Crooked River Gorge II.

Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-C.R.II. Site 71 is west of Osborne Canyon on the south side of Crooked River, about 1 mile west of site 70, in a shallow overhang at the foot of the old trail from the south rim. Cressman records this as Site 11 (1937:17-18). No white design resembling his Figure 6 was found. One large mass of paint resembles the outline of a bison, but it is indistinct like the figure described at the Hall Ranch, Grant County, site 95. Last visit: 9/21/68. See figs. 89, 90a, b.

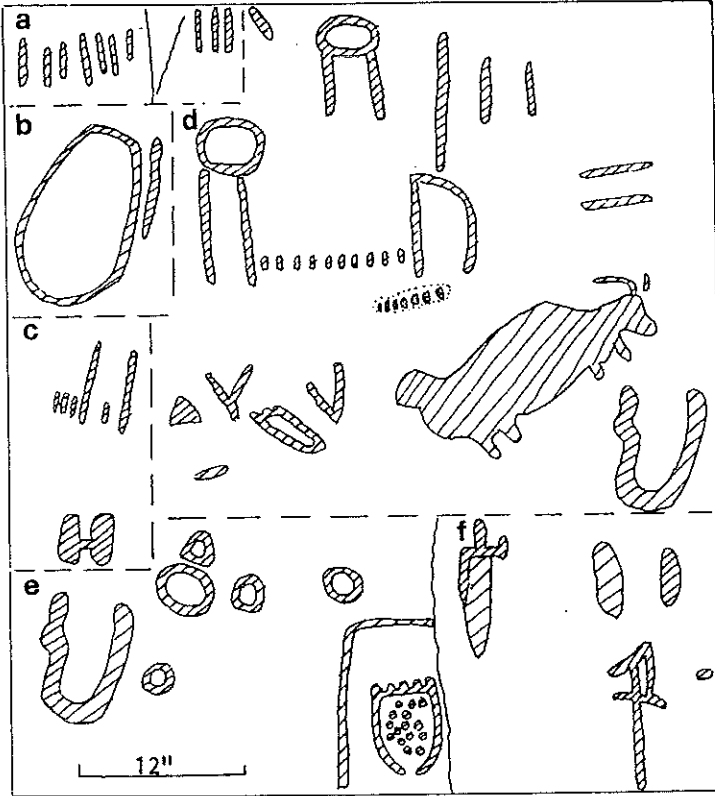


Figure 89

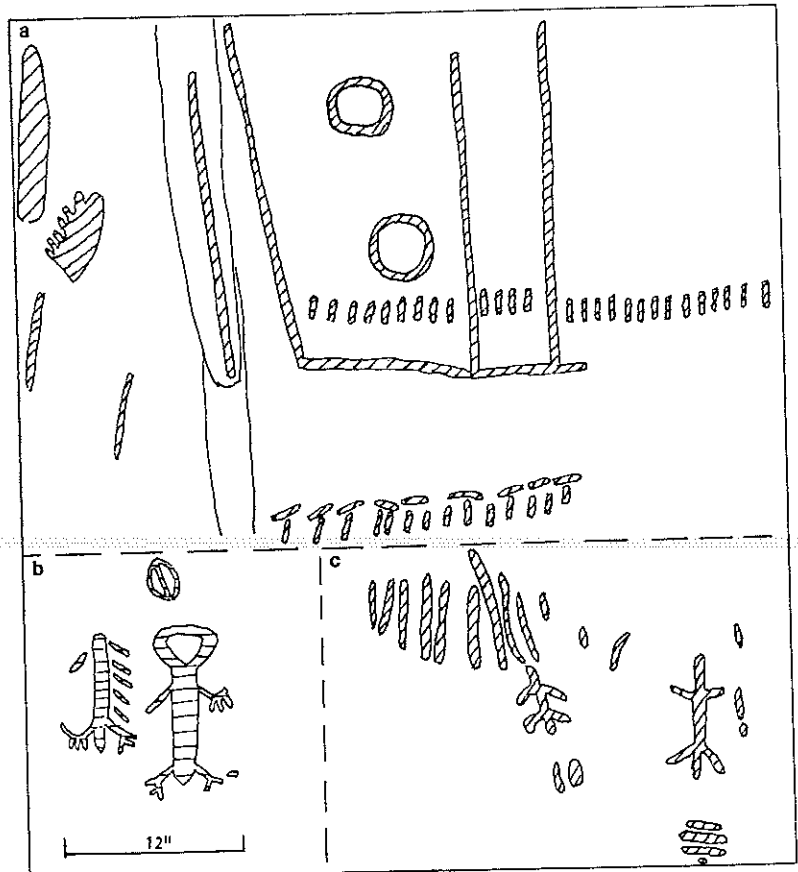


Figure 90

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 72. Crooked River Gorge III, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-C.R. III.

Site 72, upstream from site 71 and downstream from site 70, is located on the north side of the river. It extends along the south facing cliff east of a sharp bend in the river for about 100 yards. Only red pictographs were found. Figure 91a, Cressman's Site 10, Figure 7 (1937:17-18), is 58 inches wide by 40 inches high. The wavy lines (fig. 93a) are vertical on the cliff and 48 inches high. A larger rectilinear gridiron (fig. 92a) is 88 inches wide by 48 inches high, the largest single pictograph found in Oregon. Cressman did not mention this one, although it is only 15 feet from figure 91a. The white design (fig. 94f), Cressman's Figure 6, was not located. There was a circular red figure (fig. 91b) chalked over with white paint, but the interior design did not resemble Cressman's Figure 6. Another large figure (fig. 93c) nearby resembles four poles on each side of a tepee. These lines are 36 inches long on each side and 36 inches apart at the base. Last visit: 9/70. See figs. 91, 92, 93, 94a,b,f.

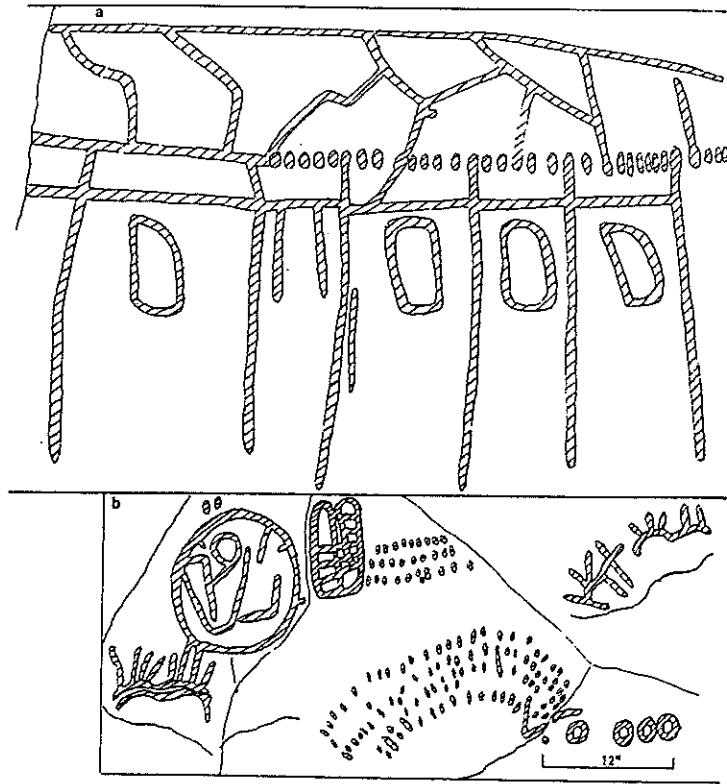


Figure 91

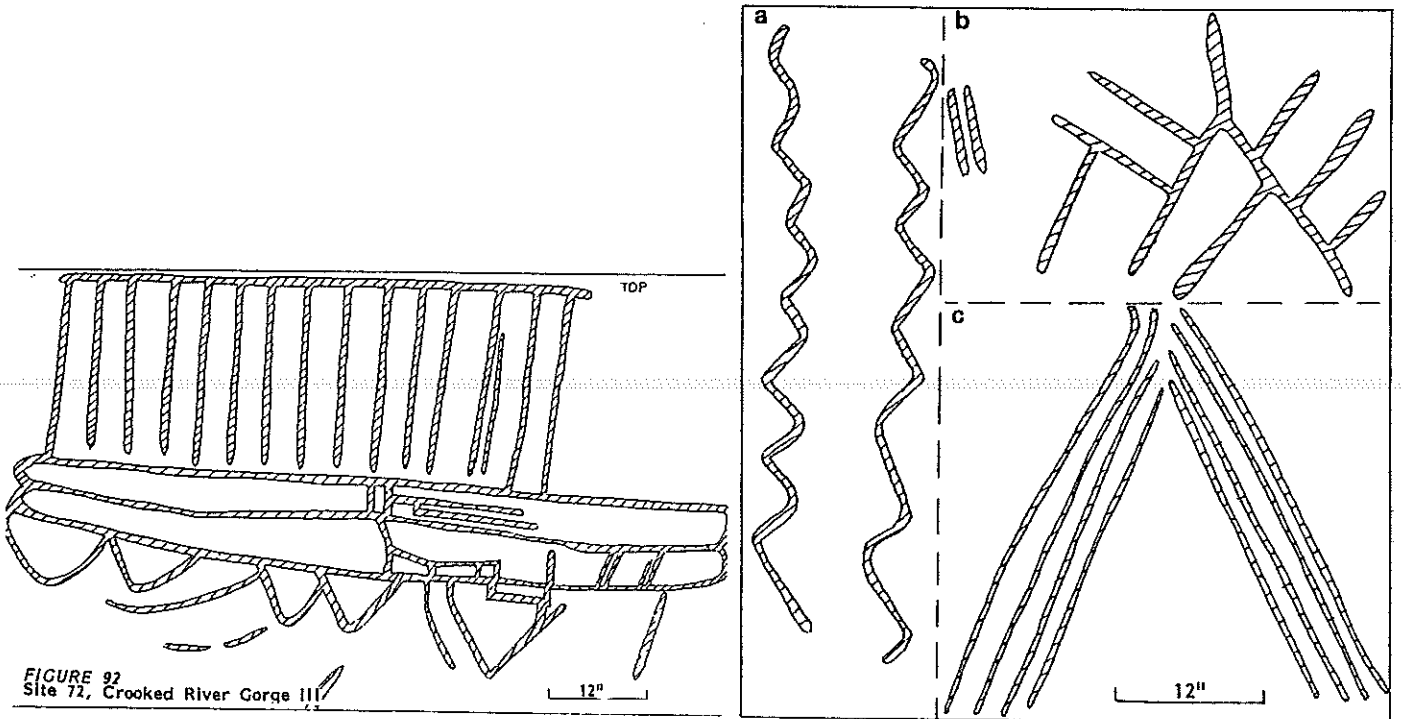


FIGURE 92
Site 72, Crooked River Gorge III

Figures 92 (left), 93 (right)

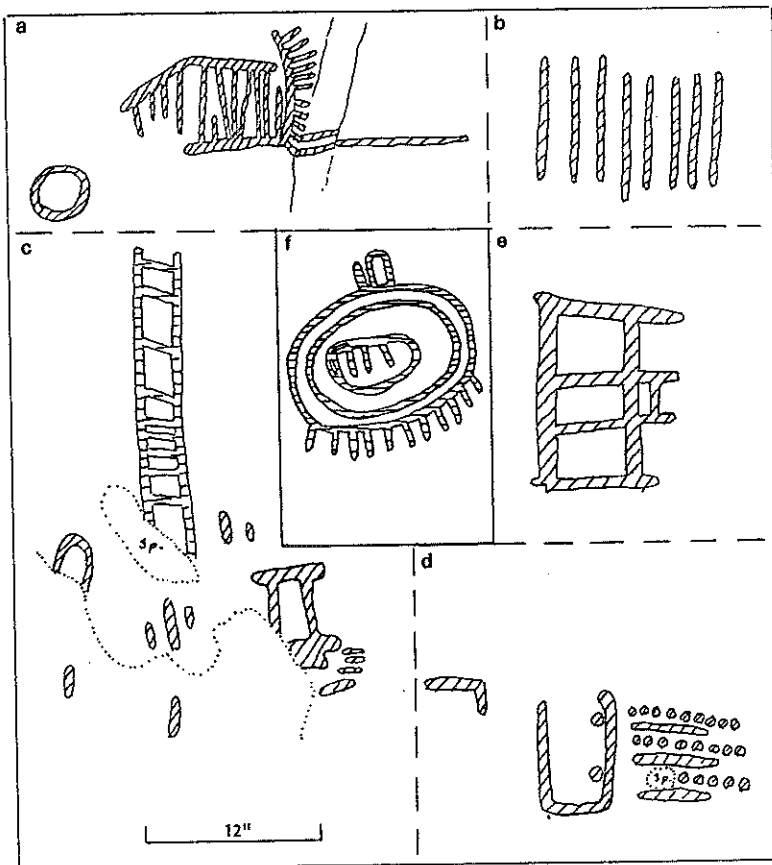


Figure 94

Site 73. Crooked River Gorge IV, Jefferson County, OR, 35-16-C. R. IV. Site 73 is located on the north side of Crooked River west of the mouth of Osborne Canyon on the west facing cliff. There are a few small pictographs, among them a white ladder design, a red gridiron type of pictograph, and short lines and dots. *Jefferson County Reminiscences* (1957:249) describes the "Stock or Osborn Trail" and states that "it was an old deer trail" and "Indians had no doubt used it." The article mentions a cave on the river, which we did not see and "very fine pictographs." Last visit: 9/70. See fig. 94c-e.

Site 74. Smith Rocks, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-S. R. Site 74 is north of Smith Rock State Park. The main cliff faces west toward Crooked River above the gorge. The petroglyph is on the south side of a large lava boulder which is 8 feet high by 4 feet wide. A curvilinear design is carved into the boulder to a depth of 1/8 to 1/3 inch. It is similar to some of the Great Basin types and is the most southerly petroglyph found in the Crooked River drainage. Screened tailings contained obsidian and charcoal fragments. Last visit: 10/2/65. See fig. 95a.

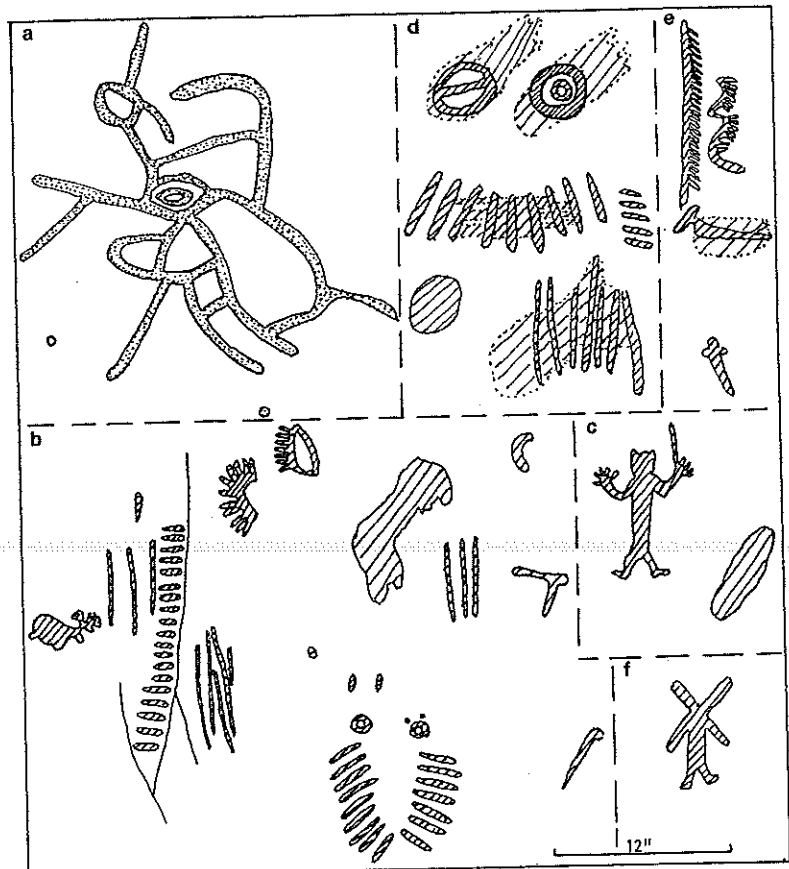
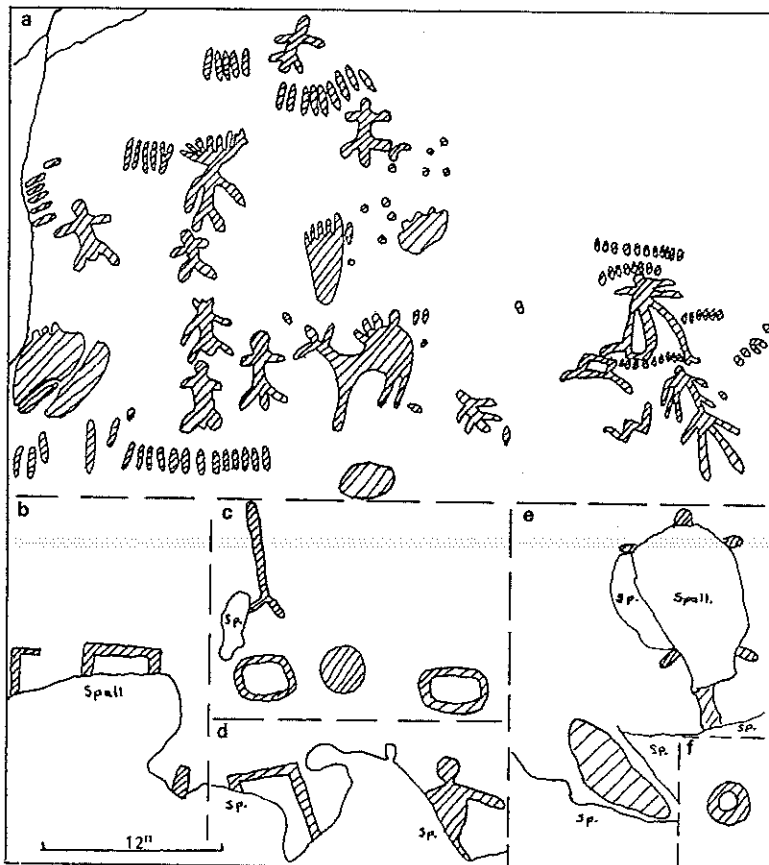


Figure 95

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 75. White Rock Ranch, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-W. R. Site 75, which Cressman lists as Site 8 (1937:16), is on the east bank of the Deschutes River, north of a horseshoe bend, and west of a white tuff outcrop at the bend of the canyon. There are two groups of very well delineated red pictographs in a very good state of preservation. One outstanding figure (fig. 95c) is a man with five fingers on each hand and a stick resembling a baton in one hand. A strange and unusual figure (fig. 95b) has two circles for eyes and a series of short straight lines which form a facemask with whiskers. It resembles the "Water Monster" petroglyph at Cove Park, Jefferson County, site 64 (fig. 74) about 30 miles north of this site. The Cove Park petroglyph is probably much older than this pictograph, which is unusually vivid against the light rock background. Last visit: 9/70. See fig. 95b-e.

Site 76. Bull Spring Creek, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-B. S. Site 76 is on a boulder which was marked with spray paint by surveyors, who discovered the pictograph as they were running a land line. The pictograph is on the south side of a boulder, up a dry draw above and west of Bull Spring, in cut-over ponderosa pine. The design is a 7-inch human figure, red on a blue-gray lava rock. The pigment was very bright when we visited it on 18 September 1965. This is one figure which photographs very well with black and white film. No evidence of any campsite was apparent so it may have been a trail marker. Last visit: 9/18/65. See fig. 95f.



Site 77. Tumalo, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-T. Site 77 pictographs are on the east side of a boulder, about 1/2 mile south of Tumalo on private land. The boulder is about 5 feet high by 5 feet wide and has been cracked on the north end by a large juniper tree. The pictographs are red and do not offer much contrast to the color of the boulder. There are several human figures, lizards, a quadruped, dots, short tally marks, and blobs of paint. Cressman designated this as Site 7, Figure 4 (1937:15) and compares it with his Site 4, Indian Cave, Douglas County, on the North Umpqua River. After seeing both sites (and noting the several colors at Indian Cave: red, orange, green, white, brown, and black), we find the simple red characters at Tumalo appear to be more closely related to Central Oregon pictograph types found at Humphrey Ranch, Crook County, site 88, and at Dry River Gorge, Deschutes County, site 84, which is 25 miles east of this site. Last visit: 6/14/64. See fig. 96a.

Figure 96

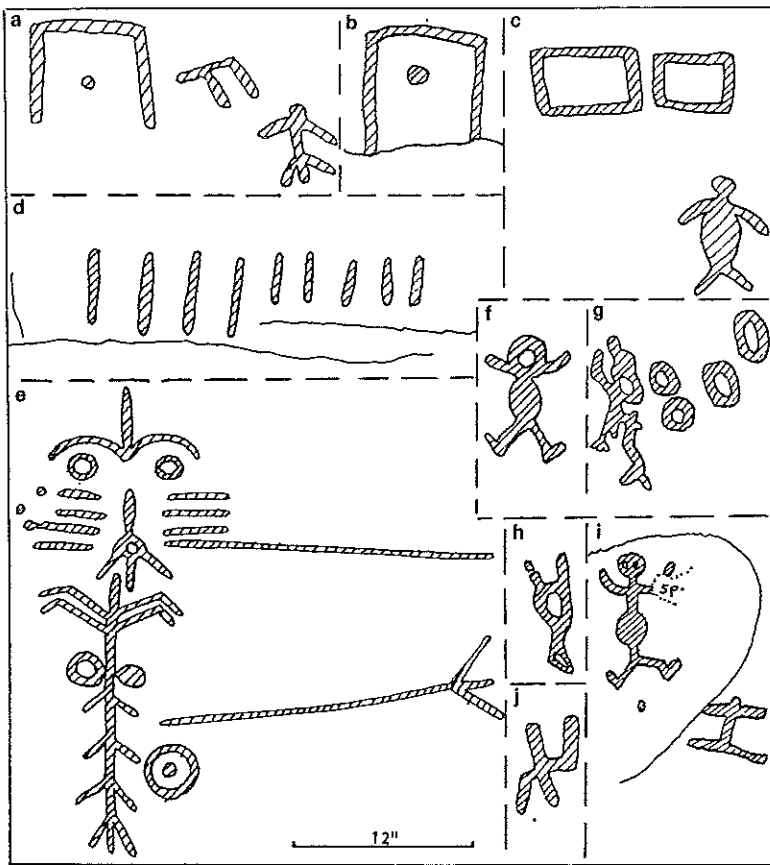


Figure 97

Site 78. Skyline Road, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-S.Rd. Site 78 is on low basalt rims near Tumalo Creek. Three groups of red pictographs were found on rim outcrops. The lava rock has a blue-gray cast and contrasts with the red pigment. The group to the west is badly spalled but the other two are in good condition. The site has several rectilinear figures that resemble a 3-sided box (open at the bottom), circles, perpendicular lines, and human figures. There was no evidence that this had been a camp; it may have been a trail marker in a dry draw. Last visit: 9/27/70. See figs. 96b-f, 97a-d.

Site 79. Tumalo Creek Trail, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-T.T. Site 79 is located on National Forest land on the west side of a small creek which drains into Tumalo Lake. The pictograph is in very good condition, although somewhat overgrown with lichen which make it difficult to photograph. The design covers an area 31 inches high by 30 inches wide. This is one of the more intricate designs found in Central Oregon. It is illustrated by Cressman as Site 6, Figure 3 (1937:15). Last visit: 9/23/68. See fig. 97e.

Site 80. Arnold Ice Cave, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-A.C. Site 80 contains red pictographs found on the overhanging section of a low rim facing east. The soil in this area is pumice. The rim is probably a remnant of a sunken lava tube which is below the level of two nearby roads. The few pictographs below the rim include human figures with round fat stomachs and several circles. These motifs differ from those in Pictograph Cave, site 82, which is less than 2 miles northeast. Last visit: 9/19/65. See fig. 97fj.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 81. Devils Lake Pass, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-D.L. Site 81 is on the north side of Century Drive in a low pass between Devils Garden and Devils Lake. The red pictographs are marked by a US Forest Service sign and attract many visitors. Figures similar to figure 99a occur at Dog Creek Cave, Douglas County, site 102, not far from Steamboat Ranger Station on the North Umpqua River, and at Picture Gorge, Grant County, site 93. However, the Devils Lake Pass figure is more elaborate than these. This figure is inverted in Cressman's Figure 2, Site 5 (1937:15). A larger figure with a similar motif was found on the cliff above the talus slope, about 200 yards northeast of the one at the pass. We recorded numerous other pictographs on boulders just east of those of figure 99a. One pictograph of a human figure was found on the largest of several boulders in the meadow near Devils Garden Campground. A modern "Popeye" has been carved over the pictograph (fig. 99f). Other rocks in the area are covered with dates and initials. On one pictograph a

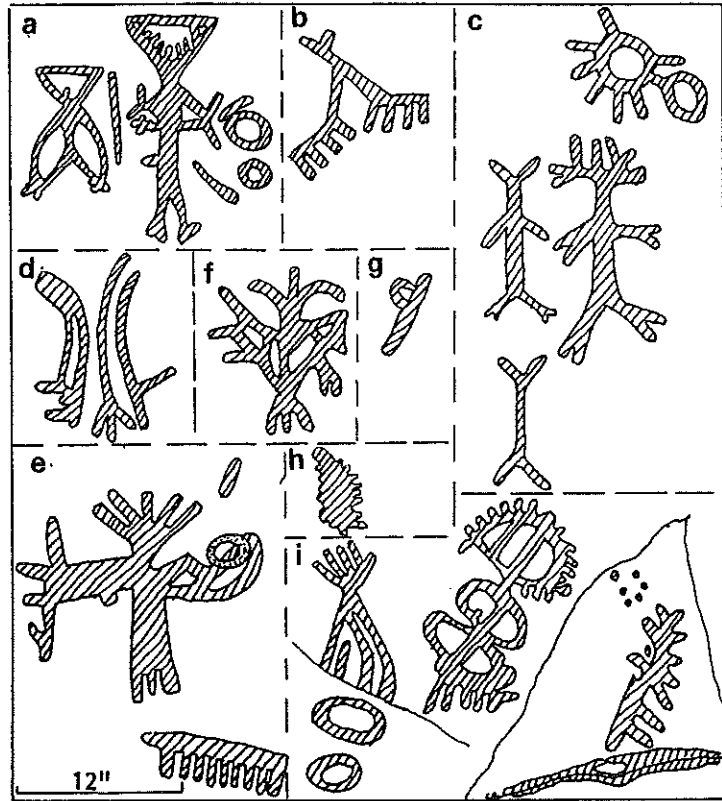


Figure 98

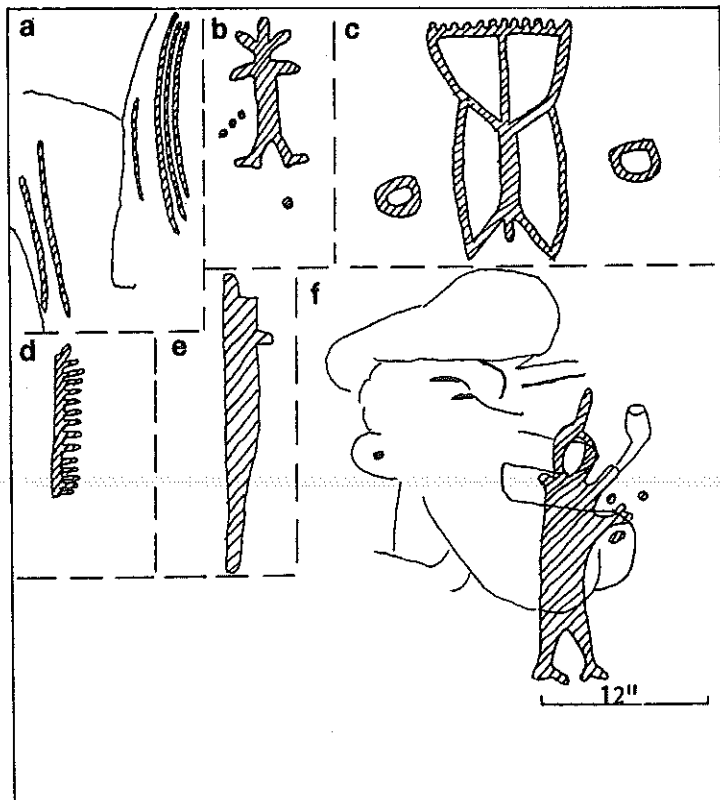


Figure 99

small circle had been pecked over the red pigment. We could not determine if it was prehistoric or modern. Vandals have caused considerable damage to the site with spray paint. The rock formation in this area is a dark volcanic trap rock which shines like low grade obsidian. It is known as dacite or glassy andesite (Screenings Vol.18, No. 12, 1969). See figs. 98, 99.

OREGON

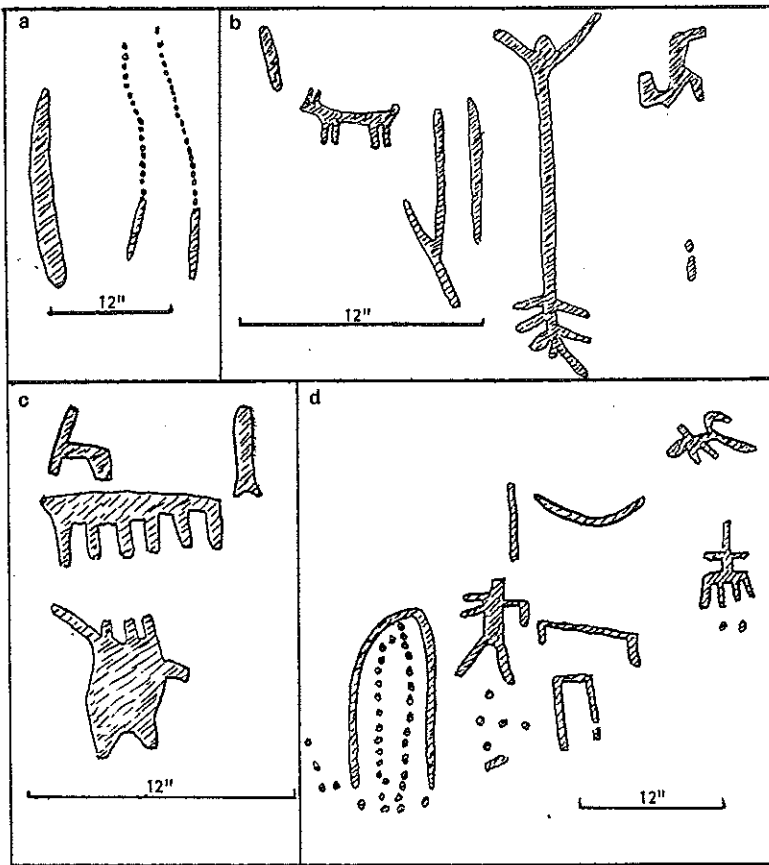


Figure 100

Site 82. Pictograph Cave, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-P. C. Site 82 is also known as "Stout Cave" and "Charcoal Cave," according to Phil Brogan of Bend. The cave is a fallen lava tube partially filled with dirt against the south wall. The pictographs are at the foot of a wall about 30 feet below the surface, shaded at midday in the summer. Near the autumnal equinox the angle of the sun at noon highlights the paintings for a short time. This feature might warrant further study. Some of these pictographs are carefully drawn and bear relationship to some from Central Oregon. They are all red and vary considerably in brightness. Some obsidian flakes appear on the surface near the cave entrance. According to Brogan much charcoal was found in one branch of the cave as well as pieces of wood cut with stone axes. The wood has been dated by dendrochronology to 1370 AD. This indicates the probable date the cave was used and possibly dates the pictographs. Reference: *Portland Oregonian* (27 July 1969). Last visit: 9/65. See figs. 100, 101.

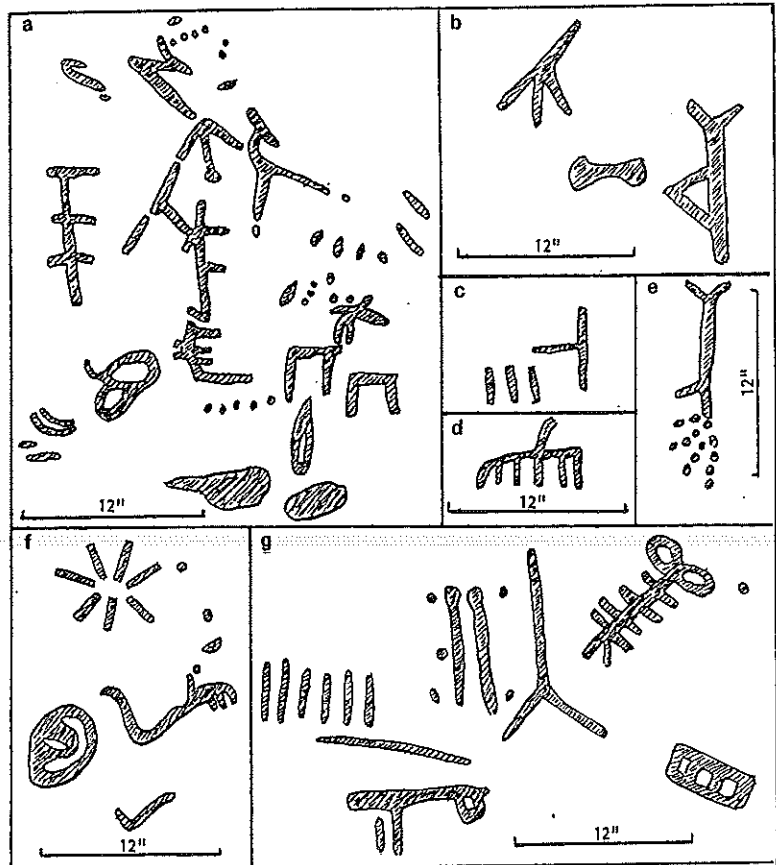


Figure 101

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 83. Bombing Range, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-B. R. Site 83 is a rock-rimmed channel of old Dry River with pictographs on waterworn lava rocks. A few natural bowls in the channel had water in them in late May 1970, probably the only surface water for miles. At the upper end the channel is narrow, about 10 to 15 feet wide, and the pictographs are on both sides of the channel. Below a rocky rapids area, a cave on the west side of the channel has several good pictographs. One painting is on the rim opposite the cave. In the cave and nearby are numerous black marks which make patterns and appear to be the same age as the red pictographs. On our last trip to the site, we discovered some figures below ground level. The pumice sand had to be shoveled away before we could take pictures. One of the large designs (fig. 103c) is similar to designs in Rattlesnake Canyon, Sherman County, site 25 (fig. 29c) and Macks Canyon Campground, site 26 (fig. 29p). However, the many designs at this site are not similar to Dry River Gorge, site 84, which is only 4 miles south. Last visit: 5/70. See figs. 102, 103.

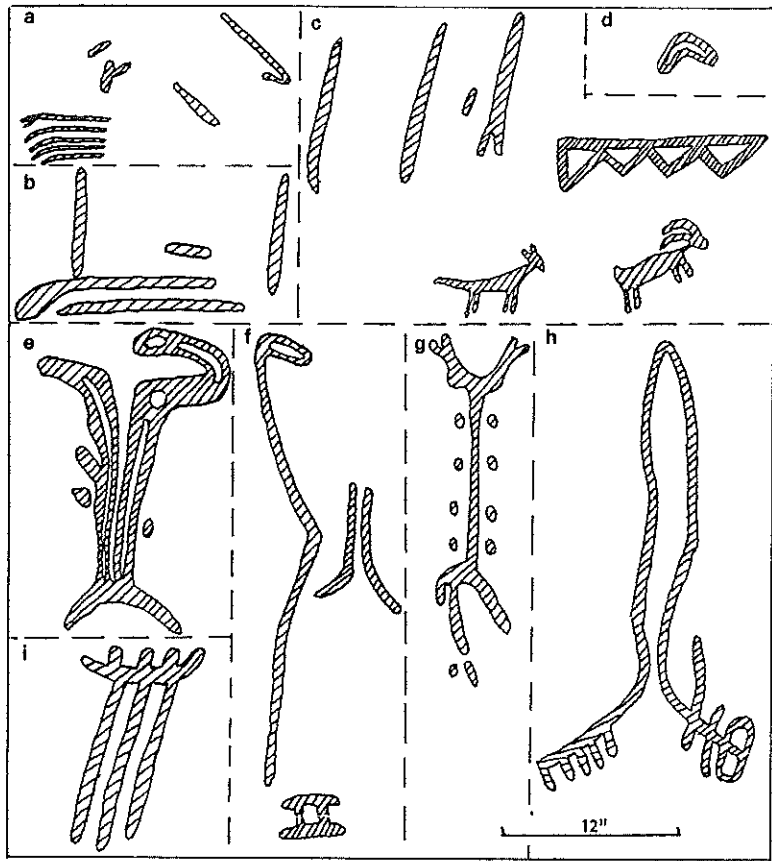


Figure 102

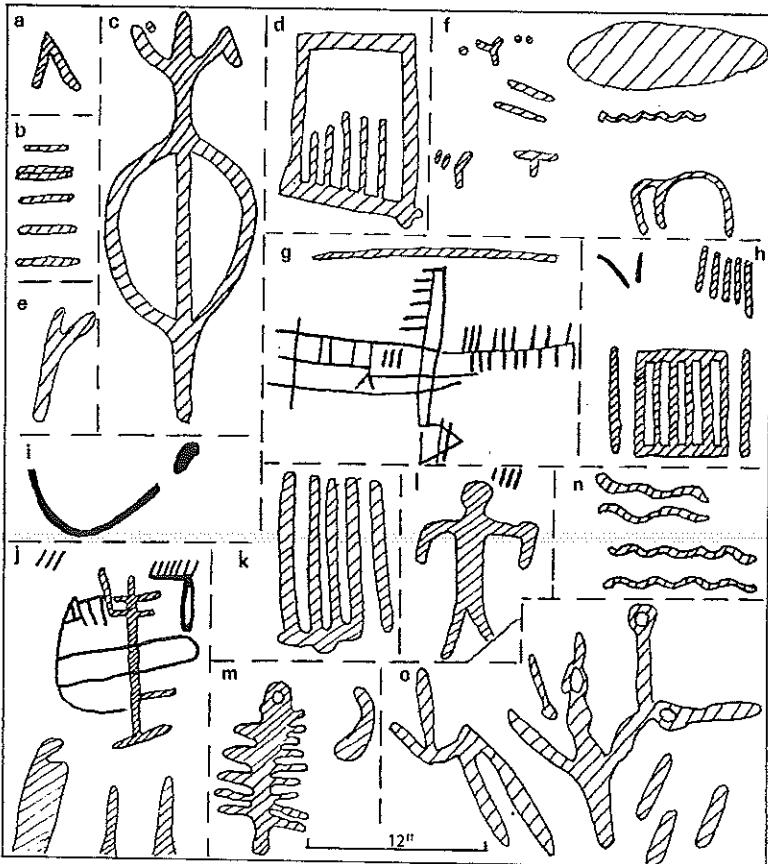


Figure 103

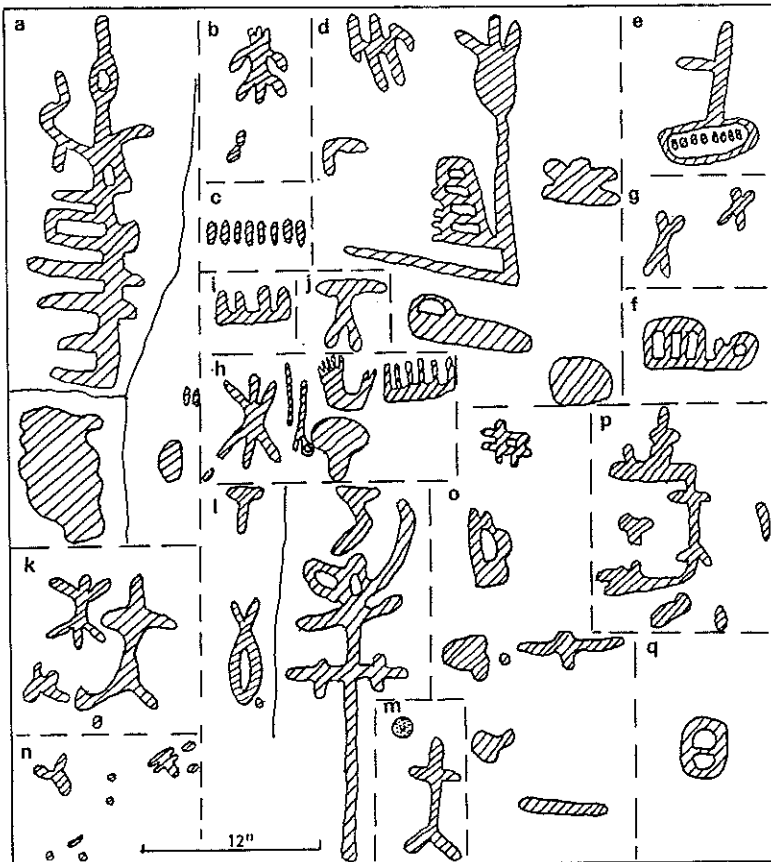
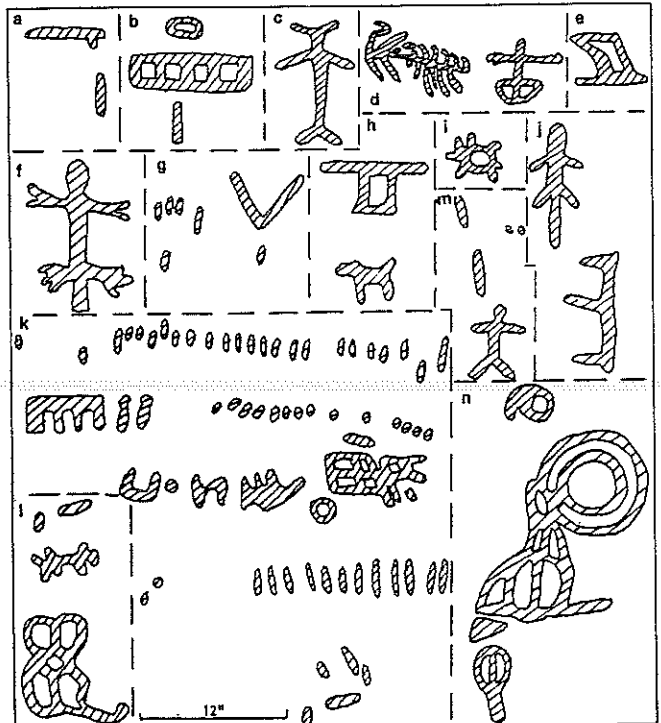
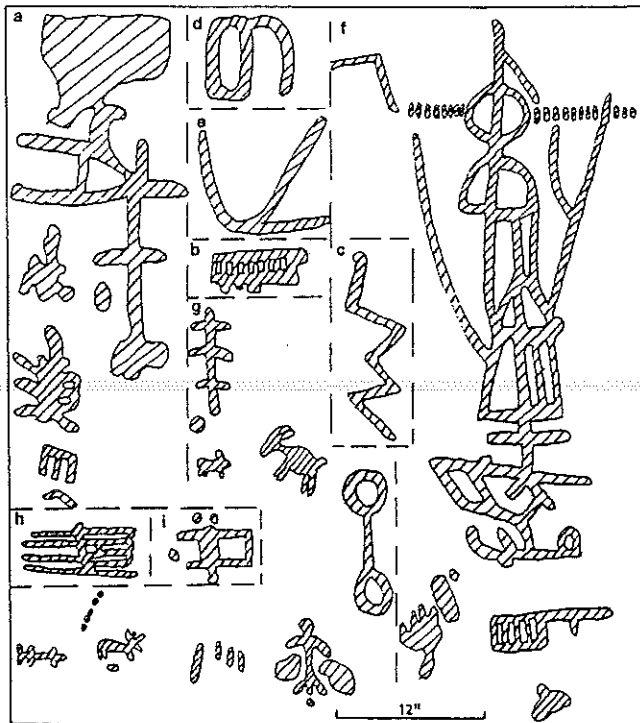


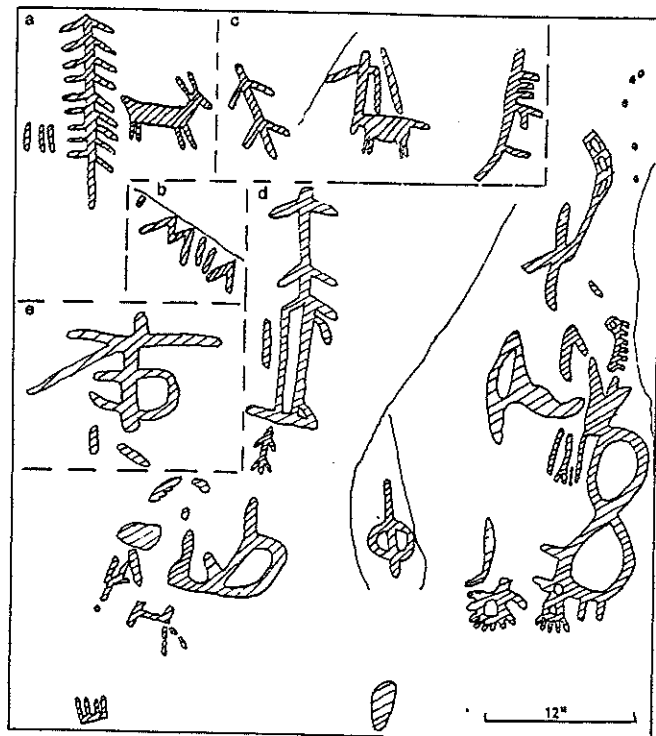
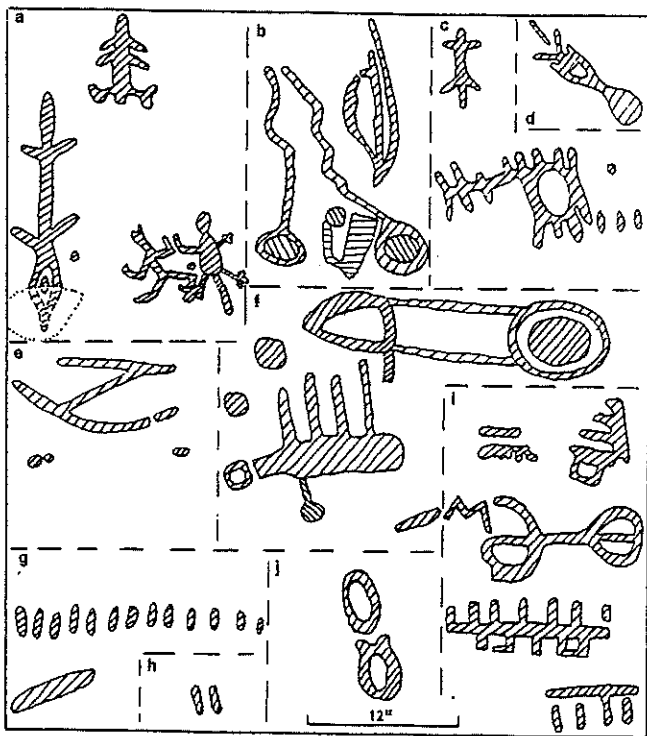
Figure 104

Site 84, Dry River Gorge, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-D.R. Site 84 is located east of Bend at the upper end of Dry River Gorge. The lower site is on a large face in an overhang of the basalt cliff. The upper group is up the canyon on low rims facing north-east. The designs reportedly are dimmer than when first noted in the 1920s. Except for a small piece of one pictograph (fig. 107a) we not only found all the designs shown in Cressman's Site 9, Figure 5 (1937:16-17), even though some of his drawings had been inverted, but also found more designs and marks than he illustrated. Some red figures had been covered with a white substance, like paint, for black and white photography. Phil Brogan's picture (1964:96-97), which shows the white color, was clear enough to compare to our pictures. The faintness of many designs near ground level made it necessary to outline the pictographs with school chalk in order to take pictures. On many we used a dampened sponge in order to determine the design under the white, limy effluvium. The red color shows up better when the rock is in a light shadow. The spots of yellow pigment found here are very unusual in Oregon pictographs. Digging and screening activity was evident with charcoal and obsidian waste flakes visible. Brogan stated that arrowheads were found here in early days. Last visit: 8/15/76. See figs. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.



Figures 105 (left), 106 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 107 (left), 108 (right)

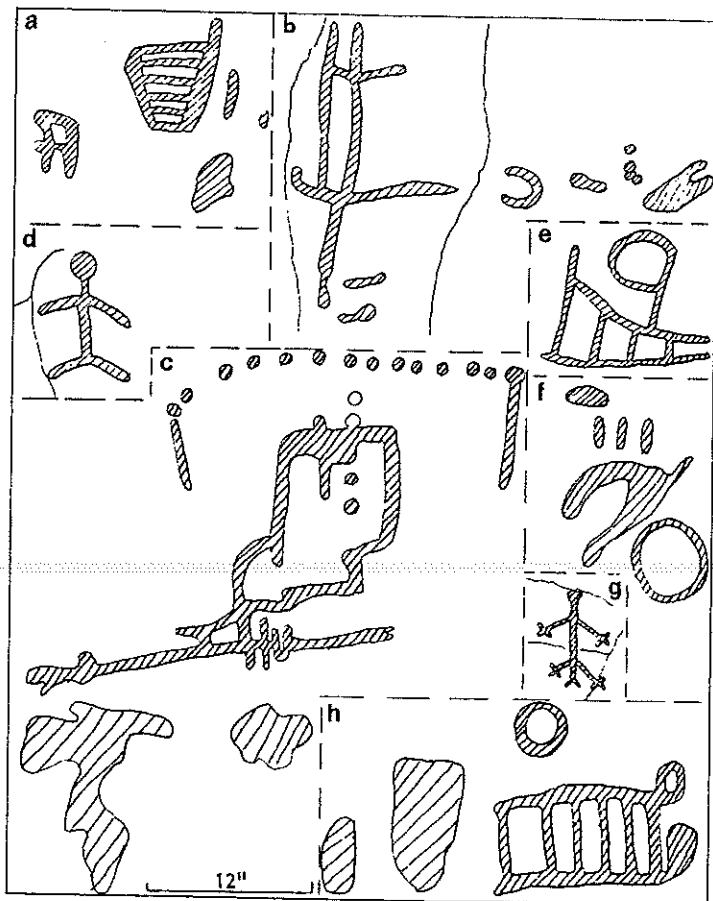


Figure 109

Site 85. Whitaker Holes, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-W. H. Site 85 is on the south side of a Dry River channel on a low basalt rim east of Millican. Red pictographs are on a north face of rimrock. They are exposed to sun only in early morning on the longest days in June. Most designs are rather dim except for the human and lizard figures. There are circles, grids, dots, lines, and other designs similar to the upper group at Dry River Gorge, site 84, about 12 miles west. The site was described in the *Bend Bulletin*, 8 October 1966, and in the *Portland Oregonian* (10 October 1966). We visited the site on 13 October 1966, and again in September 1969, at which time we checked other rims up Dry River for 2 miles. We found no additional pictographs or evidence of a large campsite, although we did see a scattering of obsidian and agate flakes. Last visit: 9/69. See fig. 109.

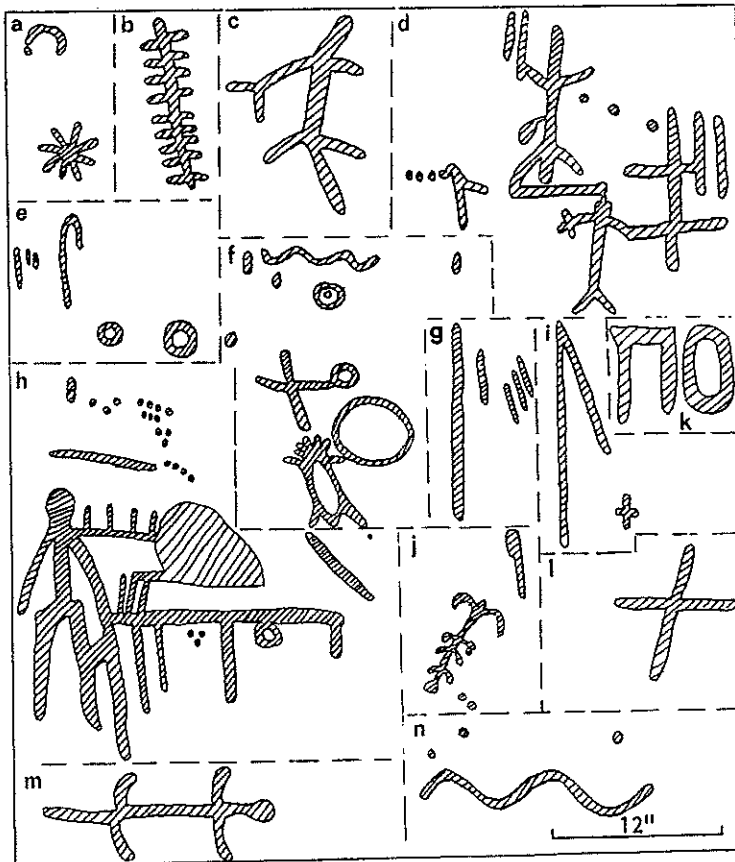


Figure 110

Site 86. Horseshoe Falls, Deschutes County, OR, 35-09-H. F. Site 86 is below Horseshoe Falls, which drains several square miles of the area northeast of Frederick Butte. A distinctive feature near the base of the falls is a huge cylindrical waterworn bowl, 48 inches deep to the dirt and 24 inches in diameter. During periods of heavy runoff this natural bowl may have served as a cistern when no other surface water was available. No doubt because of the water, much camping was done here, as evidenced by screening several years ago from a shallow cave or rock shelter under the dry falls. It was later the site of an old moonshine still, remnants of which can still be seen in the form of pipe and barrel hoops. The red pictographs are at the base of the rim generally facing east. They are scattered along the cliff for about 50 yards in 20 separate groups. Some motifs resemble other Deschutes County sites west to Devils Lake Pass, site 81, and Grant County sites at Murderers Creek, site 96, and Picture Gorge, site 93. Last visit: 9/69. See figs. 110, 111.

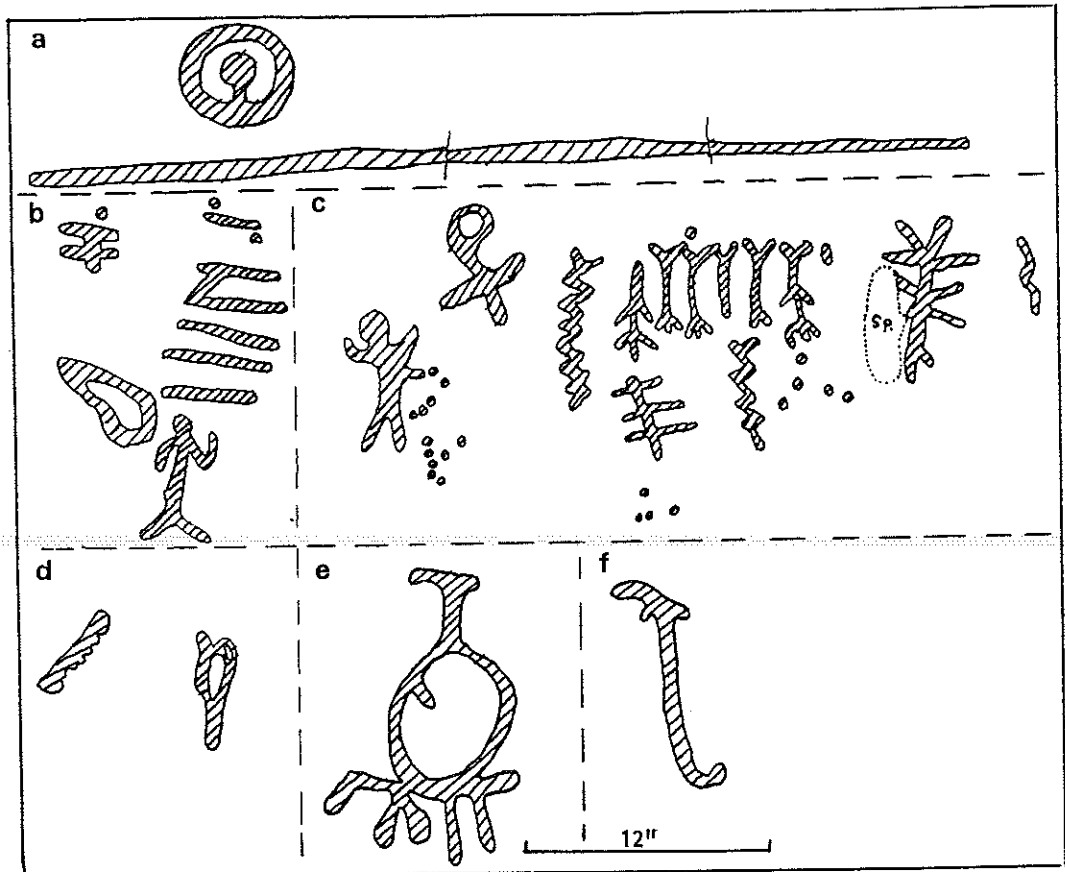


Figure 111

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 87. McKay Creek, Crook County, OR, 35-07-McK. Site 87 is 8 miles north of Prineville. The red pictographs are on a leaflike outcrop, with flat surfaces, of a lava dike about 50 feet above the road. We found three painted faces at this outcrop. A second location is about 100 yards northeast on a low basalt outcrop on the west side of Allen Creek meadow. This has one of the largest and best pictographs of a horse and rider found in Oregon, although parts of the picture are faint. The paint on some of the designs is blurred; other designs are sharp and distinct, indicating either different pigments or different ages. In Cressman's Site 12, Figure 8 (1937:18), he showed figures 112a,b but did not record the second location. Last visit: 7/25/67. See fig. 112.

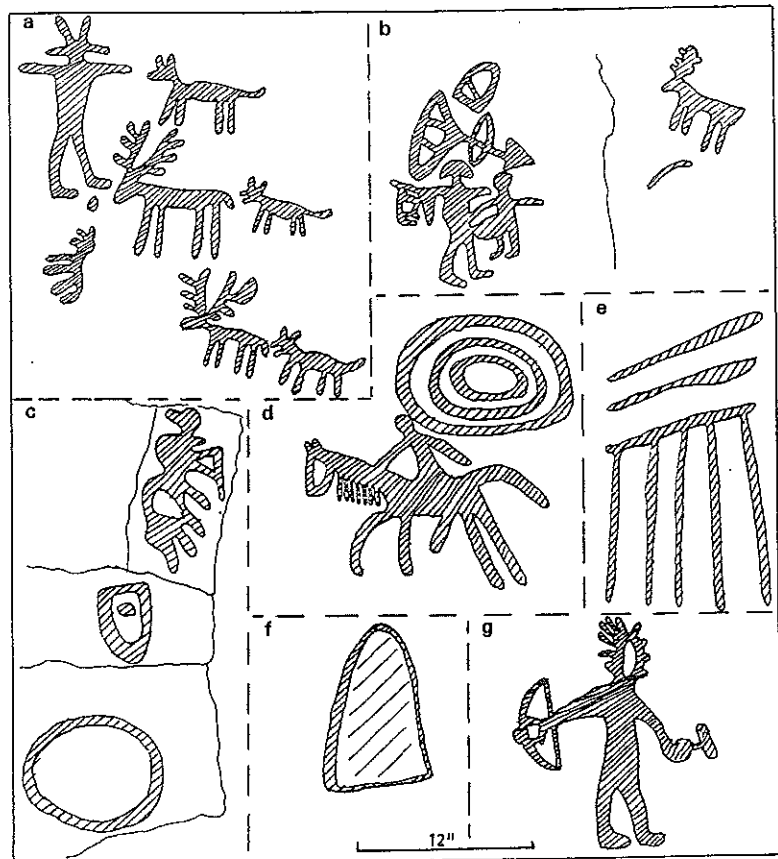


Figure 112

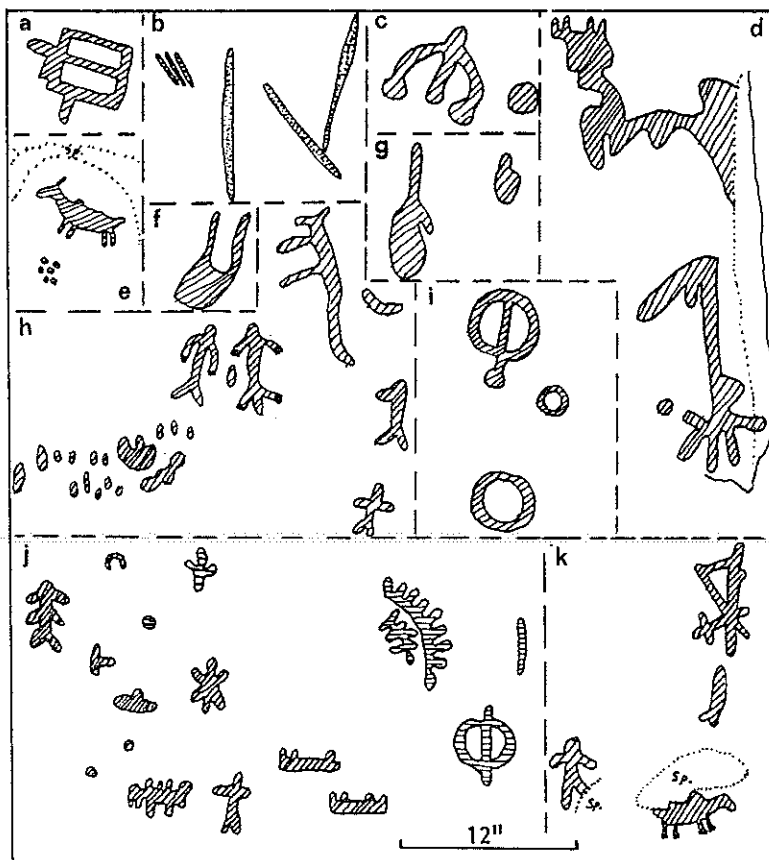


Figure 113

Site 88. Humphrey Ranch, Crook County, OR, 35-07-H. R. Site 88 is south of Bear Creek. Red pictographs are scattered along the south face of a basalt rimrock, starting from the west end, for a distance of about 1/3 mile. The lava is rough and flaky, and in some places a volcanic tuff has eroded from harder layers on top, creating shallow overhangs. Thus, the pictographs have been protected from weathering. All pictographs are red except for one group in white (fig. 113j). The designs are mostly geometric forms, humans, and animals. We noted deeply incised, straight-line grooves like hone marks at both the west and east ends of the site. Numerous obsidian chips near the paintings, in pumice soil which had been screened for artifacts, indicated the site had been used as a hunting camp. We were searching for Cressman's Powell Ranch, Site 13, Figure 9 (1937:19-20). Instead, we found this site and Powell Creek, site 89, west of Rager Ranger Station. We searched both sides of Powell Creek, the north fork of Beaver Creek, and Bear Creek for several miles, but Cressman's Site 13, which he described and illustrated, is unknown locally. The Powell Ranch is shown as Humphrey Ranch on the maps. Last visit: 9/18/69. See figs. 113, 114a-o.

OREGON

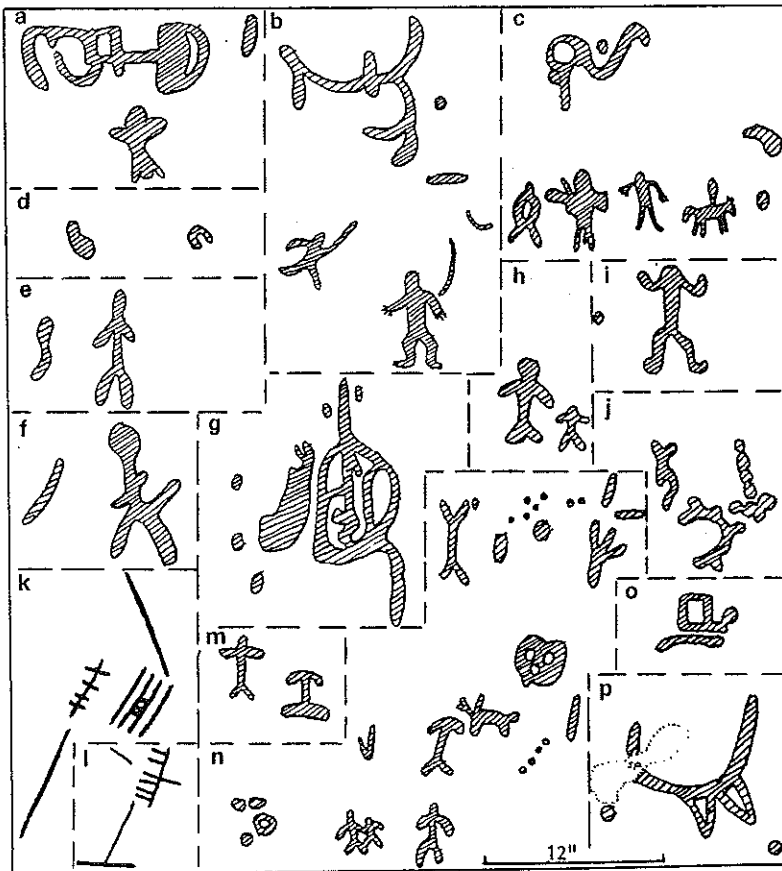


Figure 114

Site 89. Powell Creek, Crook County, OR, 35-07-P. Site 89 is west of the Rager Ranger Station, Ochoco National Forest, on a ridge east of Powell Creek. The basalt outcrop on top of the ridge faces south toward open country on lower Powell Creek. The pictograph, 9 1/2 inches high by 8 inches wide, is on the south face of this outcropping. Part of the design has flaked off or been damaged by someone trying to remove the pictograph; however, the color is still fairly bright. Remnants of a campsite at the base of the rim show charcoal fragments. Last visit: 6/3/65. See fig. 114p.

Site 90. Clarno, Wheeler County, OR, 35-35-C1. Site 90 is on the east side of the John Day River. A small cave (about 10 feet wide) with several pictographs had been dug before 17 September 1965, when we visited. Brian Gannon, OMSI archaeologist, lists this site as WH-8 (1975: Fig. 10). The main panel is on the cliff facing the river. It is about 35 feet long by 10 feet high. Cressman, Site 17, Figure 13 (1937: 21) calls the site "Clarno." In his Figure 13 the right half of his illustration is oriented 90 degrees to the left. Seaman (1946:109, 1967:241) illustrates it correctly under "Desert Pictographs." Because the designs near the top of the panel are more sheltered from the afternoon sun and weather, they are better preserved than those on the lower part of the face. Here, road dust and natural elements have caused the pigment to fade. The pictographs are red, with the exception of those in figure 115e,o which are black. Figure 115p also is black and includes one hand found in the small cave. Motifs include several human figures, hands, a dance design, rectangular grid, lizards, rake, circles, suns, bird, a centipede with 38 legs on each side of a 22-inch line, and a complex design (fig. 117a) similar to those at Picture Gorge, site 93. Last visit: 7/15/77. See figs. 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120a-d.

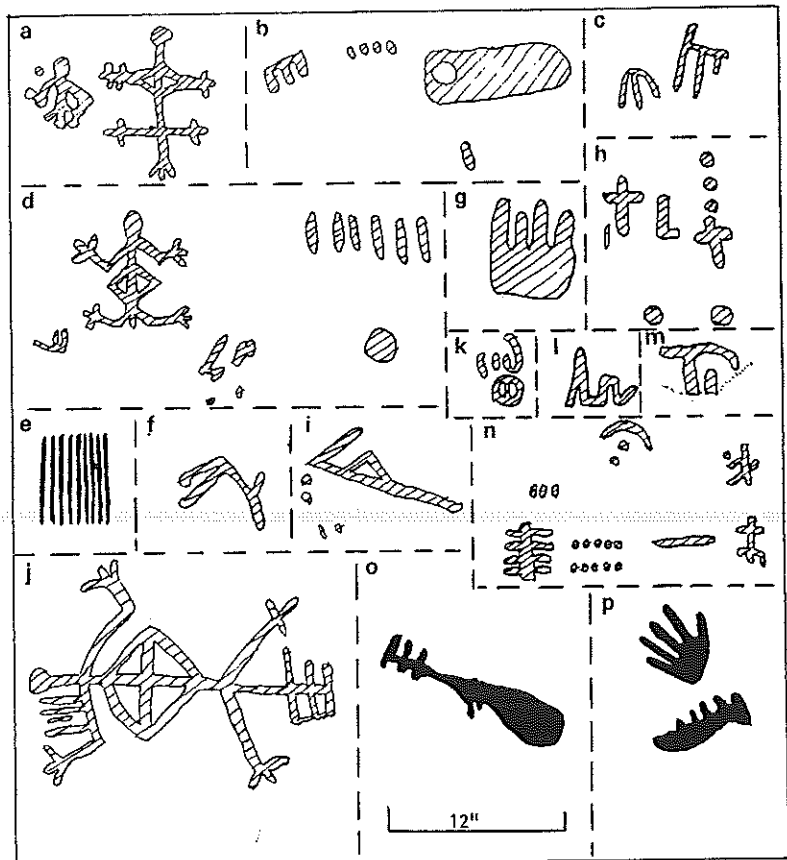
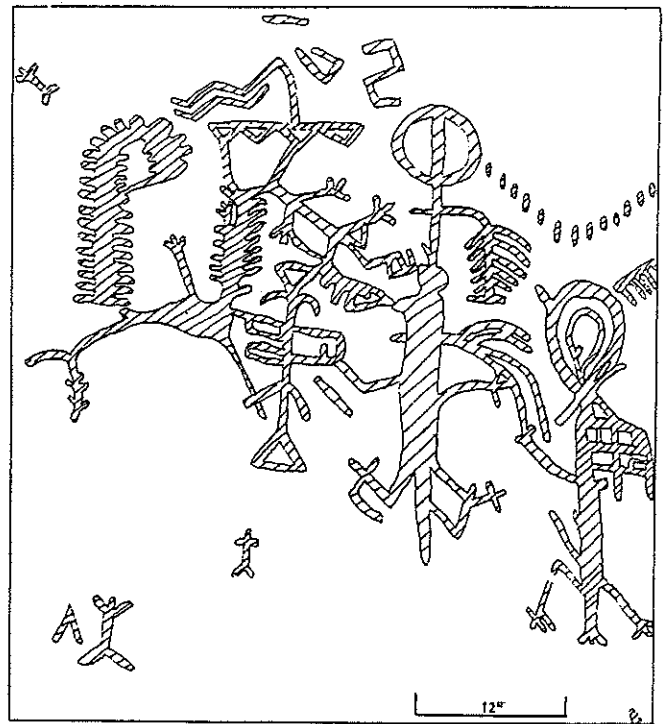
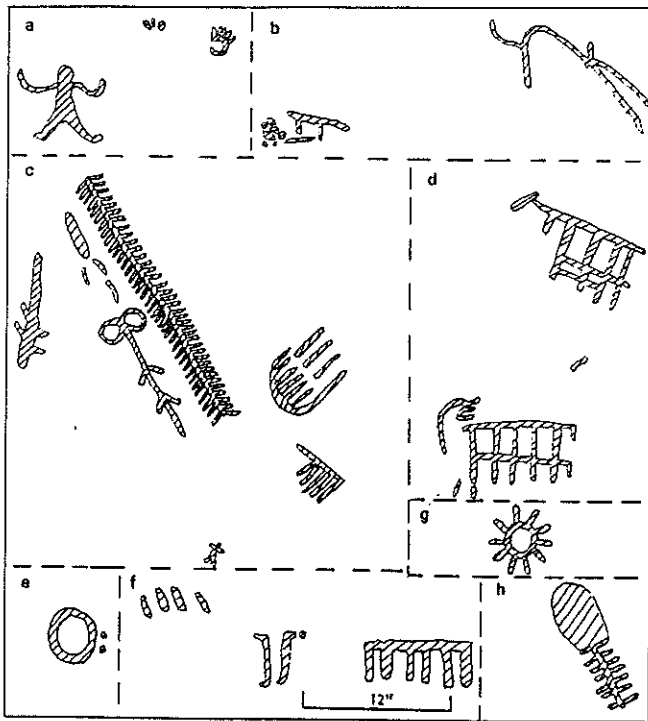
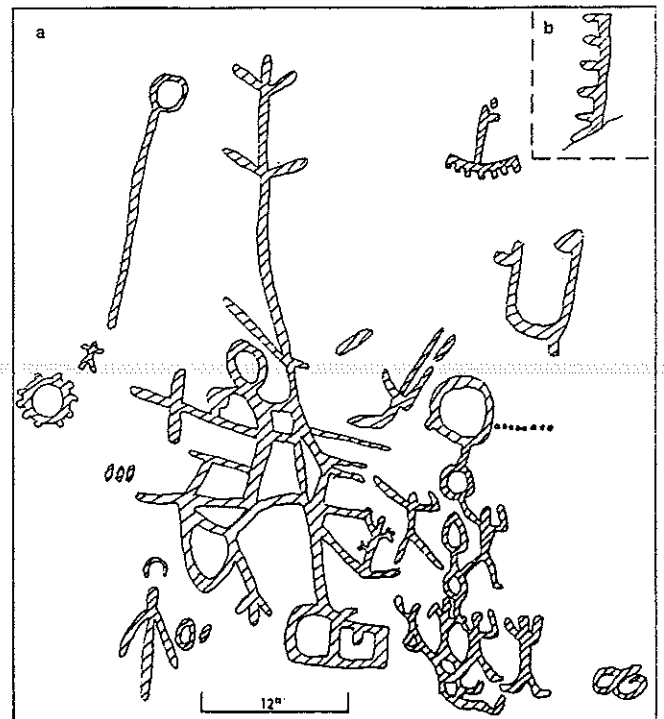
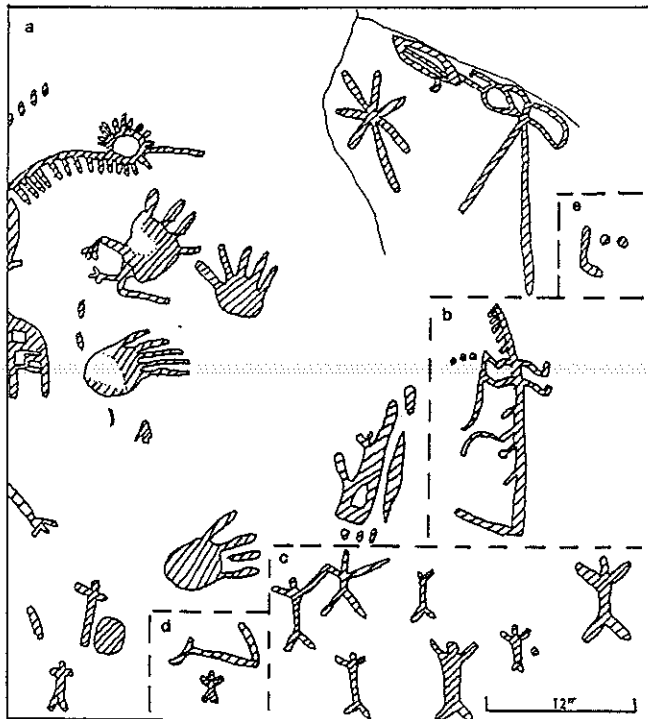


Figure 115

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 116 (left), 117 (right)



Figures 118 (left), 119 (right)

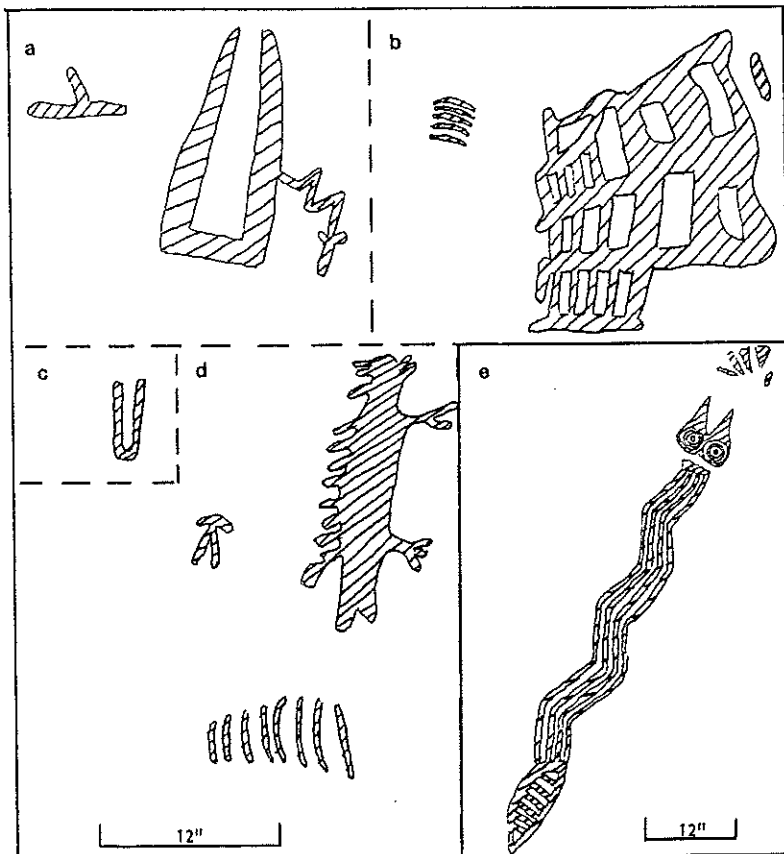


Figure 120

Site 91. Butte Creek, Wheeler County, OR, 35-35-B.C. Site 91 is on Butte Creek northwest of Camp Hancock. The OMSI archaeology crew directed by Brian Gannon found this site. The red pictograph (fig. 120e) with round eyes and two horns closely resembles a white pictograph in Atlatl Valley, Klickitat County, Washington, site 13 (fig. 21a). The body has four parallel zigzag lines which terminate in a tail that resembles the rattlesnake motif. A similar design of three parallel zigzag lines also occurs at Buddha, Wasco County, site 13 (fig. 20f), but it has no tail appendage and is positioned above a horned head or mask. These motifs at both sites are unusual and well formed. One might speculate that there is a close relationship between the two areas. The sketch was made from a picture of an OMSI tracing at Camp Hancock, July 16, 1977. See fig. 120e.

Site 92. Hart Creek, Wheeler County, OR, 35-35 H.C. Site 92 is on a rim facing southeast on the north side of Hart Creek. A small overhang in the basalt rim, about 20 feet wide by 5 feet deep, has red pictographs and scratched designs on the back wall. The rough rock has numerous fractures. The pictographs are crude with lines and dots predominating, some of which form simple geometric figures. Scratches in the tuff-like rock form parallel lines but no discernable patterns. There are perhaps hone marks from sharpening tools. Last visit: 7/9/75. See fig. 121.

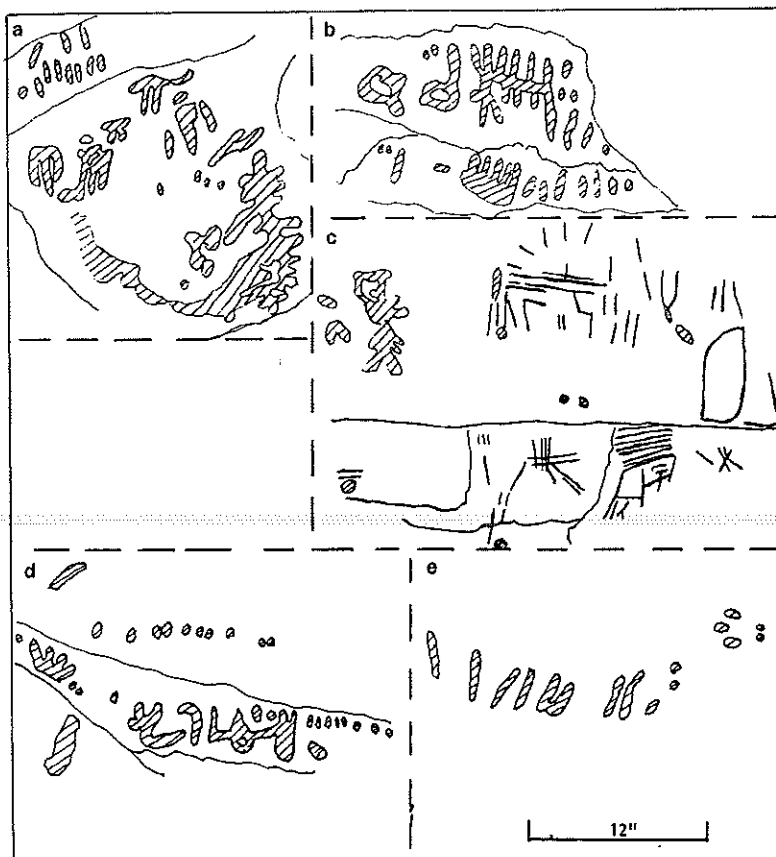
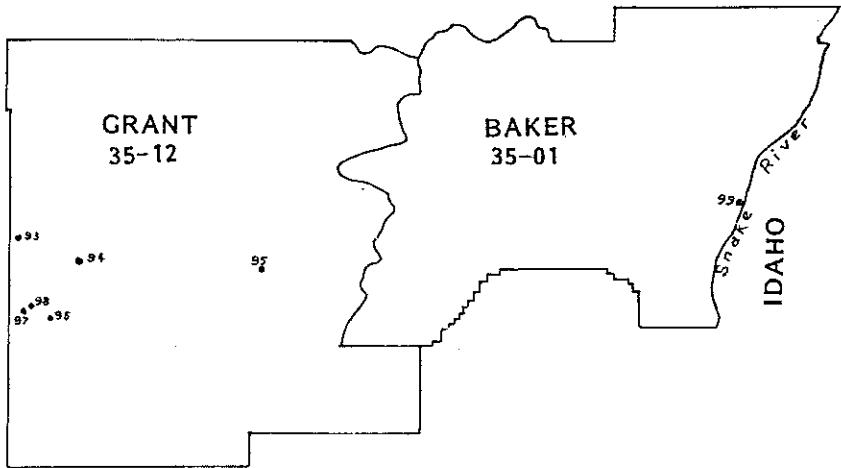


Figure 121

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 93. Picture Gorge, Grant County, OR, 35-12-P.G. Site 93 on the John Day River derived its name from the red pictographs on its canyon walls. At the upper end, one group of pictographs is down close to the river. The second group (fig. 123e,f,g) is about 100 feet northwest, high on the cliff above US 26. The lower groups are 1/3 to 1/4 mile north, on the west side of the highway, extending from ground level to 6 feet above. All the pictographs are red, some being a darker shade than others. White pigment applied years ago to enhance black and white photographs obscures some of the original red pigment. White alkali covers some of the designs so it is necessary to dampen the rock to see the faded and intricate designs. Recently, at the lower site, the State Highway Department painted over some of the designs with brown paint in an attempt to cover the graffiti and obliterated some of the pictograph designs which we had recorded in 1964. Fortunately, we had made tracings of these. This is the most extensive group of pictographs in Oregon which is easily accessible to the public. We noted drill holes for dynamite in the cliff. If the highway



Map F. Location of sites 93 through 99

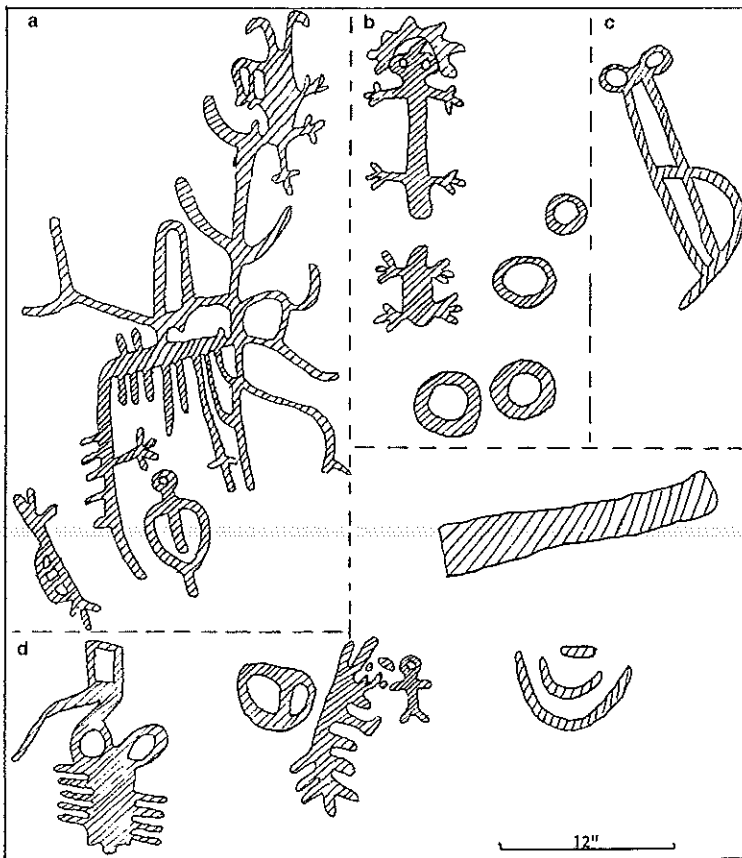
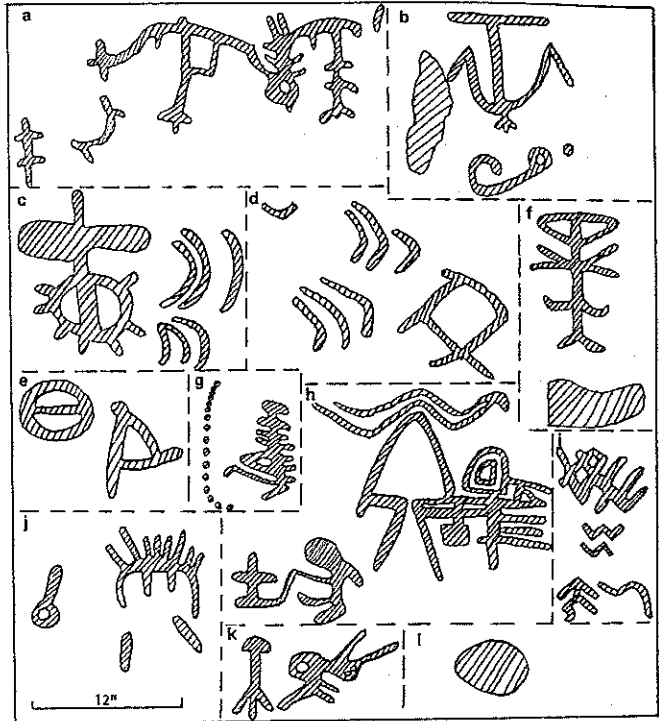
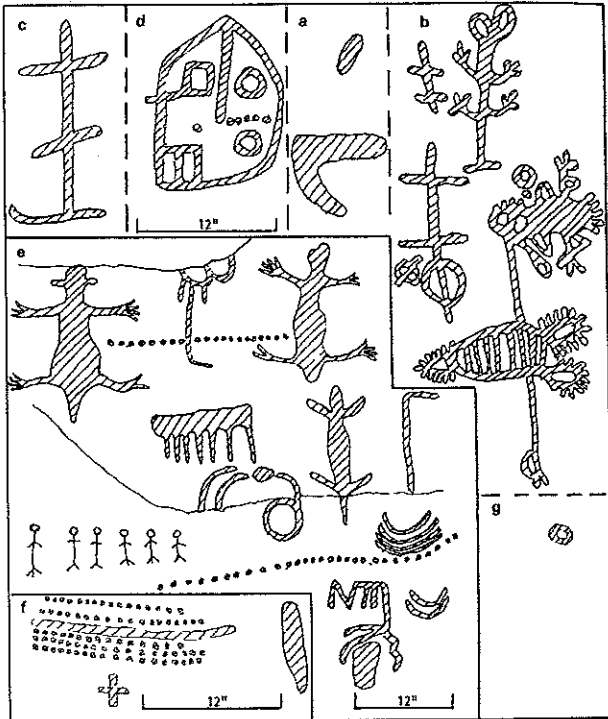


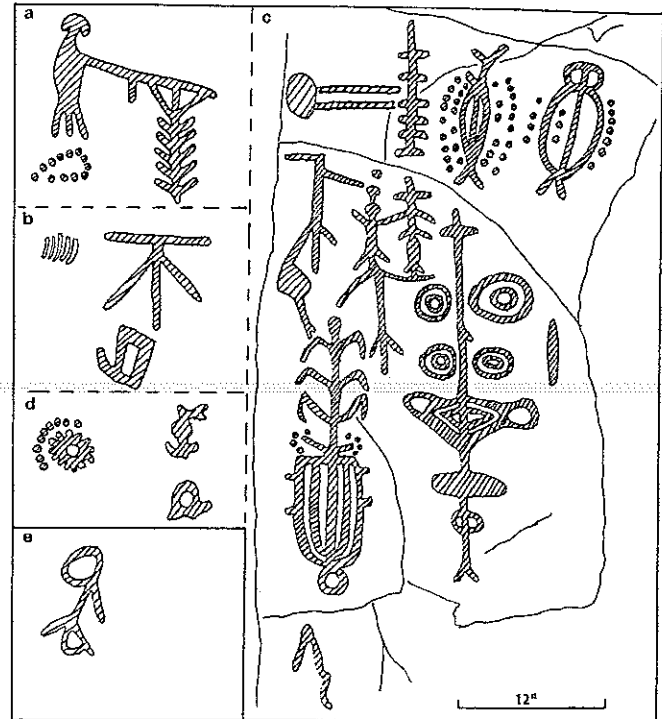
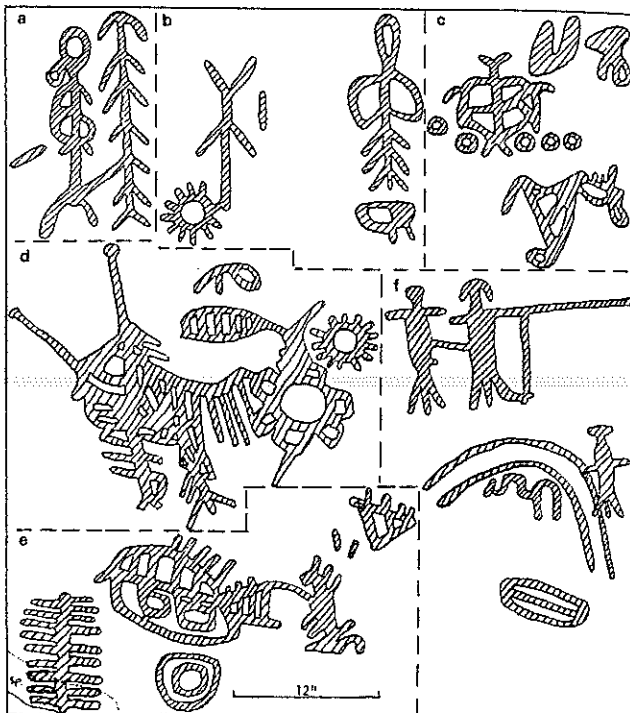
Figure 122

is scheduled for improvement, the pictographs will probably be destroyed as those at Dayville, site 94, were in 1964. One design (fig. 124f) bears a striking resemblance to designs in Dog Creek Cave, Douglas County, site 102, on the North Umpqua River, about 200 miles away, and to those of Devils Lake Pass, Deschutes County, site 81. Another (fig. 126c) is an elaborate design with many elements similar to the design at Tumalo Creek Trail, Deschutes County, site 79. The pictographs of figure 125f, which Herman Oliver (1961:222) illustrated, form the most photographed group at the site. Cressman's Site 20, Figure 15 represents the upper group and his Figure 16, the lower group (1937:22-23). He did not mention figure 123e,f across the highway from the upper group, high on the cliff. In 1975 we used an extension ladder to enable us to get close enough to measure and photograph the pictographs. Last visit: 7/75. See figs. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126.

OREGON



Figures 123 (left), 124 (right)



Figures 125 (left), 126 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 94. Dayville, Grant County, OR, 35-12-D. In 1964 this site was 7 miles east of Dayville on the north side of US 26 near an S curve that slowed traffic. When the curve was straightened out to a 60 mph alignment the pictograph site was destroyed. These designs were on a basalt rim about 50 feet above the highway. They generally faced southwest except for those at the end of the rim which faced west (fig. 129d). Cressman, Site 22, Figure 17(1937:23-24), noted that there had been a great many pictographs at this place, many of which had been vandalized or removed before his report. The main designs had been covered with a white substance for black and white photography. All pictographs were red originally, and much of the cliff face had been smeared with red. Figure 129c depicts a 6-inch-high man carrying an object. We did not measure the designs on our first trip on 23 May 1964. When we returned 15 September 1964, the site had been blasted away for the reconstructed highway. It seemed to us that the site could have been saved had the engineers given it consideration in their plans. We were not able to make any tracings or to complete our records. Only one pictograph was salvaged (fig. 137c). It is now at the Oliver Museum in Canyon City, where we saw it in October 1975. Last visit: 5/23/64. See figs. 127, 128, 129, 137c.

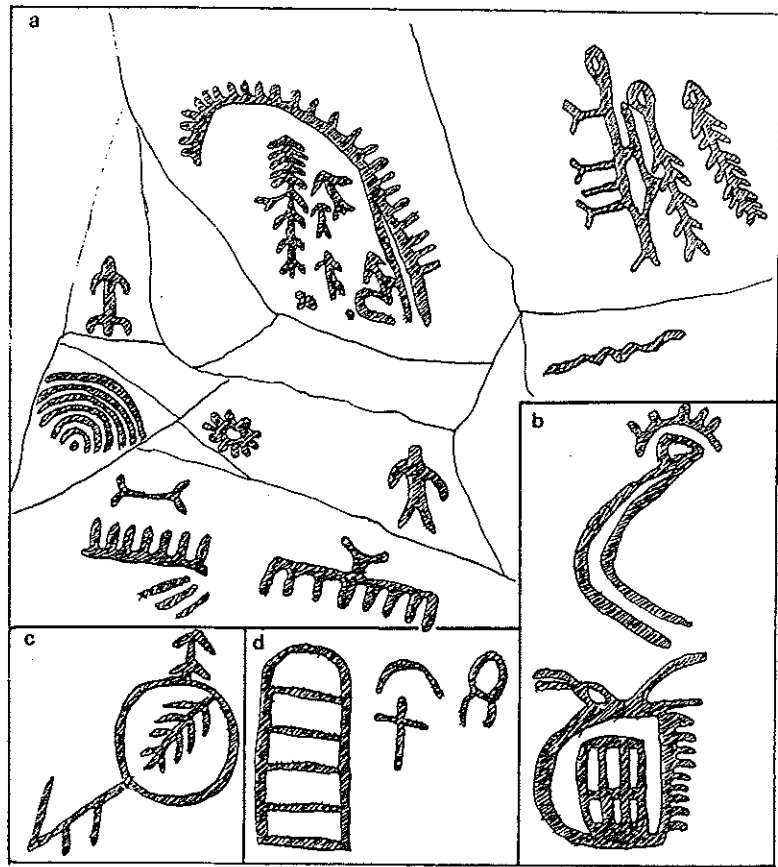
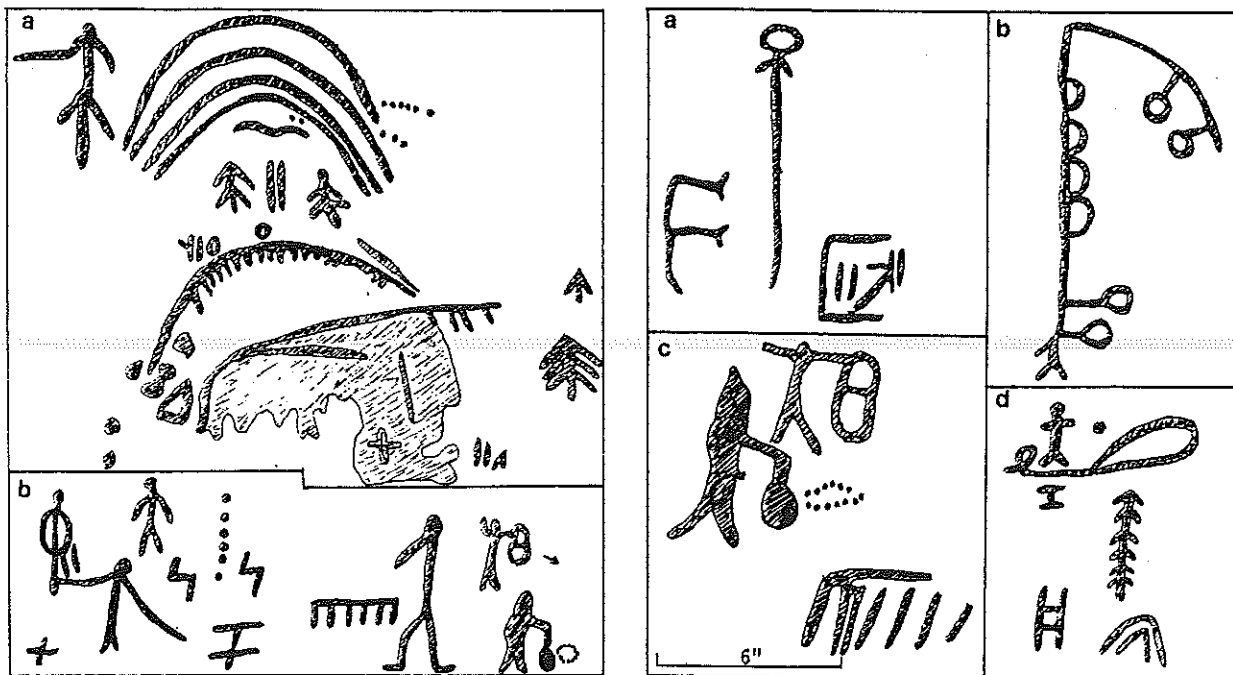


Figure 127



Figures 128 (left), 129 (right)

Site 95. Hall Ranch, Grant County, OR, 35-12-H. R. Site 95 is located west of Prairie City at the foot of a low rock outcrop on the north bank of the John Day River. This area has been proposed as a dam site in the Bureau of Reclamation plans, but to date it has low priority. The rock is on layers similar to McKay Creek, Crook County, site 87. The petroglyphs shown in figure 130 are on a vertical face at the southeast corner of the cliff. Design elements similar to these occur at Murderers Creek, site 96 (figs. 132a, 133k). The two figures at the left in Cressman's Site 23 (Figure 18, 1937:24) should be turned 90 degrees to the right as shown in figure 131d. They are at the northeast corner of the rock outcrop in a sheltered overhang. Numerous names, initials, and dates are scratched on the face (fig. 130), many apparently left by early settlers of Grant County. Figure 131a, on the south side of the outcrop, shows a man standing over an animal, possibly a dead buffalo. It is not far from here to the buffalo site near Brogan Hill in Malheur County. Last visit: 5/71. See figs. 130, 131.

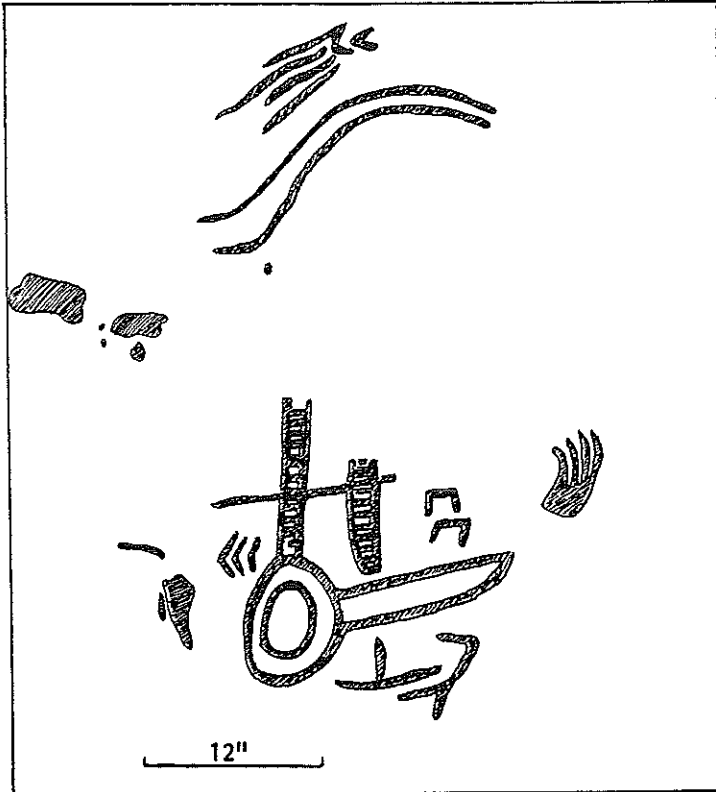


Figure 130

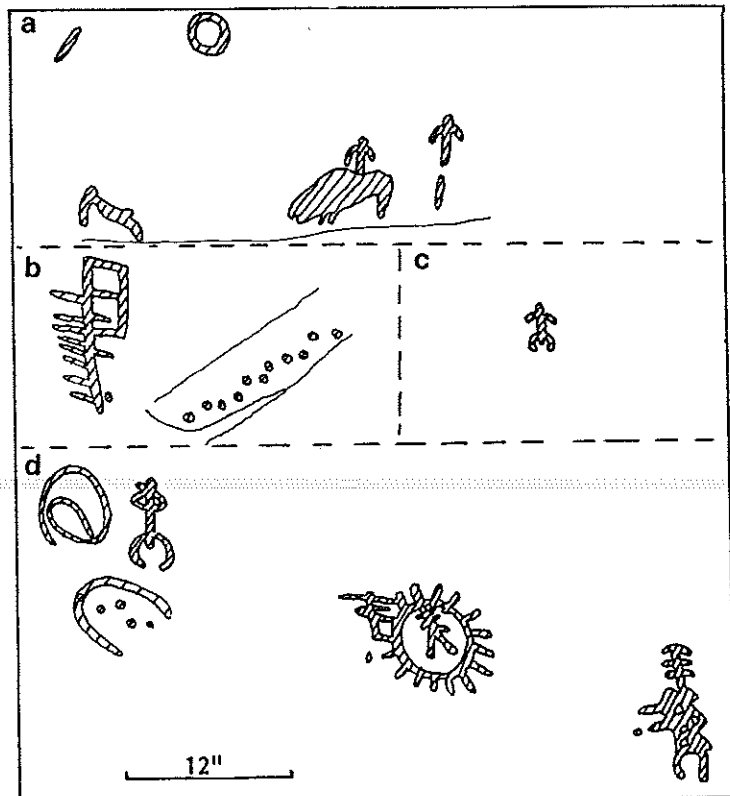


Figure 131

Site 96. Murderers Creek, Grant

County, OR, 35-12-M.C. Site 96 on the north side of Murderers Creek starts from the mouth of Cow Gulch and ends west of the lower meadow gate of Murderers Creek Ranch, a distance of about 1 1/2 miles. We found five groups of red pictographs. The first group (figs. 132a-c, 133a-g) is west of Cow Gulch at a sharp bend of the creek in an area that was logged in 1969. The second group (fig. 133h-n) is a short distance east of Cow Gulch on a rim about 50 feet above the creek. The third group (figs. 133o, p, 134a-c) is about 1/4 mile from the second, around another bend of the creek on a bluff above an old corral. The fourth group (fig. 134e, f) is on a face containing white volcanic tuff, about 200 yards east of the corral. This group also has several petroglyphs (fig. 134d) which are rare in this area. The fifth group (fig. 134g-i) is about 1 mile west of the lower meadow fence. These pictographs are not well known and we may have been the first to record them. A cowboy who worked on the Murderers Creek Ranch told us in September 1964 that he had seen some on Murderers Creek. We hiked down the creek on 6 October 1964, before there was a road on the South Fork of the John Day River. Fig. 133c strongly resembles a red and white pictograph at Chiloquin, Klamath County, site 109, reported by Mallery (1972:106, Fig. 69). The Chiloquin design was inverted in his illustration. Mallery described it as a "Mahadeo" design named for a God in India which was regarded as a fertility symbol. The 2-pole ladder type grid (fig. 132a) is also found at the Hall Ranch (fig. 130) and in petroglyph form at Rock Creek Rapids, Klickitat County, site 30 (fig. 55a), and at 4 O'Clock Rapids East, Klickitat County, Washington, site 34 (figs. 68i, 71g). Last visit: 9/24/69. See figs. 132, 133, 134.

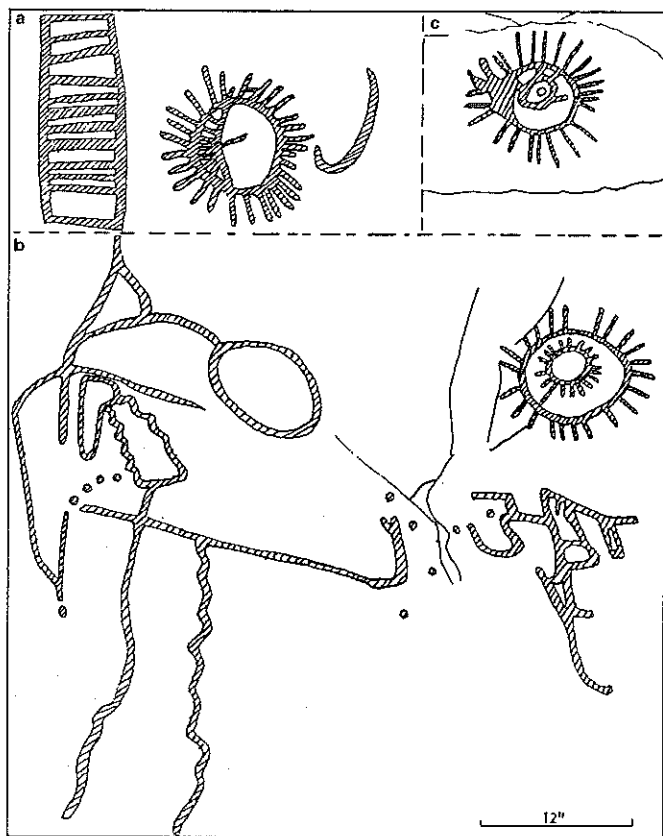


Figure 132

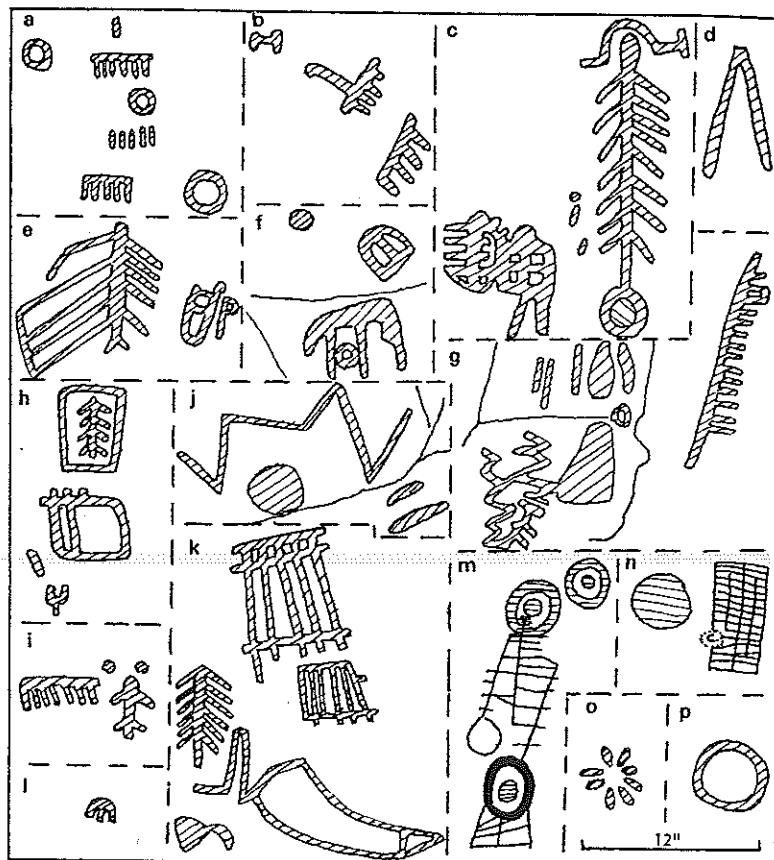


Figure 133

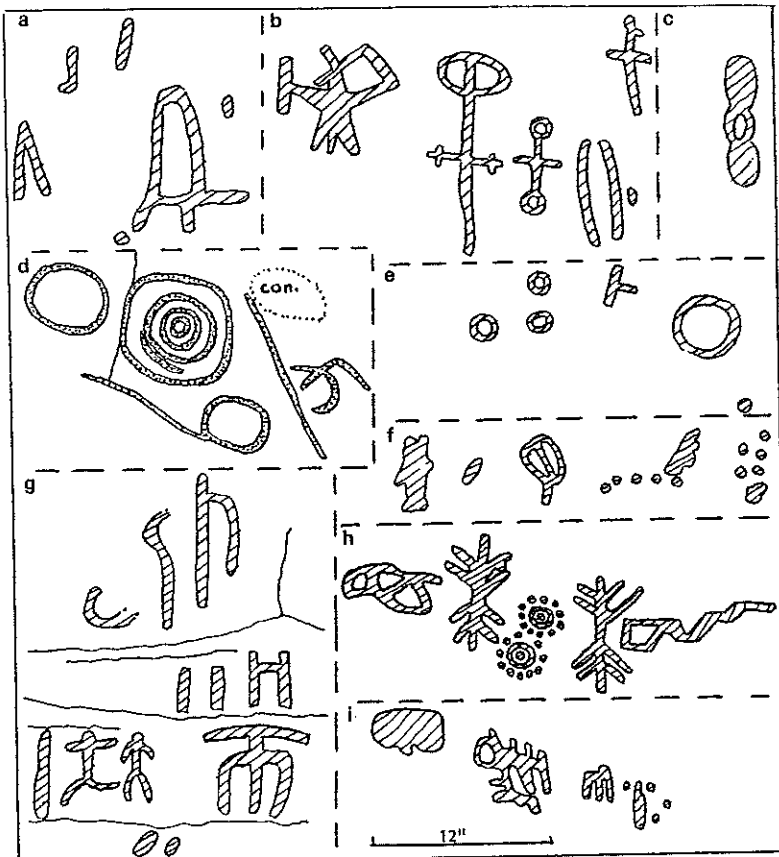


Figure 134

Site 97. Black Canyon, Grant County, OR, 35-12-B.C. Site 97 is in the Ochoco National Forest on the south side of Black Canyon Creek. It is about 300 feet in elevation above the creek via a steep, rough trail marked only by several rock piles. The pictographs are at the base of upper rim rocks which face Aldrich Mountain across the South Fork of the John Day River. The rim generally faces northeast, so the light is better for pictures about noon. The red painted figures include humans, snakes, a bear, sunburst, plant forms, grid, rake, circles, dots and lines. The designs under an overhang, which are protected from weather and sun, are very bright. Those on vertical faces, exposed to moisture, are quite dim. One loose rock, part of a grid design (fig. 136c), had been spalled. No vandalism was noted on 26 July 1972. Last visit: 7/26/72. See figs. 135, 136.

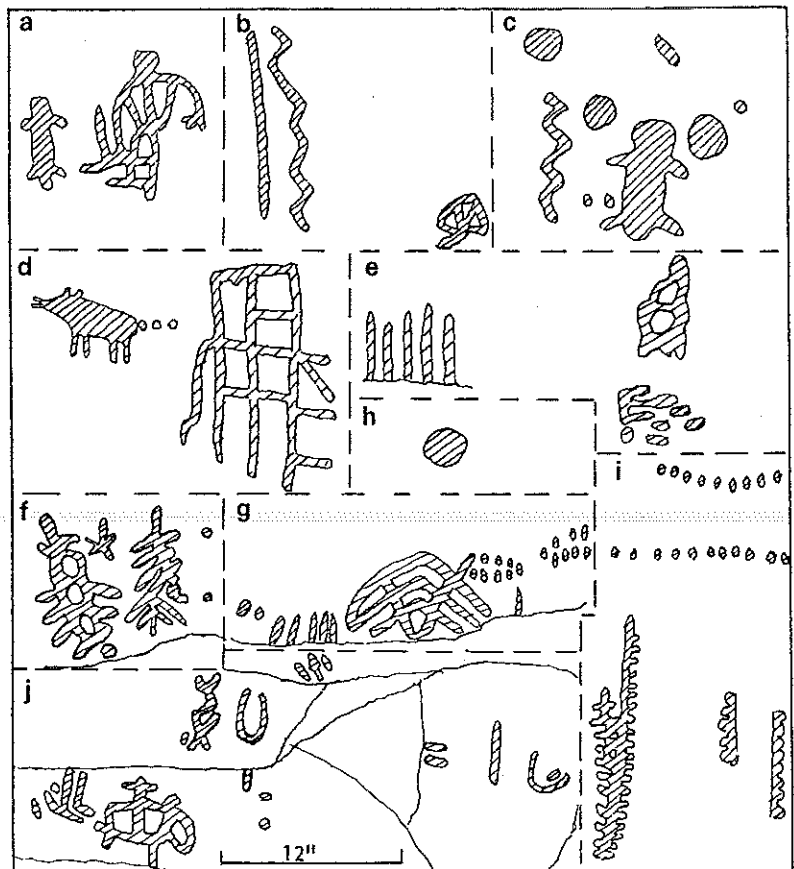


Figure 135

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

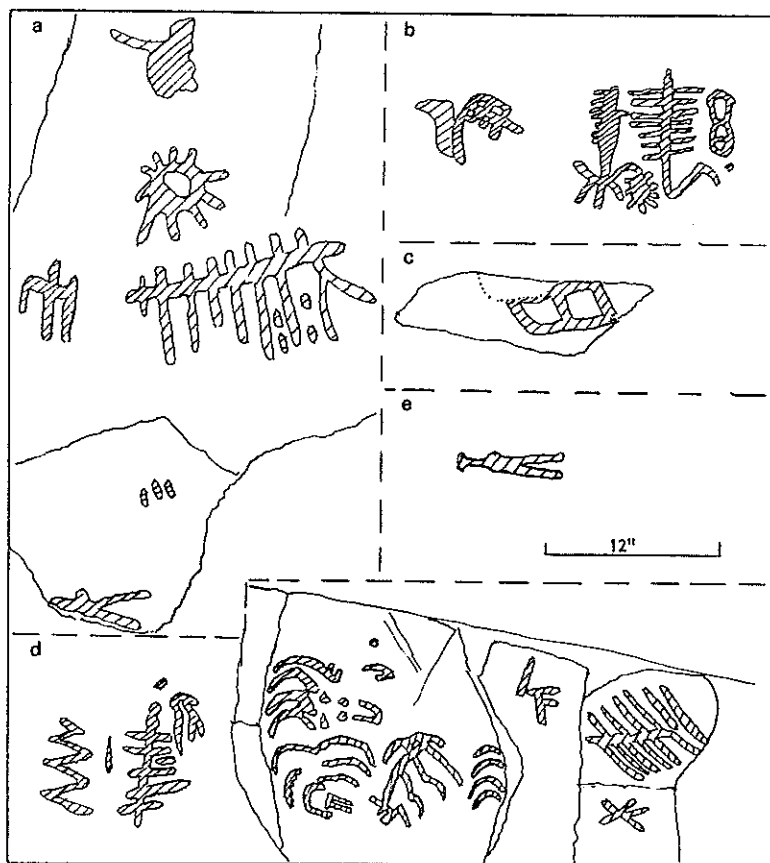


Figure 136

Site 98. Lower Black Canyon, Grant County, OR, 35-12-L.B.C. Site 98 is in the Ochoco National Forest northwest of the confluence of Black Canyon Creek with the South Fork of the John Day River. At the west end of a small rock overhang in the rim, several red pictographs face south. These are composed of vertical and horizontal lines, a solid circle 2 1/2 inches in diameter, a solid 3-inch circle connected to a 1 1/2 x 3-inch line forming a pear-shaped figure, and a solid rectangular design 3 1/2 inches wide by 8 inches high. Last visit: 7/9/75. See fig. 137a,b.

Site 99. Soda Gulch, Baker County, OR, 35-01-S.G. Site 99 is on the south side of Soda Gulch where it flows into Brownlee reservoir. Red pictographs were found 8 feet up on the back wall of a rock shelter, about 30 feet above the high water line. The rock shelter, which faces southeast, is 16 feet wide across the front, 12 feet wide in the back, and about 9 feet deep. This shelter has been excavated for artifacts. The late Kevin McLaughlin of Baker reported this site on 20 July 1961. The pictographs, which are brighter than most, had not been disturbed as of 25 August 1965. The dark red sun is a 4-inch circle with 13 rays, with an overall diameter of 7 inches. It does not photograph well in black and white because it was painted on a dark basalt rock. The moon is a half circle, 6 inches high by 3 1/2 inches wide with 12 short rays, making a design 8 inches high by 4 1/2 inches wide. It is a lighter red on a light basalt background and photographs better. See fig. 137d.

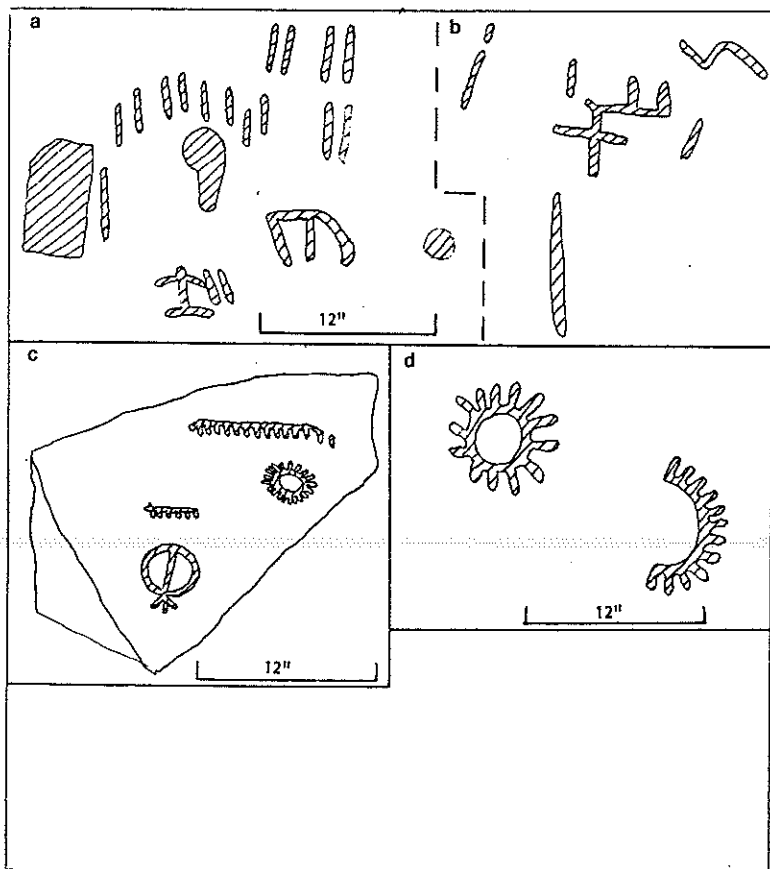
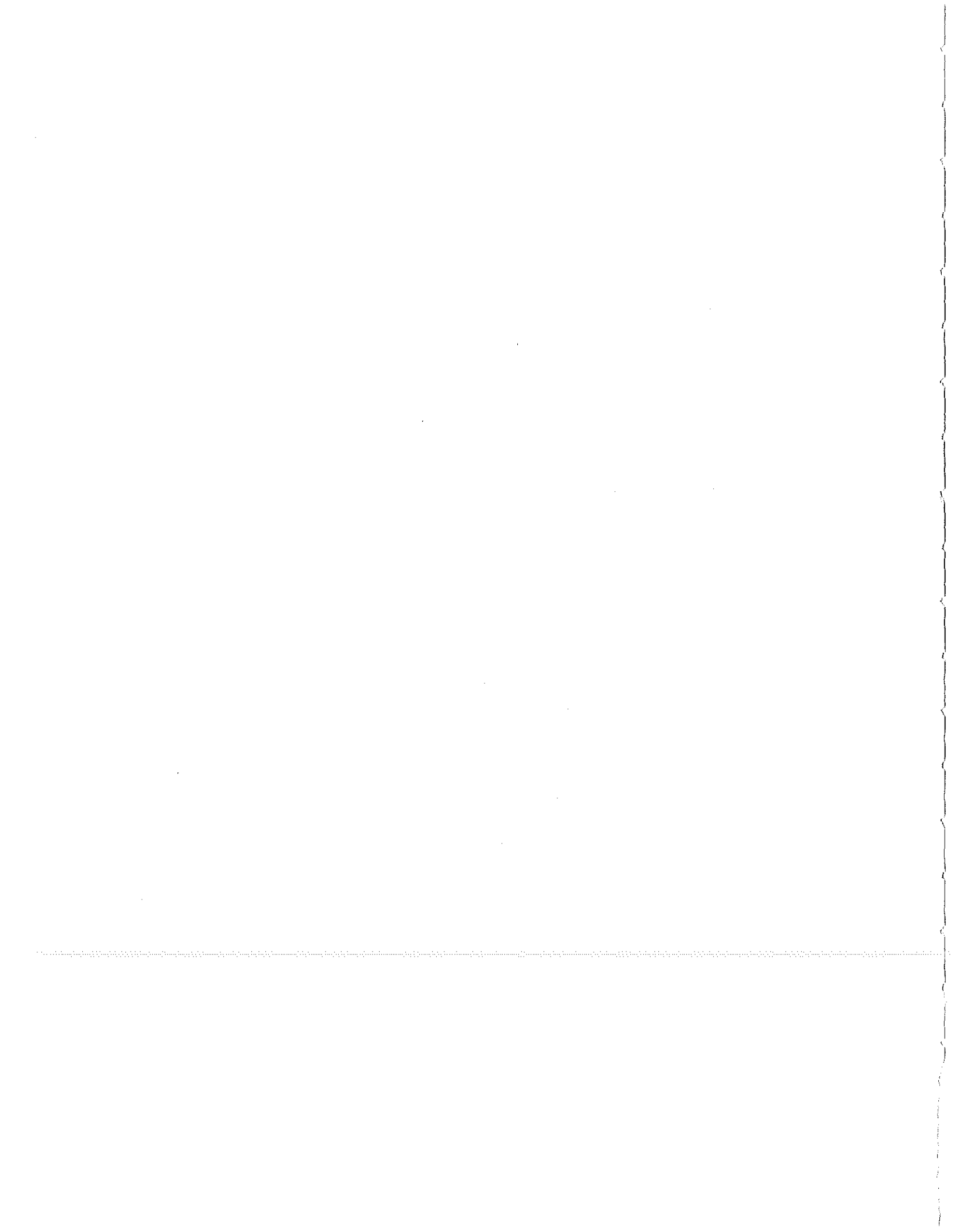


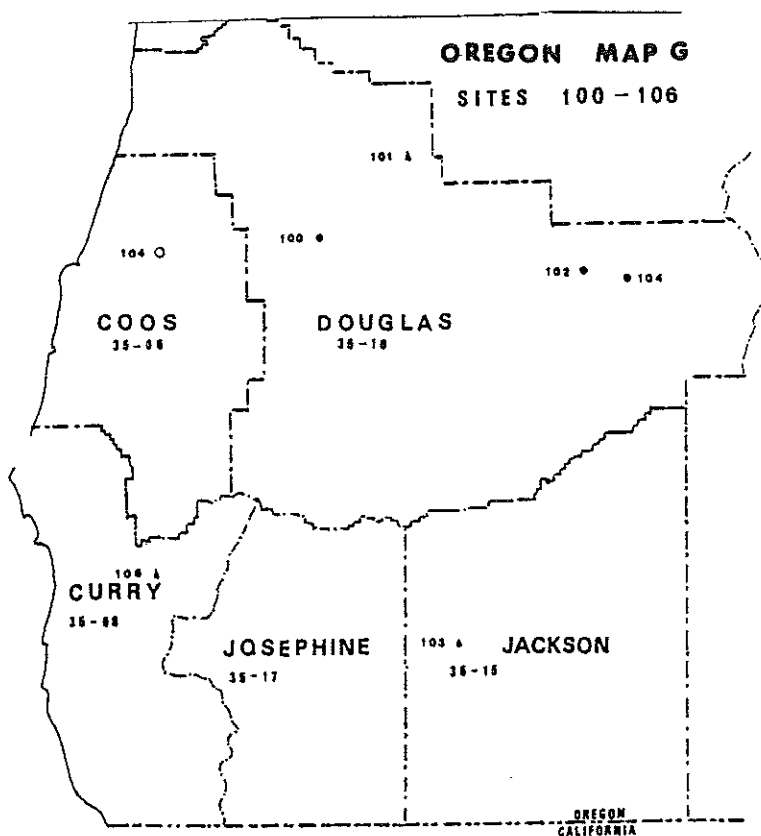
Figure 137

PART II: SOUTHERN OREGON



Oregon, Sites 100-248

Site 100. Bottle Creek, Douglas County, OR, 35-10-B.C. On the Umpqua River road there is a sandstone outcropping about 40 feet above the pavement, which contains small cavities created by erosion. In these pock marks, red pictographs are protected from the heavy rainfall of this area. The highway backslope is nearly vertical at this point. Some of the paint has spalled off from weathering and erosion. The symbols are similar to those of Dog Creek Cave, site 102, on the Umpqua River; Devils Lake, Deschutes County, site 81; and Picture Gorge, Grant County, site 93. Artifacts suggesting an old Indian camp have been found in the farming area about 2 miles downriver from this site. Last visit: 10/5/66. See fig. 138.



Map G. Location of sites 100 through 106

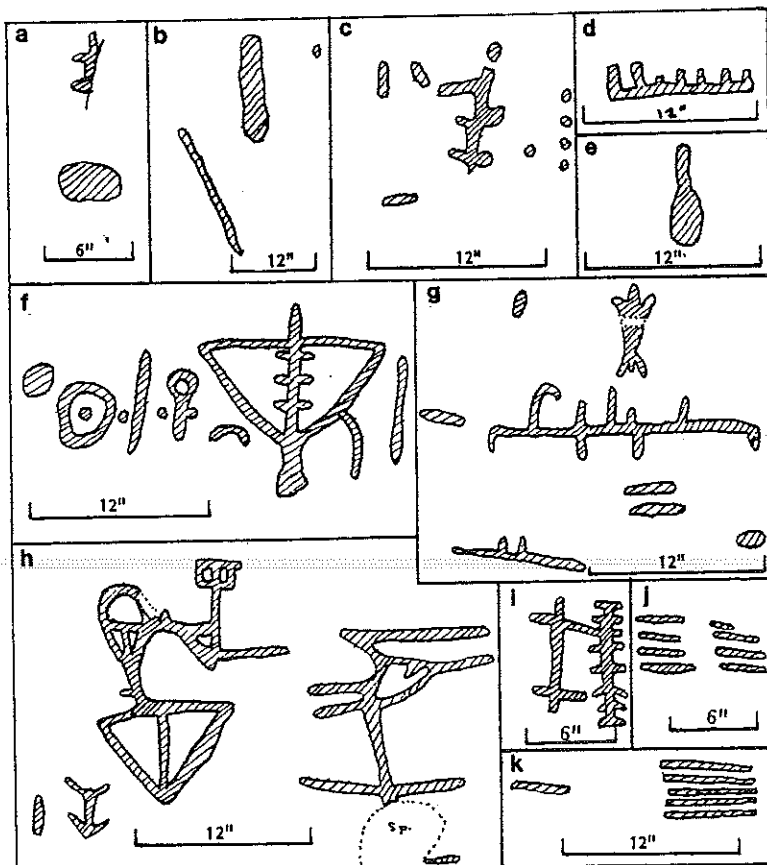


Figure 138

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

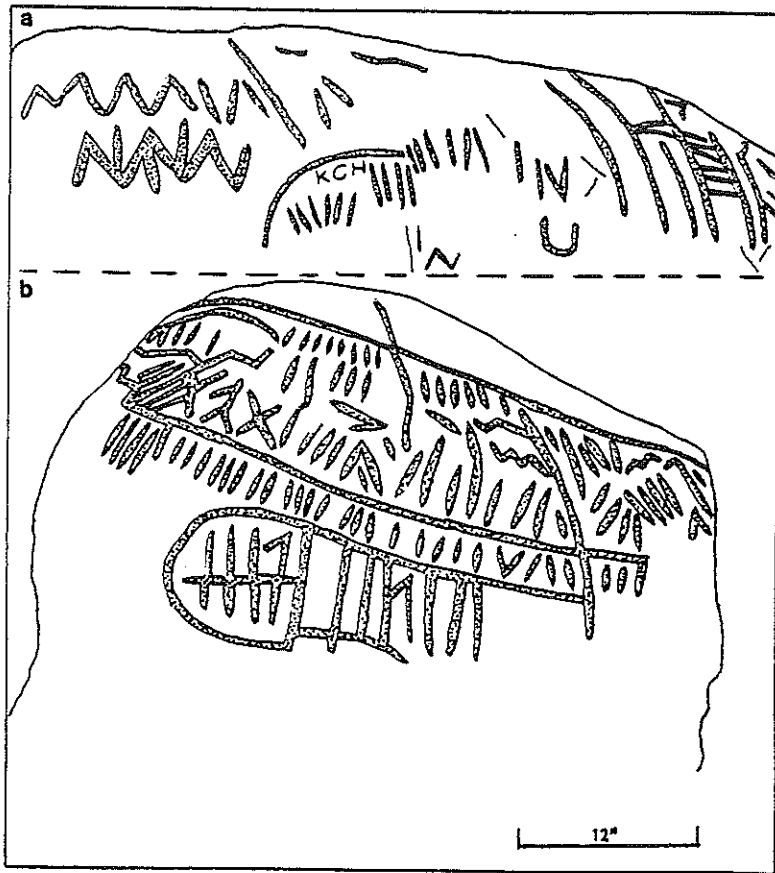


Figure 139

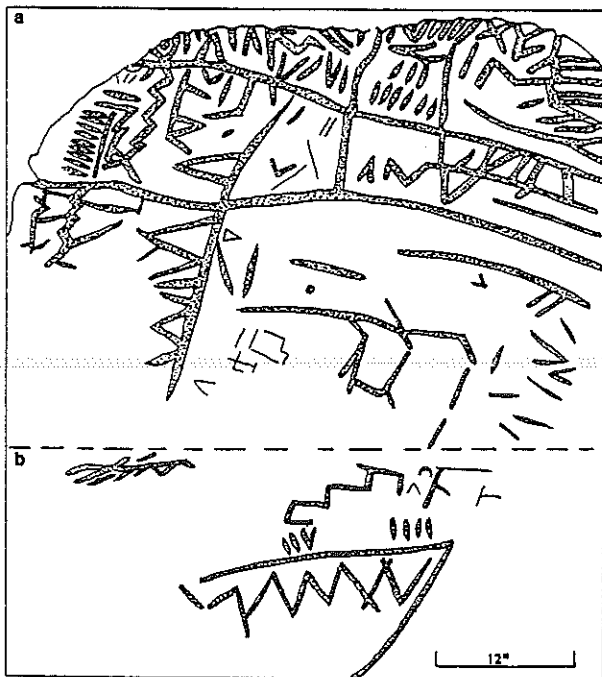


Figure 140

Site 101. Yoncalla Boulder, Douglas

County, OR, 35-10-Y. The boulder is 50 inches wide on top at the south end, 36 inches wide at the north end, 72 inches long, and 50 inches high above ground. The V-groove marks are predominantly on the south end rather than on the north as stated by Cressman. There is one group on the northeast face and many marks on the top which are filled with moss. The grooved faces are smooth and worn contrasting with the rough unmarked portions of the rock. The grooves are deep and V-cut rather than shallow and U-shaped like most petroglyphs in Oregon. Other V-typed grooves are at Gaston, Washington County, site 4, in sandstone; Cascadia Cave, Linn County, site 51; Willow Creek, Lake County, site 132; Buena Vista, Harney County, site 215; and Tule Lake, California, in soft volcanic tuff. The soft rock may have influenced the method of making the glyphs. The V-cut grooves tend to follow straight lines rather than curve patterns. The Yoncallas were the southernmost group of Calapooia Indians who lived west of the Cascades Mountains in the Willamette Valley. In Minter's account (1967:17,34), the Indian revered this stone "as a deity's seat serving as a gate to the underworld." Minter also states: "A popular legend is that the tribal history of a Calapooia tribe, a segment of the once powerful Umpqua, is inscribed upon the huge boulder. A grandson of Charles Applegate recalled that when one of Chief Halo's sons died, one of the few remaining tribal members inscribed some characters on the rock." This is the best petroglyph boulder of its type seen in Oregon. There are a few initials and scratches on the rock, but it shows very little of this type of vandalism. Further references: Cressman (1937:13-14, Pl.I, Site 3). Last visit: 8/23/64. See figs. 139, 140.



OREGON

Site 102. Dog Creek Cave, Douglas County, OR, 35-10-D.C. Dog Creek Cave in the Umpqua National Forest has one large room with three smaller recesses. The entrance is about 35 feet wide by 16 feet high and 30 feet deep. The pictographs on the walls are within easy reach from the floor. Below the pictographs on the left or west side of the cave, there is a broad red band 20 feet long, parts of which show in figures 142, 143, and 144a. Several designs in the cave resemble those found at Devils Lake, Deschutes County, site 81, and Picture Gorge, Grant County, site 93, about 200 miles east of this site. There are blue rectangular designs which are like the red rectangular figures at Skyline Road, Deschutes County, site 78, 5 miles west of Bend. The color is close to the blue-green at Big Wocas, Klamath County, site 108. A sign at the entrance of the cave requests cooperation in preserving this example of primitive man by leaving the area undisturbed and prohibiting the removal of artifacts. In the spring of 1964, after the trail had been improved, a group visited and marked the walls with black marking pencil, visible in the author's photos. Apparently no other vandalism had occurred since 1936 when pictures were taken by Robert Mercer, USFS. Last visit: 8/64. See figs. 141, 142, 143, 144a-c, 145.

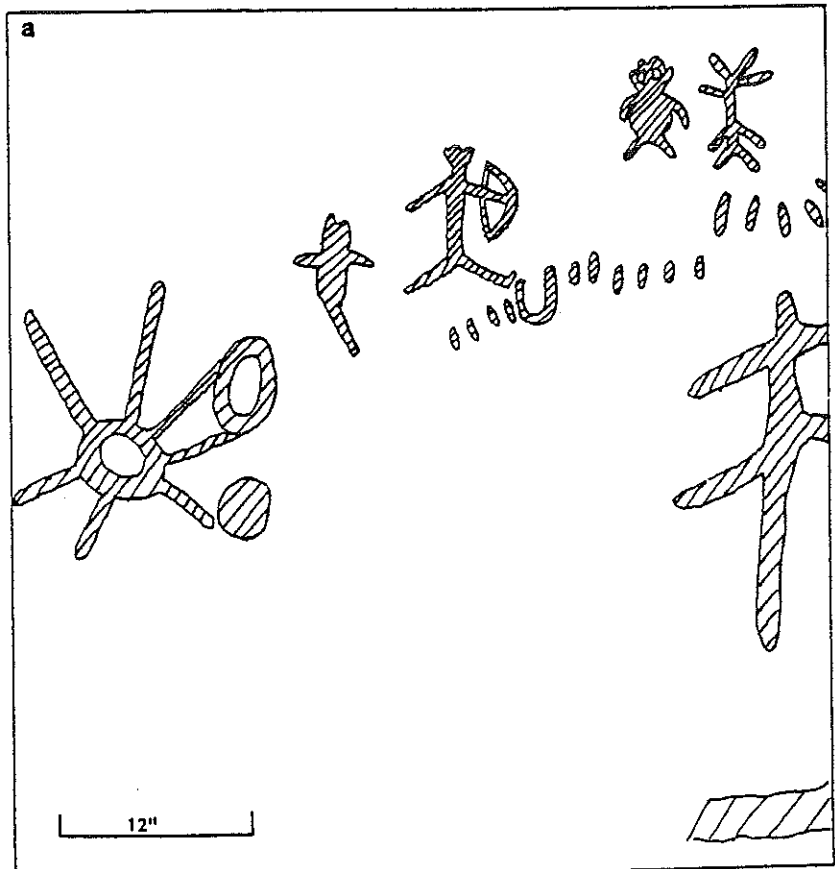
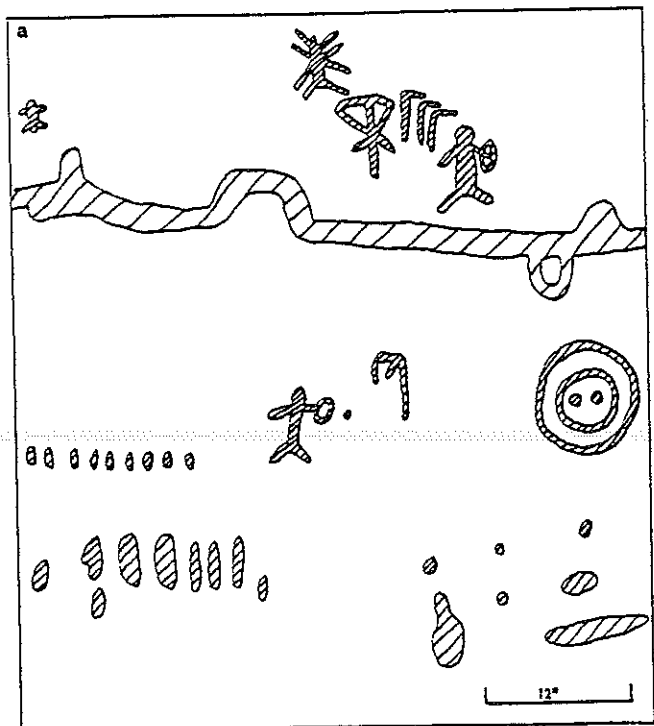
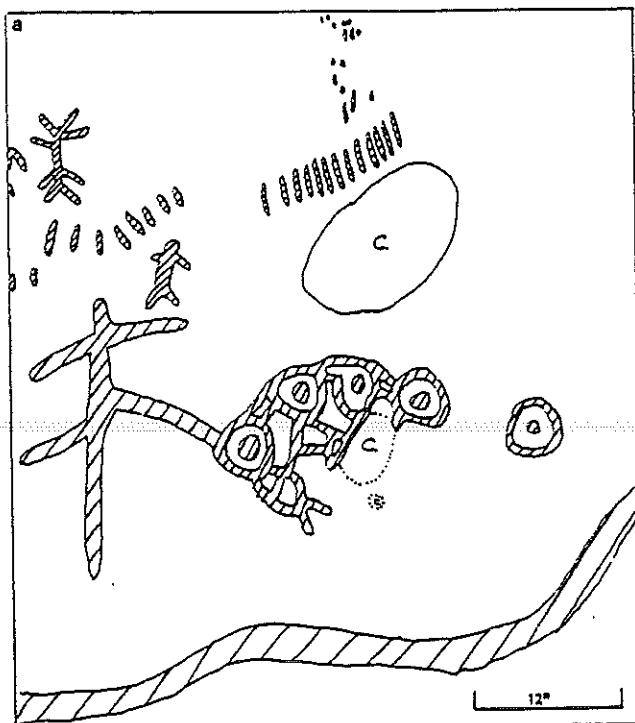


Figure 141



Figures 142 (left), 143 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

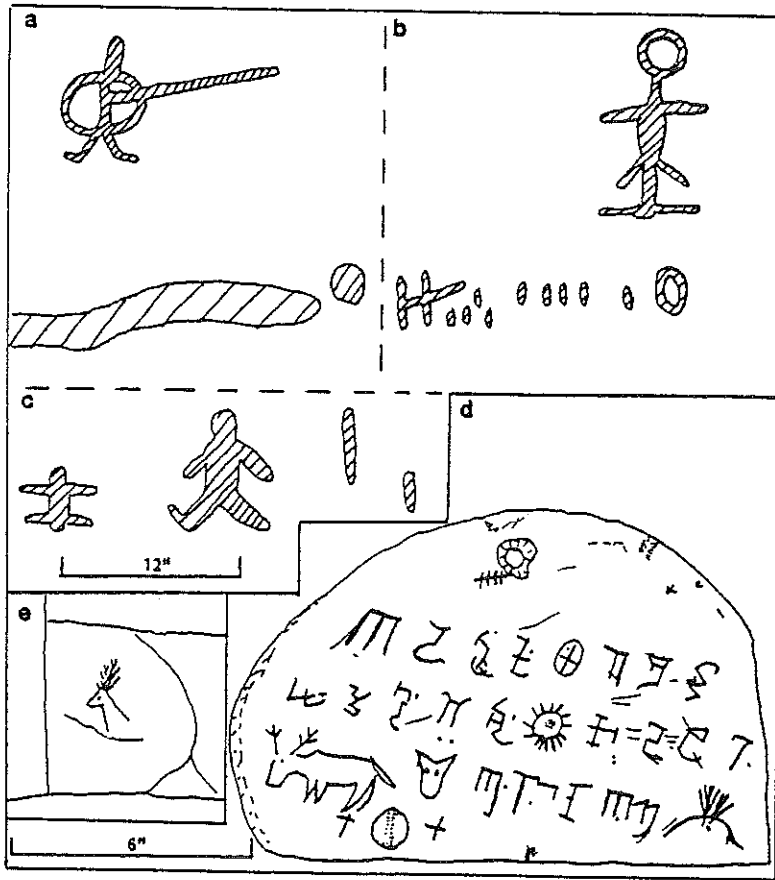


Figure 144

Site 103. Gold Hill Rock, Jackson County, OR, 35-15-G.H. Mrs. John O. Hardin presented a rock containing petroglyphs to the Oregon Historical Society, indicating that her late husband had found it at Gold Hill. The rock is shaped like a half ellipse, 11 inches long on the straight side and 8 inches to the rounded edge. A hole has been chipped through the polished black slate stone which is about 1 inch thick. There are 28 designs or symbols on the rock plus an antlered animal resembling a deer. The designs appear to have been incised into the rock by scratching with a sharp instrument. The lines are straight or curved and are deepest at the center of the line, tapering to a sharp point at the end of each stroke. The symbols on this rock remain a mystery. We have seen only a few of these symbols on other rocks in Oregon which have been classified as Indian petroglyphs. The antlered animal and the designs, such as the circle with an interior cross and the sunburst figure, are fairly common. *References: Portland Oregonian (March 1960); Oregon Historical Society Picture, 9-70; Screenings (April 1972). See fig. 144d.*

Site 104. Elk Rock, Coos River, Coos County, OR, 35-06-E.R. Elk Rock is on the south or left bank of the South Fork Coos River, upstream from its confluence with the Millicoma River. The figure of an elk's head is on a sandstone cliff under an overhang just above high tideline and can be seen from the river. Legend states that the elk's head was painted by an Indian many years ago and marks the spot where an elk went over the cliff. The size of the figure and the exact location were not known in 1978. John O. Hess, Portland, sent a picture and letter in 1965. See fig. 144e.

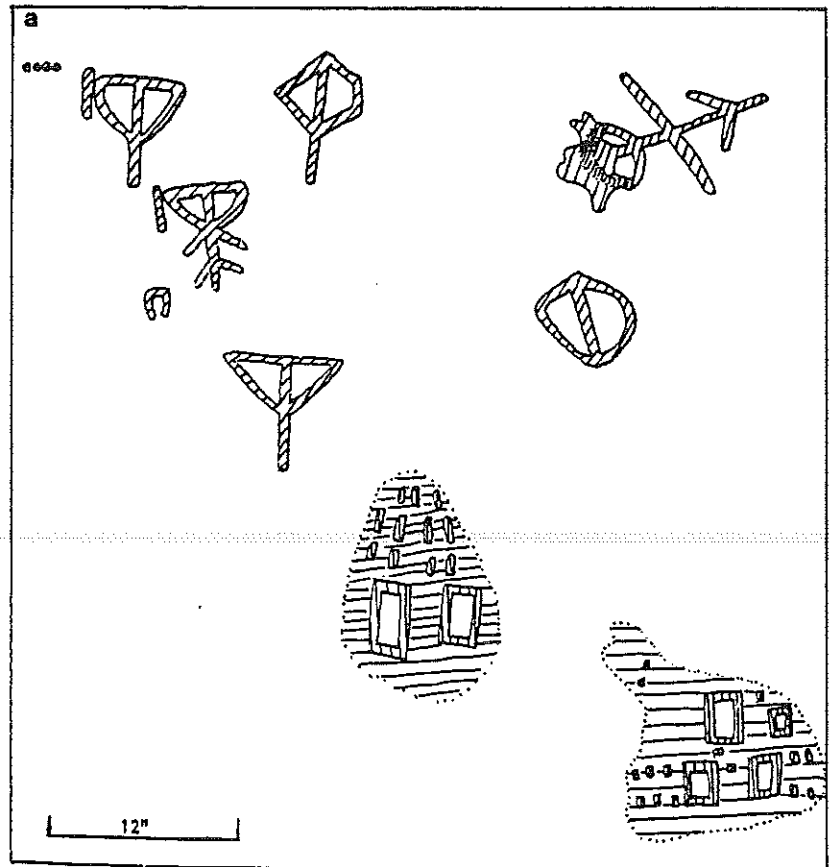


Figure 145

**Site 105. Medicine Creek Cave,
Douglas County, OR, 35-10-N.C.**

Medicine Creek Cave is the west fork of Medicine Creek, north of the reservoir formed by Soda Creek dam. Since 1973 a new paved forest road up Medicine Creek has passed the site on the switchback. The large pictograph boulder is on a small bench above the road, in a stand of mature ponderosa pine where there are large boulders. There is evidence of old fires and smoke against the rock and ashes along its base. The east face of this boulder forms an overhang about 30 feet wide, 15 feet high, and 7 feet deep. Dr. Cressman's account of this site (1937:14, Site 4, Pl. II), based on information gained from photographs and correspondence, states that the pictographs are only red; however, most of them are orange, about the same color as at Dry River Gorge, Deschutes County, site 84. Several figures are blue-green, similar to the background color at Big Wocas, Klamath County, site 108. The animal which Cressman discusses as a possible cow is blue-green. Most of the horses and the animals resembling wolves are orange. The pelt-like figures are orange, red and green. There are a number of white human figures with skirts, which show in Cressman's Plate II. Most of the horses, animals, and humans are small and close together. In 1964 we did not locate a number of the figures Cressman had noted at the upper right of the boulder. There was a heavy coat of yellow lichen in the area, and the red pigment did not show up well. In 1973, on close examination, we were able to determine a large figure. The figures are well made, considering the rough surface of the rock. They are difficult to photograph in color without chalk outlining to distinguish them from the lichen colors. This is one of the most interesting scenes in Oregon. It has a greater variety of color than other groups. Last visit: 5/20/73. See figs. 146, 147, 148, 149.

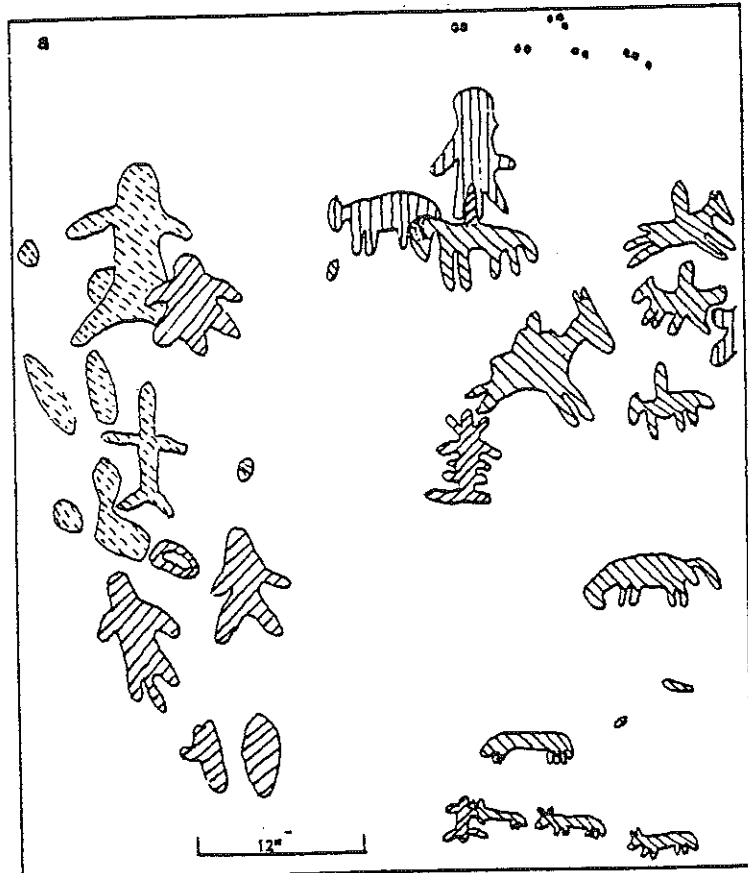
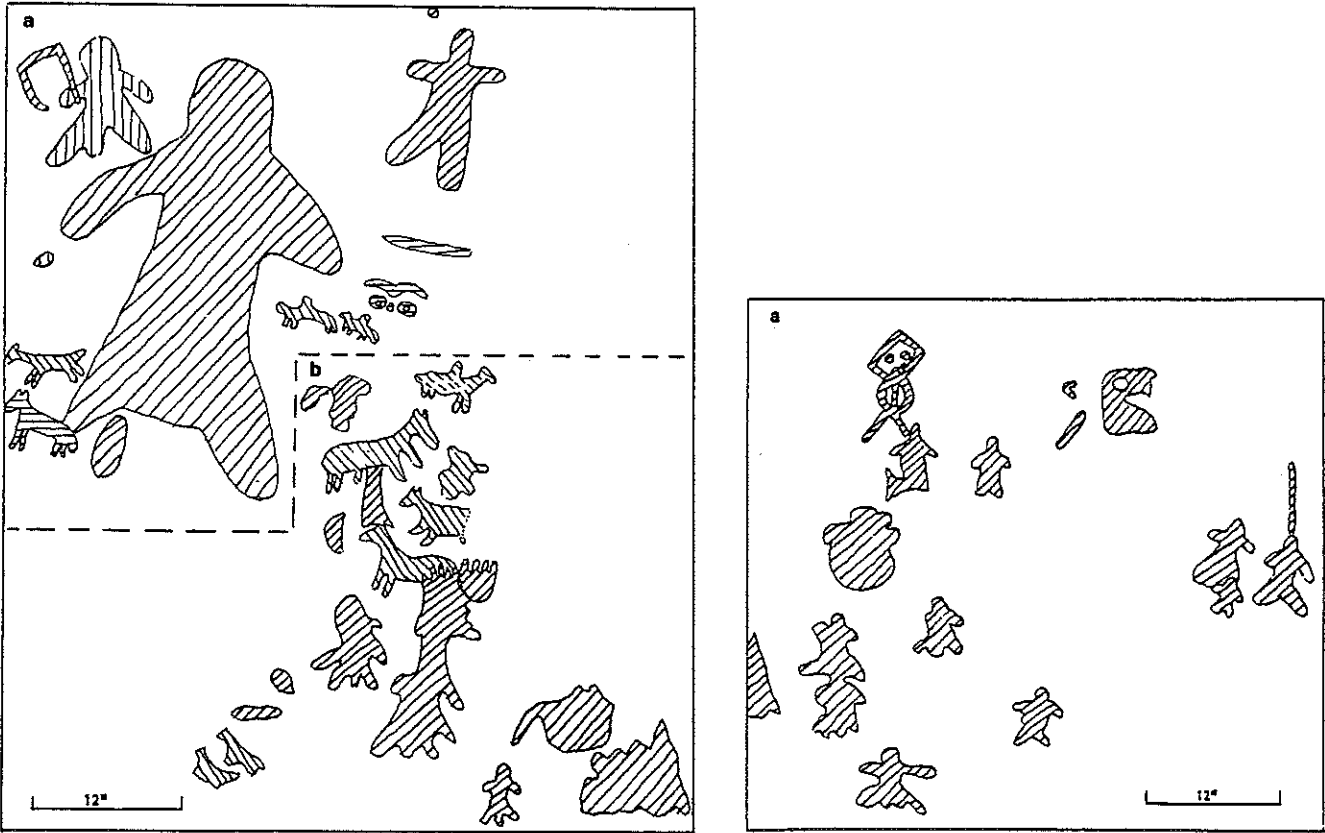


Figure 146



Figure 147

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 148 (left), 149 (right)

Site 106. Two-Mile Creek, Curry

County, OR, 35-08-T.M. We found thirty marked boulders on the site. The boulders range from 2 to 10 feet in length. The predominating designs are pits and grooves, circles with pits and/or tails, and zigzag lines which usually are parallel to each other.

There are also straight and curved lines carved into the sandstone rock up to an inch deep. In some instances several deep pits were hollowed out like bowls or ground metates. One fish design was found. Several connected circles resemble representational designs. All other figures are geometrical. An article in the *Curry County Echoes*, published by the Curry County Historical Society (July-August 1977), describes the removal of seven Rogue River petroglyphs from their original site to the museum site at the County Fairgrounds. We prefer to have petroglyphs left in their original site, especially when there is little danger of their being destroyed. We have not been back to record which rocks were removed. Last visit: 8/26/74. See figs. 150, 151, 152, 153.

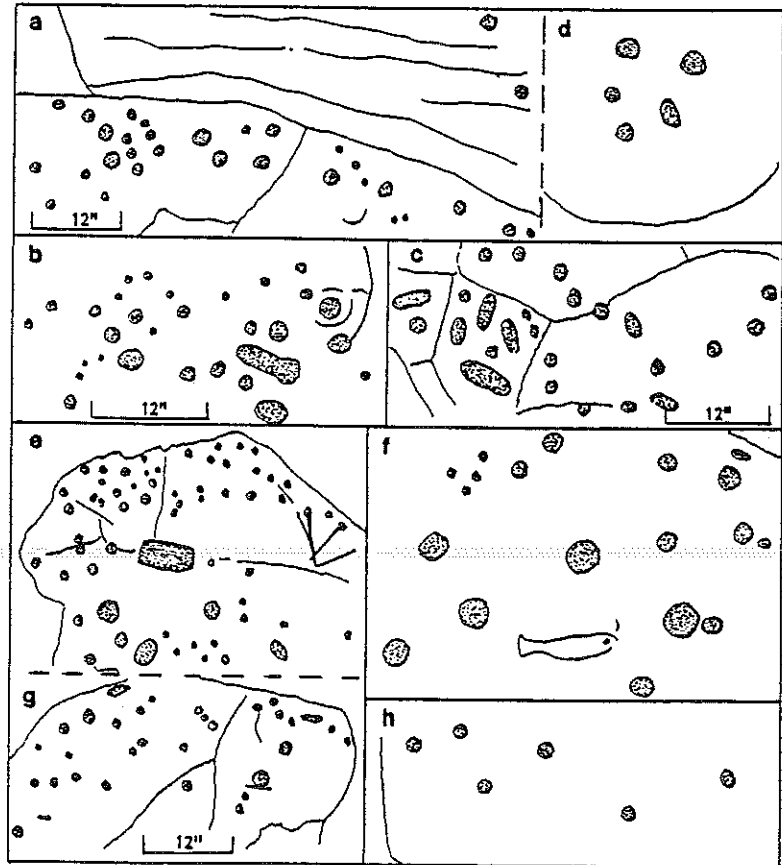
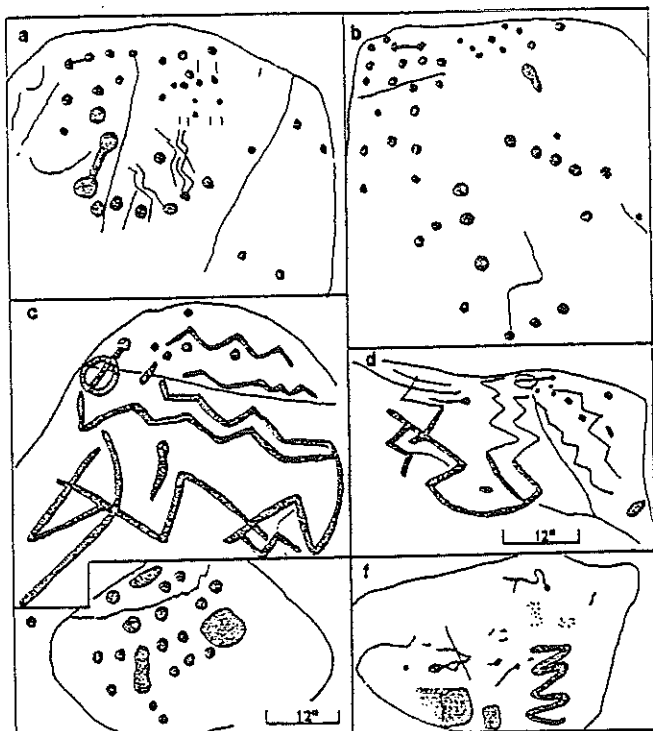


Figure 150

OREGON



Figures 151 (left), 152 (right)

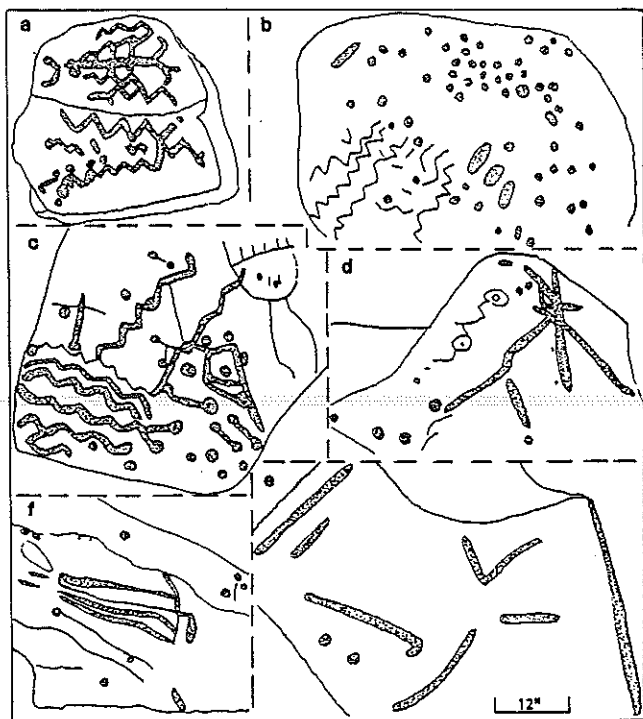
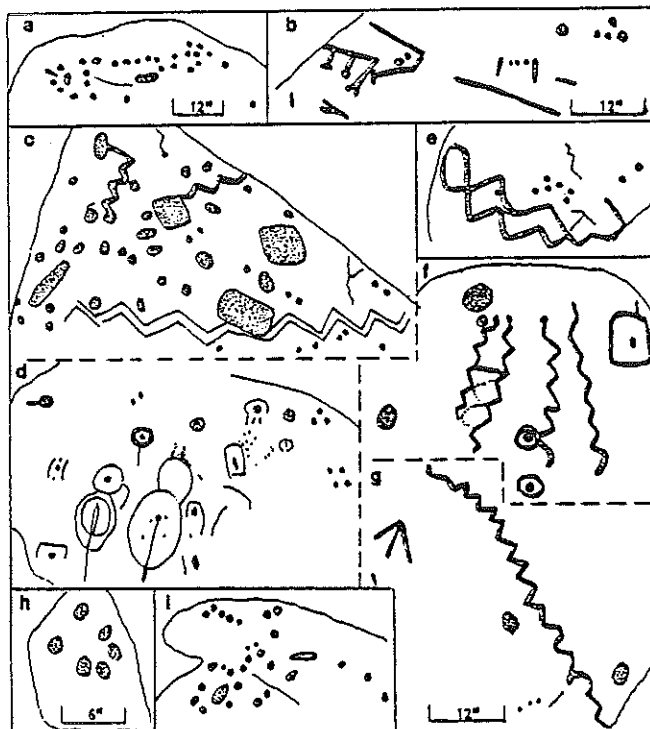
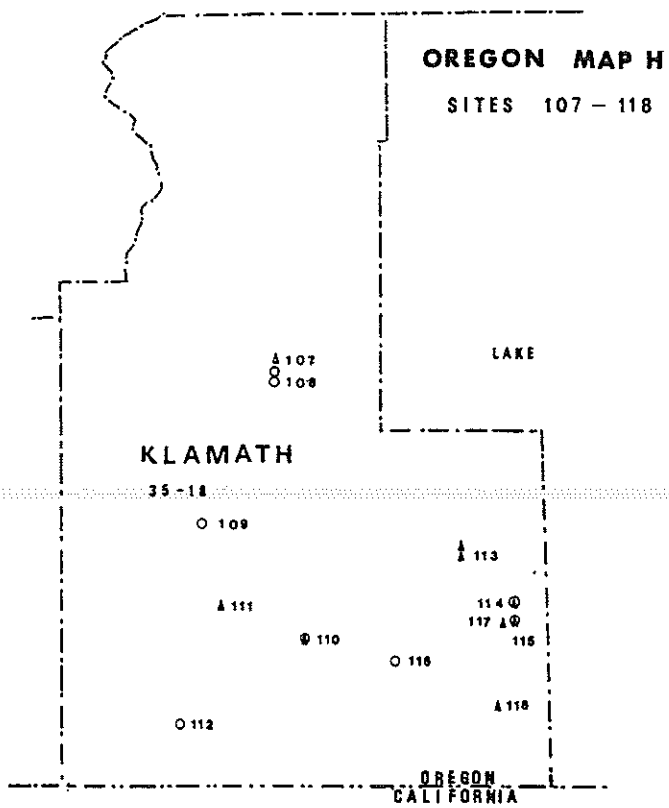


Figure 153



Map H. Location of sites 107 through 118

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

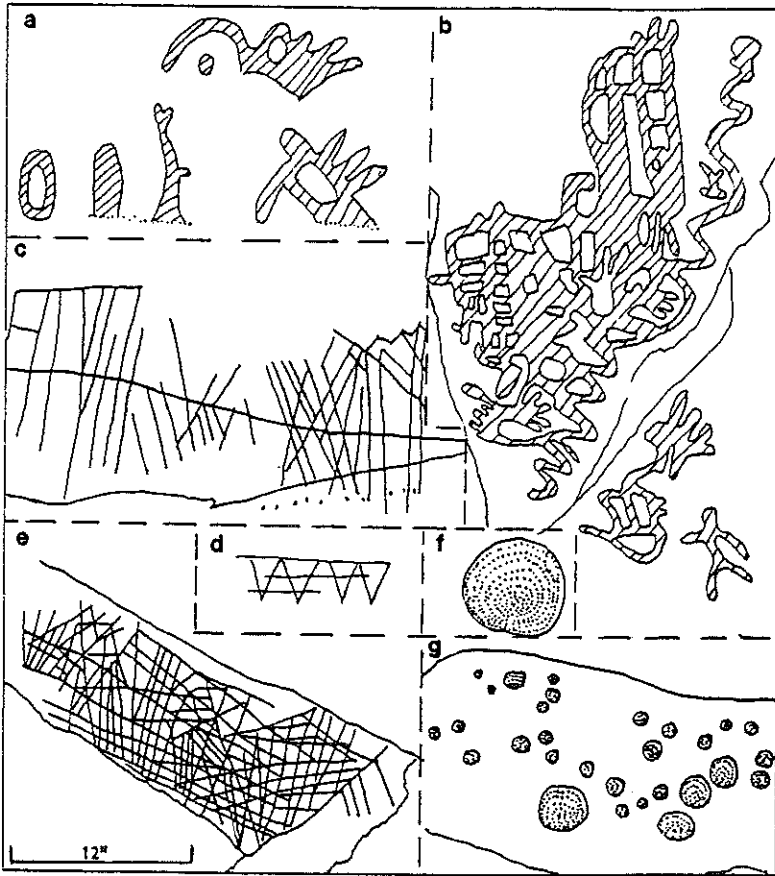


Figure 154

Site 107. Klamath Marsh, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-K.M. Site 107 is an outcropping of lava rock 20 feet high and 100 feet long in the Klamath Wildlife Refuge on US National Forest land. The designs are in protected areas on the west side of the outcrop. The red pictograph design is a complicated gridlike pattern with a snake on the right side. Circles, humans, and hand-like designs are also on the north end of the outcrop. At the south end, near ground level, are three small faces of rock with numerous scratched straight lines, making random crosshatch type patterns. These could be hone marks made by sharpening tools. About 1/3 mile west of these pictographs, at the edge of the Klamath Marsh, is an old Indian campsite where some pitted boulders are located. Several mortars or pits have been ground into these rocks. A few obsidian chips are found on the surrounding surface. Last visit: 9/1/78. See fig. 154.

Site 108. Big Wocas, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-B.W. On US National Forest land on the east side of Klamath Marsh, there is a lava outcrop about 40 feet high, with a cyclone fence at the south end of the outcrop enclosing pictographs and a cremation site. Some of the red pictograph motifs are accentuated with a blue-green background, which is very unusual. Nine well-made human figures appear to be dancing above a 78-inch long horizontal zigzag line. Two rectangular grids have vertical bars. A large design in red with a blue-green background is high up on the cliff. Some of the figures on the lower edge have weathered away until they are barely discernible. Because it is a sacred cremation burial site, the area was fenced to protect it from vandalism. References: Cressman (1937:25, Site 25, Fig. 19), B.F. Swartz, (1963, KLM-1). Last visit: 9/1/78. See figs. 155, 156, 157, 158a.

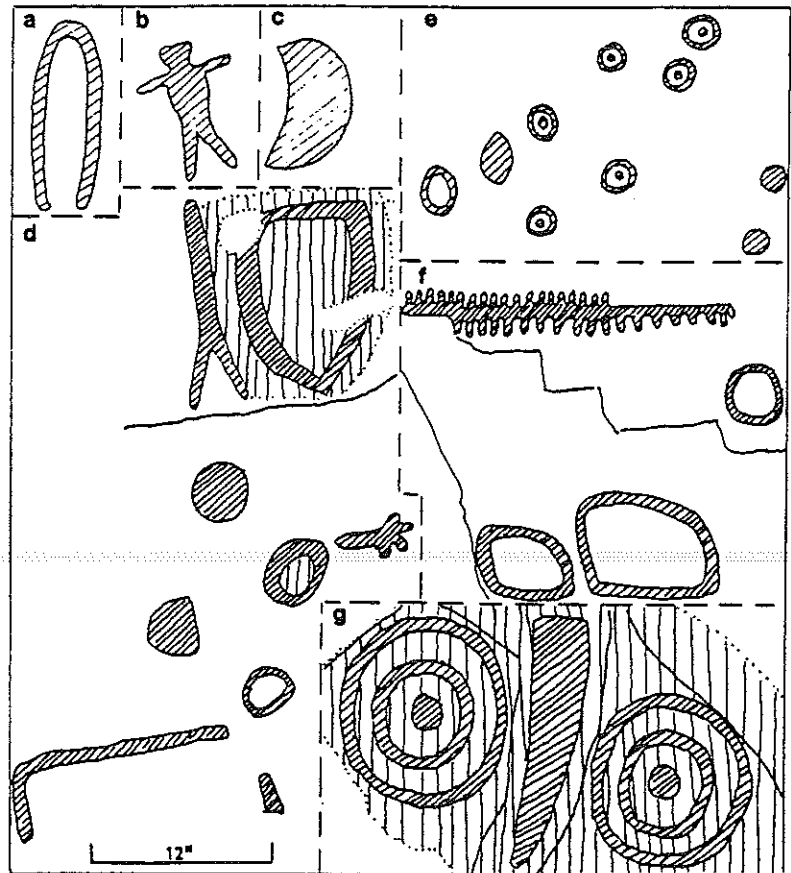


Figure 155

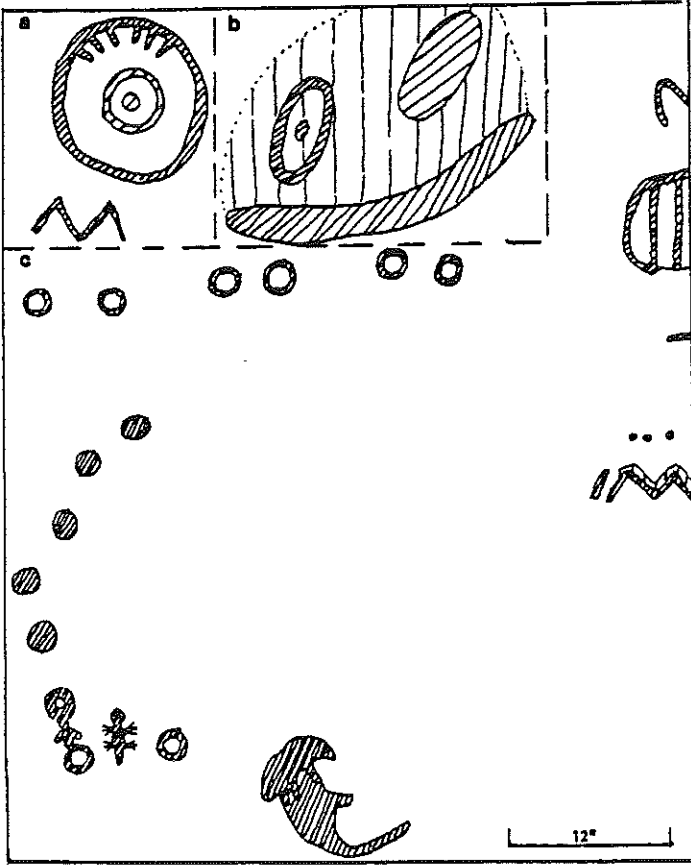
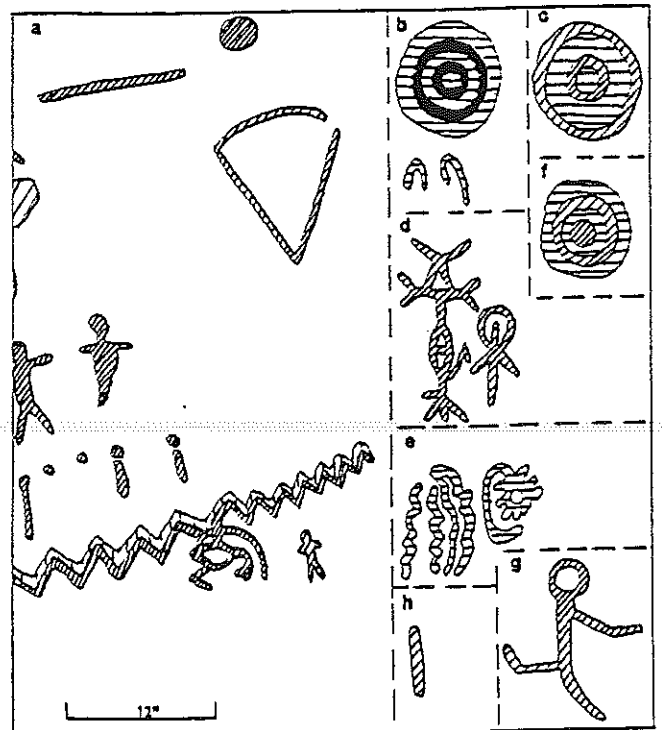
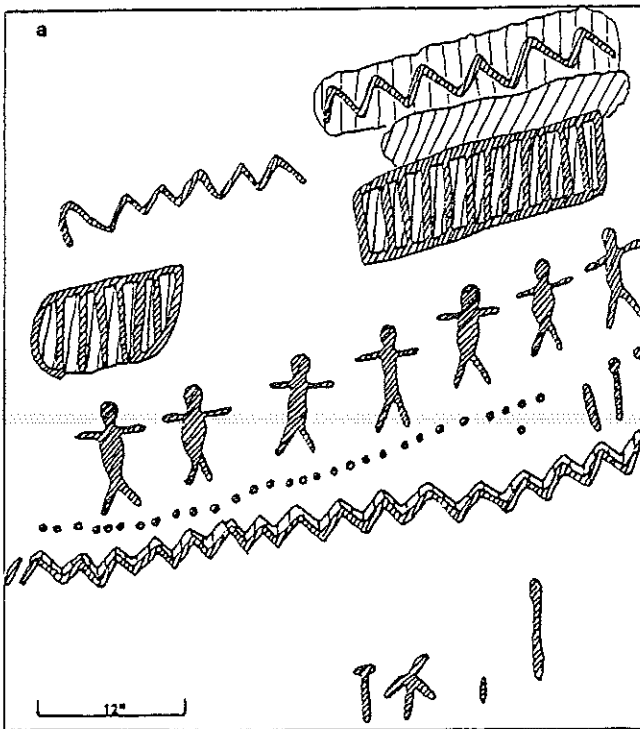


Figure 156



Figures 157 (left), 158 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

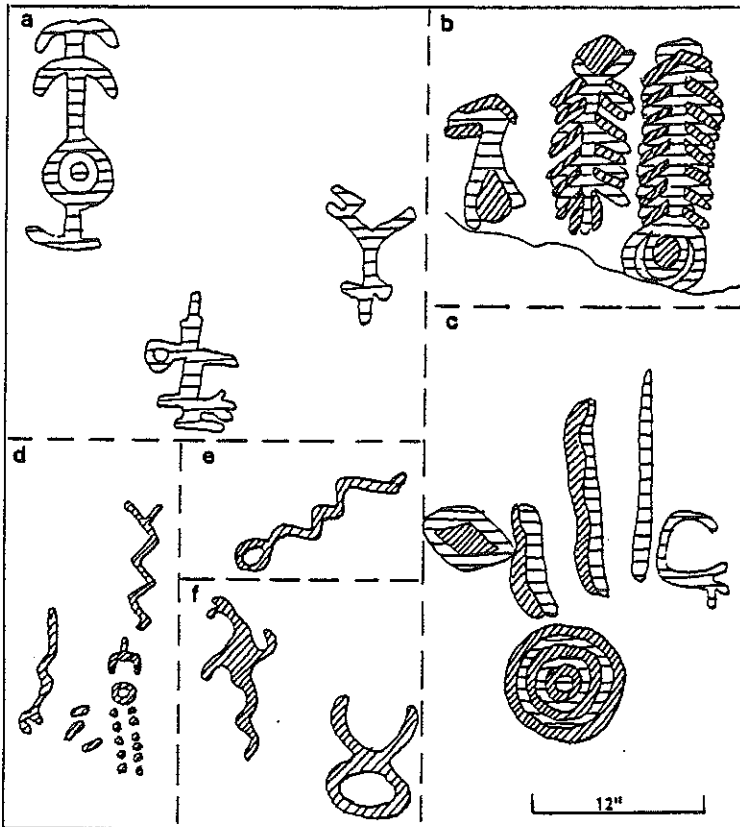


Figure 159

Site 109. Chiloquin, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-Ch. Site 109 is on a private road, south of Chiloquin, on the east bank of the Williamson River, on rimrocks facing northwest and west. At the north end of the rim is a tall rock outcrop which is probably the "Standing Rock" described by Mallery (1893:105-106, Fig. 69). The four designs in his Figure 69a-d are all here although b and c were inverted in the publication, and c is white instead of red. His a,b,c,d correspond with our figures 159c at bottom, 159b at right, 159d at left, 158d at left. The motifs are scattered along the base of the cliff for about 1/3 mile. Red and white pigments were most commonly used, although one concentric circle is black and white. Some of these pictographs are still very bright. In pigment they resemble those formerly near The Dalles. *Further references:* Cressman (1937:24, Site 24), B.K. Swartz (1963c:26); Chq 23, 24, 25), Leroy Gienger, Chiloquin. Last visit: 9/1/78. See figs. 158b-h, 159.

Site 110. Lone Rock, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-L.R. Lone Rock, a large basalt boulder located east of Swan Lake, must have rolled down from the cliffs east of the site. It is heavily covered with lichen and moss, except where the pecked and painted designs appear. Three circles, 8 inches in diameter, were pecked and painted red. A fourth 8-inch circle is painted only. A 4-inch circle is pecked only. The edges of the rock are painted with a design near the lower circle. This type of pecked circle, with or without red paint, is found more often in southeast Klamath County near Bly and southwest Lake County than in any other area in Oregon. Last visit: 9/64. See fig. 160a-c.

Site 111. Barkley Spring, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-B.Sp. Designs are pecked on low rimrock above one of the sources of Barkley Spring. This spot has a slight overhang and faces southwest toward Upper Klamath Lake. There are some scratches on the hard basalt rock which are covered with faded white pigment. Designs have circles and zigzag connected lines which form a complicated pattern. Pictographs north of this site were destroyed when the railroads and highways were constructed. *References:* B.K. Swartz (1963c, ASKCM, Mpt-28, map No. 17, Fig. 73 b, Face); Plate 3f, p. 32. See fig. 160d-e.

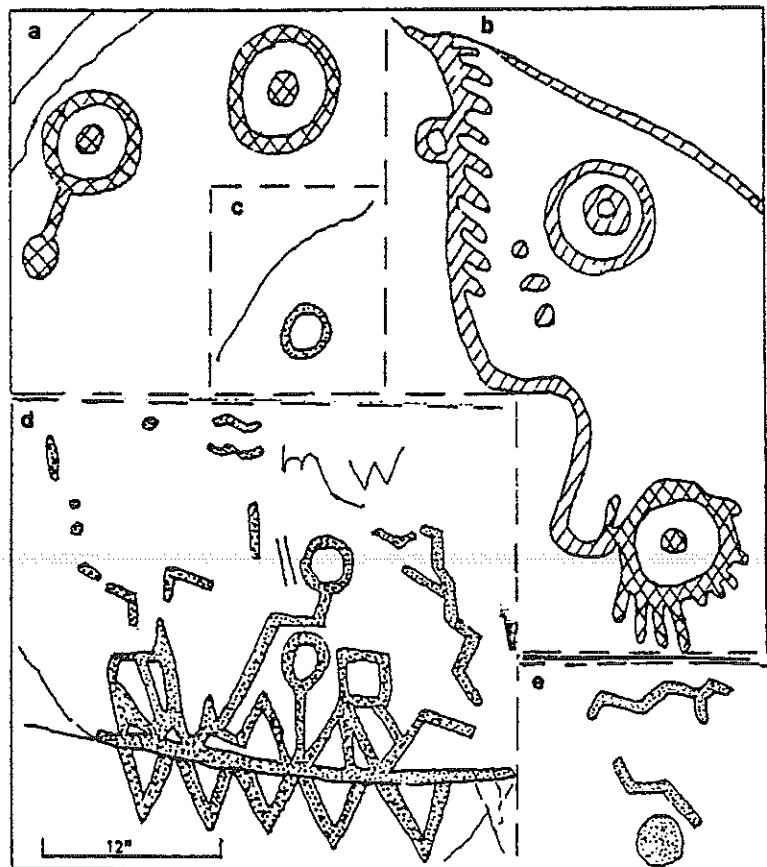
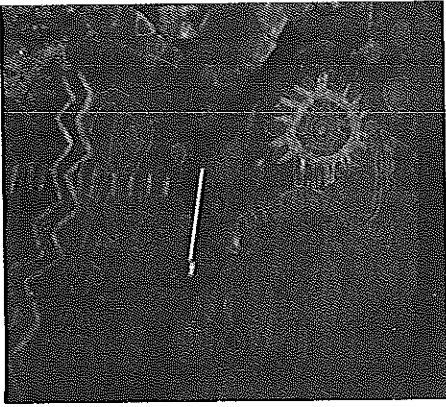


Figure 160

OREGON



Site 112. Old Keno Power Plant, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-Ke. On the north side of the Klamath River, west of the old Keno Power house, there are three spots on the basalt cliffs about 100 yards apart on which pictographs were found. The western site is below the sharp bend in the old railroad grade, in a slight overhang. Most of the paint is red, with some designs in red and black. The eastern site is about 50 yards east, below the cut in the old railroad grade. It has a red and white pictograph design with a blue dot in the center of a red and white cogwheel. The red design at the right has been carved over with several initials and requires chalk for interpretation. This face is heavily scratched with initials and dates. The oldest date is 1882, the latest about 1919. There is a single face with one design between the two main faces. Black lines are superimposed over red paint. Some red appeared to be superimposed on the white paint in various figures. *Reference:* B.K. Swartz 1978:28. Last visit: 6/69. See *figs. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165.*

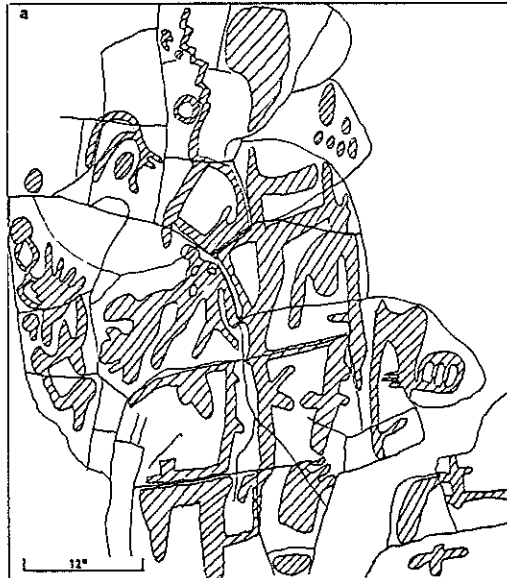


Figure 161

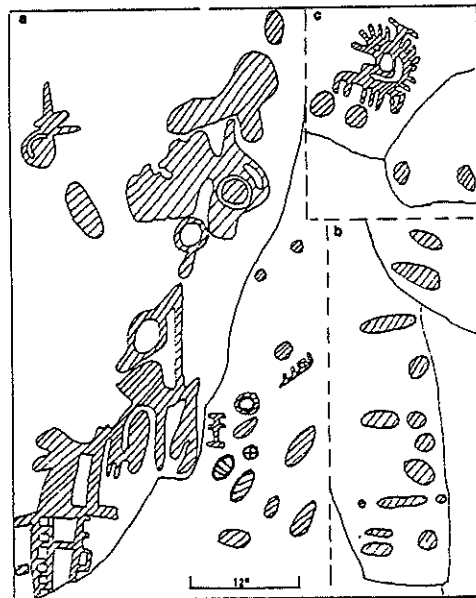


Figure 162

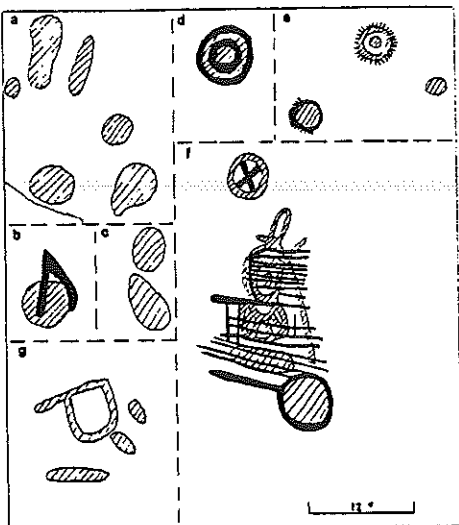
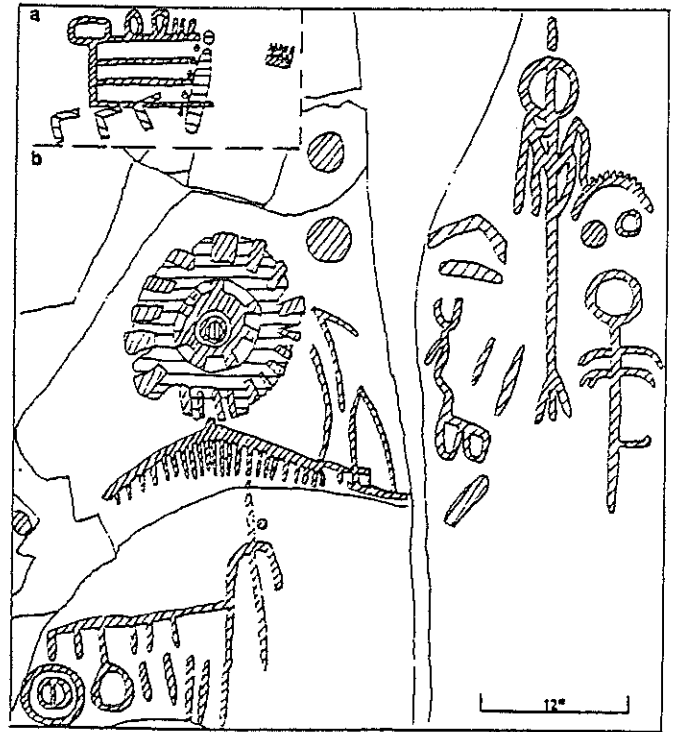
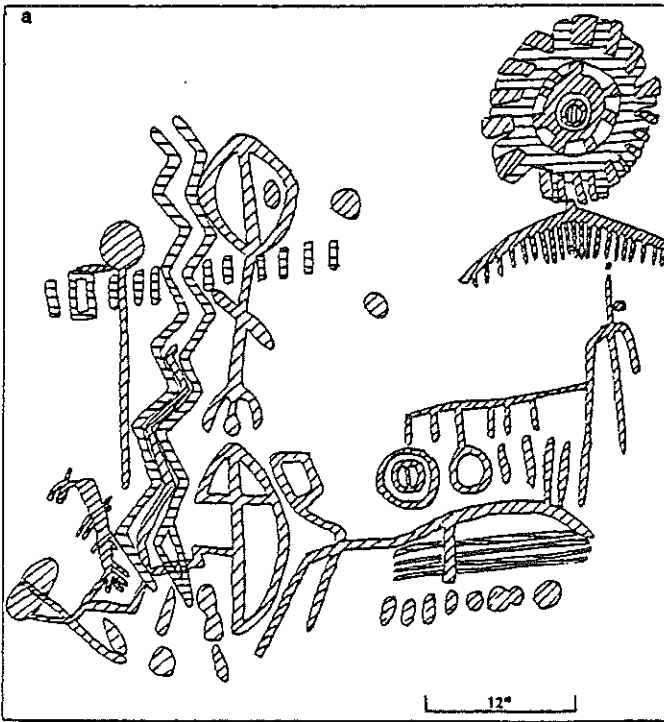


Figure 163

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 164 (left), 165 (right)

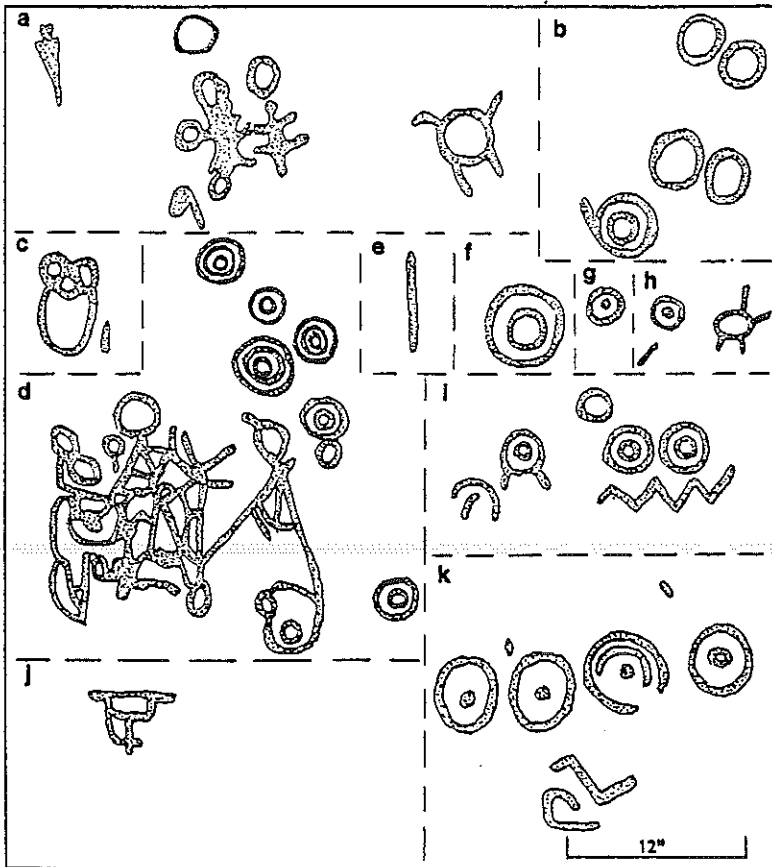


Figure 166

Site 113. North Sprague River, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-N.S.R. The upper site is on a high rim northwest of the bridge across the North Fork Sprague River, below its confluence with Meryl Creek. The lower site is south of the bridge on a low rim near the river. The upper site is near the point of the high basalt rim and consists of eight groups of lightly pecked designs extending for about 100 yards. The main group (fig. 166c,d) is at the junction of a north and south fence and has a south facing rim. The petroglyphs in figure 166a,b are west of this group; those in figure 166e,i are to the east. Another group, reported by Harry Obenchain, former owner of the ranch, is located on a continuation of the high rim west of Meryl Creek. This was not located by us. It may be B.K. Swartz's Meryl Creek site RYB-2. The lower site (fig. 166j,k) has two small groups on the low rim close to the North Fork Sprague River. Pecked circles, plain and concentric, predominate at both locations. Figure 166a shows two lizard-like figures; figure 166d has a complex design of straight and curvilinear lines joining several circles; the design of figure 166i is a horizontal zigzag line and concentric circles. No evidence of paint was found in these lightly pecked designs. Last visit: 10/26/72 See fig. 166.

Site 114. Sprague River, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-S.R. Site 114 contains three faces: (a) near the Sprague River Campground on the west side of the river, (b) 1/4 mile north on the east side of the river, (c) 1/2 mile north on the east side. Each face has a group of concentric circles pecked on the vertical basalt rims at the edge of the narrow meadowland along the Sprague River. These circles have been accentuated with white pigment. On some of the circles, at (a) and (c), there are spots of red pigment, which were apparently applied before the white. Other designs are scratched or pecked on the rock near the "target" designs at (a). They are not conspicuous and generally consist of straight lines arranged in a grid or diagonal pattern resembling x's, squares, etc. These do not appear to be enhanced with color. The face at the camp ground was damaged by about 10 rifle bullets in 1964. References: B.F. Swartz (1963: Sites QzM-2, QzM-5a, QzM-5b); photograph by A. Knutson, USFS, Bly. Last visit: 9/1/78. See figs. 167, 168.

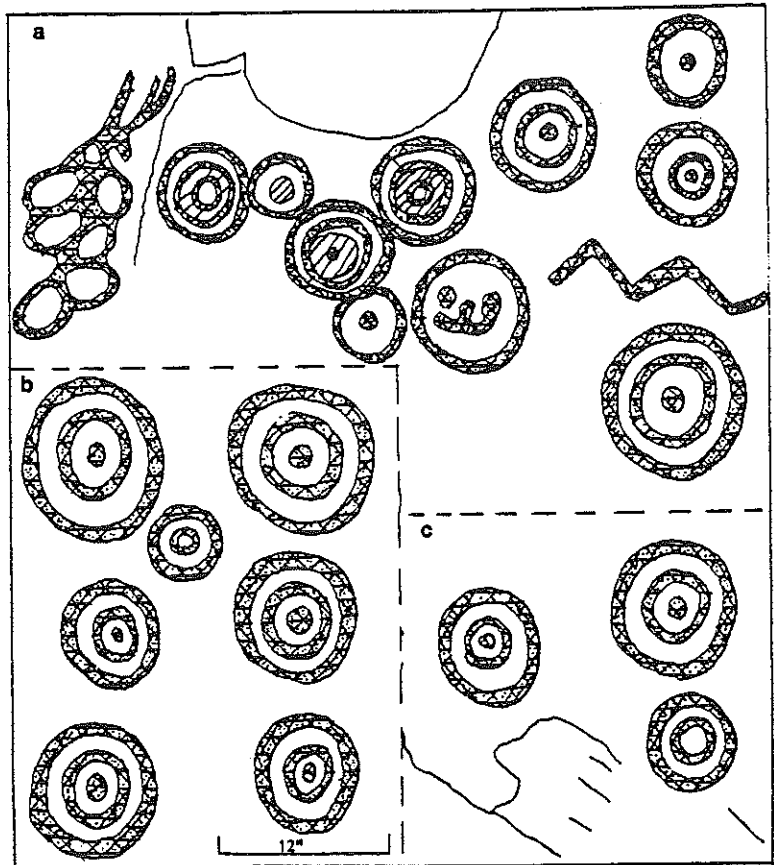


Figure 167

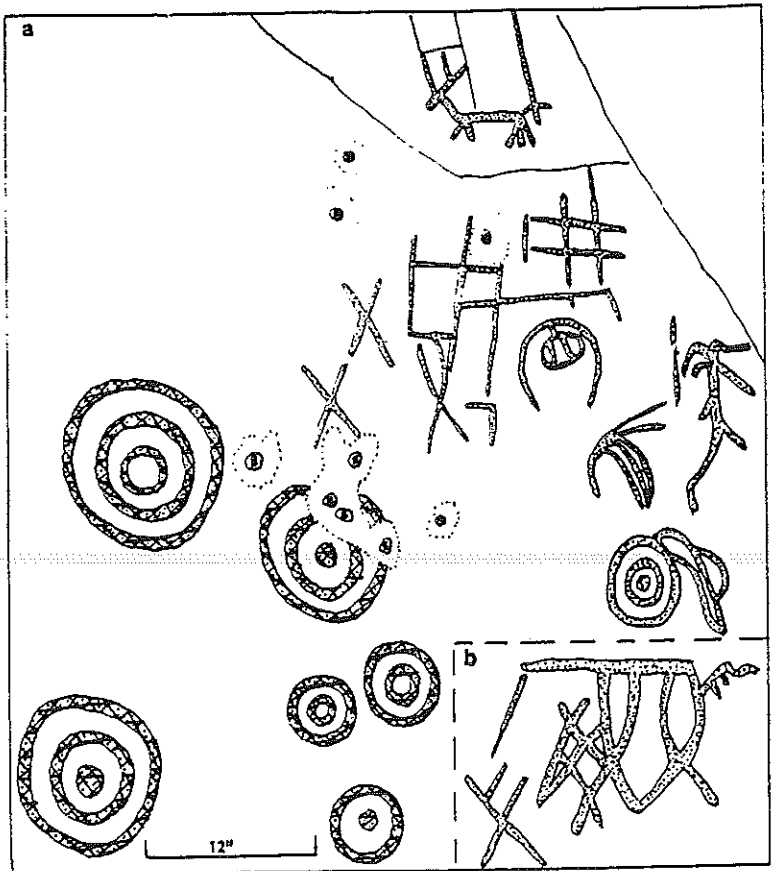


Figure 168

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 115. Paradise Creek, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-P.C. On the east side of Paradise Creek the vertical face on a basalt rim faces west. The rim is cracked into segments which make natural frames for the designs. This face has 49 circle designs, the largest concentration of circles found in Oregon. A number of circles near the upper part of the face show red pigment which covered the carefully pecked and smoothed grooves. These average about 1/16 inch deep. One rock, fallen from the cliff, has a circle with a pit. An old photograph by J.D. Howard of Klamath Falls shows the rock in the same position as when we saw it in 1964. Paradise Creek is a dry stream bed. References: B.K. Swartz (1978:32, Pl. 3i); Cressman (1937:26); Grant (1967:101). Last visit: 9/2/78. See fig. 169.

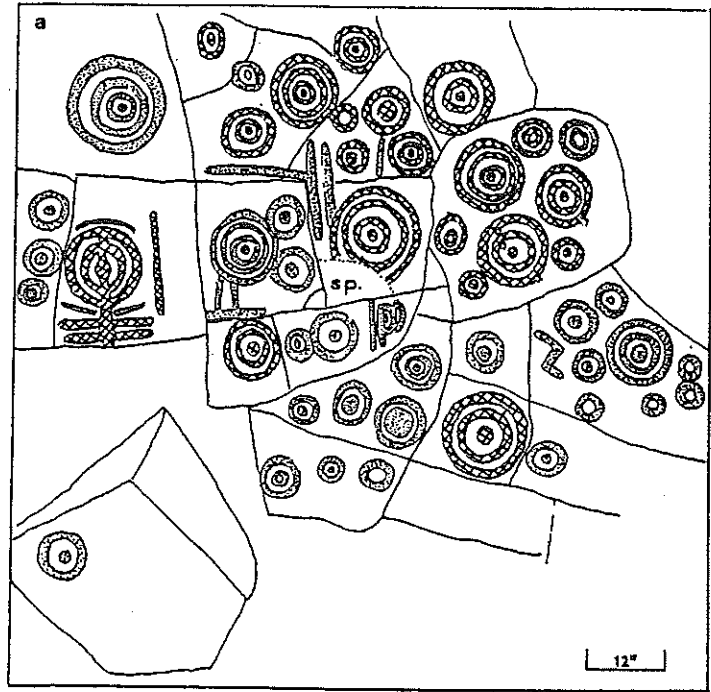


Figure 169

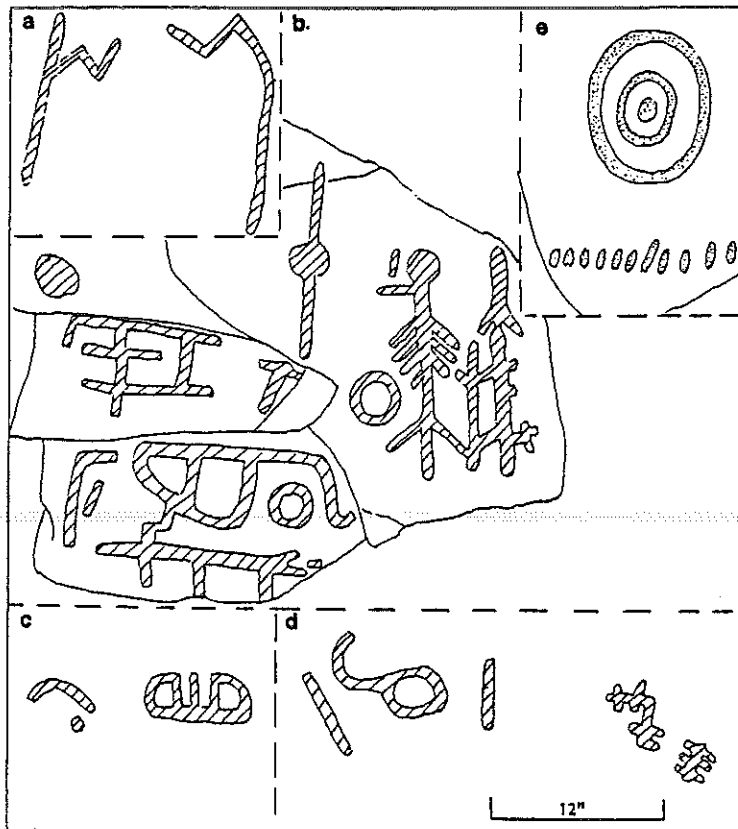


Figure 170

Site 116. Round Prairie, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-R.P. At the north end of Round Prairie, near a burrow pit on Forest Road 3726, an outcrop of lava rock about 20 feet high contains a large lava cast hole on the south end which is said to hold water in early summer. Near this hole on a vertical face there are several red painted pictographs. Some are quite faint due to weathering. Petroglyphs or combined designs usually predominate at other sites in this vicinity. Al Knutson, USFS, Bly, furnished directions and a picture. Last visit: 10/7/66. See fig. 170a-d.

Site 117. Fishhole Creek, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-F.H.C. Site 117 is on the east side of the mouth of Fishhole Creek Canyon, on US Forest Service land, on the basalt rim just above the meadow. A vertical face, relatively smooth when compared with adjacent rock faces, has a concentric circle. This target design is common in the upper Sprague River drainage and adjacent territory to the south, formerly occupied by the Modoc tribe. Al Knutson, USFS, Bly, furnished pictures. See fig. 170e.

OREGON

Site 118. Barnes Valley Creek, Klamath County, OR, 35-18-B.C. North of Barnes Valley Creek there is a basalt rim above a small meadow and spring. The rim containing the petroglyphs faces southeast. On the vertical face of the cliff are four separate groups of concentric circles and straight lines and one scratched crosshatched design of straight lines. Last visit: 9/2/78. See fig. 171.

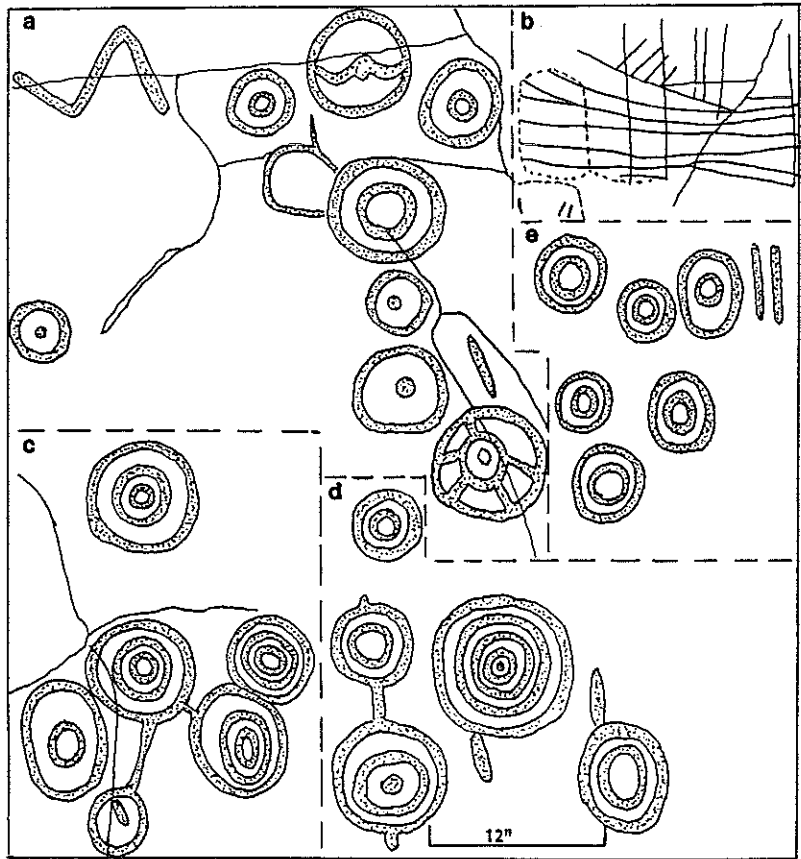
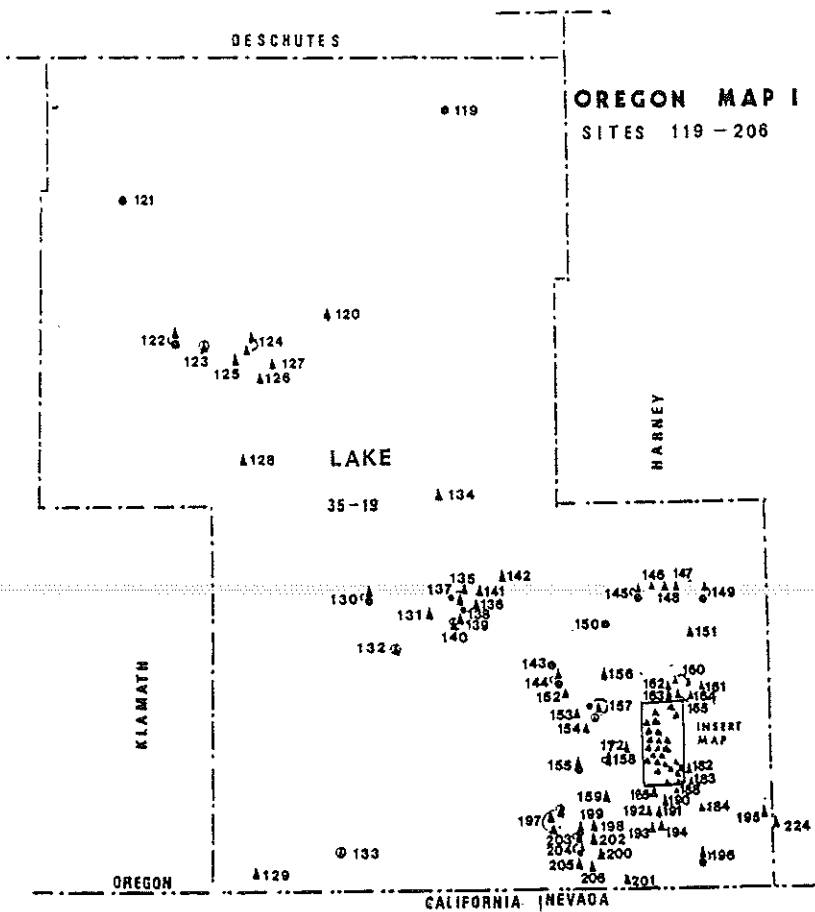


Figure 171



Map I. Location of sites 119 through 206

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 119. Studhorse Butte, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.H.B. Site 119 is east of Benjamin Lake and south of Studhorse Butte in a small rock overhang on the southwest side of a ridge. The pictographs have two complex figures of long intersecting lines more than 2 feet across. There are also a lizard, 11 by 7 inches; a human with X head, 12 by 6 inches; and a human with a circle at both ends. The color is a brighter red than in most pictographs. Last visit: 5/27/70. See fig. 172a,b.

Site 120. St. Patrick's Mountain, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.P.M. East of St. Patrick's Mountain there are a few small petroglyphs on the east face of a rock outcrop at the pass between Christmas and Summer Lake valleys at the head of Fandango and Sand canyons. This area was probably a natural pass used by game and hunters. Last visit: 8/25/66. See fig. 172c,d.

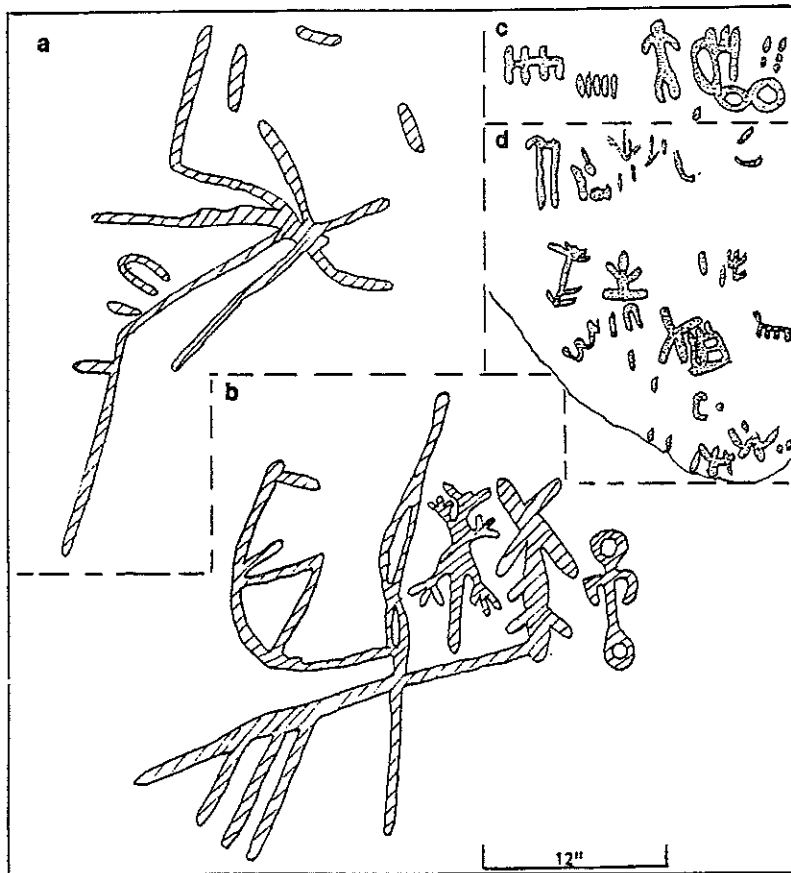


Figure 172

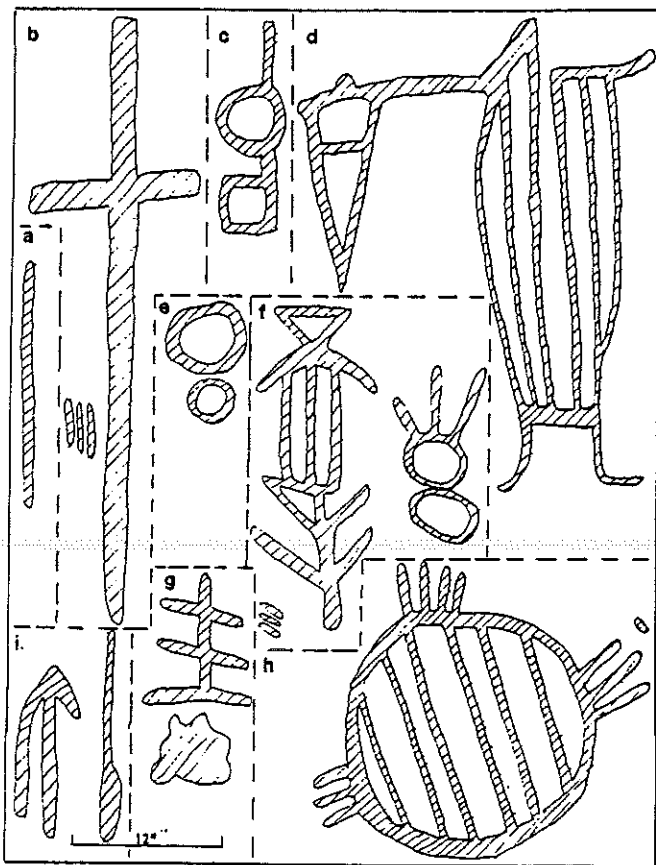


Figure 173

Site 121. Bell Rim, Lake County, OR, 35-19-B.R. Located south of Fort Rock Highway and southwest of Fort Rock Cave, this site is rather isolated from the other sites in Lake County. It was not known until a ranch employee discovered the pictographs in 1963. We were notified in 1964. The red color is quite faded but the designs are complete. There is a large circular grid, 18 inches in diameter, with six parallel bars across the circle, and two groups of three rays and one group of four rays extending from the circle (fig. 173h). There are five other circles, 3 to 6 inches in diameter, one with three rays and one connected to a 4-inch square. The largest figure is a 4-foot vertical line about 2 inches wide with a cross arm 14 inches long (fig. 173b). Another complex figure is 3 feet high by 2.5 feet wide. There are several other small designs and straight lines on the smooth face of the rim. The figures face east and are rather exposed for a pictograph site. No vandalism was noted in 1974 when the designs were traced. Last visit: 5/23/74. See fig. 173.

OREGON

Site 122. Murdock Creek, Lake County, OR, 35-19-M.C. South and east of Silver Lake in a small dry gulch, shallow and well executed petroglyphs are at the northeast side of a pool above high water level. There are 20 designs, all less than 18 inches long. On the southeast side of the pool are pictographs. One is a small 5-inch cross; the other, 18 inches high, appears to be a plant form (fig. 174c). Emory Strong of Skamania, Washington, describes the site in *Screenings* (November 1960) but does not mention the red pictographs. The pool had water in September 1964, a dry year. Obsidian chips were on the flat above the site. Last visit: 9/26/64. See fig. 174a-d.

Site 123. Silver Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.L. Six boulders with petroglyphs are on a low ridge along the south side of Silver Lake. Two boulders have numerous pits on the top surfaces ranging in size from 1 inch and shallow to 3-4 inches in diameter and 1/2 inch deep. One boulder also has deep incised lines, resembling hone marks, on the north side. The largest figured area on a single boulder is 5 feet wide by 2 1/2 feet high, and has the best executed design. Red pigment shows between the pecked lines in several areas, enhancing the design. One concentric circle shows red on the pecked lines. The petroglyphs generally face east. This was probably a camping area above the nearby lake, which formerly held water and fish. Now most of the water supply is used for irrigating land northwest of the lake. Last visit: 5/29/68. See figs. 174e, 175.

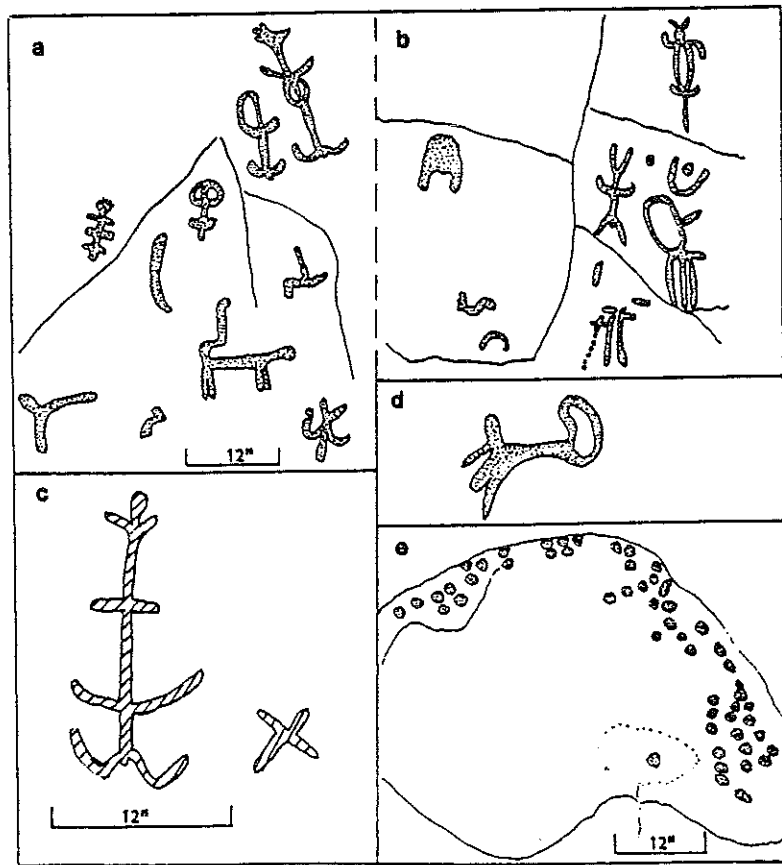


Figure 174

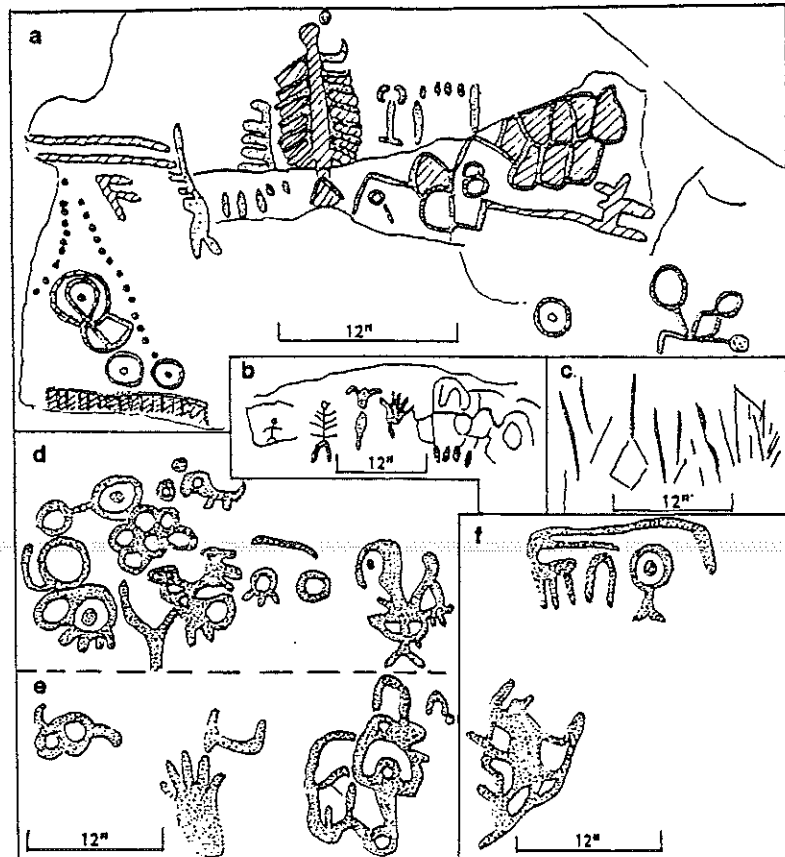


Figure 175

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 124. Squaw Butte, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.B. Site 124 includes all the petroglyphs found north and east of State Highway 31 in the vicinity of Picture Rock Pass. The petroglyphs shown in figure 176a are in a small overhang in the rimrock north of Squaw Lake on the northeast side of Squaw Butte; those of figure 176b are east of Squaw Lake on a rim east of the BLM road around the Butte. Figure 176c-i shows designs found to the east and southeast of Squaw Butte; the petroglyphs of figure 177a-i are north of Picture Rock Pass on boulders on the southwest side of Squaw Butte. The petroglyphs are lightly pecked in the hard basalt rock and are generally small. Circles, arcs, dots, and lines predominate with a few stick figures of men and animals in the Great Basin style. Cressman includes Squaw Butte with Picture Rock Pass, but none of these petroglyphs are illustrated by him. Reference: Cressman (1937:25, Site 26, Fig. 20a). Last visit: 7/8/70. See figs. 176, 177.

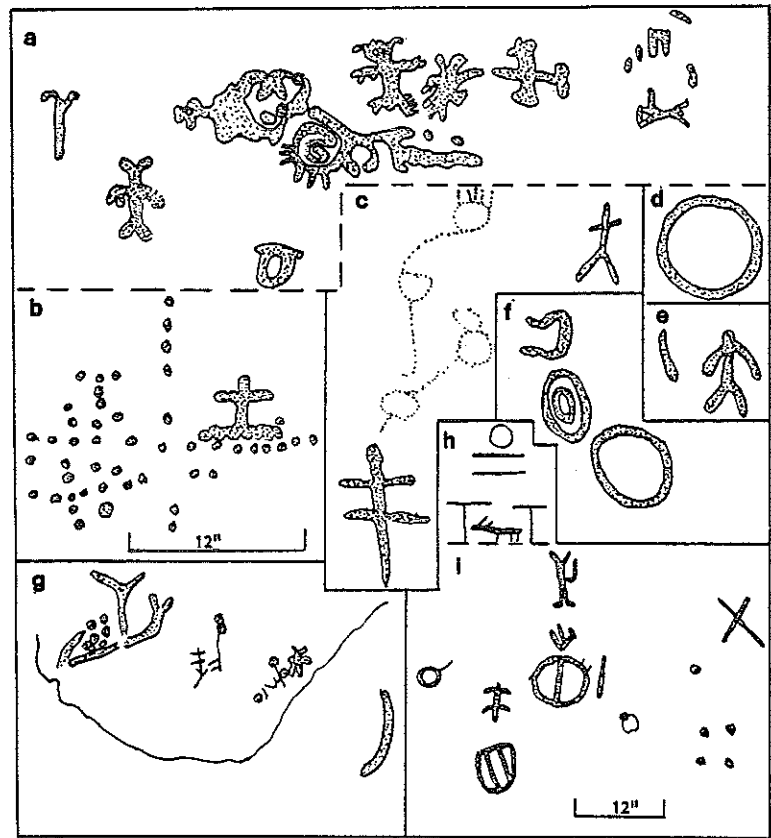


Figure 176

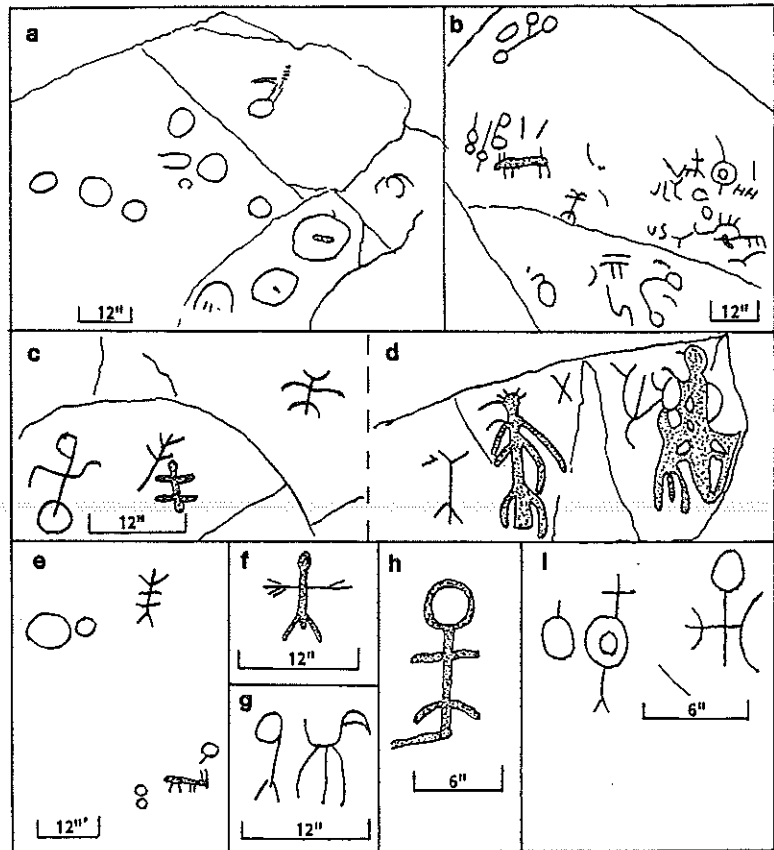
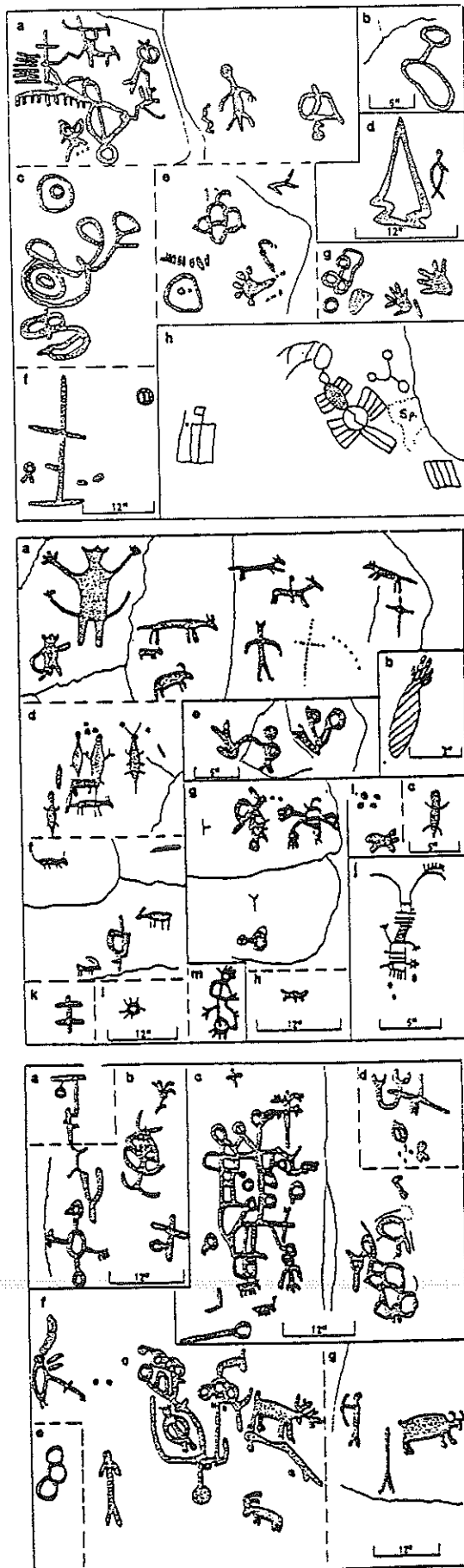


Figure 177

Site 125. Picture Rock Pass, Lake County, OR, 35-19-P.P. Site 125 comprises all designs found on boulders and rim rocks south and west of State Highway 31 in the vicinity of Picture Rock Pass. There are three rims parallel to each other and generally at right angles to the road alignment. The rims are about 1/4 mile apart. The designs face to the south and southeast where there is little lichen on the rock faces. One small red pictograph (fig. 179b) was found on a boulder near the highway shoulder, a short distance south of the pass. The main design (fig. 179a) is the petroglyph for which the pass was named. On the ridge at the pass the petroglyphs of figures 178a-180c were found; however, figure 178h was sketched from a picture by J.D. Howard of Klamath Falls. The picture is now in the Klamath County Museum. This petroglyph is illustrated in Cressman, inverted. We did not find this face, but the designs of figure 178e were found as illustrated by Cressman in his Fig. 20a, lower right corner. The petroglyphs of figure 178a are farthest from the highway and are scattered along the south face of a low rim on the summit above a shallow lake which has water in wet seasons. Those of figures 179d-180d are on the middle rim; those of figure 180e-g are on the south rim. Picture Rock Pass has additional representative designs, including the only bison petroglyph we found in Oregon, a small shield type figure, and an antlered deer. We visited this area eleven times trying to locate Cressman's designs. Our repeated efforts paid off in finding additional petroglyphs. Reference: Cressman (1937:25-26, Figs. 20, 20a). Last visit: 5/26/77. See figs. 178, 179, 180.



Figures 178 (top), 179 (middle), 180 (bottom)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 126. Ana Springs, Lake County, OR, 35-19-A.S. Site 126 is scattered over seven boulders at the base of a high rim north of the county road, northeast of Ana Springs. In straightening the road several years ago, the county blasted several boulders which had deep, grooved petroglyphs. Six large fragments of these boulders were found. The designs are shown in figures 181b-f and 182a. Two pieces of rock match (fig. 182a) and constitute probably the main part of one of the best petroglyphs we found in Lake County, where carvings usually are shallow. On this lightly traveled road a slight change in the road alignment could have saved these prehistoric specimens without interfering with travel needs or safety, if local officials had been aware of their value. Last visit: 5/29/77. See figs. 181, 182, 183a.

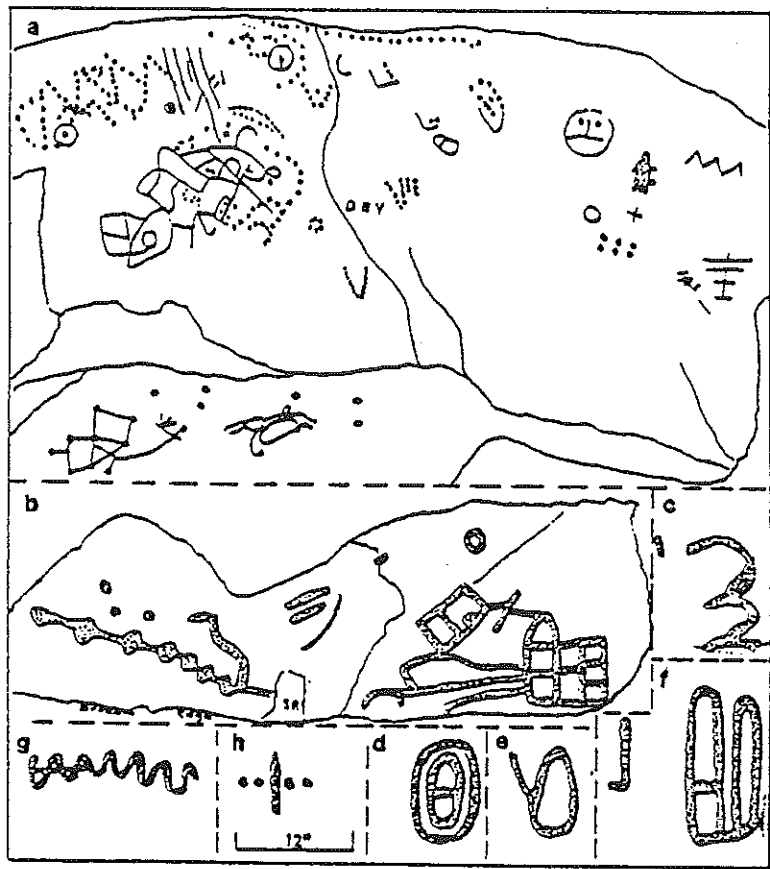
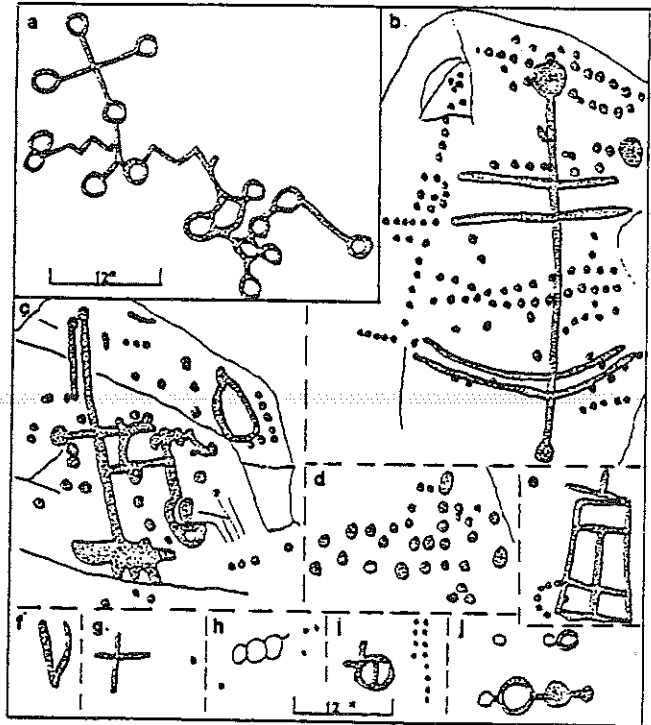
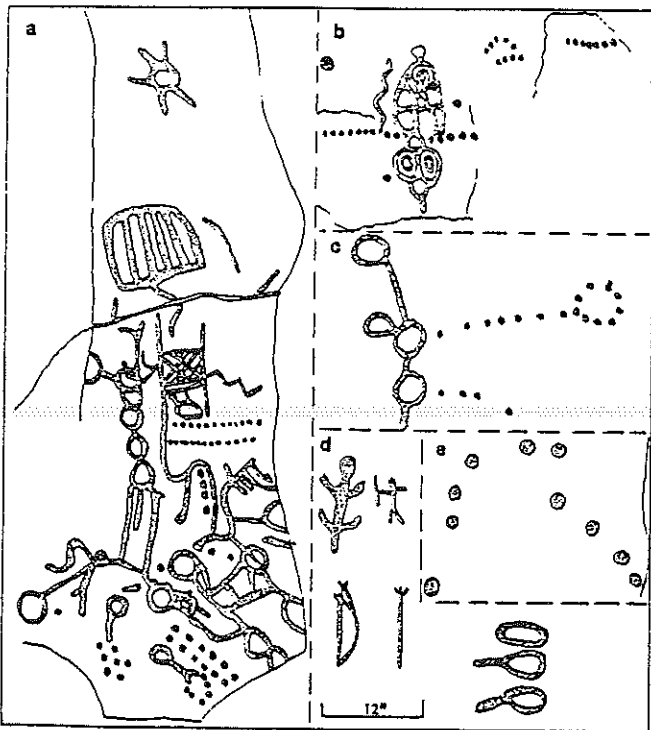


Figure 181



Figures 182 (left), 183 (right)

Site 127. Carlon Ranch, Lake County, OR, 35-19-C.R. Site 127 is spread over 15 boulders scattered along the north side of an old road from the Carlon Ranch buildings east to the county road, on BLM land. The most impressive design is on a 4-foot high boulder (fig. 183b) with a smooth face. It has a 4 1/2-inch diameter pit, half an inch deep at the top with a vertical line 1-inch wide leading to a smaller pit at the bottom. Two pairs of horizontal grooved lines cross the vertical line. There are also numerous smaller pits on the face which make horizontal and vertical patterns. The other boulders have numerous pits, small circles, and curvilinear and rectilinear designs of the Great Basin type. Two snake designs were found on one boulder. No representational types such as quadrupeds or lizards were found in this area. All petroglyphs have a southerly aspect. Last visit: 8/30/79. See figs. 183b-j, 184a-f.

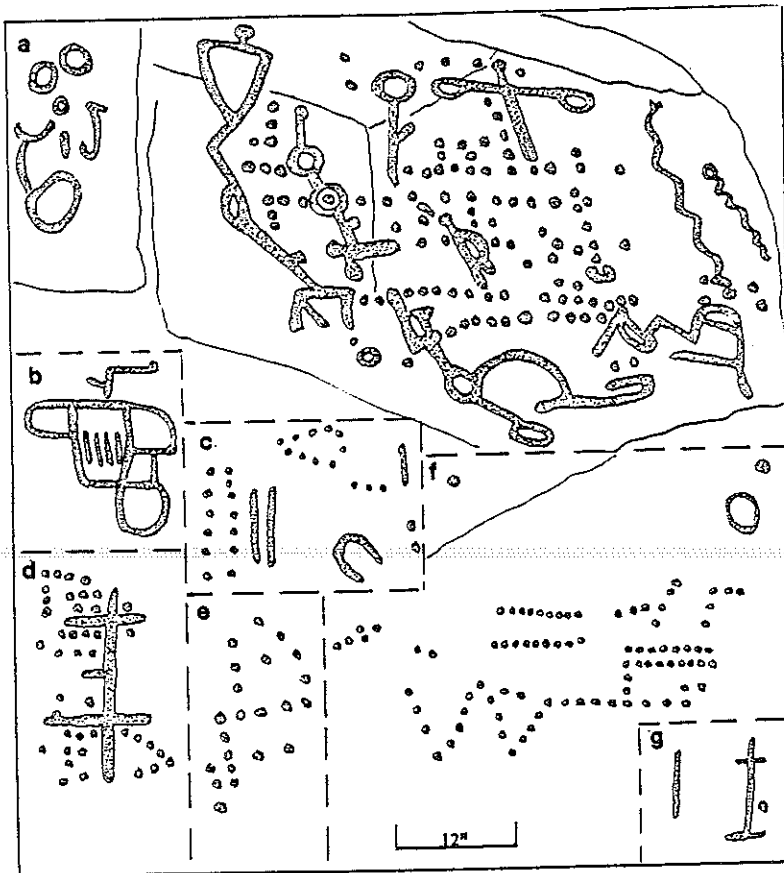
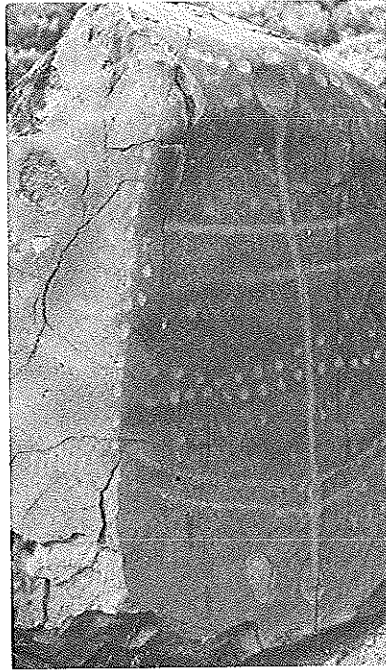


Figure 184

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 128. Hunter Point, Lake County, OR, 35-19-H.P. The O'Connor Ranch, in the area known as Hunter Point, contains several boulders with petroglyphs. The largest basalt boulder (fig. 185a) has a face 7 feet wide by 8 feet high. The numerous petroglyphs pecked on the surface are shallow and crudely executed. There are several straight lines, dots forming lines, circles, lizards, and stick figures on this face between the cracks and fissures in the rough surface. In front of this boulder is a small boulder, cylindrical in shape and about 3 feet long, with a well executed bedrock mortar. It is 6 inches deep and 6 inches in diameter, with a trough leading from the top of the mortar to the edge of the rock. A smaller 3-inch pit has eight rays scratched at the top. There are a number of shallow pits 1-3 inches in diameter. The design of figure 185b is located on the back of the large boulder. The design of figure 185c is on a third, smaller rock, below the largest boulder. Last visit: 8/27/66. See fig. 185a-c.

Site 129. Yocum Valley, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Yo.V. Petroglyphs are carved on several boulders of basalt near the south end of a large cinder pit on US Forest Service road 4017H in the northwest part of Yocum Valley. The low boulders and outcrops are partially hidden by sagebrush and are at the edge of a ponderosa forest and a large grassy meadow. A large boulder, about 3 feet in diameter and height, has deep grooves in the top and sides forming circles, intersecting straight and curved lines, and zigzag line patterns. The central concentric circle has interior spokes like a wheel. One circle looks like the familiar "peace symbol" (fig. 189b). Another is like the "wheel of life symbol" (fig. 185d). All the carvings are very old and the grooves are the same reddish brown as the original rock. One boulder, 2 1/2 by 3 feet by 1 1/2 feet high, has a deep mortar on the top and petroglyphs on the top and on one end. There are a few carved designs, mostly circles, in the area. The bedrock nearby has 10 mortars 6 to 18 inches deep, 34 shallow metates 1 to 3 inches deep, and 8 small ground pits 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The mortars are weathered and appear to be the same age as the petroglyphs. On a low sagebrush ridge 1/2 mile southeast of the site we counted 17 deep mortars up to 18 inches deep and 27 shallow metates or pits in the basalt outcrop and boulders. This indicates a great deal of camp use near the wet meadow of the valley. This area and Mortar Point near the Keno Guard Station have more metates than any other site observed in our survey of Oregon rock carvings. Reference: B.K. Swartz (1963a, Stbl-ASKCM, Fig. 89a). Last visit: 9/2/78. See figs. 185d-f, 189b,c.

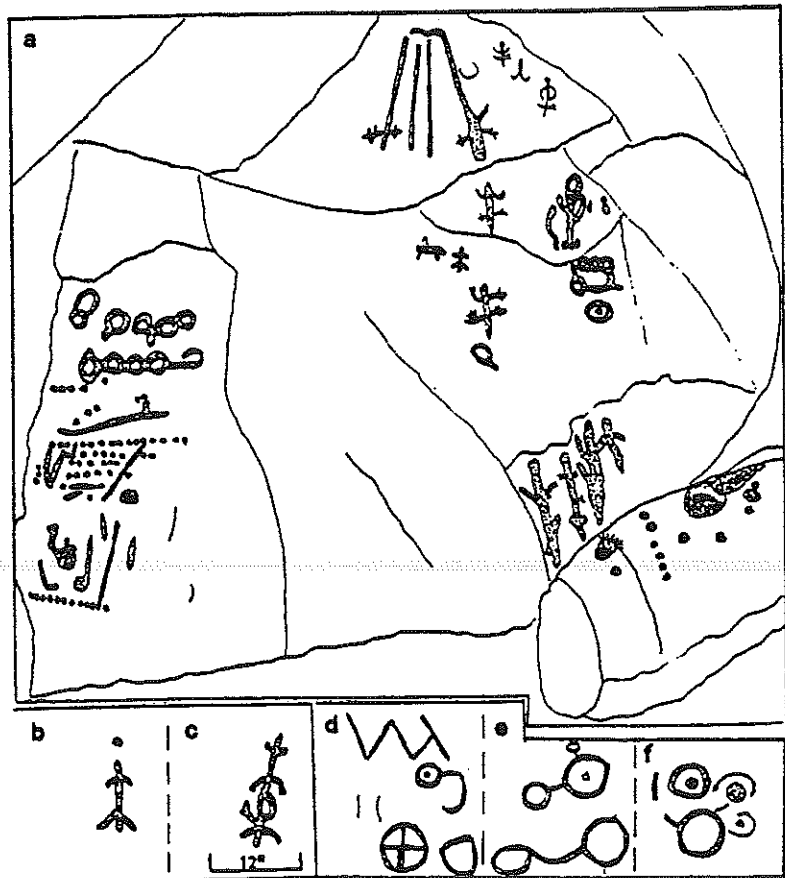


Figure 185

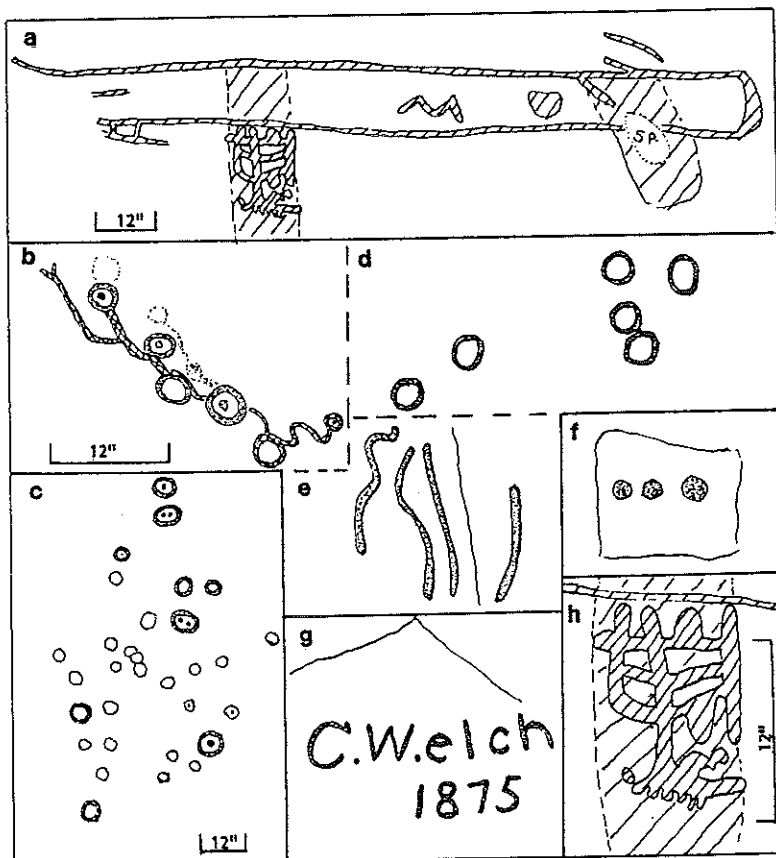


Figure 186

Site 130. Tucker Hill, Lake County, OR, 35-19-T.H. Site 130 is a group of boulders about 10 miles southeast of Paisley. One boulder has a pictograph with horizontal, 12-foot long red lines across its banded face and a second, well-executed pictograph in a reddish brown stain which appears to be partially red paint. On the back of this boulder are several pecked circles and lines which show red over the pecked designs. The petroglyphs on the other boulders are pits, circles, and grooved lines. The date "1875" pecked into the stone (fig. 186g) is the oldest date we found in Lake County in close association with petroglyphs. It appeared to be very fresh in contrast to the weathered appearance of the pictographs. Fig. 186h is an enlargement (1 1/2 inches = 1 foot) of the pictograph design in figure 186a. Last visit: 9/2/65. See fig. 186.

Site 131. Gravelly Crossing, Lake County, OR, 35-19-G.C. A group of basalt boulders with petroglyphs may be seen on the Chewaucan River north of Valley Falls and east of the bridge locally known as Gravelly Crossing Ford. The site is in a small draw. A break in the rimrock above and to the east of these boulders was probably used as a trail between the Chewaucan Valley and the west side of Abert Lake. Eighteen single groups of petroglyph designs were found on these boulders. Some are on the sloping or vertical faces and others on top of the rocks, which have a south to southwestern exposure. The designs are curvilinear with circles: concentric, clustered, connected, or rayed. One panel has quadrupeds, two mountain sheep and two deer, which appear to be more recent than the other designs. Some circles are deeply grooved and well executed. Last visit: 8/21/69. See figs. 187, 188a-h, 189a.

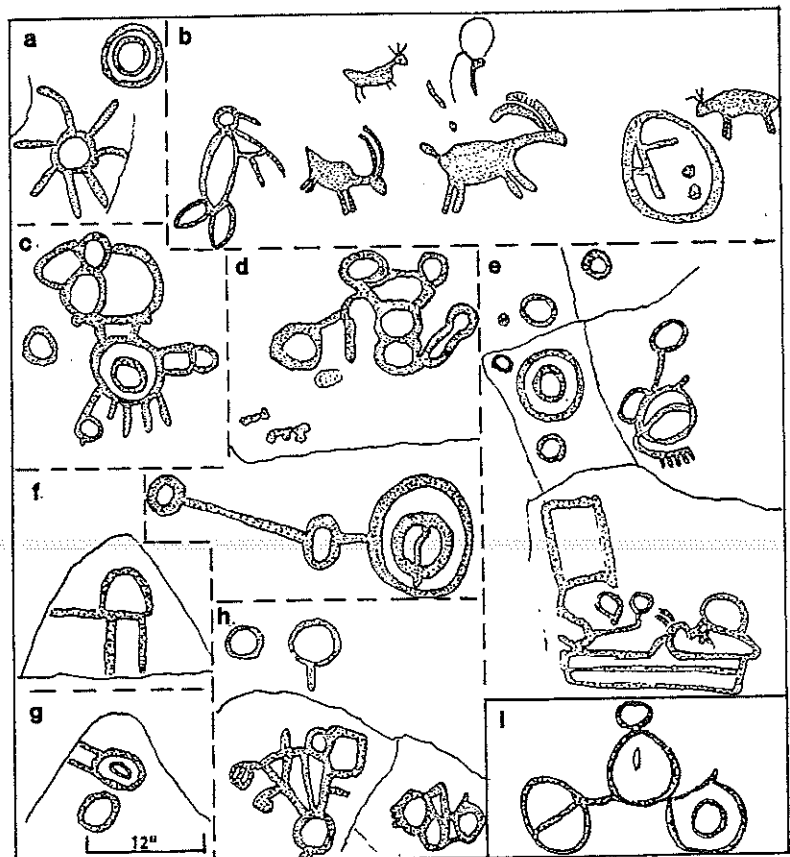


Figure 187

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 132. Willow Creek, Lake County,

OR, 35-19-Wi.C. At the west end of Willow Creek Canyon is a panel with a combined design in a shallow rock shelter in a rim of rhyolite tuff. The overhang is about 6 feet deep, 12 feet wide, and 15 feet high with the design on the back wall, protected from the weather. The main design (fig. 188i) is 37 inches wide at the top and 37 inches high and covers a triangular area with a rectilinear pattern of horizontal and vertical lines enclosing several circles. Six additional circles 3 to 6 inches in diameter are to the right of the grid, one circle concentric, another bisected. Five circles have center dots or small pits. The grooves are cut more deeply than is usually found in hard basalt. Red pigment is in some of the lines and part of the circles. The grooves in the painted area are much smoother than the unpainted grooves. In these areas grooves were smoothed by rubbing the paint. Cressman (1937, Site 29, Fig. 21, pp. 26-27) suggests the paint might have been used to give contrast to the light rock. In several other sites in Klamath County and southwest Lake County, red pigment was found in grooved circle designs; site 132 appears to be the most northeastern in Oregon with this type of petroglyph. The entire panel had been painted white in the grooves for black and white photographs, but the red pigment shows through the white. Last visit: 8/21/68. See fig. 188i.

Site 133. West Side Mill, Lake County,
OR, 35-19-We. S. In a meadow, southeast of the old abandoned West Side Mill, a basalt rim about 20 feet high contains two panels of petroglyphs, one on each side of a dry creek. The main designs are concentric circles with center dots. On the north panel, in a slight overhang, the outer circles and center dots have red paint over the pecked surfaces. The other designs and the south panel show no evidence of paint. A similar situation is found near Bly on the Sprague River, Klamath County, site 114, and at Paradise Creek, Klamath County, site 115. The site is near the traditional boundary of the Modoc and Northern Paiute tribes. Fifteen designs were located on the two panels; nine are circular patterns. There are several red dots on the north panel. Don Peters, US Forest Service, informed us of this site. Last visit: 8/19/66. See figs. 188j-l.

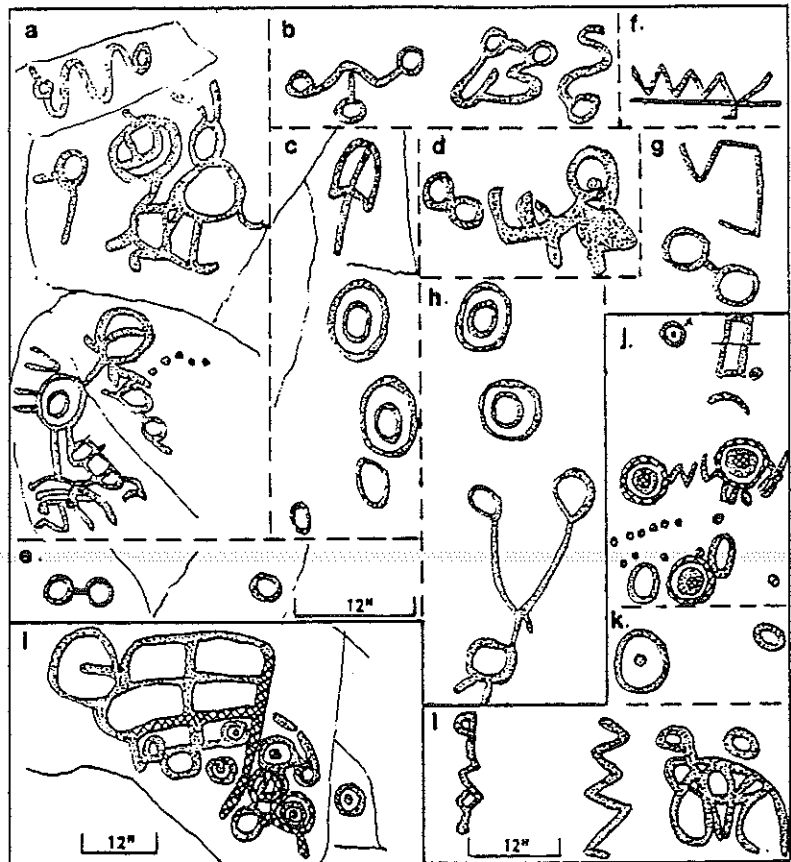
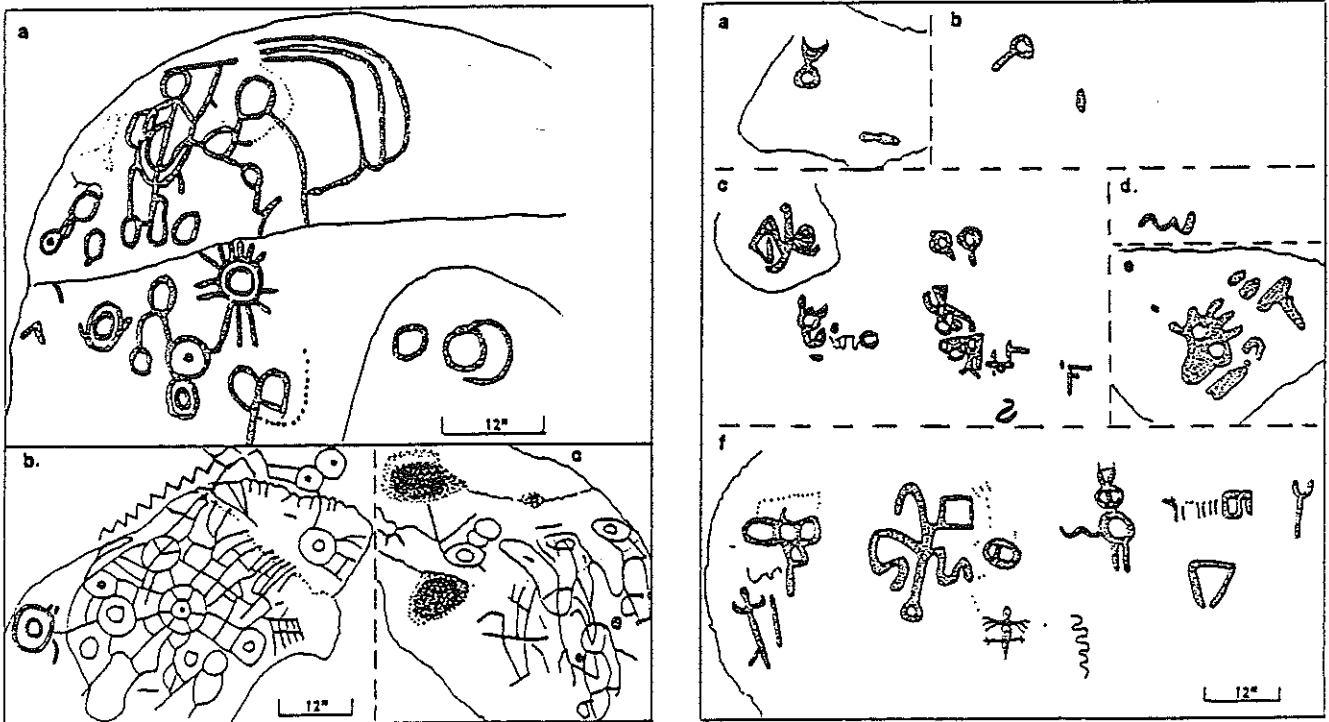


Figure 188



Figures 189 (left), 190 (right)

Site. 134. XL Ranch, Abert Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-XL. Near the XL Ranch southwest of Riley on the west side of Abert Lake there are several boulders containing petroglyphs. A rim facing east has a panel of large petroglyph designs on the dark reddish brown basalt rock. The largest design on the rim is 22 inches high by 16 inches wide. Twelve designs were found here. Twenty designs were found on four other boulders in the area. Ray Houston of Paisley informed us about this site. Last visit: 8/29/66. See fig. 190.

Site 135. Geological Sign, Lake County, OR, 35-19-G.S. On the east side of US 395, near a large sign relating the geological history of Abert Rim, several basalt boulders have petroglyph markings. One of the boulders at the edge of the ditch band was in good condition in 1968, but by 1974 it had been badly cracked by a road grader. Its petroglyph designs are shown in figure 191a. Seven boulders with markings were found on the slope above the sign. The petroglyphs of figures 191f, g are on a single boulder which has both curvilinear and rectilinear designs. Last visit: 9/74. See fig. 191a-h.

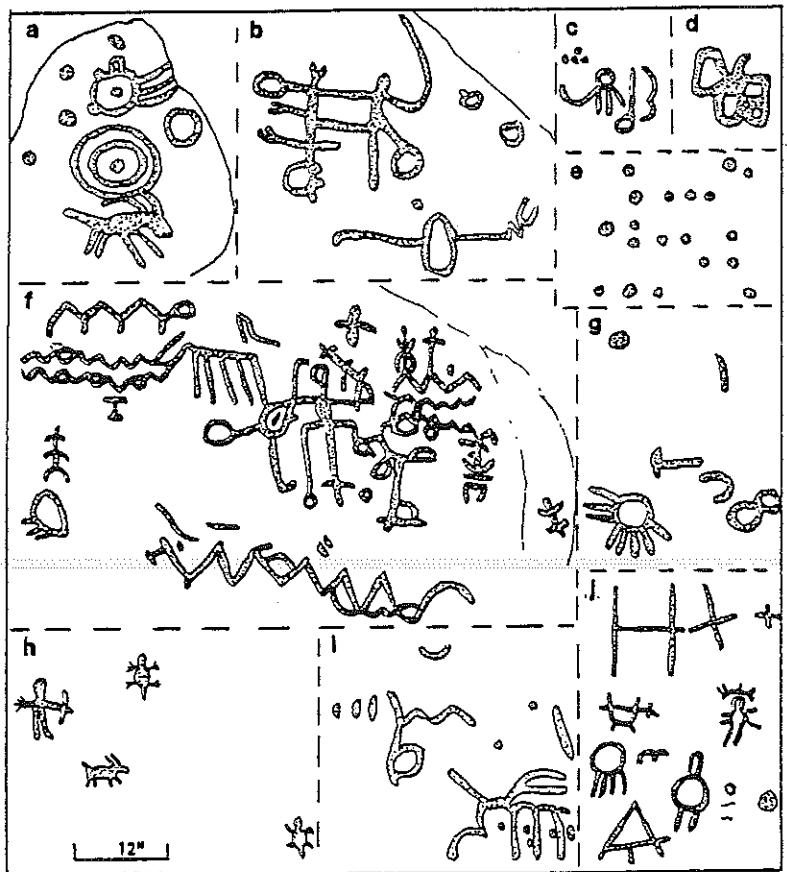


Figure 191

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 136. Abert Rim, Lake County, OR, 35-19-A.R. About 2000 feet above Abert Lake, on the south side of Poison Creek where it breaks through Abert Rim, petroglyphs are on rims and fallen boulders. There is a spring where the creek bed penetrates the rim, but the plateau above the rim is very dry with few water sources. The general exposure is west toward Abert Lake, but most of the petroglyphs are on the upper sides of the boulders toward the top of the rim and face east. Twenty-one groups of petroglyphs were found in this area. The designs are generally geometrical with curvilinear and zigzag lines, circles, circles with dots and tails, circles in series, dot lines, crosses, triangles, complex designs, lizards, sheep, ladders, and humans. Camp indications include tipi rings, bedrock mortars, and obsidian flakes near the site. A mortar in a boulder had been removed between 1965 and 1974 by parties unknown. Last visit: 9/29/74. See figs. 191*i*, 192.

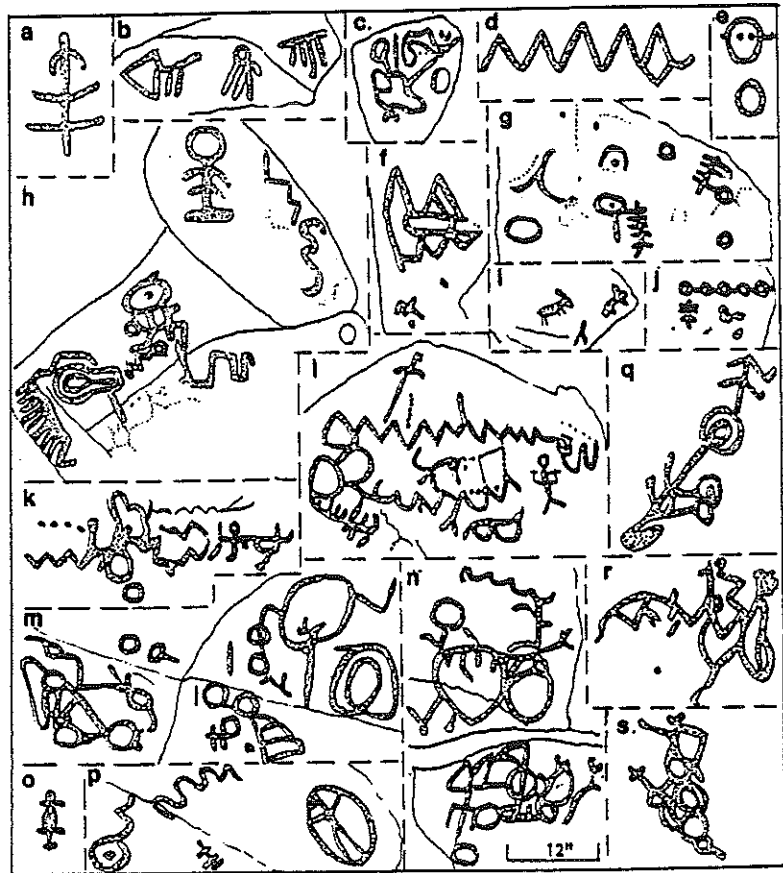


Figure 192

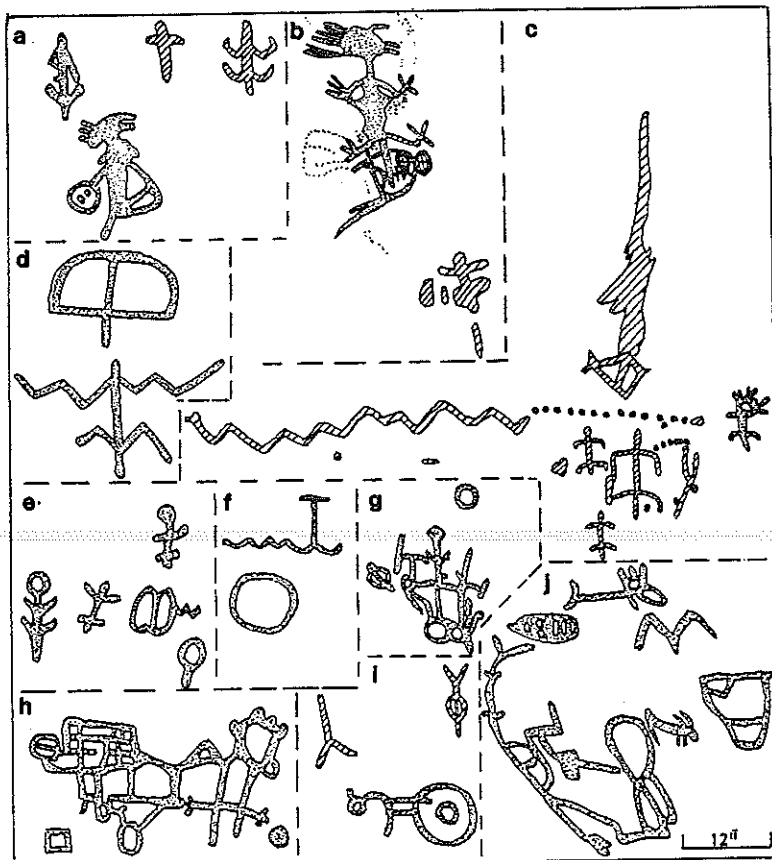


Figure 193

Site 137. Poison Creek, Lake County, OR, 35-19-PC. North of Valley Falls Junction there are nine large basalt boulders containing red pictograph and petroglyph designs. Several of the designs are illustrated in Cressman (1937:27 Site 30, Fig. 22). The red pictographs include a zigzag horizontal line 43 inches long, followed by 13 dots 25 inches long, making the design a total of 68 inches in length. Dr. Cressman reported this as a rattlesnake. Other designs include circles, concentric circles, double loops, grids, curvilinear designs, lizards, humans, sheep, and geometrical designs. The general area was an old campsite. This site is close to US 395 and could be endangered if the highway were improved. Last visit: 9/74. See figs. 193, 194*a*.

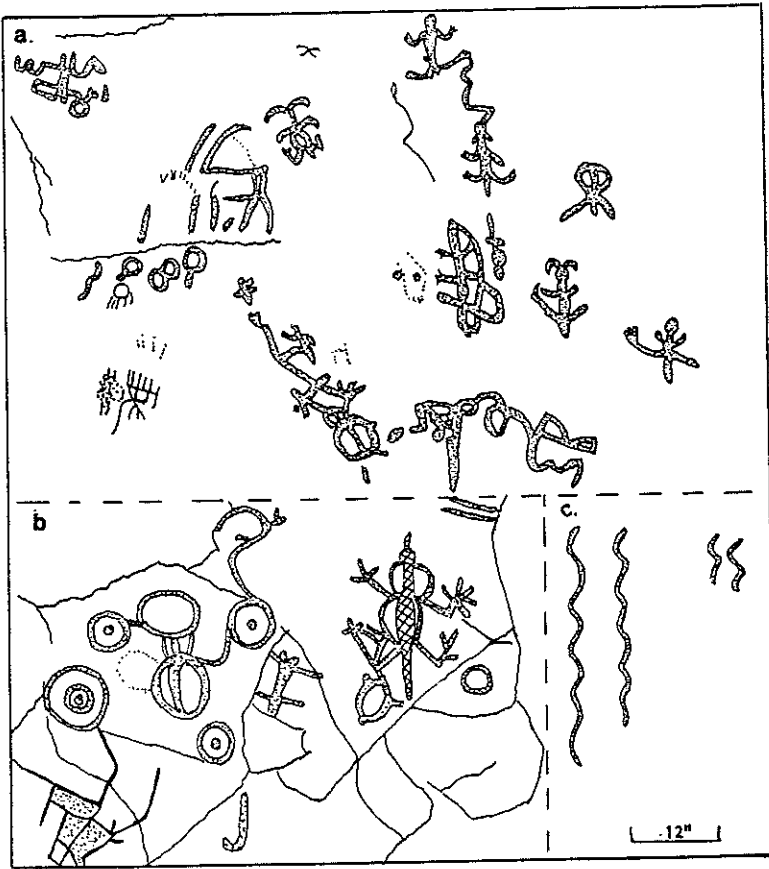


Figure 194

Site 138. Poison Creek Cave, Lake County, OR, 35-19-P.C.C. Site 138 is south of Poison Creek in a shallow rock overhang in a low rim rock. The pictographs on the back wall of the overhang are two shades of red. There are four circles about 6 inches in diameter and four anthropomorphic designs 7 to 11 inches tall. These are similar to designs at Big Wocas, Klamath County, site 108. There are several other pictographs in the west-falling overhang. No petroglyphs were found. The circles are mentioned in Cressman (1937:27). Last visit: 9/74. See fig. 195.

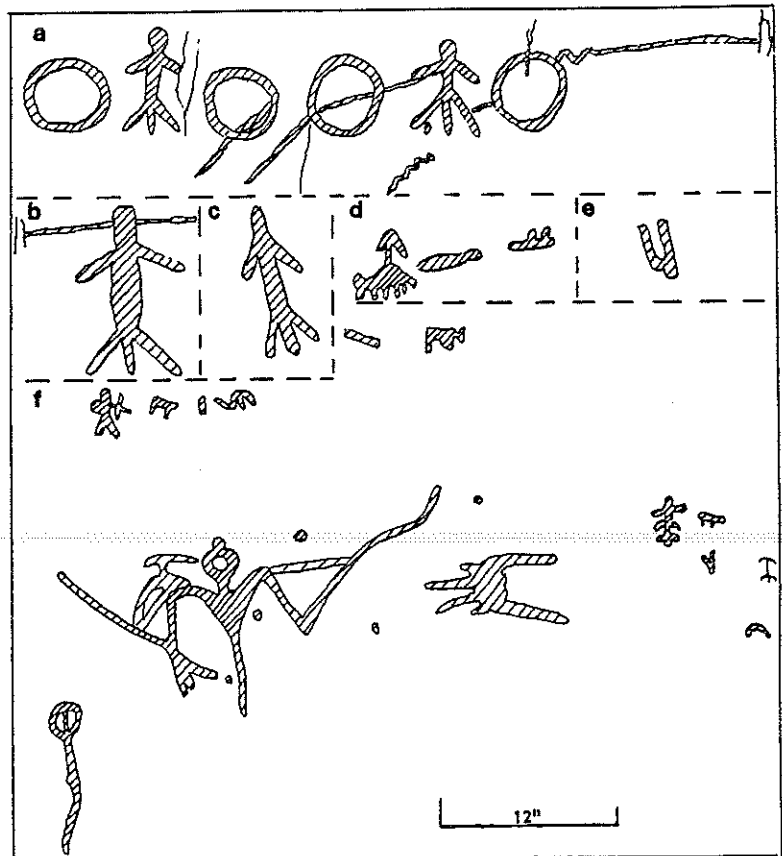
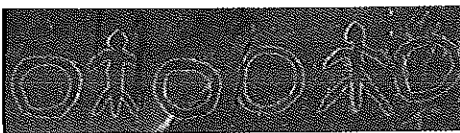


Figure 195

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 139. Juniper Creek Boulder, Lake County, OR, 35-19-J.C.B. Site 139 is a single large boulder, about 10 feet in diameter and 6 feet high, found a short distance from Juniper Creek (dry) where it crosses US 395. Several petroglyphs are pecked on the northwest, west, southwest, and southeast sides of the rock and on the top. The pecked areas are shallow. The designs include circles, plain or with tails connected; rectilinear and curvilinear designs; and several lizards. This rock could be endangered if the highway is improved. Last visit: 9/74. See fig. 196.

Site 140. Abert Lake Boulder, Lake County, OR, 35-19-A.L.B. A single boulder with petroglyphs was located north of Valley Falls Junction near the south end of Abert Lake. The boulder was blasted by a maintenance crew about 1967, and the fragments graded into the ditch on the west side of the highway. The petroglyphs, including a combined design, were described in Cressman (1937:27, Site 30). They were pecked on the south side of a basalt boulder 8 feet by 6 feet in diameter at the upper edge of the ditch bank of the highway and were visible from the highway. On one large lizard petroglyph the rock surface in the body was polished and painted with red pigment. There were also circle designs: plain, with dots, concentric, and connected. *The Portland Sunday Oregonian* (23 August 1959), published an article, by Paul Laartz, night city editor, entitled "Pictographs, Petroglyphs Premium Lake County Attractions." The Highway Commission photo in the article is of the Abert Lake boulder, later destroyed by the highway crew. The author wrote, "Lake County has an abundance of prehistoric artifacts. This example of pictographs has defied the elements for centuries. Writings can be seen along Highway 395, near Abert Lake. The county contains about one fourth of the state's Indian Writings." Last visit: 9/68. See fig. 194b,c.

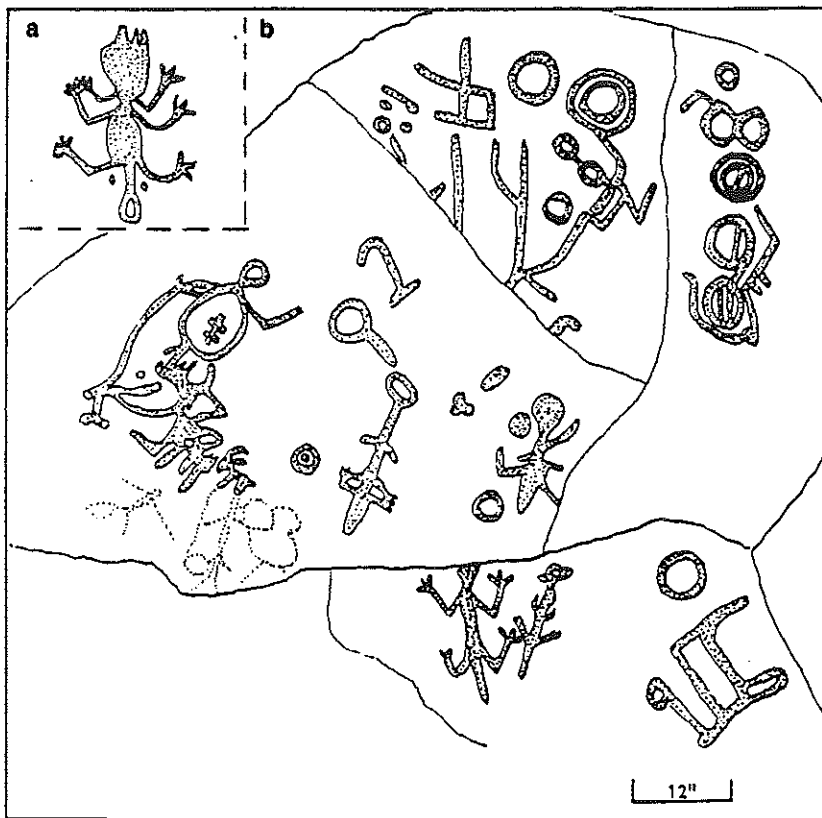


Figure 196

OREGON

Site 141. Sheep Creek Spring, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.C.S. South of Mule Lake and east of Abert Rim, petroglyphs are found on low rims and boulders broken off the rims in a rincon at Sheep Creek Spring draw. They extend from a point about 1/8 mile northeast of the spring to 1/8 mile northwest of the spring. The draw is about 400 yards wide from rim to rim. Fifty-eight separate petroglyphs or groups of designs were found, about 200 designs in all. The dots, lines, arcs, circles, wavy and zigzag lines, complex curvilinear designs, suns, quadrupeds, horses, antelope, lizards, turtle, and stick human figures are typical of southeast Oregon Great Basin petroglyphs. Some glyphs appear very old with heavy patina. Others have been refreshed by repecking with stone tools. A few instances of superimposition were noted (fig. 197g). A number of well-worn metates have petroglyphs inscribed on them, one with a large area of red mineral paint on the ground area as well (fig. 199a). Last visit: 9/25/74. See figs. 197, 198, 199.

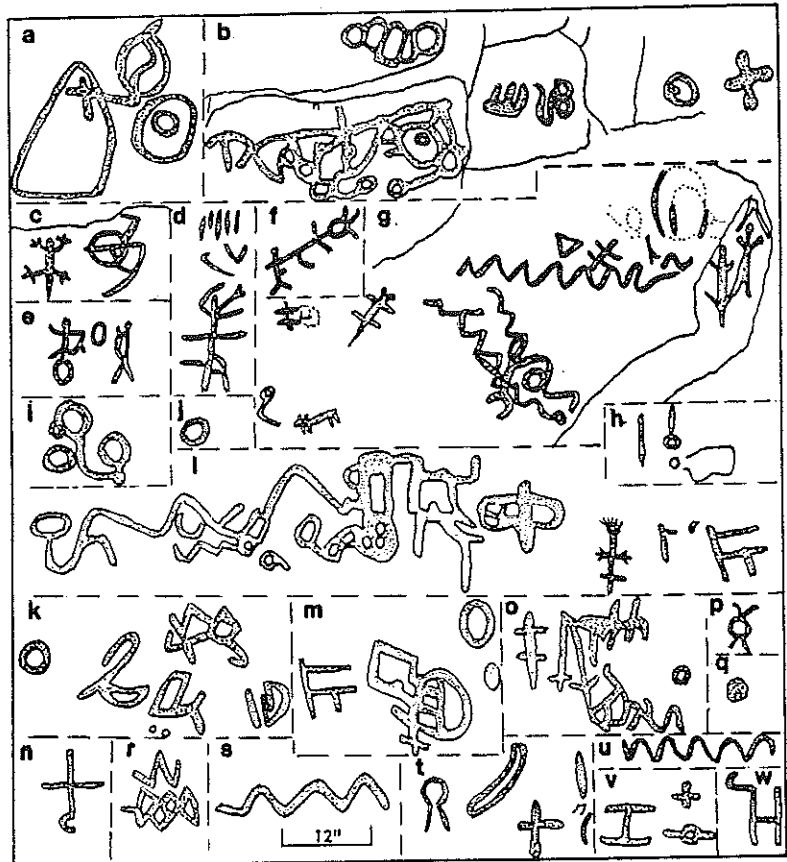
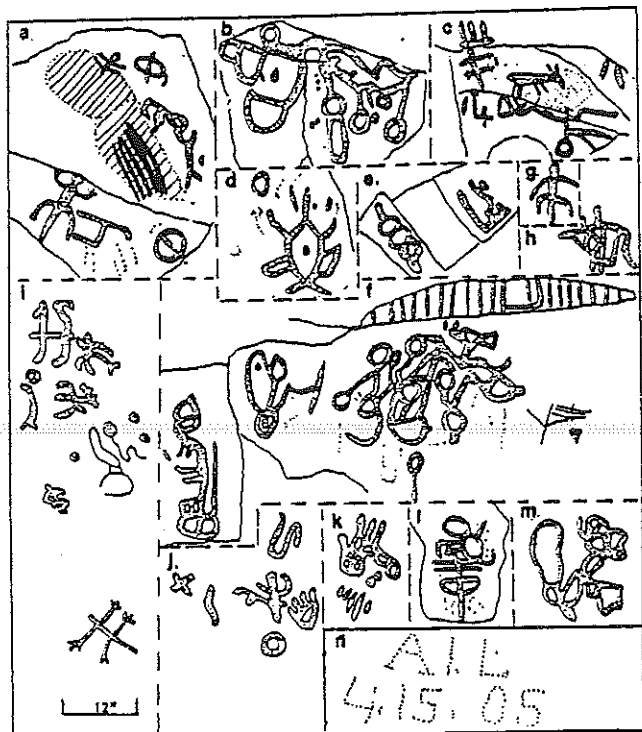
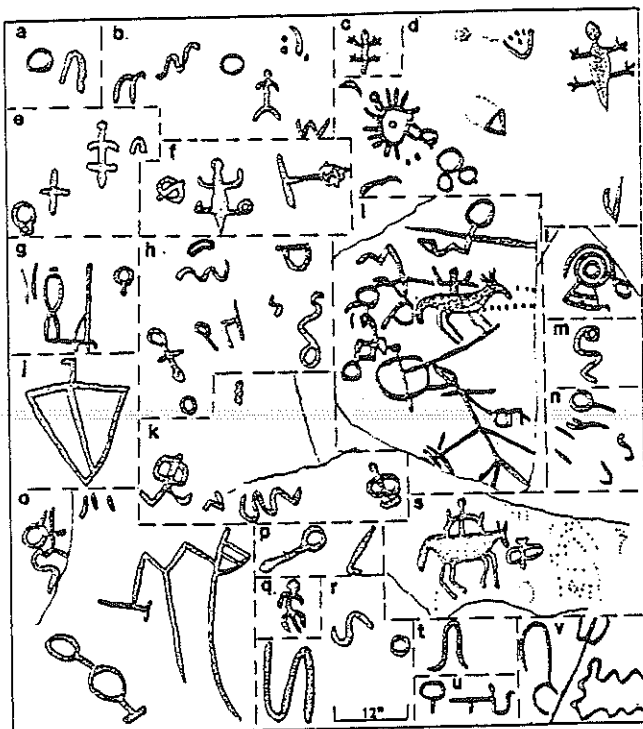


Figure 197



Figures 198 (left), 199 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 142. Rabbit Creek, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Rb.C. Site 142 extends about 1 mile along the north rim of Rabbit Creek. Petroglyphs are pecked on nearly every favorable face on the low basalt rims and on boulders below the rims throughout the entire distance. One hundred ten groups and single petroglyphs were recorded. A few rubbings were made of the more deeply carved designs. Most of the petroglyphs were made by shallow pecking on the hard basalt rock. The designs are of Great Basin style: pits, grooves, rectilinear and curvilinear designs. Many geometric designs include circles: plain, with dots, rays and tails, loops, wavy lines, in series and clusters. Concentric circles are absent. One of the outstanding designs is a spoked wheel, similar in design to the one at Sherars Bridge, Wasco County, site 12 (fig. 13a). Rakes, ladders, stars, suns, chevrons, hands, footprints, humans, a bowman, two mountain sheep, lizards, and snakes are included in the many designs at this site. See figs. 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210a-f.

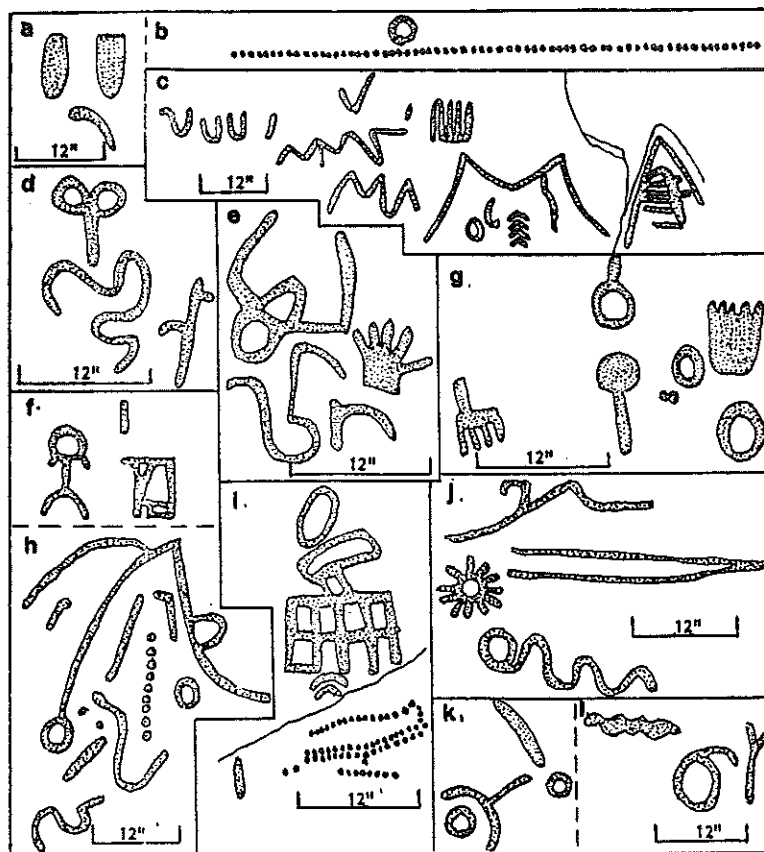
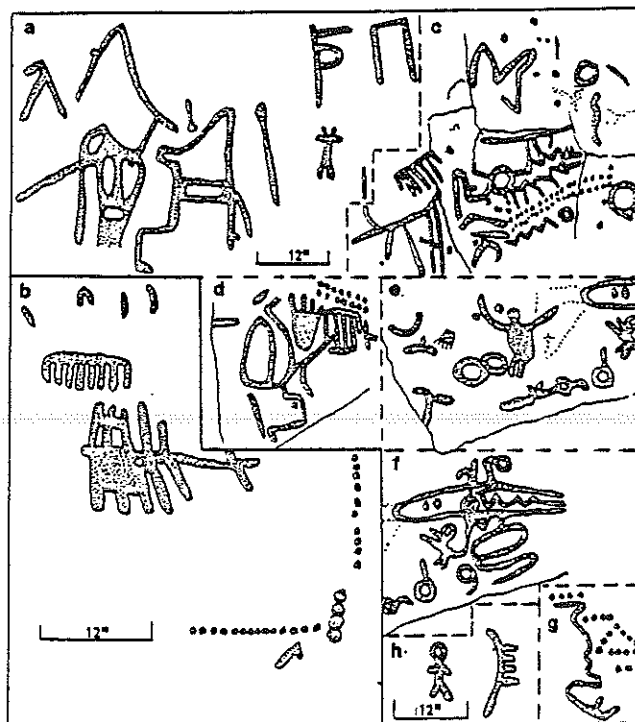
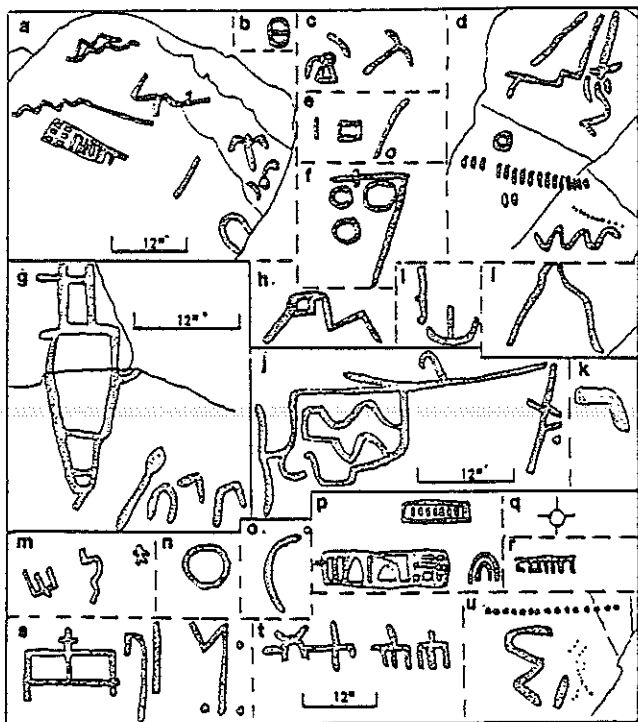
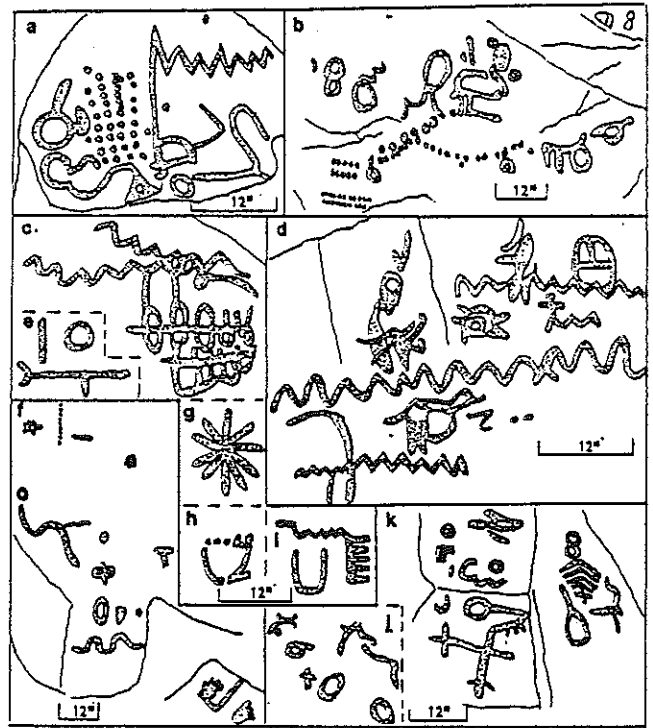
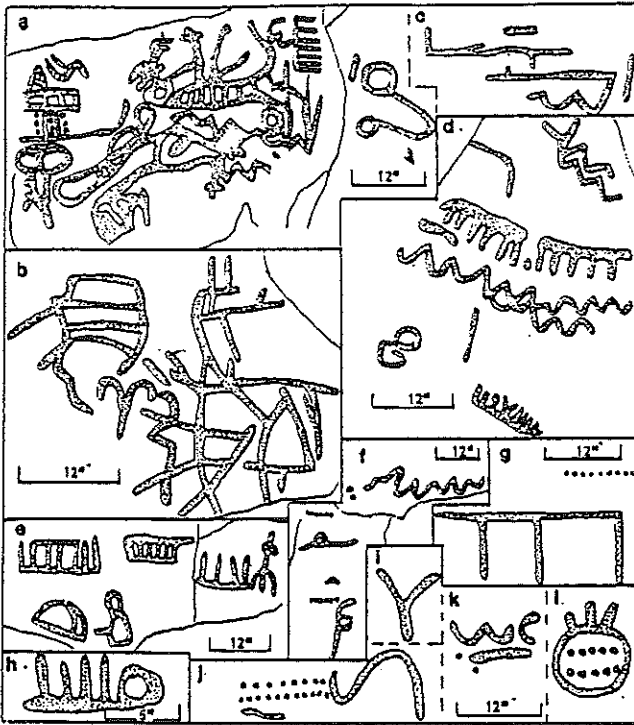


Figure 200

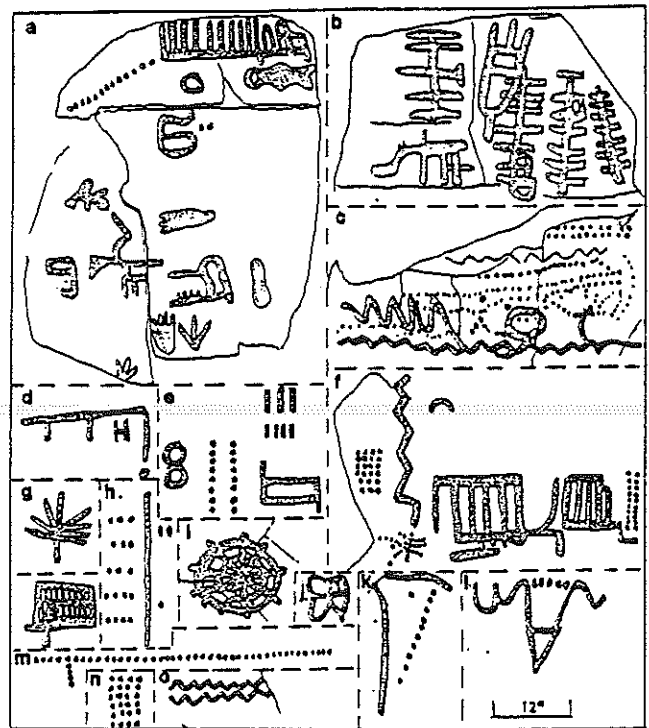
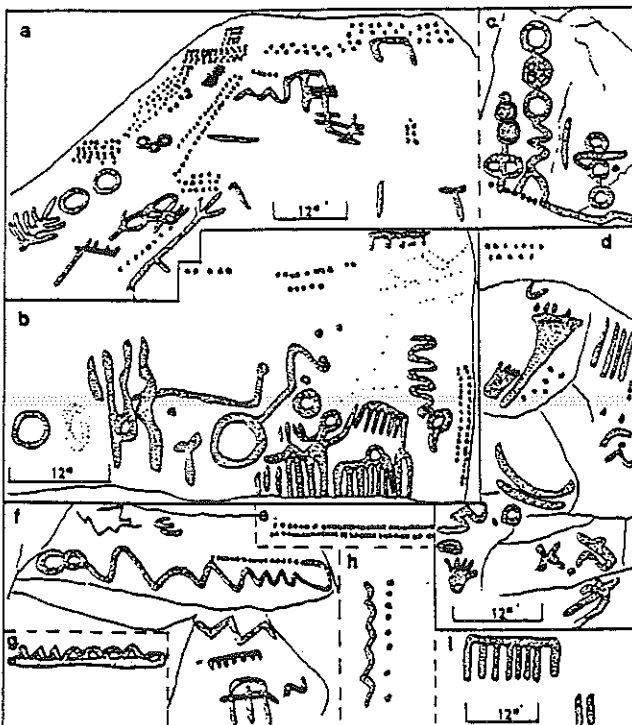


Figures 201 (left), 202 (right)

OREGON

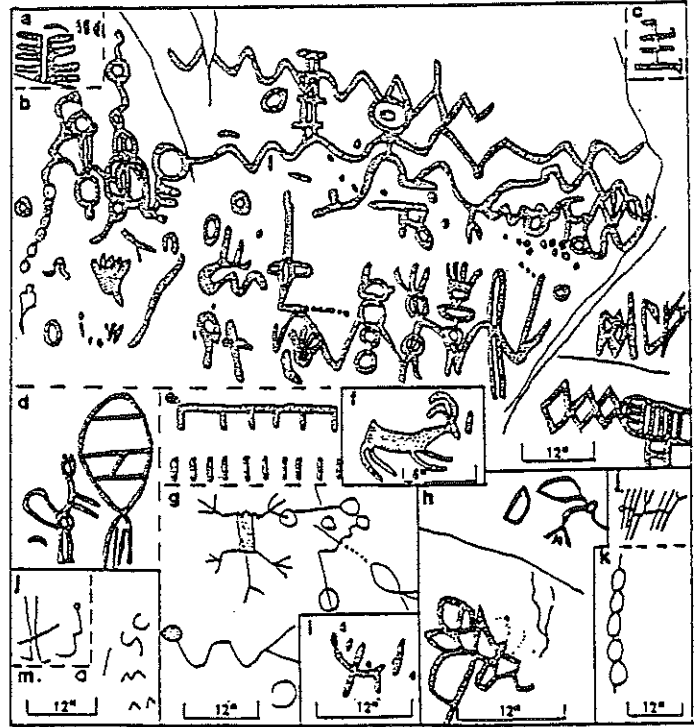
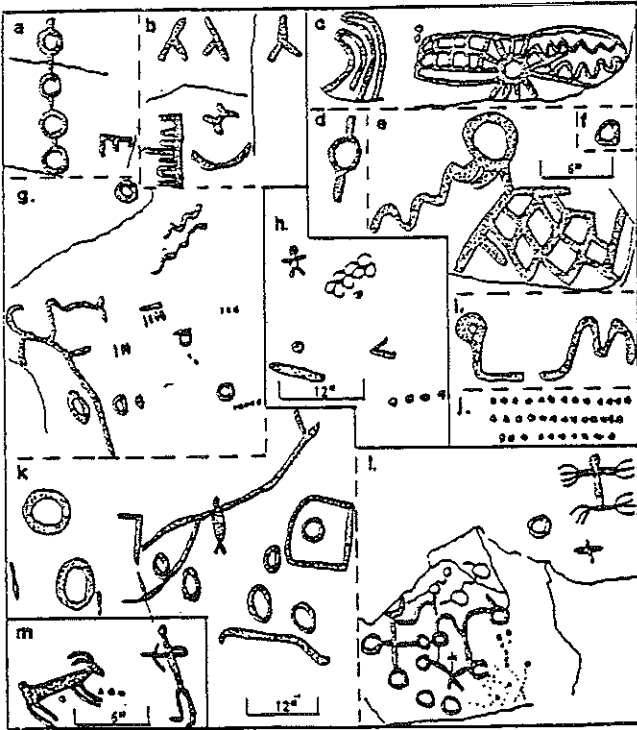


Figures 203 (left), 204 (right)

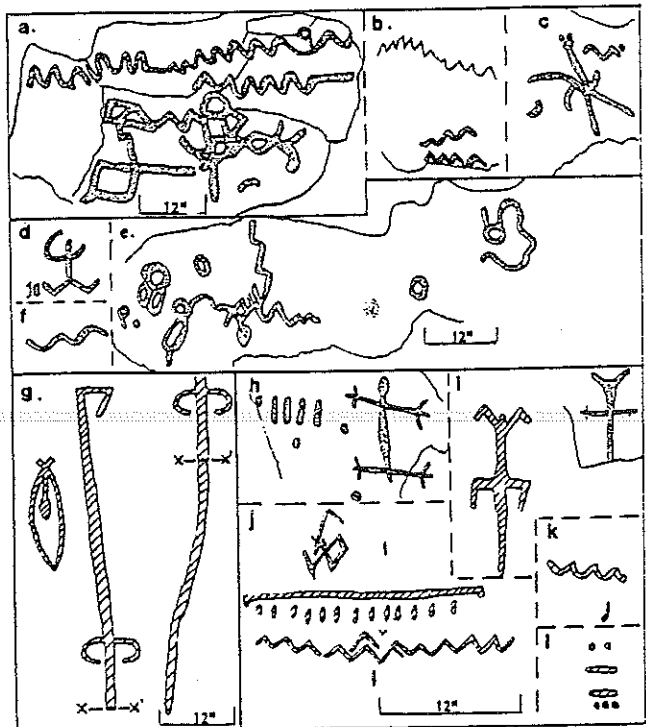
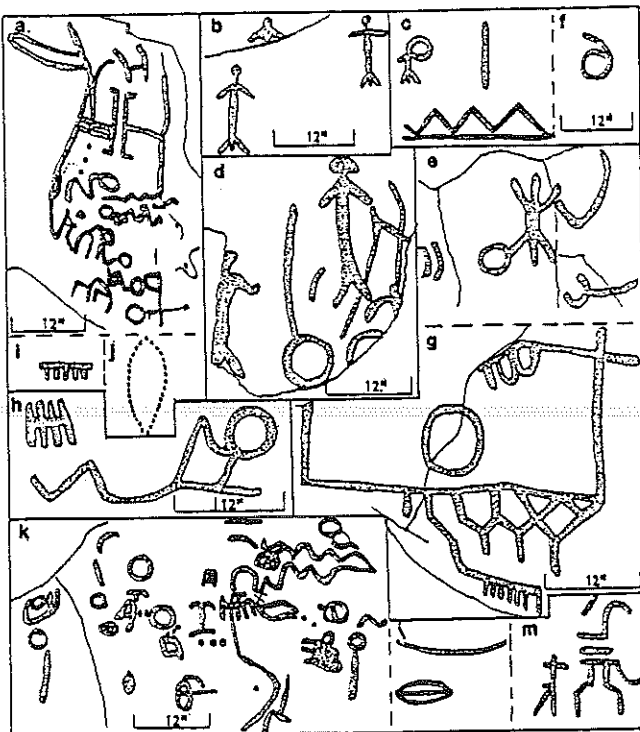


Figures 205 (left), 206 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 207 (left), 208 (right)



Figures 209 (left), 210 (right)

Site 143. Honey Creek, Lake County, OR, 35-19-H.C. Northwest of Plush on Honey Creek a petroglyph design of a lizard 9 inches high by 7 inches wide and four short vertical lines and a dot are on an east-facing boulder. Two pictograph designs are on the south rim of Honey Creek about 1/4 mile from the petroglyph boulder. They face northeast. One pictograph is elliptical in shape, 18 inches high by 6 inches wide. The other design is a vertical line 90 1/2 inches high and 1 to 2 inches wide with a rectangular hook at the top and two wing-like projections about halfway down. Last visit: 9/6/71. See fig. 210g,h.

Site 144. Plush Cave, Lake County, OR, 35-19-PI.C. Site 144 is in a small cave in a high rim southwest of the road junction from Plush to Lakeview and Adel. The site was excavated by the University of Oregon archaeological crew. On the south wall of the cave, on hard basalt rock, there is a horned red lizard-type design, 15 inches high by 5 1/2 inches wide (fig. 210i), with a smaller petroglyph of similar design to the right. A red horizontal line 20 inches long with 13 dots spaced below the line and a red zigzag line 21 1/2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches high complete this design (fig. 210j). The overall size is 21 1/2 inches long and 6 inches high. Above these lines is scratched a zigzag petroglyph design. Beyond this there is a 6-inch long snake design in red (fig. 210k). At the back of the cave are two short red lines and five red dots (fig. 210l). Last visit: 8/21/68. See fig. 210i-l.

Site 145. Lower Campbell Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-L.C.L. Site 145 is a group of basalt boulders on the southeast shore of Lower Campbell Lake. There are 10 red pictographs and about 70 shallow pecked petroglyph designs on the boulders above the road near the bottom of the Hart Mountain rim. Many of the designs are naturalistic, with human figures, lizards, mountain sheep, and snakes predominating. There are also numerous geometric designs such as circles, plain, with dots, with rays, concentric with rays; gridiron designs, ladders, zigzags, dots and lines. Last visit: 8/31/71. See figs. 211, 212.

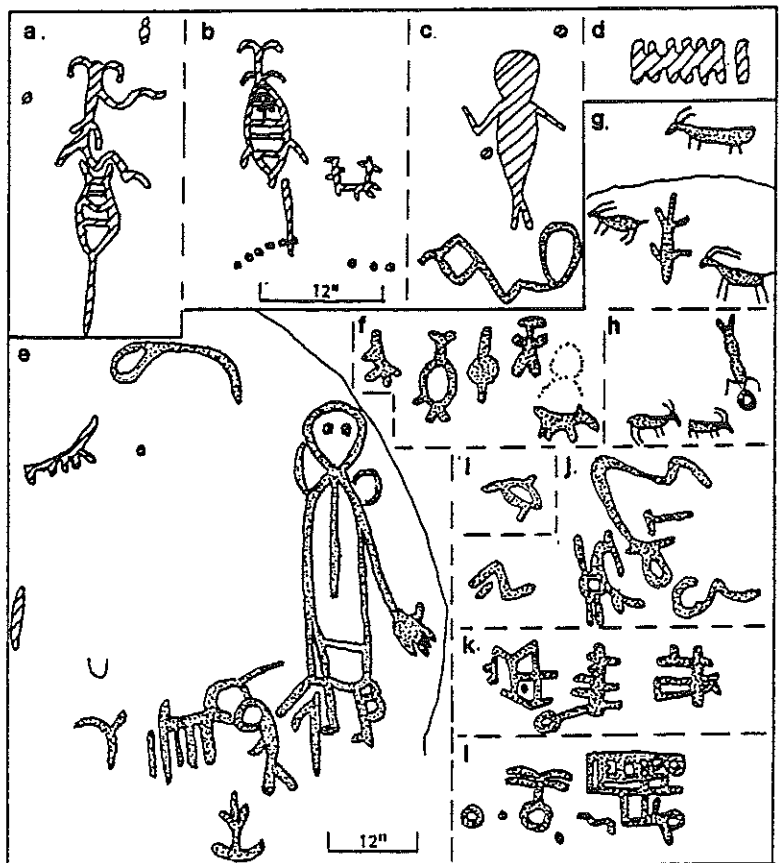


Figure 211

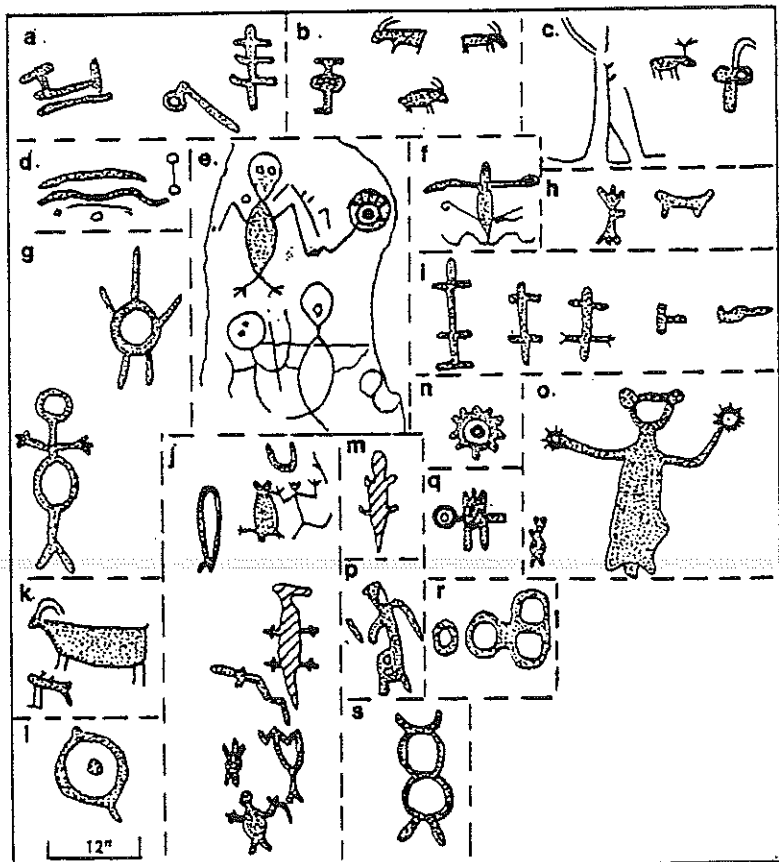


Figure 212

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 146. Petroglyph Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Pe.L. Petroglyph Lake is located on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. The petroglyphs are found on the basalt rims on the west side of the lake, which had water in September 1971. Sixty-three individual and groups of petroglyphs consisting of more than 260 designs were sketched. These vary from dots approximately 1 inch in diameter and short lines approximately 2 inches long to large figures and complex designs 36 inches high and 50 inches wide. Designs include many dots; straight, curved, wavy, and zigzag lines; circles, plain, with or without dots and tails; concentric, bisected, and connected; figure eights; a spiral; complex designs of connected circles and curvilinear lines; grids, ladders, snakes, lizards, turtles, horned lizards, owls, sheep; an animal like an otter; inverted lizard and human forms; stylized humans, mostly stick form; plant forms, and other designs. The designs are generally lightly pecked on the hard basalt. There are several instances of superimposition, as in figure 214a where an inverted human is over an older curvilinear design. In figure 215e, a spiral is superimposed over an animal resembling an otter and over part of a sheep. Cressman (1937:32, Site 38, Fig. 28) shows our figure 216b,c as the only designs at this site. Last visit: 9/3/71. See figs. 213, 214, 215, 216a-i.

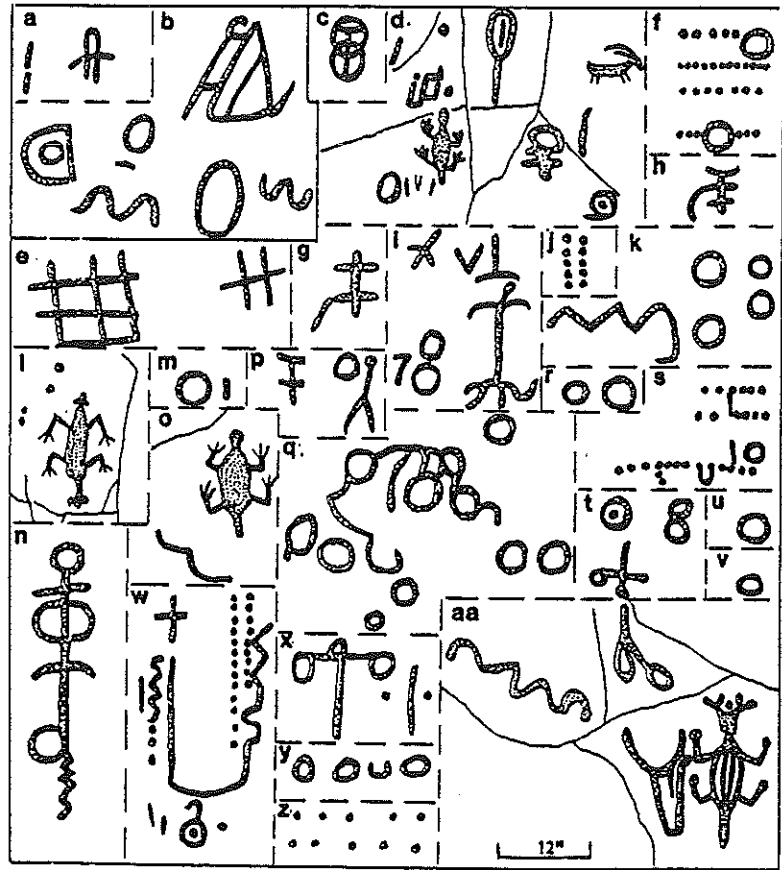
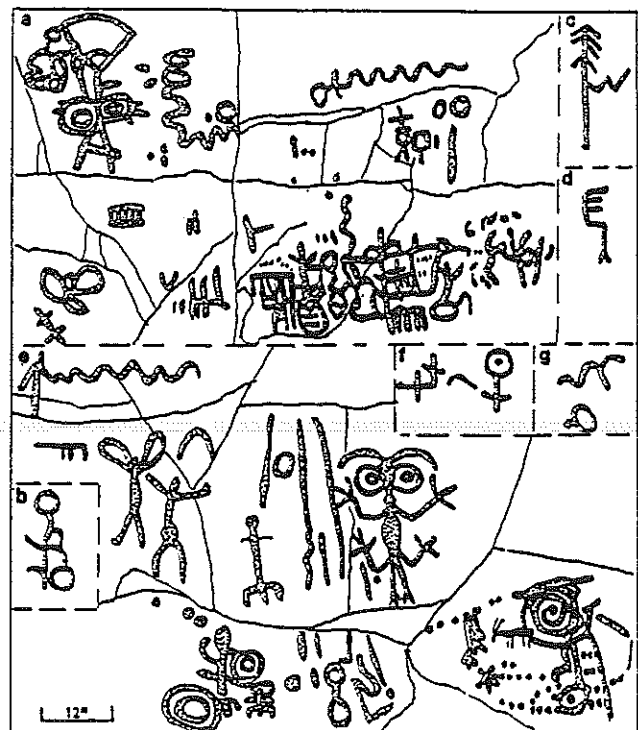
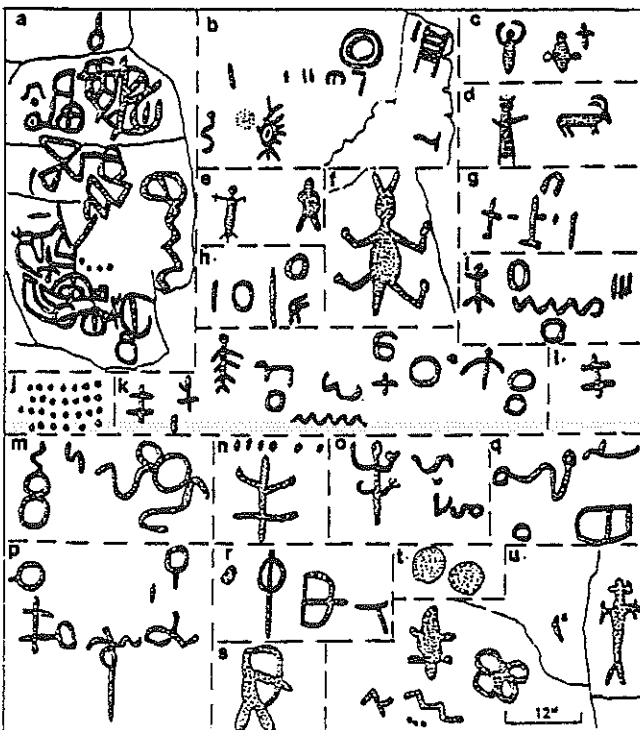


Figure 213



Figures 214 (left), 215 (right)

OREGON

Site 147. Rattlesnake Draw, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Ra.D. On the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, on rims on the west side of Rattlesnake Draw above and below the forks, three groups of red pictographs were found. One design is like an eight-legged insect (fig. 216n); others are simple lines and dots of red pigment (fig. 216o,p). The brightest dot is 2 3/4 inches in diameter. These are the only pictographs found in this part of the Refuge. Petroglyphs include a headless human and lizard. This is a small isolated site near a possible trail to Rock Creek, which is quite deep with high rims at this point. Last visit: 9/5/71. See fig. 216j-p.

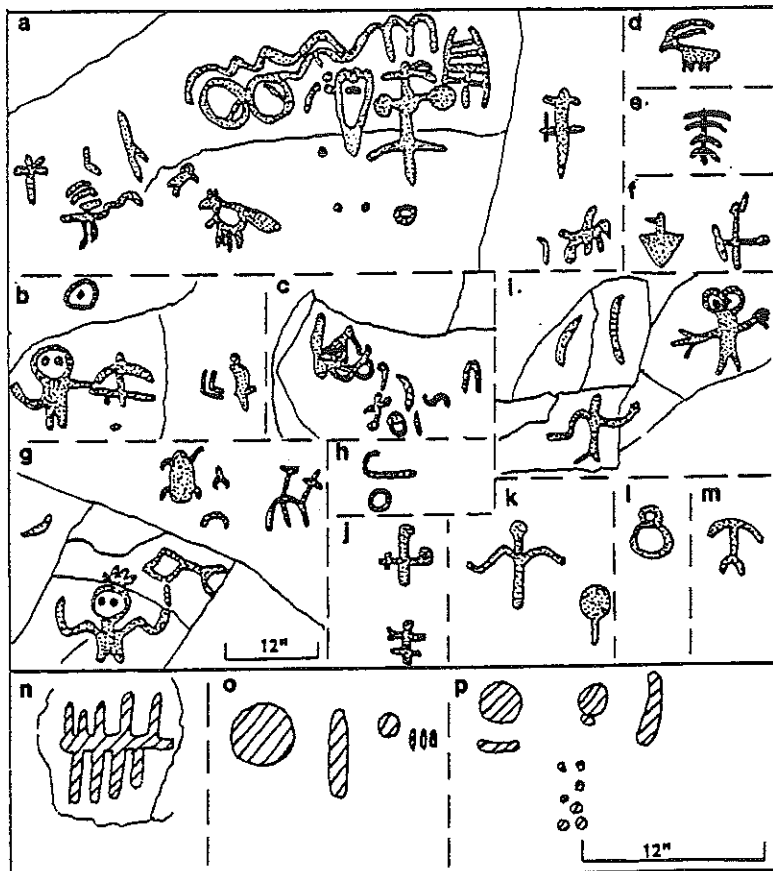


Figure 216

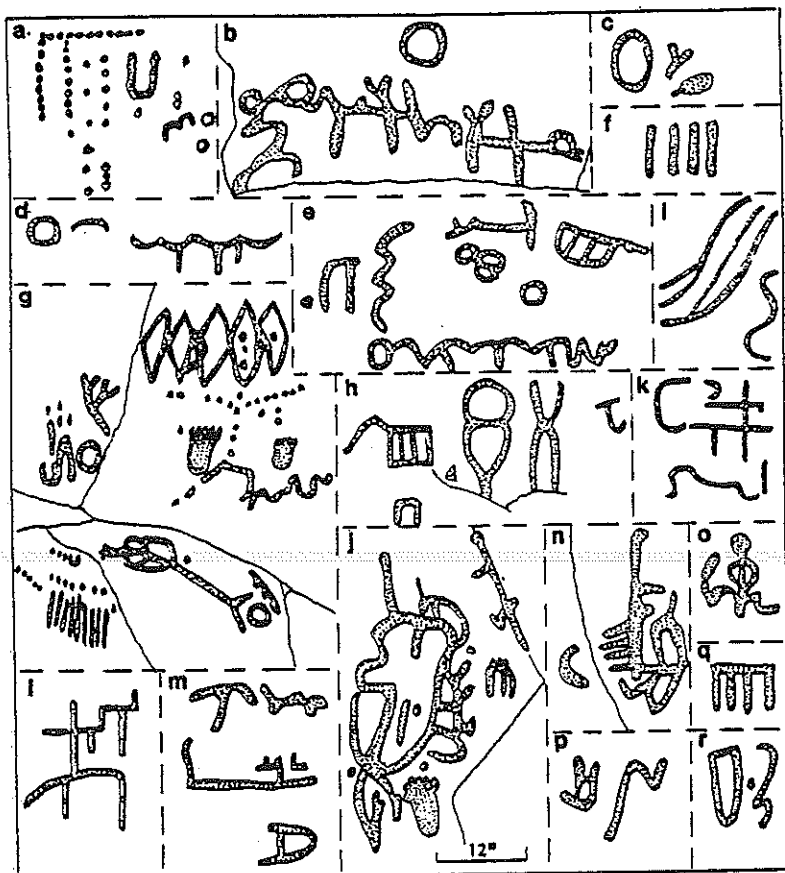
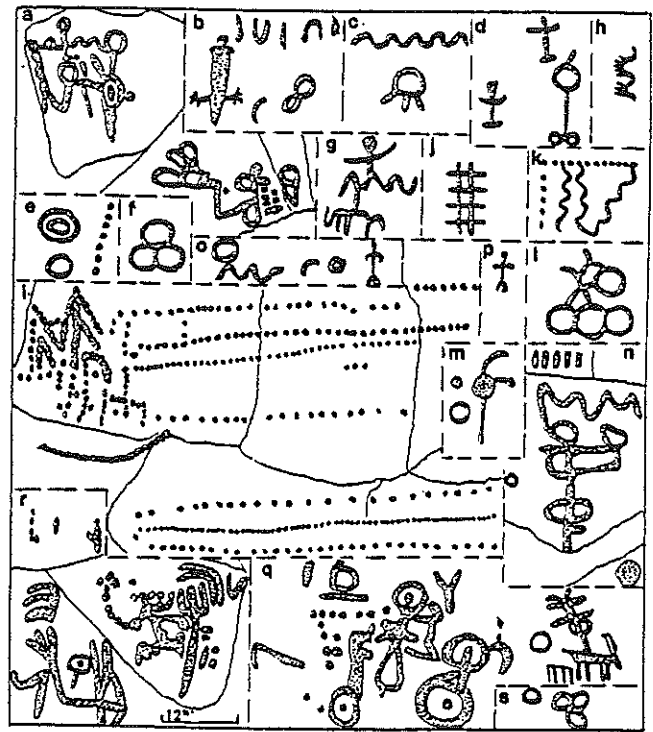
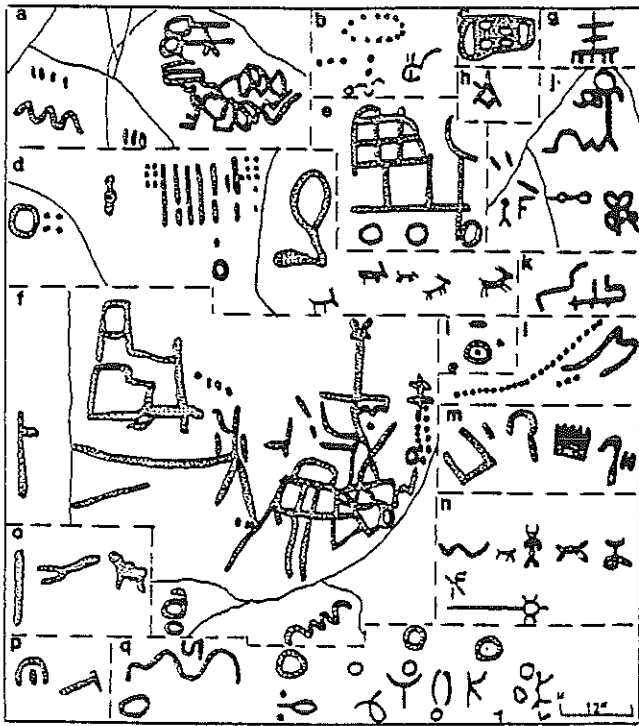


Figure 217

Site 148. Rock Creek, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Ro.C. The Rock Creek site is on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. The petroglyphs are on low rims and boulders on the west side of the creek where it forms a shallow canyon 25 to 50 feet deep. The designs are pecked and rubbed on hard basalt rims, generally on vertical faces which face east and south and are free of lichen and moss. A series of diamond shaped figures (fig. 217g) appear to be scratched and may be non-Indian. The designs show much variety: rows of dots; tally marks; circles, plain, concentric, connected with lines; curvilinear and grid designs; humans, snakes, lizards, sheep, bear tracks, etc. We found and sketched 71 groups with over 300 designs, plus hundreds of dots in rows or scattered within the groups. A group is usually limited to one face of rock, convenient to photograph from a distance of 3 to 8 feet, and the designs are in close proximity to each other. In quite a few groups there is evidence of superimposition of designs over older, fainter petroglyphs. Some of the figures, however, are bright and may have been refreshed during the past 100 to 200 years. US soldiers were in this area in 1867. Last visit: 9/3/71. See figs. 217a-r, 218, 219, 220.



Figures 218 (left), 219 (right)

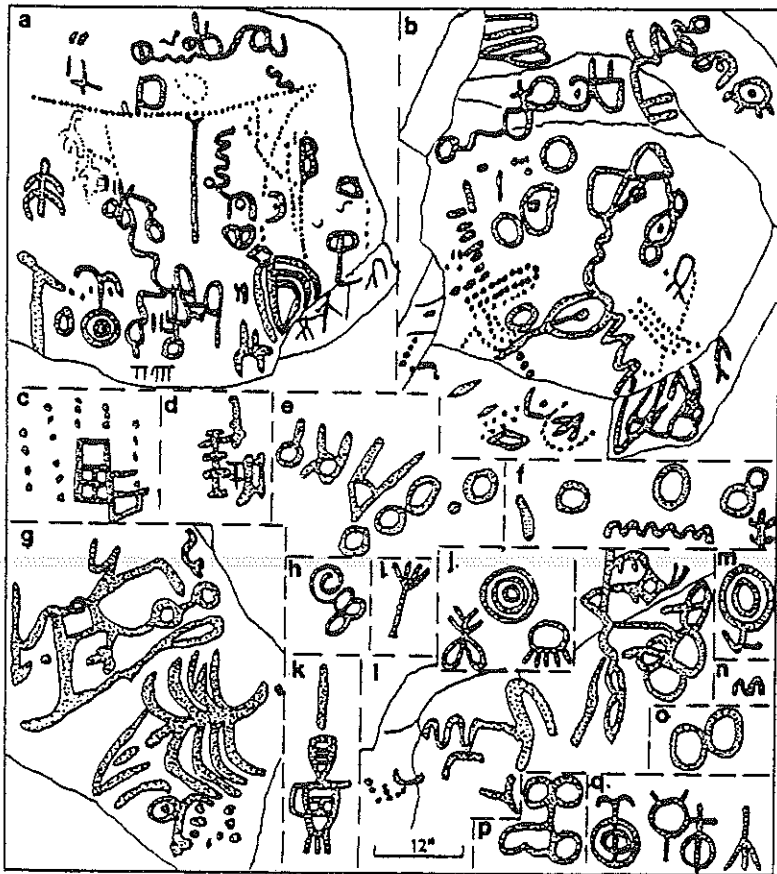


Figure 220

Site 149. Flook Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-FI.L. Site 149 is at the southwest corner of Flook Lake on a low basalt outcrop in a shallow overhang with blackened rock surface. There are 11 pictographs, two combined designs, and seven petroglyph designs at this site. The pictographs include two zigzag parallel lines about 3 feet long and 7 inches high including a pattern similar to North Buena Vista, Harney County, site 214 (fig. 494a). There is also an elaborate red net-like or cross-hatched design similar to the white design at North Badger Creek, Wasco County, site 14 (fig. 15h). Last visit: 8/5/72. See fig. 221.

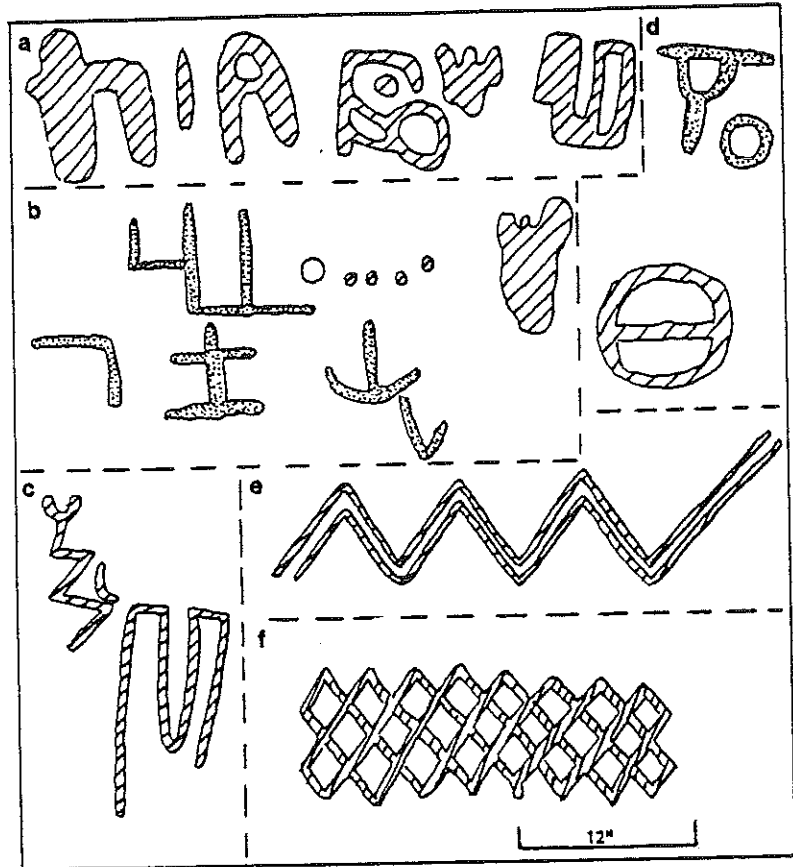


Figure 221

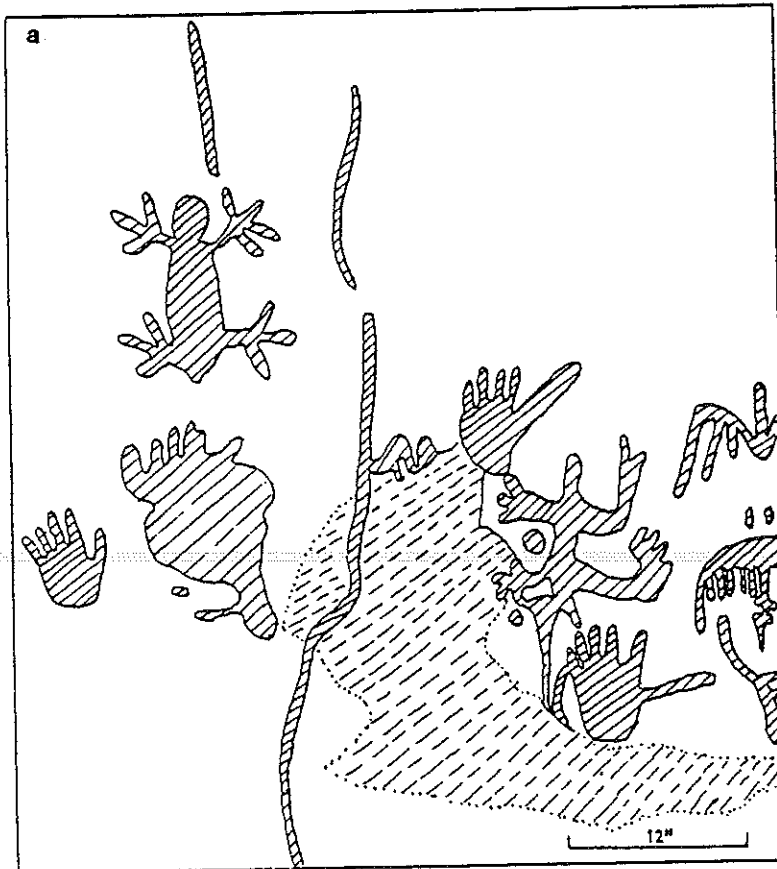
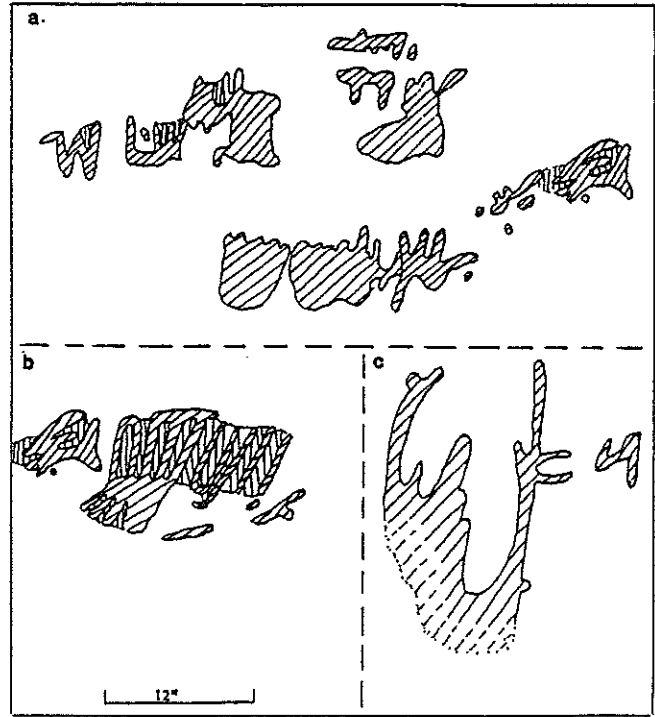
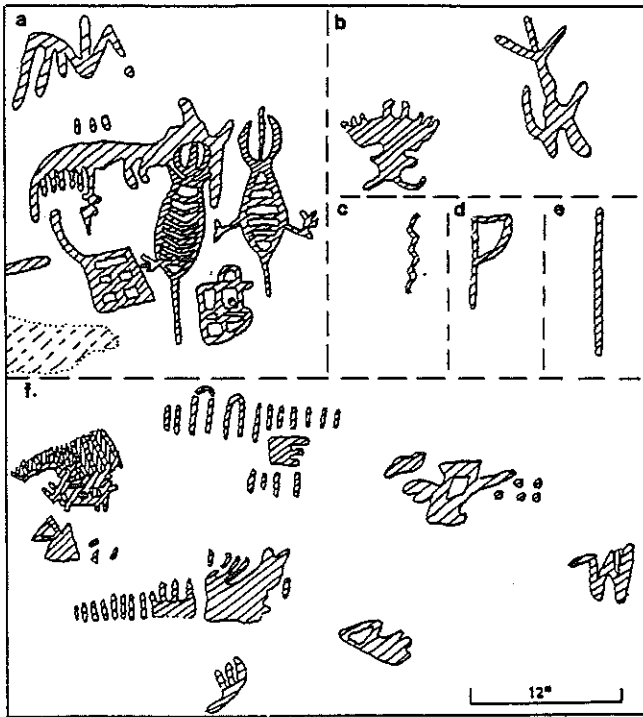


Figure 222

Site 150. Swamp Lake Boulder, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.L.B. East of Hart Mountain road near the northeast corner of Hart Lake, a large basalt boulder lies on an open slope. The boulder is about 30 feet wide by 20 feet high with a cleft on the south side. The west face forms a slight overhang. Pictographs are found from ground level to over 7 feet above and are generally red, although some green shows as background in some of the designs (figs. 223f, 224a,b). The closest known pictographs which use this technique are at Klamath Marsh, Klamath County, site 107. The large lizard-like figures with ribs and horns are unusually well done and are found at several other sites in eastern Oregon. Several designs appear to be hands. The surface of the rock is quite rough, which may explain the crudeness of some of the designs. There is a long vertical line on the face, the center of which has faded. If continuous this line would be 70 inches long. Last visit: 8/2/72. See figs. 222, 223, 224.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 223 (left), 224 (right)

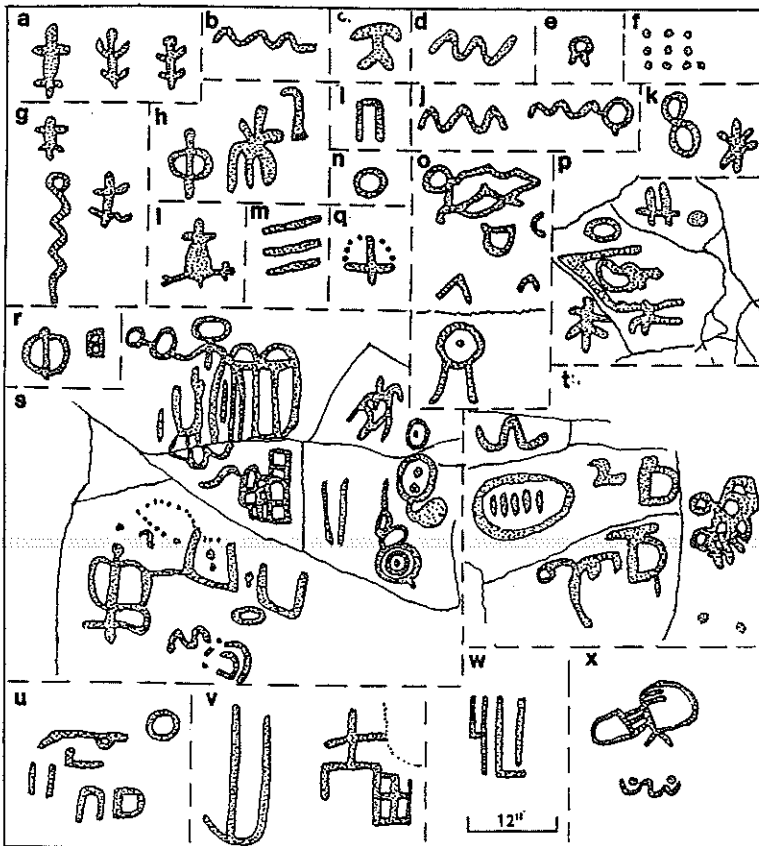


Figure 225

Site 151. Black Canyon, Lake County, OR, 35-19-B1.C. Site 151 is found on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in a draw near the joining of two main forks. One group of lizard designs is on the east side of the draw, facing southwest. The others are on rims on the west and north side of the draw and face east and south on rocks which are free of moss and lichen. The designs include dots, tally marks, circles, concentric circles, grids, curvilinear designs, humans, lizards, snakes, sheep, etc. The most unique design (fig. 226b) resembles a large elaborate lizard, 19 inches high by 12 inches wide, with concentric circles for head, feet, and tail. There appears to have been superimposition over older, faded designs. The site was used over a long period of time for hunting in warm months. Last visit: 9/4/71. See figs. 225, 226.

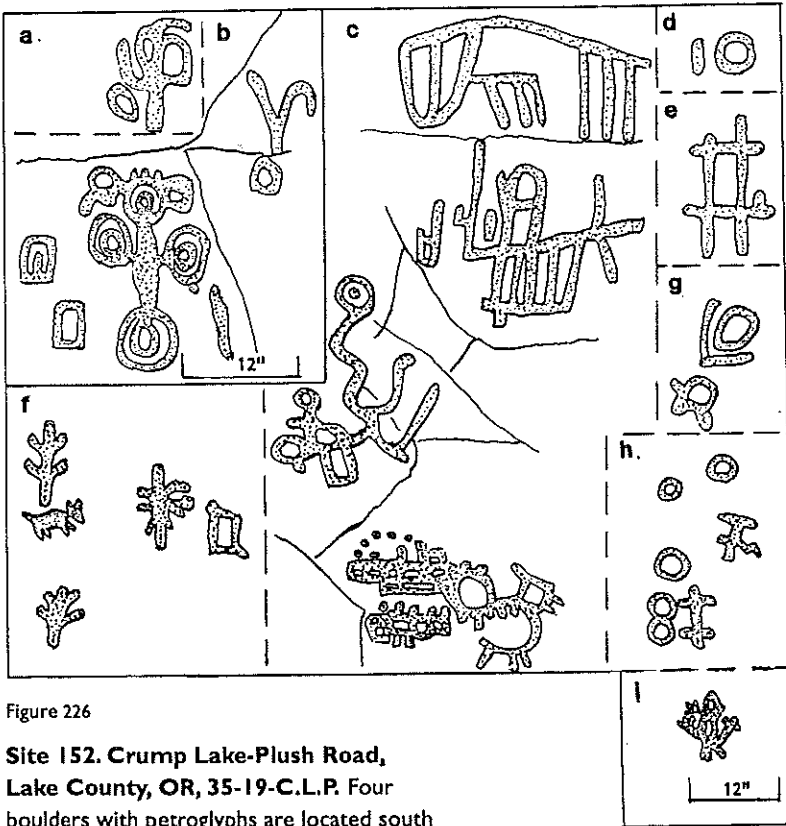


Figure 226

Site 152. Crump Lake-Plush Road, Lake County, OR, 35-19-C.L.P. Four boulders with petroglyphs are located south of the Lakeview and Adel road junction at Plush. The most prominent of these boulders was moved in 1969 by the Lake County Road Department to the new State Line Park near New Pine Creek, about 50 miles away (*Lake County Examiner*, July 31, 1969). The rock was selected for a memorial to County Judge Ogle, and a bronze plaque was placed over some of the petroglyphs on the boulder by the Parks Division. Road machinery scars obliterated more of the glyphs. There is little left of the "Indian writings" that made it prehistorically significant. The remaining boulders have petroglyphs of humans, antlered deer, lizards, snakes, a bisected circle, dots, and curvilinear designs. Last visit: 7/24/67. See fig. 227a-e.

Site 153. Crump Lake Trail, Lake County, OR, 35-19-C.L.T. In a pass between Crump Lake and Hart Lake and the west side of a high rim-rocked butte, a natural trail is bordered by basalt boulders with petroglyph carvings. The designs are generally small, and the pecked areas are shallow. These include circles, circles with dots and rays, double loops, straight and curved lines, humans, a hand, mountain sheep, and lizards. Last visit: 9/6/65. See fig. 227f-s.

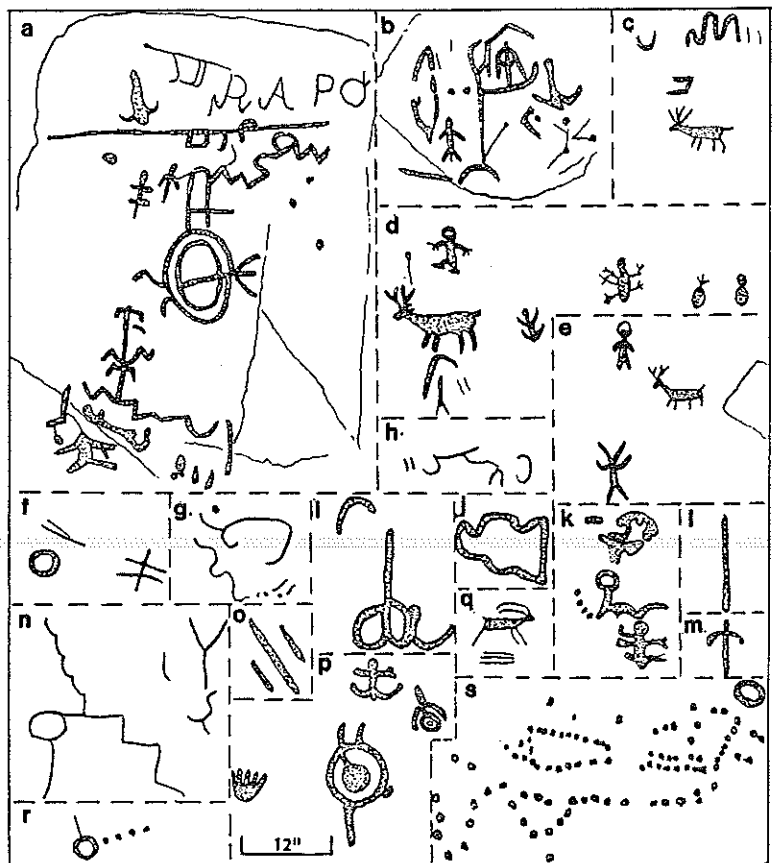


Figure 227

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 154. Crump Lake Narrows, Lake County, OR, 35-19-N. A large boulder on the west side of the creek channel between Crump Lake and Hart Lake has pictographs and petroglyphs on the west face. Among the petroglyphs are two lizards, 16 inches long. The pictograph design is a chevron type, consisting of five angular lines 8 inches high. Last visit: 7/25/64. See fig. 228a.

Site 155. Crump Rock, Lake County, OR, 35-19-C.Ro. A large boulder about 15 feet high near the southwest corner of Crump Lake has pictographs and petroglyphs on the southeast and southwest faces. The boulder also has "C.A. Crump 1912" inscribed on it. The red pictographs include humans, a lizard, dots, straight and curved lines, circle with tail, plain circle, and a few other faded designs. The petroglyph is a lightly pecked lizard. Last visit: 7/25/64. See fig. 228b-f.

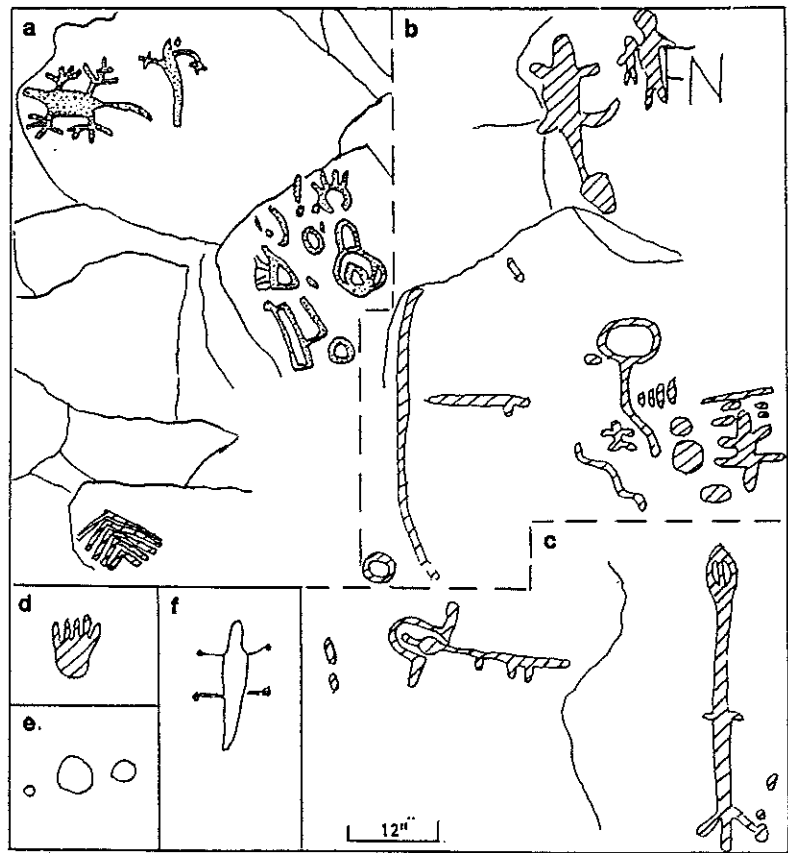


Figure 228

Site 156. Hart Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-H.L. On the east side of the road to Stone Bridge, at the northeast corner of Hart Lake, there is a large basalt boulder containing numerous pits carved in the side and top. The larger pits are 1 to 2 3/4 inches in diameter and 1/2 to 1 inch deep. Some of the pits have been connected with shallow grooves, forming straight lines and a circle. Last visit: 7/25/64. See fig. 229a.

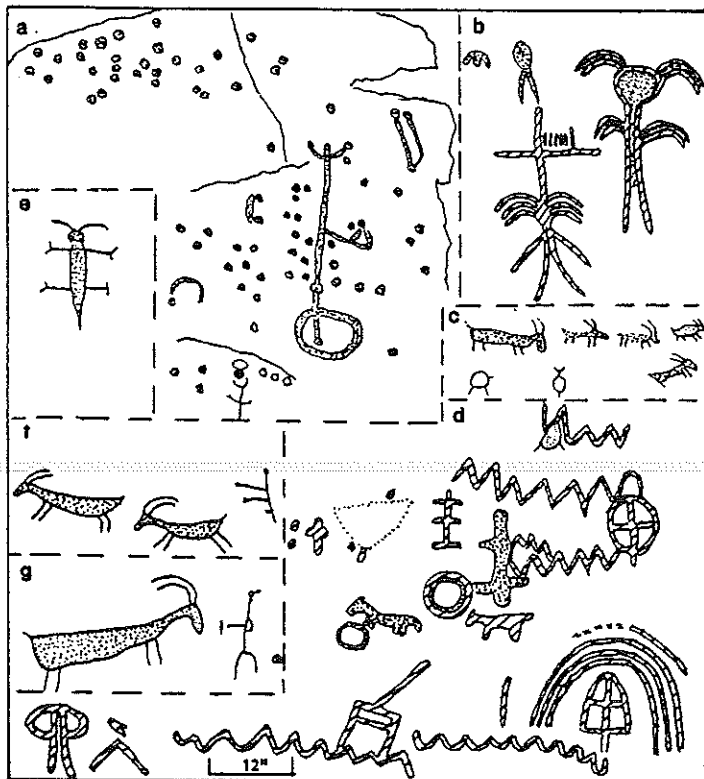


Figure 229



Site 157, Stone Bridge

Site 157. Stone Bridge, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.B. A large number of basalt boulders are found at the Narrows, south of the northeast corner of Hart Lake, where an old stone military bridge was constructed in 1868. All but two of the boulders are east of the road. Approximately 40 boulders have petroglyphs including 2 which also bear red pictographs. This site is described in Cressman (1937:27-28, Site 31, Fig. 23), although only a few of the many designs are illustrated. The petroglyphs are very concentrated; the area was used for camping and a water supply was available. The designs are both geometric and naturalistic. Circles, concentric circles, wavy and zigzag lines, sun disks, ladder, target, double loops, complex designs, cog wheels, bisected circles, circles in series, human stick figures, humans with headdress, bowmen, shield type figures, mountain sheep, deer or elk, lizards, snakes and insect-like figures occur here. One of the more interesting mountain sheep petroglyphs appears to be an adult sheep nursing a lamb (fig. 235a). The double set of horns and extra legs indicate superimposition in this design (see photo). Numerous hunting scenes are found here. Some vandalism by shooting the inscribing of names is evident in the target petroglyph. Last visit: 8/29/69. See figs. 229b-g, 230a-h, 231a-f, 232a-d, 233, 234a-c, 235a-g, 236a-f, 237a-j, 238.

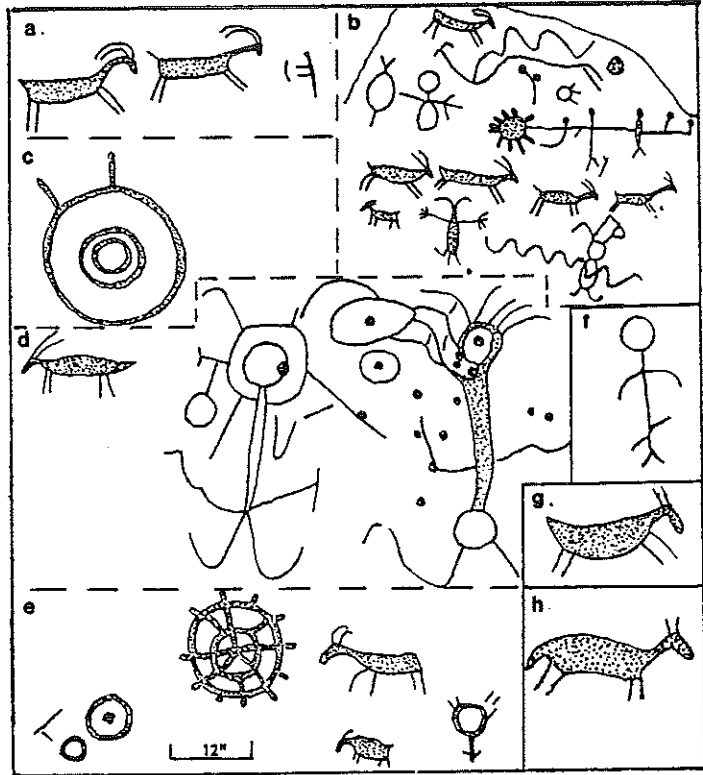
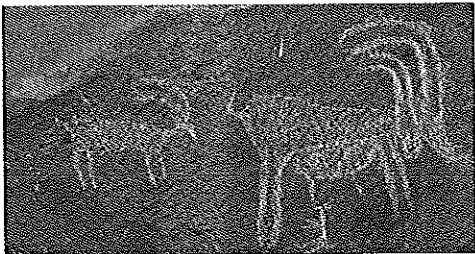


Figure 230

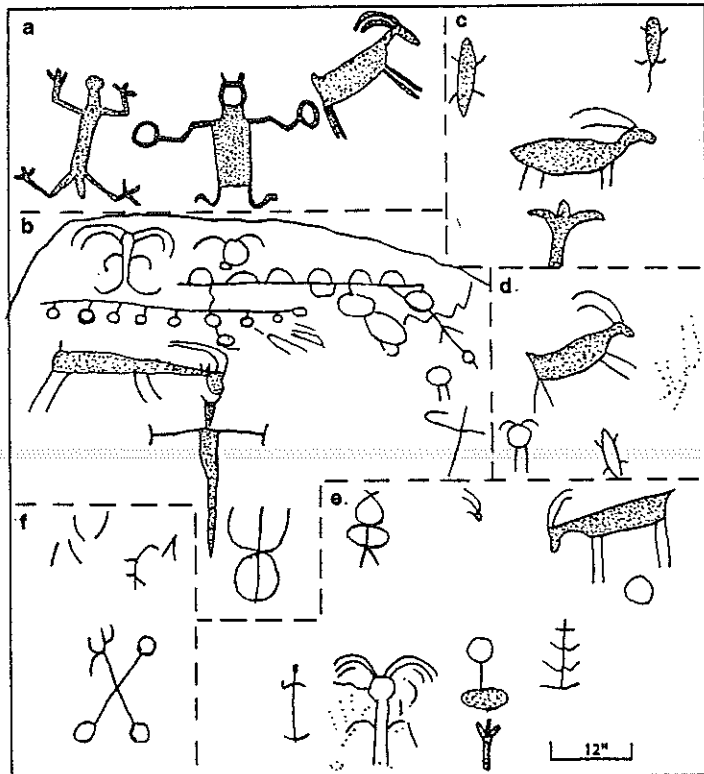
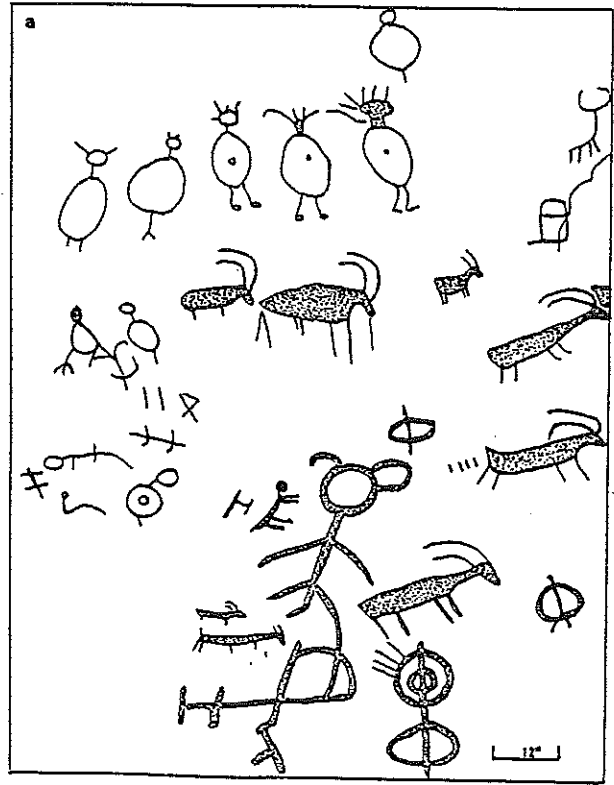
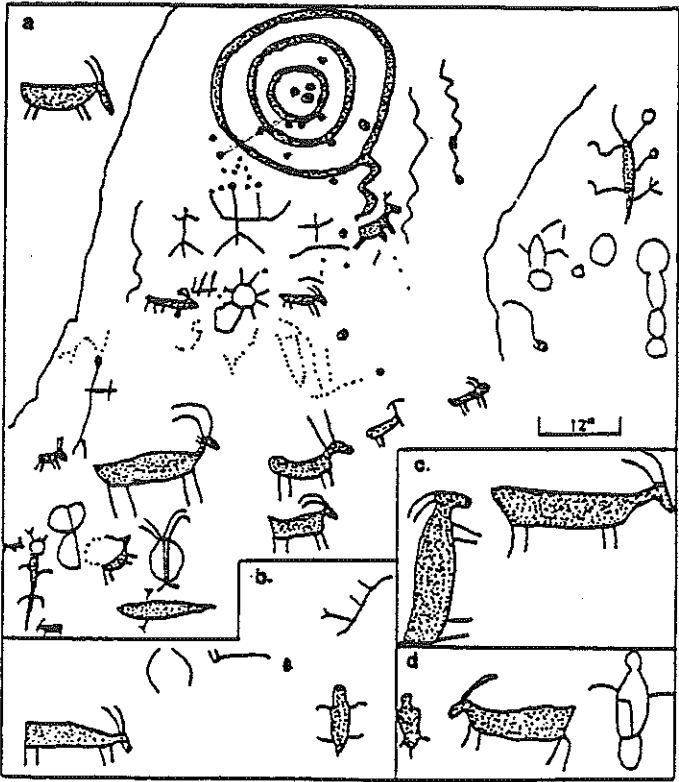
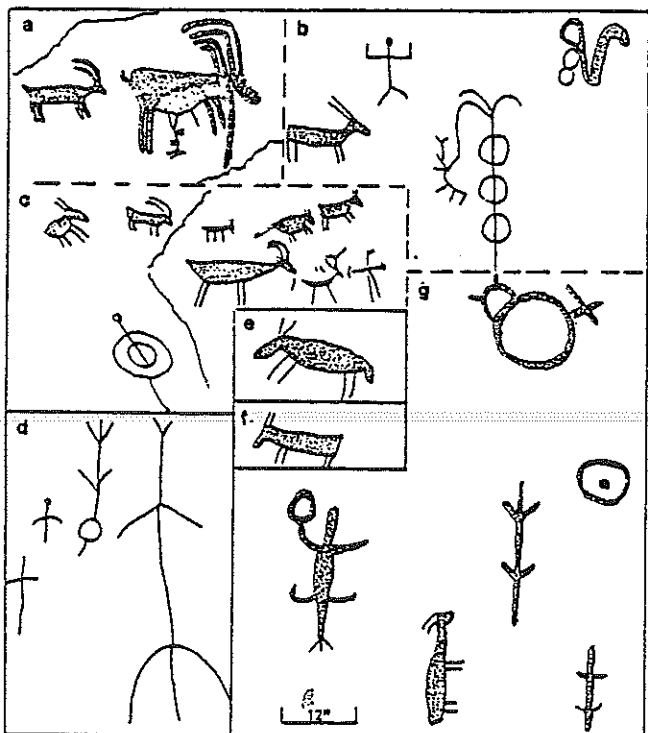
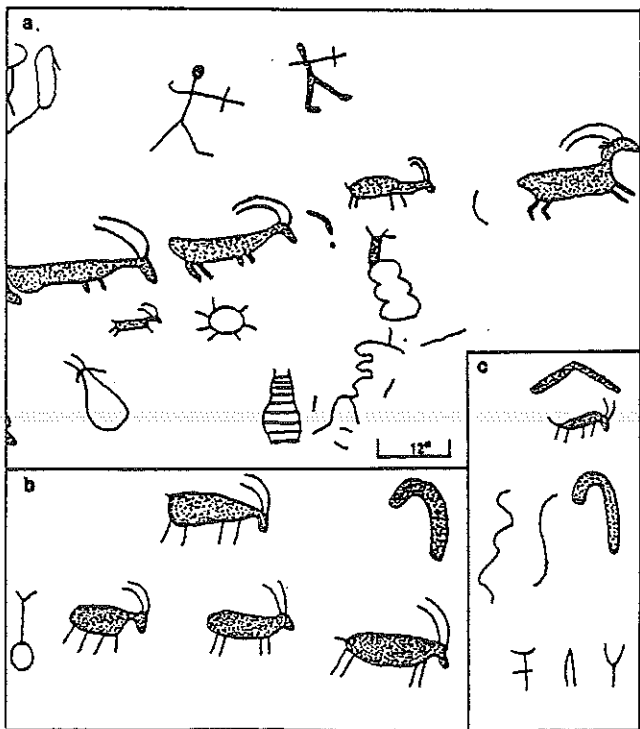


Figure 231

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

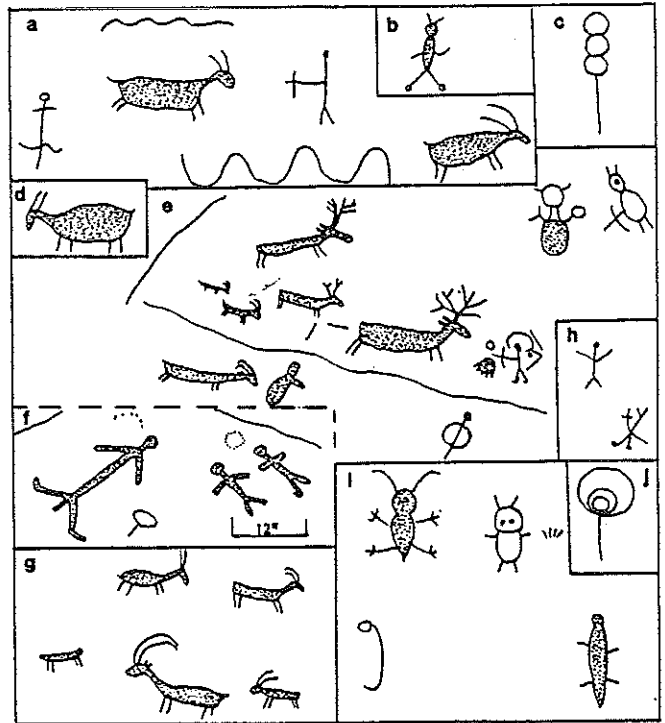
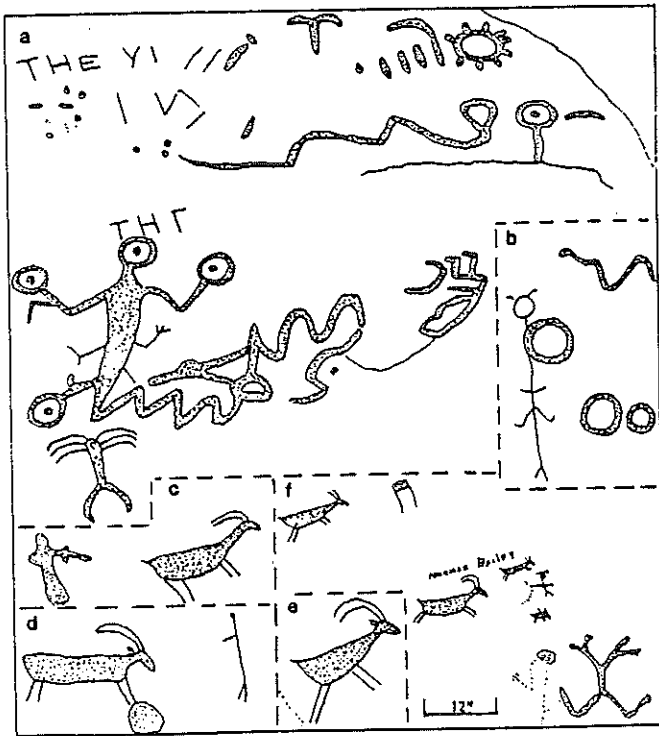


Figures 232 (left), 233 (right)



Figures 234 (left), 235 (right)

OREGON



Figures 236 (left), 237 (right)

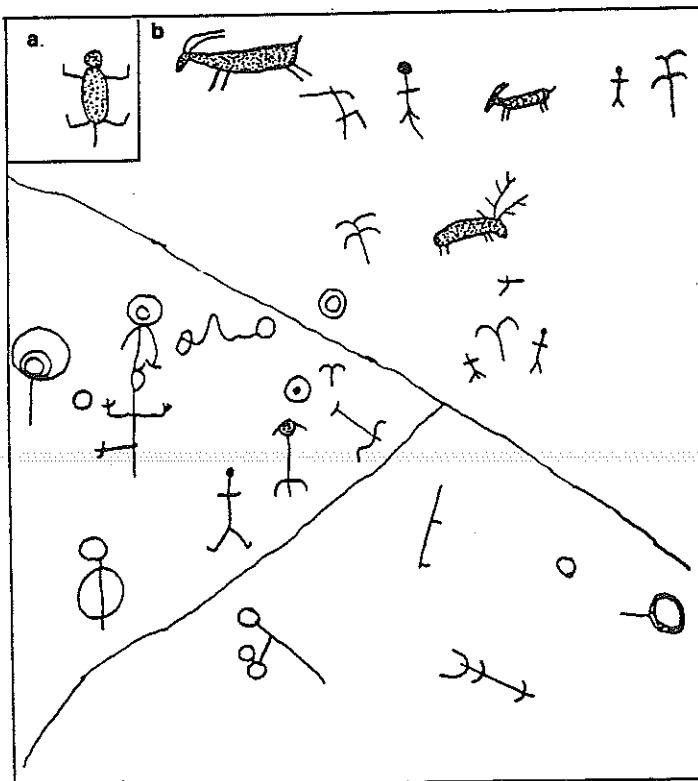


Figure 238

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 158. Cox Ranch, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Cx.R. Five boulders with petroglyphs and pictographs are on or above the road on the east side of Crump Lake which leads to the south boundary of the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. Another boulder, north of the Cox Ranch headquarters, contains a few petroglyphs and has "OO LOOK UP ON THAT ROCK" printed on it (fig. 240b). The largest boulder is about 10 feet high and adjacent to the road with the carvings on the south face. The other inscribed rocks are on the slope north of this boulder, within a distance of about 400 feet. One boulder has five red pictographs which include two lizards, a snake, two humans connected, and a curved line. The petroglyphs include a series of connected circles and lines which appear to be entwined snakes. This carving is about 4 feet long and is horizontal at the top of the largest boulder. A buck deer and other petroglyphs are on this rock. The other boulders have lizards, hands, humans, and several mountain sheep. The largest sheep is 24 inches long with several spots of red paint in the design. Several sheep motifs without legs (fig. 240a) seem to depict reclining animals. More recent scratchings have added legs on the rock. One sketched human, 28 inches high, we feel is modern (fig. 239e).
 References: Slide donated by Barbara Robinson, Bend, Oregon. Site described in *Oregon Museum of Science and Industry Students Research Reports*, Vol 2:77-88, 1971. Last visit: 8/29/79. See figs. 239a-f, 240a,b.

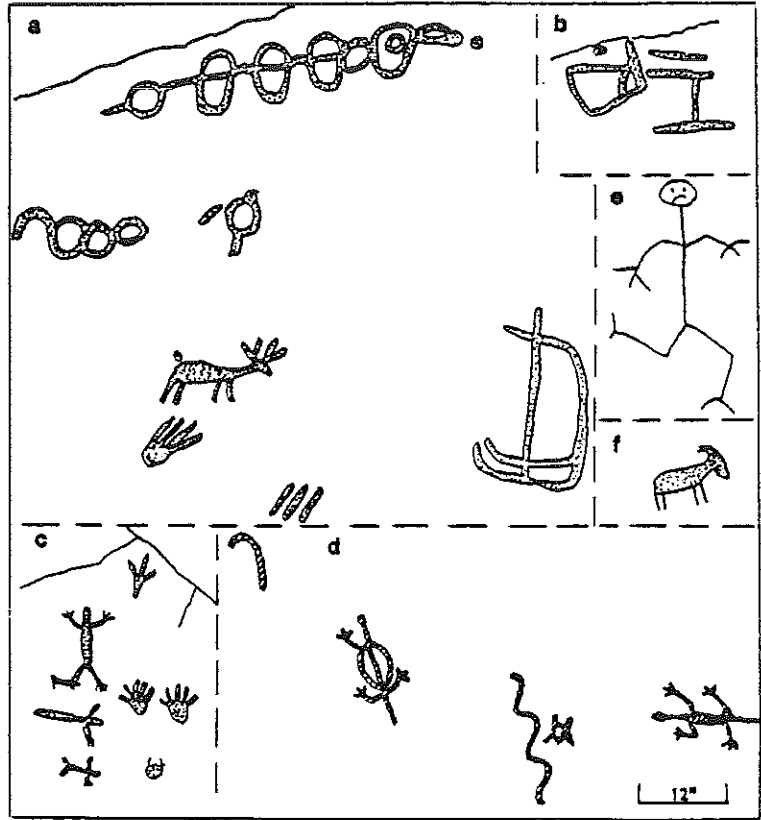


Figure 239

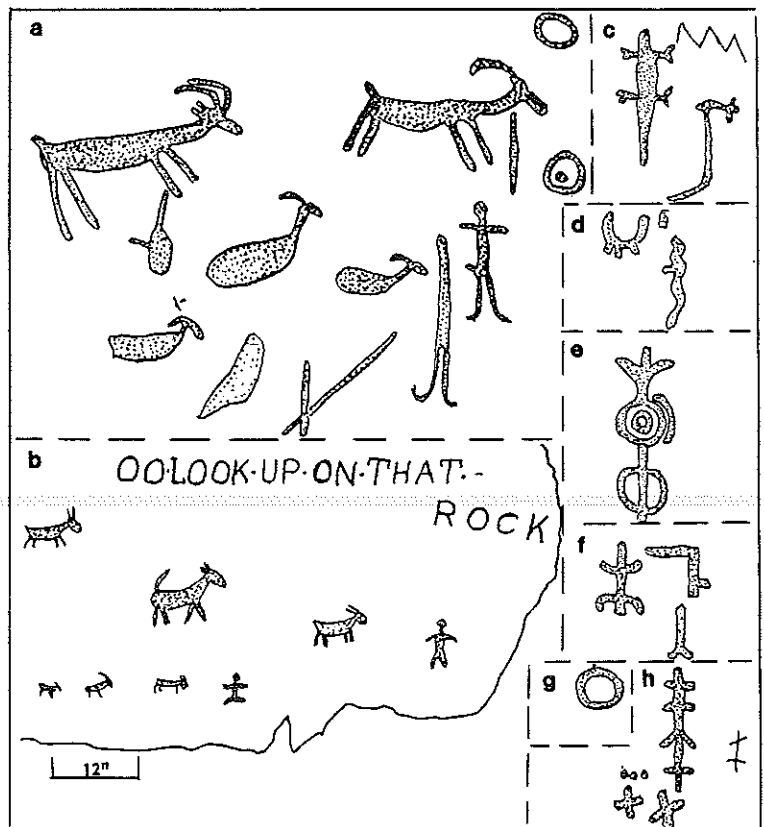
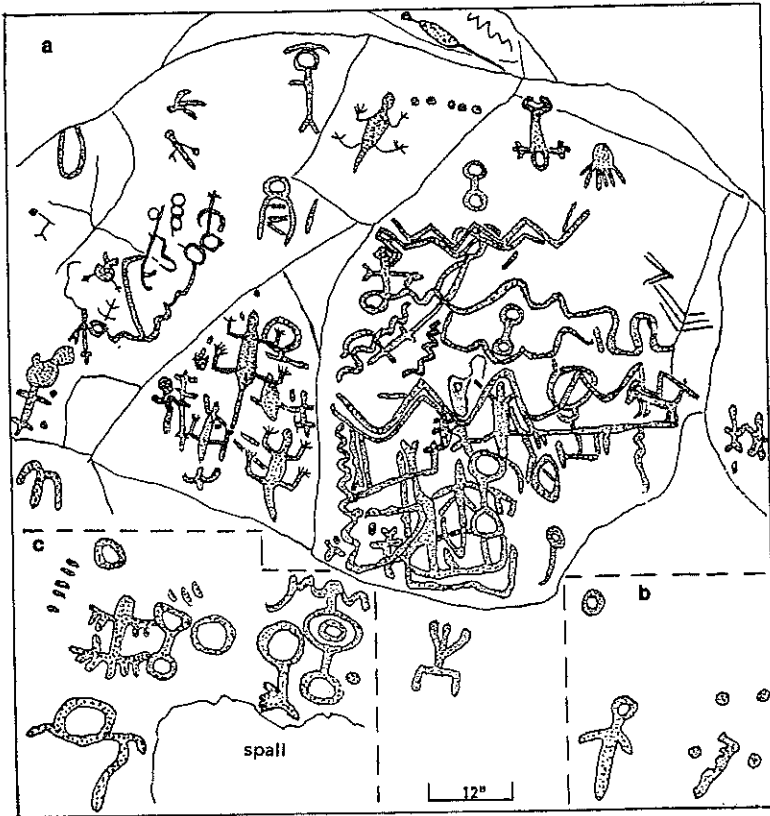


Figure 240



Site 159. Greaser Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-G.L. A large basalt boulder on the northeast side of Greaser Lake has petroglyphs carved on the west face. The boulder is 11 feet wide and 8 feet high. One section is separated from the rest of the boulder by a wide crack. It stands out in the sagebrush covered slope and can be seen for a long distance. There are several smaller boulders with petroglyphs in the vicinity. The carvings are a mixture of Great Basin abstract style with zigzag and curvilinear lines, circles, dumbbells, and dots, and more naturalistic snakes, lizards, stick figure humans, mountain sheep, and other designs. At least two ages appear to be represented, with some designs superimposed over older carvings. There was little evidence of vandalism in 1969. In 1979, we noted that a large section at the top center of the rock, which included a lizard petroglyph and a row of five dots or small pits, had been removed. Last visit: 9/79. See figs. 240c-h, 241.

Figure 241

Site 160. North Desert Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-N.D.L. Site 160 is on boulders and low rims in a rocky draw northwest of Desert Lake. There are two locations 0.3 mile apart. Small pecked petroglyphs are on the basalt boulders and low rims along the shallow rocky draw, which is the natural way to travel from Hart Mountain to Guano Valley. The petroglyphs are Great Basin type and simple in design. Two other locations are on the northwest and north sides of Desert Lake playa, with one petroglyph at each site. Last visit: 7/27/64. See fig. 242.

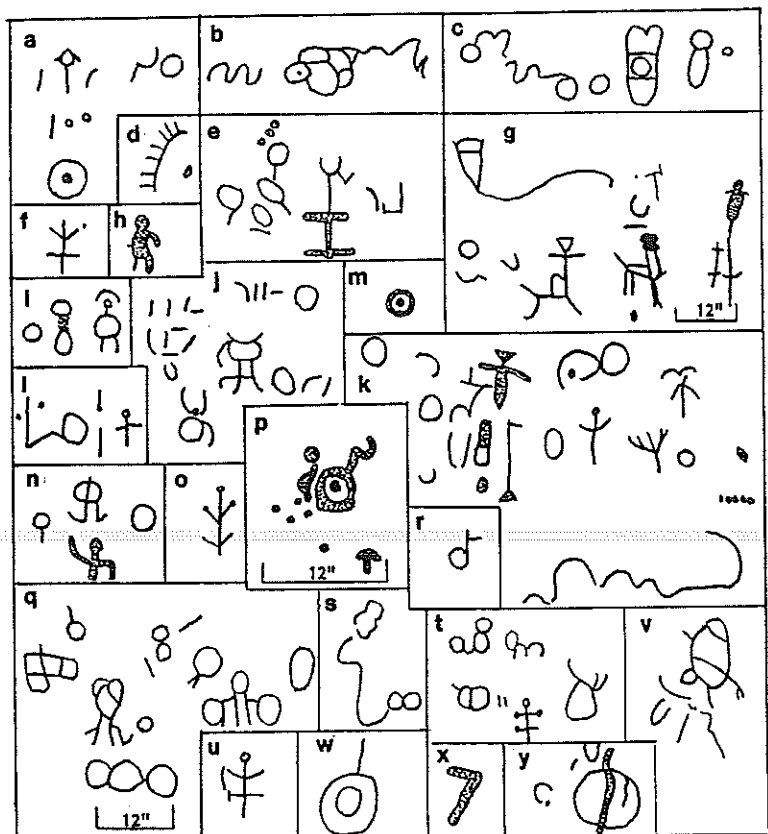


Figure 242

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 161. Waterhole Canyon, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Wa.C. A small canyon on the southwest side of Desert Lake has a waterhole where the creek plunges over the rimrock. A number of petroglyphs are on the canyon walls below the plunge. The site was named Waterhole Canyon by Dr. Cressman's crew in 1934 (Cressman, 1937:32, Site 39, Pl. IV). The large panel in the shallow overhang on the south rim is about 6 feet high by 12 feet wide. Twelve other spots with single or small groups of petroglyphs were found on both sides of the canyon. The designs include wavy and zigzag lines; rectangular grid; circles, clustered, bisected, with rays, and plain; animal tracks, human stick figures, snakes, lizards, mountain sheep, and a horse. There appears to have been very little disturbance of the site since 1934. Last visit: 8/2/72. See fig. 243.

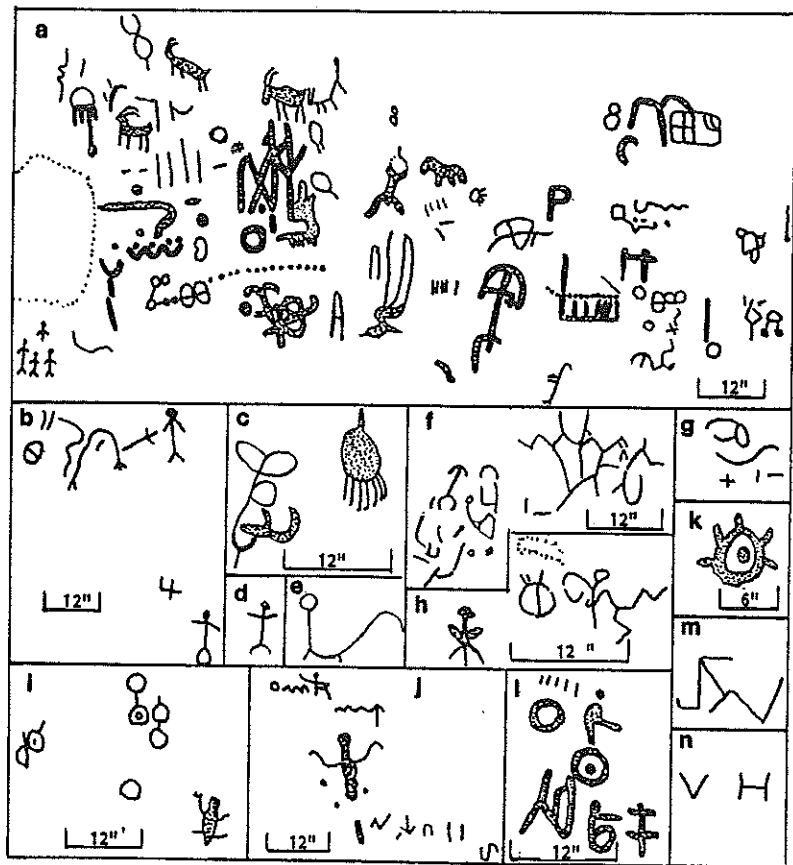


Figure 243

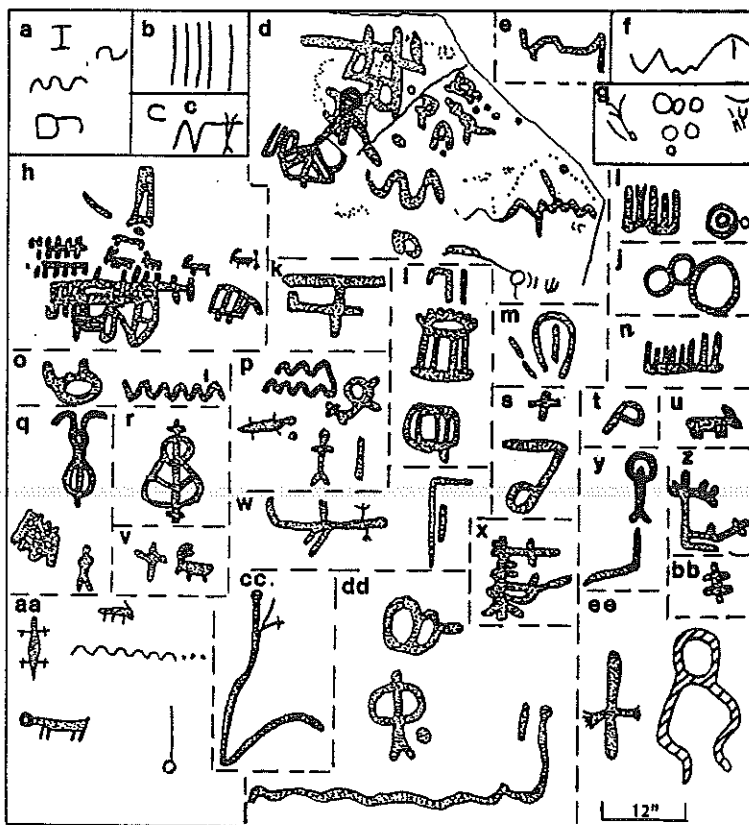


Figure 244

Site 162. Spanish Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Sp.L. Site 162, on basalt rims and boulders on the south side of Spanish Lake (dry) playa covering a distance of about 0.3 mile, contains thirty-one single and groups of petroglyphs. A single red pictograph 20 inches high and 12 inches wide is at the west end of the site. The design is a circle 7 inches in diameter with two curved lines extending downward like bowlegs (fig. 244ee). The longest petroglyph appears to be a snake 55 inches long with the head raised 12 inches above the rest of the body (fig. 244dd). Several of the smaller designs are well executed. The designs include wavy and zigzag lines, parallel vertical lines, rectilinear and curvilinear patterns, and rakes; plain, concentric, and clustered circles; snakes, lizards, humans, mountain sheep, and several complicated designs. One petroglyph design with a circular head, stick body, and arms without hands is superimposed over a much older rectilinear grid pattern (fig. 244d). This was the only superimposition noted. No vandalism was evident in 1972. Last visit: 8/2/72. See fig. 244.

Site 163. Lake of Three Sheep, Lake County, OR, 35-19-L.3.S. Site 163 is on basalt rims on the west side of the Lake of Three Sheep, southeast of Spanish Lake corral. The petroglyphs are pecked and abraded through the dark desert varnish on basalt rock. The site faces east; the east faces of rocks have less moss and lichen in this area. There are thirty-four single or groups of designs, including wavy and zigzag lines, dots, vertical straight parallel lines 8 inches high, circles, a chain of circles, three mountain sheep in a group, sheep horns, a horned lizard, snakes, and a scorpion. Last visit: 7/26/65. See fig. 245.

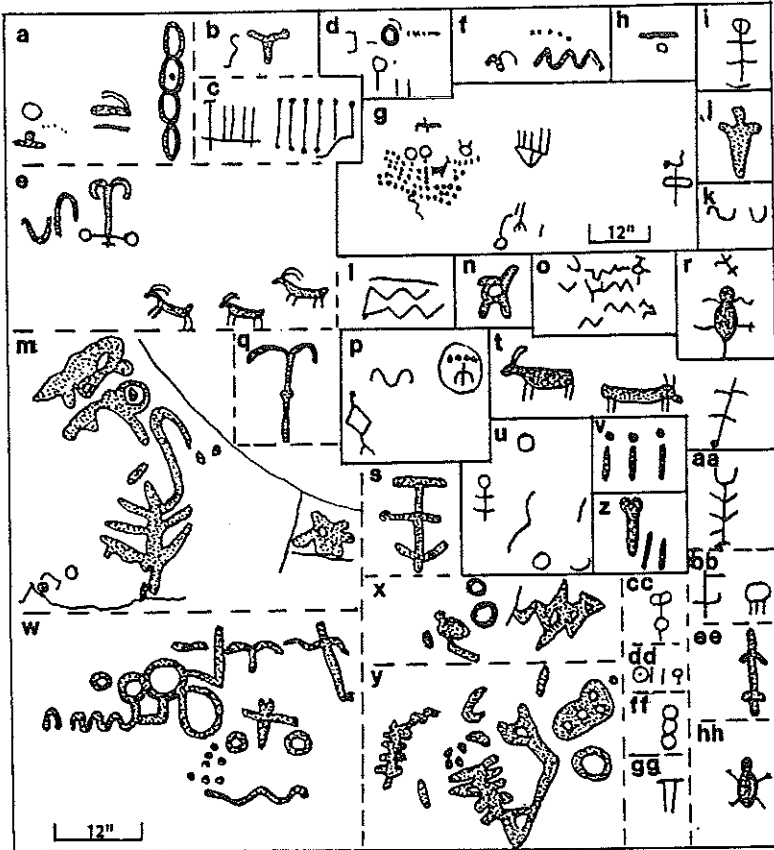


Figure 245

Site 164. Thunderbird Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Th.L. On the west side of Thunderbird Lake petroglyphs are found on 88 faces with about 300 individual or groups of designs scattered over nearly half a mile of low rims and boulders below the rims. Designs include "The Thunderbird" (fig. 247c), a design which has two spiral wings. The spirals at this site are unusual in Oregon, although numerous in other Great Basin states. There are the usual circles, cogwheels, dots, curvilinear and rectilinear designs. Naturalistic designs include humans, antelopes, lizards, horned lizards, snakes, bear tracks, hands, and insects. Last visit: 8/2/72. See figs. 246a-hh, 247, 248, 249.

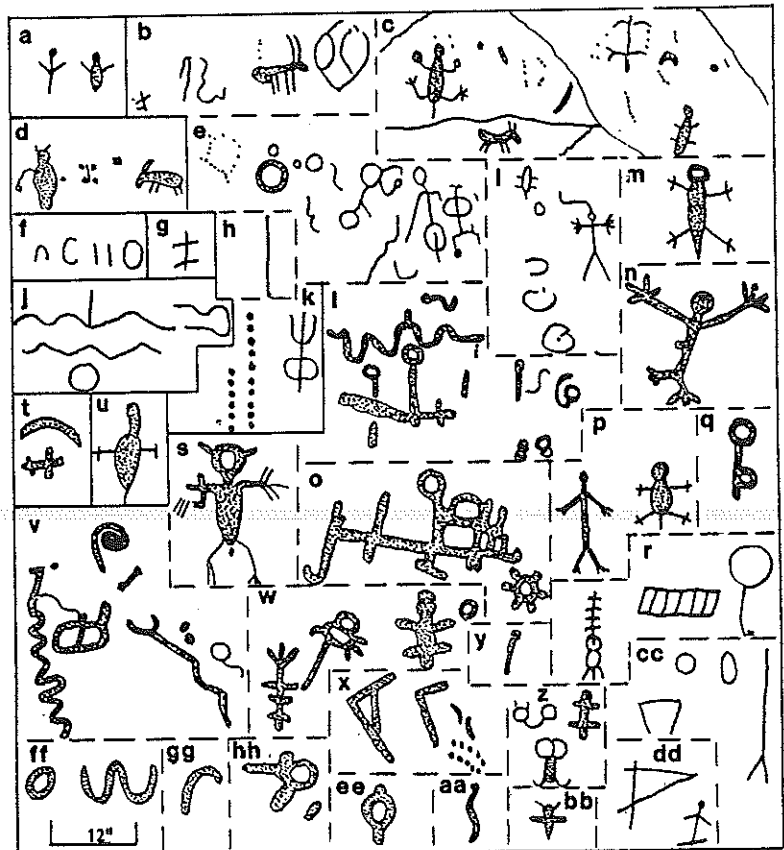
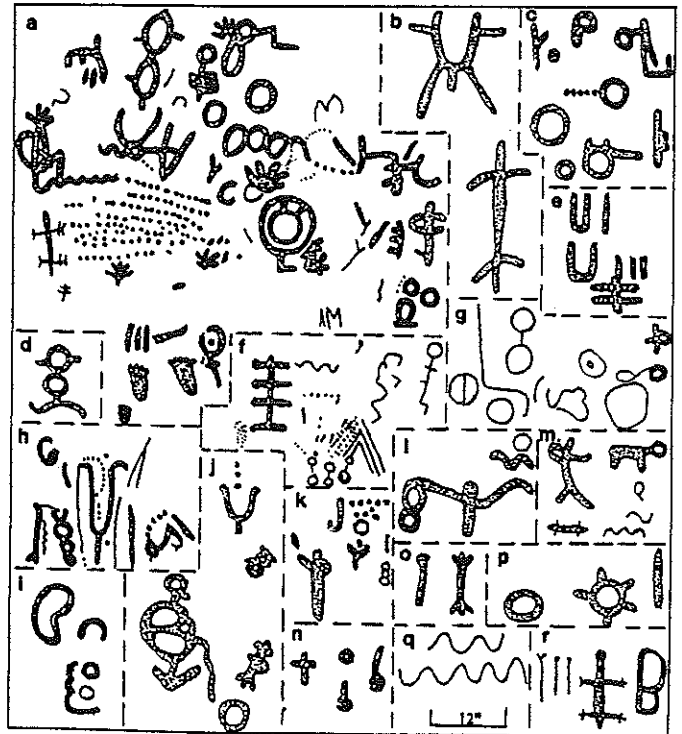
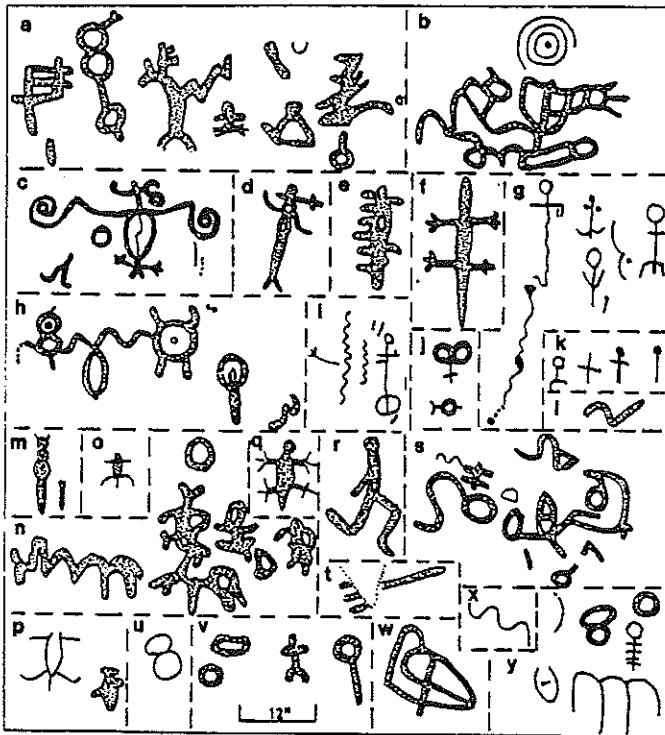


Figure 246

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 247 (left), 248 (right)

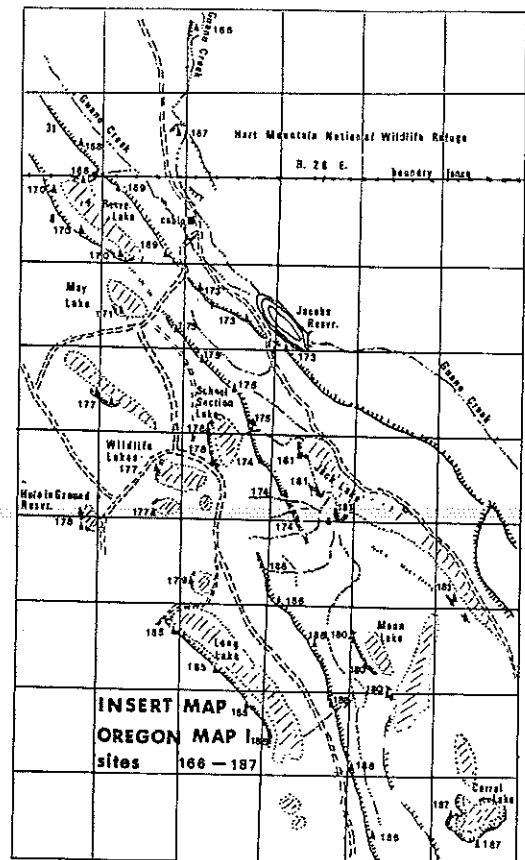
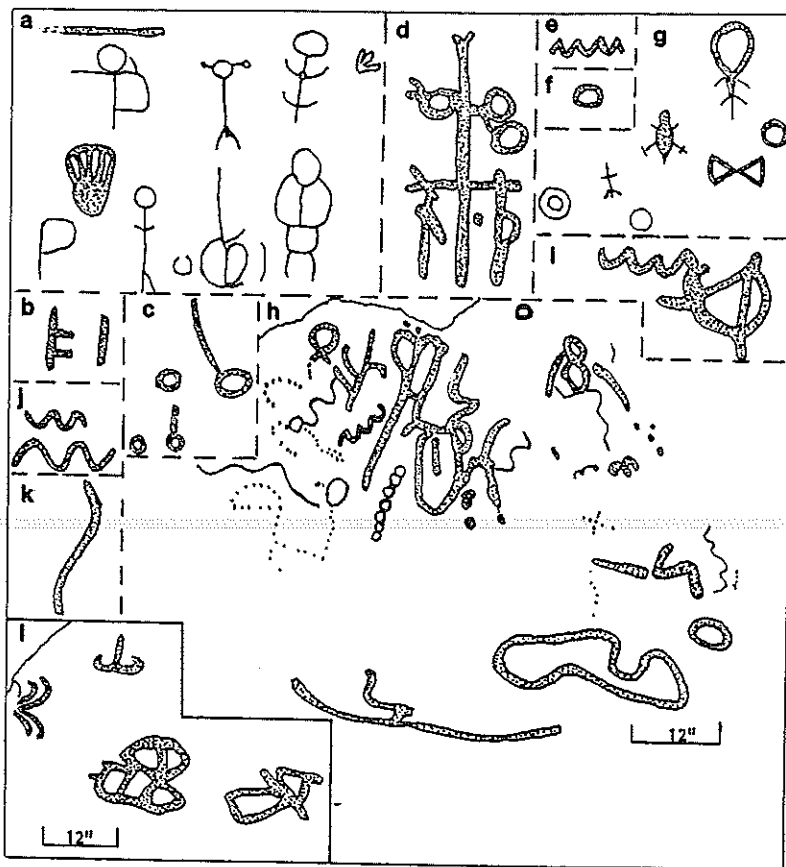
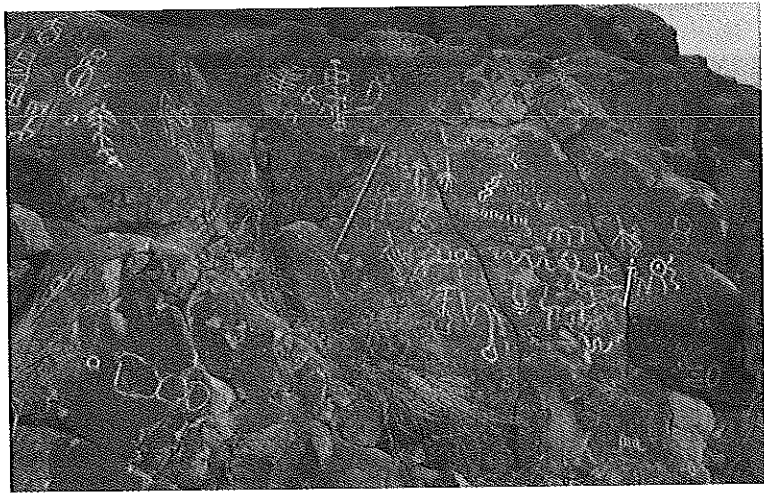


Figure 249 (left), Map I. Location of sites 166 through 187 (right)

OREGON

Site 165. Long Lake, Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Lake County, OR, 35-19-L.L.H.M. At the northwest end of Long Lake (dry) and at the southeast corner of the playa there are a few petroglyphs on boulders and low rims. Twelve faces with 20 designs were located and sketched. These include a double loop with rays, dot patterns, stick humans, lizards, snakes, and curved lines. A lizard-like design with forelegs extending to large circles with pit centers (fig. 250h) is the outstanding design at the southeast end of the lake. There is another Long Lake on BLM land, about 9 miles southwest of this site, which has a much larger petroglyph site, site 185. Last visit: 8/4/72. See fig. 250a-k.



Site 166. Wire Corral, Lake County, OR, 35-19-W.C. On the west side of a small canyon on Guano Creek, locally known as Wire Corral Canyon, there are petroglyphs on basalt rims and boulders. They generally face east and southeast. Forty-eight faces were sketched with more than 200 designs. The patterns are geometrical and representational, and include wavy and zigzag lines, rectilinear grids, complex designs with dots and appendages, dot patterns, vertical lines in series, triangles, chevrons, a single pole ladder, a sunburst, bird tracks, a hand, stick humans, lizards, snakes, and two small mountain sheep. This is the most concentrated petroglyph area on top of Hart Mountain within the Refuge. Last visit: 8/4/72. See figs. 250l-z, 251, 252, 253, 254a,b.

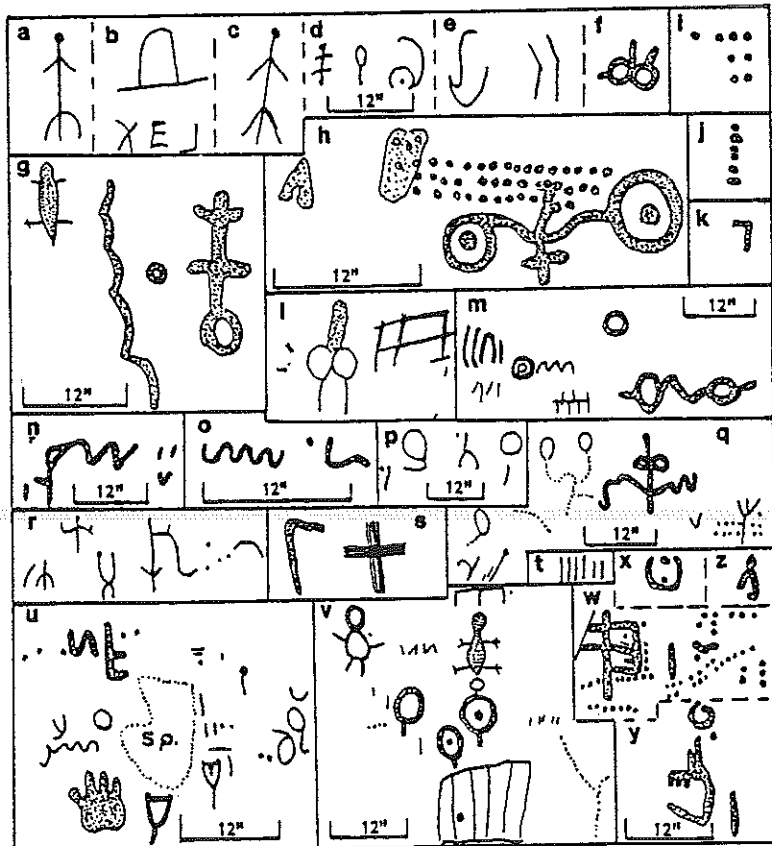
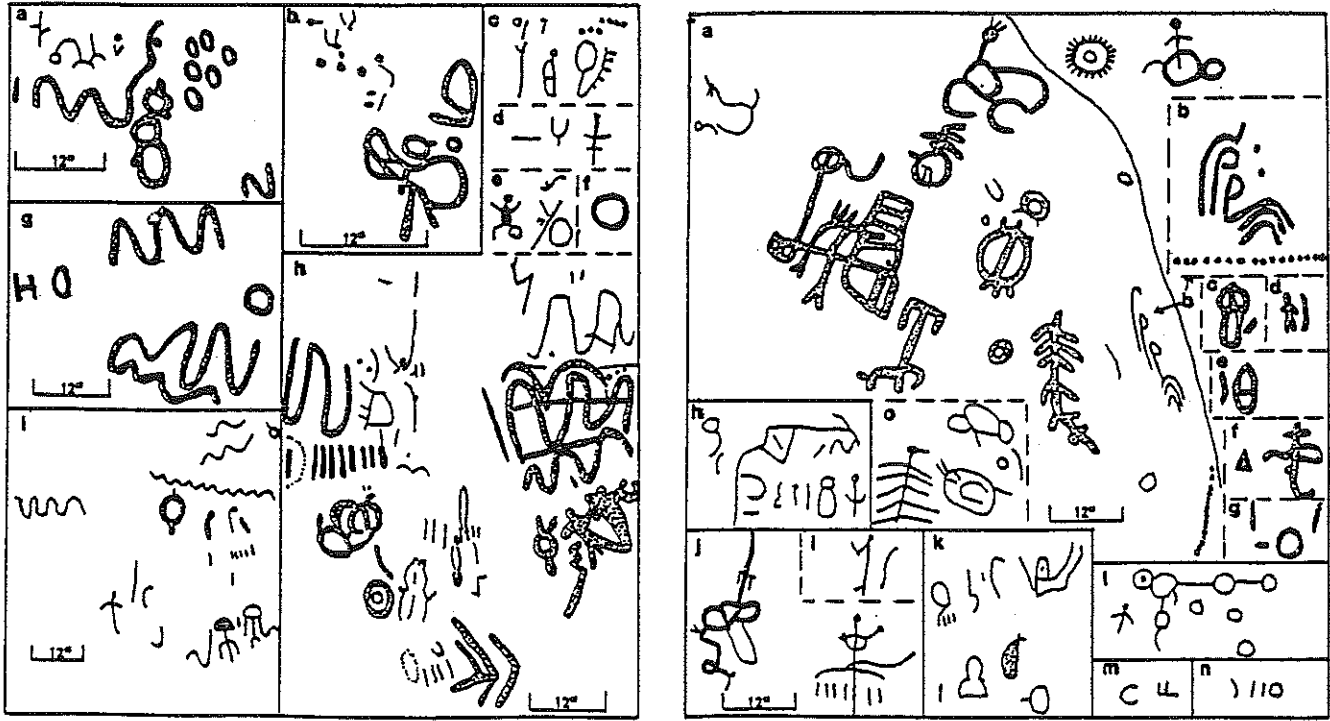


Figure 250

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 251 (left), 252 (right)

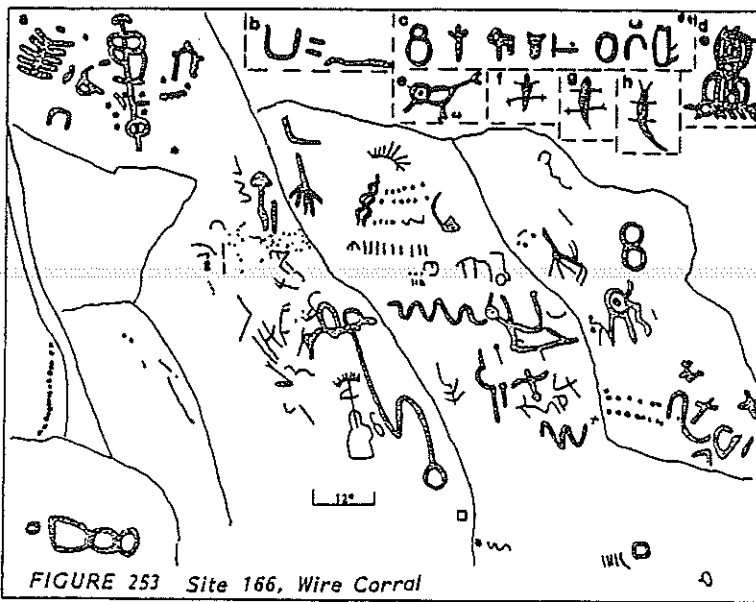
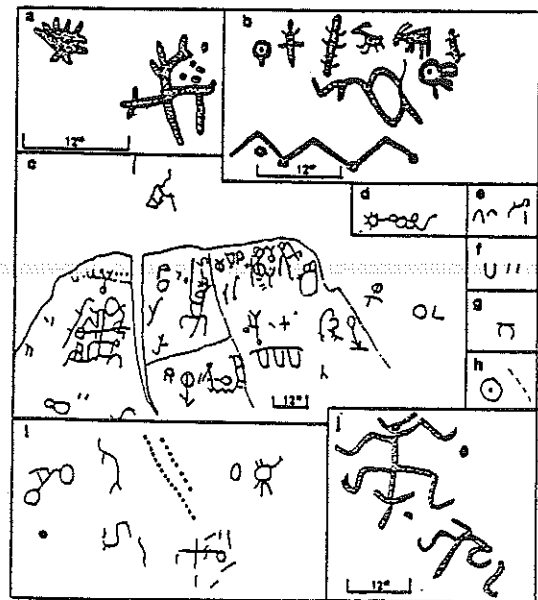


FIGURE 253 Site 166, Wire Corral



Figures 253 (left), 254 (right)

Site 167. Guano Creek Canyon, Lake County, OR, 35-19-G.C.C. On the west side of Guano Creek in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, petroglyphs are found on boulders and low basalt rims facing east to southeast. Fifteen faces or groups with about 80 designs were recorded. The majority are geometrical designs; dots in straight lines; circles, plain, connected, with rays; zigzag and wavy lines; snakes; lizards; and complex designs. Last visit: 8/4/72. See figs. 254c-j, 255a-g.

Site 168. West Fork Guano Creek, Lake County, OR, 35-19-W.G.C. Along the west fork of Guano Creek (dry) petroglyphs are found on the basalt and boulders for a distance of about 1/2 mile. The greatest concentration is on an outcrop at the outlet of 44 Reservoir Lake (dry). An area of approximately 100 square feet is divided by cracks into about 40 small panels. Practically all of these have old pecked and grooved petroglyphs which have weathered so that they are about the same color as the black desert varnish. This is a greater change in appearance than has been found among the petroglyphs at most of the sites in southeast Oregon where the glyphs are usually lighter in color than the adjacent undisturbed faces. Sixty sketches were made of individual and groups of petroglyphs at this site with approximately 350 individual designs. Geometrical abstract designs predominate with many dot patterns; straight, parallel, zigzag, and wavy lines; grids; single pole ladders; rakes; tree forms; chevrons; crosshatching; circles, plain, double loops, in clusters, concentric, with tails, with rays; rain symbols; a bear paw; complicated designs; human stick figures; lizards; and snakes. The petroglyphs in figure 260g,h are at the north end of 44 Reservoir Lake, west of the designs of figure 255h-q. Last visit: 8/14/72. See figs. 255h-g, 256a-q, 257a,b, 258, 259, 260a,g,h.

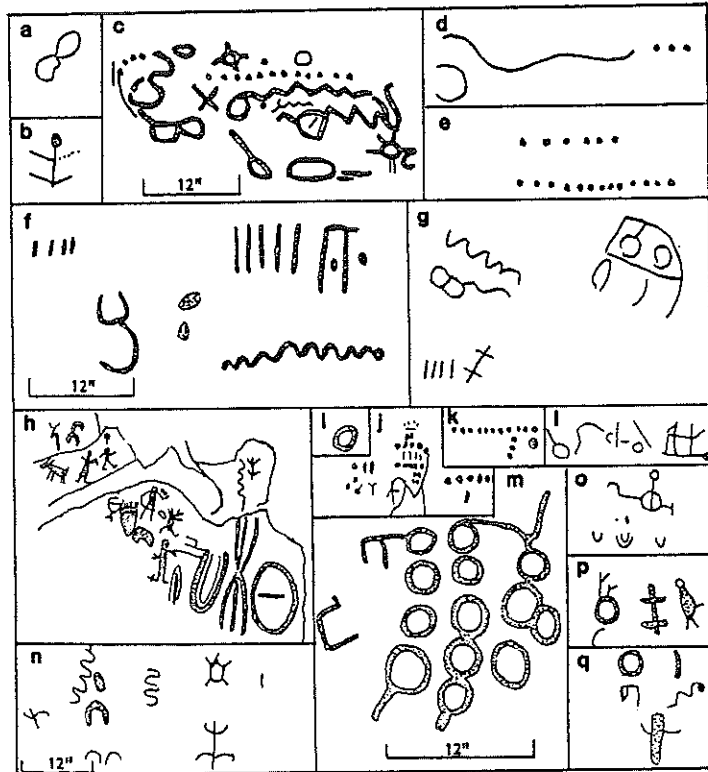


Figure 255

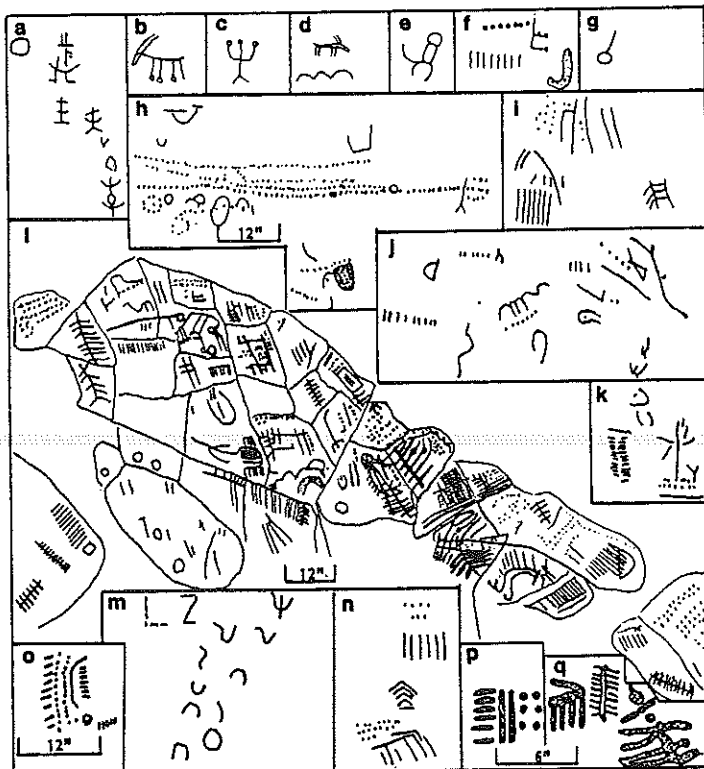
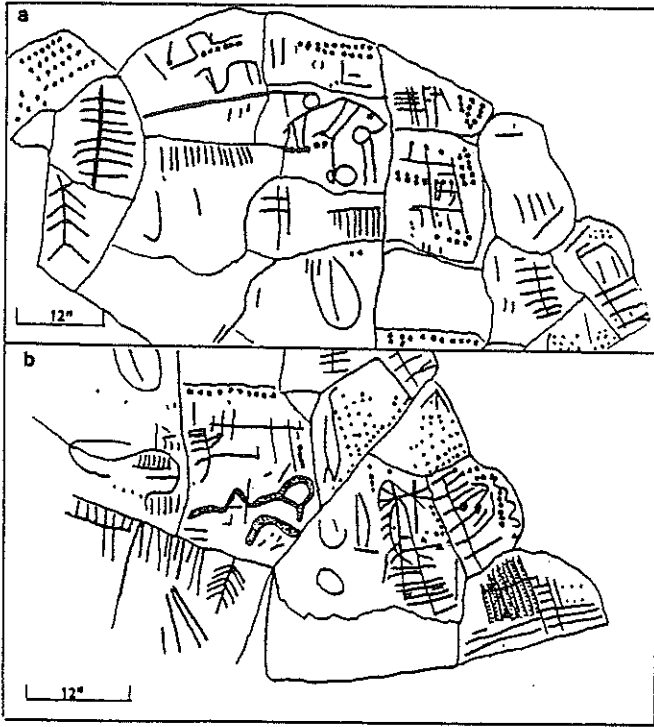
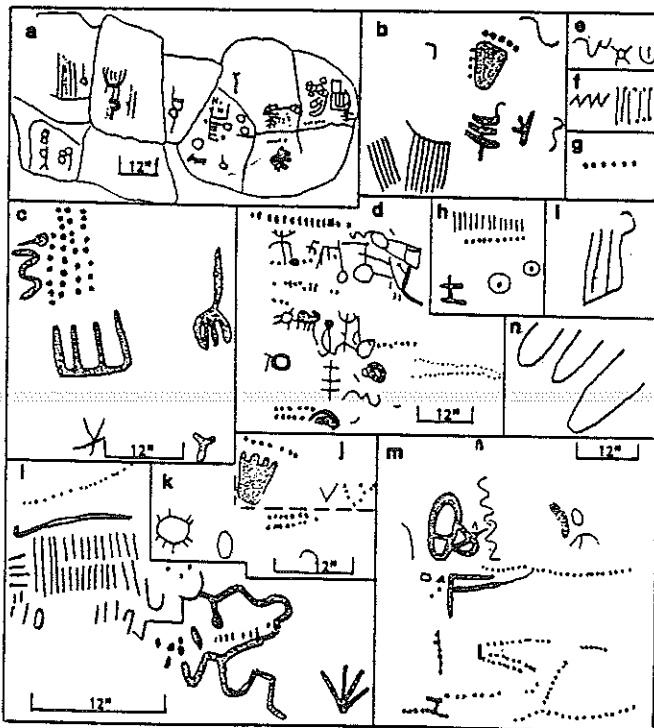
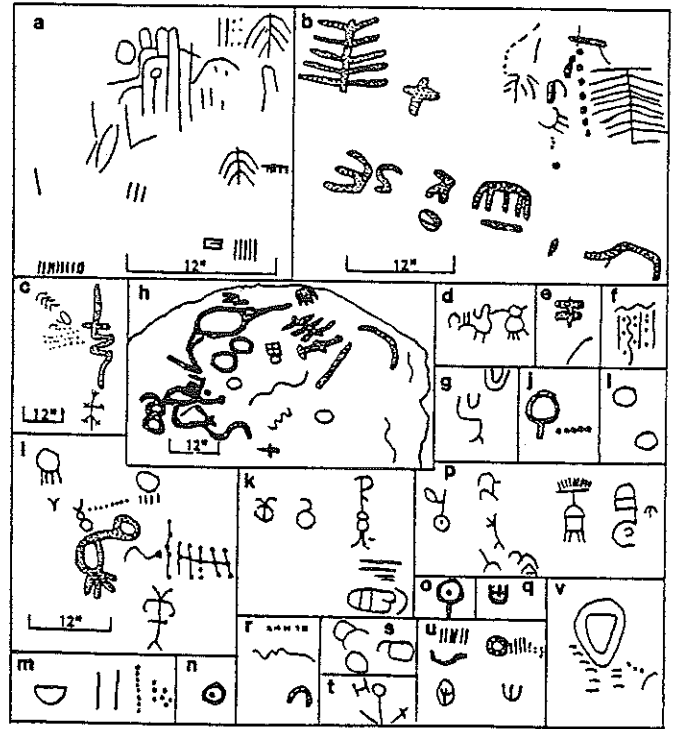


Figure 256

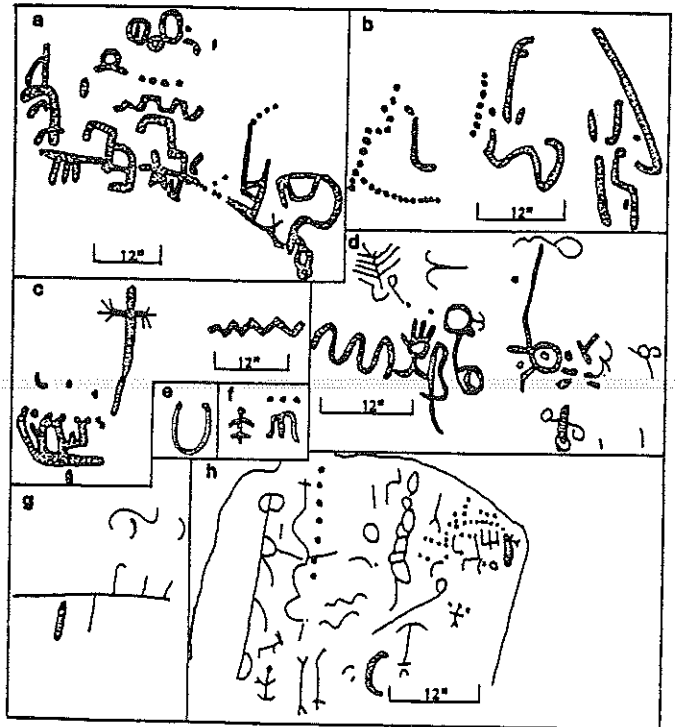
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 257 (left), 258 (right)



Figures 259 (left), 260 (right)



OREGON

Site 169. West of Jacobs Cabin, Lake County, OR, 35-19-W.J.C. Site 169 includes the rims and adjacent boulders on the west fork of Guano Creek near the old Jacobs Cabin. Found on faces that are not lichen covered, the petroglyphs face the east. The glyphs are pecked or abraded shallowly, with few exceptions, on the hard basalt rock. One petroglyph resembling an Aladdin's Lamp (fig. 264c) is deeply grooved and well finished. It appears to be much older than the other petroglyphs at this site. One hundred and eight sketches of 33 single and 75 groups of petroglyphs were recorded. More than four hundred designs are represented. These include geometrical types with curvilinear and rectilinear complex designs, dot and circle designs, grids, rain symbols, stick humans, quadrupeds, lizards, and snakes and are typical of the ancient petroglyphs of this region in the high plateau country of 6,000-foot elevation. The petroglyphs of figure 260b-f are at the north end of the site, just south of the Hart Mountain Refuge boundary fence. Those of figure 261 start at the southeast end of the site, and the sketches progress from left to right northwesterly through figure 265. Last visit: 7/31/64. See figs. 260b-f, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265.

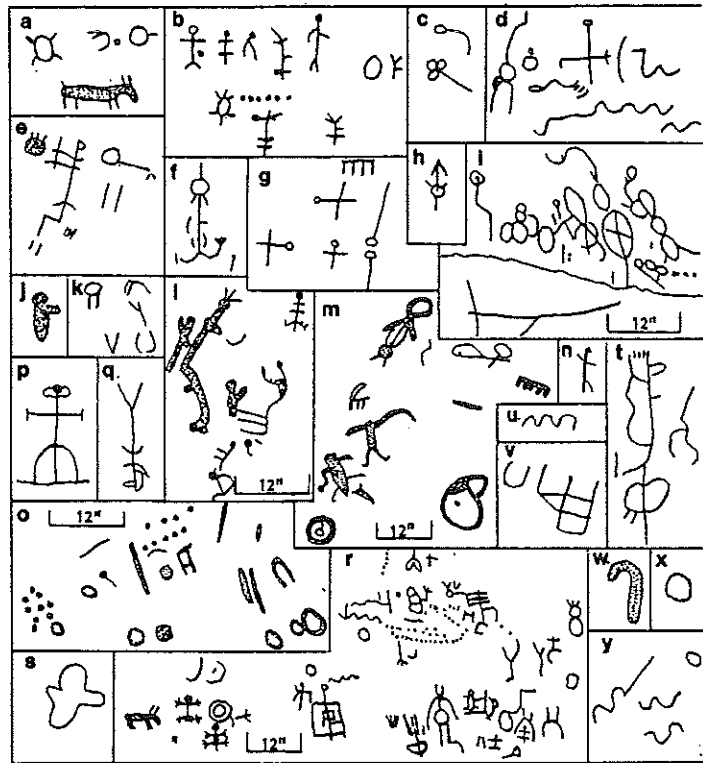
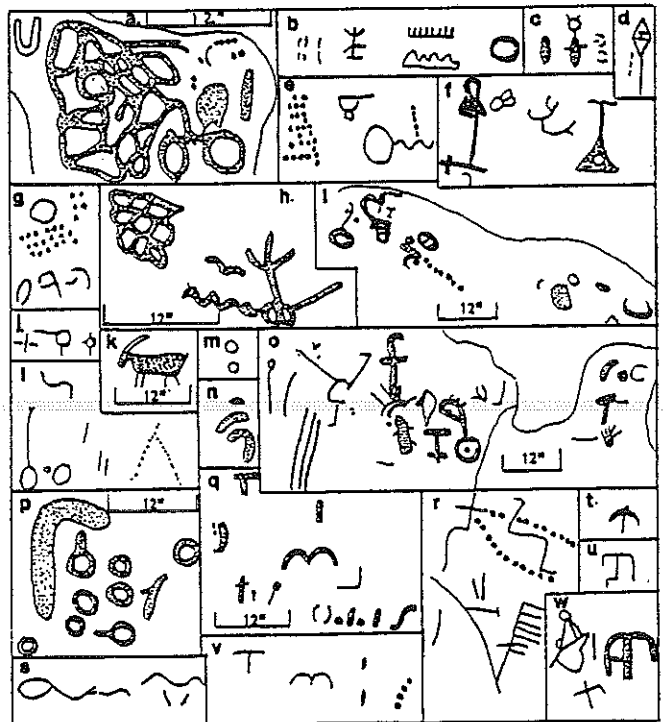
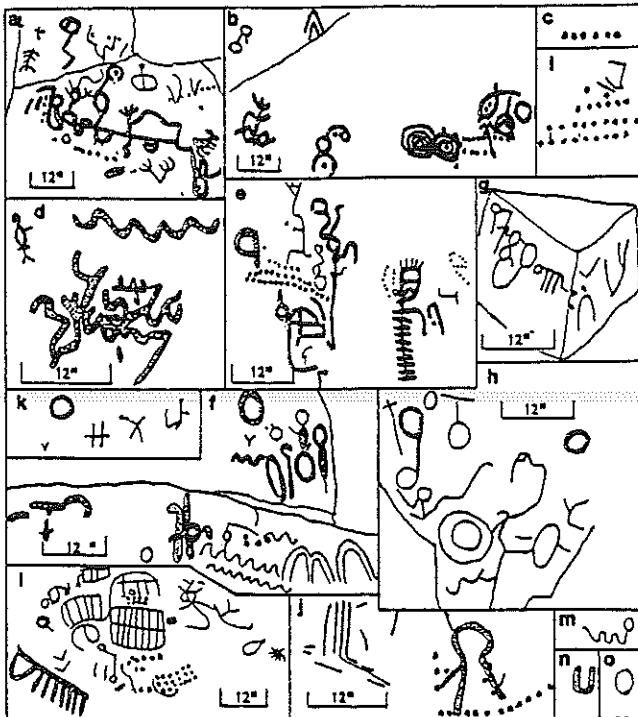
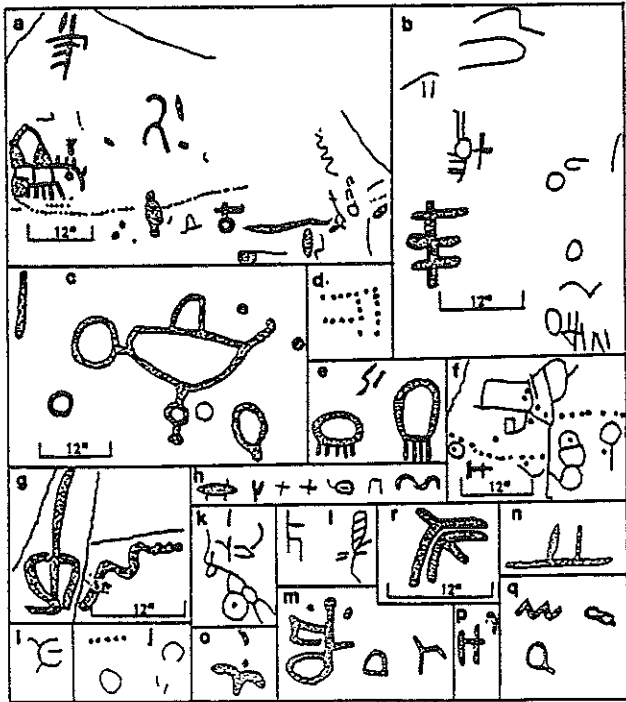


Figure 261

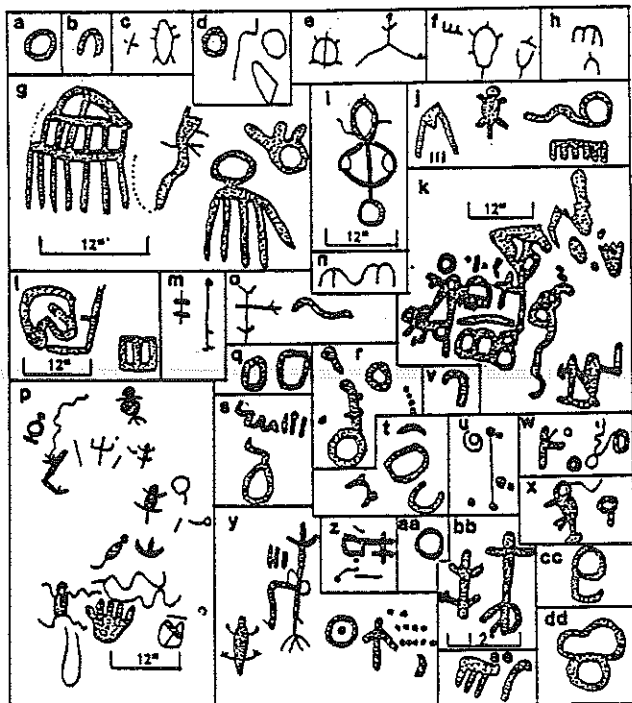
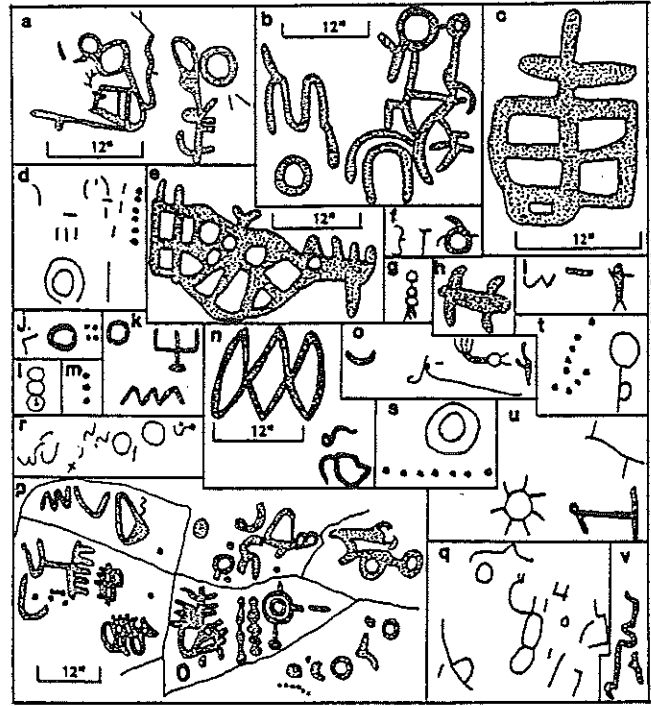


Figures 262 (left), 263 (right)

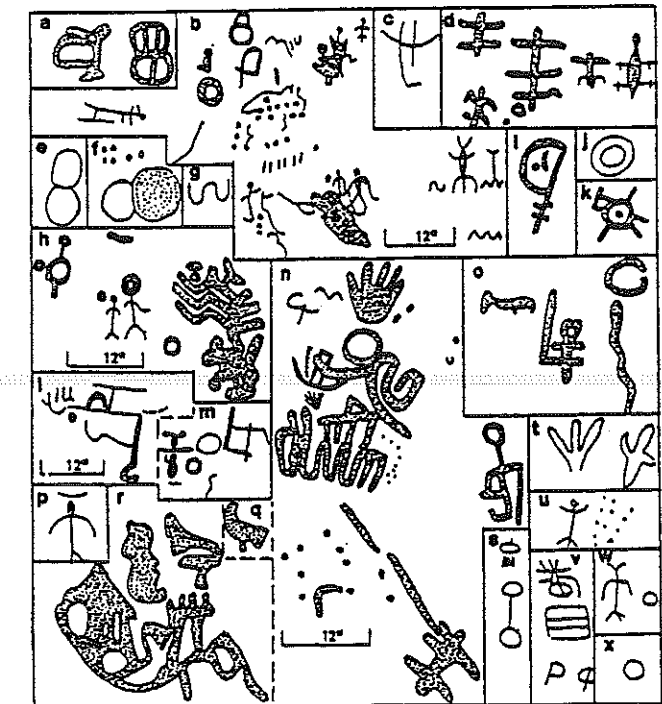
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 264 (left), 265 (right)



Figures 266 (left), 267 (right)



Site 170. 44 Reservoir Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-44R. On basalt rims and boulders along the southwest shore of 44 Reservoir Lake, petroglyphs may be seen for a distance of about 1 1/2 miles. Most of the glyphs are near the south and north ends of the dry lake playa. This site is the next long rim south and west of site 169 and is parallel to the west fork of Guano Creek. The 145 sketches recorded include 47 single petroglyphs and 98 panels with more than one design. Excluding the dots, there are more than five hundred designs. Curvilinear, rectilinear, and dot pattern types predominate with numerous complex designs. The petroglyphs are lightly pecked on the hard basalt, and many of the designs are rubbed smooth, forming wide lines. Many circle designs, including a chain of circles, and curved and straight lines occur throughout the site. Some panels are almost entirely dot patterns, usually on straight, horizontal, or vertical lines, with a few dots in a circle pattern. Several rain symbols, rakes, grids, chevrons, and zigzag line designs may be seen. Representational designs include several hand and foot prints with three to five digits and stick human figures. One phallic figure, with headdress and fingers and feet, is more elaborate and has a different style than any of the others (fig. 268n). A few small quadrupeds and a larger number of lizard and snake designs occur at this site. Last visit: 9/6/64. See figs. 266, 267a-w, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273.

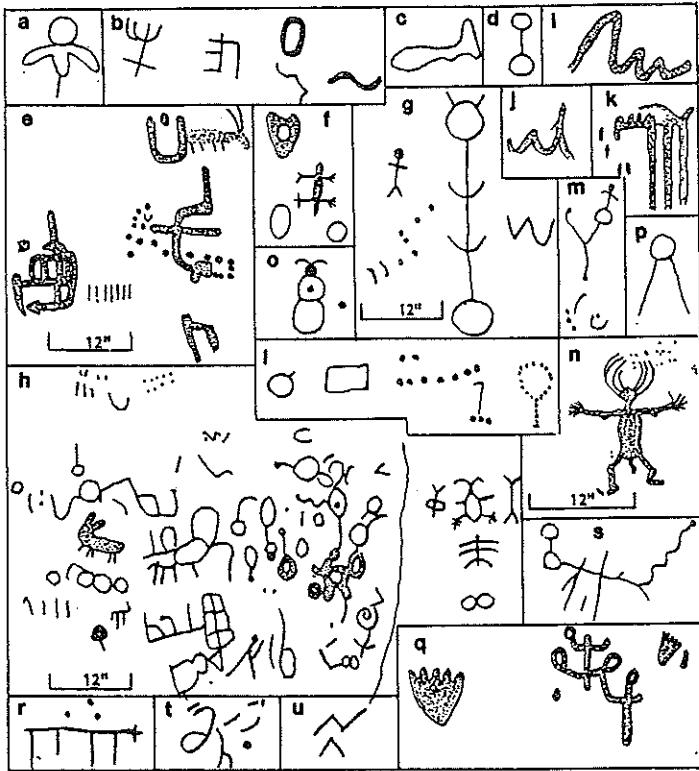
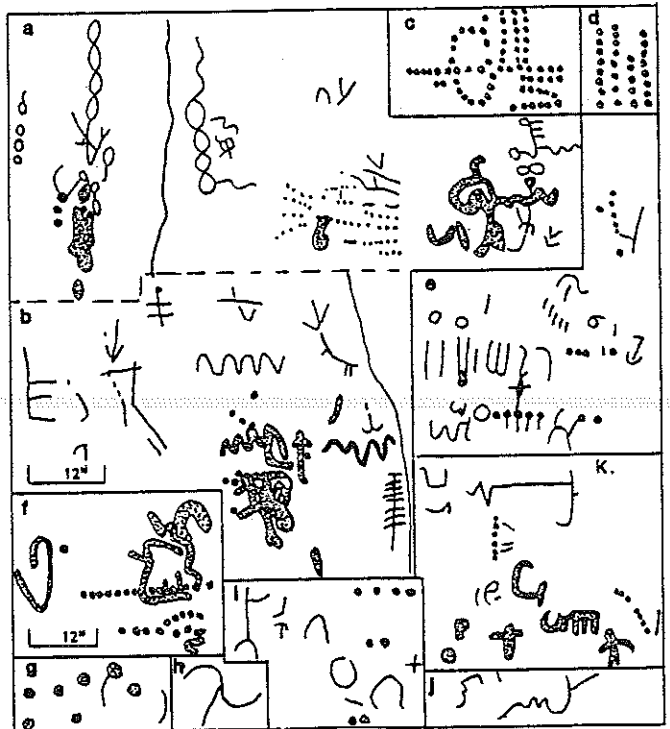
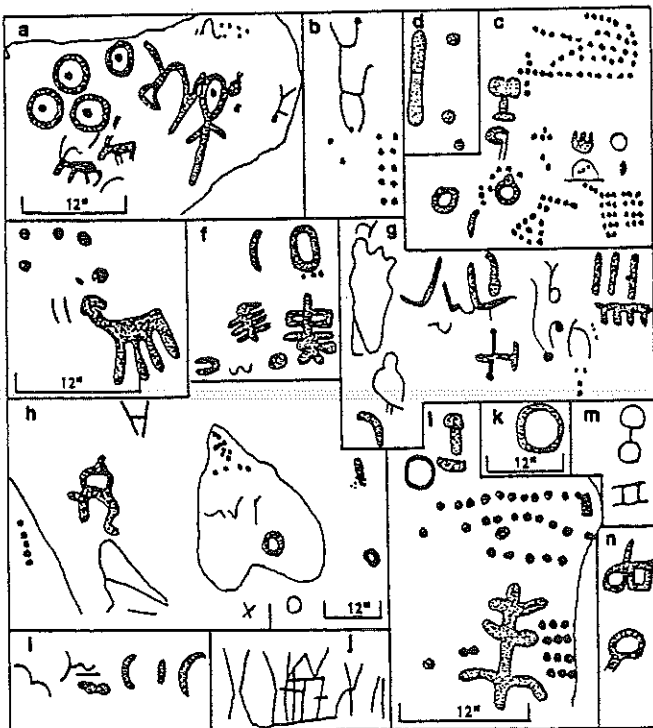


Figure 268



Figures 269 (left), 270 (right)

OREGON

Site 171. May Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Ma.L. The petroglyphs of site 171 are on basalt rims and boulders on the south side of May Lake (dry), south of the Hart Mountain Refuge. The petroglyphs recorded consist of 7 single designs and 7 groups. About 30 individual designs are at this site, including dot patterns; circles, plain, in clusters, in series; curved and straight lines; and curvilinear patterns. Representational designs include a mountain sheep, a human, a lizard, and a snake with horns. Last visit: 7/22/65. See fig. 274a-n.

Site 172. Wool Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-W.L. On a basalt boulder near the south end of Wool Lake (dry), several initials and names had been pecked and scratched by early visitors; "24.6.1897" was the only date. It is assumed these were early stockmen or herders who camped at this site. Petroglyphs had been reported at Wool Lake, but they were not located or recorded on our visit on September 5, 1964. See fig. 274o.

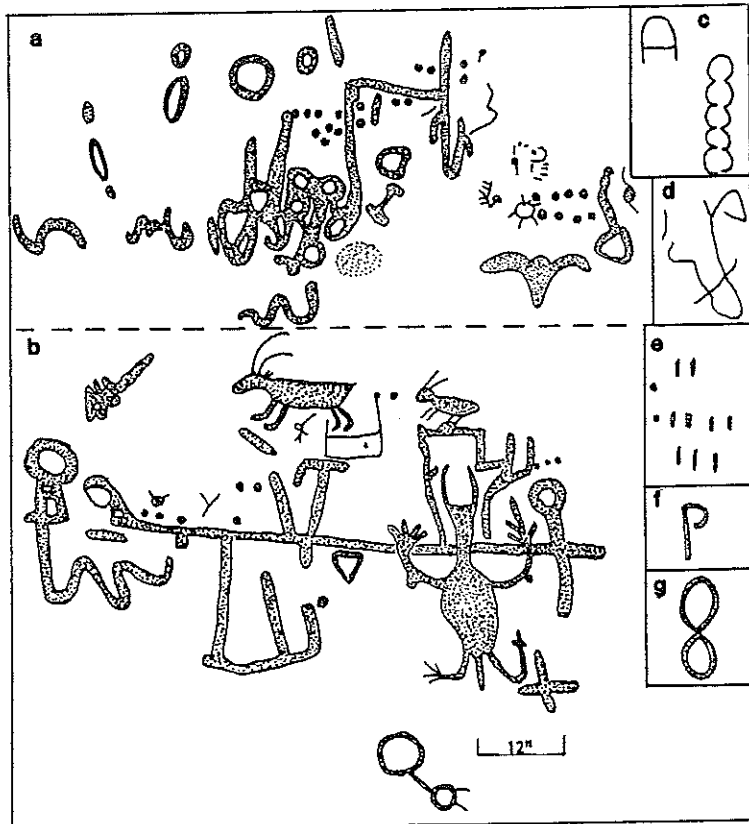


Figure 275

Site 173. South of Jacobs Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.J.R. Site 173 is on low rims south of the Jacobs Reservoir dam. Petroglyphs are pecked on the basalt rims and adjacent boulders, on lichen- and moss-free faces with a northeast to south exposure. Twenty-three single designs and 64 groups of designs were recorded. There are three sets of initials and three dates at this site: 1898, 1912, and 1932. No other modern marks were noted. There was some superimposition. A large lizard was pecked over a long horizontal line design (fig. 275b). There are many curvilinear and rectilinear designs, dot patterns, various circle combinations, rain symbols, rakes, single pole ladders, grid designs, sunbursts, hands, footprints, antlered deer, mountain sheep, lizards, snakes, bowmen, and other elements. Figure 277f depicts one of the best hunting scenes found in this area, with four quadrupeds (mountain sheep), four bowmen, several other human designs and lizards. Most of the designs are lightly pecked into the hard basalt, only enough to make a contrast with the natural dark color of the rock. Last visit: 7/30/64. See figs. 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281.

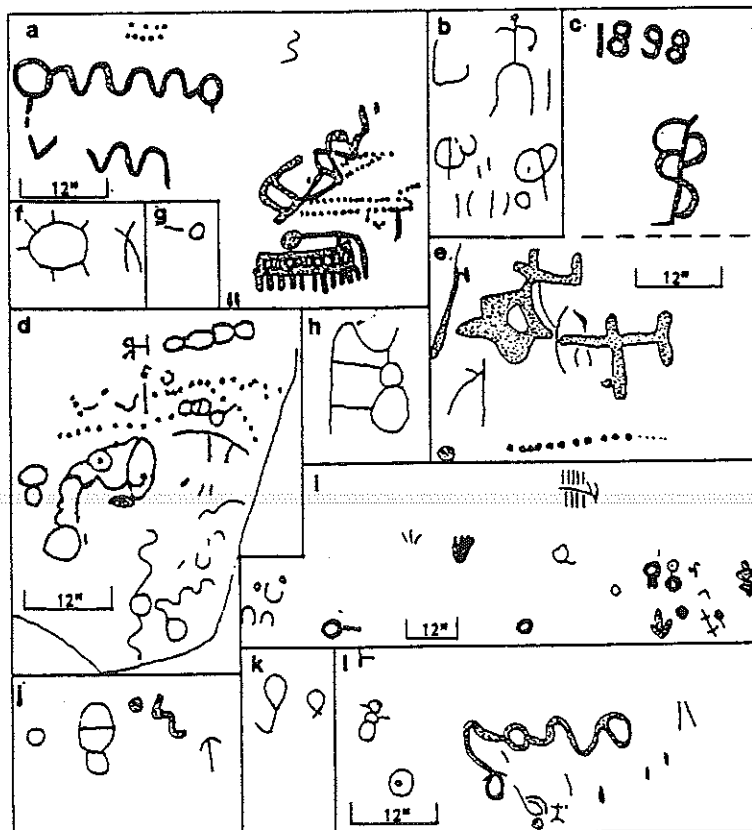
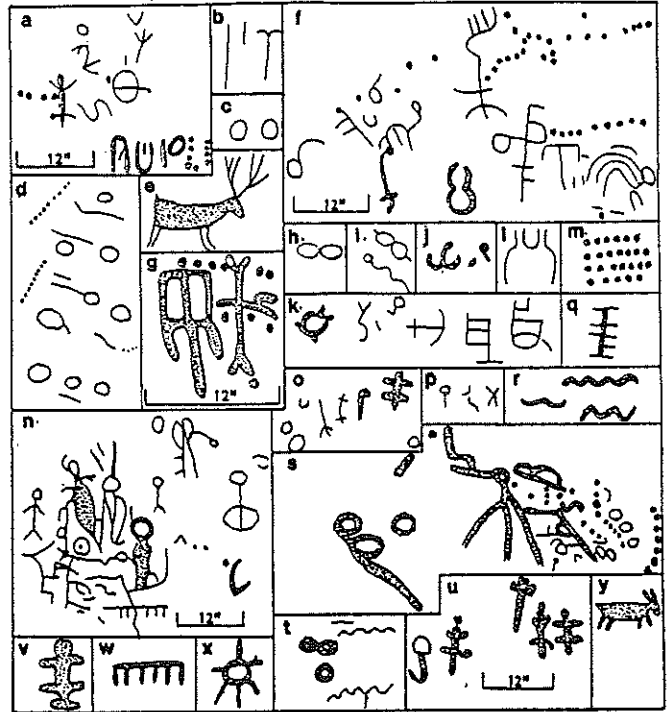
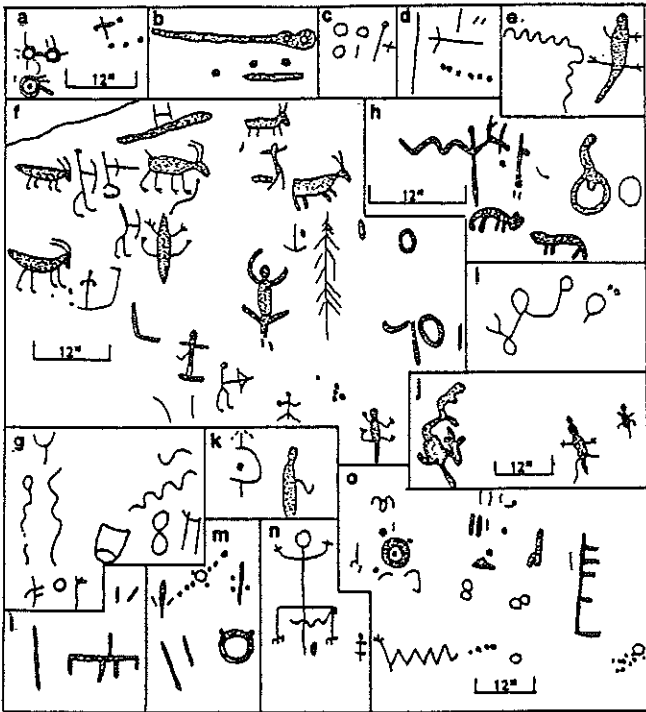
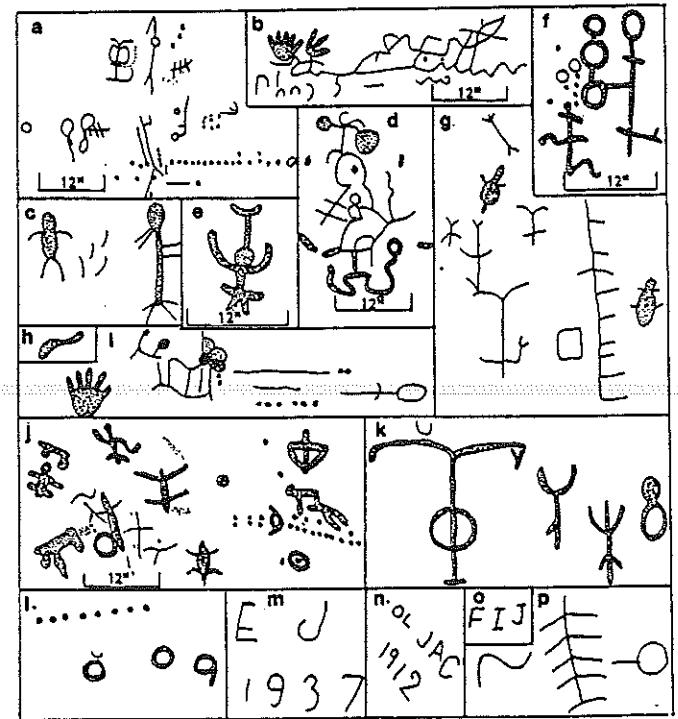
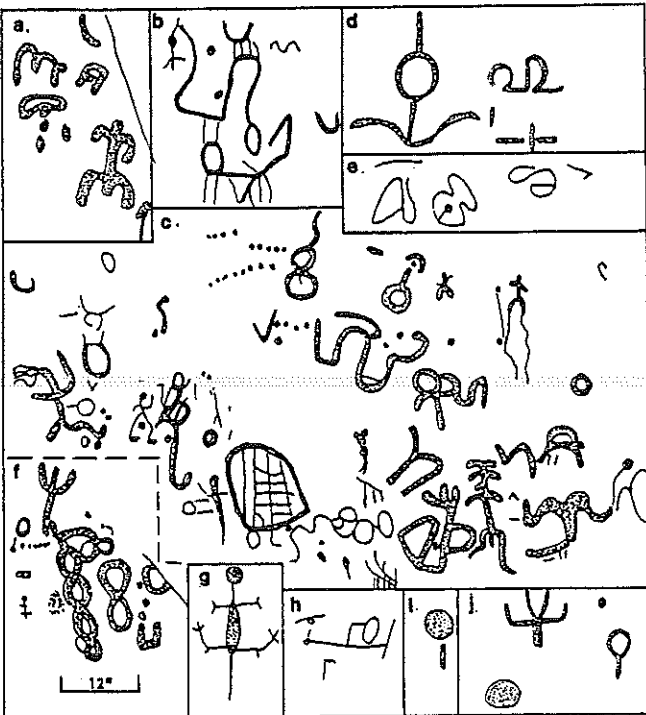


Figure 276

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 277 (left), 278 (right)



Figures 279 (left), 280 (right)

Site 174. South High Rim (West of Jack Lake), Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.H.R.

Petroglyphs on a high rim west of Jack Lake extend from the head of the main draw on the west side of the lake northwesterly approximately 1 mile. Several designs on these rims are illustrated in Cressman (1937:31, Site 37, Fig. 27), including the rain symbol and rake. Sixty-four sketches of the various panels show 60 with more than a single design. About 300 motifs include way and zigzag lines, dot series, various kinds of circle designs, human figures, lizards, snakes, mountain sheep, and footprints. The net or crosshatch designs of this type are pictographs at Flook Lake, Lake County, site 149, and Badger Creek, Wasco County, site 14. Several boulders near the petroglyphs were incised with initials and dates of the Jacobs family and other stockmen, pecked prior to 1920. These were not made over petroglyph designs, but rocks were evidently used as tools. The rims face the east and northeast and receive the morning sun in the summer months; they are free of lichen and moss growth. Last visit: 8/13/64. See figs. 282a-k, 283a-p, 284, 285a-s.

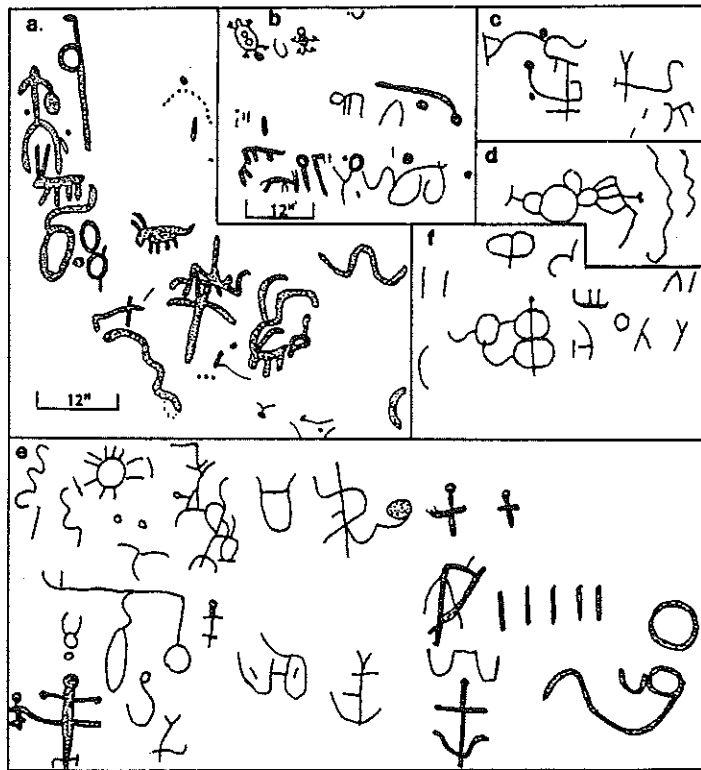
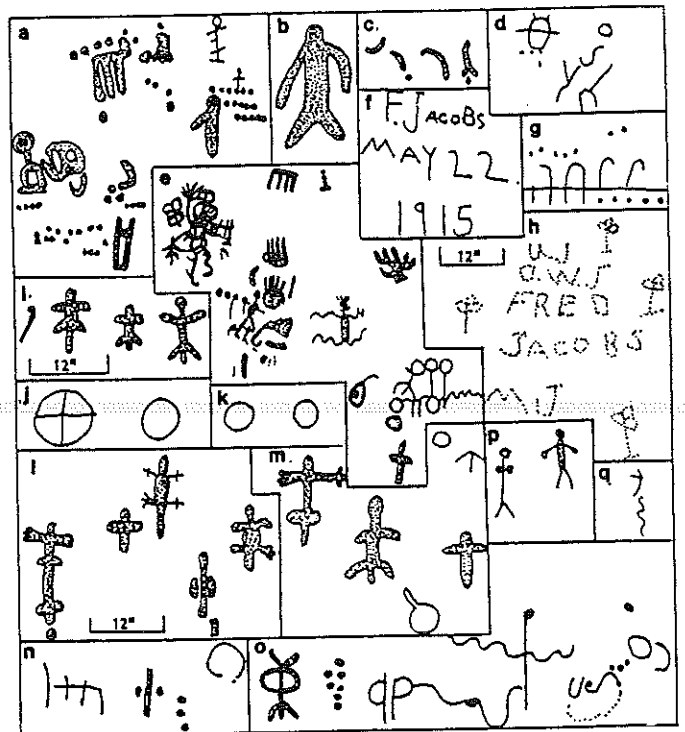
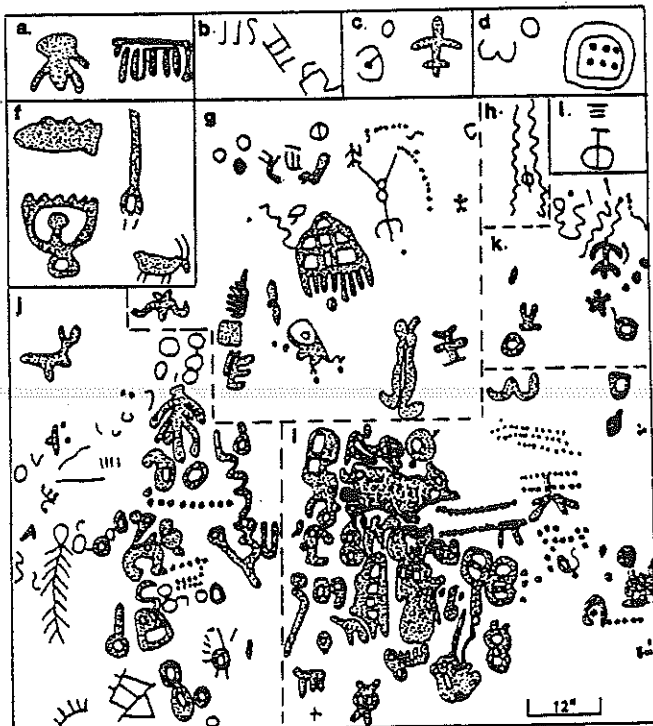
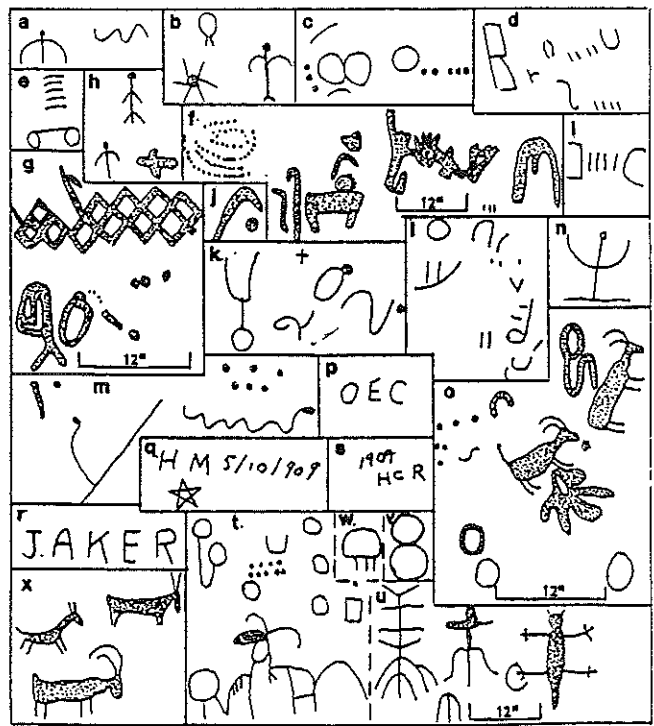
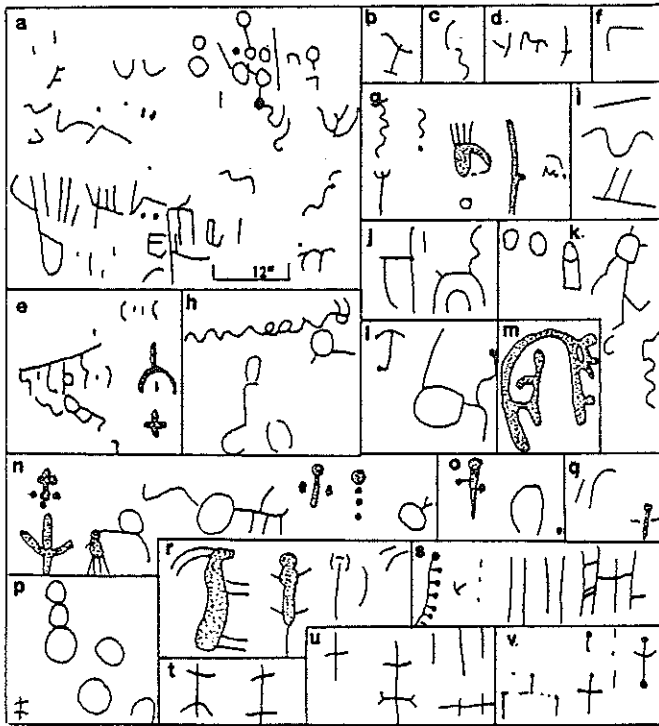


Figure 281



Figures 282 (left), 283 (right)



Figures 284 (left), 285 (right)

Site 175. North High Rim (West of Jack Lake), Lake County, OR, 35-19-N.H.R. Petroglyphs on the high rims west of the outlet of School Section Lake (dry) extend northwesterly about 1 1/2 miles. They are pecked and rubbed on the basalt rock on the lower rimrocks facing northeast and on boulders at the base of the rims. Any suitable surface free of lichen growth might have petroglyph carvings. This is Cressman's Site 37 (1937:35, 78, Fig. 27, Pl. III). His illustrations in Figure 27 are near the middle of the site. He also includes designs from South High Rim, site 174, about 1 mile southeast, and from Moon Lake, site 180, about 3 miles southeast. There are several rock rings at the top of the rim near the location of his Plate III picture. Juniper and sagebrush cover the plateau area; some chokeberry bushes grow in damper areas near the rimrocks. One hundred twenty-one designs and 227 panels (a total of 398 sketches) were recorded, including more than 1,500 design elements and thousands of single pecked dots or shallow pits. There is great variety on the North High Rim site. Dot designs are prolific; many of the finished lines and grooves are derived from lines of dots that

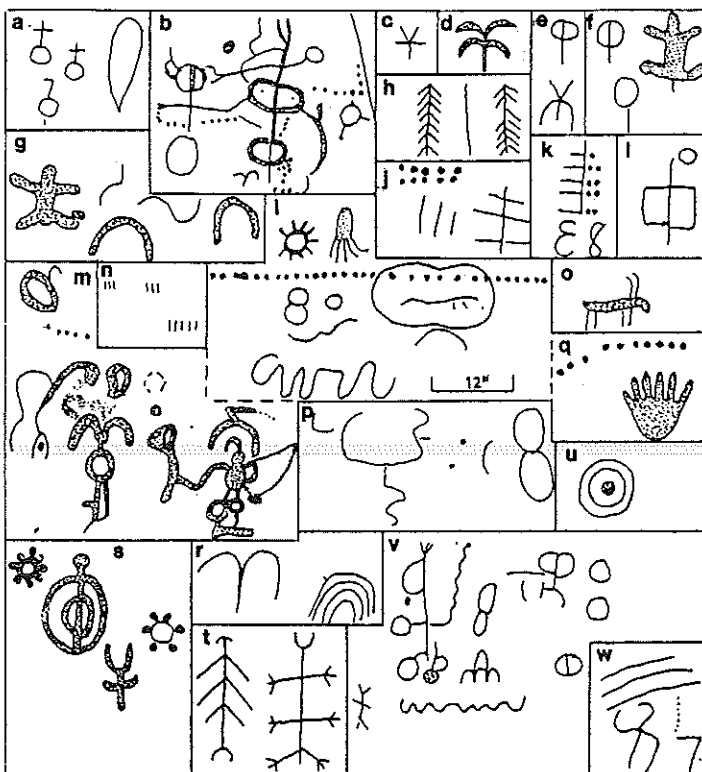
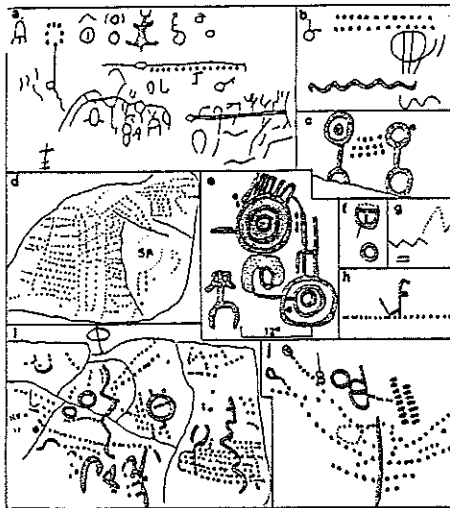
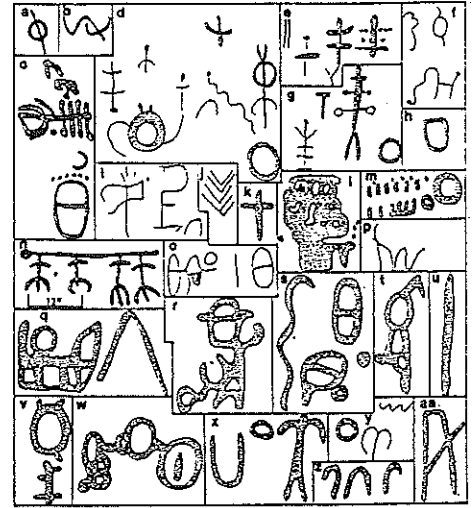


Figure 286

have been pecked close together and rubbed to make abstract and other patterns. Complex designs cover many panels. Curvilinear and rectilinear designs are found throughout the area. The abstract pit and groove types appear to be older than the naturalistic designs, which have been reinforced by pecking over the original designs. The areas which have been reviewed appear to be aged about the same as initials and dates made prior to 1920. The same motifs that have not been disturbed, however, have reverted to the original color of the desert rock. The naturalistic designs include hands, footprints, bear tracks, deer, mountain sheep, horses, horsemen, stick figure humans, lizards, snakes, other reptiles, sunbursts, stars, rain symbols, rakes, and ladders. The abstract designs include dot designs; circles, plain, target, concentric, in clusters, chains, oval grids, and a few spirals; zigzag lines; connected diamonds; and rectilinear grids. Designs made by straight lines contain 8- to 12-point stars. A number of the designs are among the largest found by the authors in Oregon. The long horizontal line shown in Cressman (1937: Pl. III) is 12 feet long (fig. 298a). A stick figure is 60 inches high. A realistic human with hair and hands and feet with digits is 43 inches tall and 18 inches wide. A buck deer 3 feet long has an antler spread of 2 feet. The largest mountain sheep is 4 feet long and several are 2 feet long. A vertical sinuous line interpreted as a snake is 70 inches high. A chain of ellipses is 50 inches long, and the target (Pl. III) is 23 inches in diameter. A most unusual design depicts a mountain sheep stamping a rattlesnake with its front feet (fig. 296f). Among the newer panels is one with a horse and rider and another horse, all very realistic (fig. 310c). This site was visited three times for a total of eight days. Photographs in black and white and color were taken each time. Measurements, tracings, and rubbings were made in August 1970. Last visit: 8/10/70. See figs. 286, 287, 288, 289, 290a-d, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316a,b.

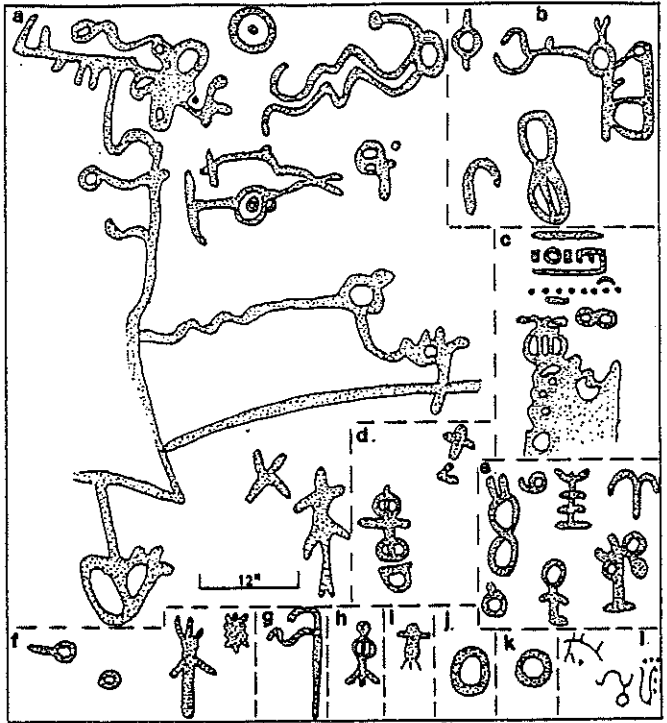
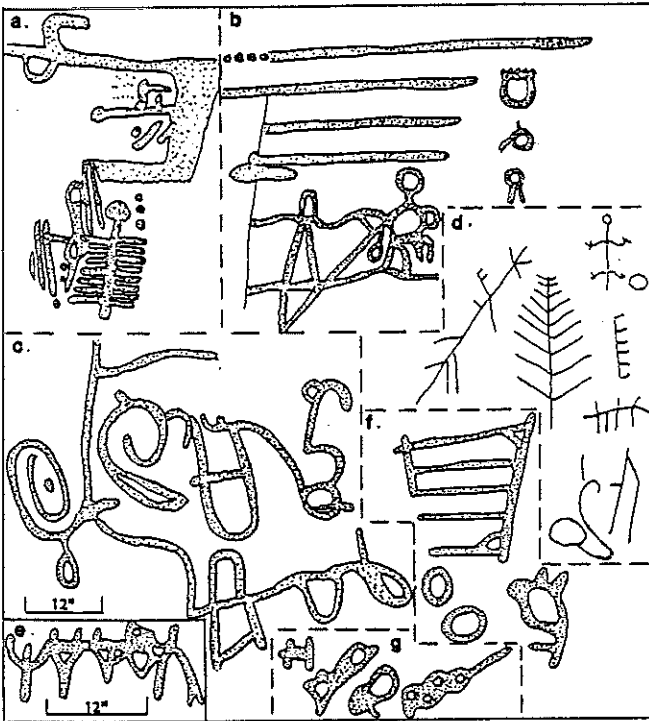


Figures 287 (left), 288 (right)

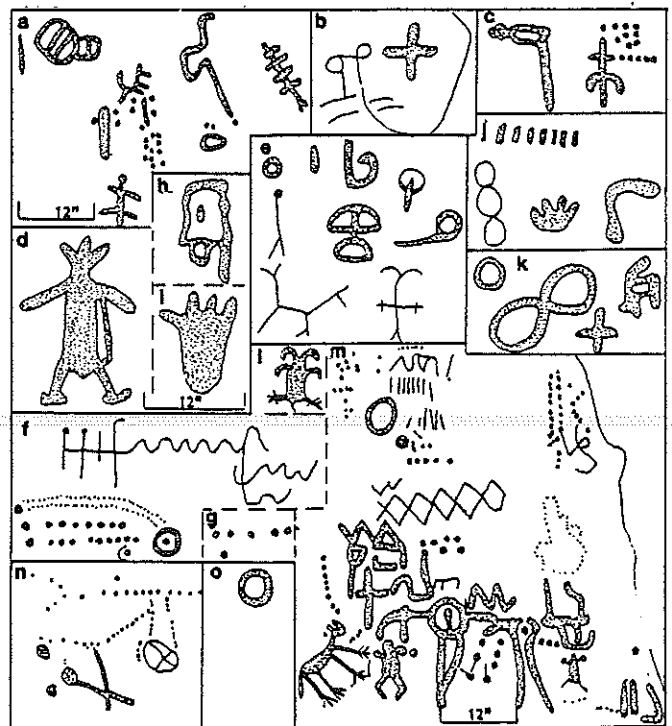
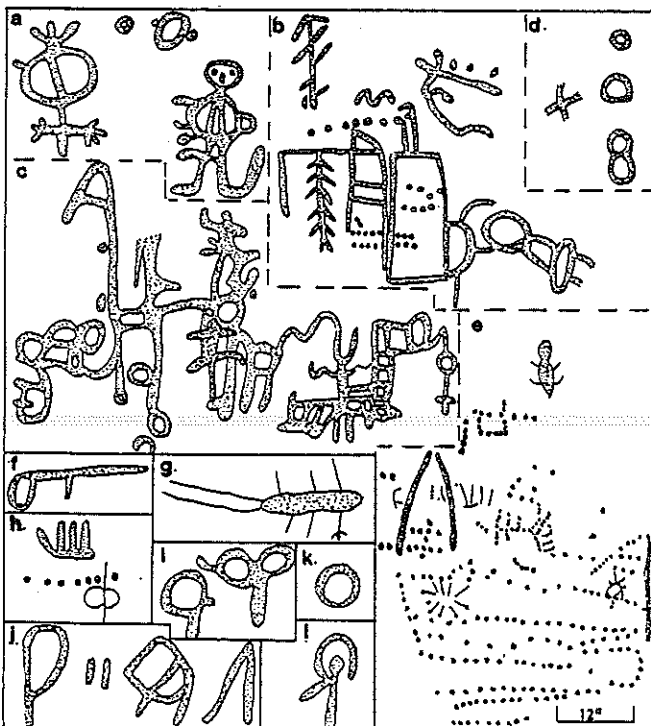


Figures 289 (left), 290 (right)

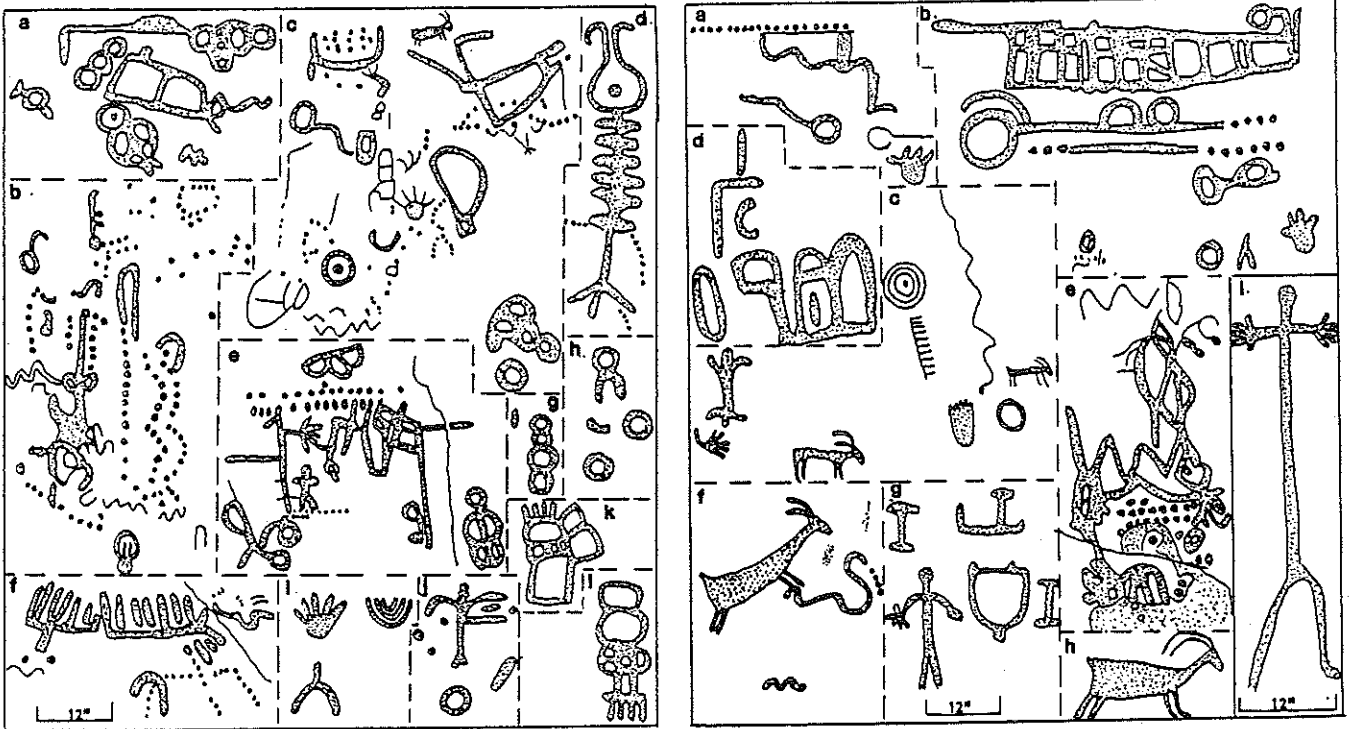
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 291 (left), 292 (right)



Figures 293 (left), 294 (right)



Figures 295 (left), 296 (right)

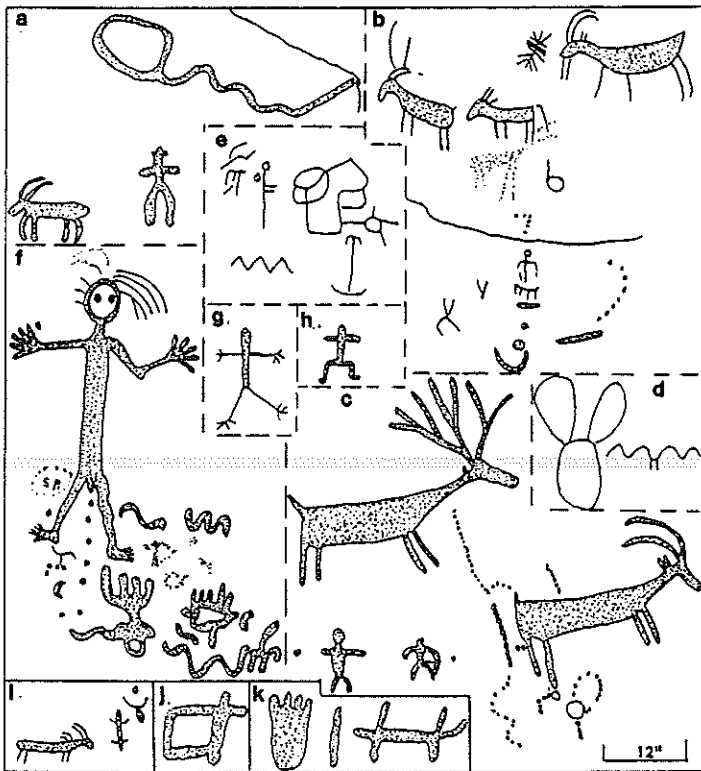
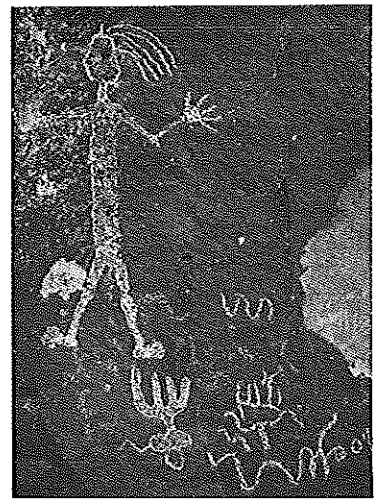


Figure 297



Site 175, North High Rim, Lake County, OR



Site 175, North High Rim, Lake County, OR

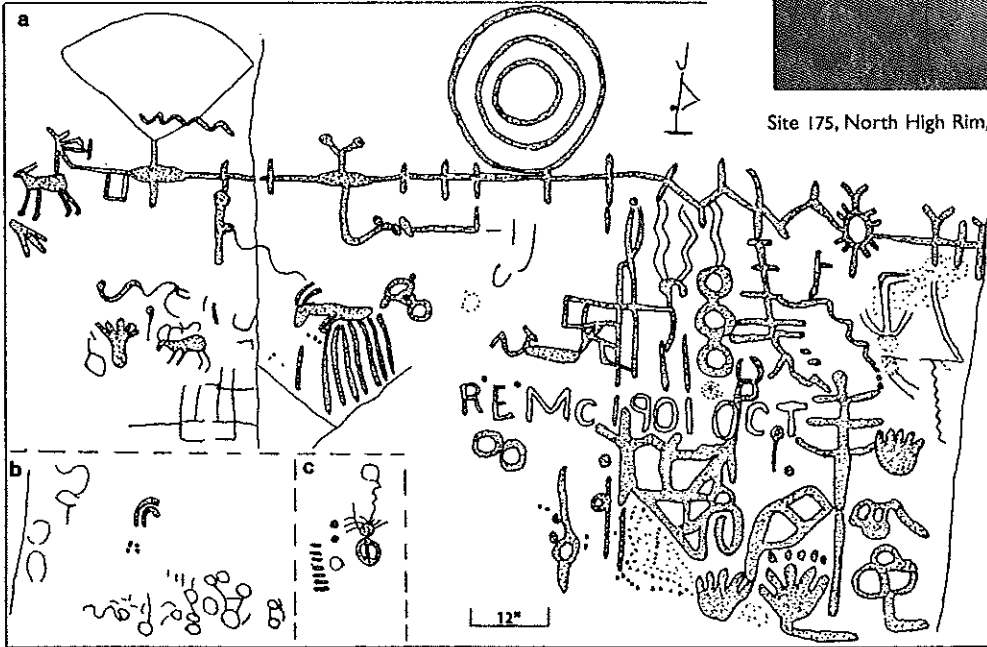
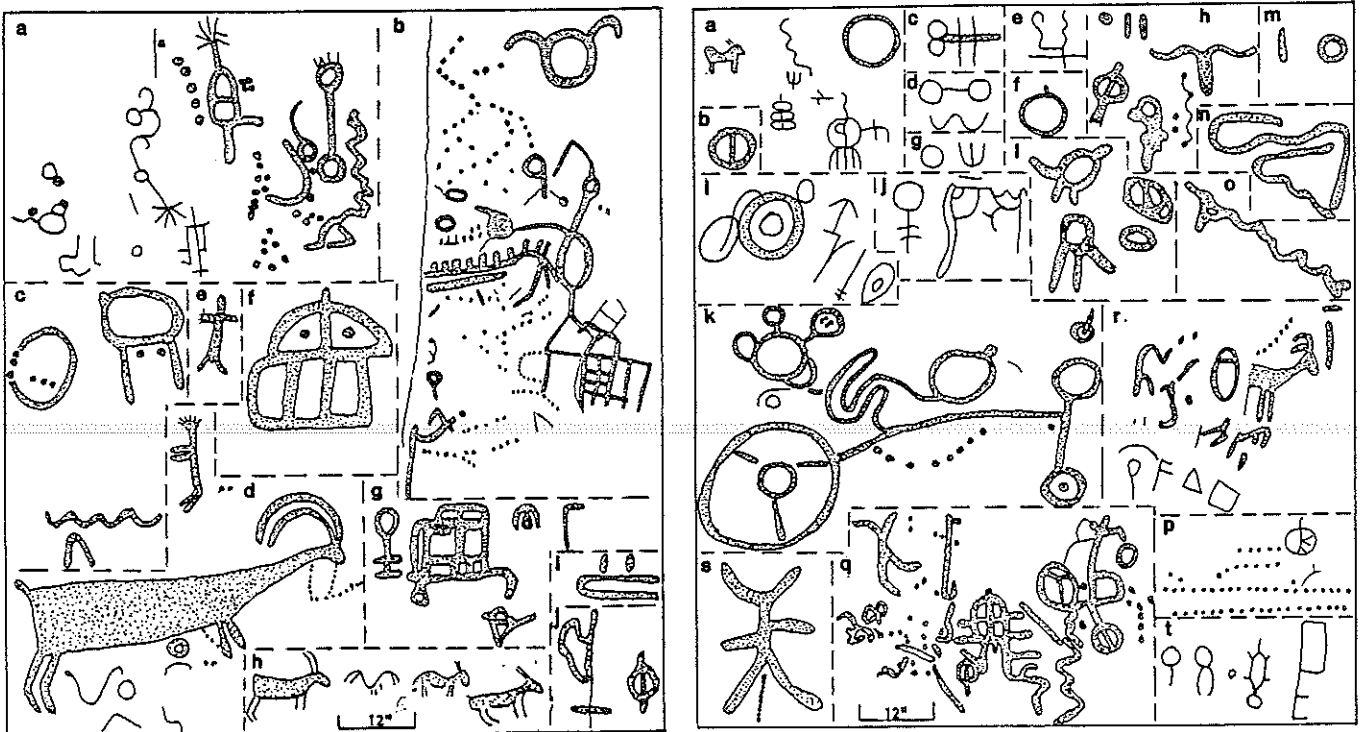
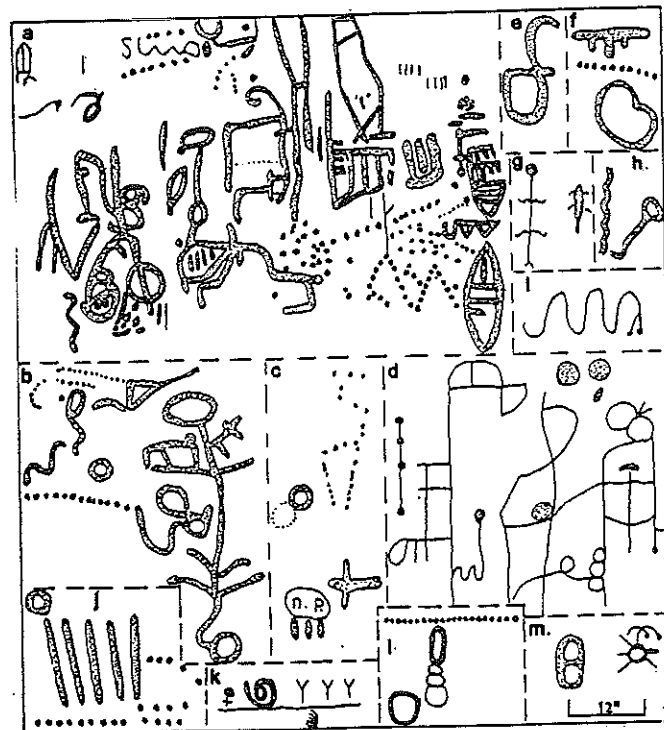
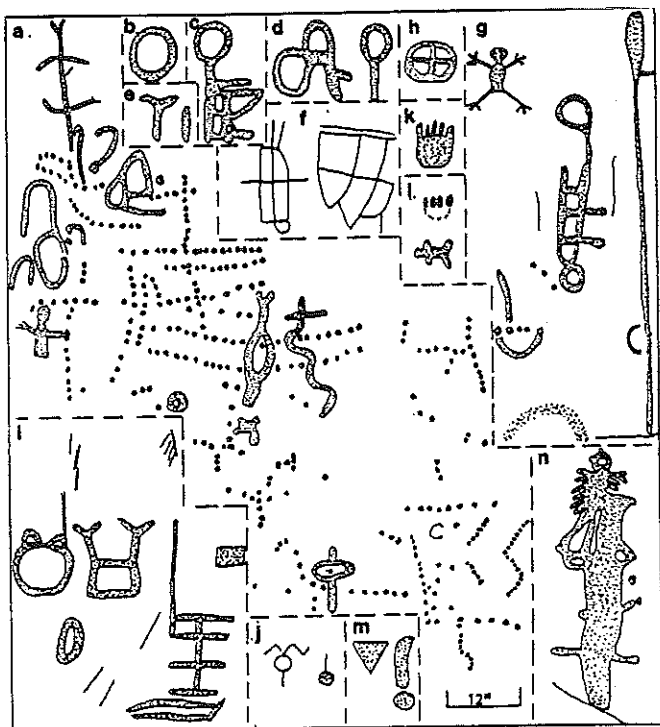


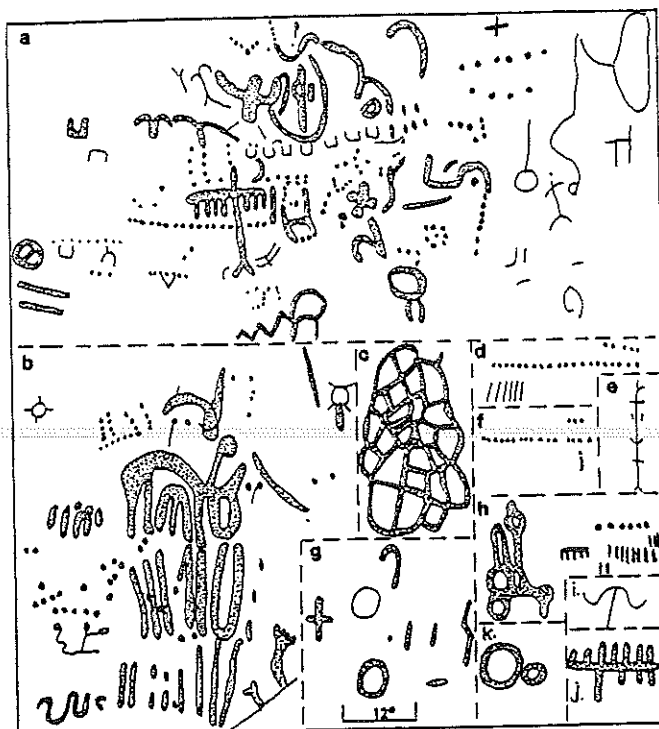
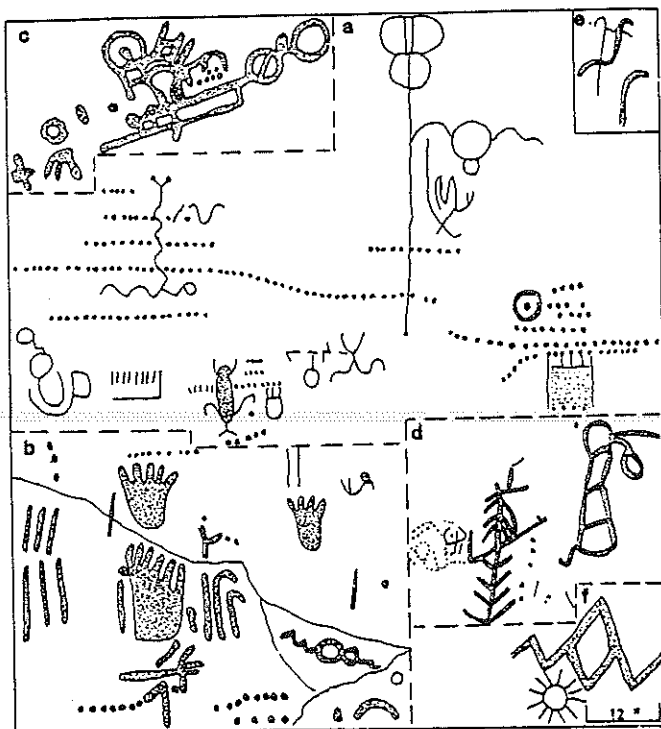
Figure 298



Figures 299 (left), 300 (right)

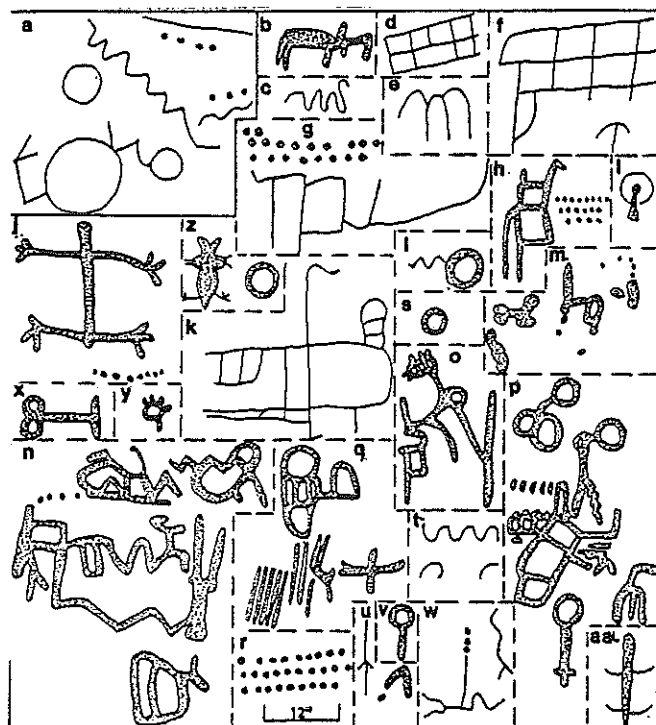
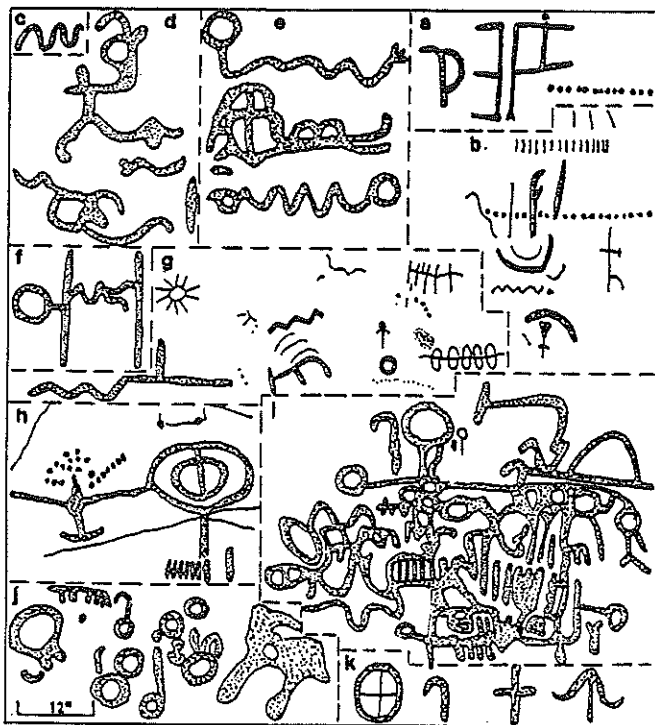


Figures 301 (left), 302 (right)

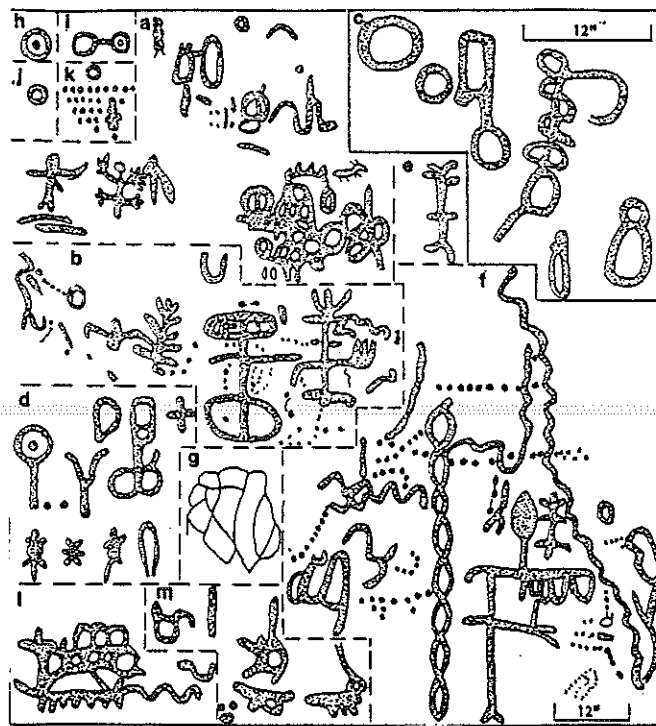
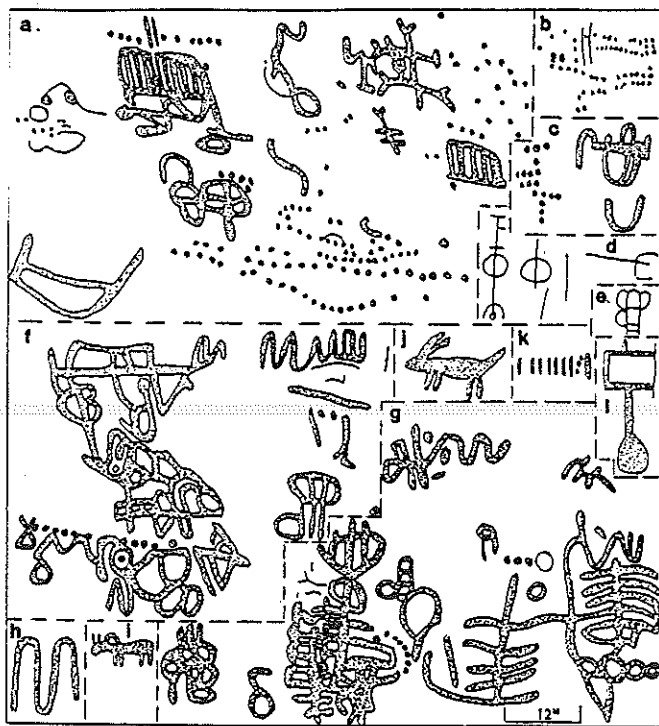


Figures 303 (left), 304 (right)

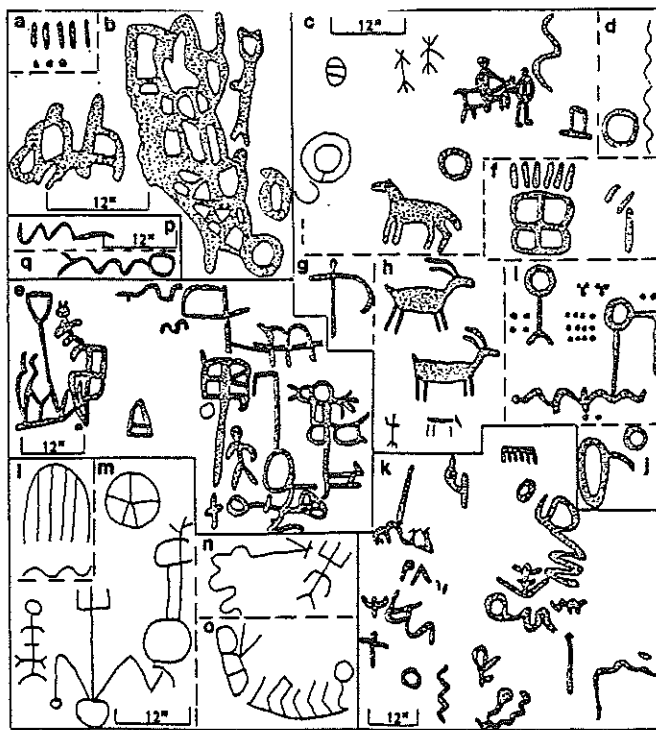
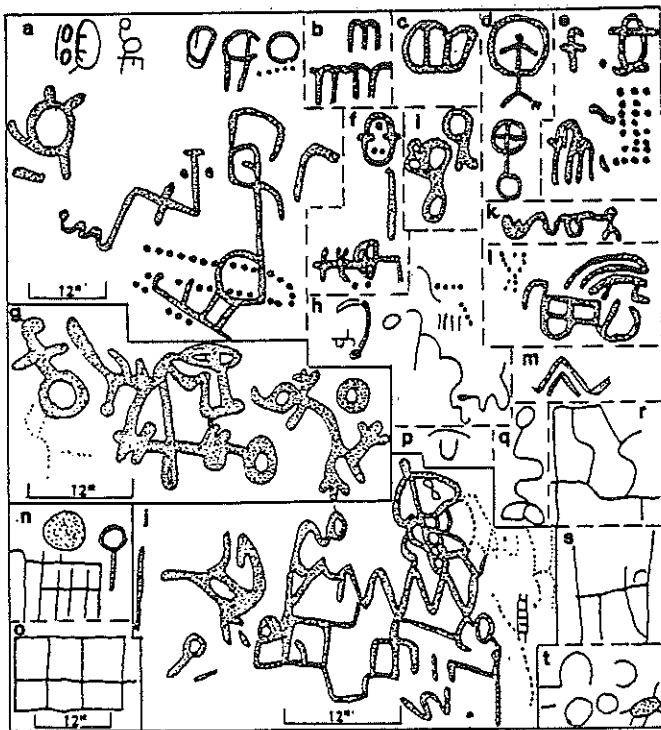
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



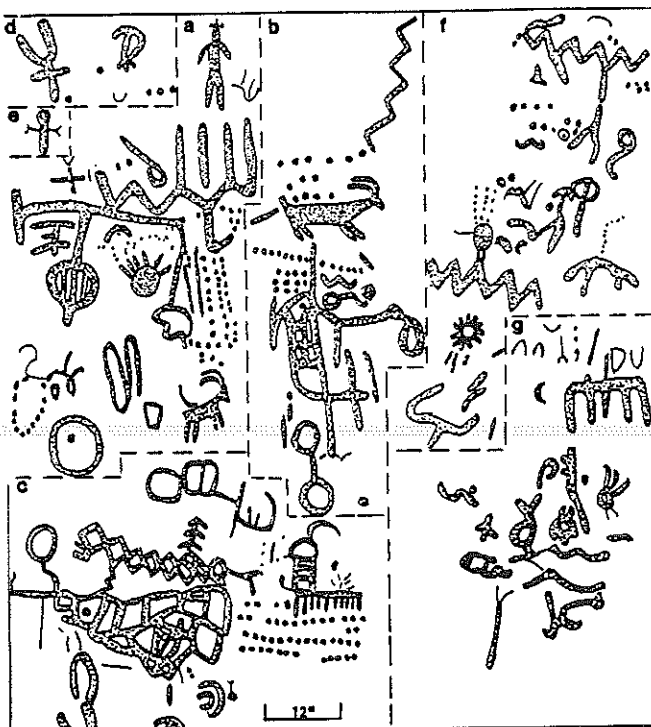
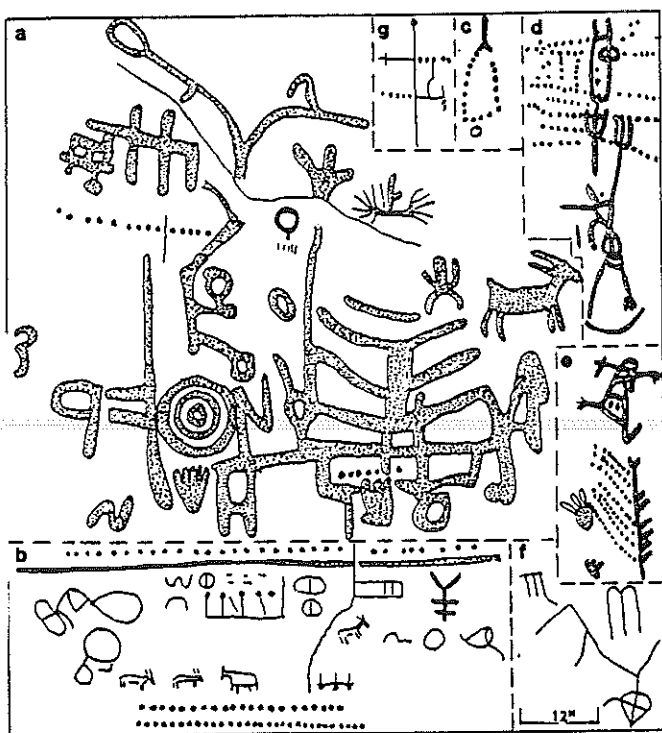
Figures 305 (left), 306 (right)



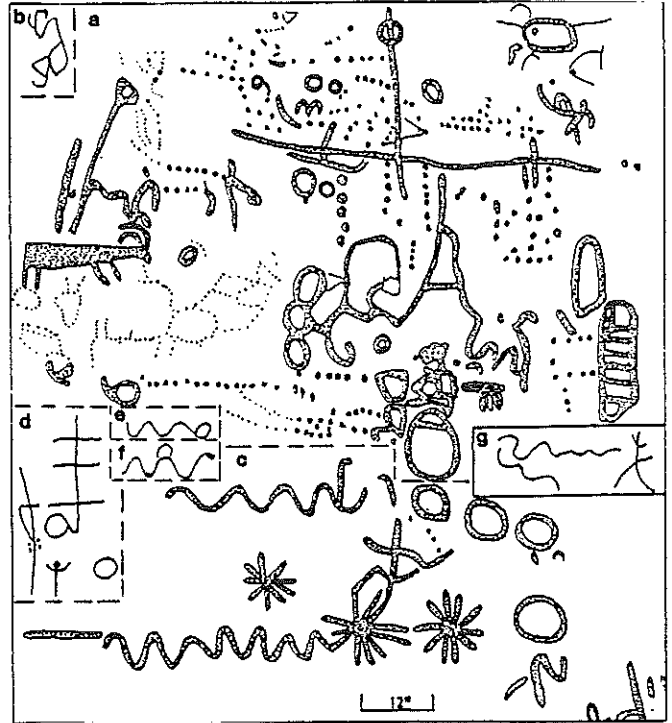
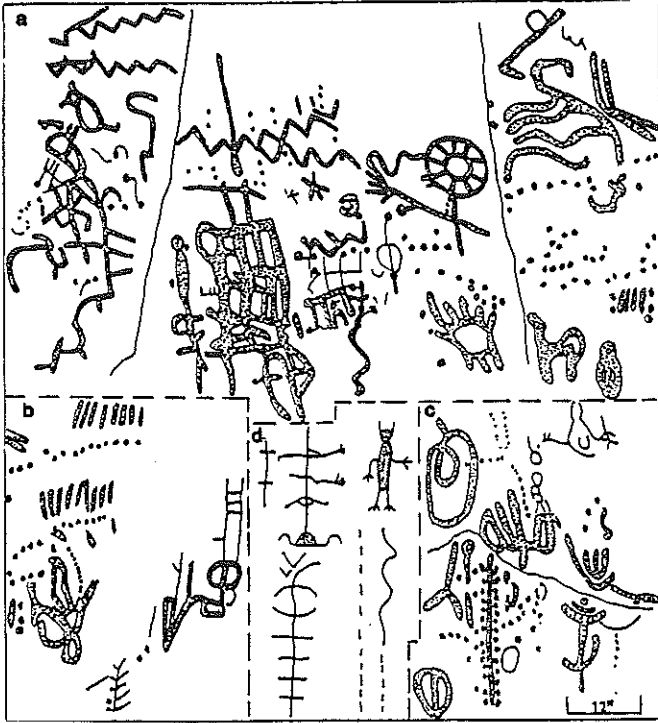
Figures 307 (left), 308 (right)



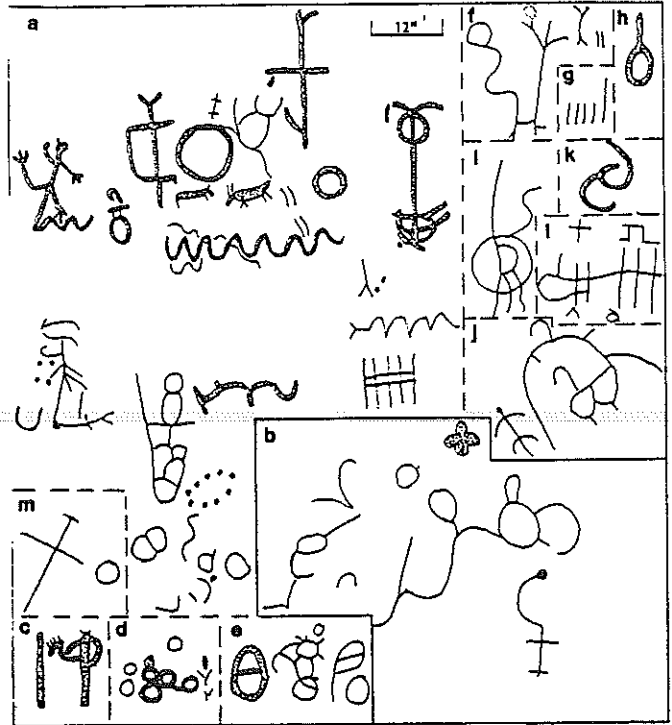
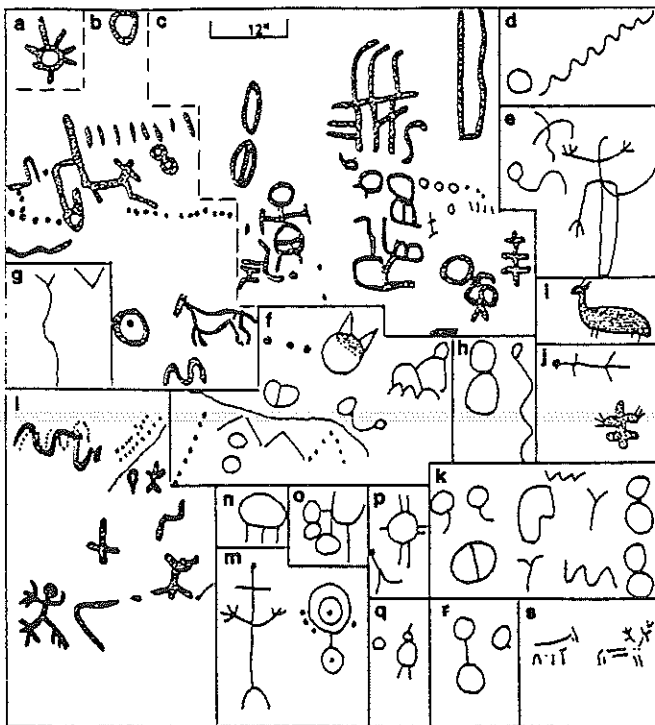
Figures 309 (left), 310 (right)



Figures 311 (left), 312 (right)



Figures 313 (left), 314 (right)



Figures 315 (left), 316 (right)

Site 176. School Section Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.S.L. Petroglyphs are found on basalt rims and boulders on the west side of the School Section Lake (dry) bed for a distance of about 1/2 mile. One hundred and twenty-five sketches were made, including 42 single elements and 83 groups of designs. This is a total of about 420 designs, excluding the many dots and straight lines which occur throughout the site. Petroglyphs of older appearance have reverted to the original color of the dark gray basalt and have many deep grooved rectilinear and curvilinear designs. The more naturalistic designs of reptiles, animals, and humans are newer and rather crudely executed in most instances. The designs include dots; dot patterns; short and long straight lines, many in groups of four or more lines. There are rectilinear and oval grids, rakes, rain symbols, and complex designs with parallel and intersecting lines. The circles include concentric, clustered, connected, with tails or rays, bisected, and complex patterns with straight and curved lines. Naturalistic designs include snakes, lizards, (some with horns), mountain sheep, antelope, deer, human stick figures, hand and foot prints. Superimposition of newer designs over older petroglyphs was noted on some of the larger panels. No initials, dates or other recent markings were evident at the time of our last visit, August 6, 1970. See figs. 285t-x, 316c-m, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321.

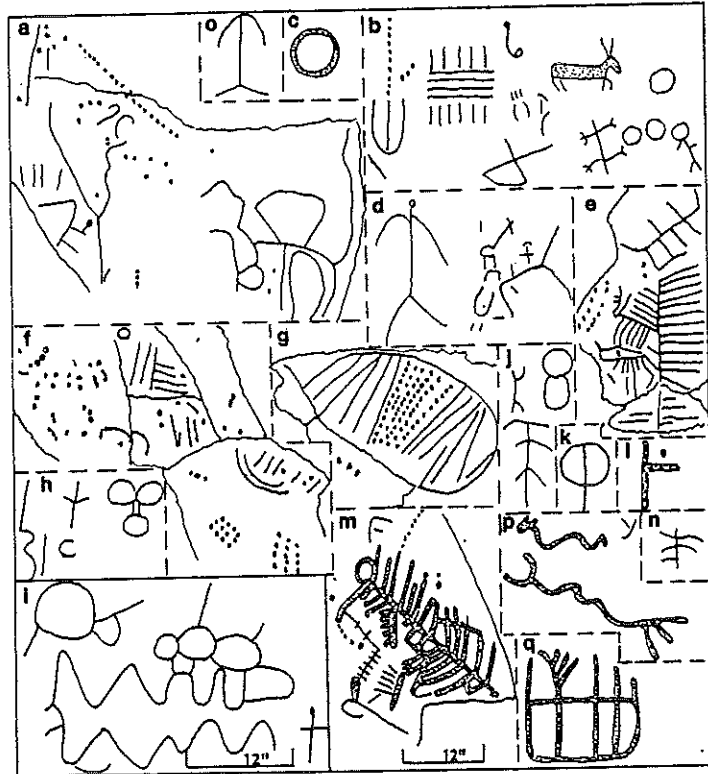
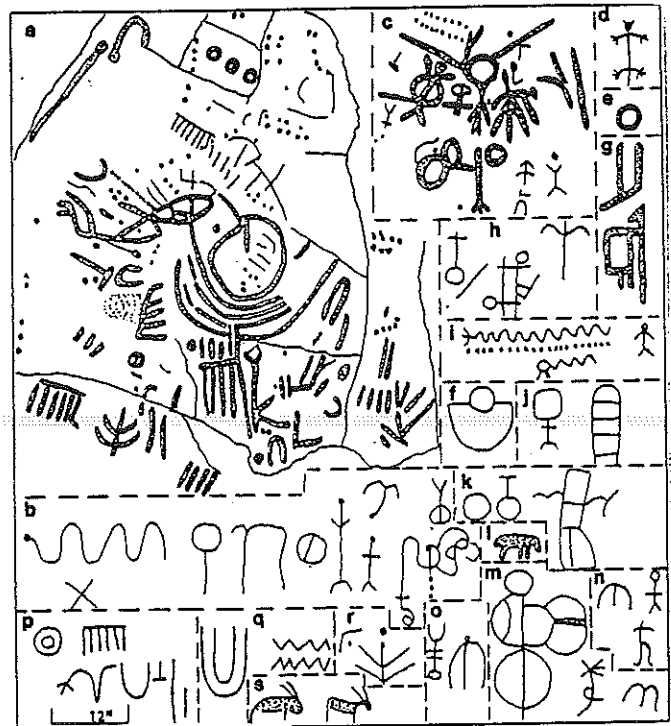
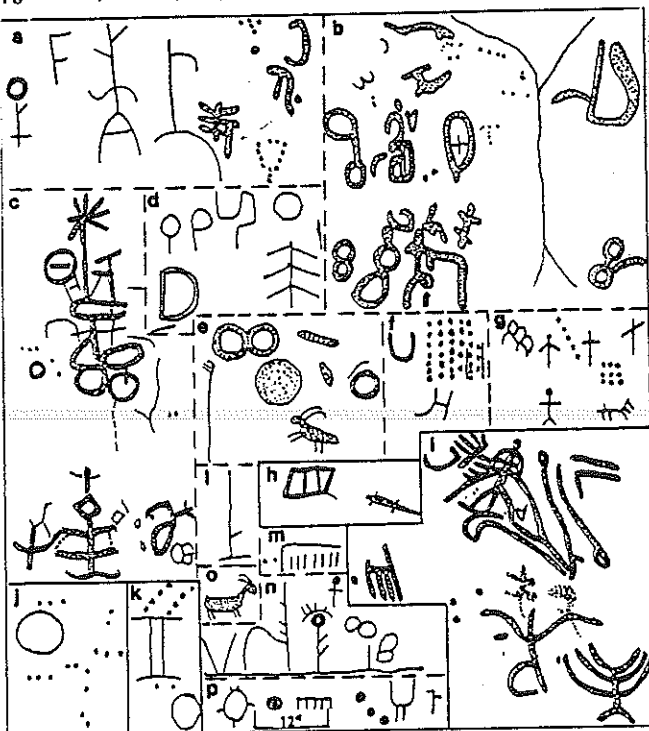


Figure 317



Figures 318 (left), 319 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 177, Wildlife Lakes, Lake County, OR, 35-19-W.L.L. West of School Section Lake and north of Long Lake, three dry lakes, called Wildlife Lakes on BLM 1960 maps, have petroglyphs on the rims and adjacent boulders. The low basalt rims are on the west sides of the lakes. The panels face east to northeast as at other sites in this area. One small panel of red dot designs occurs on the northwest lake. Pictographs are rare in this area. One hundred and seventy eight sketches were made, including 52 single and 126 groups of petroglyphs. Approximately five hundred and fifty design elements are represented in the panels at these lakes, not counting innumerable single dots and very faint marks on the rocks. The designs are similar to those at adjacent sites, including dot designs, various circle patterns, rectangles, curvilinear and rectilinear complex designs, oval and rectangular grids, rakes, sunbursts, crosses, and ladders. The naturalistic designs include stick figure humans, mountain sheep, antelope, lizards, snakes, insects, and footprints. Superimposition of newer petroglyphs over older ones occurs on the larger panels. No initials or dates were visible when we did our recording in July 1965. Last visit: 7/23/65. See figs. 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328a-o.

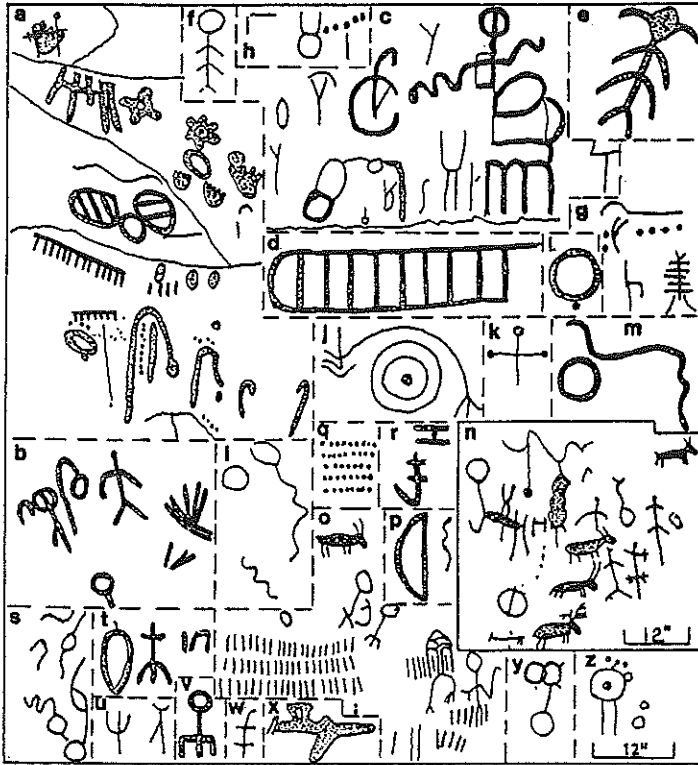
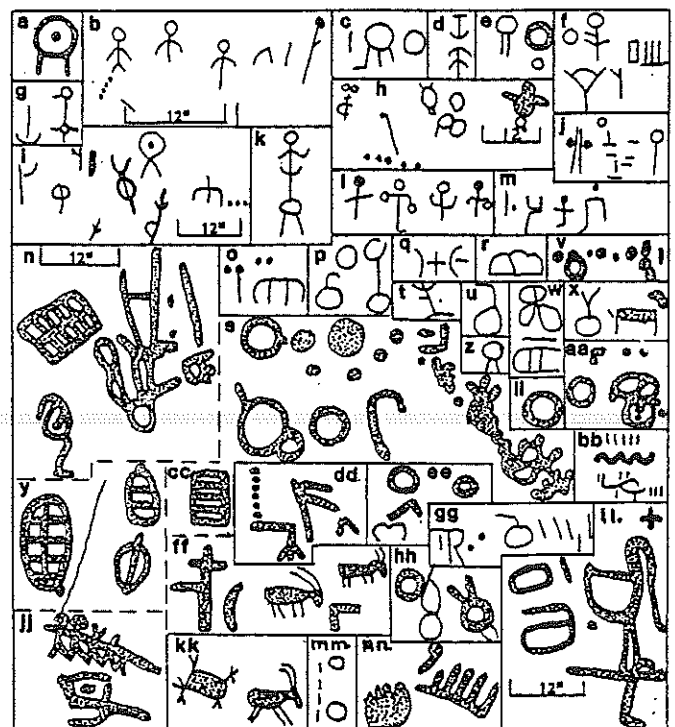
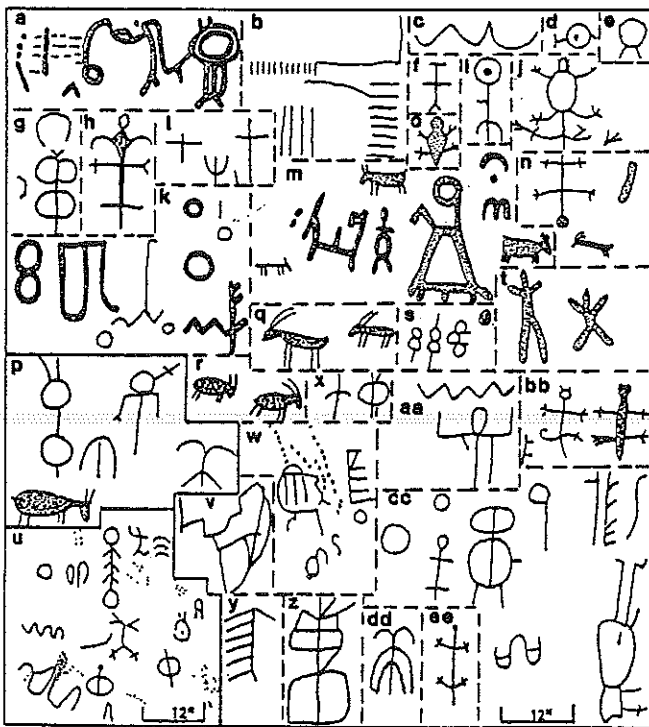
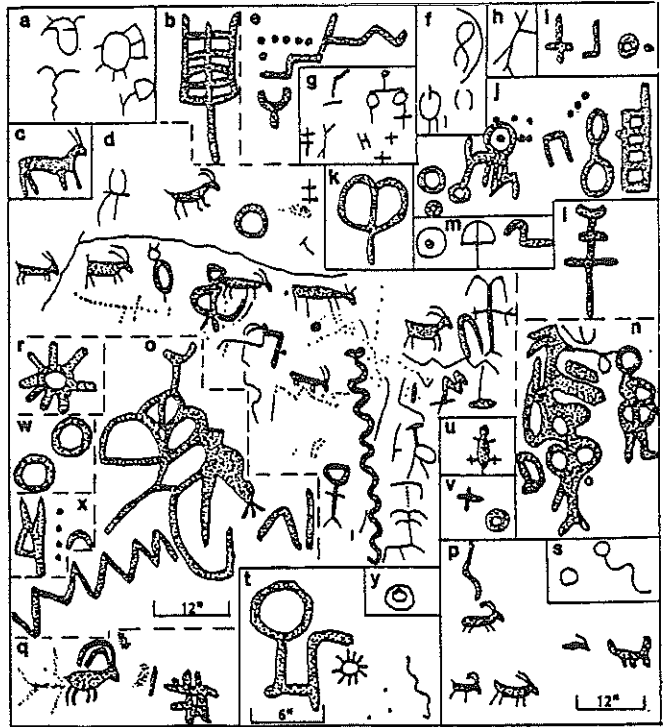
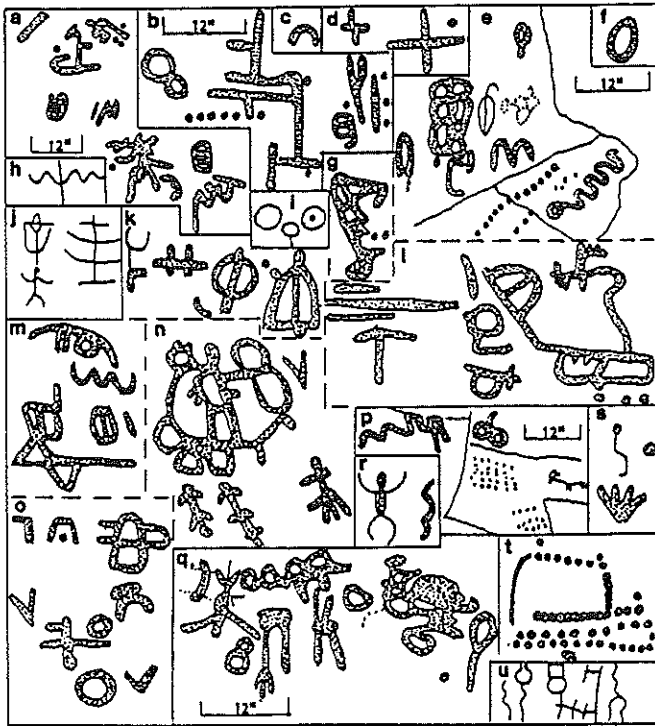


Figure 320

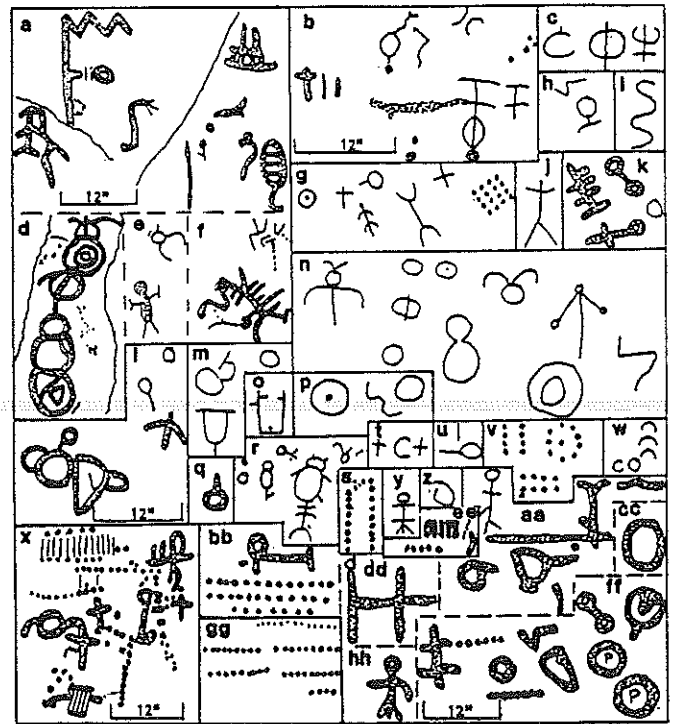
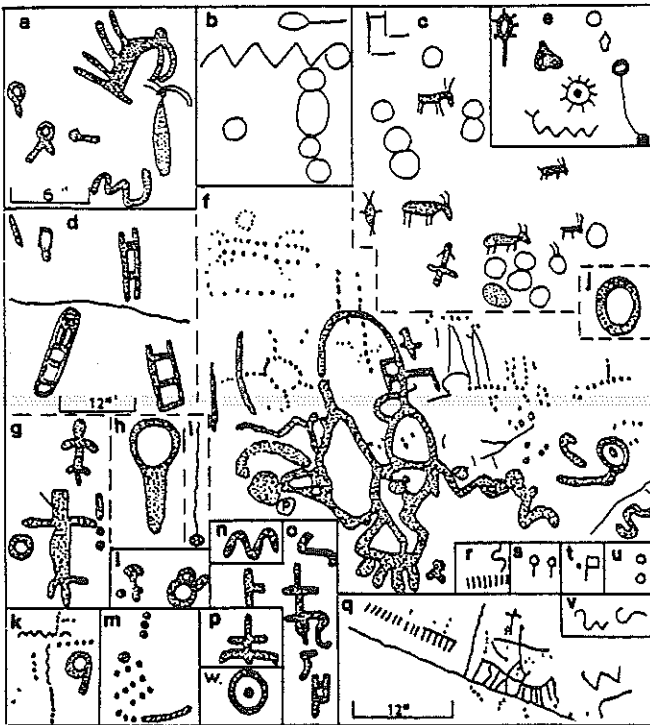


Figures 321 (left), 322 (right)

OREGON



Figures 323 (left), 324 (right)



Figures 325 (left), 326 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 178. Hole in Ground Reservoir,

Lake County, OR, 35-19-H.G.R.

Pecked and rubbed designs and a single pictograph panel are found on basalt rims on the southwest side of a dry lake bed where BLM has constructed Hole in Ground Reservoir for watering livestock. The rims are generally 5 to 15 feet high and about 0.4 mile long. Seventy-one sketches were recorded. These included 28 single and 42 groups of petroglyphs and the pictograph panel a (a total of about 225 designs) and single dots and dashes. Pictographs are rare in this area of Lake County. This one, 33 inches high by 5 inches wide, was located under a small overhang on a white effluvium background, bordered with black lichen on each side.

Some red pigment near the bottom of the panel is obscured by effluvium, which occurs where there is seepage from above.

Petroglyph designs include many dot patterns arranged in straight, horizontal, and vertical lines, and also in curves and circular designs. Additional pecking would convert them into rectilinear and curvilinear patterns. There are numerous curvilinear designs of wavy lines, circle clusters, and interlocked curved lines. Some circles contain center dots, tails, and rays, and some are doubled. Arcs and partial circles are common. There are groups of straight parallel lines, both vertical and horizontal. Rakes, single pole ladders, and angular designs are also present. Naturalistic designs include lizards, insects, stick figure humans, 3-toed and 5-toed bear tracks. No quadrupeds were recorded, unusual in Lake County in a site with this number of panels. Superimposition was noted in the larger panels, where old designs had reverted to the natural dark gray of the basalt rock. The more recent designs are light gray and gradually change on some rocks to a dull red and finally to dark gray or dull black after a long period of time. No initials, dates, or other signs of modern disturbance of the petroglyphs were noted in September 1964. Last visit: 9/16/64. See figs. 328p-ii, 329, 330, 331a.

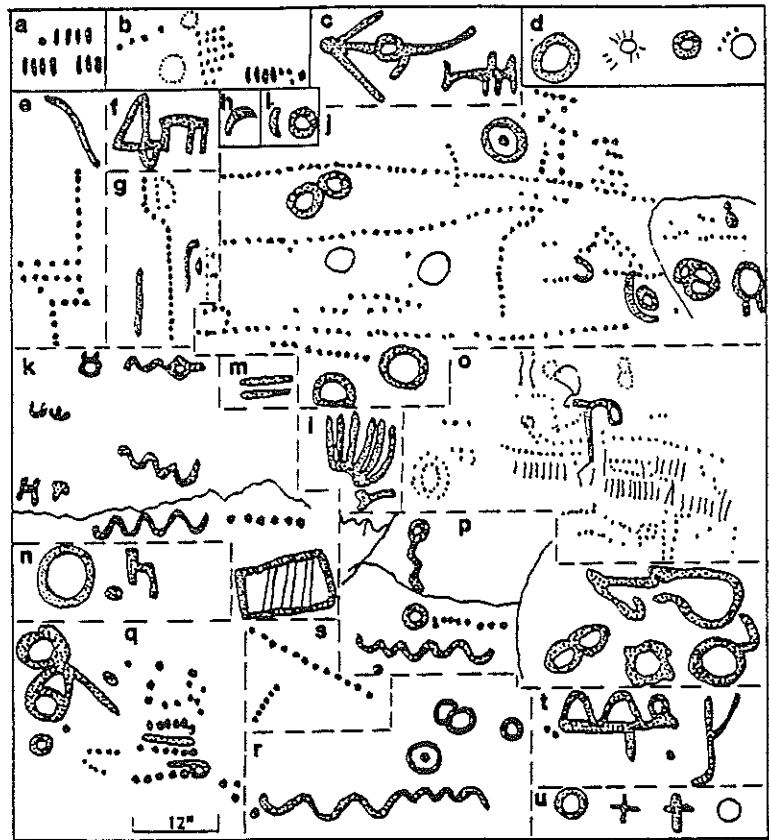


Figure 327

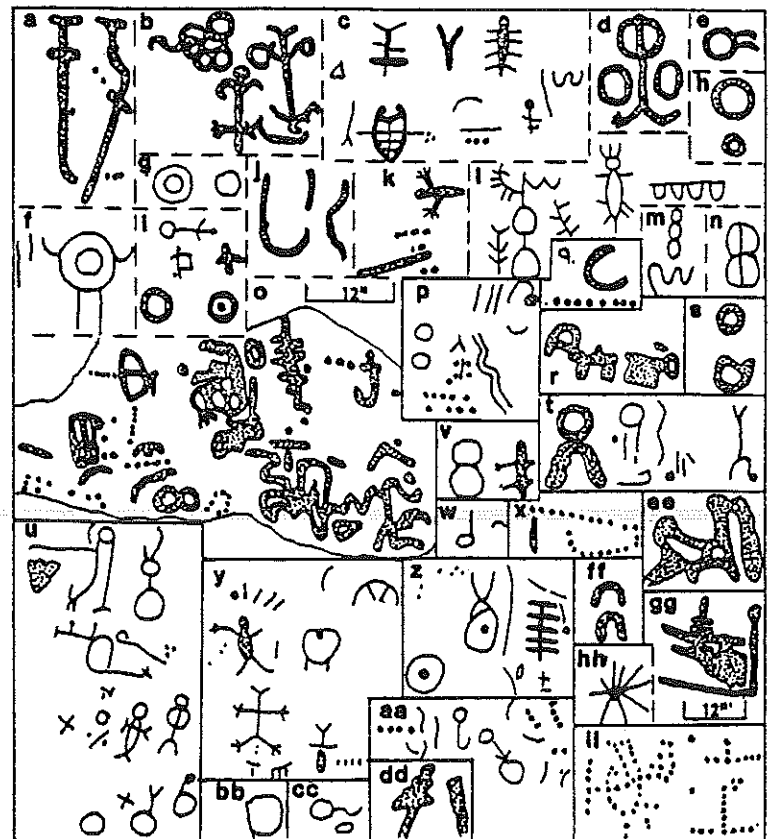
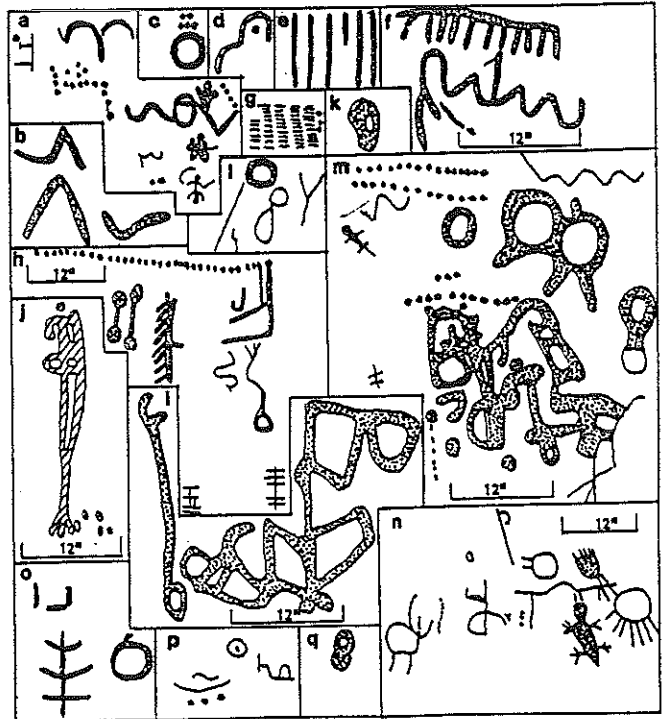
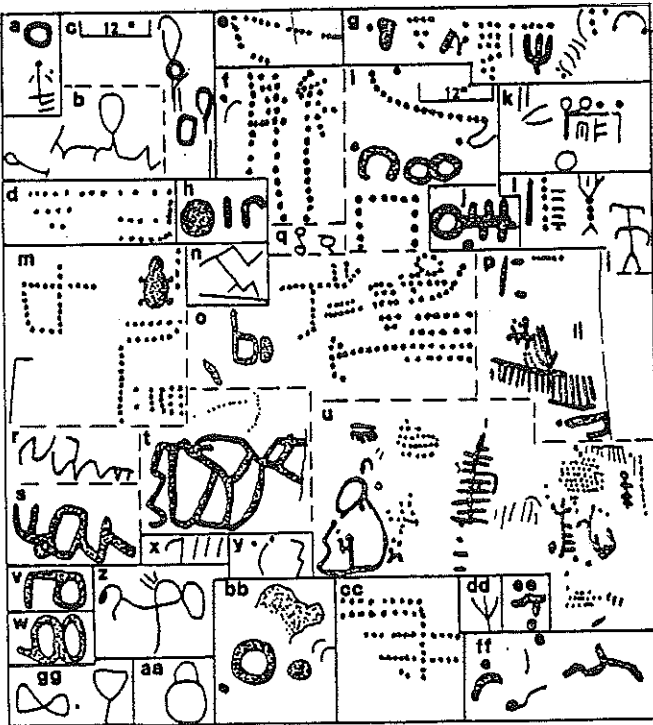
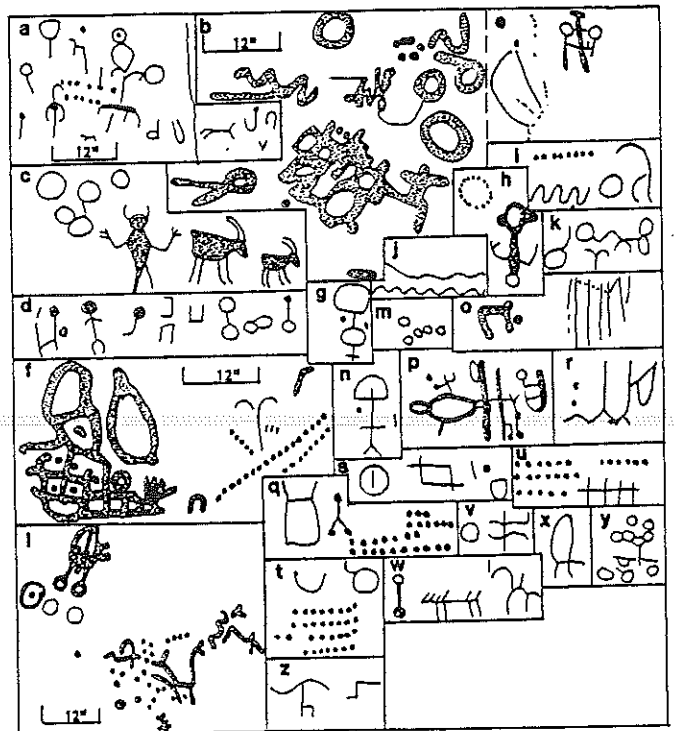
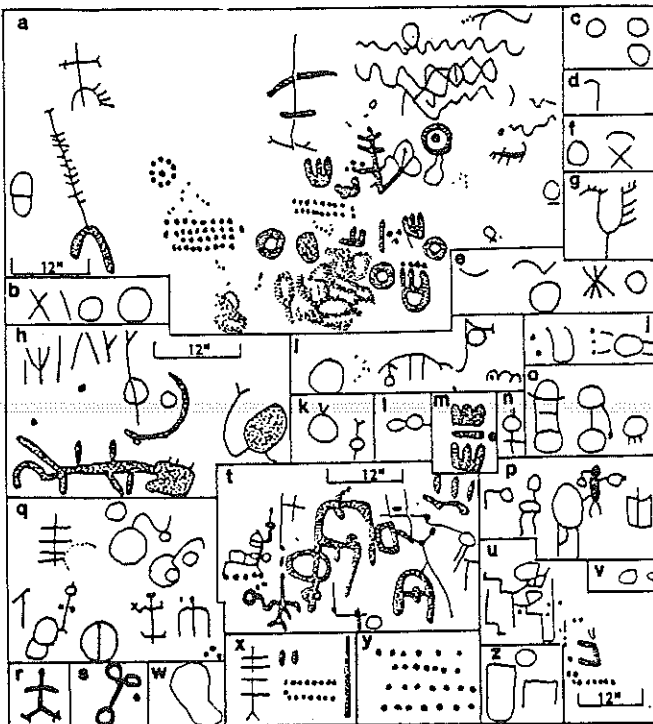


Figure 328



Figures 329 (left), 330 (right)



Figures 331 (left), 332 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 179. Frost-Hanover Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 35-19-F.H.R. On the southwest side of a small dry lake north of the northwest end of Long Lake, there are low basalt rims containing petroglyphs. Frost-Hanover Reservoir was dug in the playa lake bed in 1960, according to the benchmark. Fifty-one sketches including 17 single and 34 groups of petroglyphs were recorded, making a total of 160 designs. These are mostly crude Great Basin abstract, curvilinear and rectilinear types with few naturalistic designs. Dot patterns are numerous. Small circles, open or with dots or rays, doubled, in clusters, dumbbell, bisected, and parts of designs are plentiful. Curved, wavy lines, and complex curvilinear designs occur. Straight lines, short and long, are in groups and designs, such as single pole ladders, rectangular figures, zigzag lines, and crosses. Recognizable designs include two mountain sheep, a few stick type humans, snakes and lizards. This is a small site for this area and contains no large panels. No initials or dates were noted when we visited the site on July 20, 1965. See fig. 331b-z, 332.

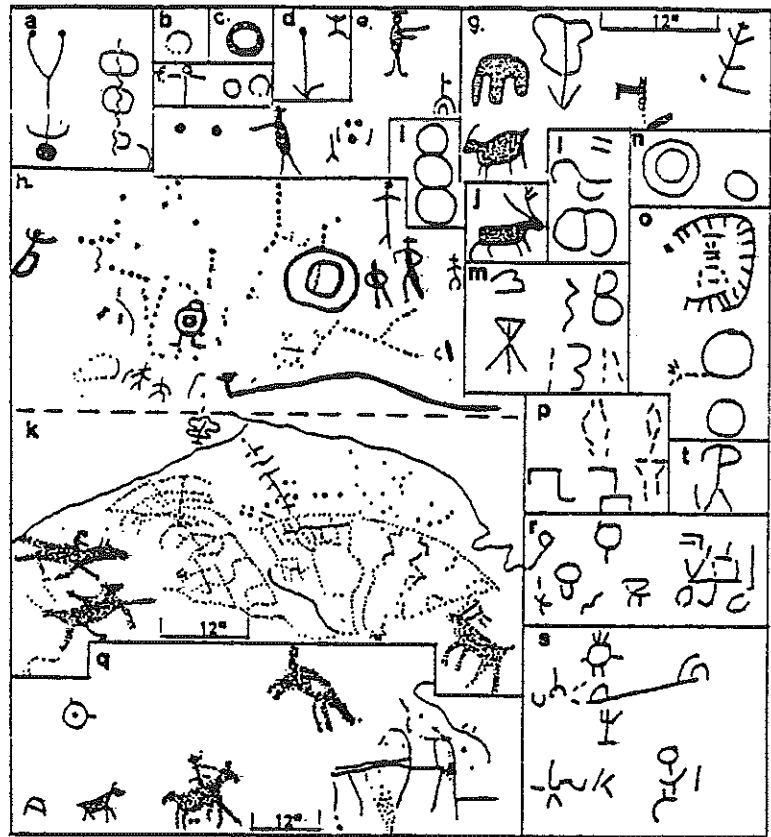


Figure 333

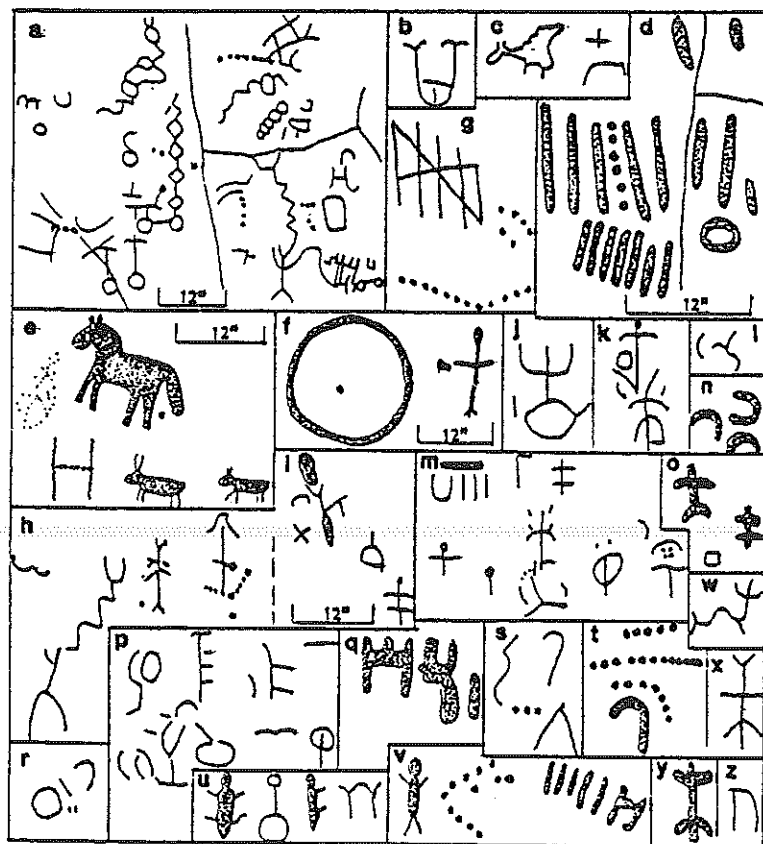


Figure 334

Site 180. Moon Lake Rims, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Mo.L. Petroglyphs are found on approximately one mile of basalt rims on the west side of Moon Lake and an unnamed dry lake southeast of Moon Lake. These rims contain several of the panels illustrated in Cressman (1937:31, Site 37, Fig. 27) including the horse and mountain sheep designs. This site is 2 to 4 miles southeast of the other petroglyphs illustrated in Cressman's Figure 27. No pictographs were noted here. The petroglyphs are of the Great Basin type. One hundred ten sketches were made, including 35 single and 75 groups of petroglyphs with a total of 400 designs, not including many dots and small marks on the rocks. There are both curvilinear and rectilinear designs with wavy and zigzag lines, rakes, single pole ladders, plant forms, zigzag lines with appendages forming Y patterns, grids, and diamond series. Dot patterns form linear and parallel straight line designs in groups. The circles are open or with dots or tails, exterior or interior rays, curved lines, double loops, bisected, connected in series, dumbbells, concentric, target, and complex designs. Naturalistic elements include anthropomorphic stick figures, horses,

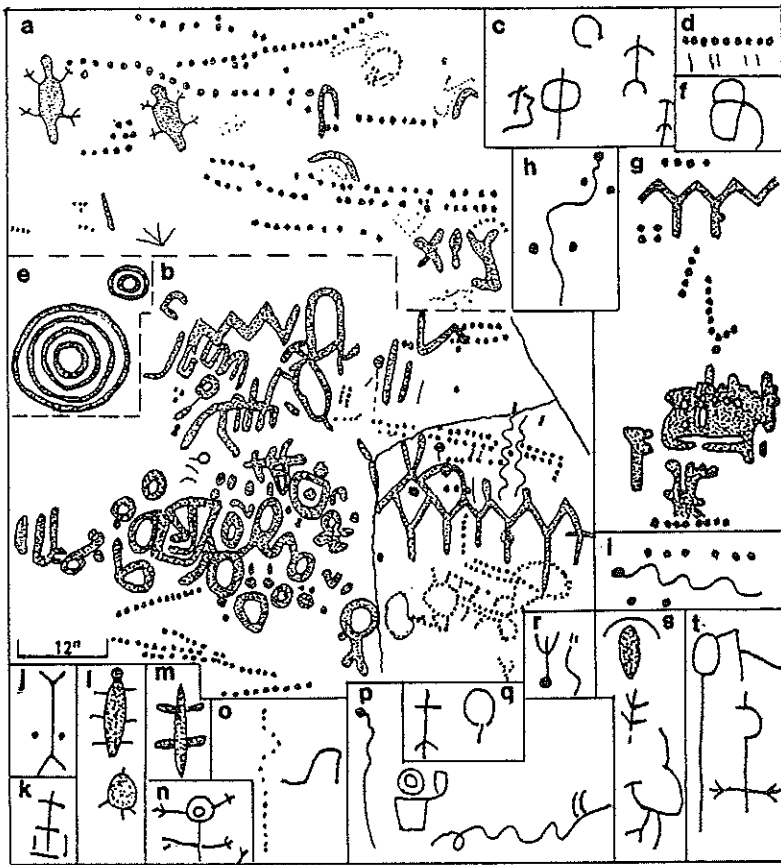
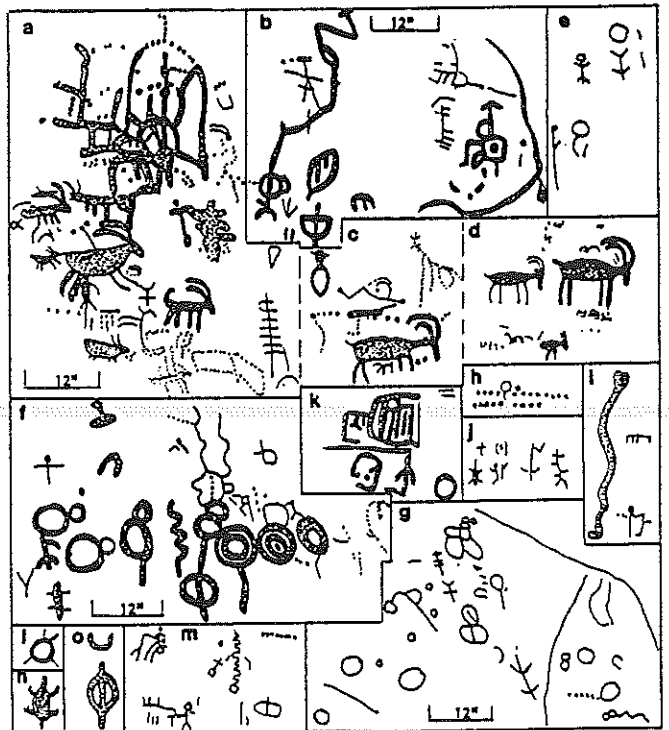
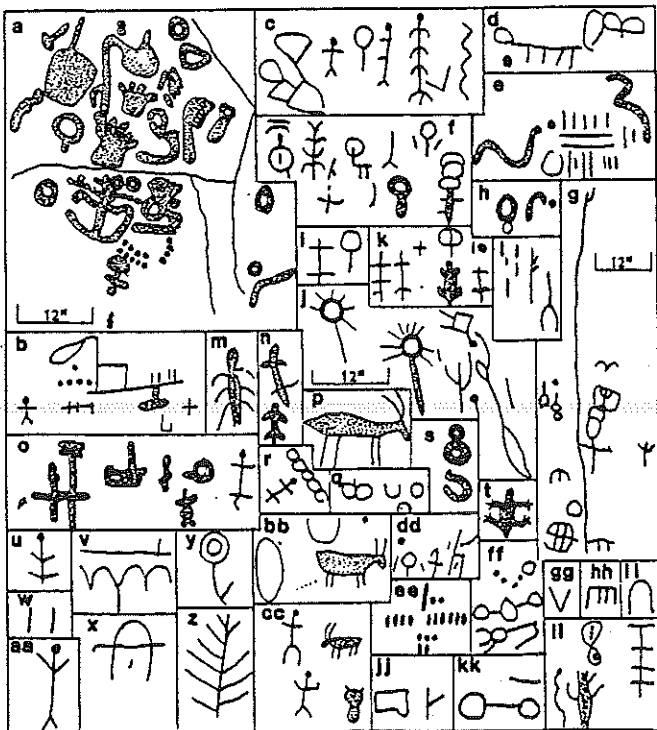


Figure 335

horsemen with hats, deer, mountain sheep, antelope, lizards (some with horns), snakes, scorpions, other insects, bear tracks, and handprints. Some of these are superimposed over older designs. The naturalistic designs of animals appear to be more recent than the curvilinear and rectilinear designs. Near the south end of the area are a number of lightly pecked designs which appear to be modern, probably done by sheepherders using the nearby old sheep bedground. Last visit: 9/6/64. See figs. 333, 334, 335, 336a-kk, 337a-g, 338a.



Figures 336 (left), 337 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 181. Jack Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Jk.L. Site 181 is on basalt rims and boulders along the south side of Jack Lake (dry in 1964), from the southeast to the northwest ends of the lake, a distance of 2 1/2 miles. One panel has three small pictographs in addition to petroglyphs (fig. 341d). Another panel (fig. 341b) is definitely modern, cut with a steel tool, probably by a shepherd or a hunter. It includes a turtle, a fish, and tipis not found in other rock carvings in this vicinity. The 98 sketches made here, including 27 single and 71 groups of petroglyphs, furnish a total of about 380 designs. Many of these are repeated in the various panels. The curvilinear and rectilinear designs include Great Basin pit and groove designs. These are older than the naturalistic elements which show superimposition. There are many dot patterns in both straight and curved lines. Circles are plain, with dots or other interior designs, concentric, with tails, rays, or other attachments, bisected, in clusters, connected in series, dumbbells, cogwheels, and in complex designs. There are arcs, multiple arcs, wavy lines, and rain symbols. Lines are short and long, parallel, in groups, in rakes, single pole ladders, plant forms, chevrons, rectilinear and oval grids, and zigzags. Lifelike forms include simple stick humans, mountain sheep, antelope, snakes, lizards, horned lizards, insects, hand and foot prints. Last visit: 8/14/64. See figs. 336ll, 337h-o, 338b-m, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343a-d.

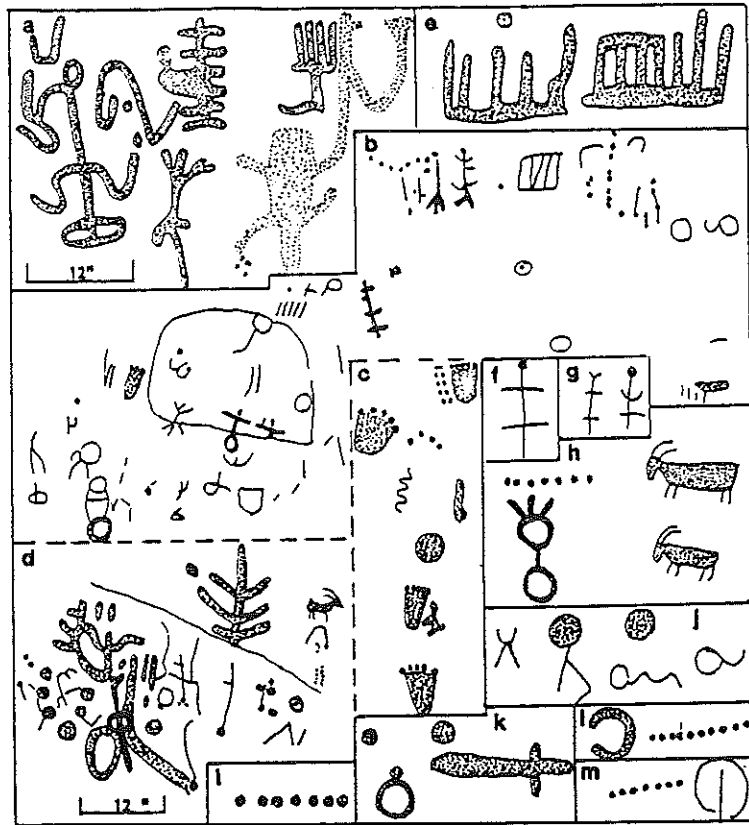


Figure 338

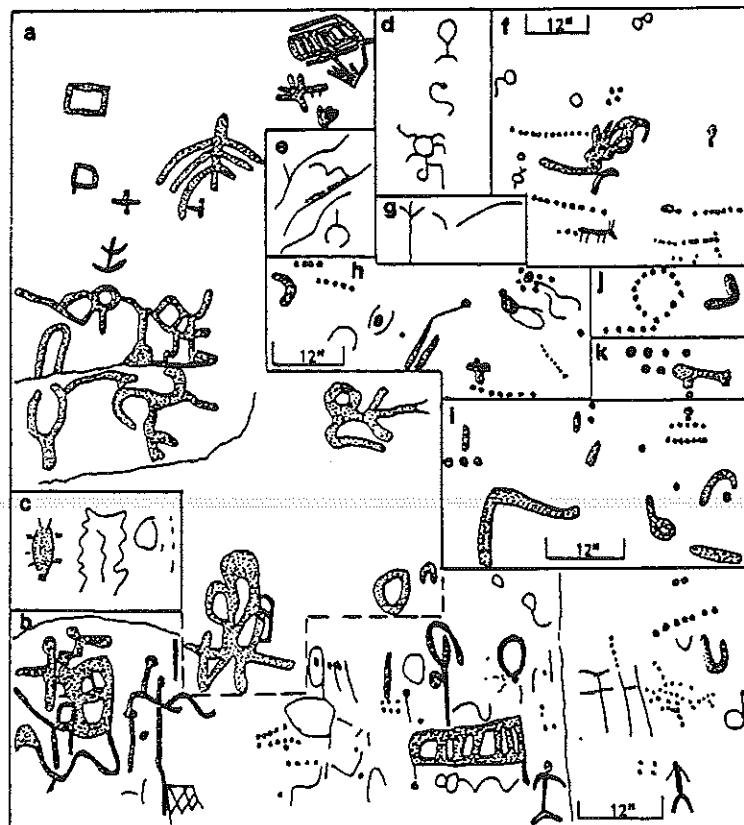
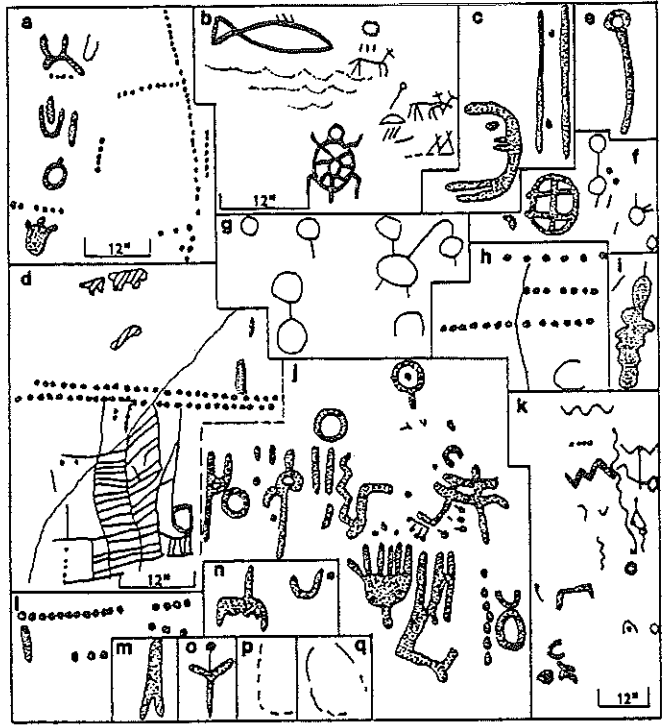
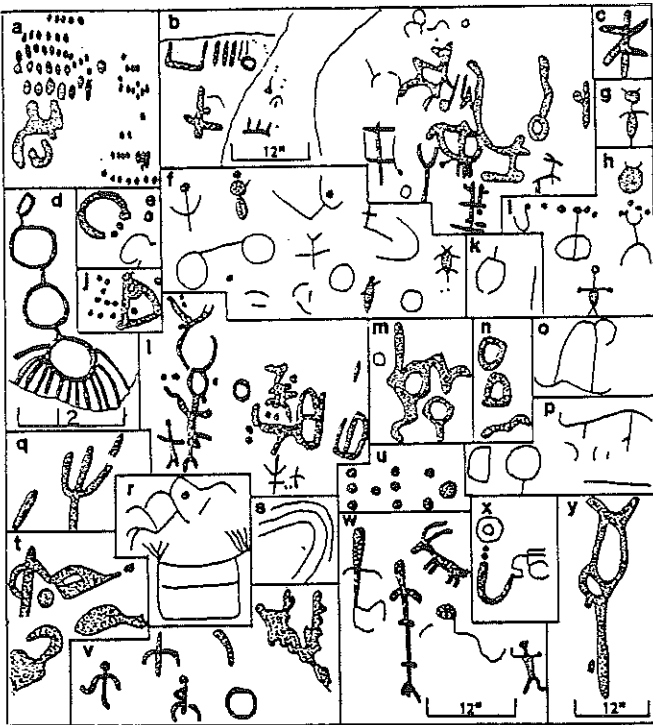
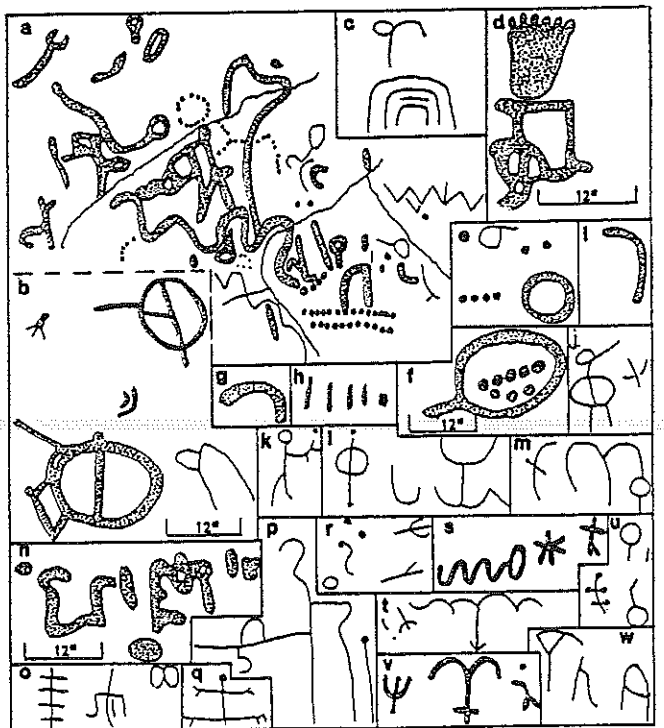
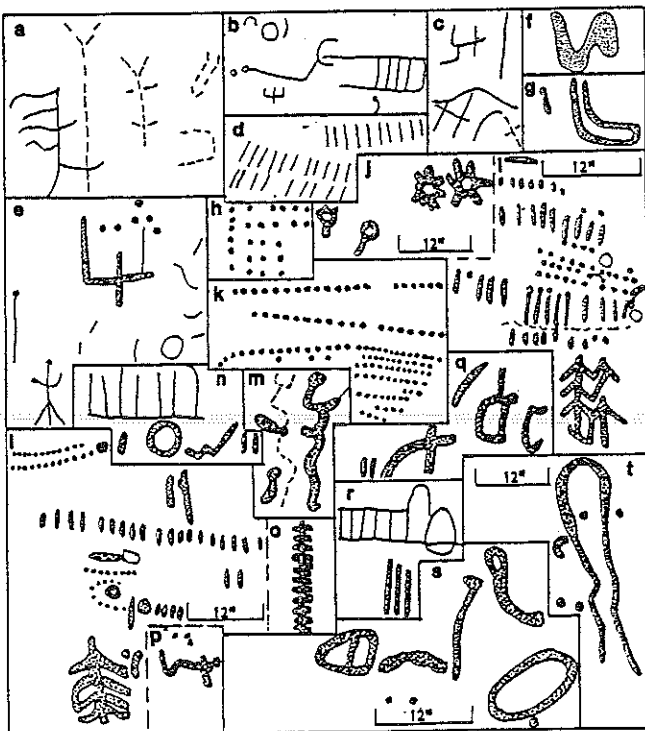


Figure 339



Figures 340 (left), 341 (right)



Figures 342 (left), 343 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 182. Jack Lake Road, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Jk.L.R. A few petroglyphs may be seen on basalt rims along Jack Creek for a distance of about 5 miles beginning north of the junction of Corral Lake road with the Jack Lake road. A total of 28 sketches includes 11 single and 17 groups of petroglyphs with about 75 designs. They are the usual Great Basin pit and groove, curvilinear and rectilinear types. There are some anthropomorphic figures, lizards, and snakes, but no quadrupeds. Last visit: 8/12/64. See figs. 343e-w, 344a-j.

Site 183. Jack Creek Cabin, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Jk.C.C. Site 183 is near an old cabin on the Jack Lake road. The basalt rims along Jack Creek (dry in 1964) have numerous petroglyphs. Seventy-one sketches, including 21 single and 50 groups of petroglyphs with about 270 designs, were made. The petroglyphs appear to be quite old and undisturbed and are of the Great Basin pit and groove type of rectilinear and curvilinear designs. There are wavy and zigzag lines, many dot patterns, arcs, arcs with rays; circles, plain, with dots, with tails or rays, bisected, connected, in series, clustered, double loops, dumbbells; and atlatl-type designs. Lines include straight, parallel, rakes, rain symbols, single and double pole ladders, stars, Vs, crosses, and complex designs. Naturalistic designs include stick human figures, lizards, snakes, and bear tracks. No quadrupeds were recorded. Superimposition was noted on the larger panels. Last visit: 8/10/64. See figs. 344k-o, 345, 346, 347, 348a-h.

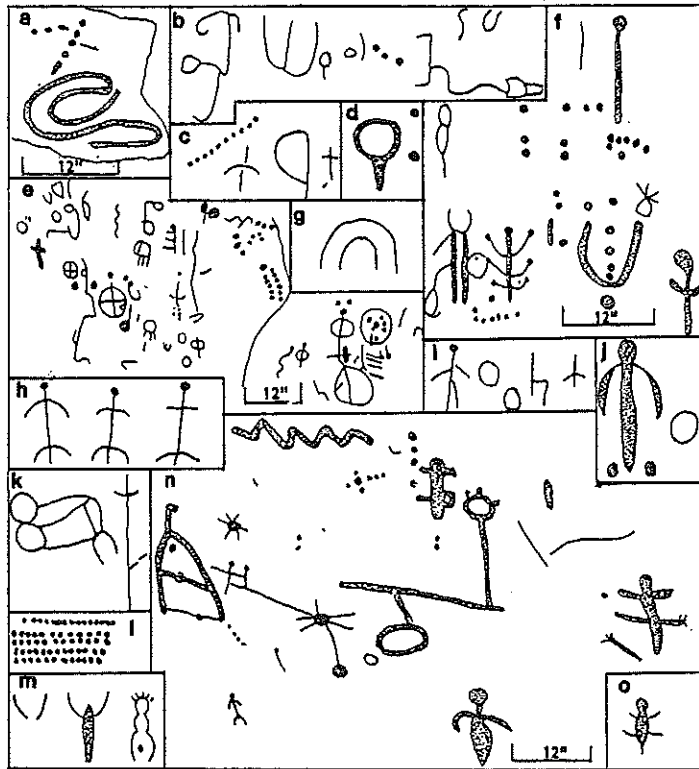


Figure 344

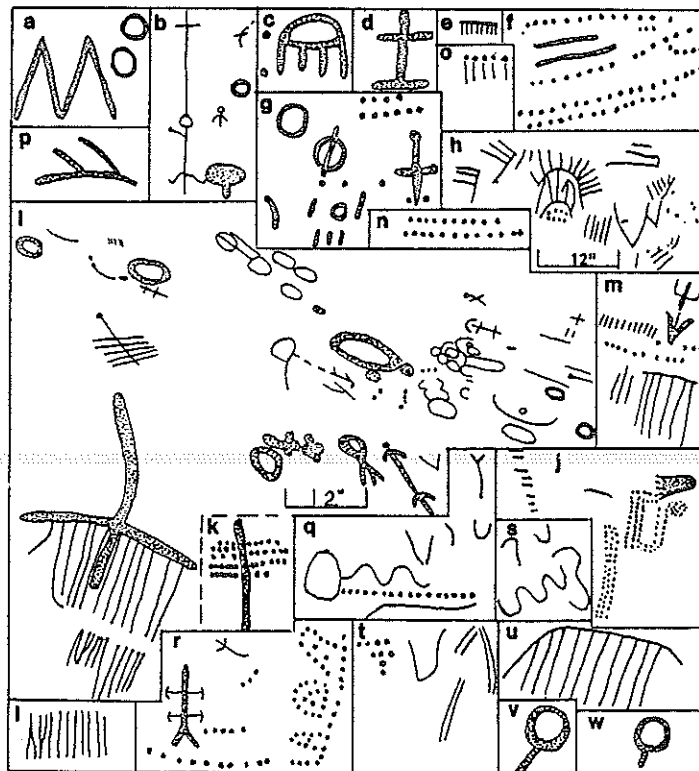
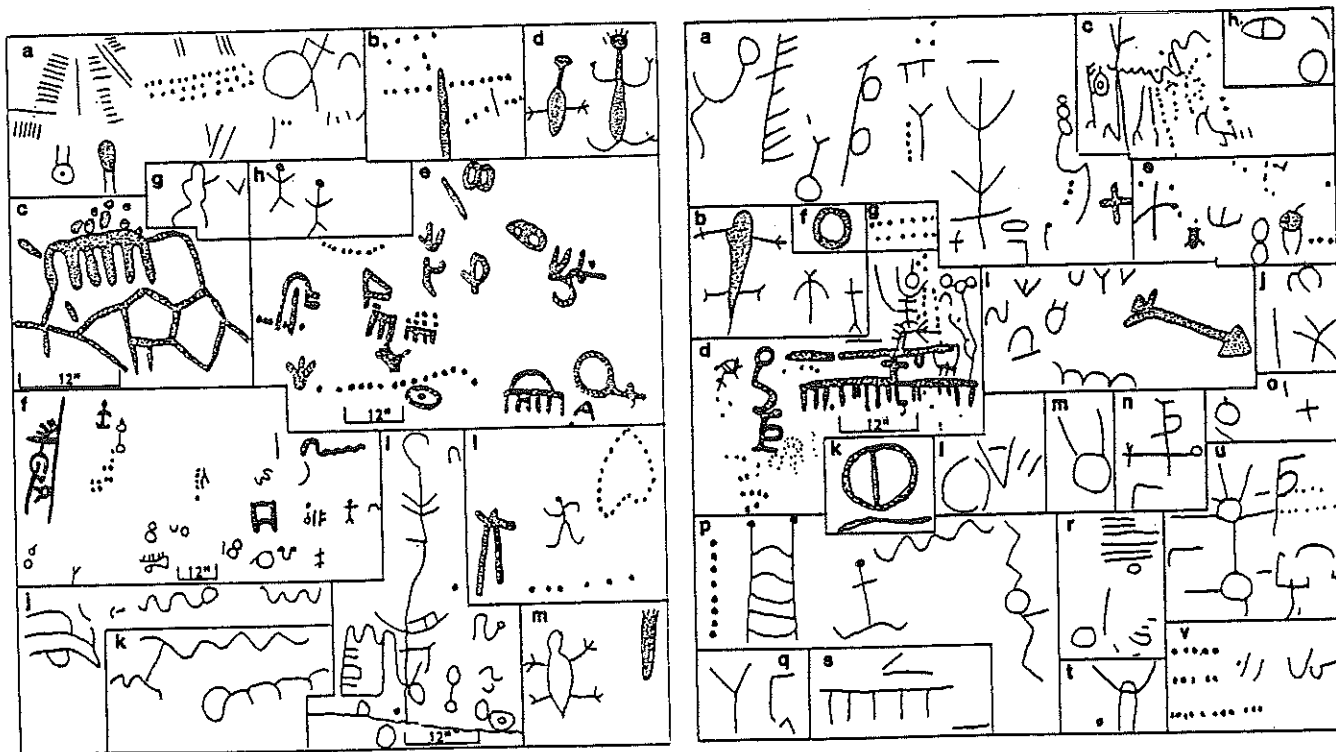


Figure 345



Figures 346 (left), 347 (right)

Site 184. Lower Jack Creek, Lake County, OR, 35-19-L.jk.C. Only three petroglyphs occur on the basalt rims where Jack Lake road climbs out of Guano Valley enroute to Jack Lake. A circle (fig. 348i) is carved on the rim south of the road. On the north side of the road, pecked on the rim, are a cross (fig. 348k) and a T shape design (fig. 348j). These petroglyphs may be examples of trail markers often found at breaks in rims where there is a natural route from a valley to the plateau above. Last visit: 8/10/64. See fig. 348i-k.

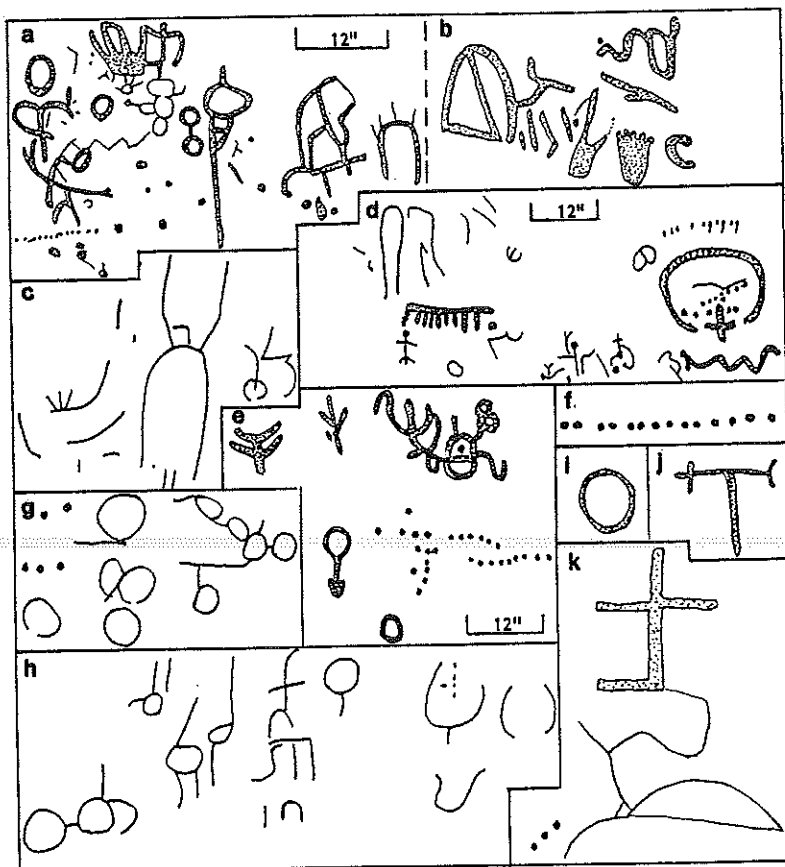


Figure 348

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 185. Long Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Lo.L. Site 185 is at the southeast end of Long Lake. The petroglyphs are scattered for a distance of about 2 miles along the face of the basalt rims and on boulders at the base of the rims. These rims are generally not over 10 to 15 feet above the base. A total of 322 sketches includes 83 single and 239 groups of designs, making a total of 1,300 designs. Multiple dots, short or long lines were counted as one design in individual sketches. There are a great many dot patterns and parallel line series. Cressman (1937:29-30, Site 36) gives a complete description of this site and illustrates several petroglyphs in his Figure 26. His Site 40, which he calls Potholes and illustrates in his Figure 29 (p.32), is also at Long Lake, a short distance northwest from the designs of Figure 26. The petroglyphs appear to be of several ages, indicating a long period of use of the area. Some are as black as the original basalt, others are dark reddish brown, while the more recent are a light gray or tan color. There has been considerable silting from windblown and water-washed soil from the plateau above the cliffs. In 1970 we noted some grooves going down into the dirt. The bottom of the design was 30 inches below the surface (fig. 362c,d). This was a deep grooved carving with many parallel lines and a large concentric circle design with a 9-inch diameter. The silting may explain the scarcity of the campsite evidence noted by Dr. Cressman. The designs include a great variety of the Great Basin curvilinear and rectilinear patterns of pit and groove type. Small dot patterns are numerous, but large deep pits are rare. Some bedrock metates are on top of boulders near the rims. Many lines, wavy and zigzag, short and long, parallel, horizontal, and vertical, are found throughout the area. One boulder (fig. 370o) contains only a meandering, deep grooved line, 15 feet long. It is near the petroglyphs of figure 355c. There are several complex designs of both the curvilinear and rectilinear types, often found in combination. Many circles, some concentric and others with rays or sundisks, and disks are carved on various panels. One spiral (fig. 366e) was identified. Several rain symbols, like those of figures 364c and 368g are located near the north end of the site. Single or pole ladders, rectangular grids, and plant forms are common. Two diamond series (figures 350h and 364e) were found as were circles in series, dumbbells, and other geometric

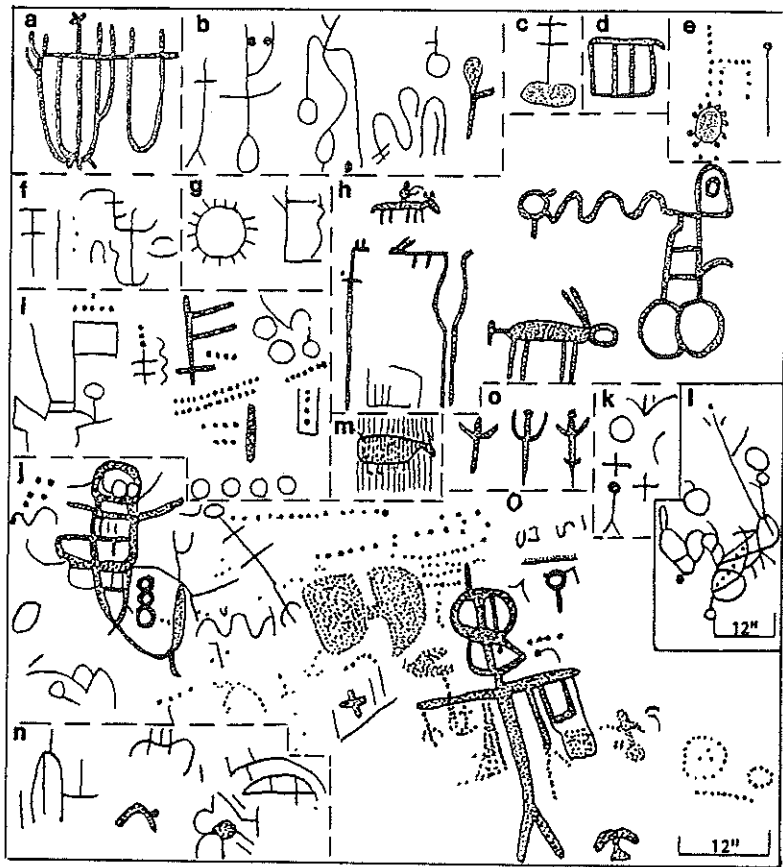
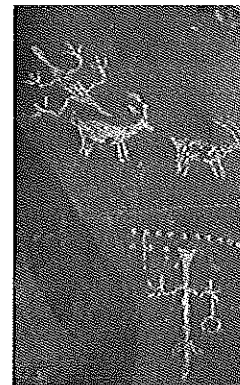


Figure 349



forms. The spoked wheel in figure 370b is the only one of this type found at this site. A combined figure, consisting of four concentric petroglyph arcs with the intervening space colored red, gives a rainbow appearance similar to some of the Columbia River pictographs near The Dalles (fig. 363b). Another unusual design appears to be a vertical series of hearts or of inverted, connecting chevrons (fig. 362e). It is almost identical to the rattles of a rattlesnake in the Hand, Eye, and Snake motif on a plaque found in a mound at Moundville, Alabama. No other design like it has yet been found in the Pacific Northwest. The quadrupeds are generally small, 5 to 15 inches long, and are of mountain sheep or antelope; there is, however, one deer with branched antlers. One animal appears to have a rider and may be a horse (fig. 349h). There are numerous lizards, horned lizards, snakes, scorpions, and insects depicted on the rocks. The most unusual lizard design (fig. 363a) has two circles with center dots on the body. A design at Fountain Bar on the Columbia River in Klickitat County, Washington, site 32, (fig. 60a) has two circles with dots on the interior of the body in a similar fashion. The anthropomorphic designs are generally small stick figures, but the hand and feet designs are quite realistic. Red pictographs were found in two small areas only (figs. 352m, 363a,b). The longest pictograph (fig. 363a) is a meandering line about 10 feet high with an enlargement about a third of the distance from the top. It resembles a snake that has just swallowed its meal. A more realistic red pictograph of a snake is seen in figure 352m. Last visit: 7/25/70. See figs. 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370.

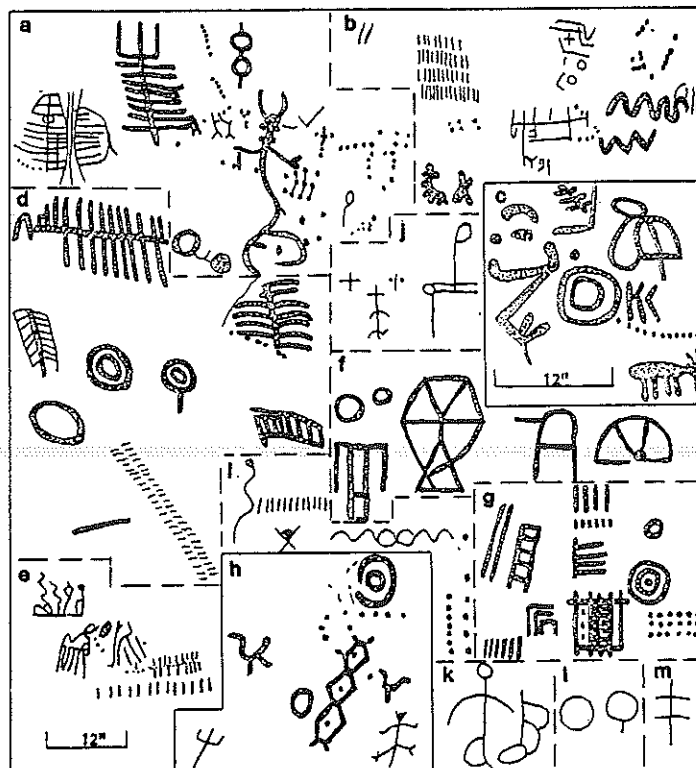
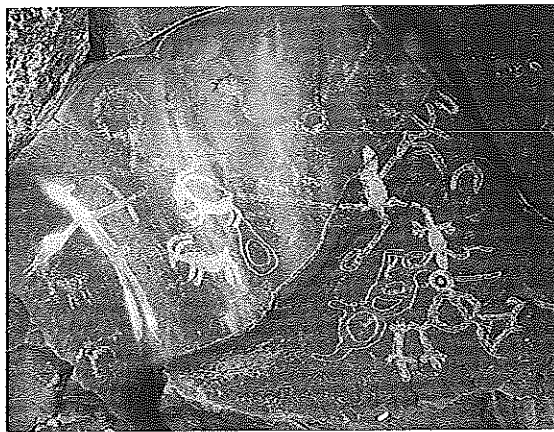
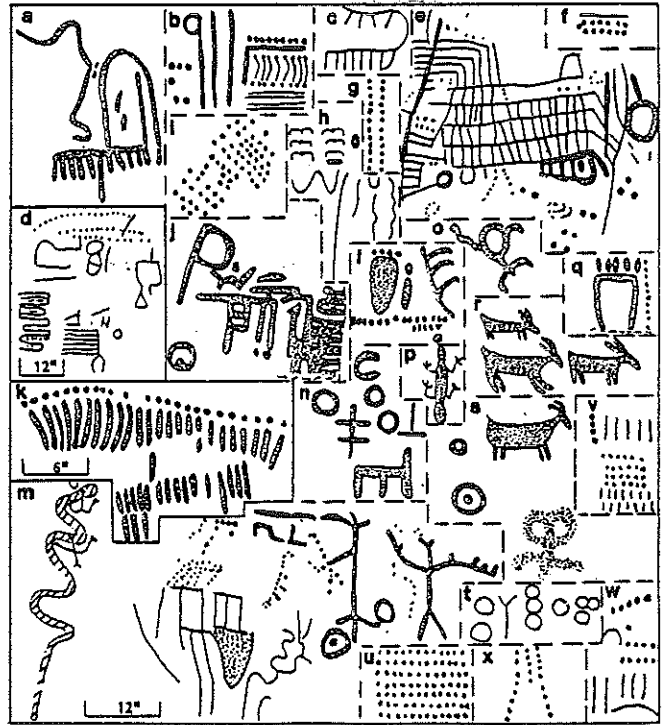
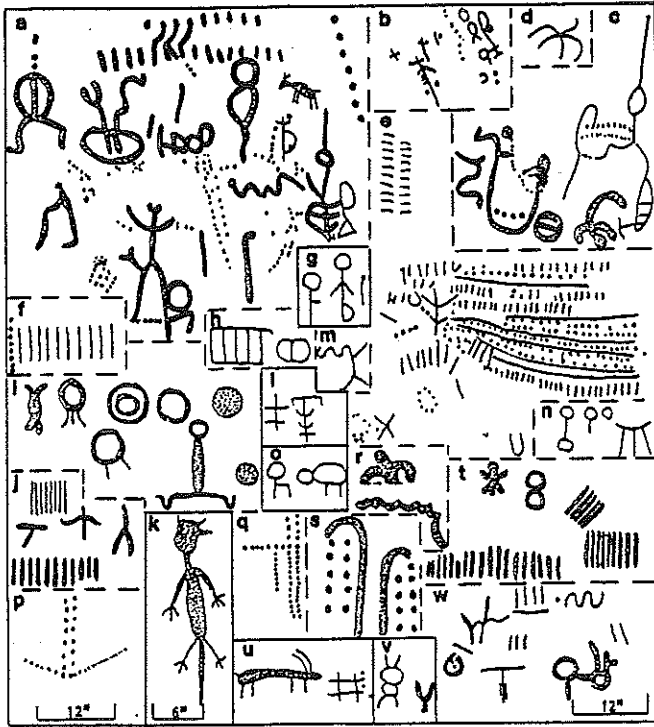
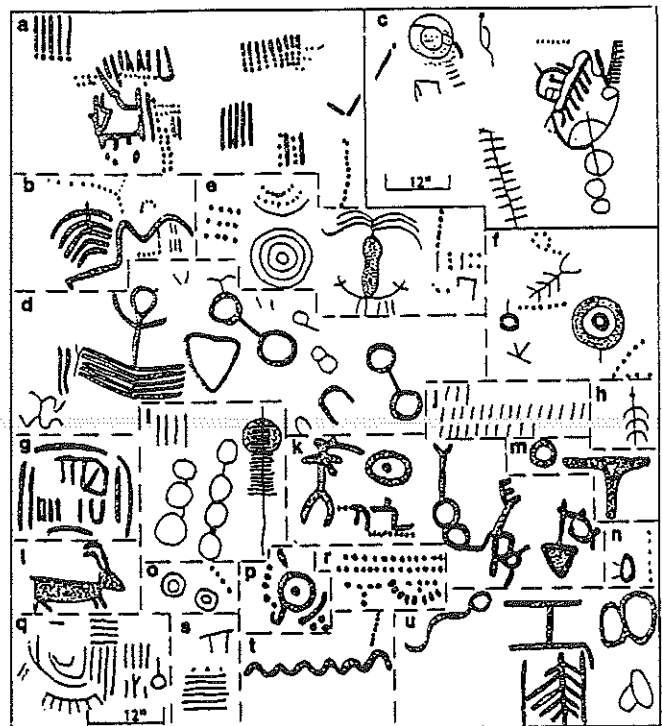
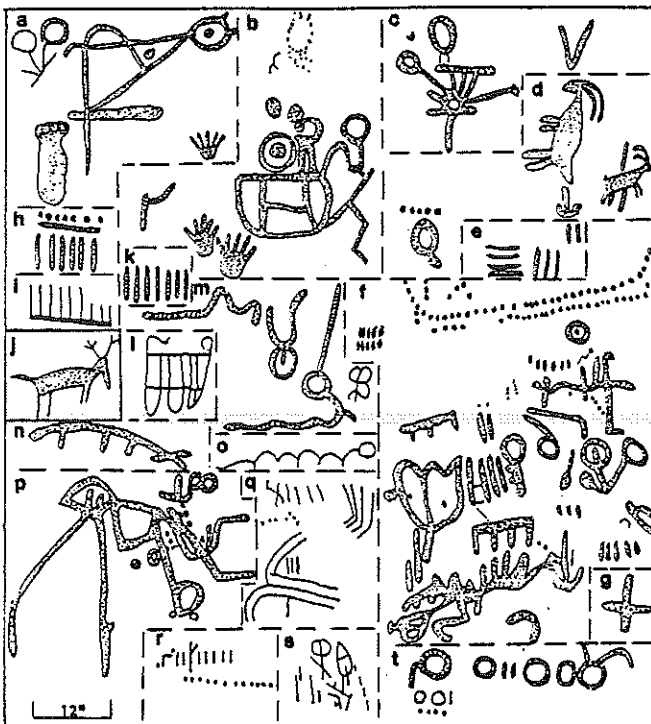


Figure 350

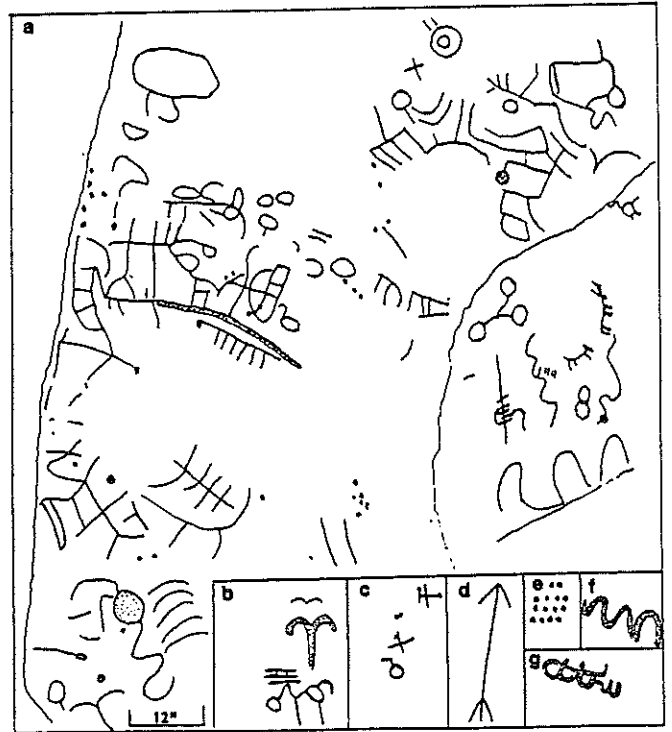
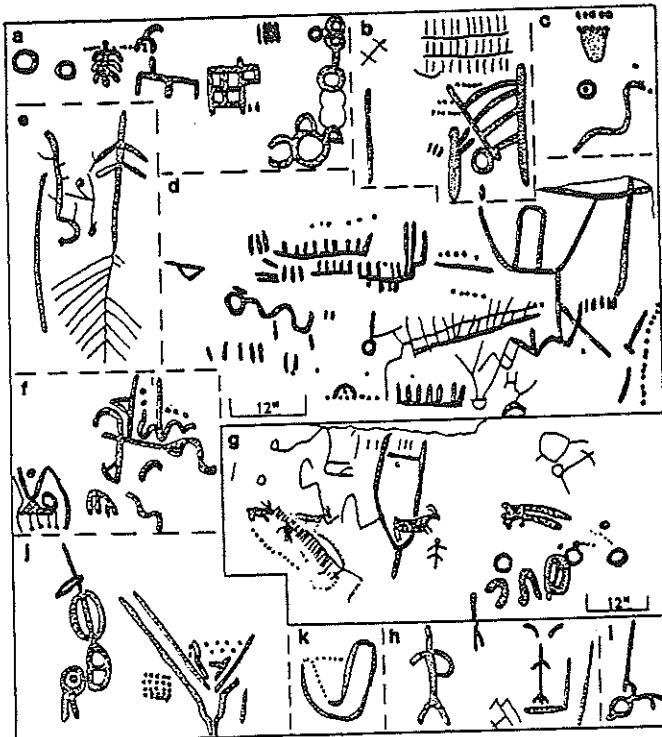
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



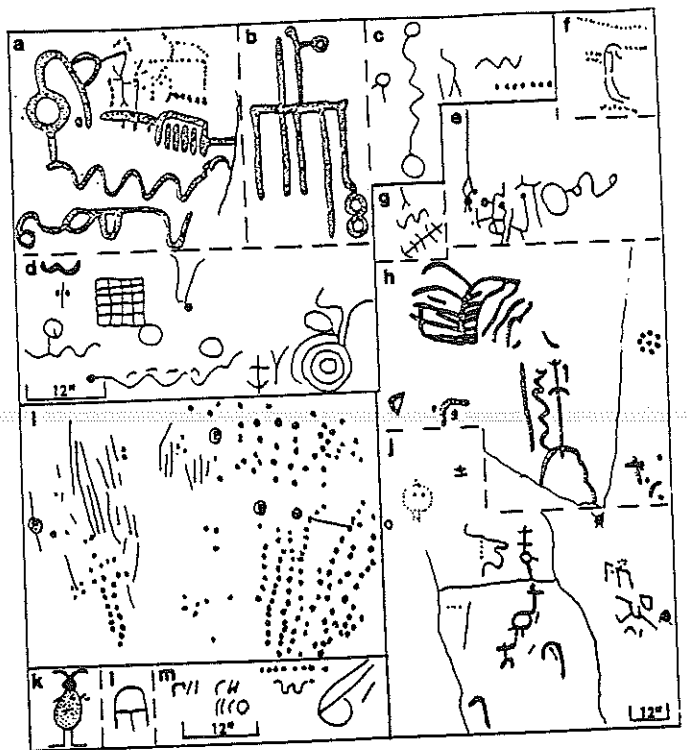
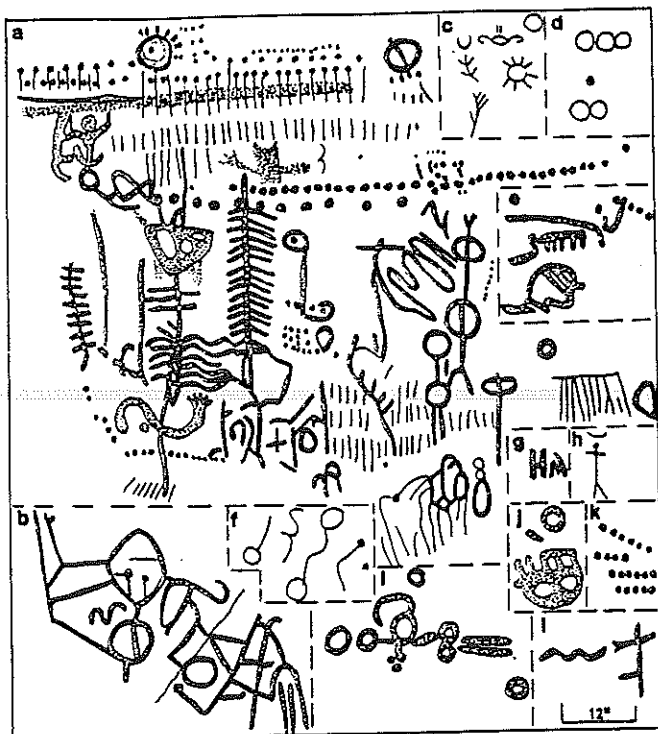
Figures 351 (left), 352 (right)



Figures 353 (left), 354 (right)

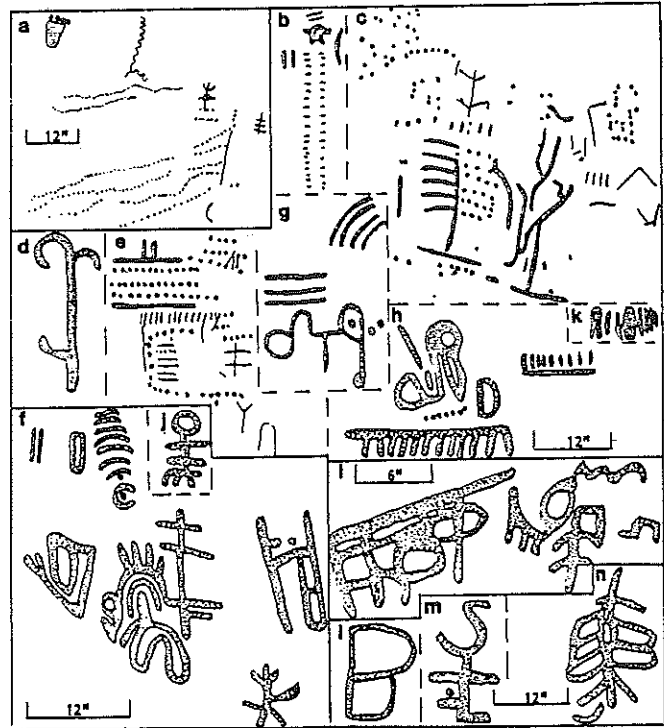
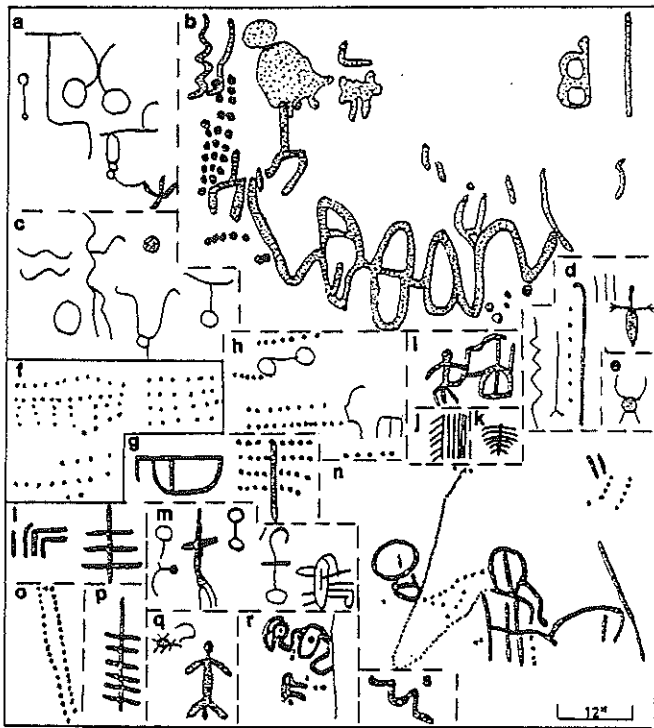


Figures 355 (left), 356 (right)

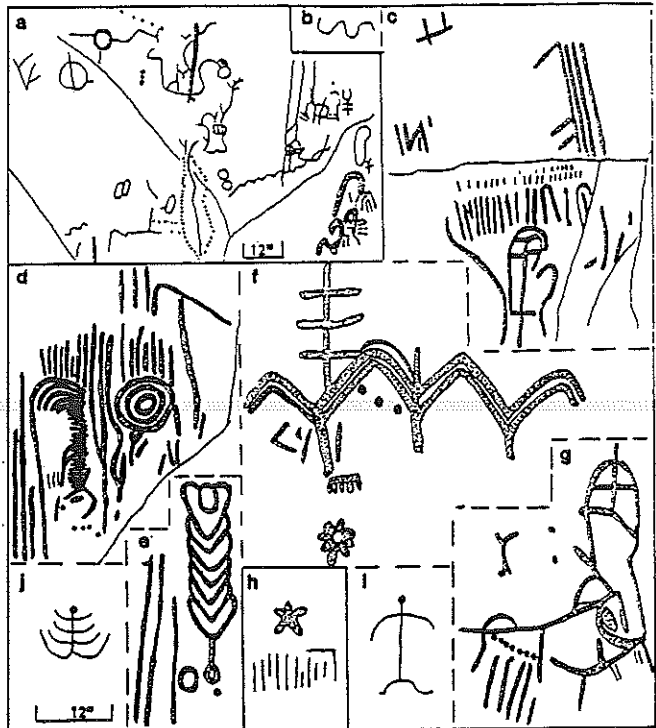
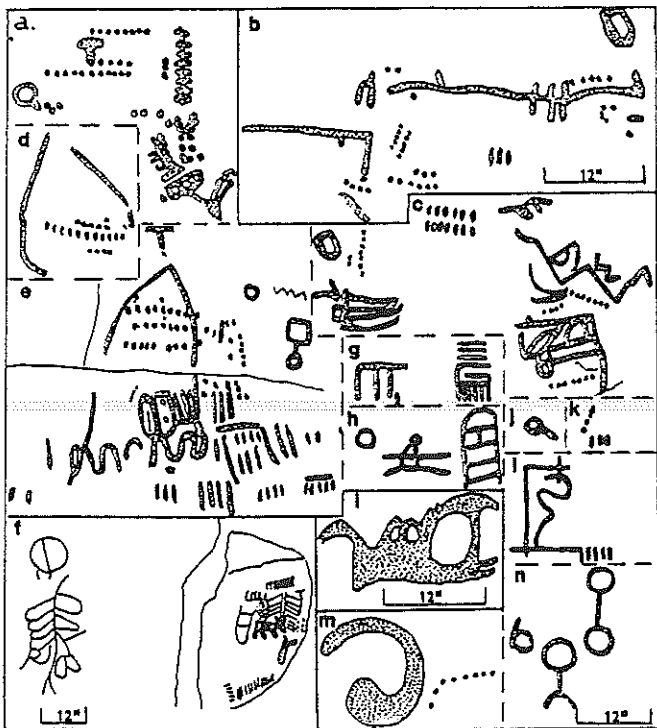


Figures 357 (left), 358 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

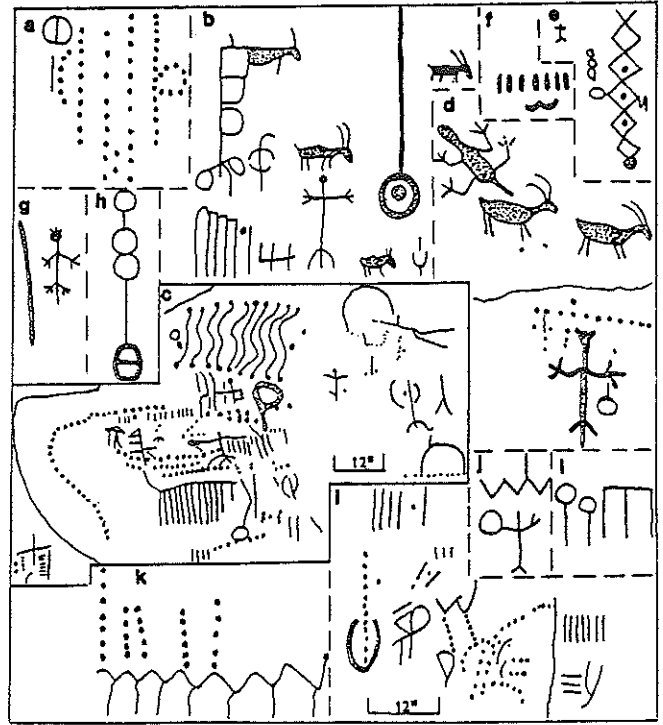
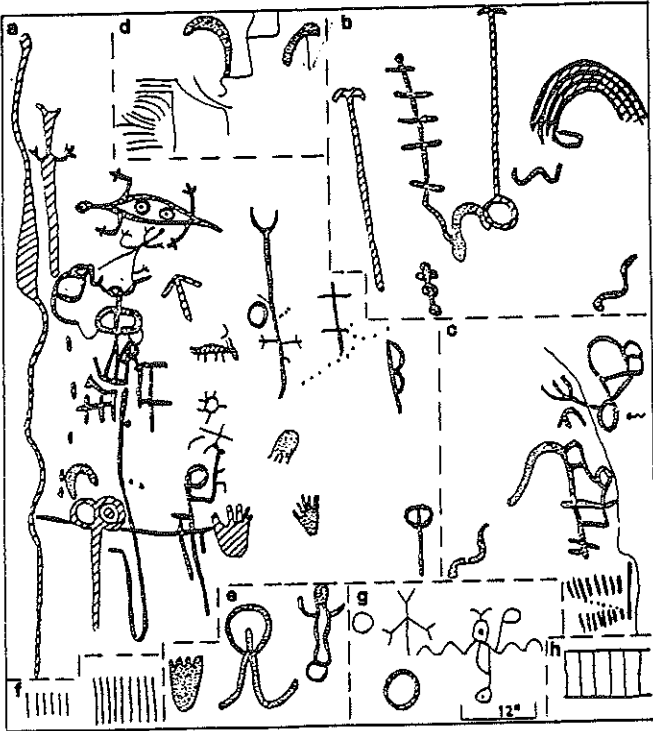


Figures 359 (left), 360 (right)

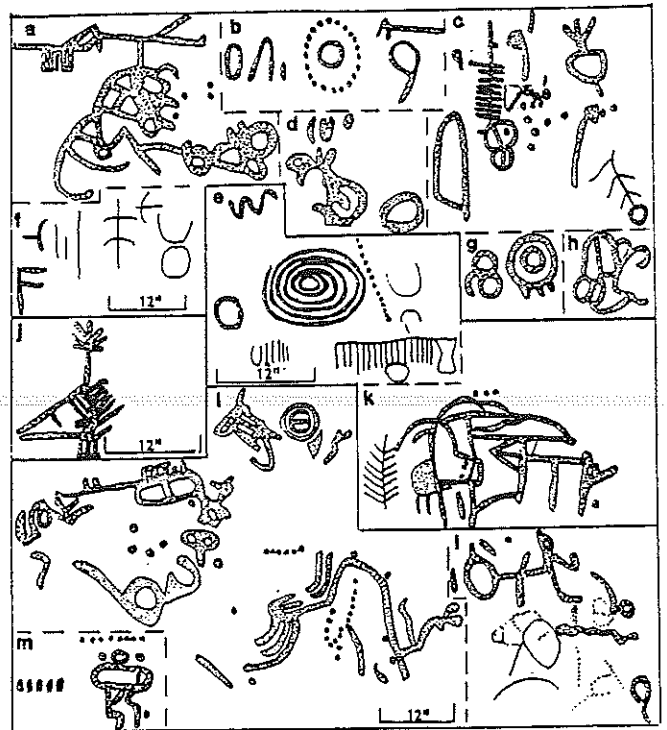
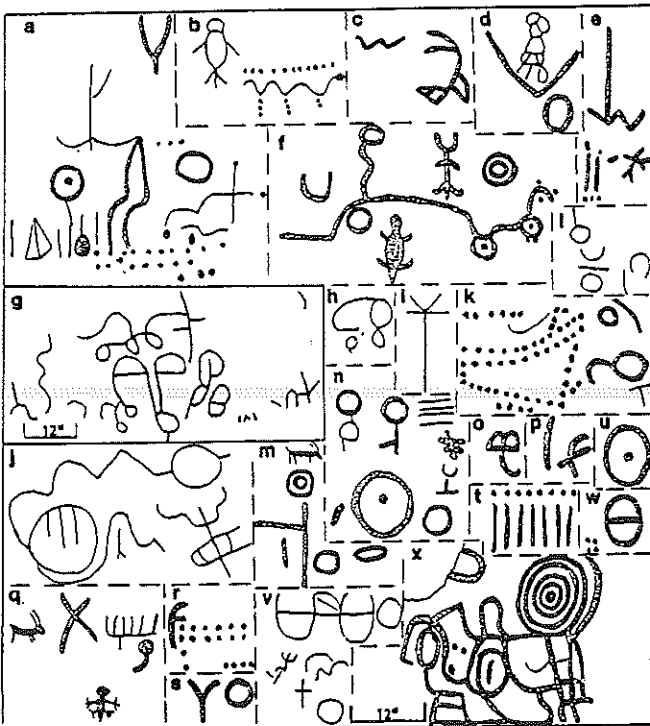


Figures 361 (left), 362 (right)

OREGON

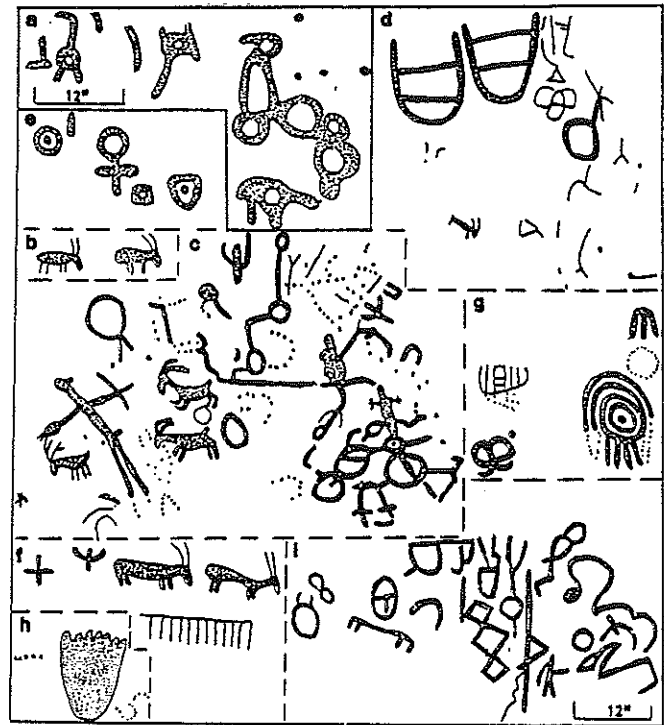
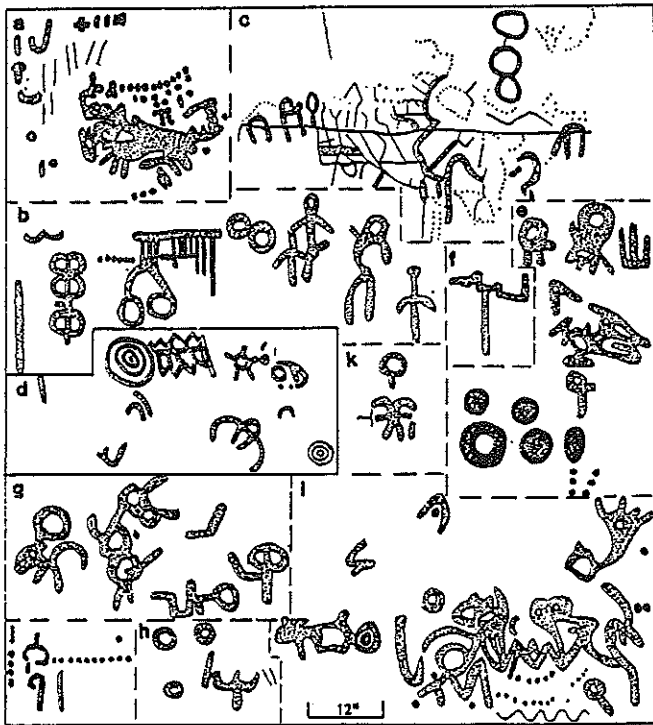


Figures 363 (left), 364 (right)

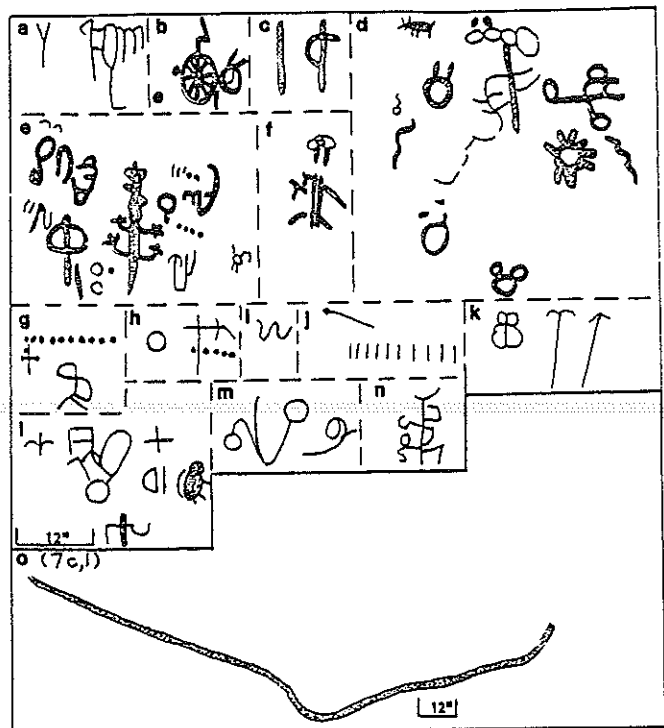
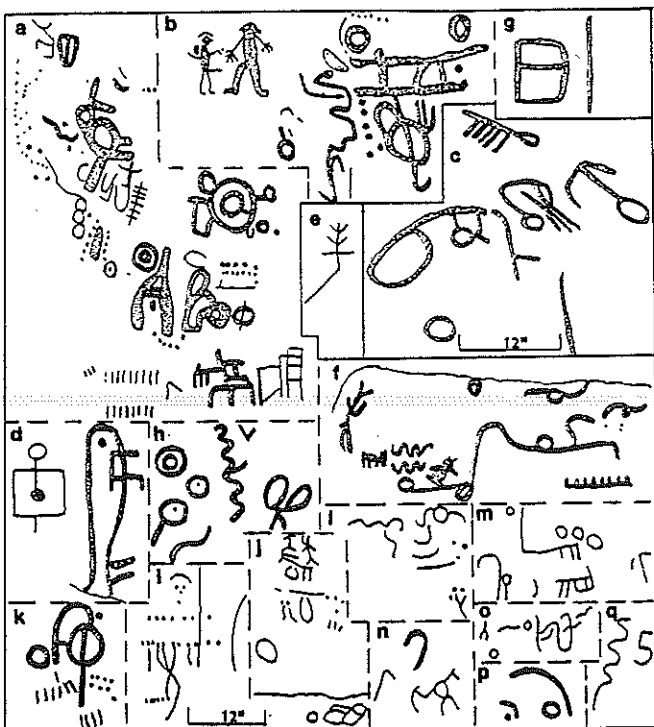


Figures 365 (left), 366 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 367 (left), 368 (right)



Figures 369 (left), 370 (right)

OREGON

Site 186. North of Little Juniper Mountain, Lake County, OR, 35-19-N.L.J.M. Site 186 is on a basalt rim extending north-northwest for approximately 5 miles from the north end of Little Juniper Mountain. The rim is the longest single stretch of rimrocks covered with petroglyphs in this area. The north end of the rim is more broken than the southern portion, and the petroglyphs are more scattered at the north end, which is a short distance southeast of School Section Lake (dry). A BLM drift fence uses part of the rim as a barrier to livestock. Five and a half days were spent in the field recording and photographing the petroglyphs at this site. One hundred fifteen black and white pictures and 78 color slides were made of the most outstanding designs. Measurements were taken with the pictures. Many of the remaining petroglyphs were sketched without measurement. The unmeasured panels vary from 1 inch to 1 1/2 inches per foot and appear larger in the sketches. This was by far the largest site recorded in Lake County. It required 55 sheets to record 780 sketches, which include 215 single designs, 565 groups of designs (a total of about 3,000 designs) plus innumerable dots pecked on the dark basalt rock. Figure 425o is recent graffiti and is not included in the total. Great Basin type petroglyphs are pecked in these rims as at other nearby large petroglyph sites such as Long Lake, site 185, and North High Rim, site 175. Circles, dots, straight and curvilinear lines, and complex designs predominate. Most of the designs are abstract and geometrical in character and predate naturalistic designs of animals and lizards. A number of superimpositions were found, such as mountain sheep over older curvilinear patterns (fig. 421a). Four panels have red pictographs associated with petroglyphs (figs. 390f, 393g, 394a, b). Figure 393g shows two pecked circles with red pigment added, classified as a combined design by Cressman. Motifs which were not found at other nearby sites include an unusual anthropomorph (fig. 380p), a grid type ladder (fig. 398h), a spiral (fig. 410b), a bird and a 48-inch snake (fig. 413 b). An unusual grid (fig. 409d) has some elements which resemble a design at Blalock Rapids, Klickitat County, Washington, site 35 (fig. 76b) which is over 300 miles north of this site. Figure 402a shows the largest mountain sheep found at this site, one 22 inches long, the other 17 inches long. Very few initials or

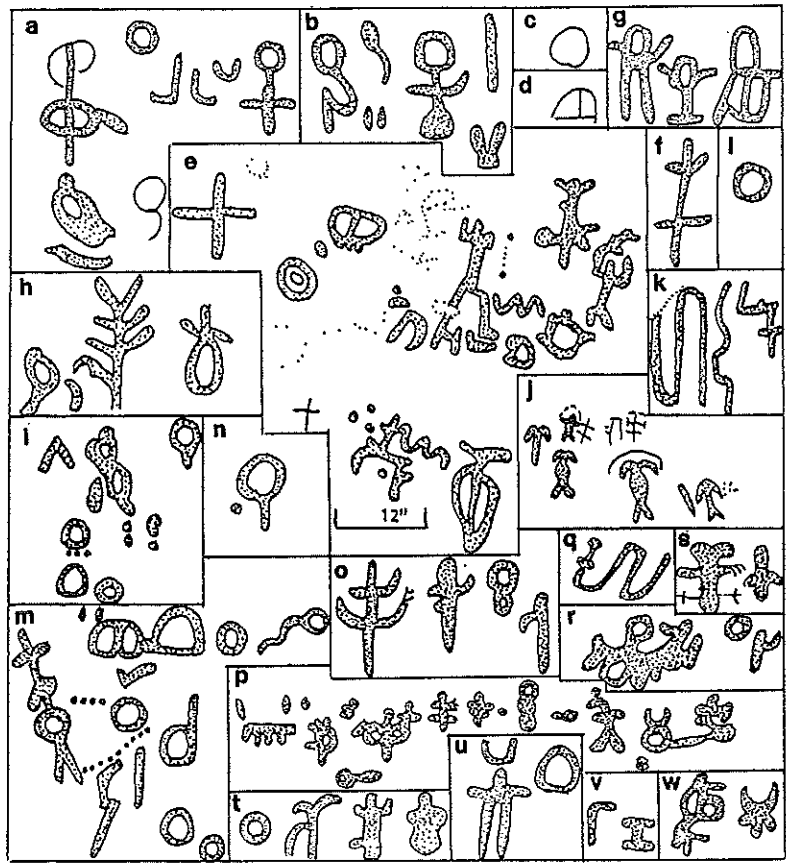


Figure 371

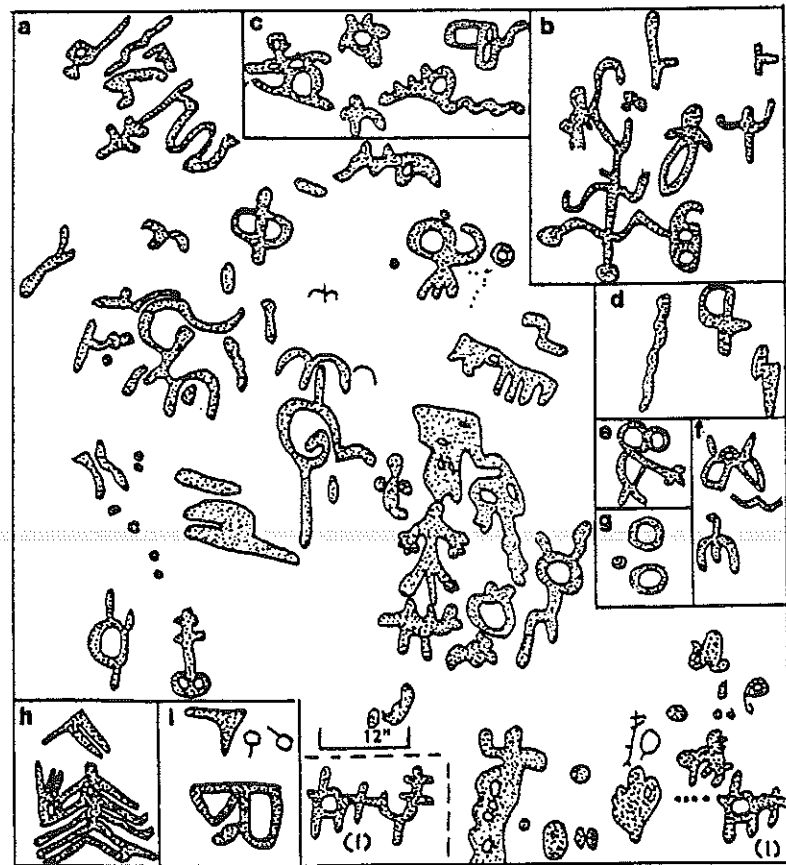


Figure 372

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

dates were found on these rims because there is no road below the rims from which glyphs might be visible. Last visit: 7/23/65. See figs. 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413 a-k, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425.

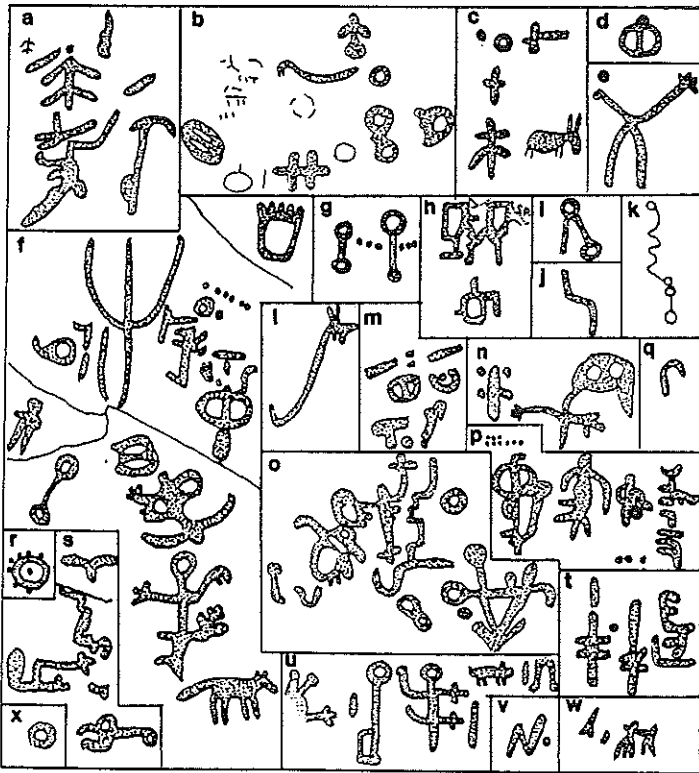
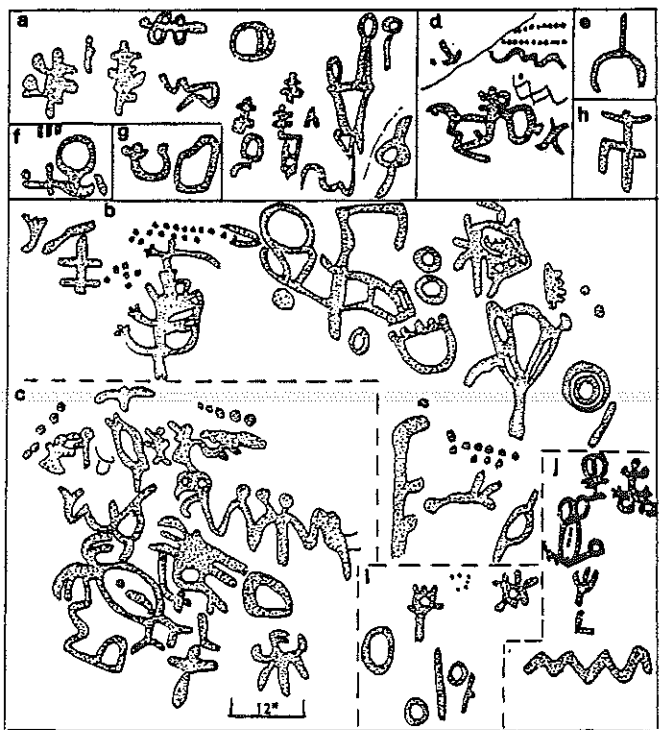
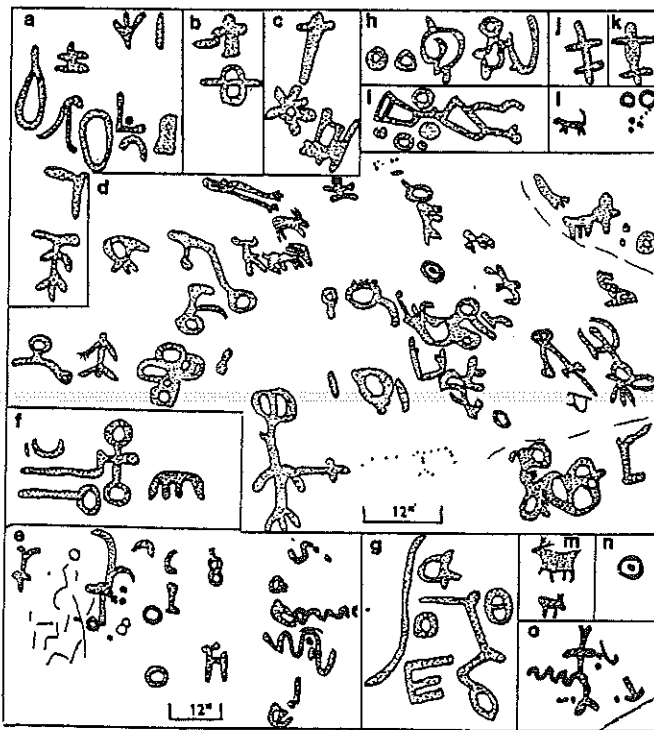
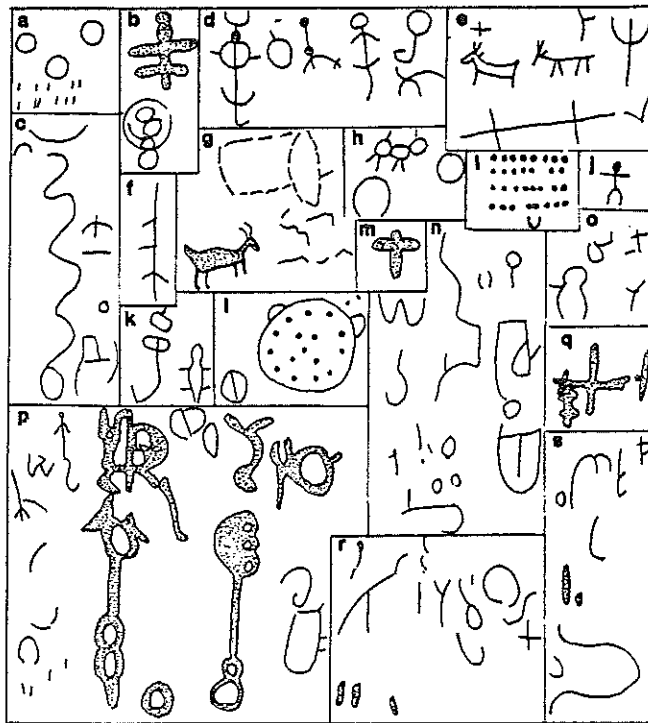
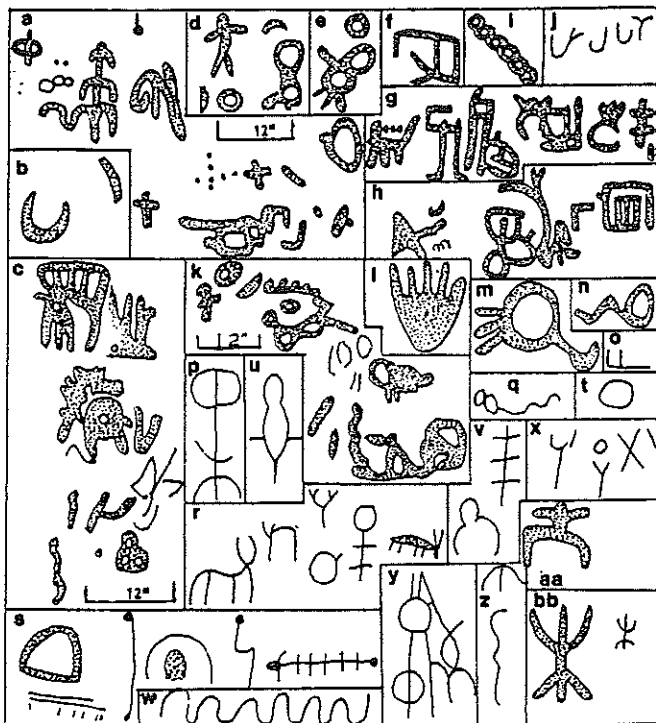


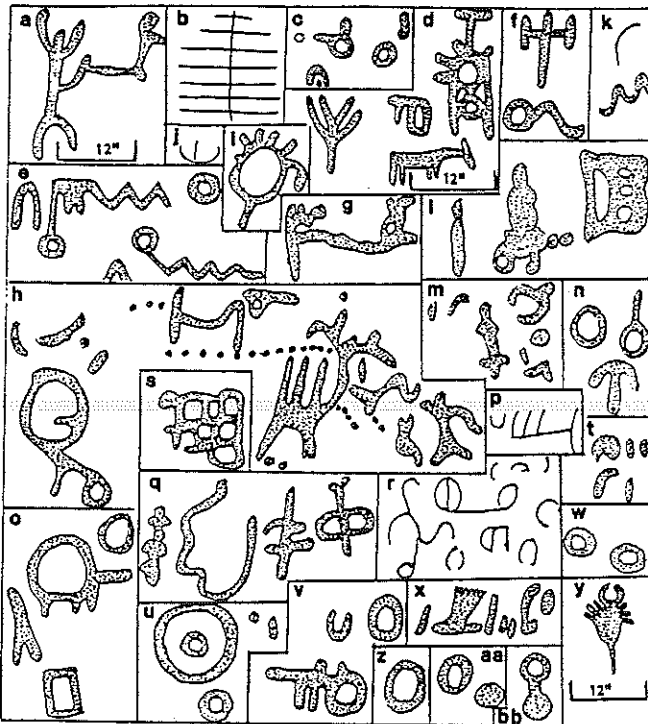
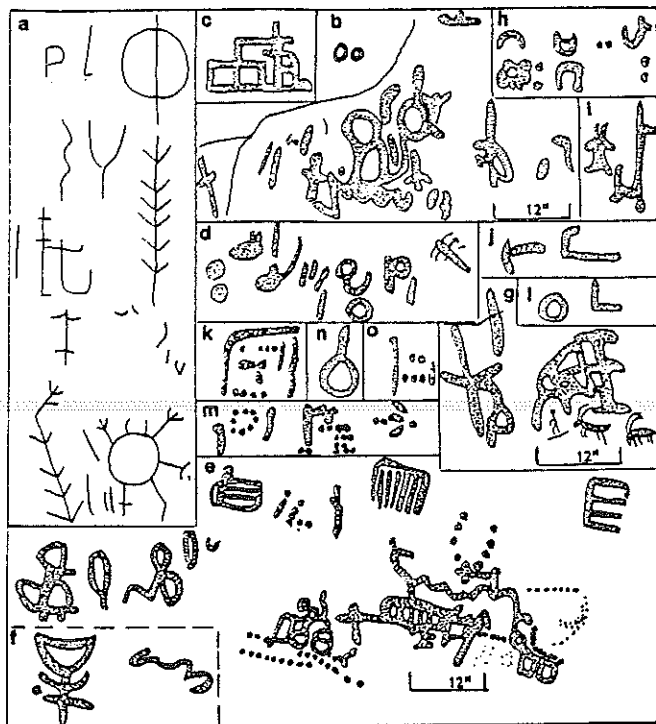
Figure 373



Figures 374 (left), 375 (right)

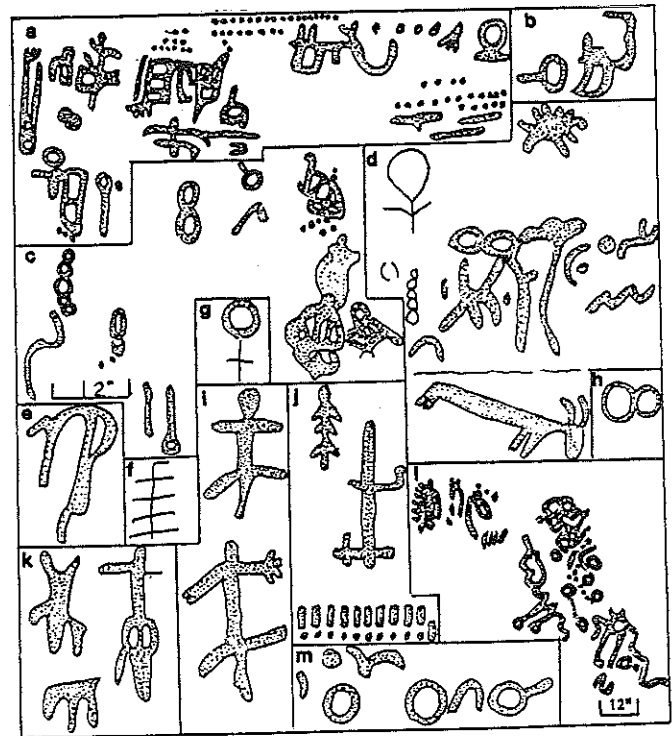
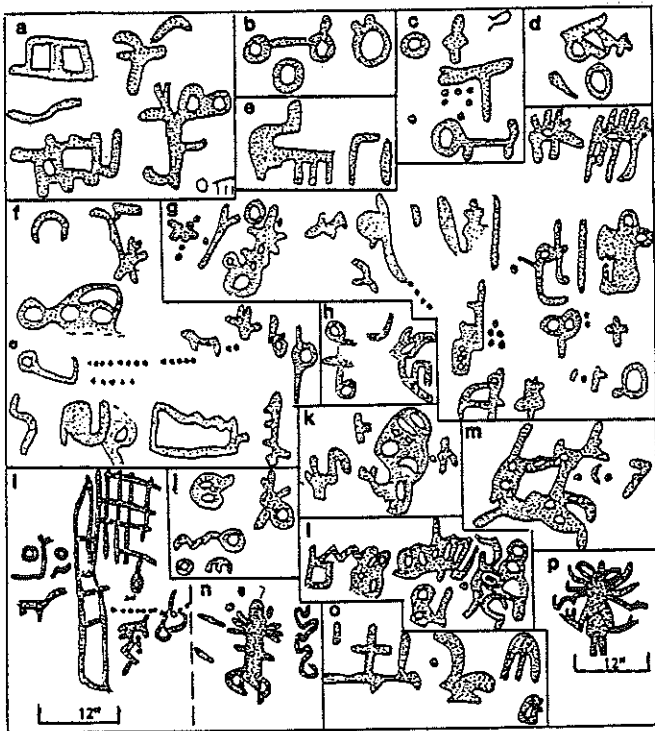


Figures 376 (left), 377 (right)

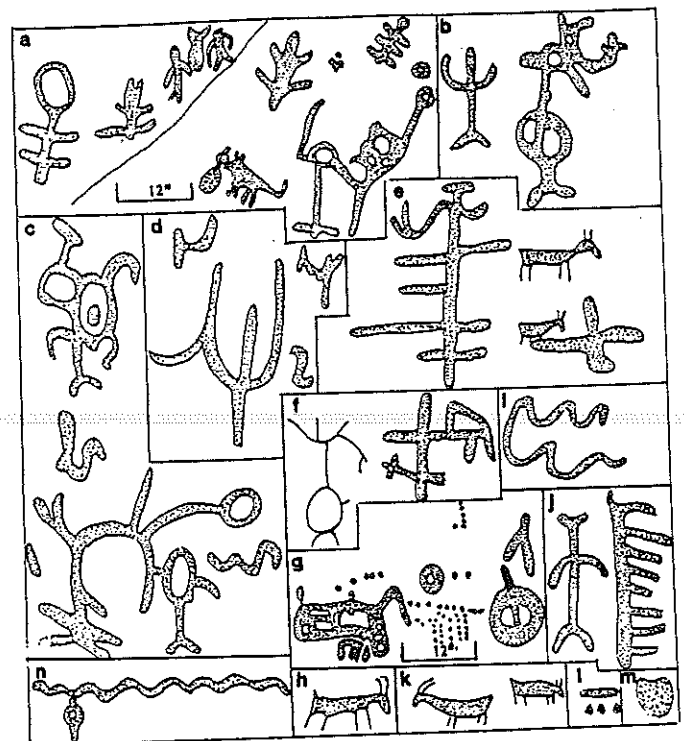
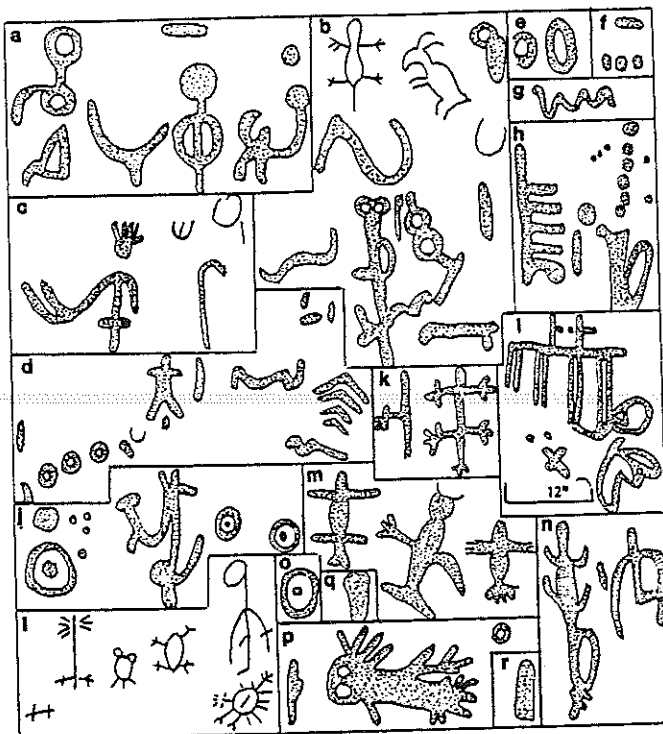


Figures 378 (left), 379 (right)

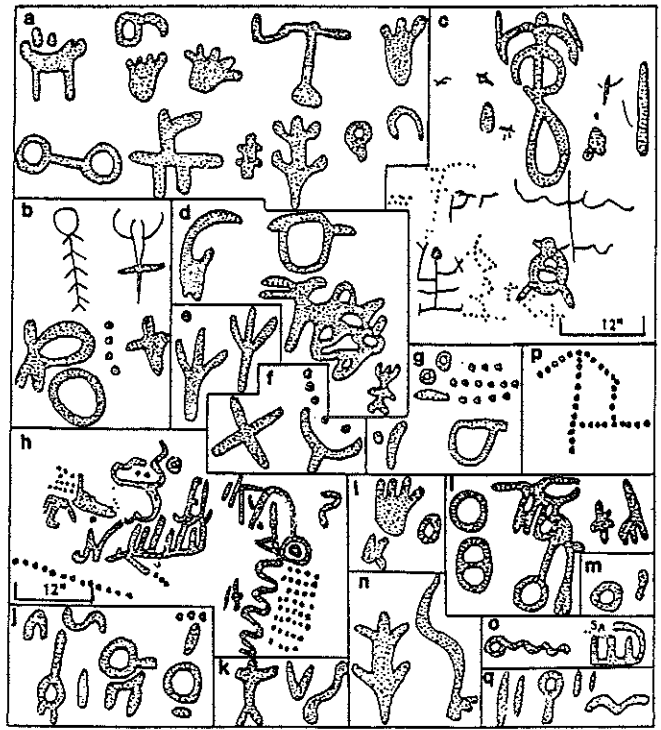
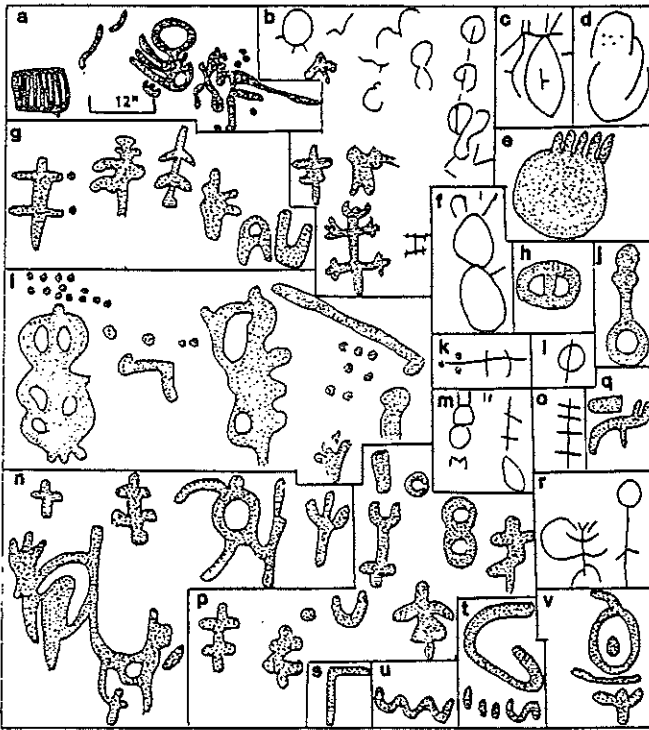
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



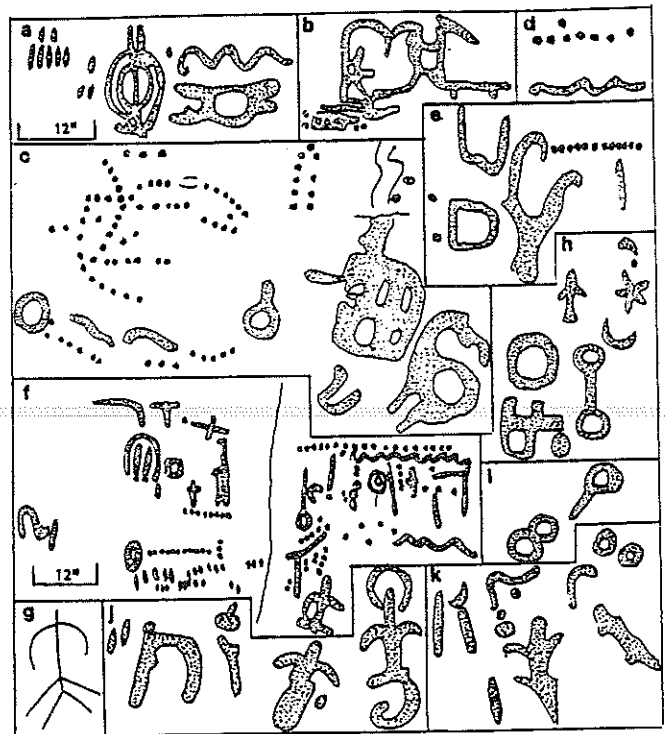
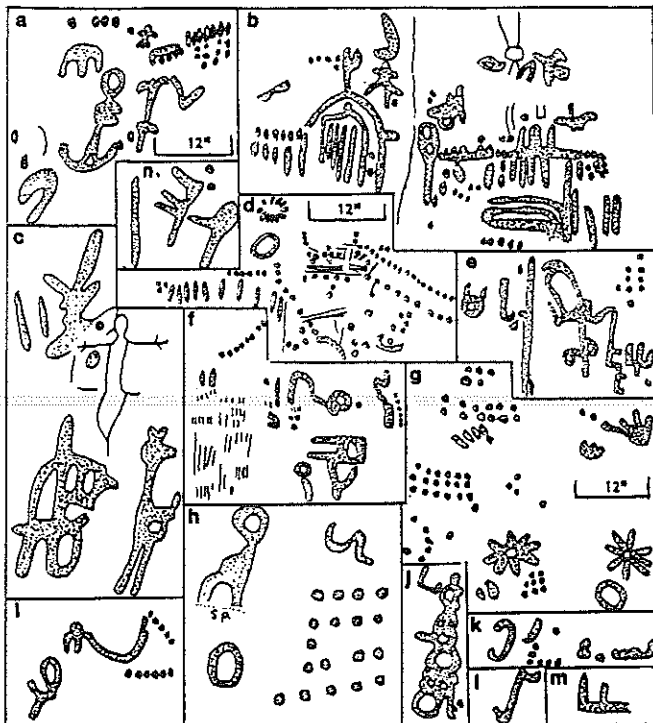
Figures 380 (left), 381 (right)



Figures 382 (left), 383 (right)

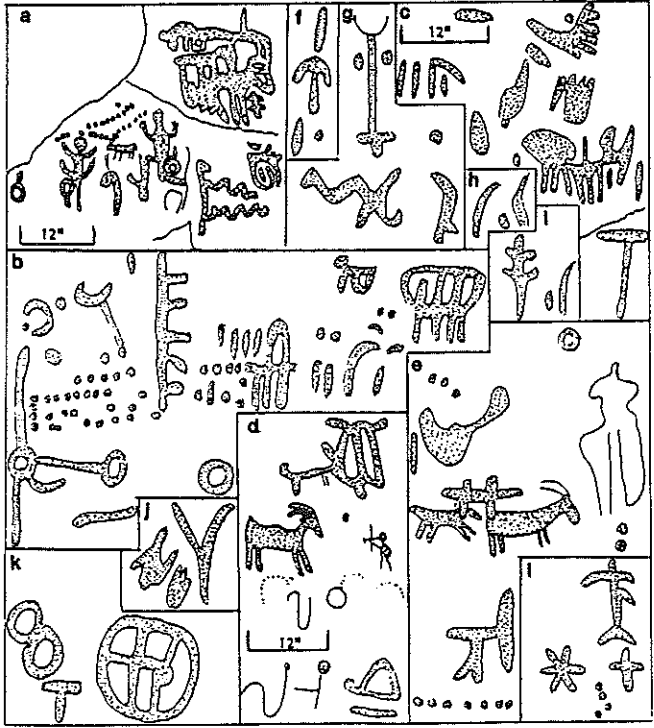
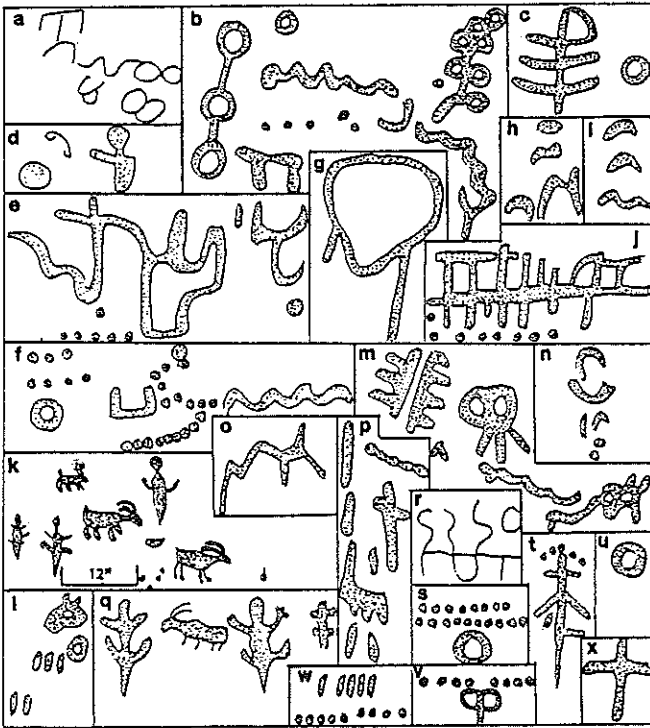


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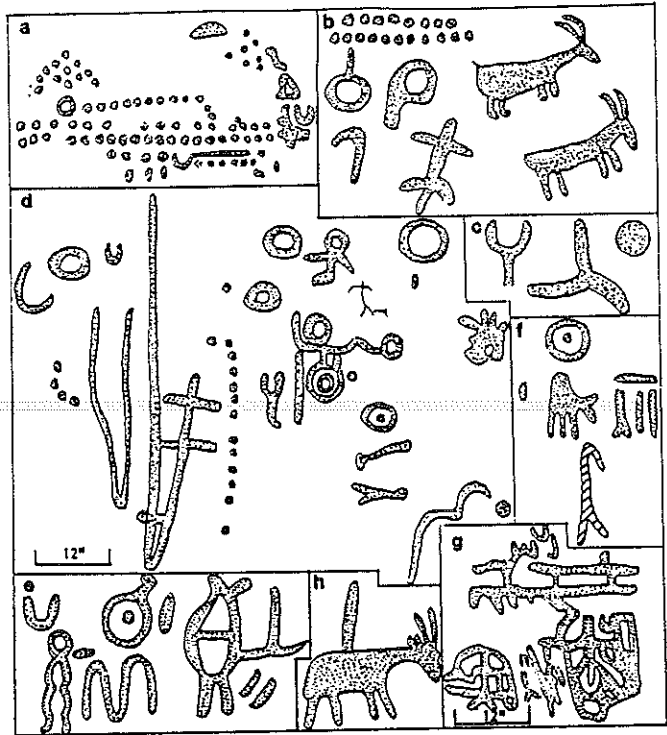
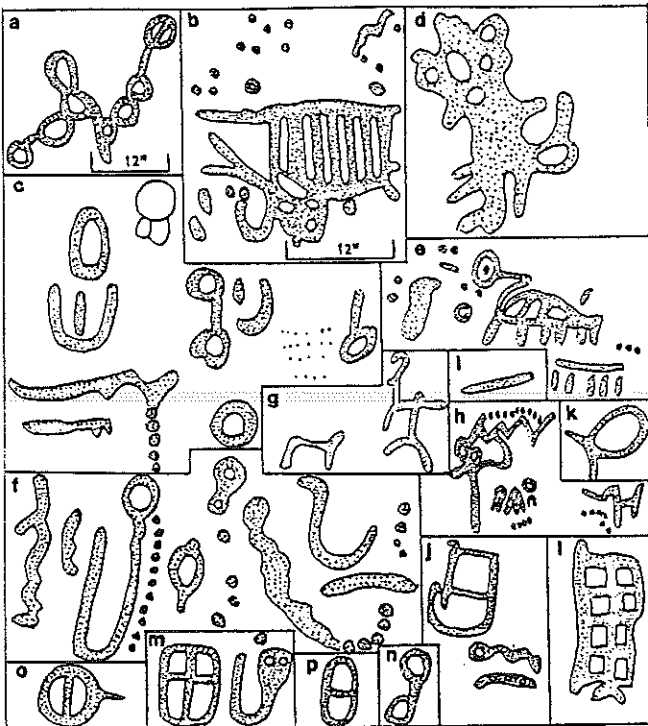


Figures 386 (left), 387 (right)

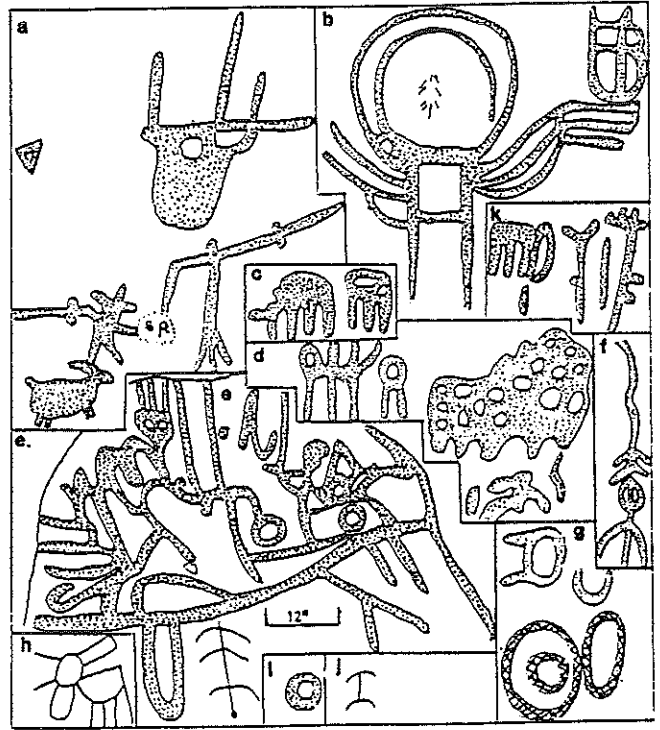
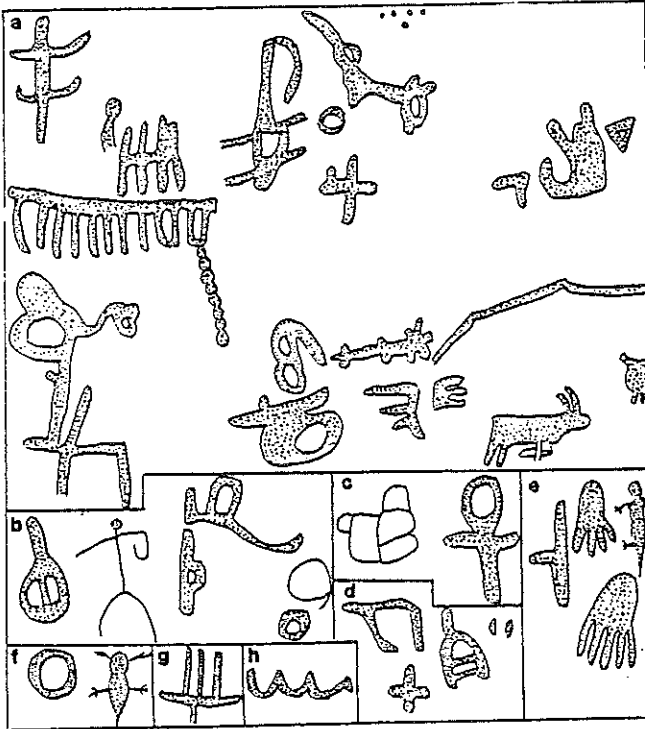
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



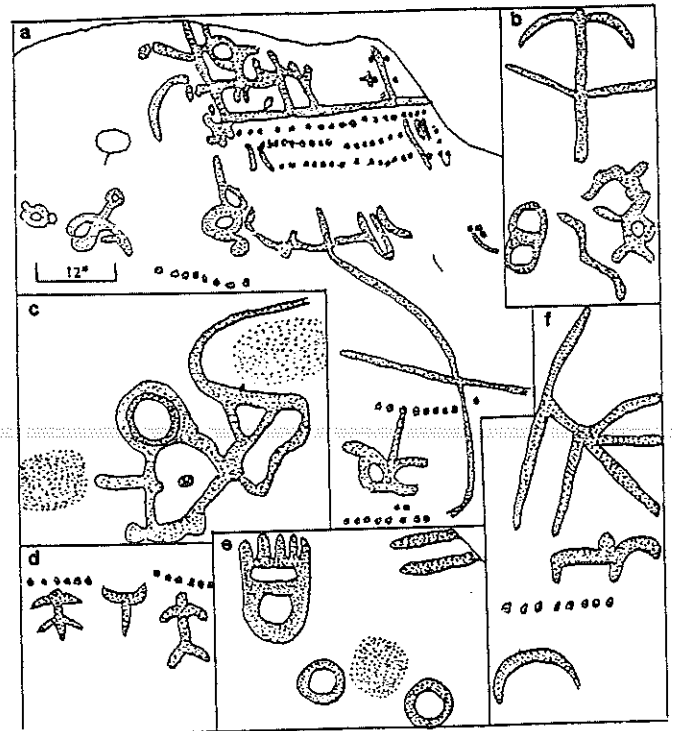
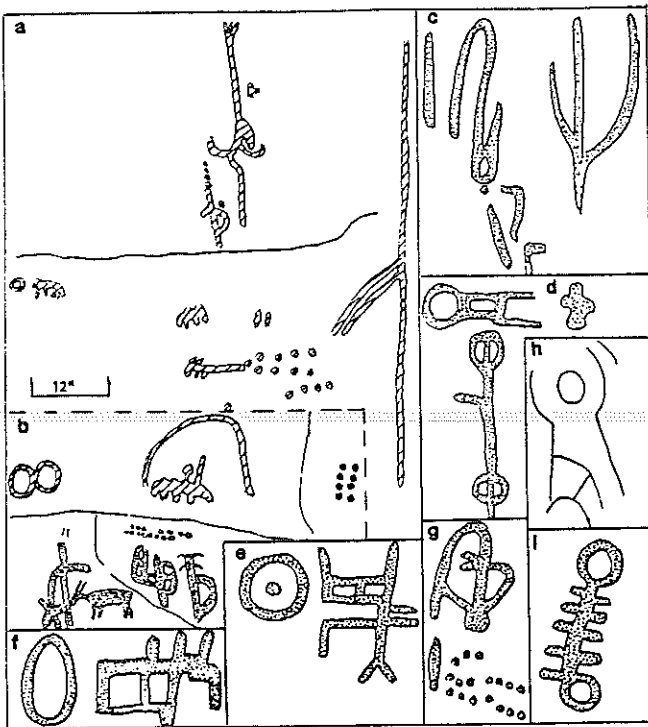
Figures 388 (left), 389 (right)



Figures 390 (left), 391 (right)

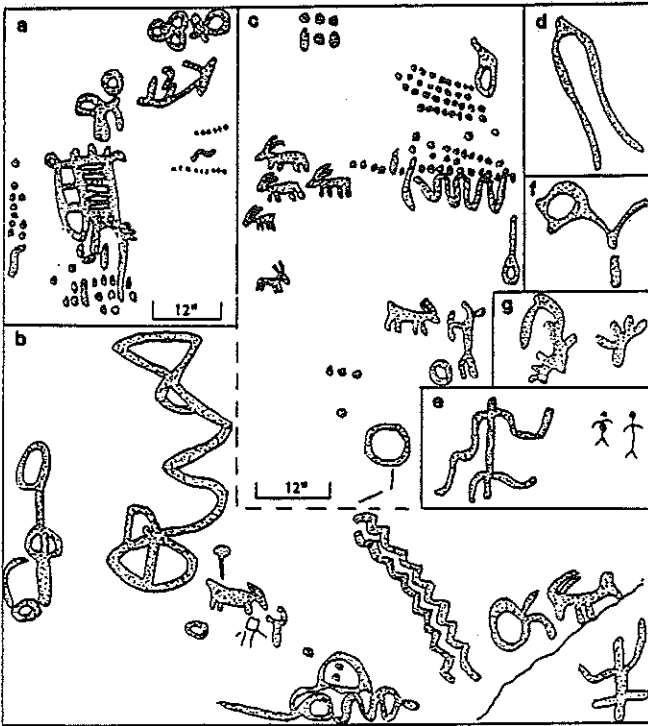


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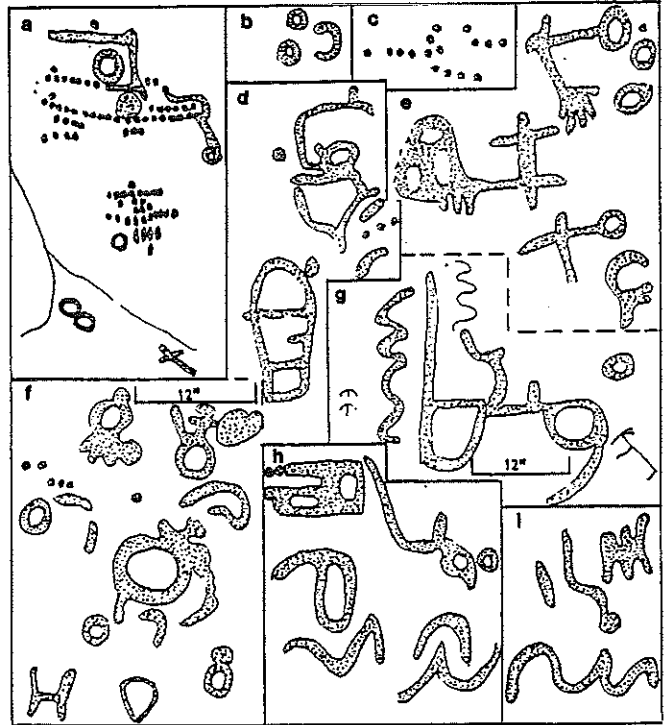


Figures 394 (left), 395 (right)

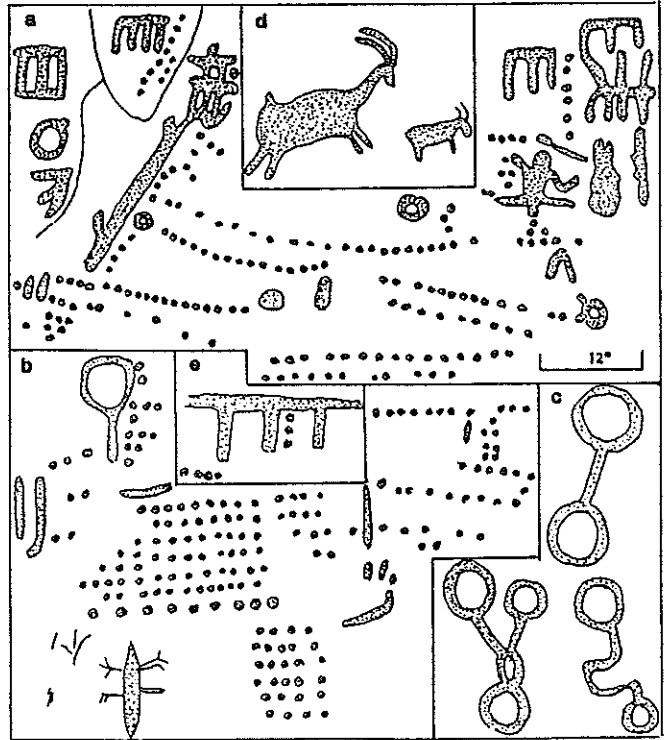
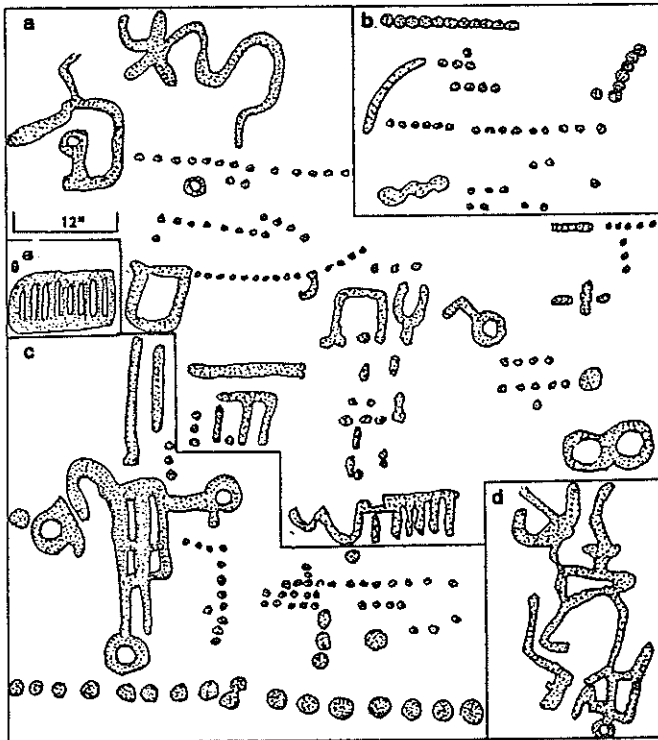
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



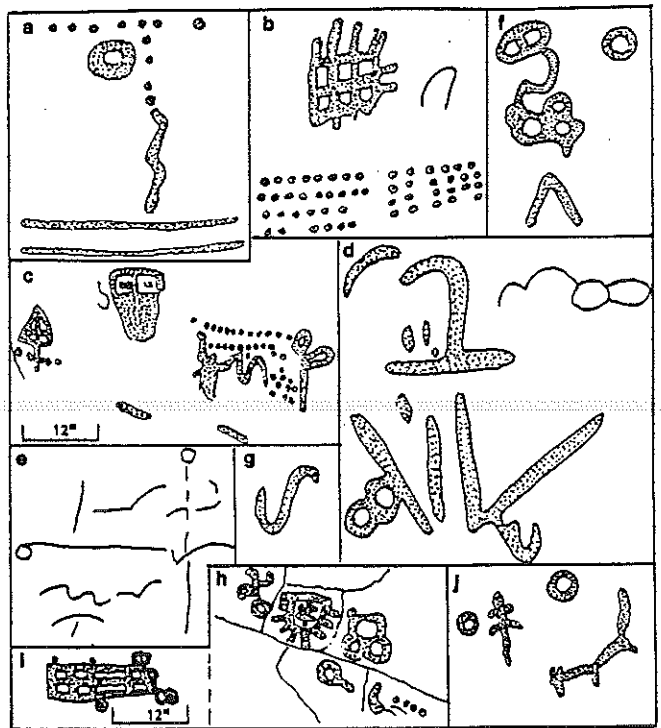
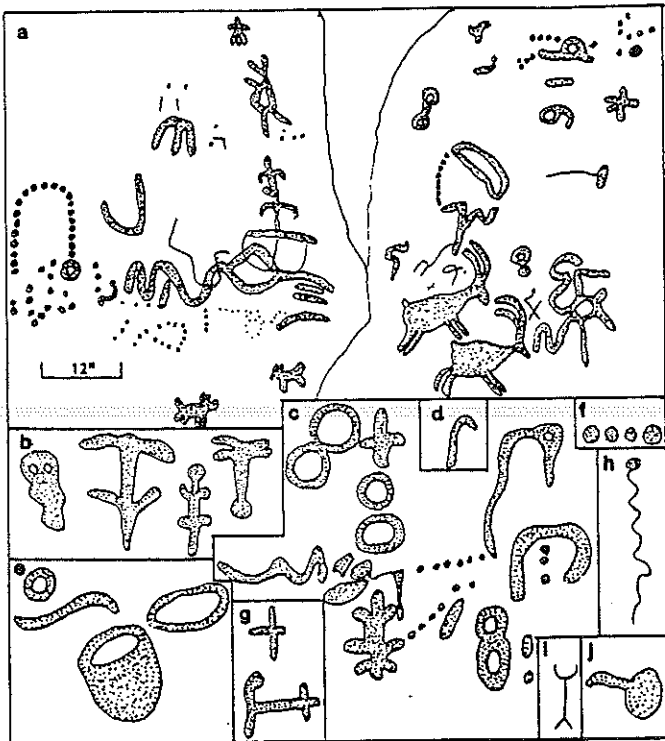
Figures 396 (left), 397 (right)



Figures 398 (left), 399 (right)

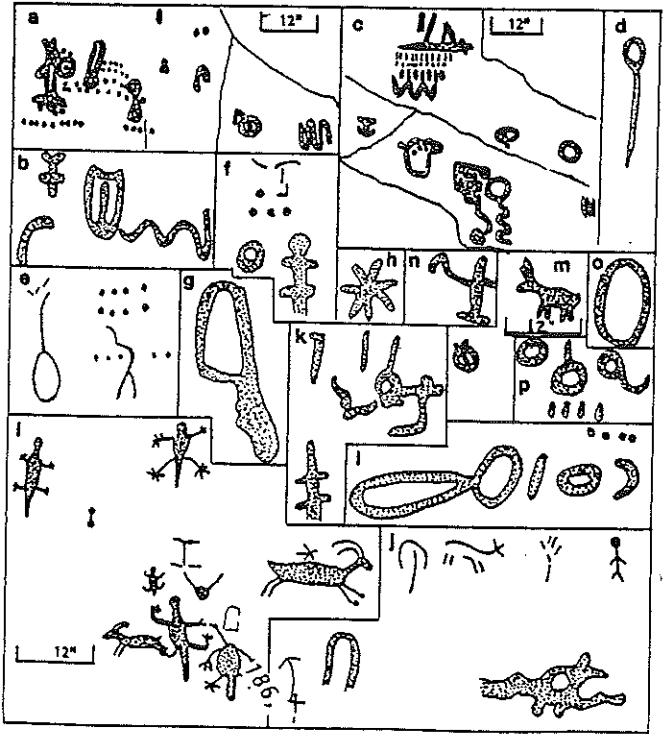
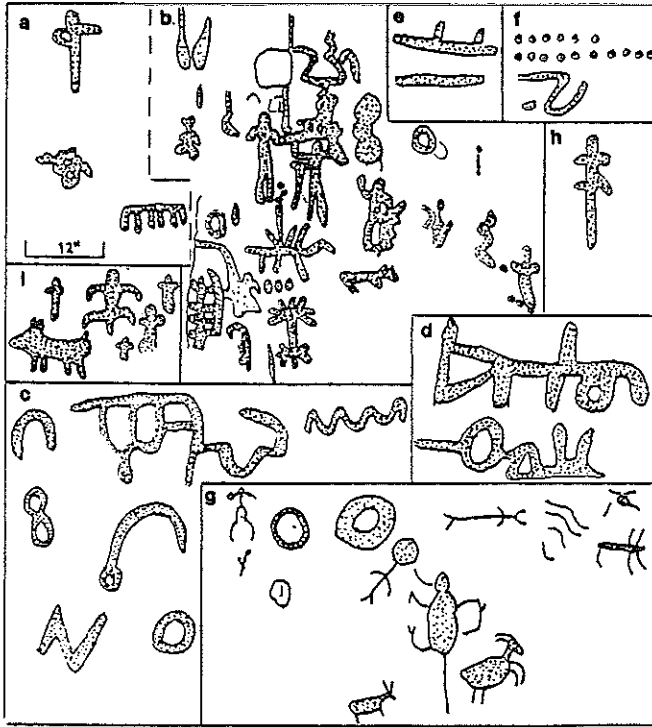


Figures 400 (left), 401 (right)

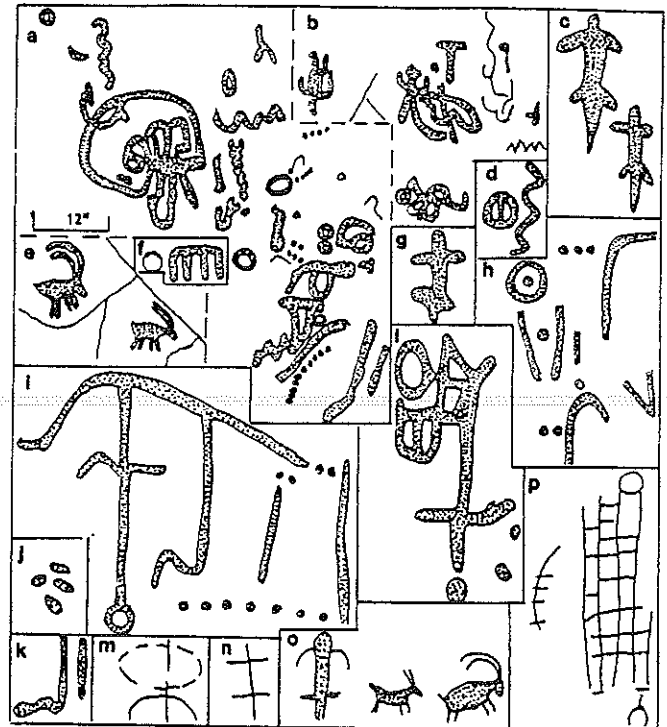
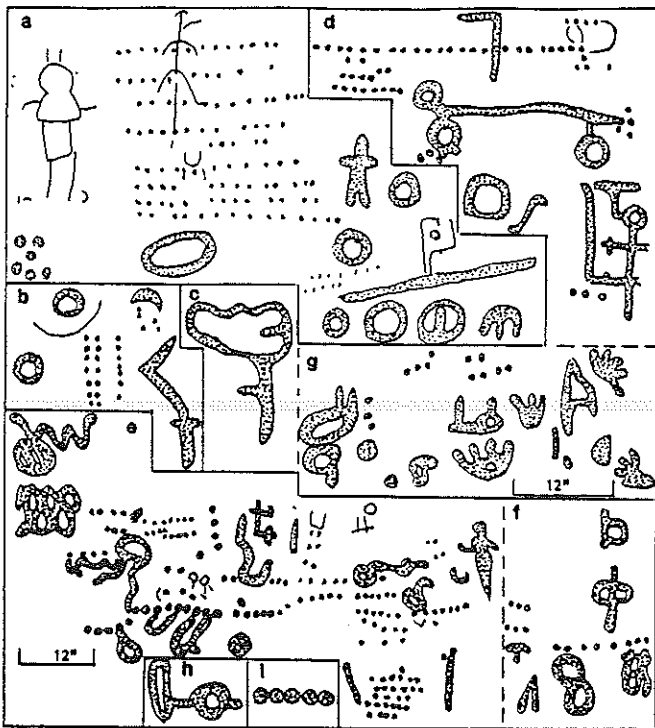


Figures 402 (left), 403 (right)

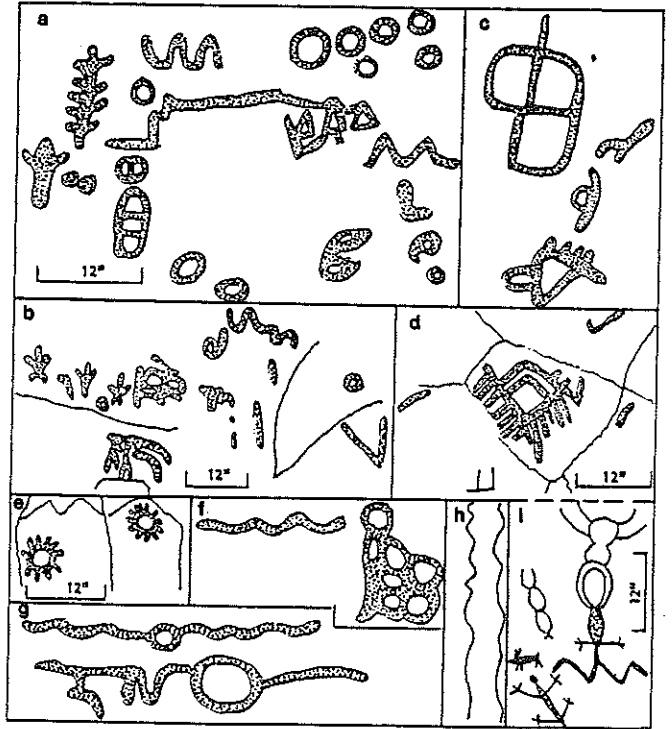
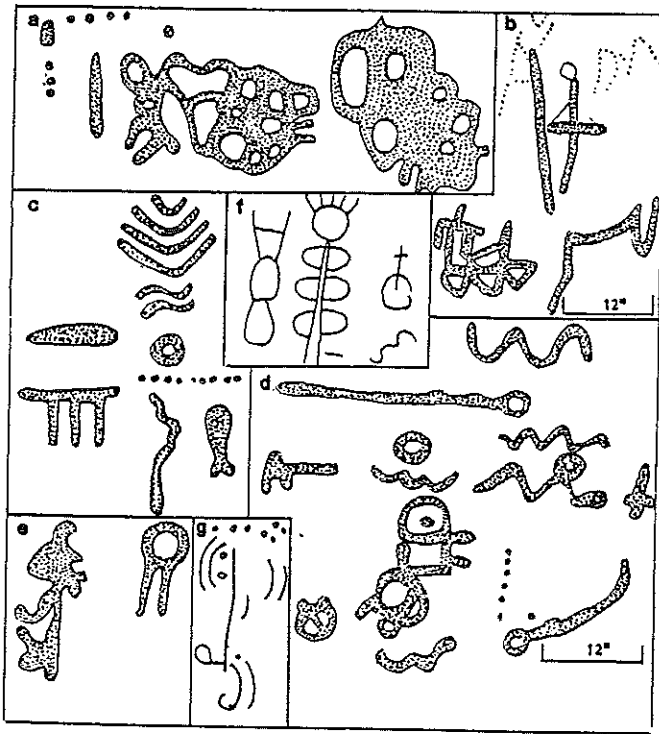
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



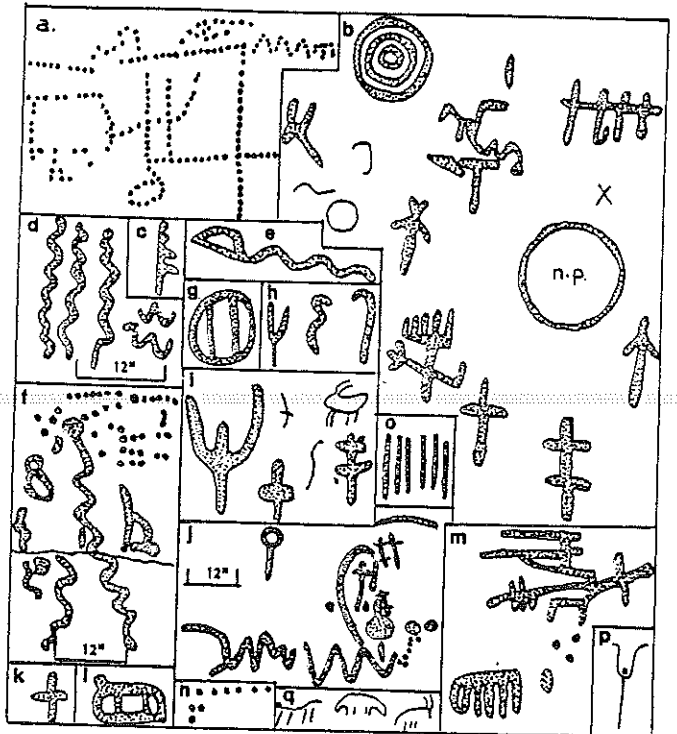
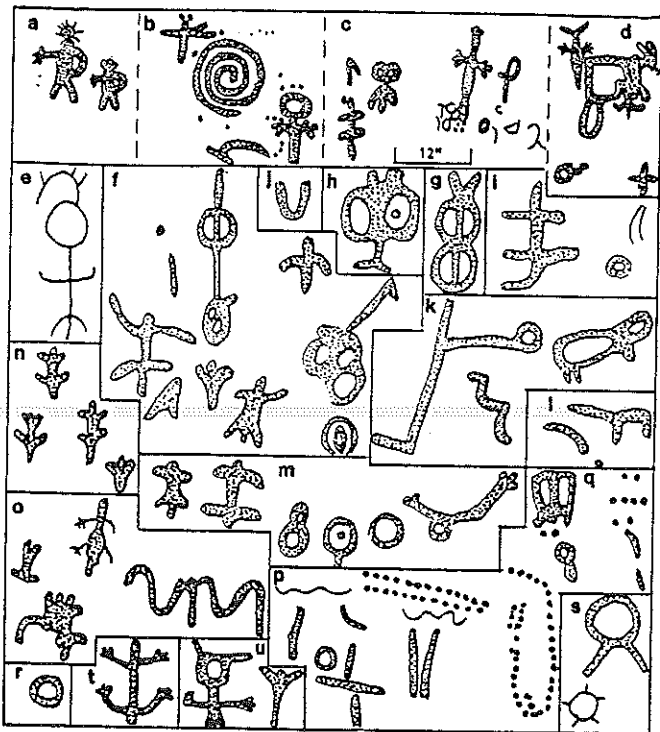
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Figures 406 (left), 407 (right)

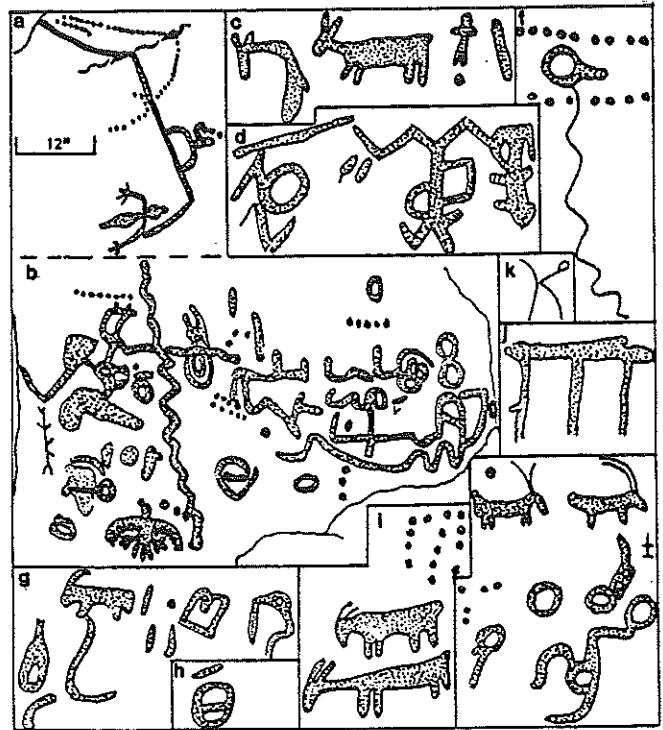
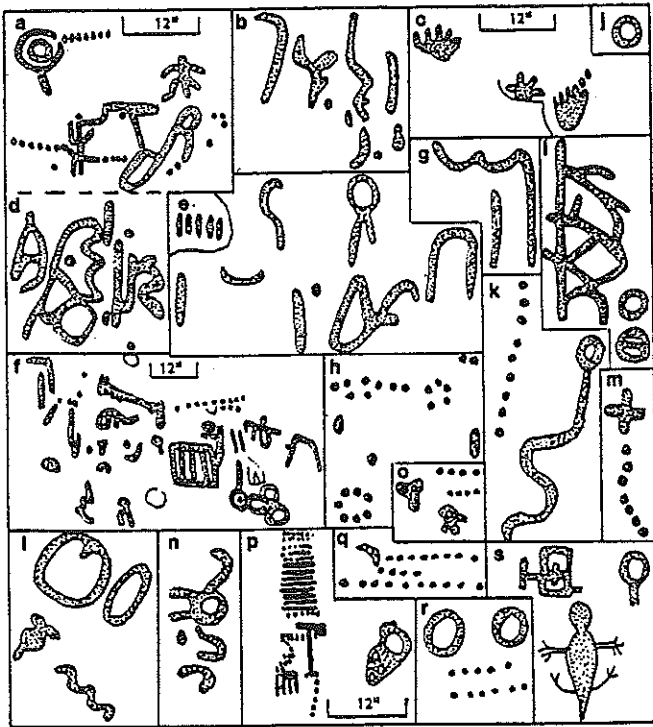


Figures 408 (left), 409 (right)

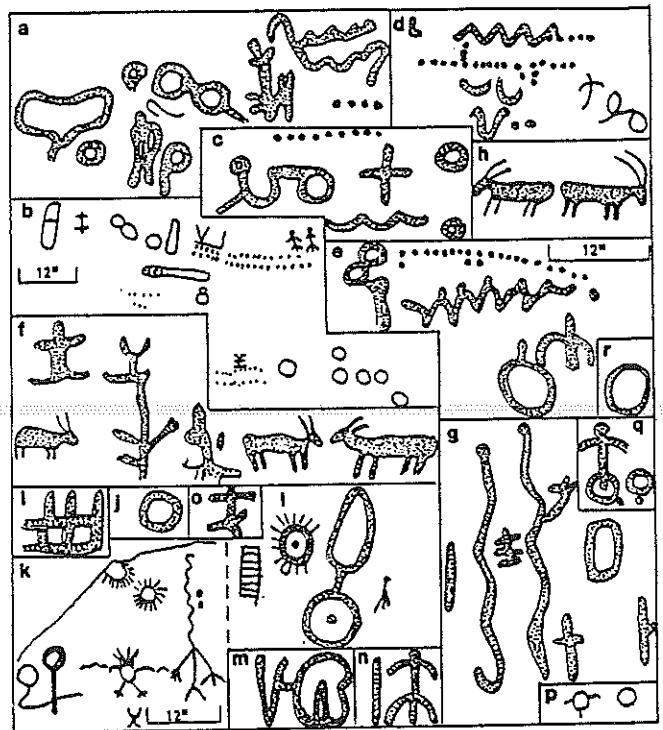
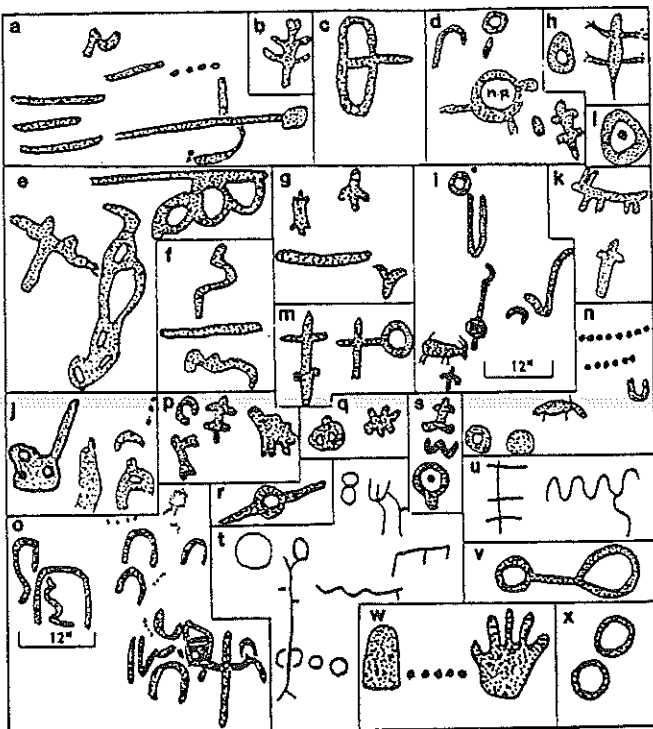


Figures 410 (left), 411 (right)

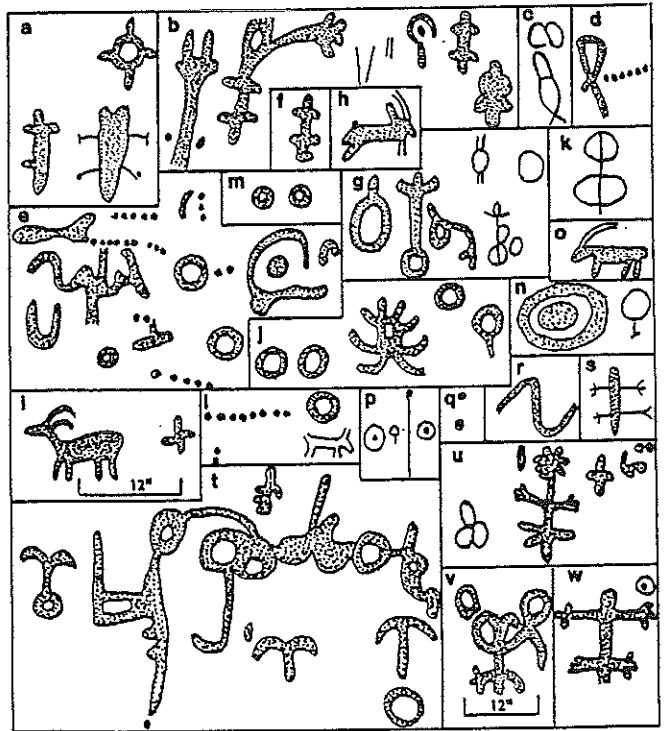
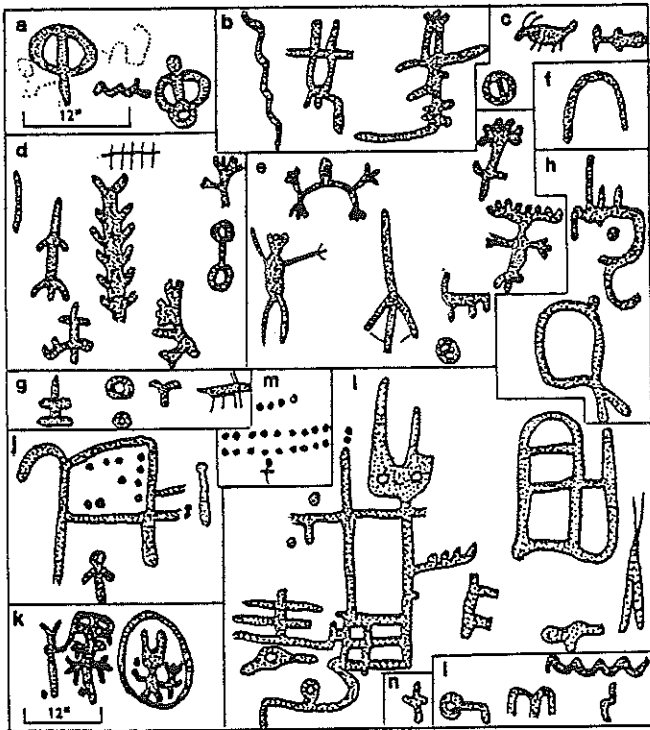
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



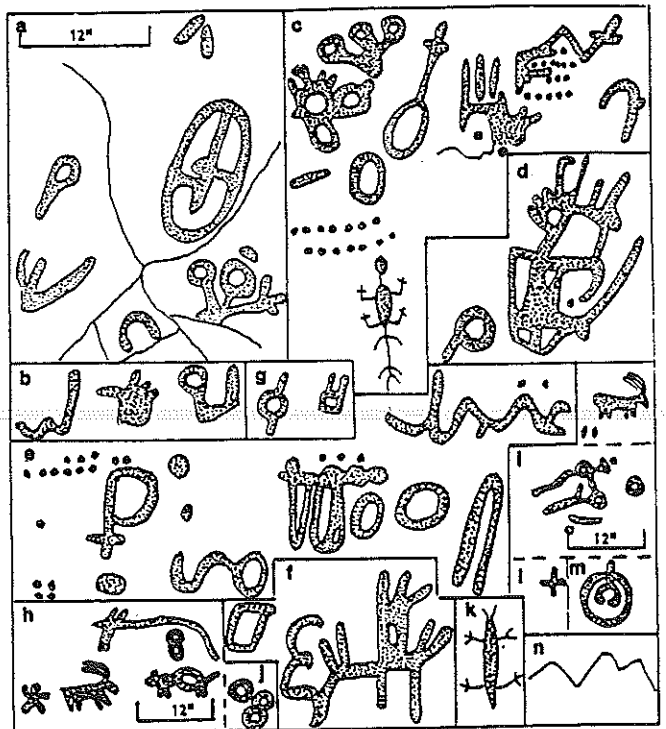
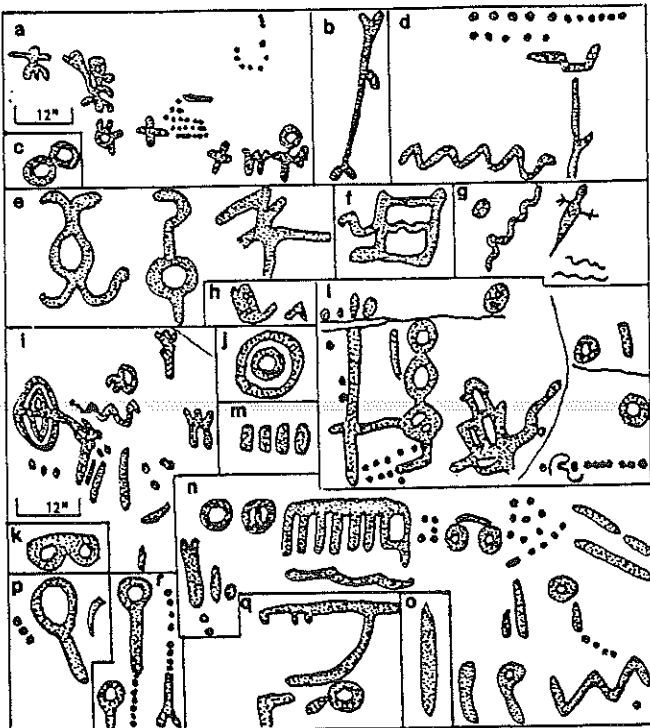
Figures 412 (left), 413 (right)



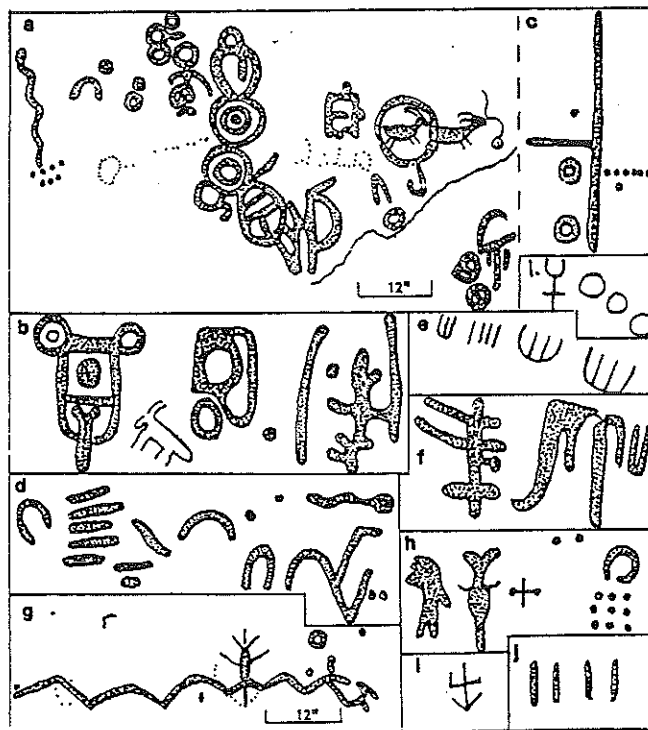
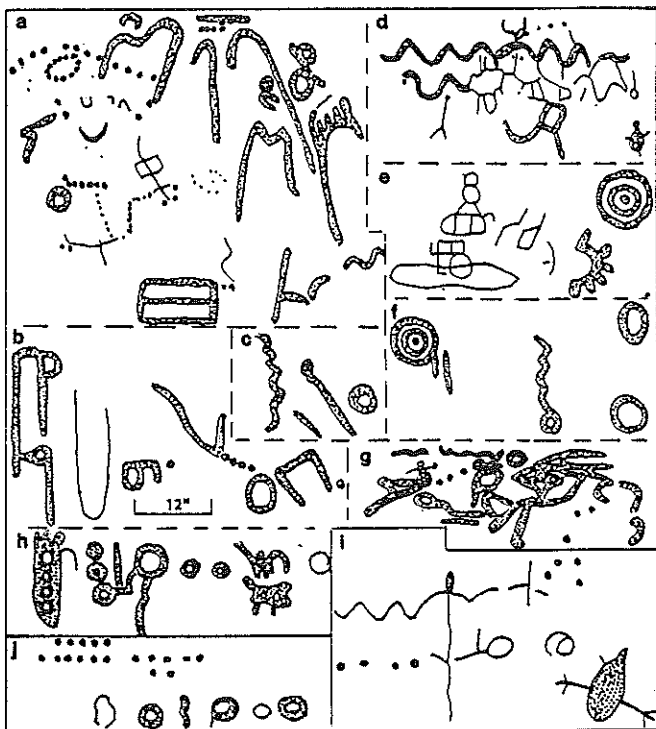
Figures 414 (left), 415 (right)



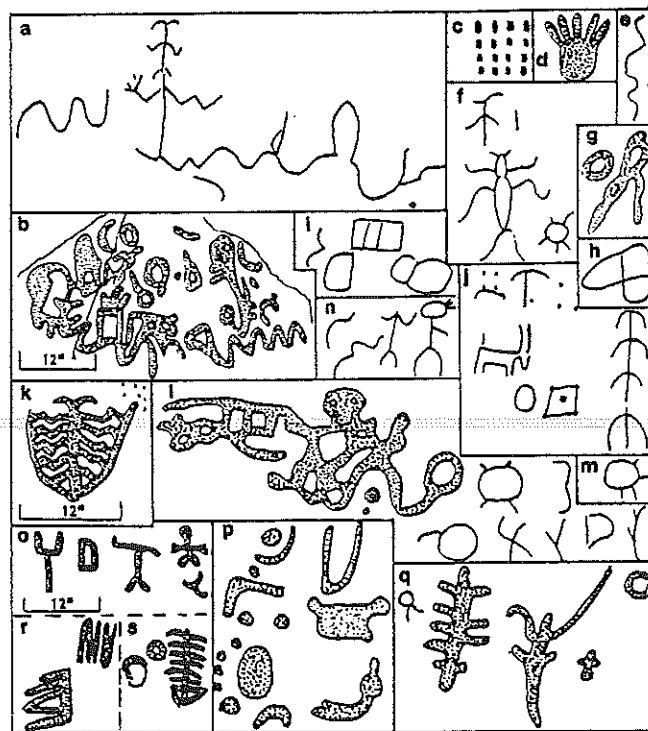
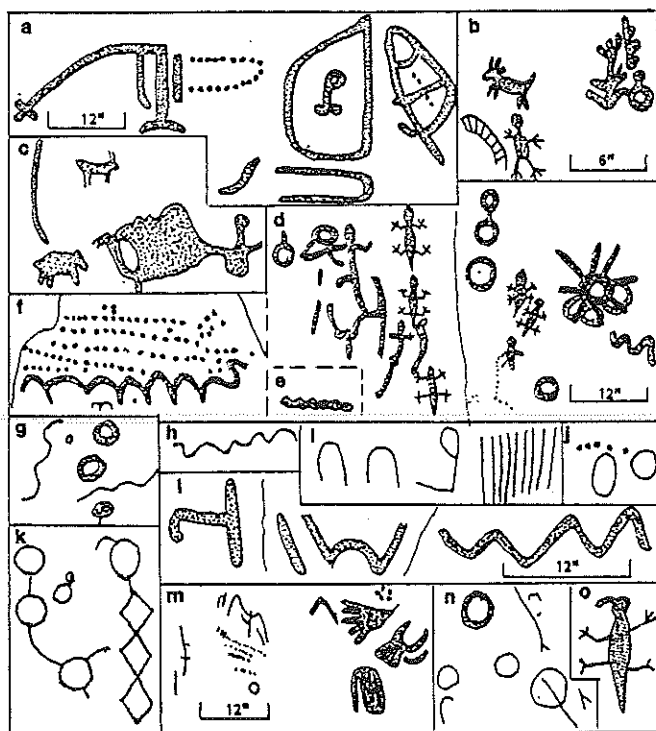
Figures 416 (left), 417 (right)



Figures 418 (left), 419 (right)



Figures 420 (left), 421 (right)



Figures 422 (left), 423 (right)

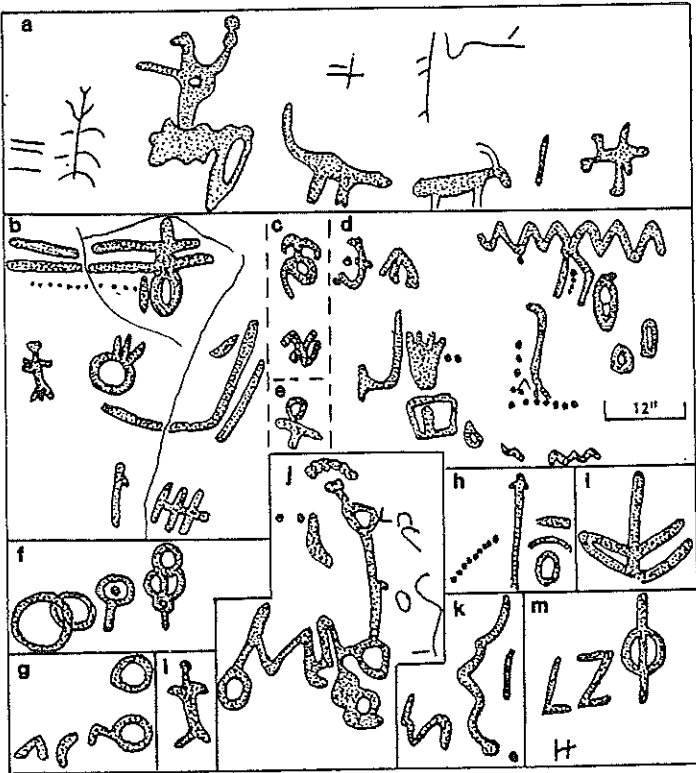


Figure 424

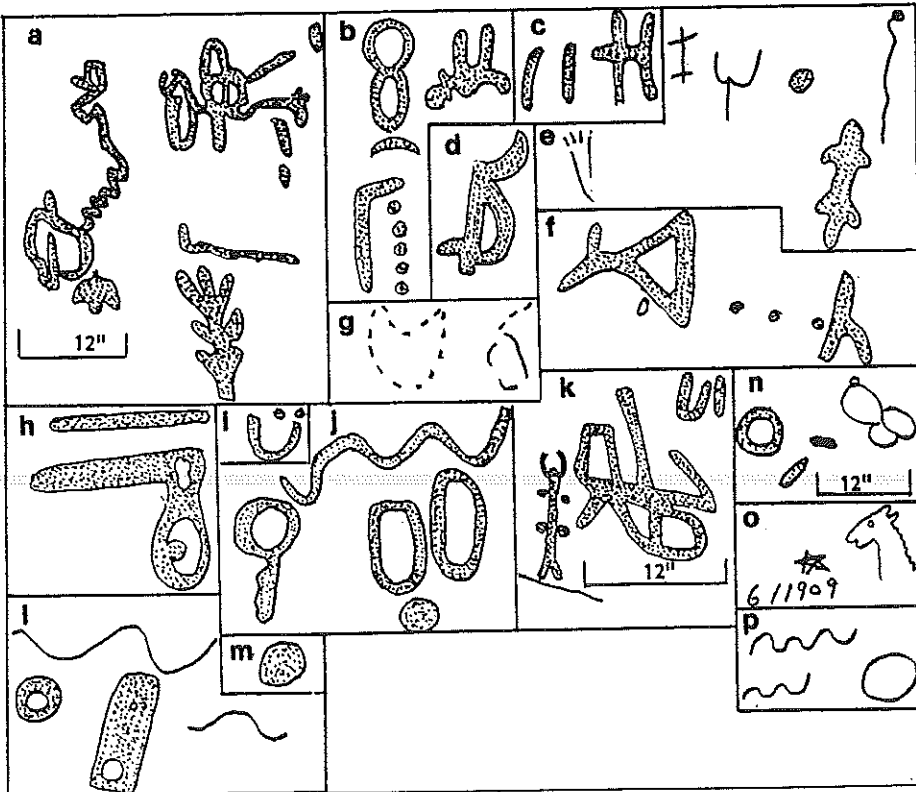


Figure 425

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 187. Corral Lake, Lake County,

OR, 35-19-Co.L. Site 187 is at the east end

of Corral Lake. The playa (dry) covers about

200 acres and has basalt rims around the

borders of the lake. Most of the petroglyph

faces are on the south and west sides of the

lake bed. A number of the flat-top boulders

near the rims have ground metates,

indicating camp use at the site. Figure 427]

shows six ground metates on top of one

boulder. The 116 sketches include 43 single

and 73 groups of designs (a total of 400

elements). These are similar to the

petroglyphs of other sites in this area, with

curvilinear and rectilinear designs, dots, and

parallel short lines predominating. The more

naturalistic designs include snakes, lizards,

handprints, and human stick figures.

Quadrupeds are absent, unusual in a site in

this general area. Several grid designs with

narrow intersecting lines appear to be more

recent markings on the rocks and may be

historic. The date "1898" (fig. 434d) also

appears at Site 173, South of the Jacobs

Reservoir (fig. 276c). This is the earliest date

found on this plateau between Guano Creek

and Warner Valley. Remains of an old corral

at the northwest corner of the lake contain

some rock carvings considered to be

modern or fake petroglyphs. There was very

little evidence of vandalism at the site in

1964. Last visit: 8/12/64. See figs. 426,

427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434a-e.

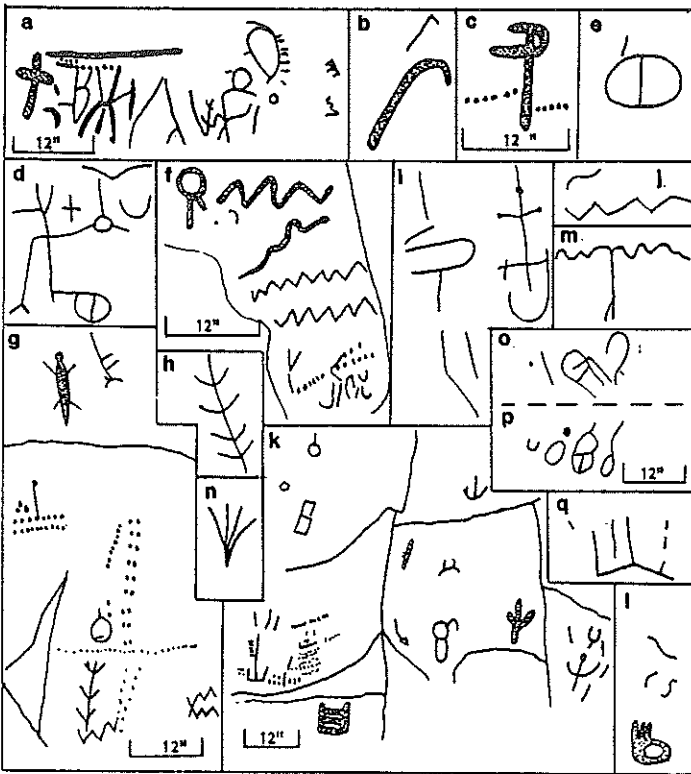
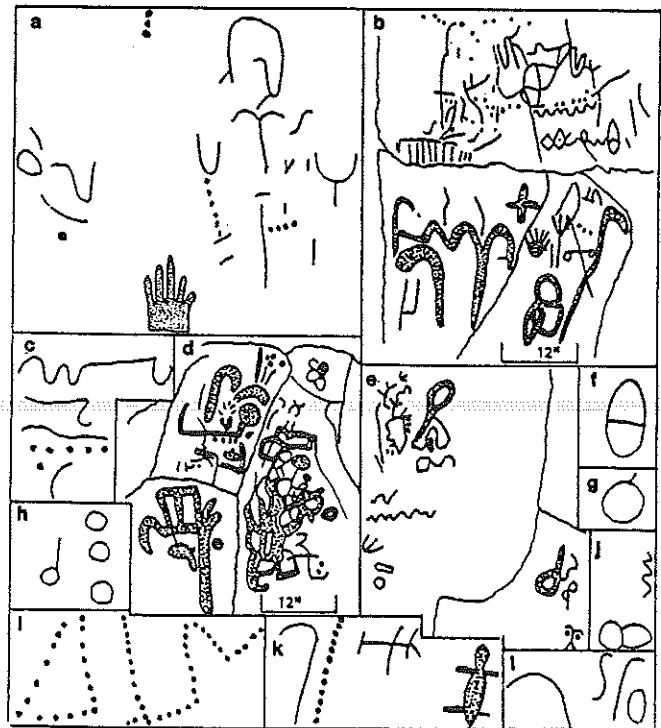
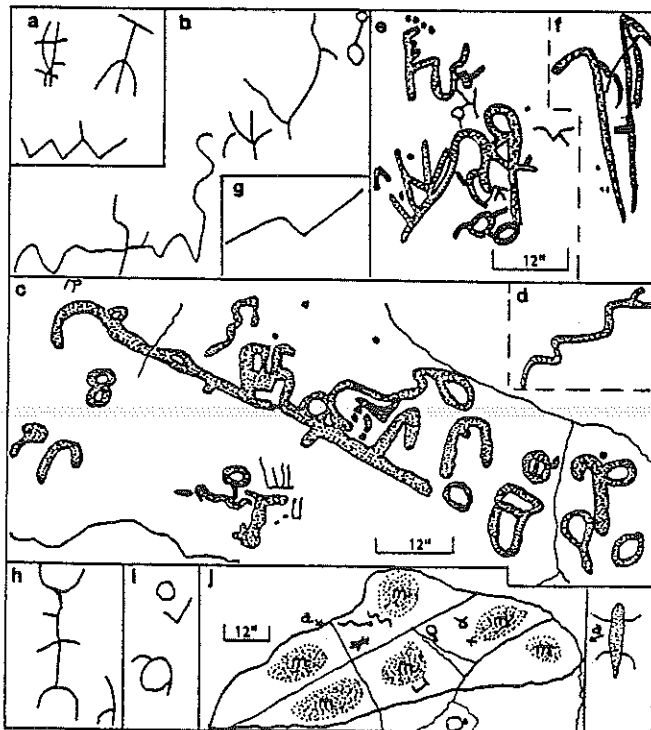
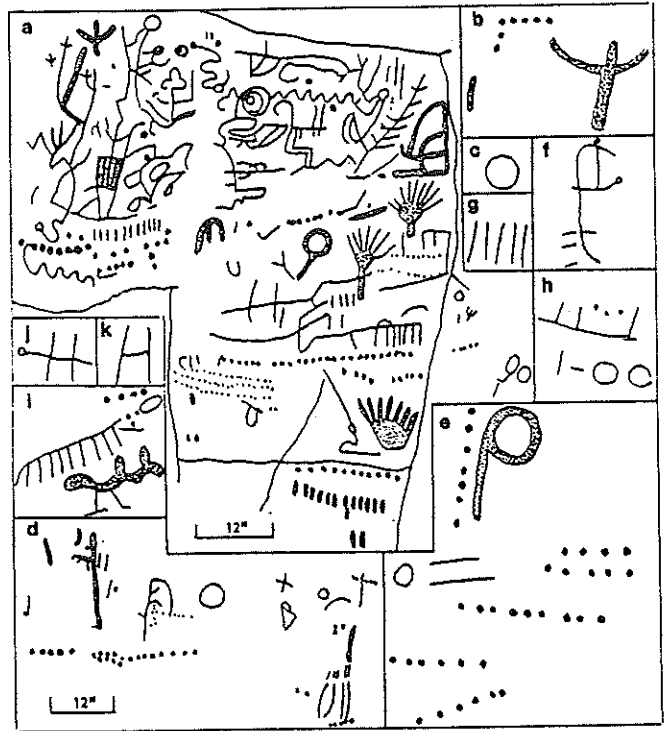
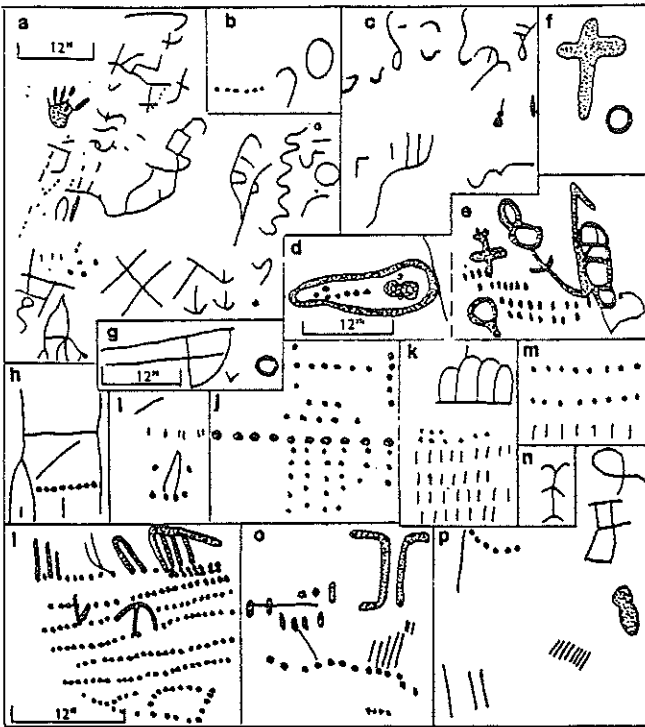


Figure 426

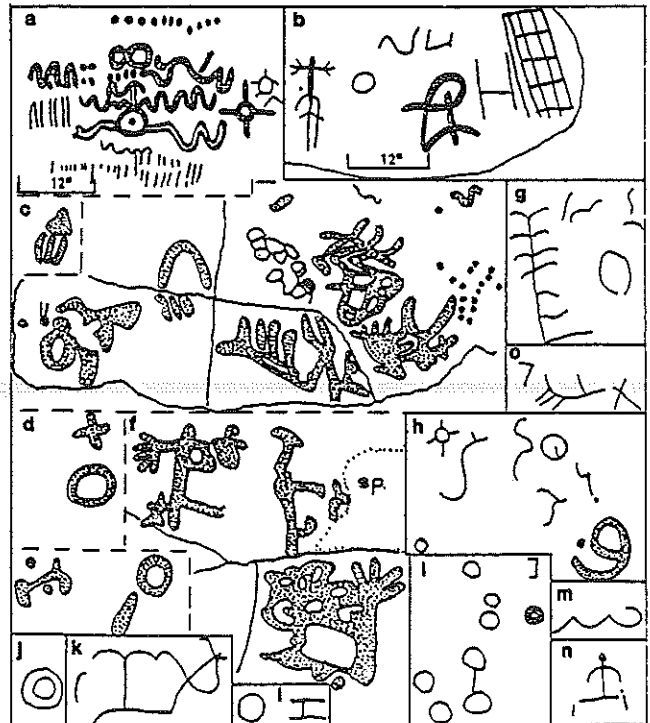
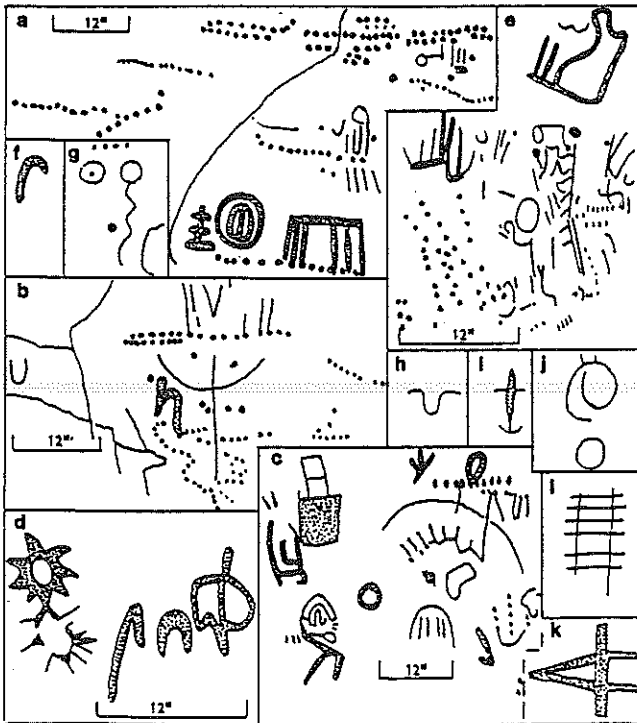


Figures 427 (left), 428 (right)

OREGON

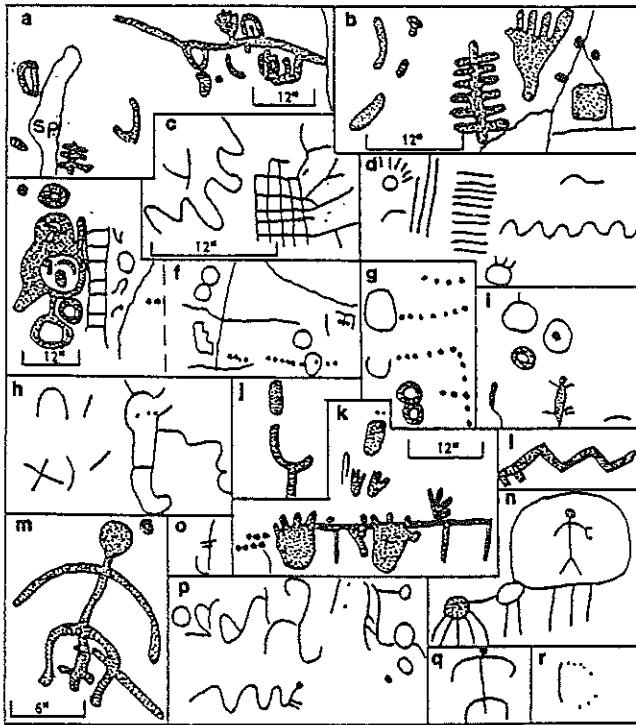


Figures 429 (left), 430 (right)



Figures 431 (left), 432 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 433 (left), 434 (right)

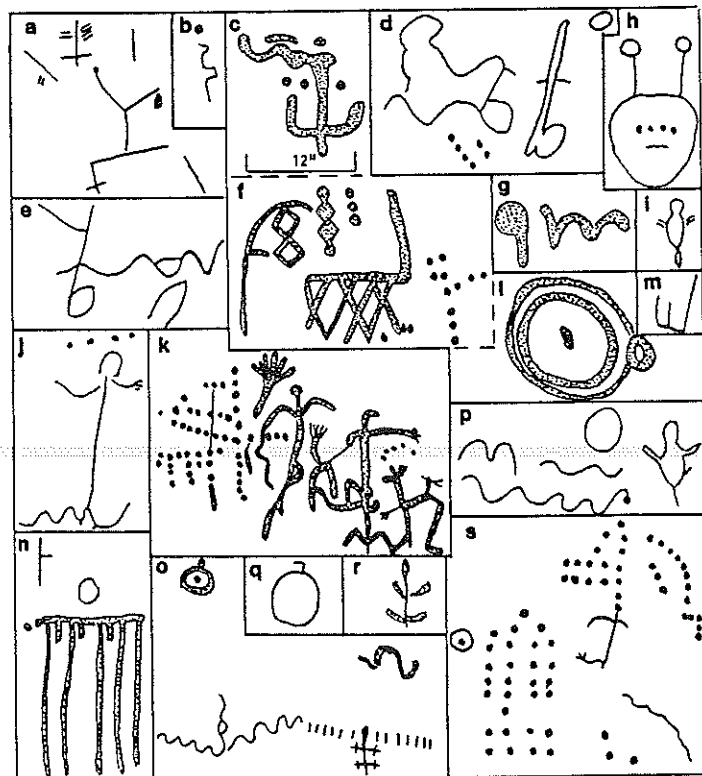
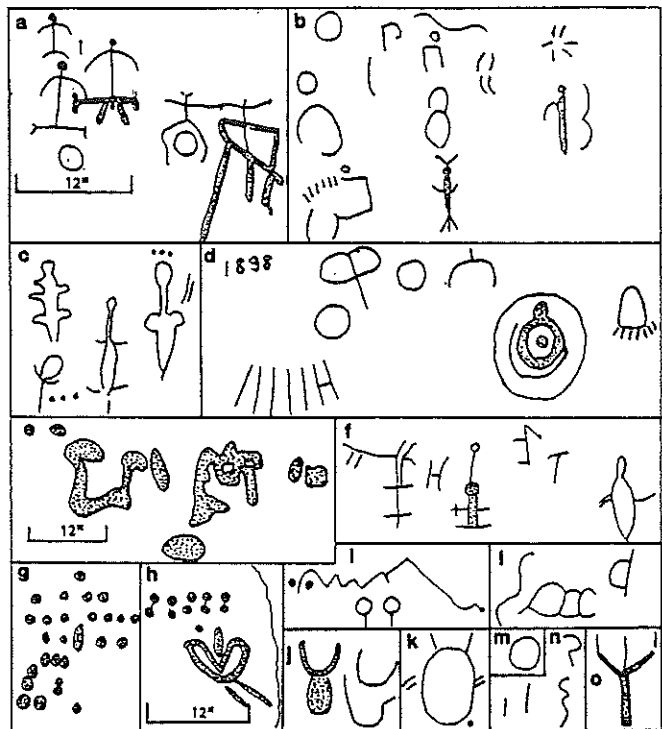


Figure 435

Site 188. Round Lake, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Ro.L.

Round Lake is a dry playa south of Corral Lake. Petroglyphs are scattered along the rim on the west side of the lake bed for a distance of about 1/2 mile. The 29 sketches record 10 single and 19 groups of designs (a total of 70 designs) plus many dots and short lines. Most of the petroglyphs are lightly pecked on the rocks and consist of simple curved or straight lines or series of dots. A few petroglyphs are well executed with the designs grooved into the hard basalt rock (figs. 434h, 435f,k,l). The last design has a circle 10 inches in diameter with a smooth groove about 1/4 inch deep. The outer circle, 13 inches in diameter, is not well finished. Very few petroglyphs with grooves deep enough to make rubbings on cloth or paper were found at any site near Little Juniper Mountain. Five black and white and color slides were taken of the better executed glyphs at this site. See figs. 434f-o, 435.

OREGON

Site 189. Bed Ground Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 35-19-B.G.R. Site 189 is on a rocky outcrop along the west side of the basin where the Bed Ground Reservoir dam was constructed in 1962. Some of the petroglyphs are below the dam, but the majority are above it. Many of the designs are on small loose rock on the rocky ridge. Pieces of rock containing petroglyphs have been broken off and are out of their original positions. The designs are generally crude and simple in their execution. Fifty-eight sketches record 30 single and 28 groups of designs, with a total of 115 separate elements. The petroglyphs are of typical Great Basin type curvilinear and rectilinear patterns, curves, circles, straight parallel lines, lizards, snakes, stick human figures, a pair of concentric circles resembling eyes, and a circle with rays or sun. No quadrupeds were noted. Some designs with several pairs of legs possibly depict insects. There was probably a spring or seep at this site which would provide water later in summer than would most sites on this high plateau of 6000 foot elevation. Four black and white pictures and one color slide were taken. Last visit: 7/2/64. See figs. 436, 437.

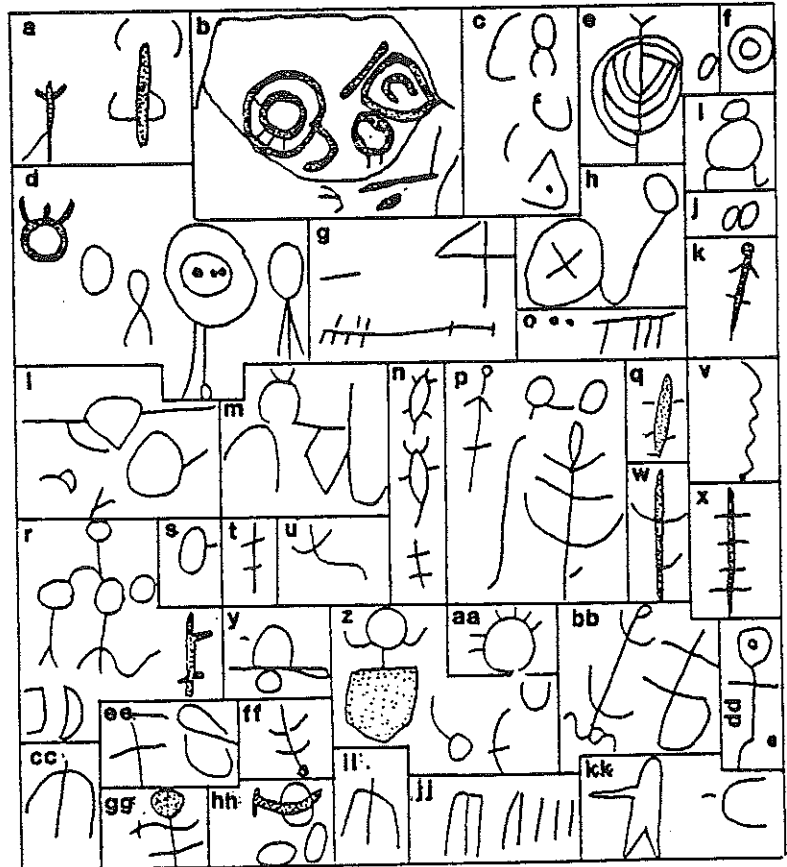


Figure 436

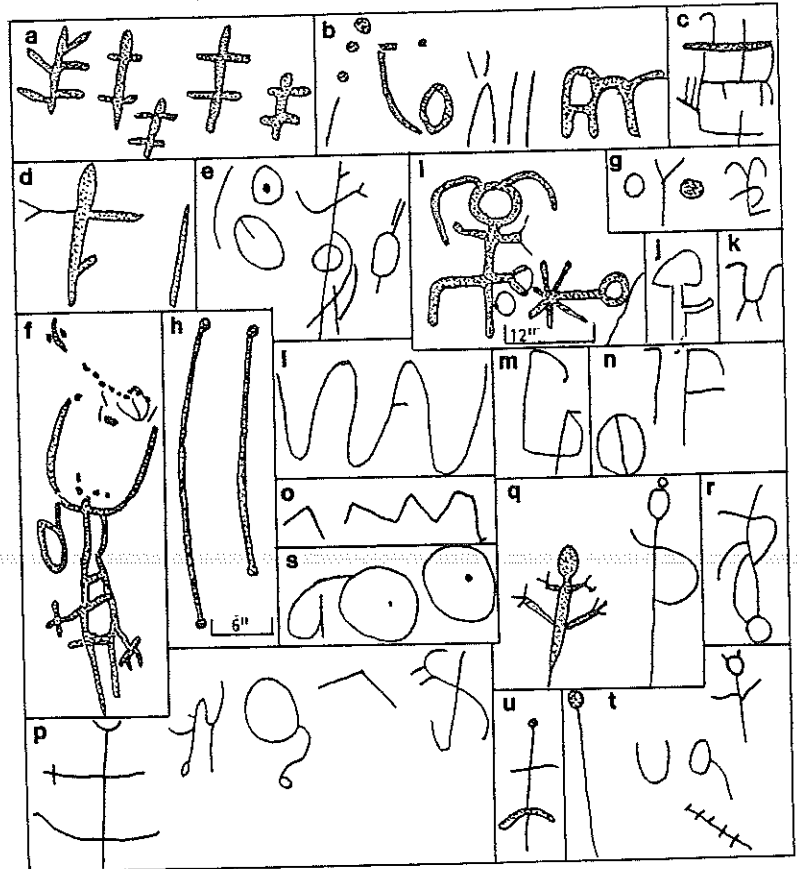


Figure 437

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 190. Point Juniper Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 35-19-P.J.R. Petroglyphs are found on low basalt rims and adjacent boulders near the Point Juniper Reservoir about 1/4 mile below the dam. Most of them are crude and lightly pecked. Several of the older designs, however, are deeply pecked and grooved. The oldest designs are nearly the original color of the basalt rocks; later designs are dark brown. The most recent are light gray in color. Of 126 sketches, 53 were single designs totaling about 300 elements. Numerous dots and short lines also were recorded. Pit and groove designs predominate, with many rows of dots and geometric patterns. lizards, snakes, and anthropomorphic forms represent the naturalistic designs. Quadrupeds are absent except for one curious design (fig. 442a) which appears to be a rider on a long-tailed quadruped which resembles a camel more than a horse. No ground metates, such as were found at Corral Lake, site 187, were noted at this site. Last visit: 7/2/64. See figs. 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444 a-d.

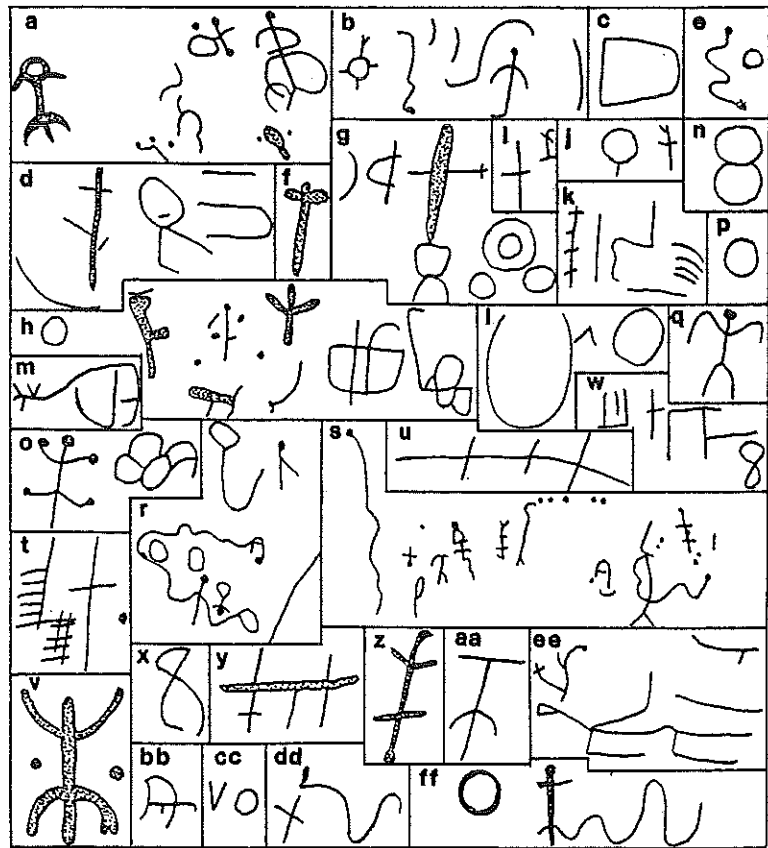
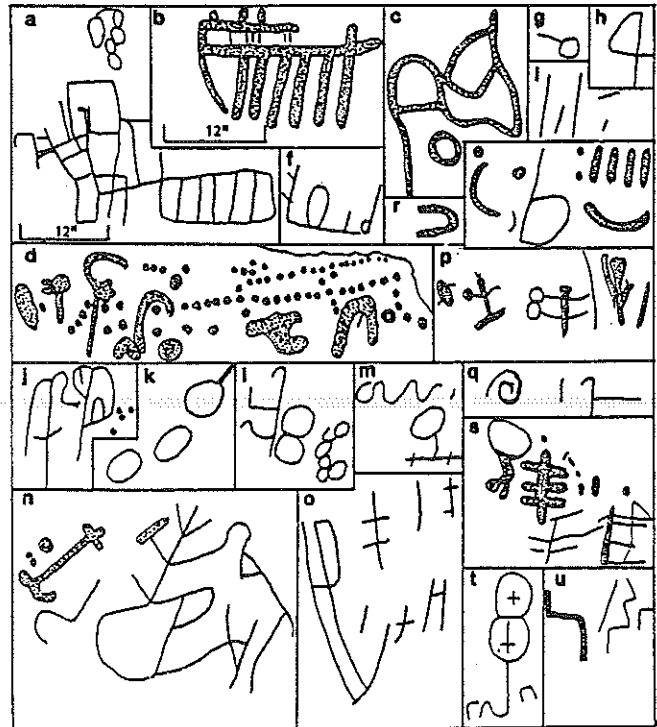
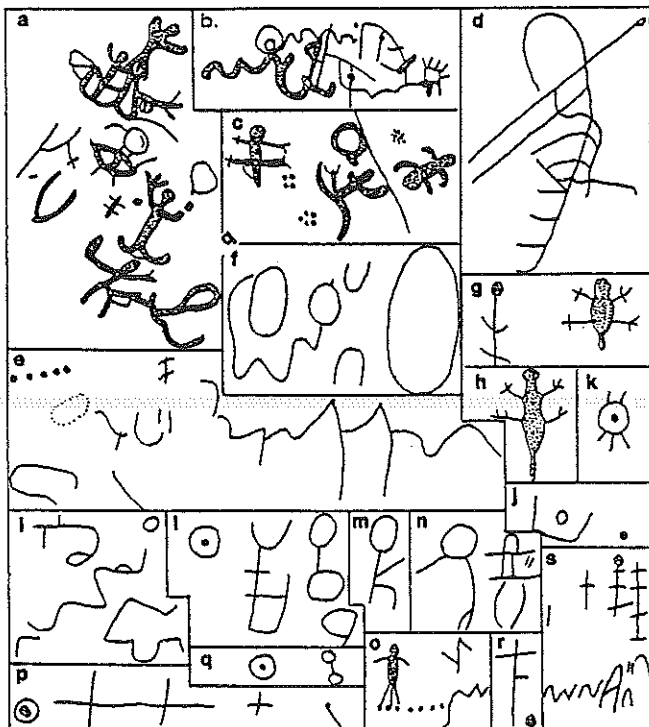
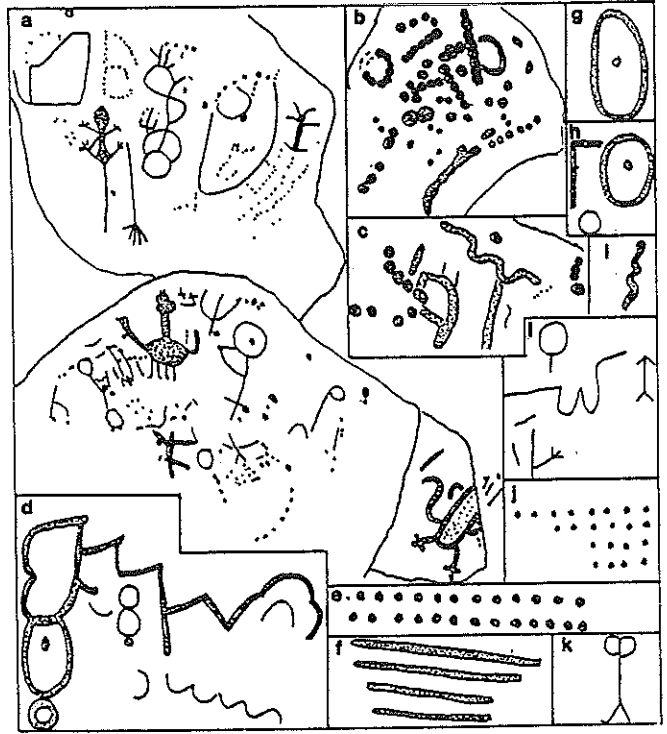
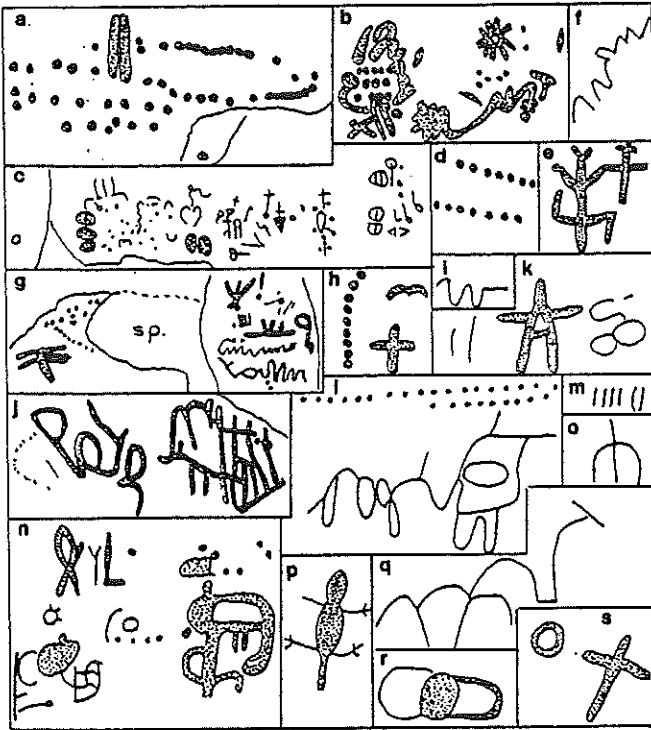


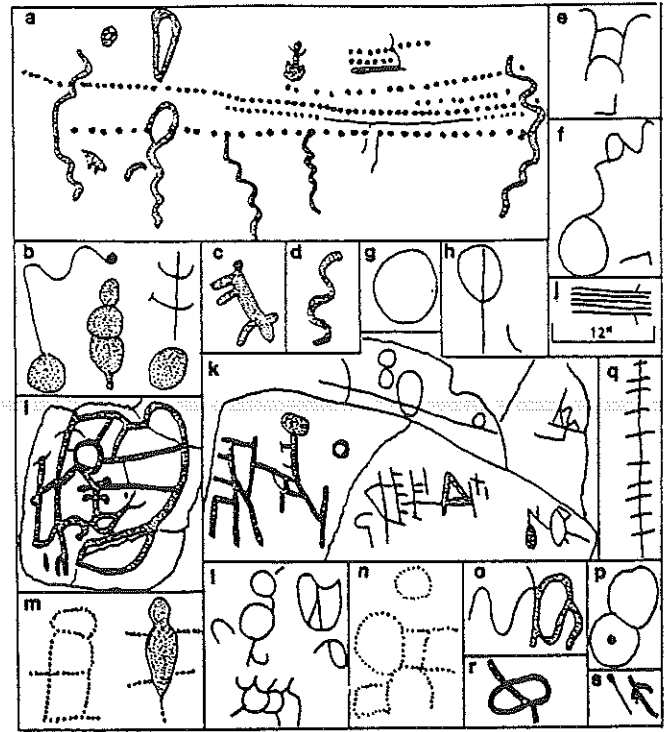
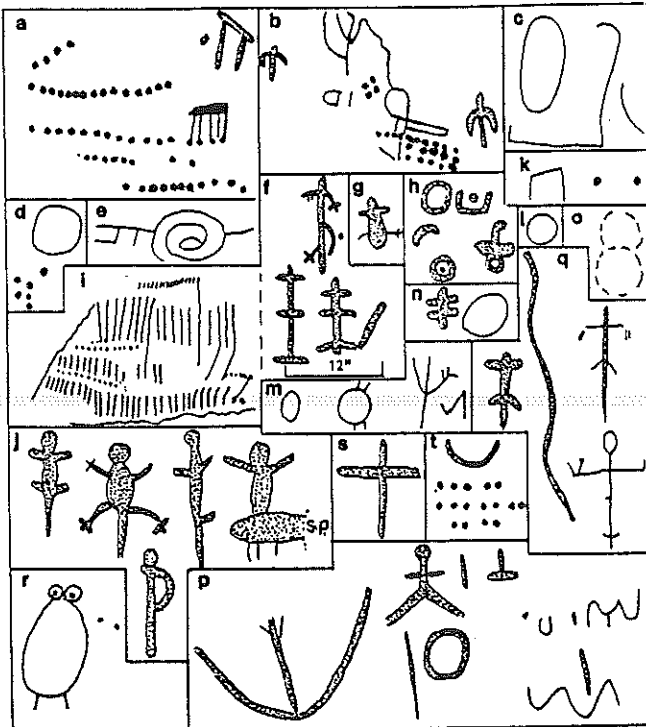
Figure 438



Figures 439 (left), 440 (right)



Figures 441 (left), 442 (right)



Figures 443 (left), 444 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 191. Hanlon Cabin Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 35-19-H.C.R.

A shallow draw below the Hanlon Cabin Reservoir has low rims on the west and east sides of the creek channel. Most of the petroglyphs are on the east-facing rims, which have several good vertical faces. There was an old frame cabin at the site in 1964 and the reservoir appeared to be spring fed. A few obsidian chips on the surface indicated that the area had been used as a campsite. Because the site was recorded early in our study, it is without measurements. The 88 sketches show about 235 separate designs. The most impressive panel (fig. 445d) has a well made target of four concentric circles and a center dot. The design is 17 inches high with the left side of the outer circle terminating at the edge of the vertical face. The elements are of the Great Basin type with various geometrical designs such as circles parallel lines, grids, and more complex motifs. lizards, stick human designs, and a handprint are included in the more naturalistic figures. No quadrupeds were noted at this site. Some older petroglyphs were carved into the hard basalt and smoothed by rubbing. The shallow designs, however, are the most numerous. See figs. 444e-s, 445, 446, 447, 448.

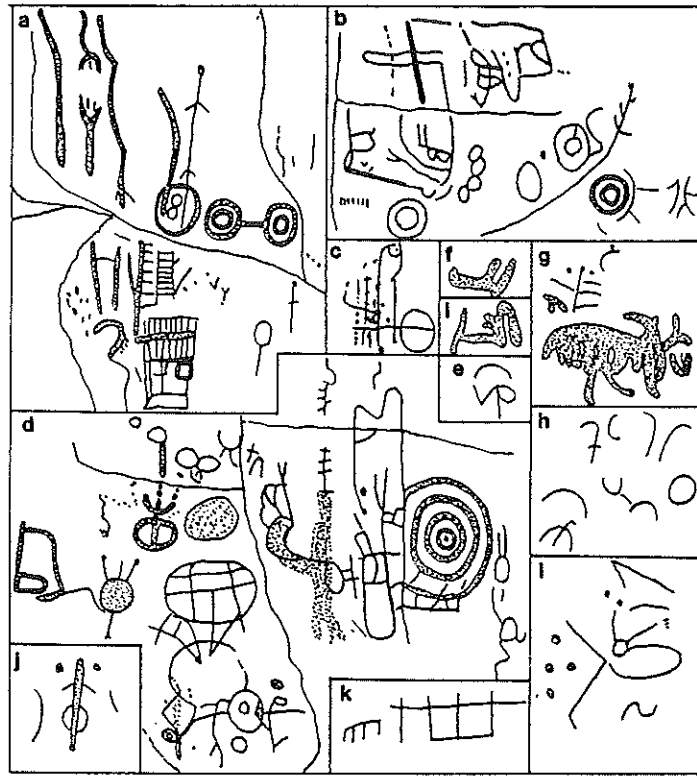
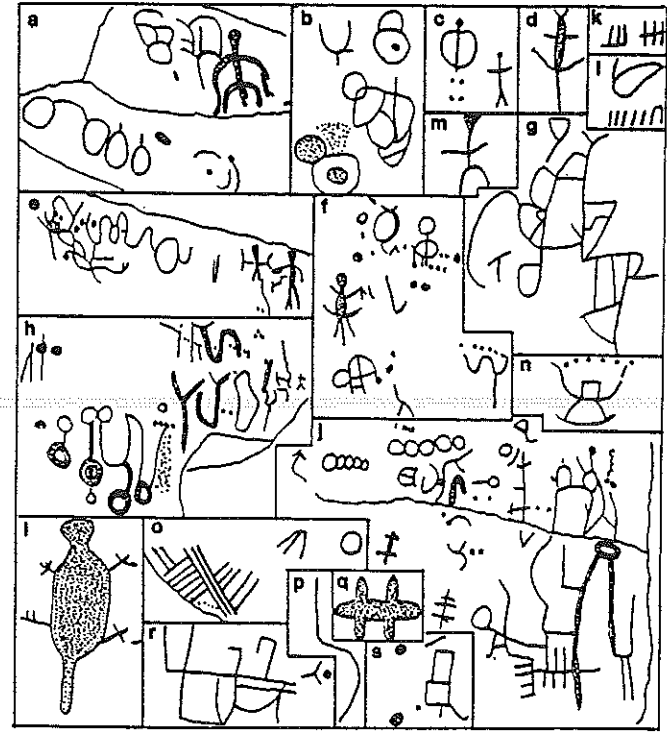
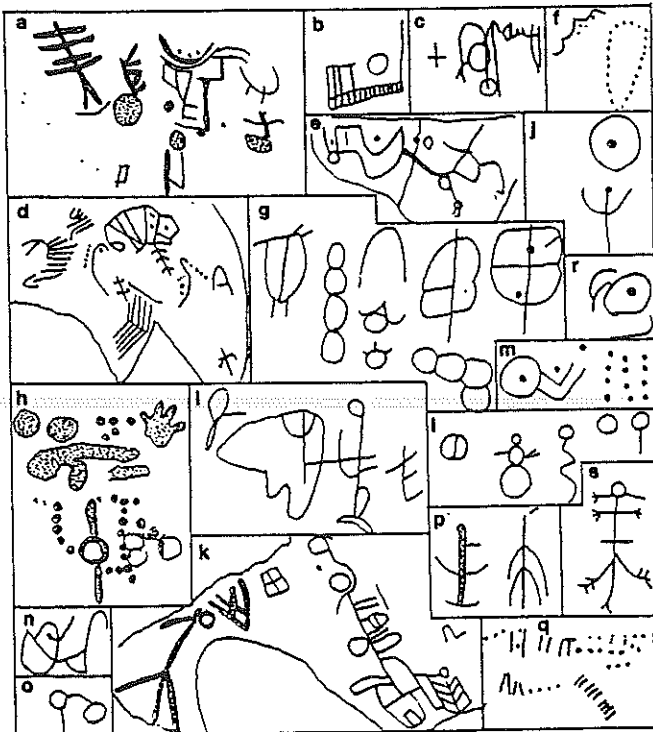


Figure 445



Figures 446 (left), 447 (right)

Site 192. Tom Cat Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 35-19-T.C.R. Above the Greaser Basin rim, a small lake (dry) with low rims on the west side contains a few petroglyphs pecked in the basalt. The designs include straight and curved lines; two grids; open, bisected, tailed and clustered circles; snakes, lizards, and stick human figures. All are crude and shallow. Nine sketches record 22 designs at this site. The BLM reservoir is dated 1963. No pictures were taken. See figs. 448x-dd, 449a,b.

Site 193. Greaser Basin Rim, Lake County, OR, 35-19-G.B.R. Site 193 is near the top of the Greaser Basin Rim, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. The petroglyphs are pecked in the basalt rims for a distance of about 500 yards. The rims generally face southeast in the petroglyph area. No glyphs were found east of the BLM road, where the rims face westerly towards Warner Valley. The petroglyph area is sheltered and warmed by the morning sun. Forty-one sketches record about 270 separate designs. There are 20 faces on the rims and two boulders with petroglyphs of the Great Basin type. Rectilinear and curvilinear designs predominate: straight and curved lines; dots; open, concentric, tailed, rayed, bisected, clustered and linked circles; spider web designs; gridirons; rakes; and complex geometrical patterns. Lizards, insects, snakes, stick human designs, and a hand and foot print comprise the more naturalistic designs. Quadrupeds are absent. The spider web designs, consisting of concentric circles with interior spokes or rays, are the most unusual design here and not common at other sites in the vicinity. These petroglyphs are at the south end of the plateau which extends north more than 30 miles to the Hart Mountain area, site of the greatest concentration of petroglyphs in Oregon. See figs. 449c-e, 450, 451, 452, 453a-i, 454, 455a-f.

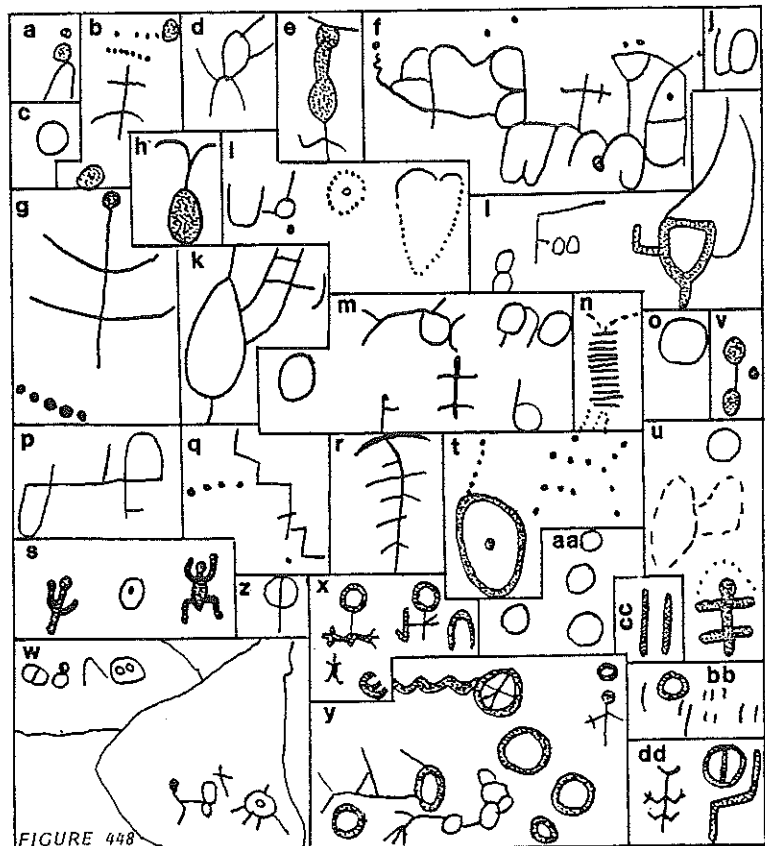


FIGURE 448

Figure 448

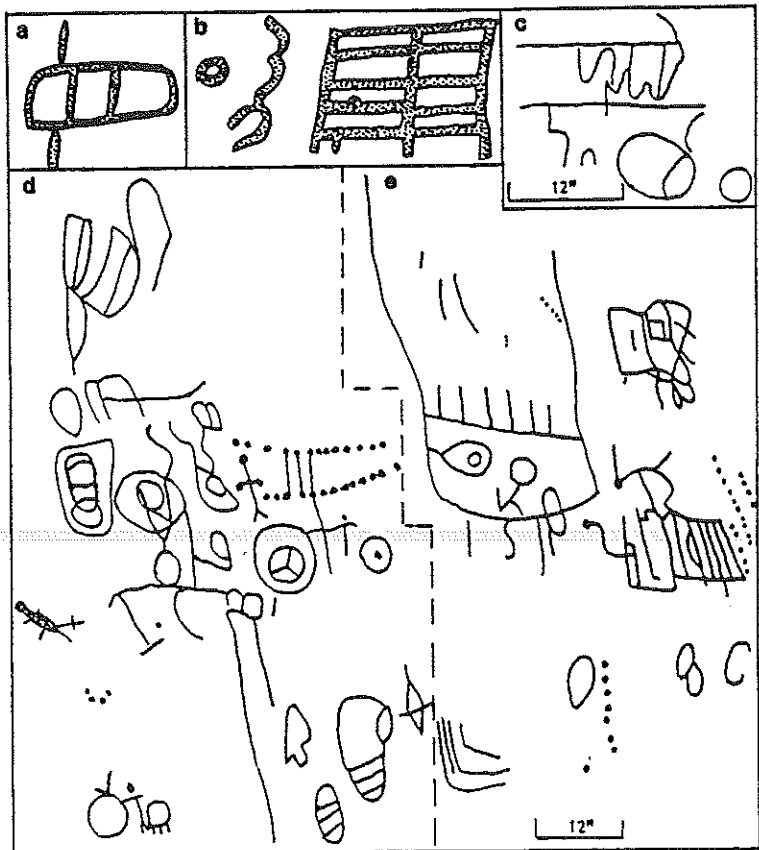
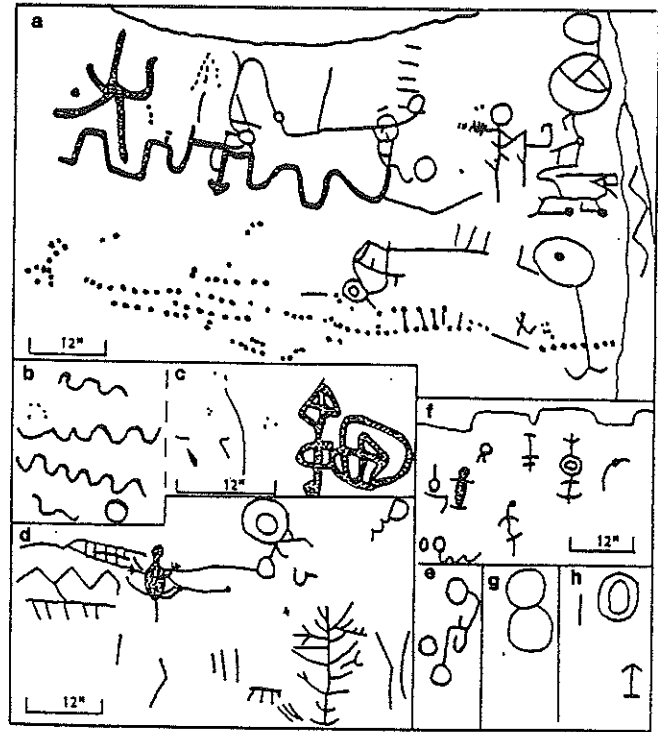
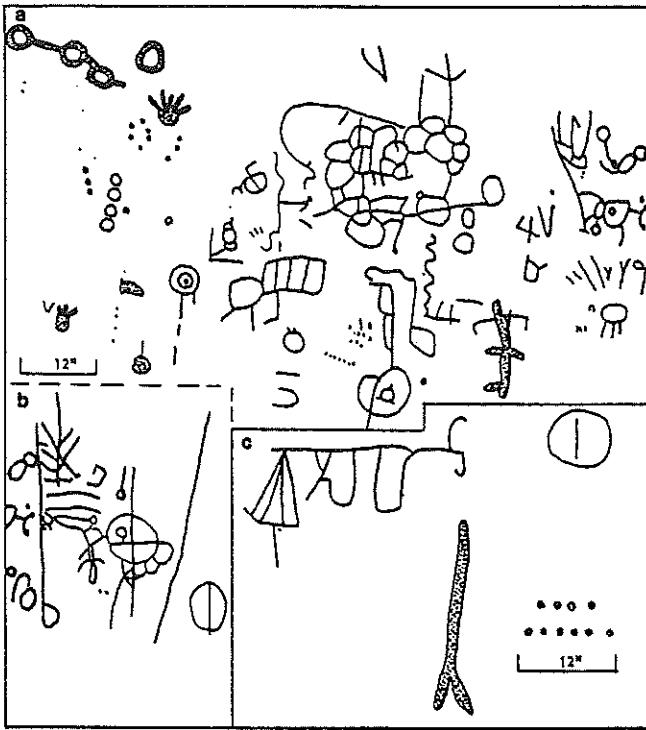
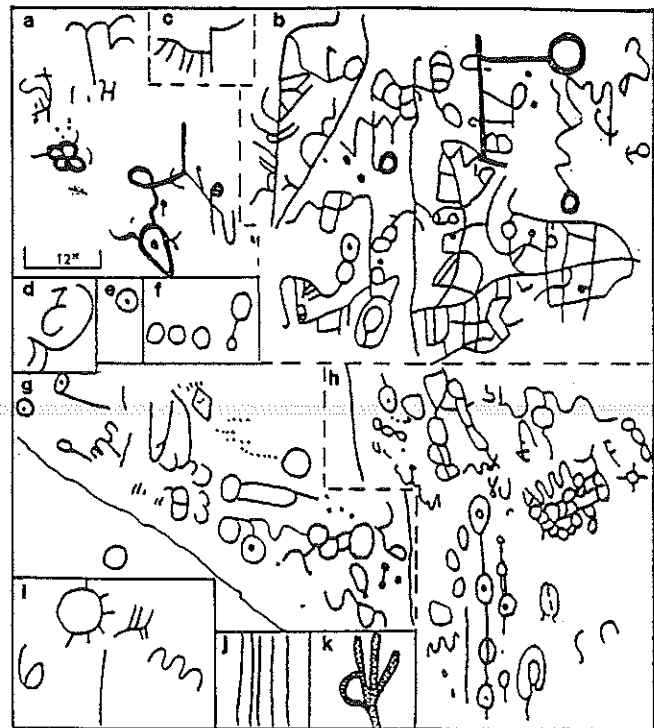
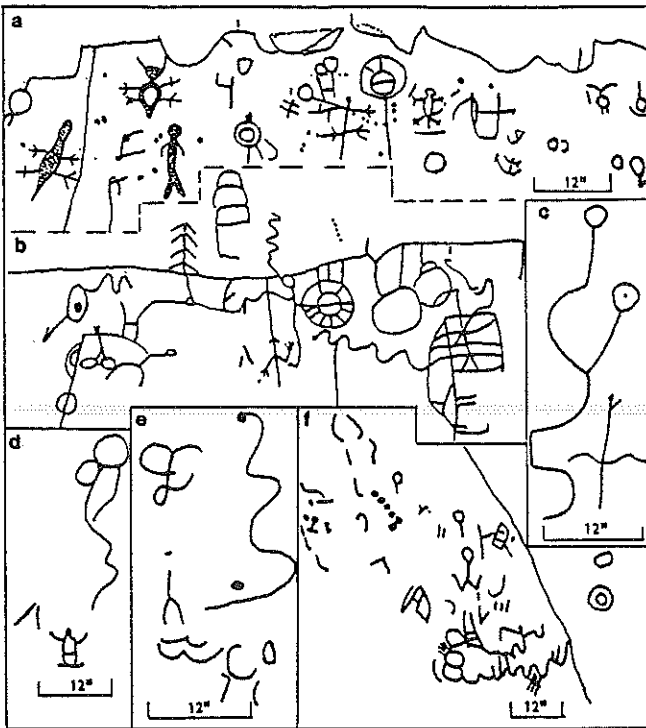


Figure 449

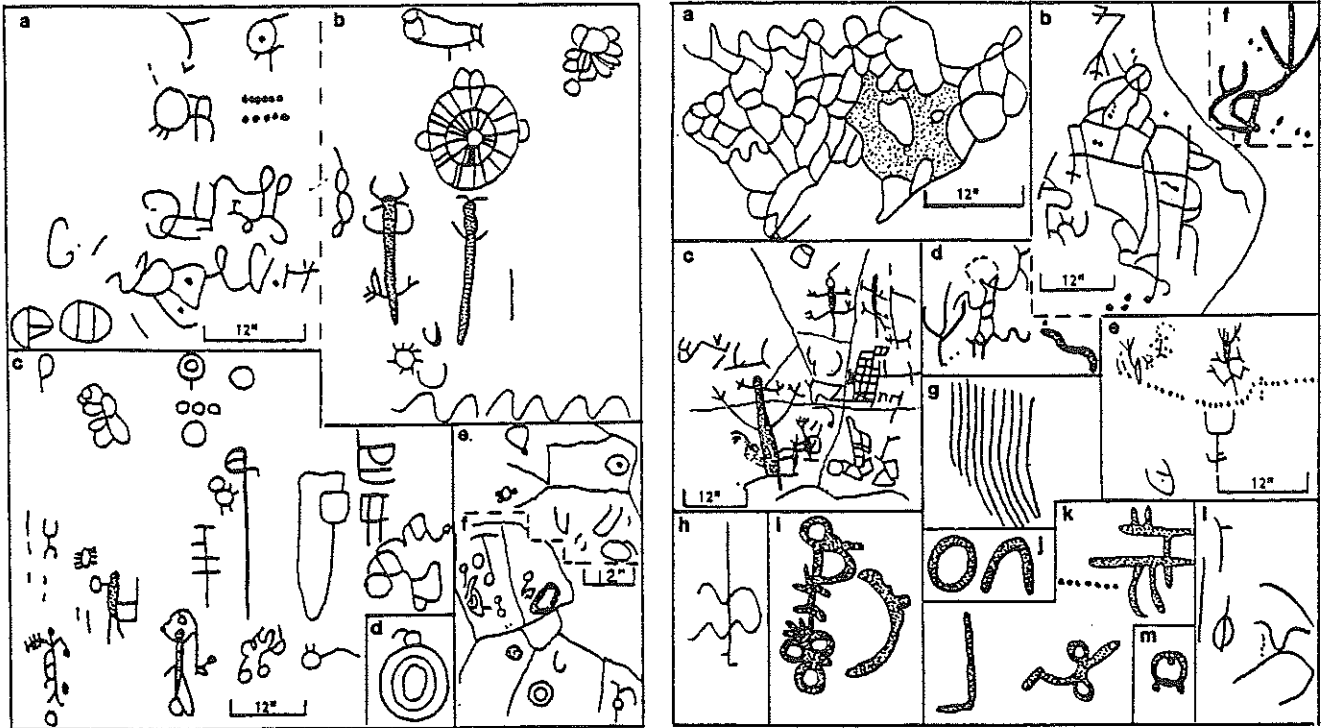
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 450 (left), 451 (right)



Figures 452 (left), 453 (right)



Figures 454 (left), 455 (right)

Site 194. M C Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 35-19-M.C.R. At the northwest end of the M C Reservoir playa, approximately one mile from the dam, a point of basalt rimrock about 200 yards long contains all the petroglyphs found at this site. There are several large panels or faces up to 6 x 6 feet, with relatively large designs pecked in the basalt rock. Some of the grooves are aged to the color of the desert varnish, while other motifs have been renewed by pecking over the original petroglyphs. Twenty-five sketches show about 80 designs. The curvilinear abstract Great Basin type petroglyph prevails here as at other nearby sites. Most of the designs are geometric, such as dot lines, circles, gridirons, parallel lines, and complex patterns. One fat lizard type is 10 inches high by 12 inches wide at the end of the rear legs (fig. 456c). The most unusual figure is an anthropomorph, 27 inches high, 10 inches wide at the arms, with a circular head, five fingers on each hand and 3-toed feet (fig. 458b). It closely resembles some of the anthropomorphic figures on the Columbia River above The Dalles. See figs. 453j,k, 455g-m, 456, 457, 458a-d.

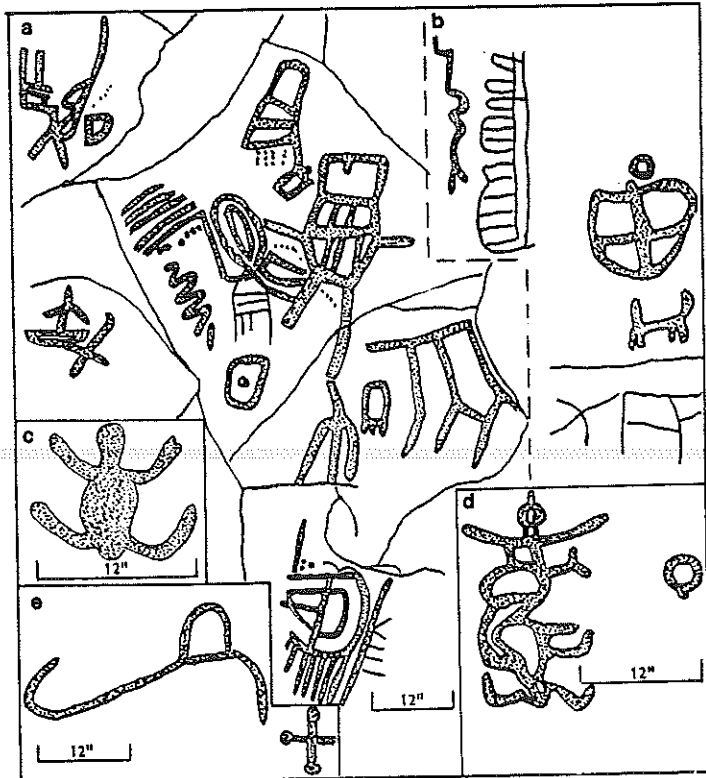
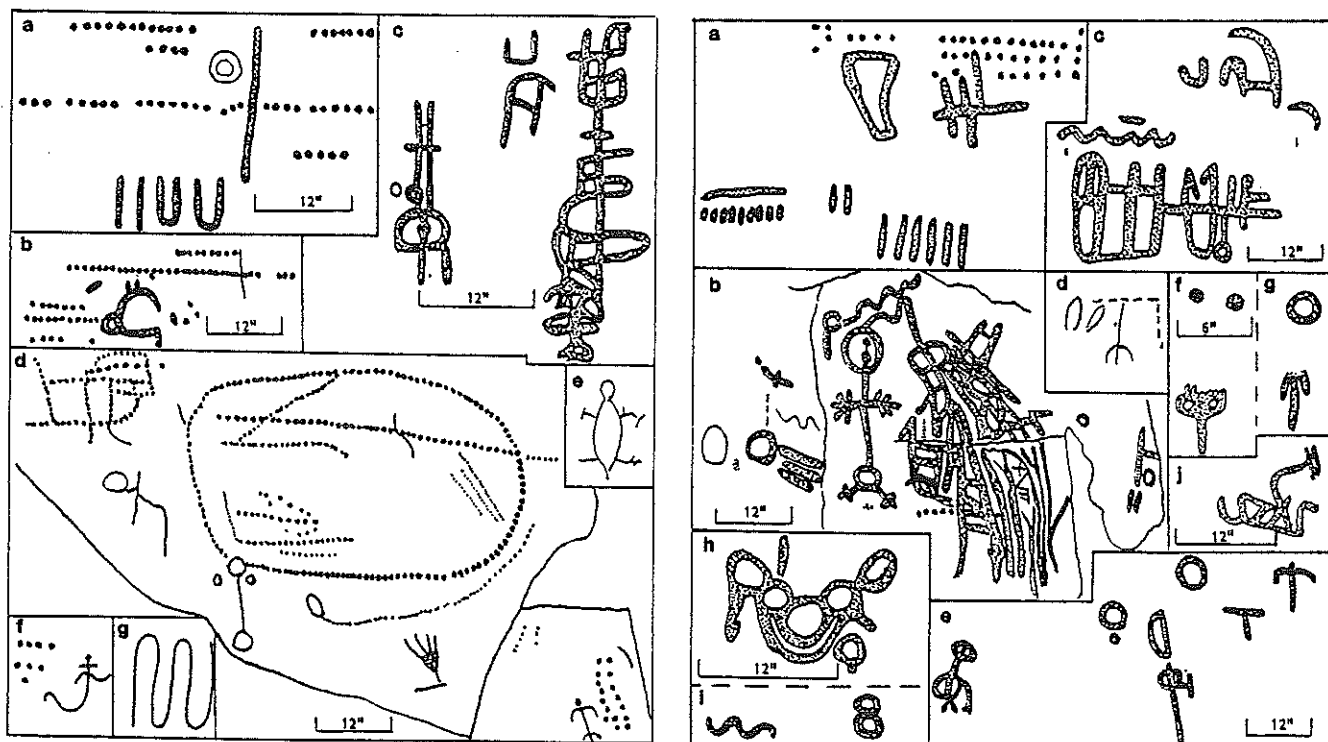


Figure 456



Figures 457 (left), 458 (right)

Site 195. Spaulding Creek, Lake

County, OR, 35-19-Sp.C. Site 195 covers the area from an old range rider cabin on Spaulding Creek north into a deep canyon on the east rim of Guano Valley. Near the old cabin there are several petroglyph panels which are of the same curvilinear style as at Potholes, Harney County, site 224. At the head of the box canyon, below a short drift fence in the boulders, a face bears several good lizard designs 10 to 16 inches high and 6 to 12 inches wide at the toes. There are four lizard designs with 3-toed feet in this group (fig. 460d,e). See Cressman (1937:32, Site 40). See figs. 459, 460a-e.

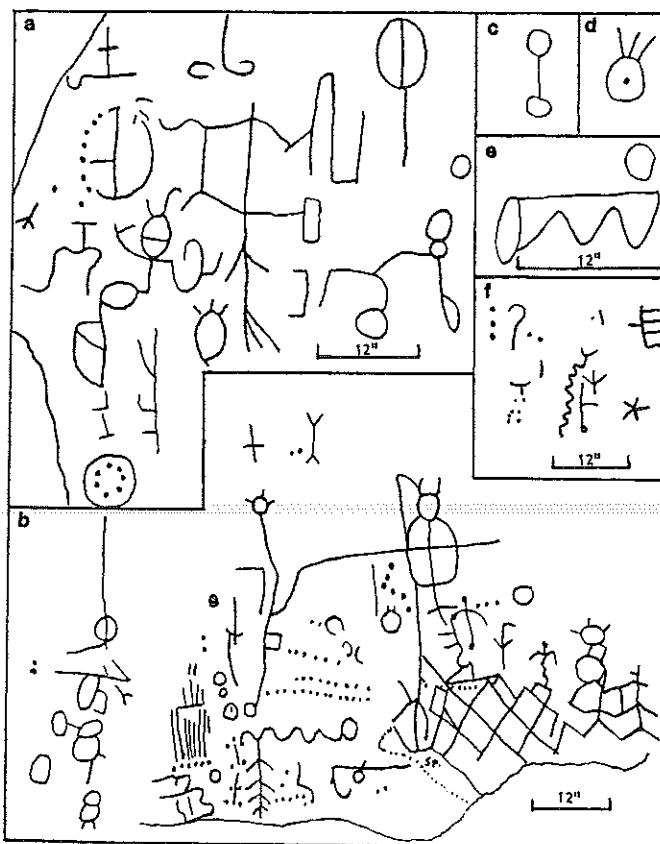


Figure 459

Site 196. Daugherty Ranch, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Da.R. On the Daugherty Ranch, a boulder below the highest point on the west rim of the valley has red pictographs on the east face. There are two small well-executed lizard designs with narrow lines for toes (fig. 460g). These lizards are similar to that of Jones Canyon, Sherman County, site 29 (fig. 31f) which has numerous fine straight lines like a fringe. A 31-inch-long vertical line with a circle near the bottom is between the lizards. A small circle, with two lines inside the rim and an attached tail, is also in the group. A 3-inch-diameter petroglyph circle is below and 5 feet to the left of the pictographs. On top of the rim there are some rock rings. A petroglyph snake design with loops, 19 inches high by 7 inches wide (fig. 460h), is located about 100 feet from the north end of the rim above the pictograph boulder. No other sites were located south of the Winnemucca Highway east of Warner Valley and north of the Nevada line. The Swan Lake Reservoir petroglyphs in Washoe County, Nevada, site 1 are about 10 miles south of the state line, south of Guano Valley (Heizer and Baumhoff, 1962, Figures 127, 128, and 129, Wa 135, Wa 137, Wa 139). See fig. 460f-h.

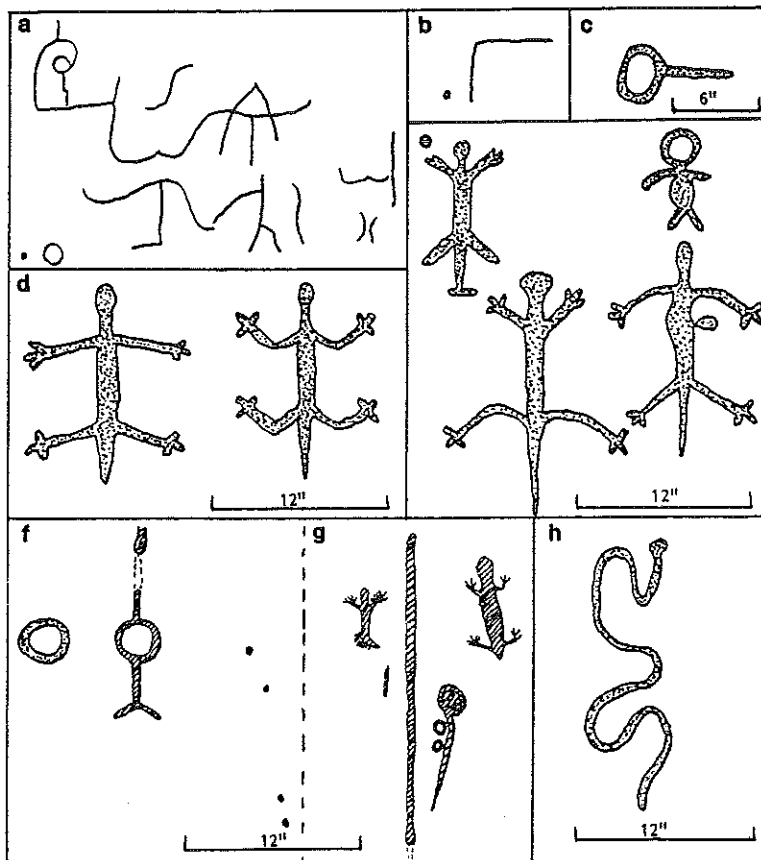


Figure 460

Site 197. South of Adel, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.A. Several basalt boulders on the west side of the Adel-Ft. Bidwell road bear petroglyph and pictograph designs. The first group is south of Adel, the second is south of the Coleman Valley junction. The rocks are in the sagebrush on a gentle slope and face Warner Valley. The petroglyphs are on the top and sides of the boulders. The pictographs (fig. 462a) are on the northeast face of a large boulder. The red color is emphasized by light pecking between the lines. This makes a combined design, similar to some designs at Stone Bridge, site 157 (fig. 229b). Twenty-four sketches encompass about 150 designs. The petroglyphs are of the Great Basin curvilinear style with straight and curved lines, circles, chains of circles, stick figure humans, lizards, snakes, a cogwheel, several quadrupeds, and complex designs. See figs. 461, 462, 463, 464, 465a-d.

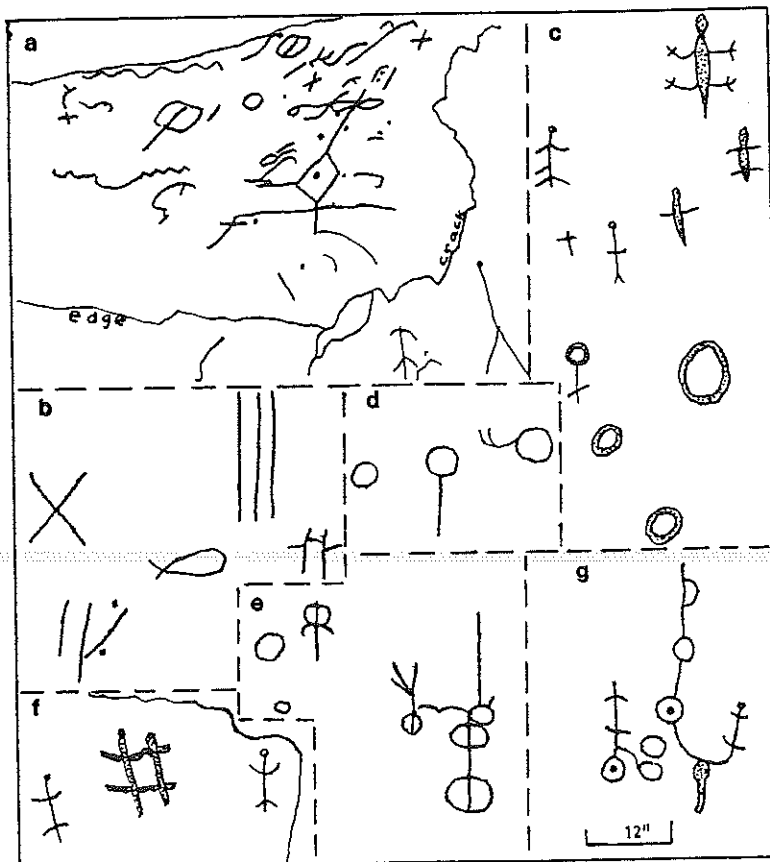
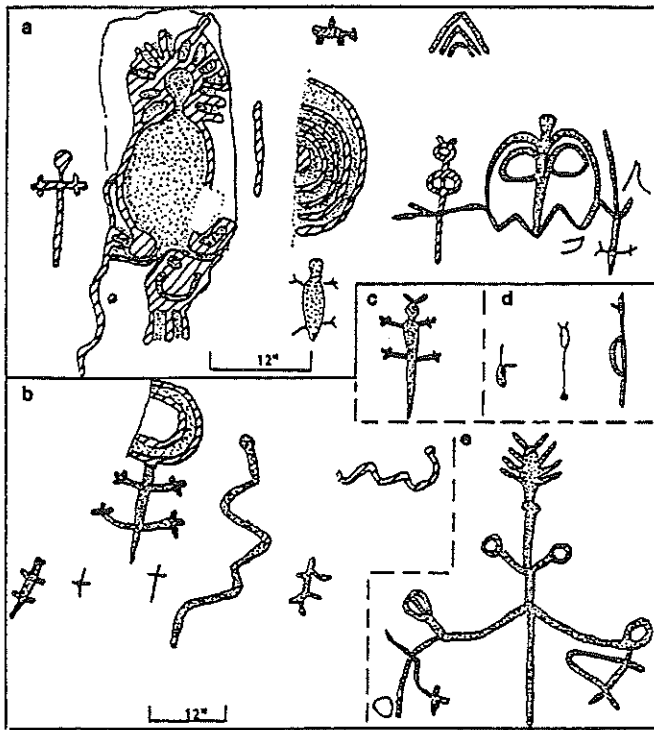
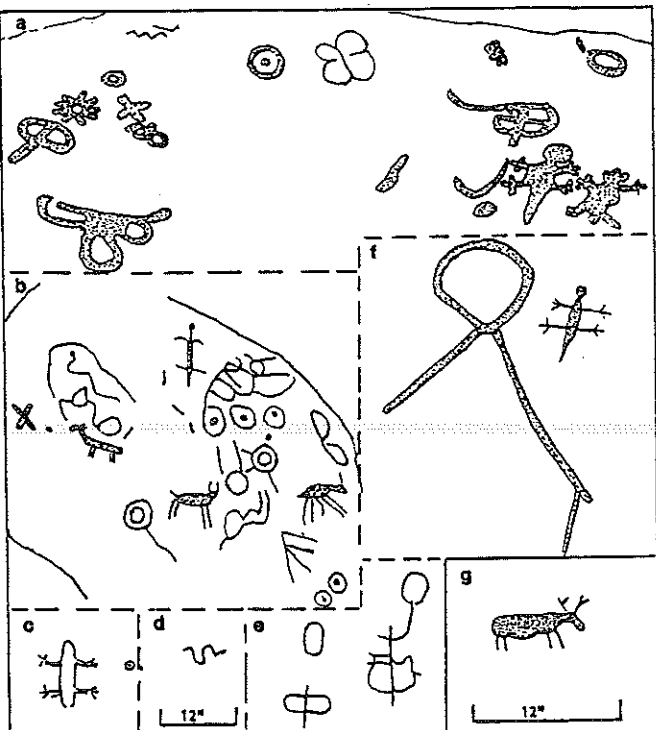
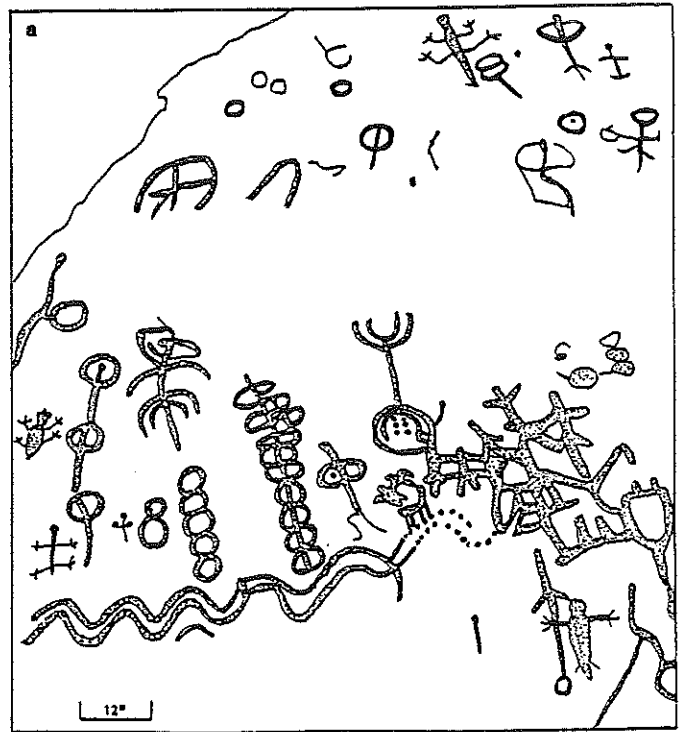


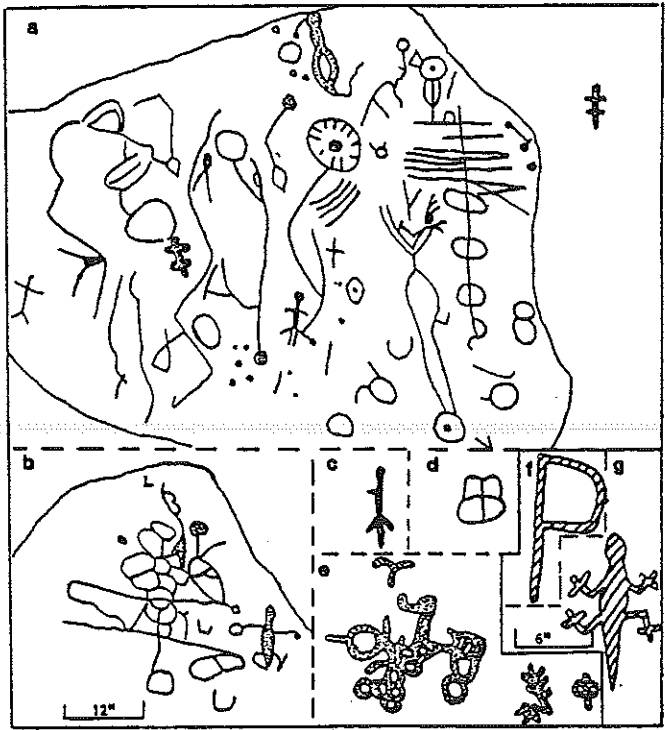
Figure 461



Figures 462 (left), 463 (right)



Figures 464 (left), 465 (right)



Site 198. Coleman Valley Road, Lake County, OR, 35-19-C.V.R. On the west side of the road to Coleman Valley, south of the dike bridge in southeast Warner Valley, a low basalt rim contains several pictograph panels and some petroglyph faces. The rims face east towards a small bay in the south Warner Valley marsh. There is a game checking station at the bridge (1966). The pictographs are in red. A rarity in southern Lake County, these are probably the best examples of pictographs south of central Oregon. The pictographs resemble some of the designs found in central Oregon from Deschutes County east to Grant County, but are not identical. Two lizards, both with toes, are well executed; they measure 15 and 16 inches. There is considerable variation in the brightness of the color of these pictographs because of weathering. Nine sketches were recorded of pictographs and include about 35 designs plus the dots. The petroglyphs are of the curvilinear style with geometrical designs. Nine sketches were made of 15 designs. The petroglyphs and pictographs are on separate faces. No superimposition or vandalism were noted in August 1966. See *figs. 458e-j, 465e-g, 466, 467a-e.*

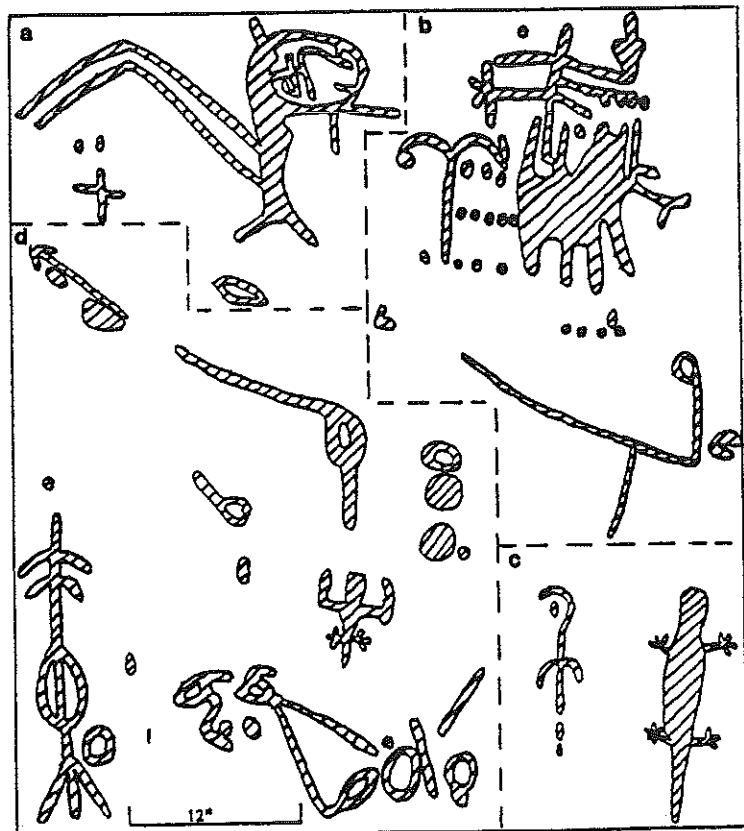


Figure 466

Site 199. Warner Valley Dike, Lake County, OR, 35-19-W.V.D. Several rocks with pictographs and petroglyphs are located along the road paralleling the Warner Valley dike for a distance of about 3.3 miles. Five red pictographs and 35 petroglyph designs were recorded. The petroglyphs are of the curvilinear style, circles and curved lines. There are several lizard designs similar to those at Greaser Boulder, site 159, and Stone Bridge, site 157, and to those on the east side of Warner Valley, which is about 4500 feet in altitude, at the edge of the marshland. Cressman's Sucker Creek, Site 33 (1937:28, Fig. 25) was not located in our survey. None of the pictographs found were of the combined design as shown in his Figure 25. The sites found on Sucker Creek to the state line have many petroglyphs and a few pictographs, but no combined designs. Cressman's Adel, Site 32, Warner Valley, Site 34, and Twelve Mile Canyon Site 35, were not identified in our survey from the descriptions in his text. See *figs. 467f-j, 468a-d.*

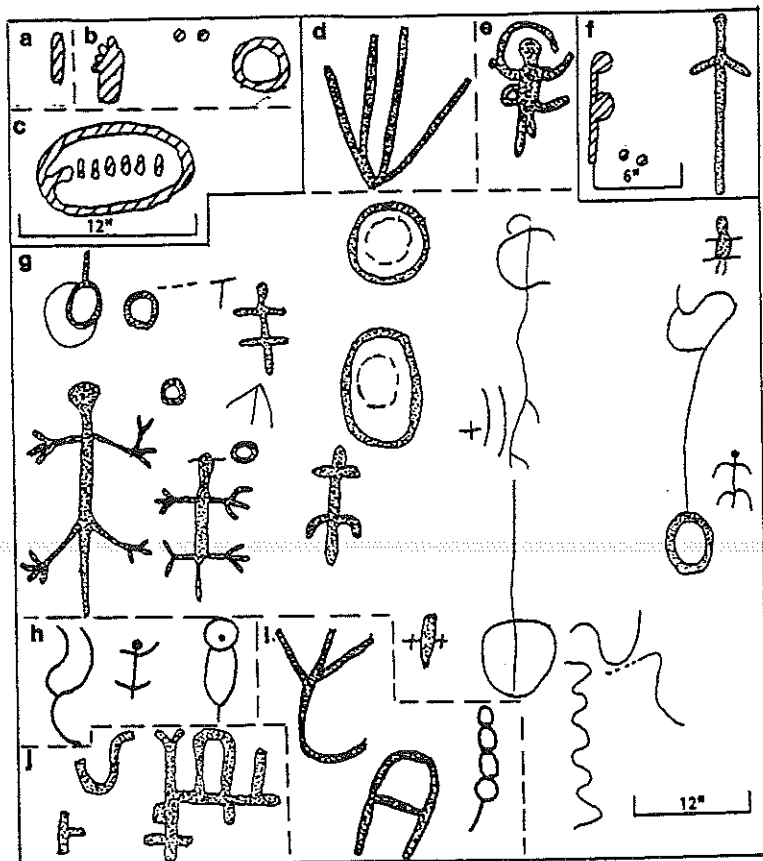


Figure 467

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 200. Foskett Spring, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Fo.S. Site 200 is a petroglyph panel on a boulder on the west side of Coleman Valley road, west of Foskett Spring. The panel is about 3 feet wide by 1 foot high and has a crude stick figure, horizontal line, and rows of dots. This may be a trail or a water source marker in the desert valley. Last visit: 9/28/95. See fig. 468e.

Site 201. Game Spring, Lake County, OR, 35-19-71.S. Site 201 contains petroglyphs on boulders about 300 yards north of the road to 71 Game Spring. The site is in the southeast corner of Coleman Valley, north of the Nevada line. A lizard design, 23 inches high with 3-toed feet and a 4-inch wide body, is well executed. A few curvilinear lines on other rocks in the vicinity were found. Last visit: 9/28/65. See fig. 468f-h.

Site 202. Sucker Creek Falls, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.C.F. Site 202 is found at the falls on Sucker Creek, northeast of the BLM Sucker Creek Reservoir, site 203. At the top of the rim over which the creek drops, there is a red pictograph of a lizard and a straight line (fig. 468i). The lizard is 12 inches high and 9 inches wide with three digits on each leg. Petroglyphs continue north from this panel along the west side of Sucker Creek for more than 1/2 mile. A small pool in the basalt rock below the falls is about 2 feet deep and holds water in the dry season. The petroglyphs are of the Great Basin curvilinear style with various types of circles, a semi-circular maze, two spirals, curvilinear and zigzag lines, complex patterns, and other geometrical designs. The naturalistic designs include numerous stick figures, lizards, snakes, and a mountain sheep. The largest panel in the area is located on the rim at the falls. The designs cover an area 16 feet wide by 5 feet high. Very little superimposition was noted at this site. A total of 21 sketches (about 200 designs) were recorded. Last visit: 9/30/95. See figs. 468i-w, 469a-d, 470a, b.

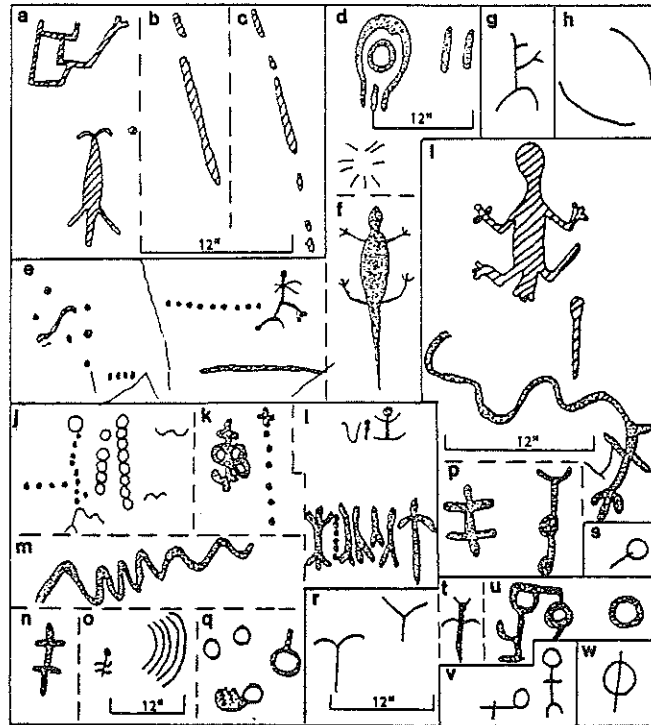


Figure 468

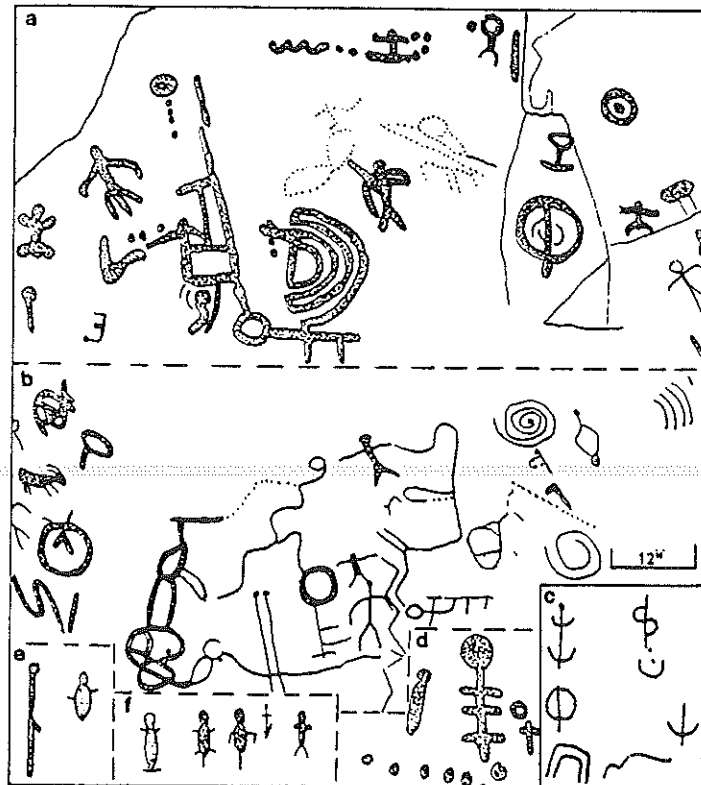


Figure 469

OREGON

Site 203. Sucker Creek Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 35-19-S.C.R. Petroglyphs are on low basalt rims west of the BLM Reservoir. The site extends north to the area of Sucker Creek Falls (site 202). The petroglyphs are pecked or scratched on the east-facing rims and nearby boulders. A total of 79 sketches were made, recording about 210 designs. The petroglyphs are of the curvilinear style with many curved and straight lines, zigzags, rectilinear and curvilinear designs, rakes, gridirons, rayed circles, etc. The more naturalistic designs include a human shield figure with a spear next to a stick figure with arms upraised (fig. 472n). This is very rare among Oregon petroglyphs but similar to the red pictograph at Narrows, Harney County, site 213 (fig. 492b), Cressman's Site 43 (1937:33, Fig. 31). The two mountain sheep on the same panel are outlined, not pecked over the body area which is more rectangular in shape than most of the other sheep petroglyphs in Lake County. One rock face has many long straight lines scratched into the surface. These lines appear to cover other designs. There are hand and footprint petroglyphs in addition to numerous human stick figures, lizards, snakes, and a few quadrupeds. In figure 473c, a sunray design and two stick figures are superimposed over several teeth of an older rake design. Figure 474i,j,k is on a boulder below figure 471h but was overlooked in the sketch sequence. Last visit: 9/29/65. See figs. 469e,f, 470c-k, 471, 472, 473, 474a-k.

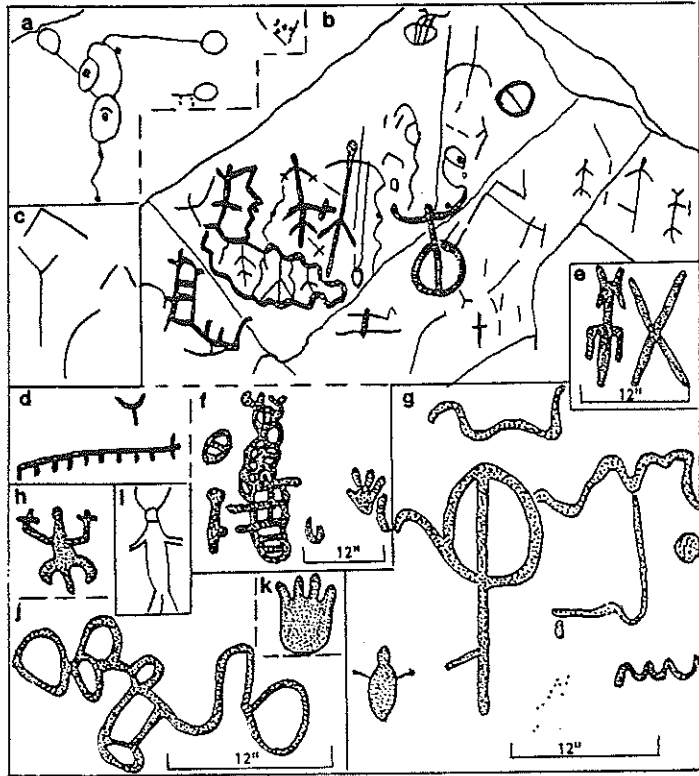
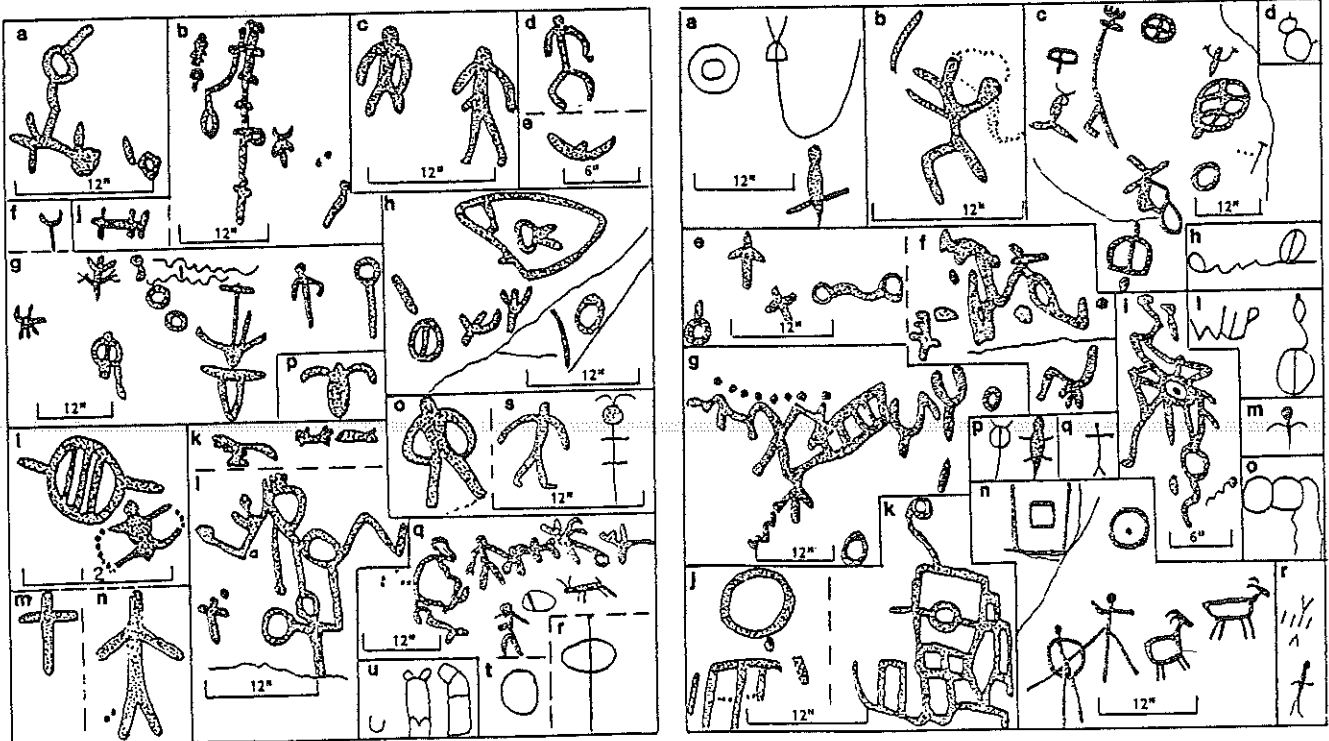
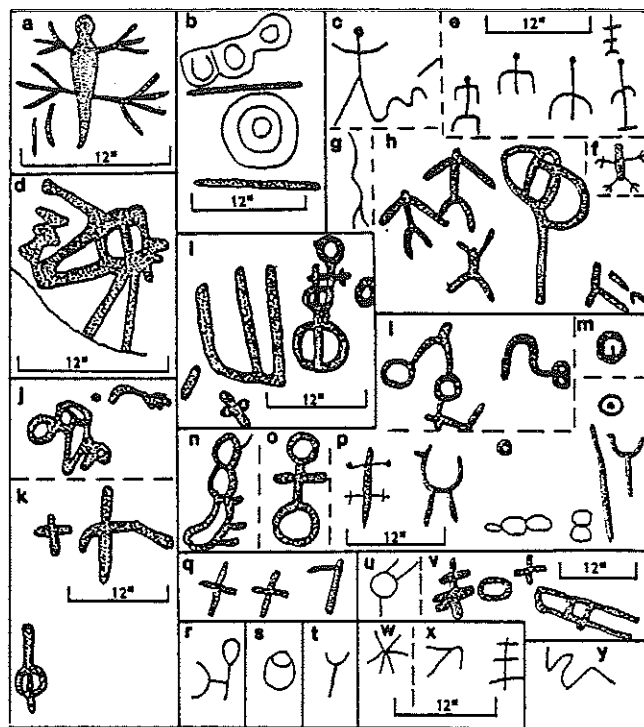
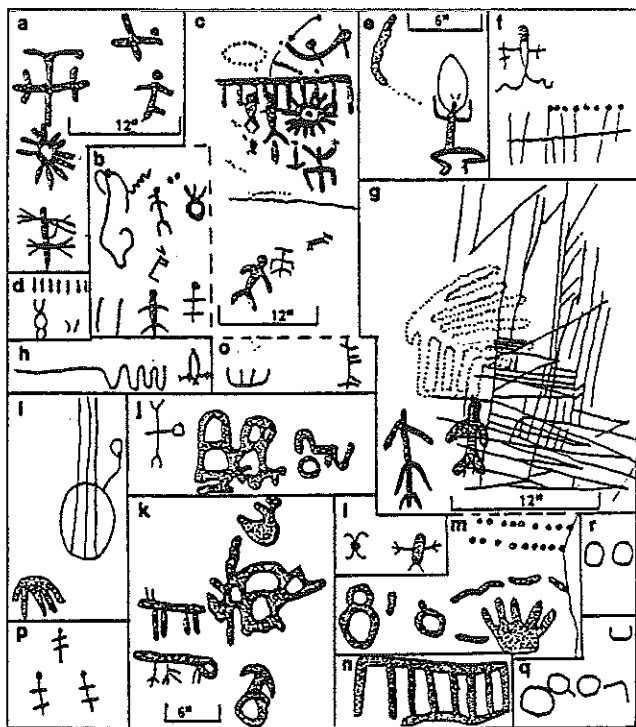


Figure 470



Figures 471 (left), 472 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 473 (left), 474 (right)

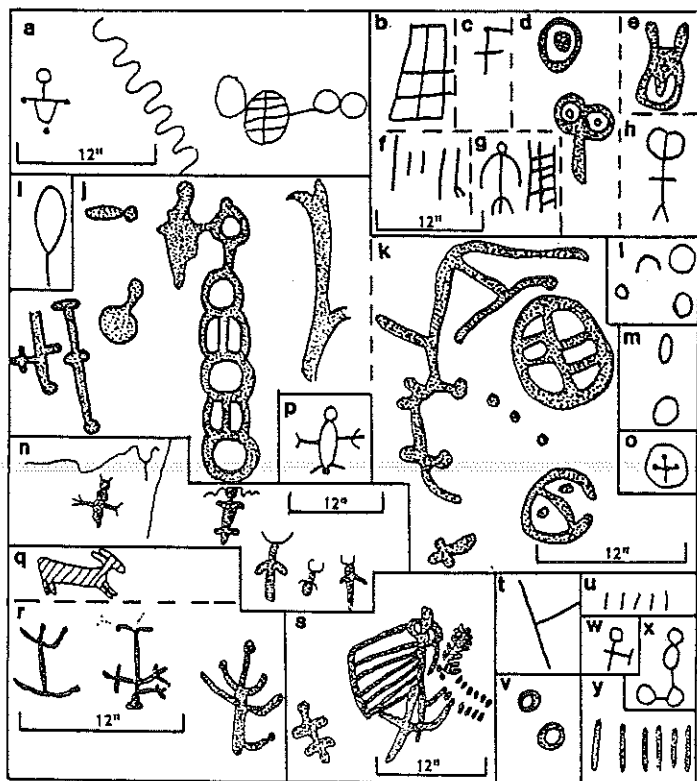
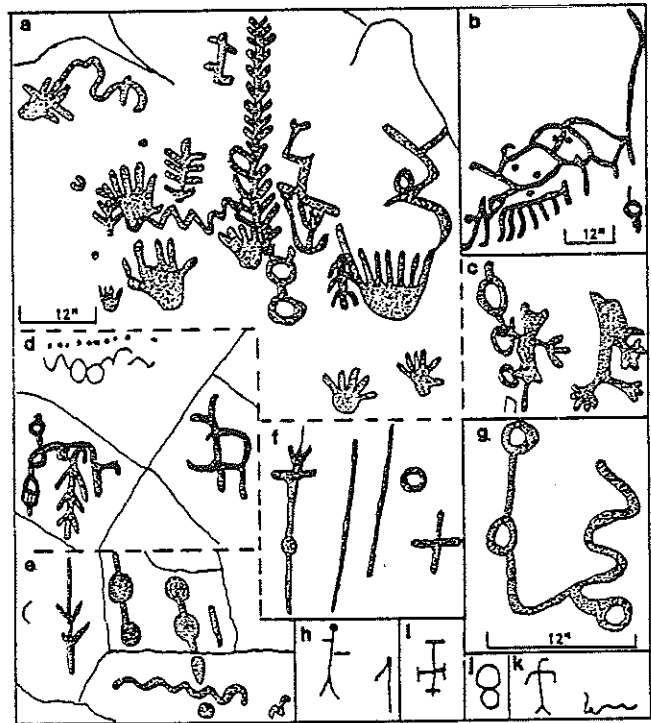
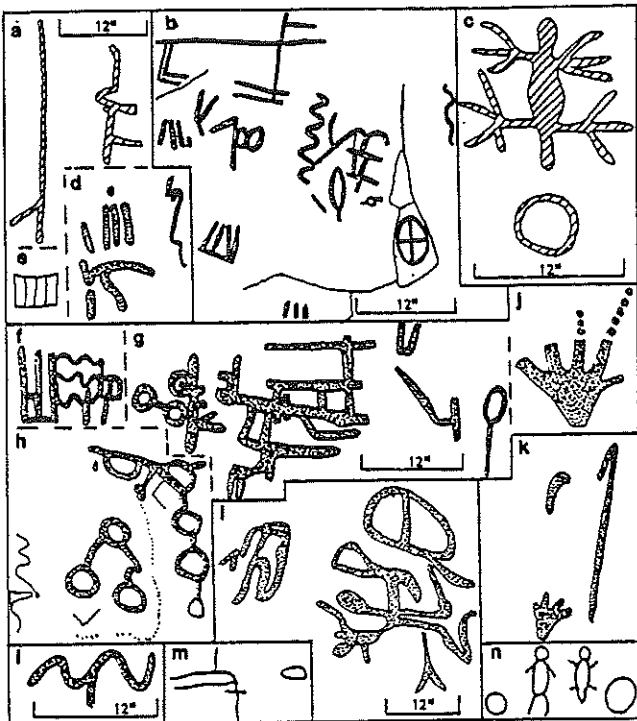


Figure 475

Site 204, Juniper Bedground Reservoir, Lake County, OR, 85-19-J.B.R. Several red pictographs and numerous petroglyphs are found on the low basalt rims and adjacent boulders on the west side of Sucker Creek in the vicinity of the Juniper Bedground Reservoir. The red pictographs include a 12-inch high lizard with toes clearly delineated, a 6-inch diameter circle, a 6-inch-long sheep, and two long vertical lines. The petroglyphs are of curvilinear style with curved and straight lines; numerous circles, including linked circles and interior dots and lines in circles; complex curvilinear and rectilinear designs; gridirons; ladders and intersecting lines. Naturalistic designs include lizards, snakes, insects, anthropomorphs, hand and footprints, and plant forms resembling leaves. One large panel, on a face 60 inches high by 72 inches wide, has eight hand and footprints and a plant form 38 inches high. Sixty-four sketches encompassing about 160 designs were made. Last visit: 9/30/65. See figs. 474l-y, 475, 476, 477.



Figures 476 (left), 477 (right)

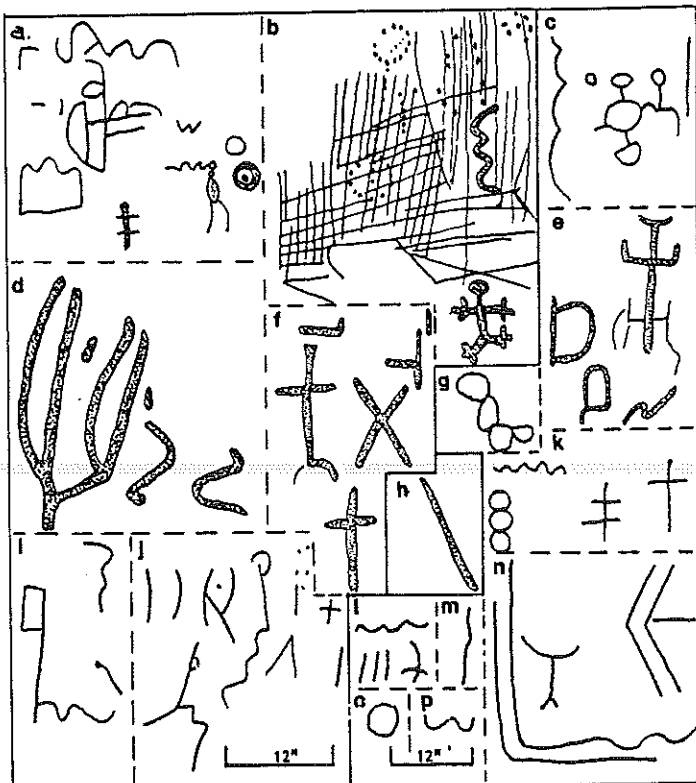
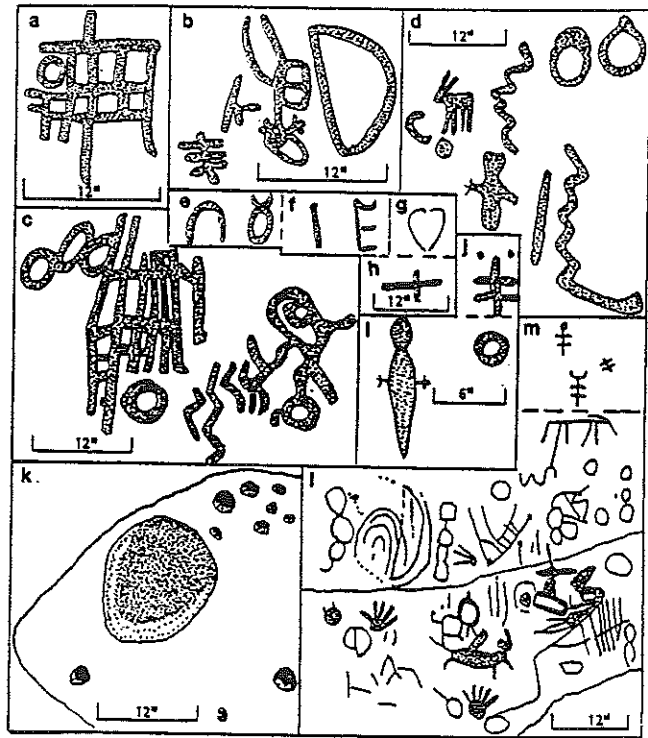
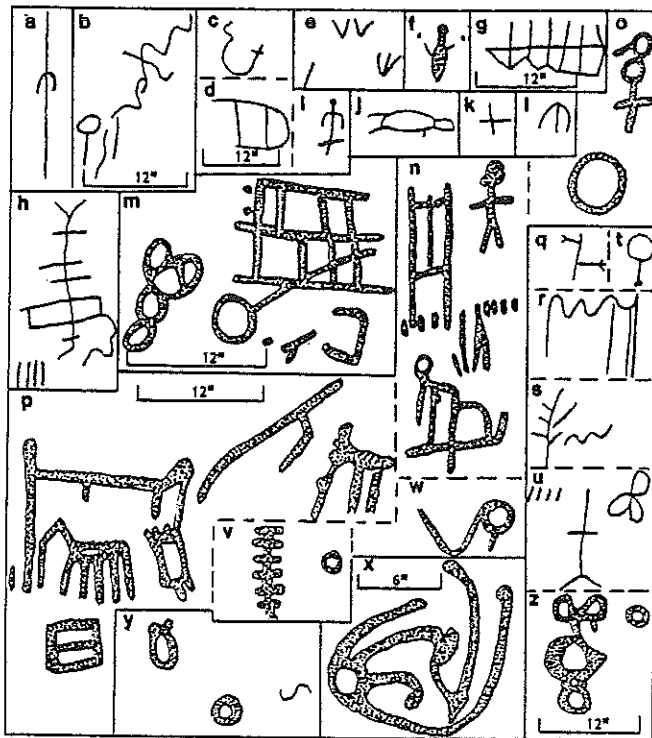


Figure 478

Site 205. Spearpoint Spring, Lake County, OR, 35-19-Sp.S. The basalt rims on the west side of Sucker Creek, west and northwest of Spearpoint Spring, have petroglyphs pecked and scratched on the east facing surfaces. The site is a southern extension of site 204, Juniper Bedground Reservoir. Fifty-three sketches at this site include about 120 designs. The petroglyphs are of the curvilinear type with several rectilinear grid designs. The naturalistic designs include human stick figures, lizards, snakes, insects, and mountain sheep. One panel (fig. 478b) has numerous vertical and horizontal lines scratched over some pecked dots and a snake design. Spearpoint Spring was improved by a BLM crew in September 1965. A large basalt boulder, 3 x 3 x 3 feet, top dimensions, was discovered in the access road to the spring. The boulder has a large mortar 15 inches in diameter at the top, 15 inches deep at the high side, and 12 inches deep at the low side. There are several smaller pits on the surface which show grinding marks. The rock was moved to the BLM office in Lakeview on September 30, 1966. Last visit: 8/17/66 See figs. 478, 479, 480a-k.



Figures 479 (left), 480 (right)

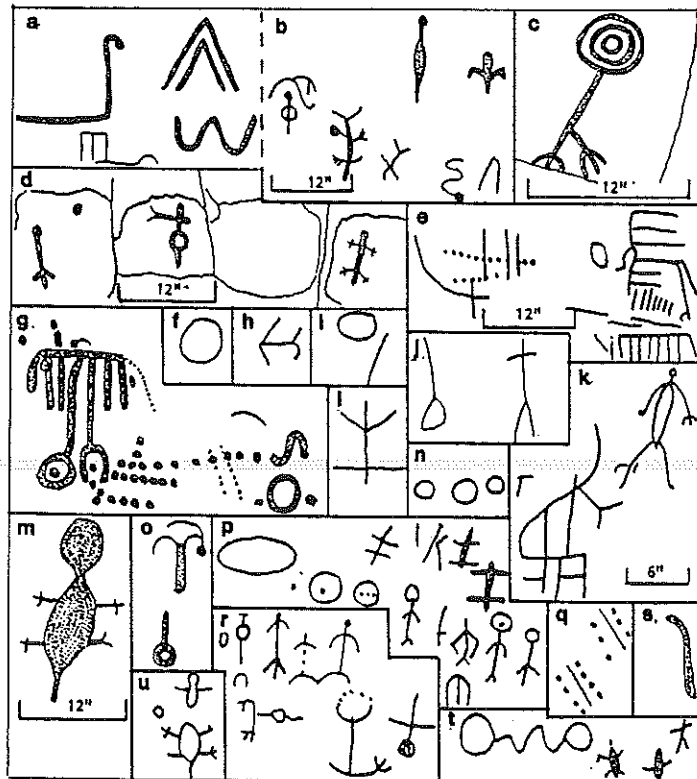


Figure 481

Site 206. Terry Spring, Lake County,

OR, 35-19-Te.S. Petroglyphs are on basalt

rims and boulders near Terry Spring Creek

above the breaks in the rim overlooking

Coleman Valley. A red pictograph panel is at

the northeast end of the site, which is about

1/2 mile in length. Most of the carved and

pecked designs face in an easterly direction.

The petroglyphs are of the curvilinear style

consisting of curved and straight lines;

simple, concentric, bisected, connected, and

center-dot circles; complex designs of

intersecting lines, grids, and rakes. Naturalis-

tic designs include numerous lizards, snakes,

anthropomorphs, and two excellent

handprints. No quadrupeds were noted. The

red pictographs include a human, lizard,

straight lines, and a circle with two curved

lines extending from the base. Forty-two

sketches were made of 150 designs. No

vandalism was noted, nor any superimposi-

tion of the various designs, in August 1966.

Last visit: 8/17/66. See figs. 480*i, m*, 481, 482.

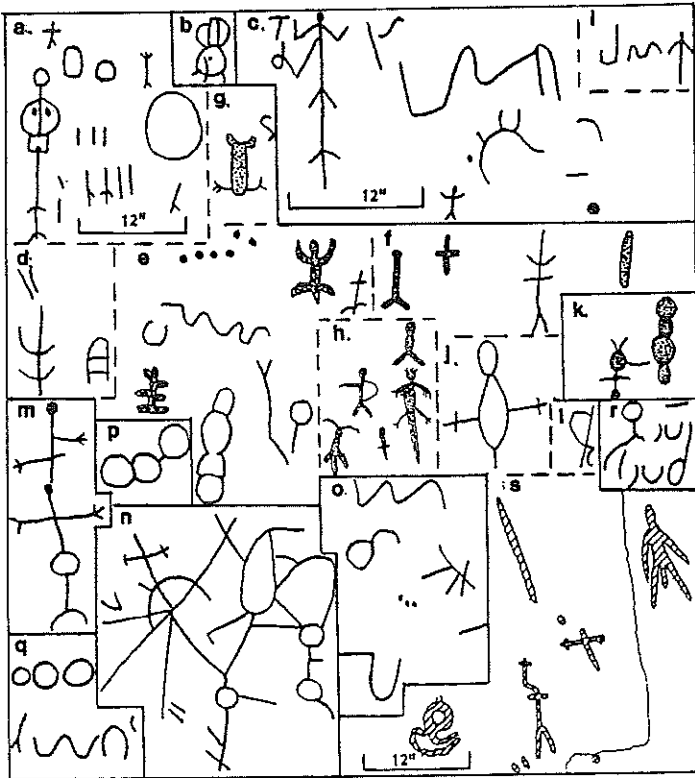
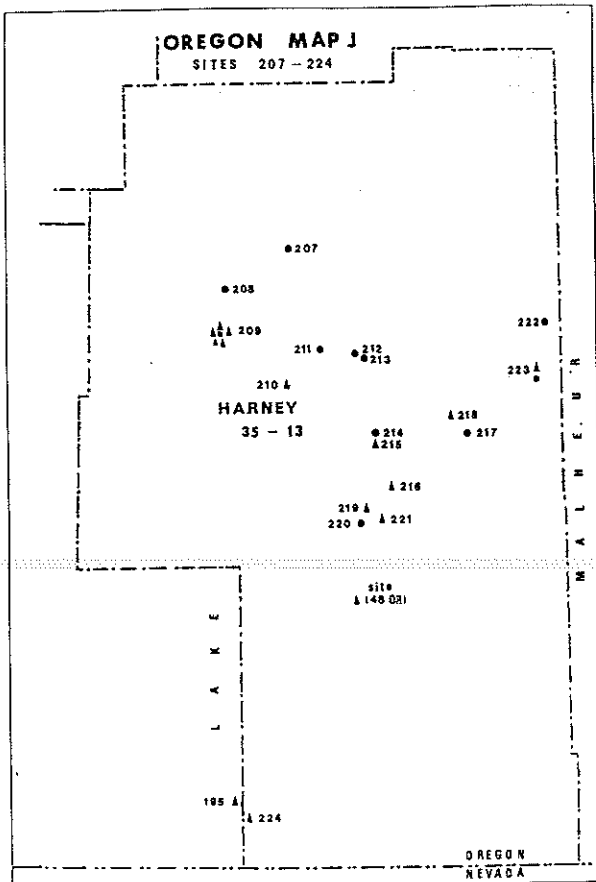


Figure 482



Map J. Location of sites 207 through 224

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 207. Willow Creek, Harney County, OR, 35-13-W.C. A rock overhang on the north side of Willow Creek, a branch of Sagehen Creek, forms a natural shelter which protects several pictographs. This is one of a very few sites in Oregon, outside the Klamath Basin, where several colors were used. Red, yellow, and black were applied singly and in combination. One design is red, trimmed with black (fig. 483b). Another, resembling a wheel, has a black rim and center and yellow spokes (fig. 483c). The designs, which were furnished by Dr. Cressman for his Site 59 (1937:30, Fig. 43), note the colors, but the details are inaccurate (the deer's legs, the yellow sun, etc.). There are several other figures which he did not show. More yellow is used here than at any other site in Oregon. It is a very pale yellow, unlike the orange yellow at Dry River Gorge, Deschutes County, site 84. Possibly it has faded badly. The only other yellow we have seen like it is in a small niche in a rock at Disautel, east of Omak, Washington. After comparison with similar colors at other sites, these colors appear to have been the original ones at this site. Note Cressman's comments on the colors. Last visit: 7/6/66. See fig. 483a-d.

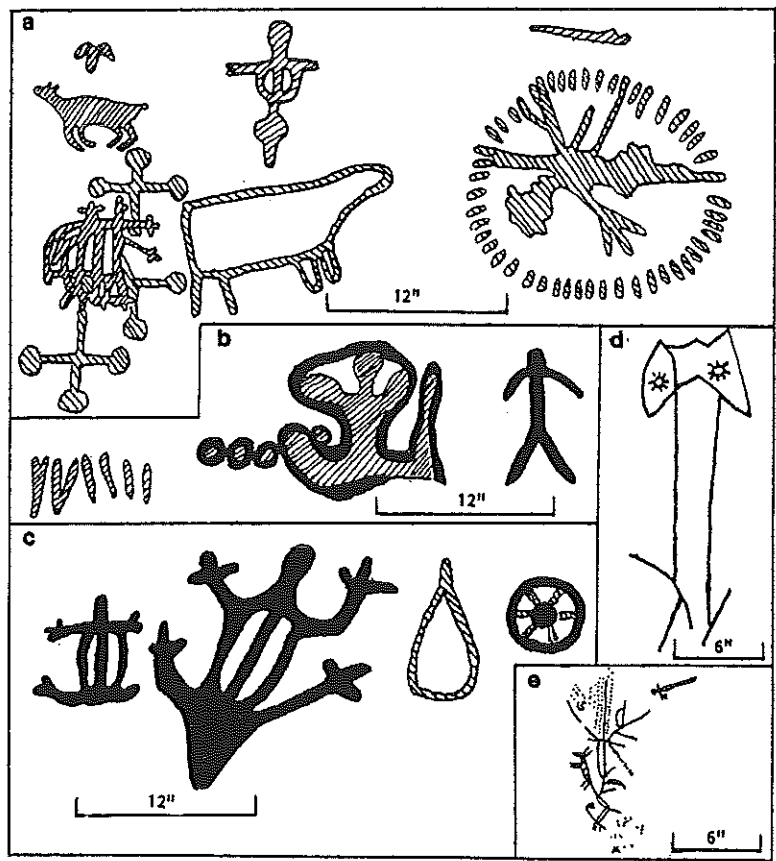


Figure 483

Site 208. Eagle Rim, Harney County, OR, 35-13-E. R. A small red pictograph may be seen at the mouth of a small lava cave in a big rim east of Silver Creek. In 1966 an eagle's nest was atop the rim above the cave. The cave had been excavated for relics. Tailings contained much ash, obsidian chips, etc. The pictograph, on a face 10 inches high by 4 inches wide, is expertly executed. It is the daintiest pictograph we have found in Oregon. The antelope is climbing upward on the face and is only 2 inches long. The design, when traced, fits on a regular sheet of paper. Reference: Howe (1968:6, Fig. 4, illustrated sideways, left is bottom of picture). Last visit: 10/13/66. See fig. 483e.

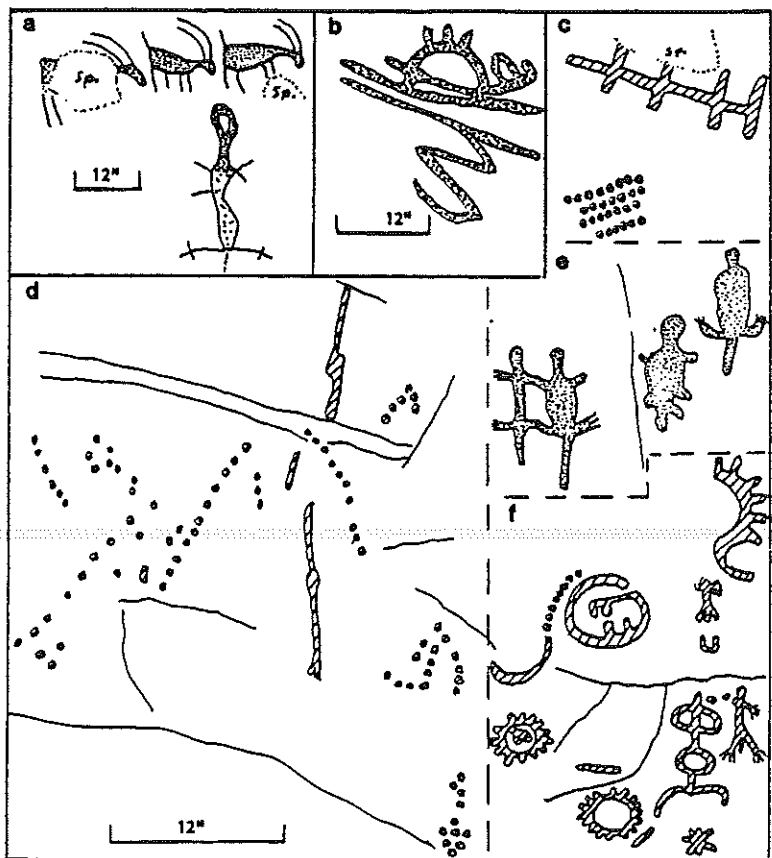


Figure 484

Site 209. Dry Silver Lake, Harney County, OR, 35-13-D.S.L. Combined in site 209 are small groups of one or two faces which have been classed as one site although they could be considered separately as six sites. In searching for Dr. Cressman's Sites 41 and 42 (1937:32), which were not found, the following petroglyphs and pictographs were noted. Group 1 contains crude petroglyphs on large boulders at the edge of the lake bed. South of Crane Spring, group 2 comprises two pictograph faces, containing mostly dots. Group 3 is a petroglyph face bearing lizards on a rim west of the old Sielaff Ranch. A petroglyph face on a boulder and a pictograph face on the rim at the northeast corner of Table Rock constitute group 4. Group 5 consists of pictographs of thunderbirds, sheep, anthropomorphs, lizards, and circles at the southwest corner of the playa. A curvilinear type petroglyph is on an adjacent face. On a rim with a black glazed surface southeast of Dry Silver Lake, group 6 contains red pictographs of suns, circles, lizards or anthropomorphs. See *figs. 484, 485.*

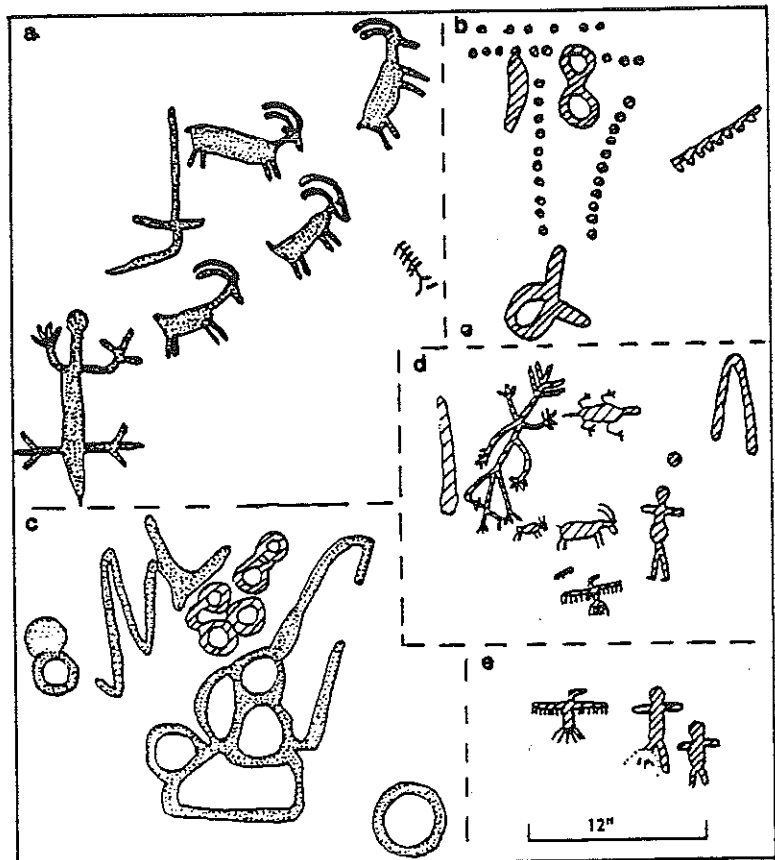


Figure 485

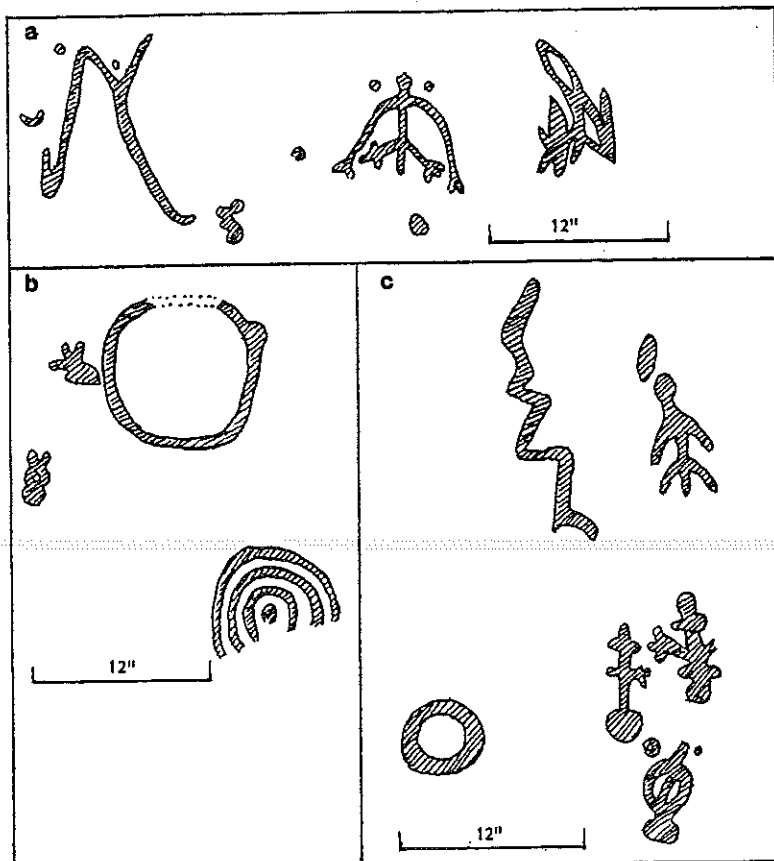


Figure 486

Site 210. Moon Ranch, Harney County, OR, 35-13-M.R. On the southwest shore of Harney Lake, southeast of Moon Ranch, at the top of the rise from the flat, there are some faint red pictographs on a big boulder. Several others are on a basalt outcrop of rough lava nearby. A target, an anthropomorph with extraordinarily long arms, circles, a bisected circle, a snake, and lizards can be seen on the rock. These can only be photographed after outlining them with chalk; the colors are so faint they tend to blend in with the natural color of the rock and lichens. Pictures from P. Weideman, OAS member, August 31, 1961. Last visit: 6/1/64. See *fig. 486.*

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 211. Rattlesnake Rim, Harney County, OR, 35-13-R.R. Site 211 is north of Harney Lake on the south face of a basalt rim. Many rattlesnakes have been found in the area, hence the site name. Red pictographs are on several faces of the rim, from ground level up to about 8 feet and along a horizontal distance of about 60 feet. The pictographs are in unusually good condition considering their constant exposure to the sun. Some are covered with effluvium and others are faded so it is difficult to see patterns except by dampening the rock. These are the most extensive pictographs found at one site in Harney County and are the most accessible. Over 60 figures or designs were recorded in 17 groups or faces. Tracings were made of most of the designs at this site in 1970. Last visit: 9/19/70. See figs. 487, 488, 489, 490.

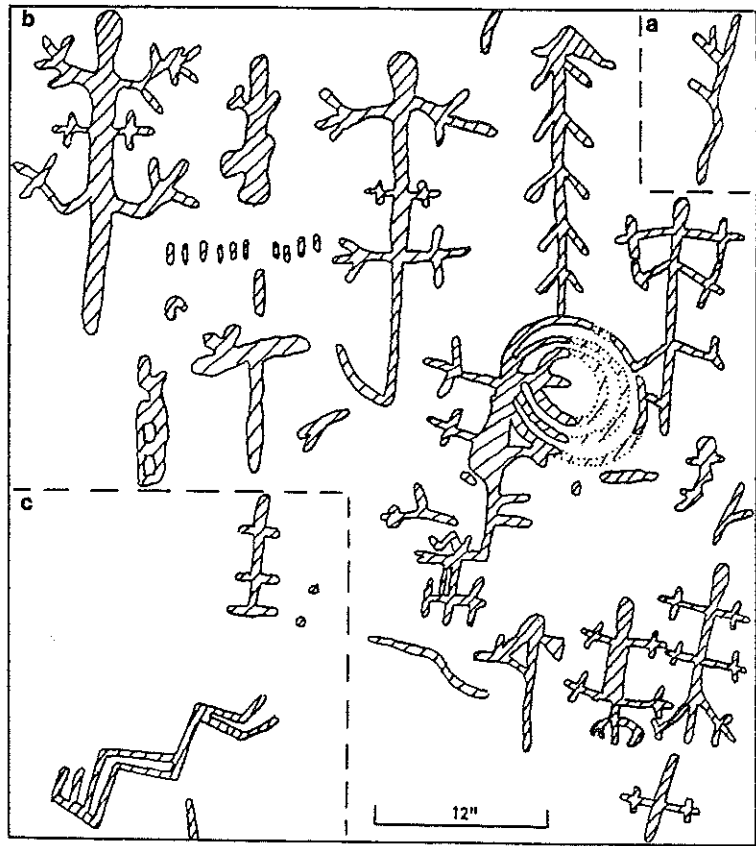


Figure 487

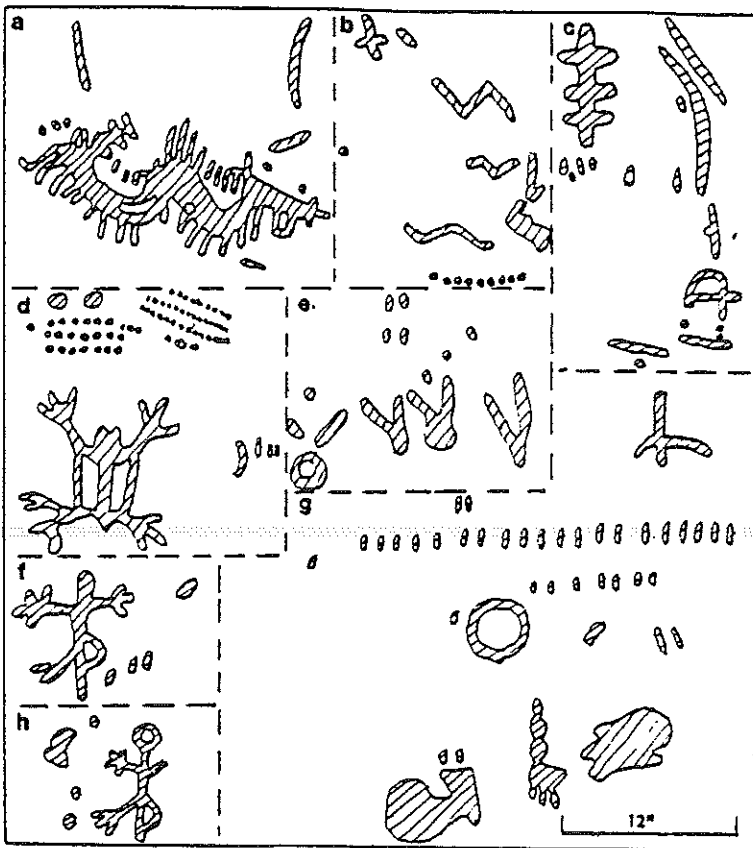
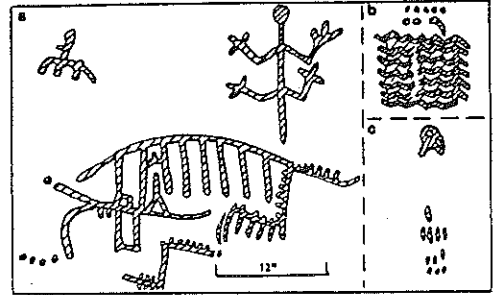
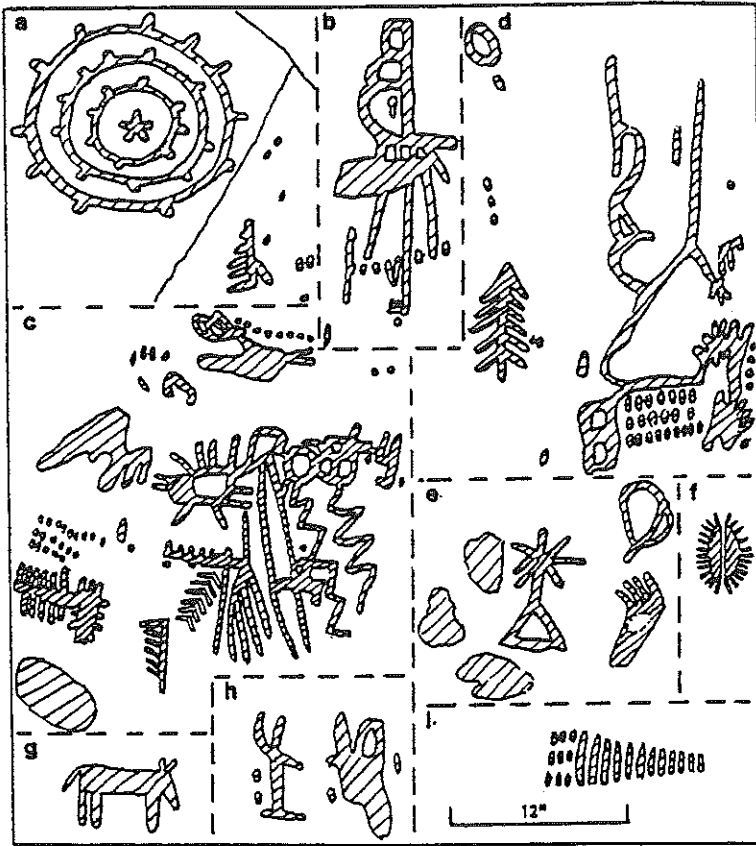


Figure 488



Figures 489 (left), 490 (right)

Site 212. Narrows Boulder, Harney County, OR, 35-13-N.B. East of the Narrows on the southwest side of Malheur Lake, a large boulder contains pictographs. On the northeast face of the boulder, which is 8 feet wide by 9 feet high, is a painted area about 5 x 5 feet. Some of this area is too heavily covered with lichen to readily ascertain the markings on the rocks. There are several ladder-like designs, lizards, a snake, connected circles in series, complex curvilinear designs, and numerous dots. One interesting series of tiny dots, 1/4 inch in diameter, forms a semicircle around a natural pit in the boulder. The patterns on the boulder are very complicated and difficult to classify because of possible overlapping of the designs, weathering, and lichen cover. The area around this site was frequently used by Indians in making artifacts of obsidian, chert, and agate. More recently it has been used as a dumping ground from the Narrows. Site 212 is 2 miles west of site 213, Narrows. Last visit: 9/19/70. See fig. 491.

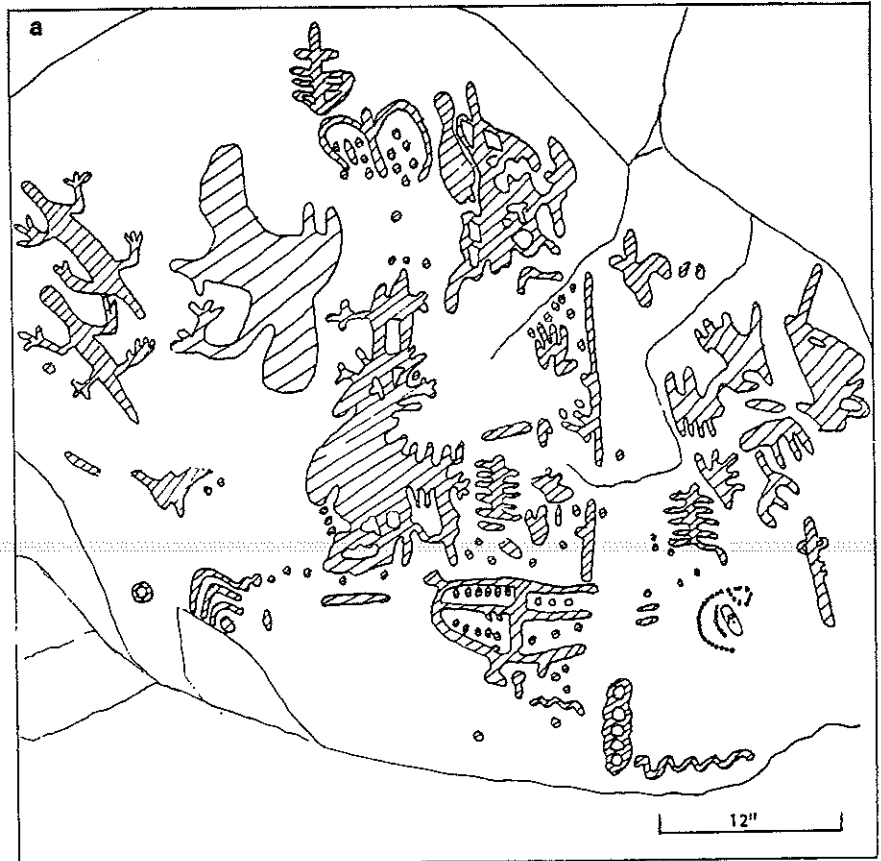


Figure 491

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 213. Narrows, Harney County, OR, 35-13-N. At the Narrows, on a low basalt outcrop facing northeast towards Malheur Lake, a shelter overhang behind some large sagebrush contains red pictographs. The original pigment was red, but on several figures an orange-red line appears over the dark red. Over this, black lines similar to crayon markings appear to outline some of the original designs. Superimposed on these colors are traces of white paint-like pigment which may have been used to get black and white pictures. Cressman (1937:33, 48, Site 43, Fig. 31) mentions the black pigment outlining the figures and surmises, "in all likelihood (it was) a cheap crayon." These black lines have been noted at numerous other sites, such as Bombing Range, Deschutes County, site 83; Murderers Creek, Grant County, site 96; and Willow Creek, Harney County, site 207. These marks do not wash off with water, and they appear to be much duller than a wax crayon. Some of the designs made by the black marks are similar to red pictographs. We have recorded them as possible pictographs where a pattern can be seen. At this site no attempt was made to distinguish the orange, black or white where it was superimposed over the original brick red. Cressman's Figure 31, the "Fighting Warriors," has a petroglyph counterpart at Sucker Creek Reservoir, Lake County, site 203 (Fig. 472n). Last visit: 9/19/70. See fig. 492.

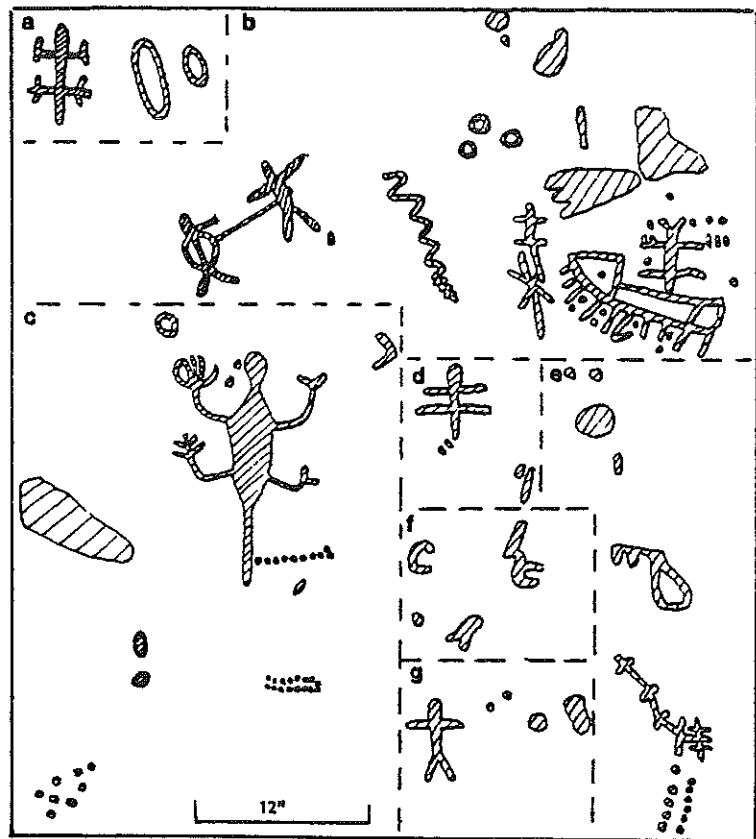


Figure 492

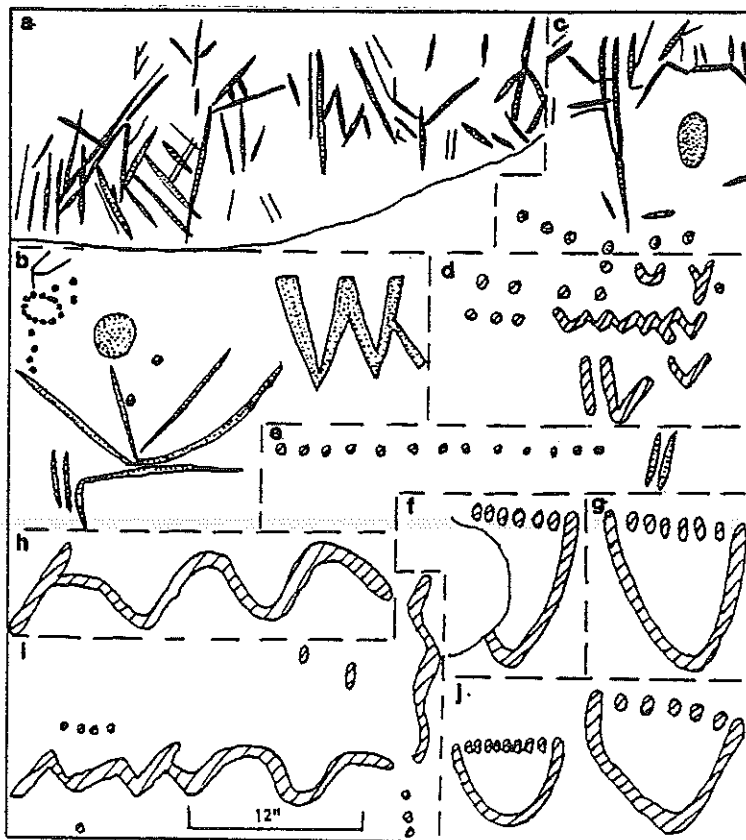


Figure 493

Site 214. North Buena Vista, Malheur Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, OR, 35-13-N.B.V. At site 214, 1/4 mile north of site 215 on an extension of the same rim formation, facing east, there are several small caves which have been dug out and show occupancy signs. In one cave a large boulder bears V-cut straight lines (hone marks) similar in technique to the lizard petroglyphs at Buena Vista, site 215. At the point where the rim bends toward the northwest there is a large red pictograph face with the largest sawtooth design and two of the largest lizard designs found in Oregon. The largest lizard is 32 inches high and the smaller one is 21 inches high. The local live lizards are the usual desert variety, 6 to 12 inches in length. A similar large lizard is found at the Narrows, site 213, and several at Rattlesnake Rim, site 211. Large bear tracks also are painted on the rock face, along with wavy zigzag lines resembling snakes, and numerous dots. There are several crude petroglyphs pecked in the rock which look as fresh as the initials on the south rim (site 215), but no initials or dates were found here. The pictographs are somewhat faded because they are exposed to the morning sun. They are difficult to photograph during the swallow season because there are so many nests directly above the paintings; the rock is well covered with droppings by late summer. Tracings were made of the pictographs in 1970. Last visit: 8/28/70. See figs. 493, 494.

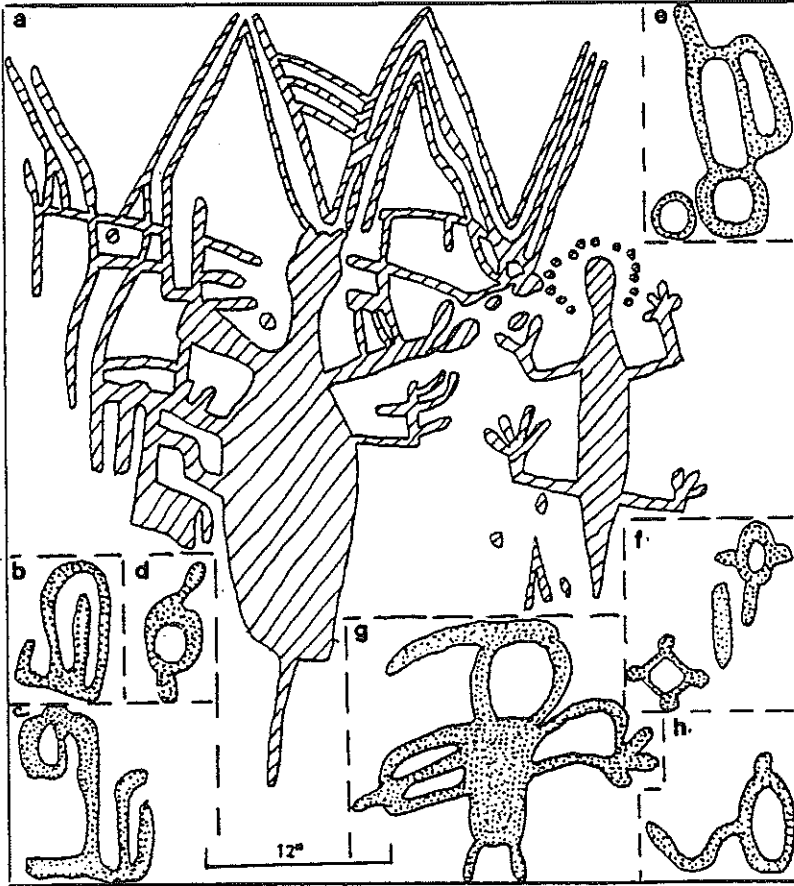


Figure 494

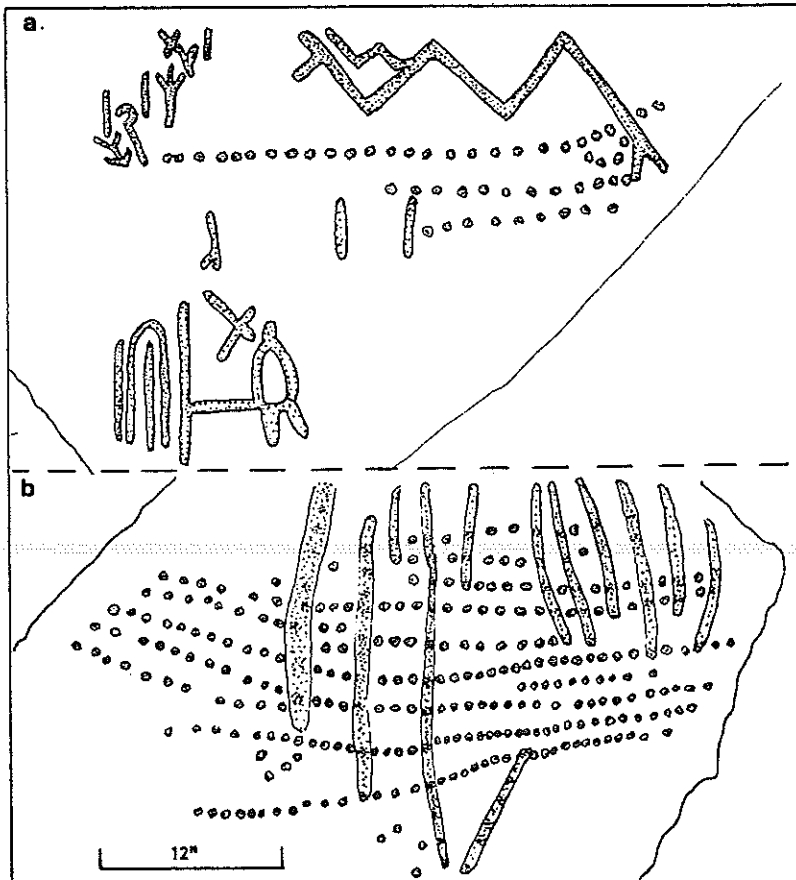
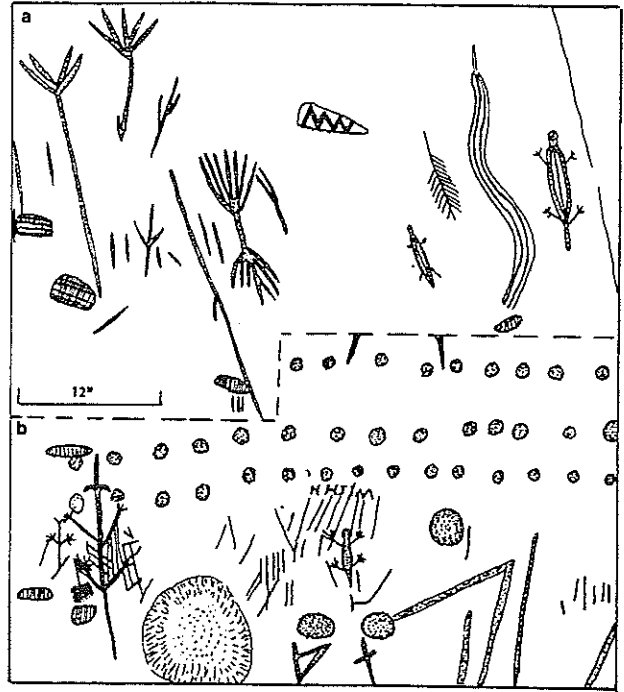
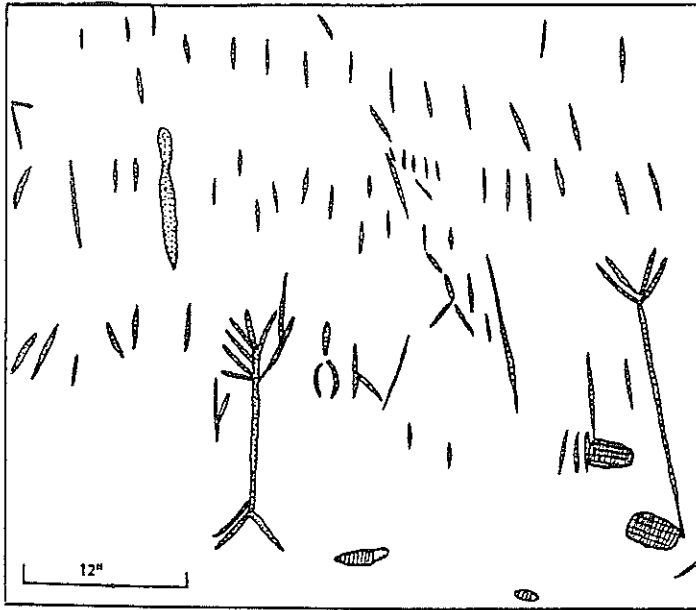


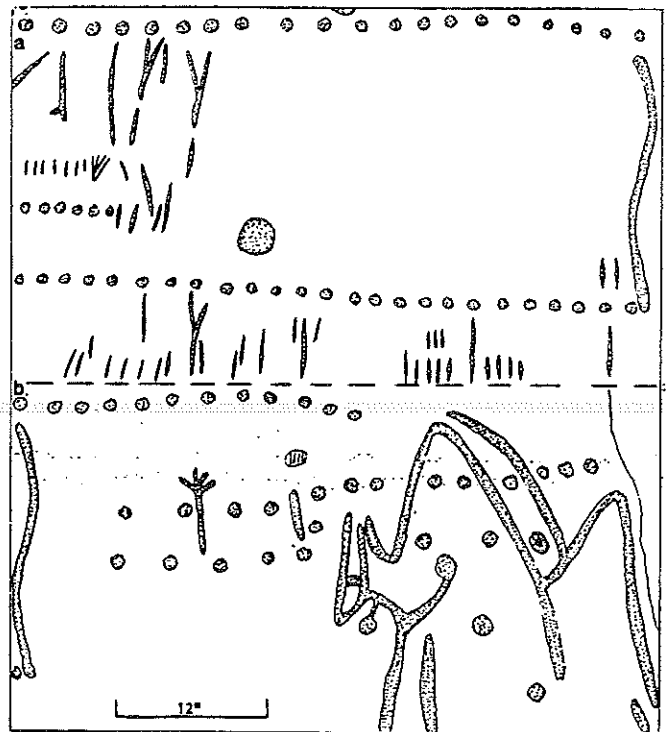
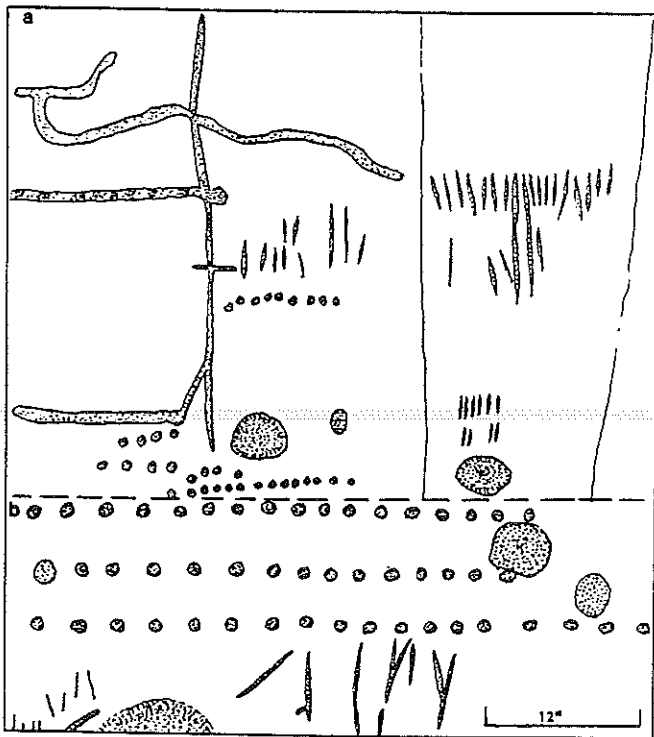
Figure 495

Site 215. Buena Vista Station, Malheur Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, OR, 35-13-B.V. North of the Buena Vista Station, on an east facing rim overlooking Blitzen River meadows, only petroglyphs were found. There are several types and ages and some superimposition, indicating use over a long period of time. The large pit and groove curvilinear glyphs typical of the Great Basin appear to be the oldest. Over some of these pitted areas there are numerous incised figures, made by cutting V-grooves with a sharp stone. The rhyolitic tuff here is relatively soft. These grooves were made before the pecked elements illustrated by Cressman (1937:33-34, Site 44, Fig. 32) which cut across several of the V-cut lines and often were very finely executed lizard designs. The pecked figures are generally rough and do not make good rubbings. The incised lizard at the right of the 1879 date (fig. 503) is 47 inches high by 15 inches wide and is the largest of its type found in Oregon. Dr. Cressman does not mention the pictographs about 1/4 mile north of this site which we have treated separately as site 216. The V-cut hone marks in the cave at the north site and the marks at this site designated as lizards, etc. appear to have been etched in an identical manner. Some rubbings were made in 1970. Last visit: 8/27/70. See figs. 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

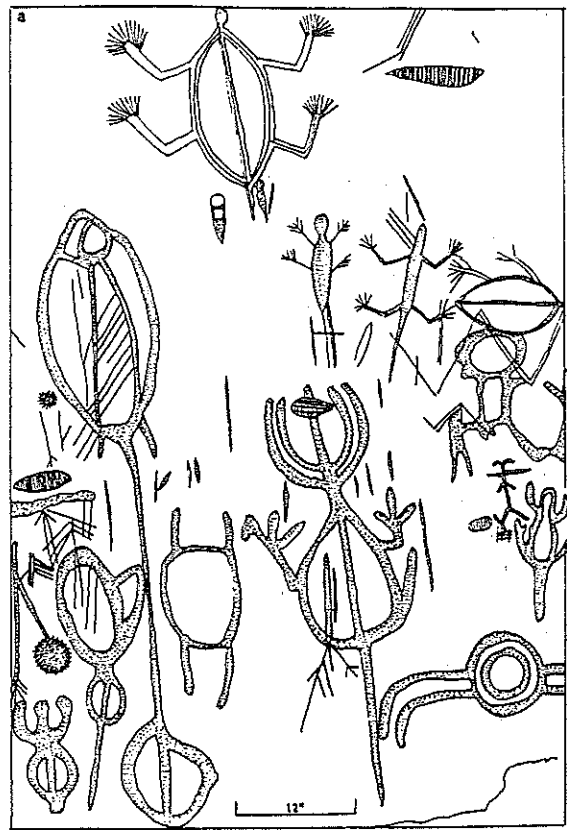
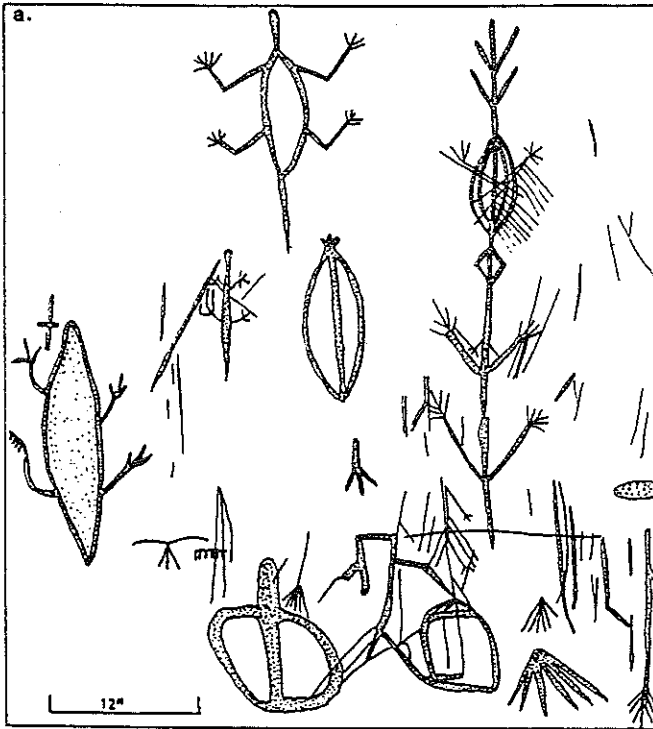


Figures 496 (left), 497 (right)

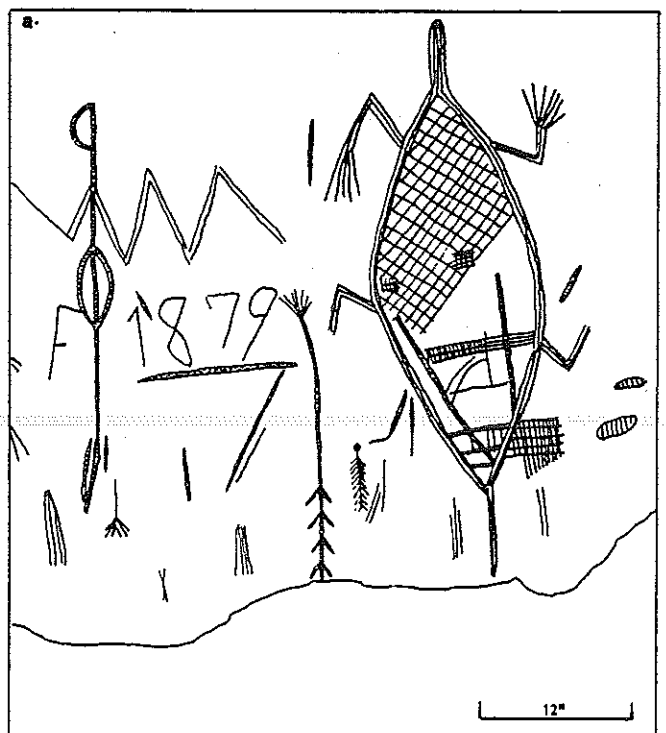


Figures 498 (left), 499 (right)

OREGON



Figures 500 (left), 501 (right)



Figures 502 (left), 503 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 216. Krumbo Boulders, Malheur Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, OR, 35-13-K. Site 216 encompasses Krumbo Petroglyph Boulder and Mortar Rock. Both are on the south side of the road to Krumbo Lake. The main boulder has deeply carved petroglyphs with curvilinear and naturalistic figures. Grooves are smoothed, and nearly all show signs of red pigment. This is the best example of the so-called combined design found in Oregon. No paint was found except in the grooves. The petroglyphs on this boulder cover the entire east face, which is 14 1/2 feet wide by 6 feet high, and extend for about 2 feet on the north face. The large horned lizard, 36 inches long with a 3-inch wide body and six legs, is the outstanding design of the panel. Cressman (1937:35, Site 49) describes the site without figures. This is the most publicized petroglyph rock in Harney County. It was written up in the *Portland Oregonian* (May 23, 1954) and also in *Sunset Magazine*. Mortar Rock is east of the petroglyph boulder. There are two mortars ground in the top, 7 inches and 8 inches deep (fig. 507b). The glyphs consist of two shallow lizards and a number of large pits and grooves which make a rectangular design. No pigment was found here. The pits and grooves are weathered to the natural color of the basalt boulder. They seem older than the other glyphs, which are not so heavily patinated. The "H" in figures 504 and 505 indicates natural holes in the lava rock drawn to scale. The lines of the designs intersect most of these holes, but the holes themselves show no signs of rubbing on the edges, as was usually done in making pits or mortars. Last visit: 8/29/70. See figs. 504, 505, 506, 507.

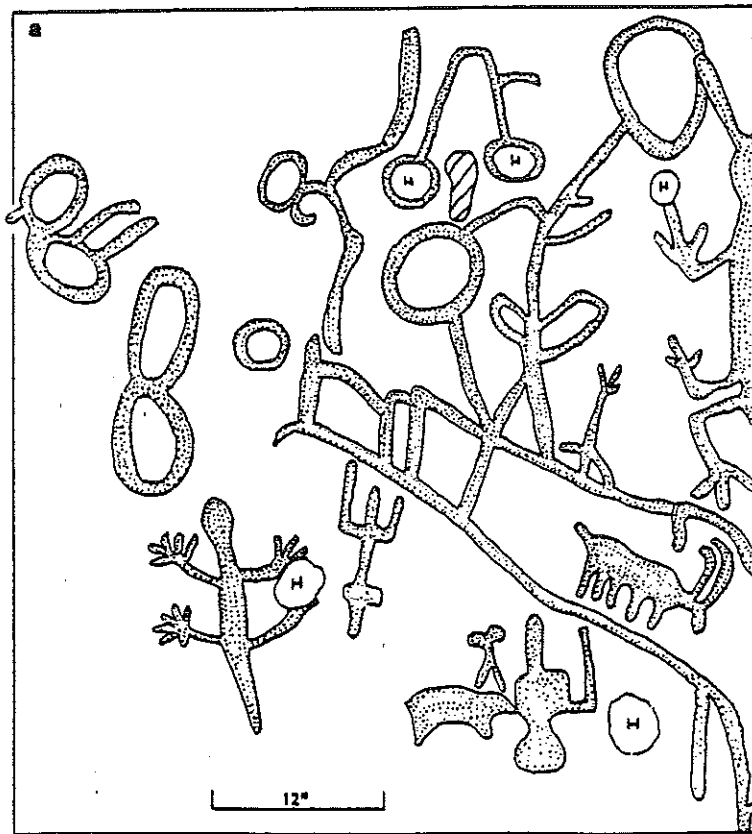


Figure 504

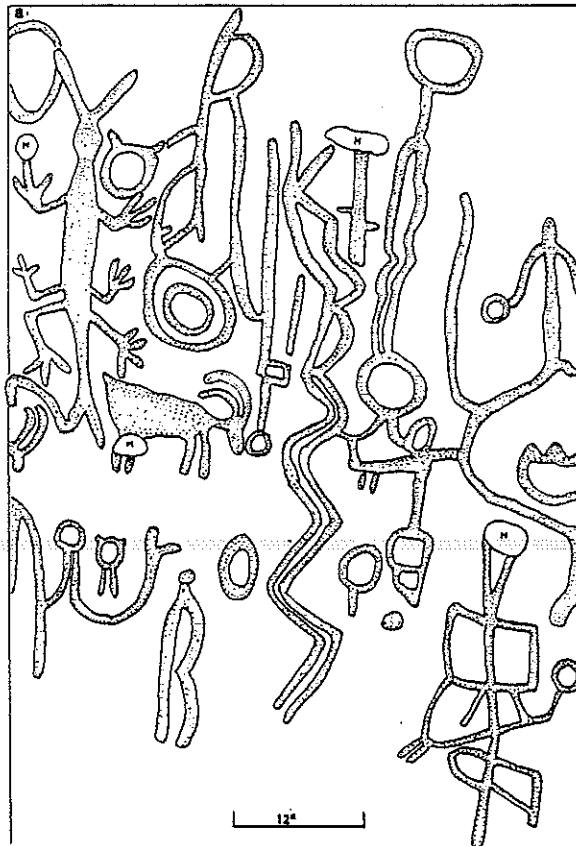
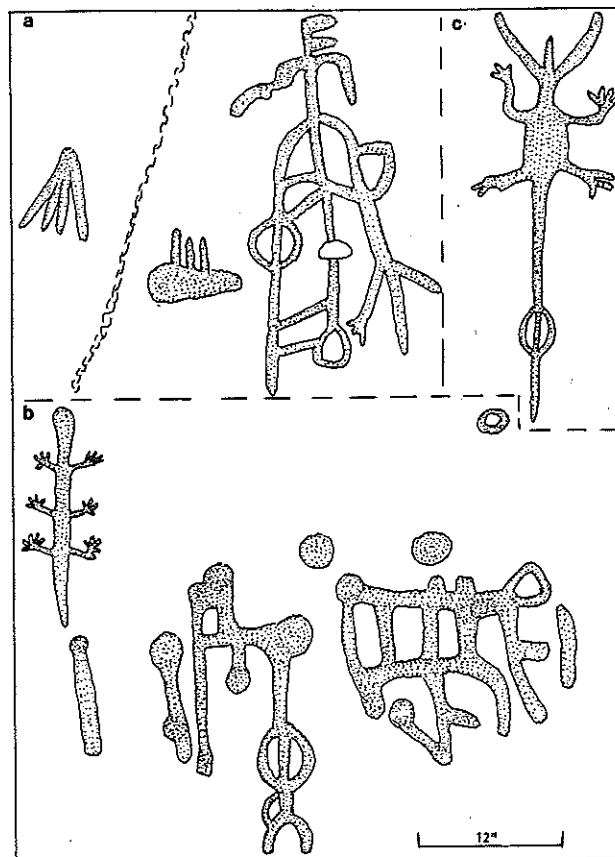
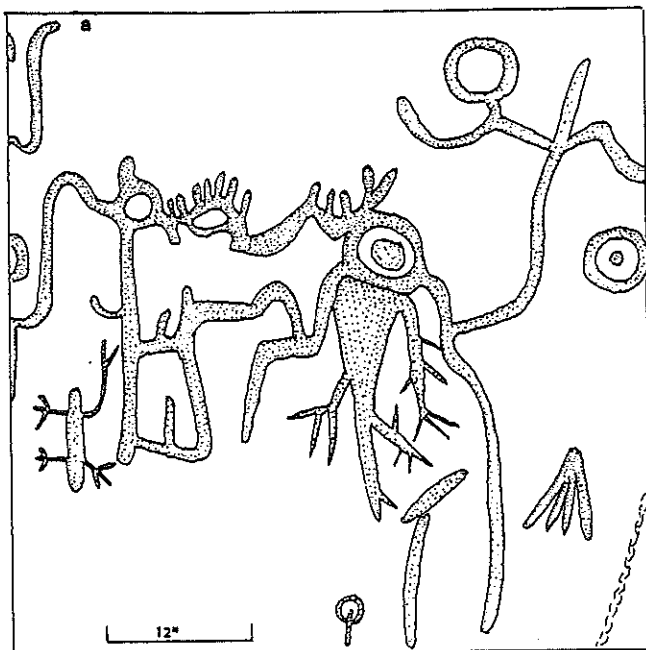


Figure 505



Figures 506 (left), 507 (right)

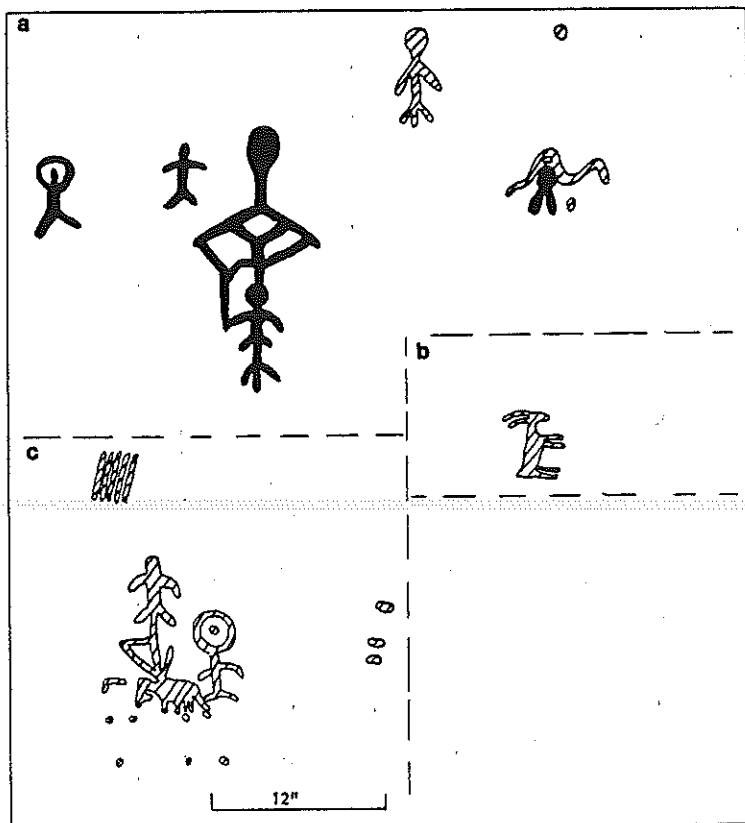


Figure 508

Site 217. Riddle Creek Ranch, Harney County, OR, 35-13-R.Ra. East of Riddle Creek Ranch headquarters and east of the junction of Riddle Creek and Paul Creek, pictographs are found on a south facing rim. The main pictographs are red, but there are several black pictures of similar design and numerous black lines under the red pictographs. One white design is partially superimposed over a faded red lizard design which appears to be older than some of the other red figures. There are naturalistic designs of humans, lizards, a mountain sheep and other quadrupeds as well as dot series, disks, circles, rayed concentric circles, a cross, an inverted rain symbol similar to one at Dry River Gorge, Deschutes County, site 84 (Cressman 1937:17, Site 9, Fig. 5), and long straight lines. No bows or arrows or other figures shown by Cressman (1937:40, Site 60, Fig. 44) were found, although there are some similarities. It appears that the elements in his Figure 44 were drawn from memory rather than from actual photographs or sketches made at the site. This seems true also of the sketches of his Figure 43, Site 59. These were the only two sites in Harney County where colors other than red were found. The main panel is 5 feet high by 4 feet wide, and the overall width of the pictured area is about 12 feet. Last visit: 5/31/65. See figs. 508, 509.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

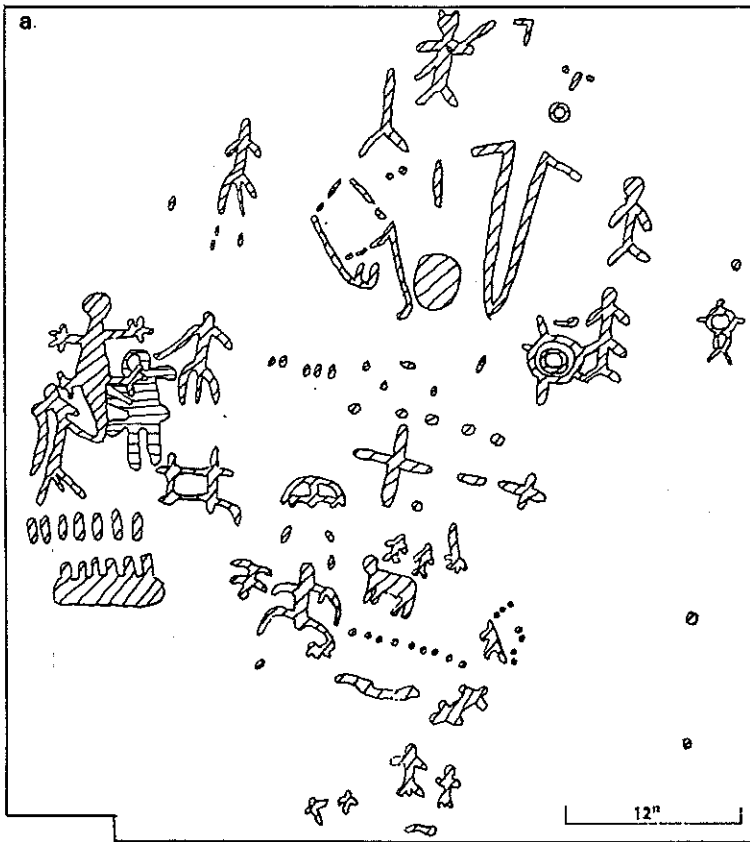


Figure 509

Site 218. Coontown, Harney County, OR, 35-13-C.T. On the north side of Riddle Creek north of the old stone building ruin at Coontown petroglyphs extend along low rims for about 100 feet and face southeast. They are lightly pecked on hard basalt rock and many are quite dim. Pits and anthropomorphs are the most common designs. One design shows "twins or brothers holding hands" (fig. 510a). This is a common petroglyph motif throughout the Columbia River area and elsewhere. There are initials and dates on some rocks. Last visit: 5/31/65. See fig. 510.

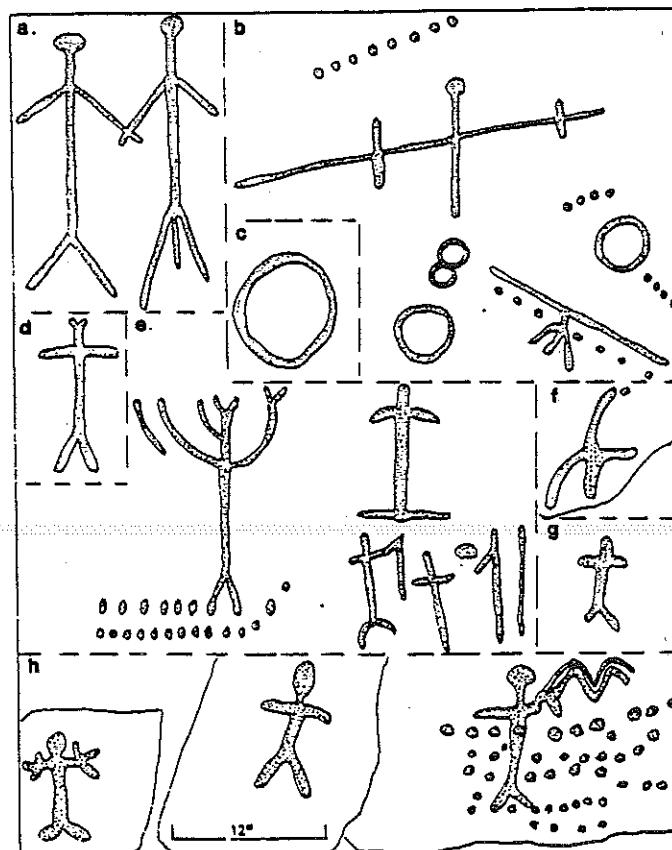


Figure 510

Site 219. Five-Mile Spring Boulder, Harney County, OR, 35-13-F.M.S. Five-Mile Spring is north of Frenchglen. The boulder is on a low ridge west of Five-Mile Spring. Cressman (1937:34-35, Site 45, Fig. 33) located the boulder somewhat farther north of Frenchglen and called it "Bull Rock." Five-Mile Spring was a CCC camp site and an old Indian Camp. A cache of 65 manos, found by us in the wash of the creek, is at the Malheur Wildlife Refuge Headquarters. The boulder has several large cracks. It is 8 feet wide on the east face, where the curvilinear petroglyphs are located, and is 6.5 feet high by 4 feet thick. A smaller block on top is 2.5 feet high by 4 feet wide. The curvilinear design extends around to the south end of the rock, which is rough. The upper portion of the face, where the best designs are found, has a high polish as though it had been rubbed. The wavy line and zigzag line grooves contain a red stain which does not show in the pits and straight lines at the bottom of the face. This is the largest example of the wavy, zigzag type of petroglyph in the so-called Great Basin style we have found in Oregon. A 3 x 6-foot rubbing covered most of the worked surface of the east face of the boulder. The two faces on each side of the central crack are concave; it is difficult to make a suitable rubbing of the right side. Dr. Cressman considers this a combined design. Last visit: 6/1/65. See fig. 511.

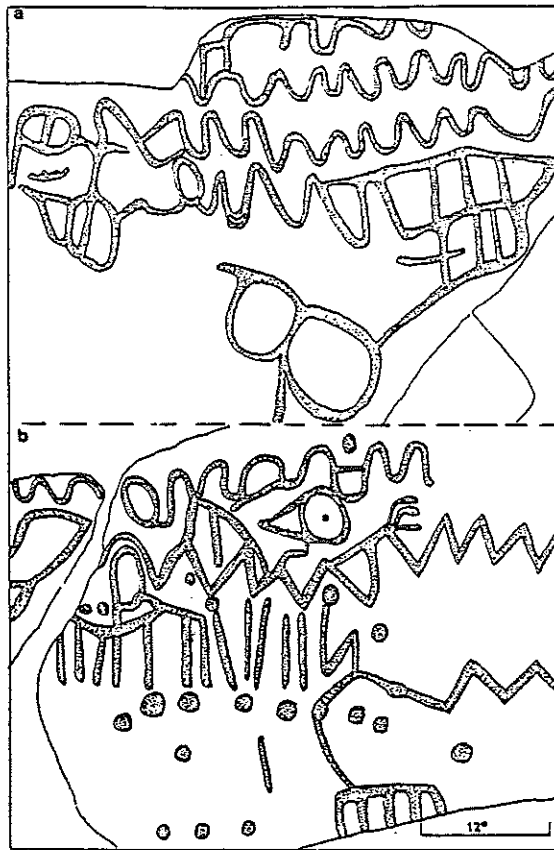


Figure 511

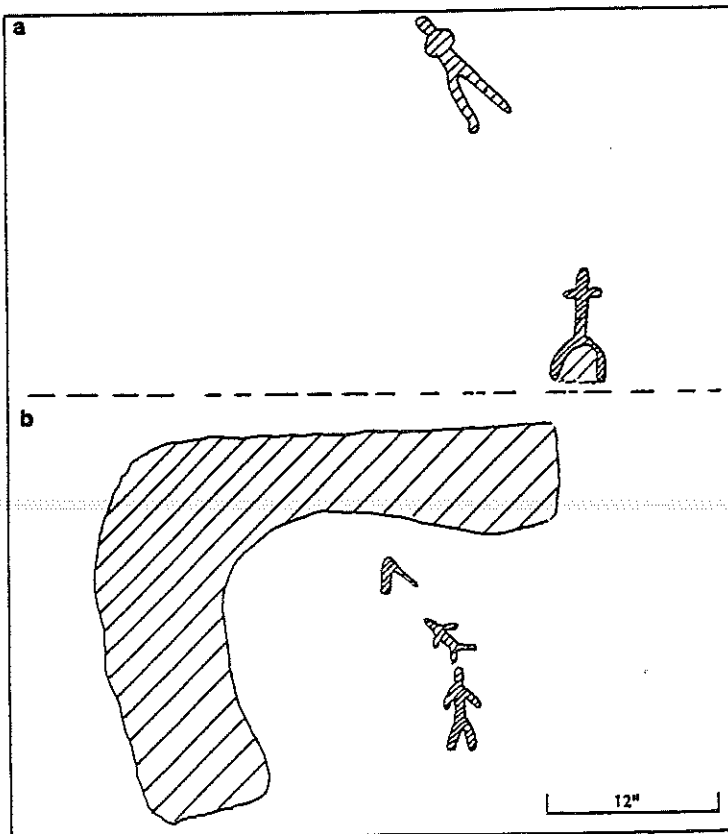


Figure 512

Site 220. Three-Mile Boulder, Harney County, OR, 35-13-T.M.B. Site 220 is west of the road to Burns and north of the Frenchglen Hotel. On the southeast face of a large lava tuff boulder 12 feet high and 10 feet wide a large splotch of red pigment forms an inverted L-shape 32 inches wide and 26 inches high. It is similar to single bands of red pigment found at other sites such as Picture Gorge, Grant County, site 93. Close examination of the rock reveals four small anthropomorphic figures painted around features in the rock which resemble knots in wood, etc. These small anthropomorphs, 4 to 9 inches long, are carefully executed, in contrast to the large band of paint. It is the largest boulder in the area and the most southerly pictograph we had found in the Blitzen River Valley or Harney County. Last visit: 6/1/65. See fig. 512.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 221. Knox Meadow, Malheur Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, OR, 35-13-K.M. The Knox Meadow petroglyphs are on the south and east faces of an east facing rim about 10 feet high and extend for about 100 yards. The site includes all the petroglyph designs illustrated by Dr. Cressman (1937:34-35, Sites 46 and 47, Figs. 34 and 35, P-Ranch) and a few others. Apparently, from the information furnished him, he was led to believe that there were two different sites. There are several large, well executed circles and some good examples of lizards. One design consists of large pits and deep grooves connecting the pits. All the petroglyphs were on the rims, none on detached rock. Generally this site is more like southern Lake County petroglyph sites in the Long Lake-Hart Mountain area. There were obsidian chips on top of the dry rim. Last visit: 8/9/65. See *figs. 513, 514, 515.*

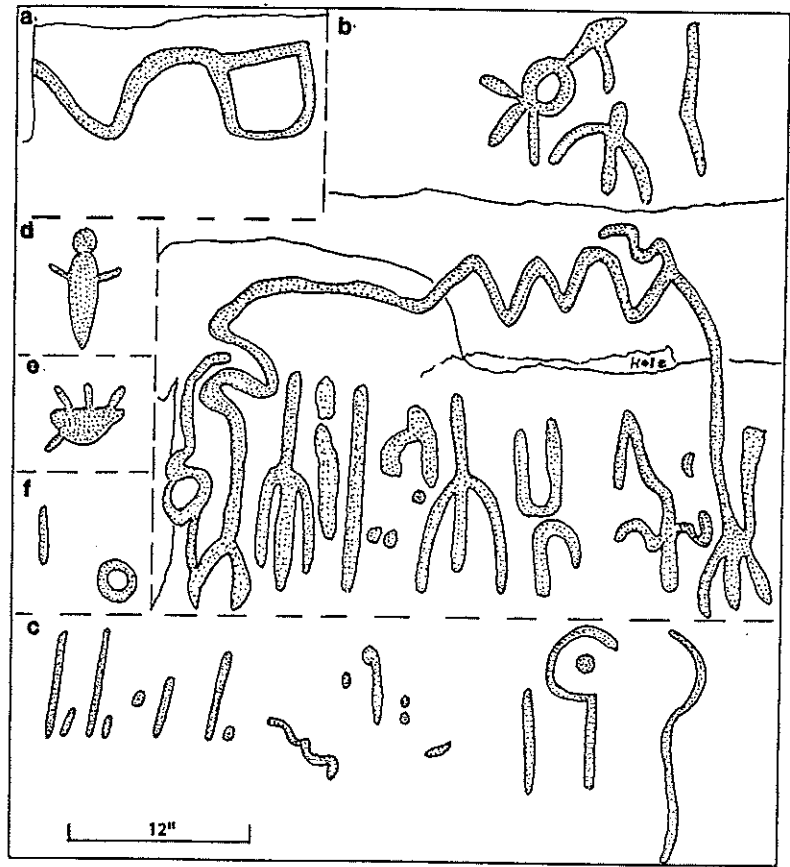
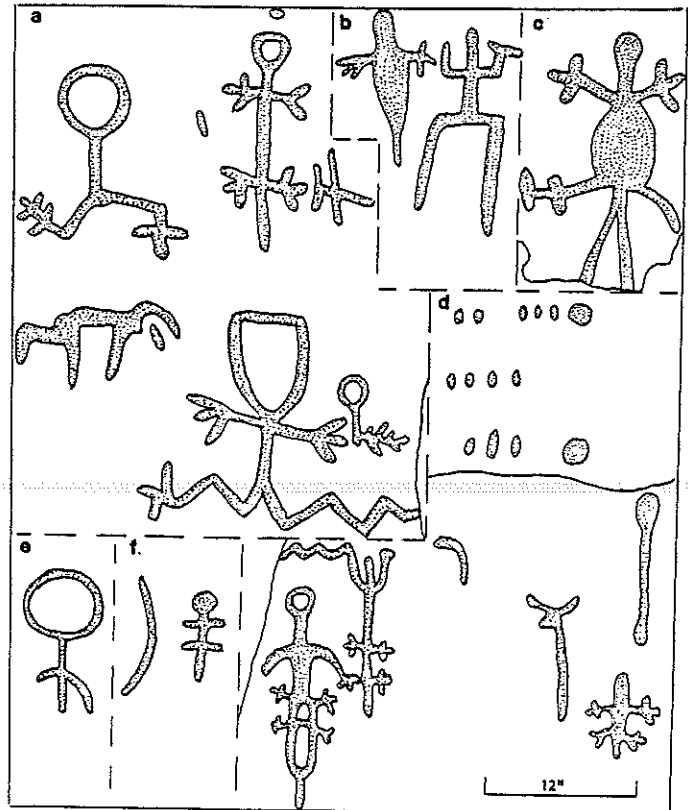
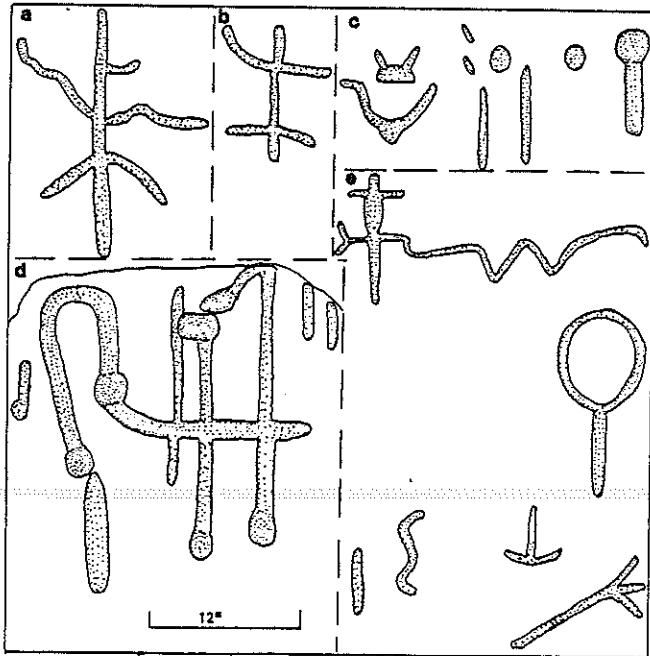


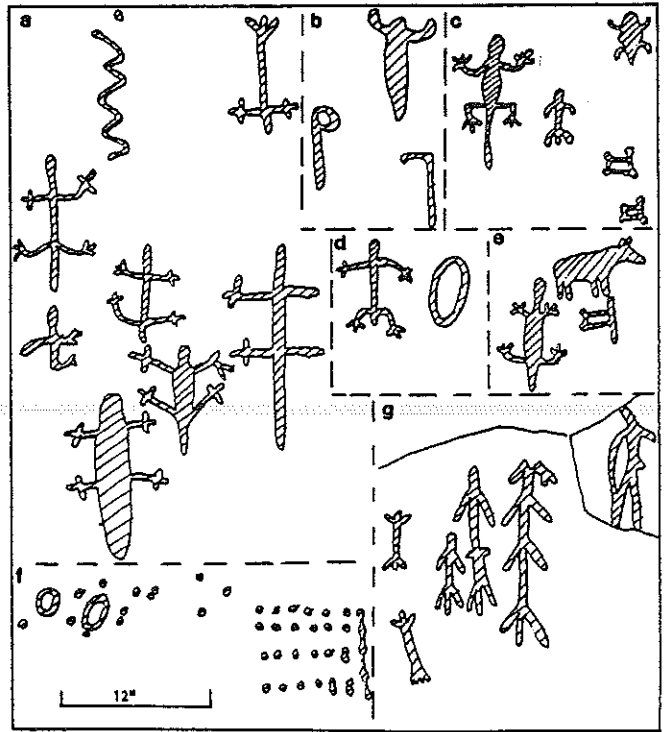
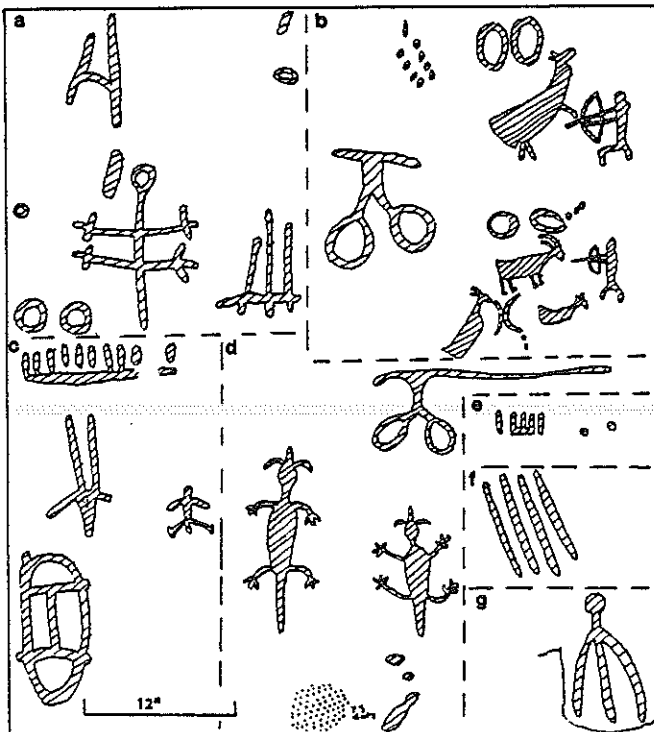
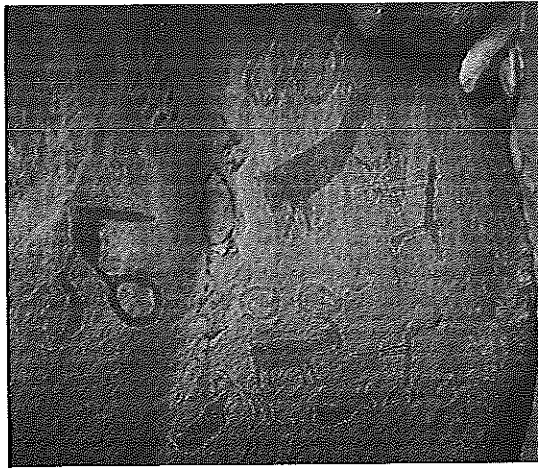
Figure 513



Figures 514 (left), 515 (right)

OREGON

Site 222. Venator, Harney County, OR, 35-13-V. East of Venator, low basalt rims on the north and south banks of the South Fork Malheur River above its confluence with Crane Creek, contain some of the best preserved pictographs in Harney County. The main group of paintings is west of an old road on the north bank (figs. 516a-d, 517a-e). A small group (fig. 516e-g) is east of the road. A third group (fig. 517f, g) is on the south bank of the river a short distance above the main group. Some of the most carefully drawn designs discovered on this project were found here. The lizards are varied in shape, and the horned lizard (fig. 516d) is unusual. Two bowmen hunting a cow elk and a sheep have bows and arrows complete with a bowstring (fig. 516b). In a 4-inch diameter area there are 73 tiny dots about 1/16-inch in diameter (fig. 516d). One animal (fig. 517e) represents one of only two bears we found in Oregon, although bear tracks number in the hundreds in petroglyphs. The other bear is in Black Canyon, Grant County, site 97 (fig. 135d). There are several shades of red used here, from almost black to a light dull brick color, indicating several different types of pigment used by different artists. About 60 different designs were found. This is Cressman's Site 50 (1937:35, Fig. 36). Last visit: 9/65. See figs. 516, 517.



Figures 516 (left), 517 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 223. Hawley Reservoir, Harney County, OR, 35-13-H.R. Site 223 is north of State Highway 78 on the road to Hawley Ranch. Pits of various sizes, 1 inch to 6 inches in diameter, and a circle 3 inches in diameter are cut into the southwest face of a large boulder 10 feet high with a smooth sloping face exposed to sun and rain. Pictographs, weathered but visible, are to the right of and above the pits. There are several anthropomorphs and some long meandering lines, possibly parts of designs which have become too dim to see. This is the only rock found in this section of Harney County which contains both petroglyphs and pictographs. All rock art which has been located south and east of this point consists of petroglyphs. The rock is prominent and may mark a boundary between the pictograph and petroglyph cultures. Last visit: 8/3/65. See fig. 518.

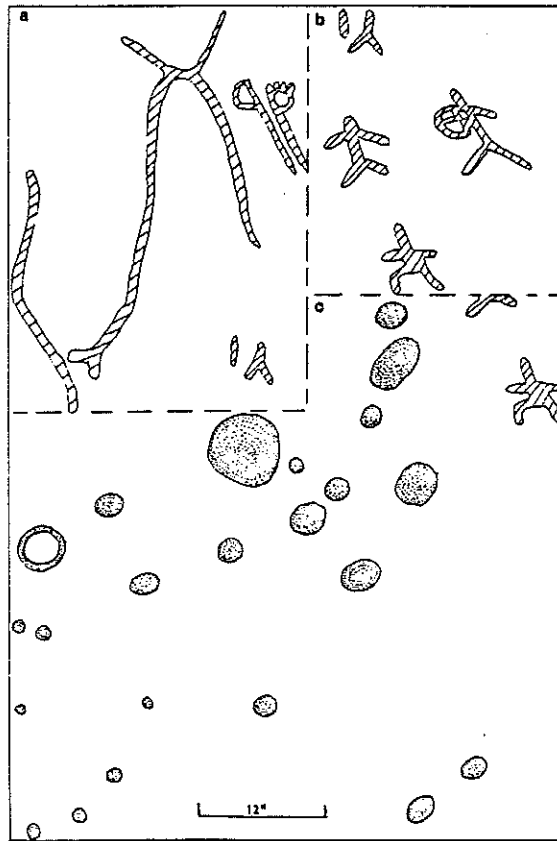


Figure 518

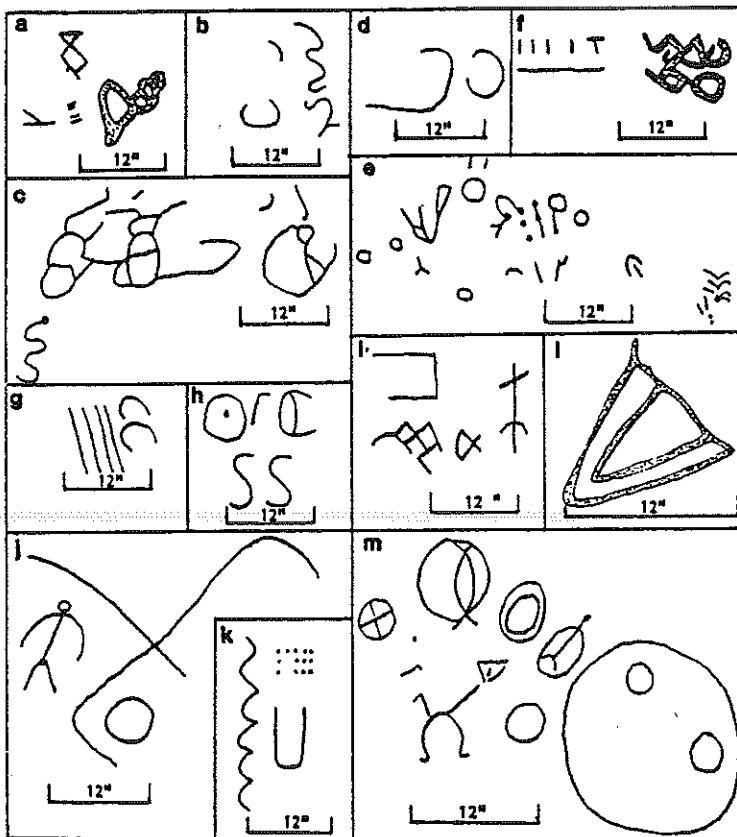


Figure 519

Site 224. Potholes, Harney County,

OR, 35-13-P. At the northwest corner of Sagehen Flat, Spaulding Creek cuts through the lava rims on its descent to Guano Valley. Petroglyphs extend for about 1 mile on these east facing rims.

The BLM map of the Beatty Butte unit places the south end of the petroglyphs in Harney County. The north portion is in Lake County and is designated Spaulding Creek, site 195. Cressman (1937: Site 40, Fig. 29; Site 36, Fig. 26, pp. 30, 32) places his Potholes site east of Guano Lake.

However, his Figure 29 shows a group of petroglyphs at his Site 36 (Long Lake) located a short distance west of the location of the lower right designs in his Figure 26. He describes The Potholes in *Archaeological Survey of Guano Valley Region in Southwestern Oregon (1936:36)*. "There is a series of petroglyphs. These all occur on the south wall of the canyon, scattered over a distance of probably 50 to 75 yards. These are of the curvilinear type."

The petroglyphs are predominantly of the curvilinear type, although some are rectilinear designs. Very few designs at the south end appear to be anthropomorphs or lizards. No sheep or quadrupeds were found in about two miles of the canyon examined. At the north end, the rims are high above the creek bed and are not a favorable site in which to find petroglyphs. Seventy-four designs and groups of petroglyphs were sketched. A few of these may have been made by early settlers. The July 4, 1881 date and the initials HRS and OWS may have been scratched by the Spauldings, who named the creek. In 1965 the date looked very fresh and unweathered in contrast to the petroglyphs, which are similar to those in the Long Lake area. The potholes with water for which the site is named are all in the south portion. The altitude is about 6,000 feet above sea level, and the summer season is short. Last visit: 7/9/65. See figs. 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524.

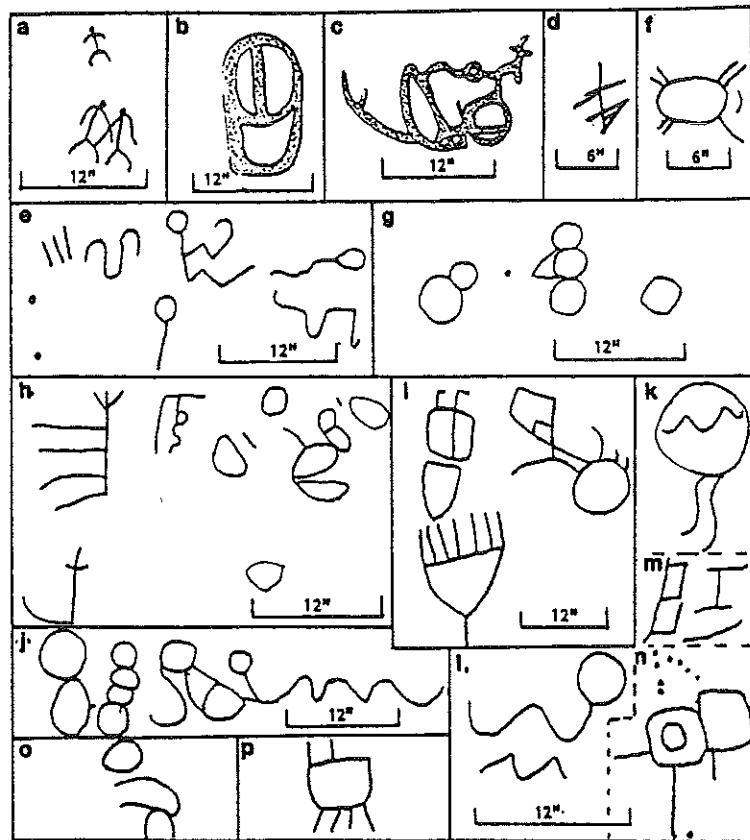


Figure 520

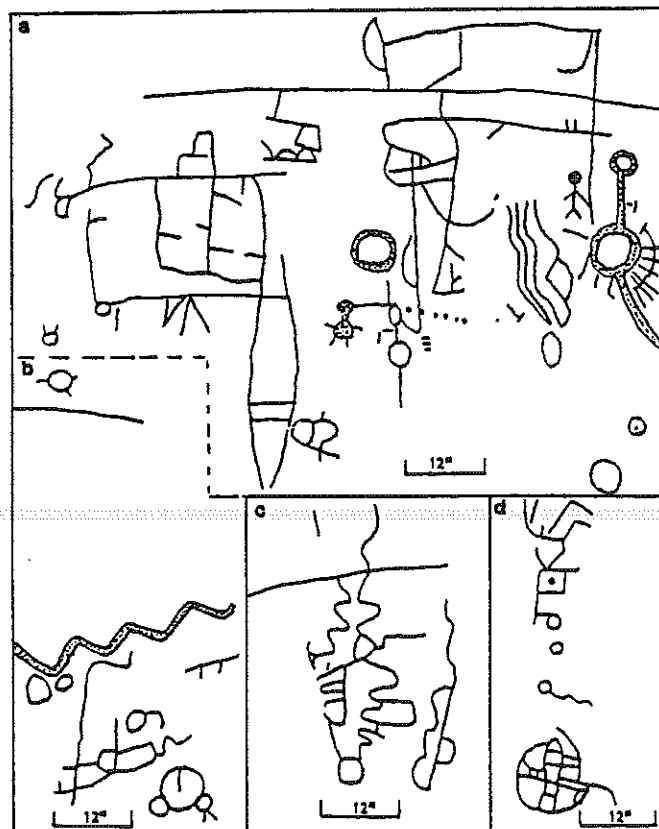
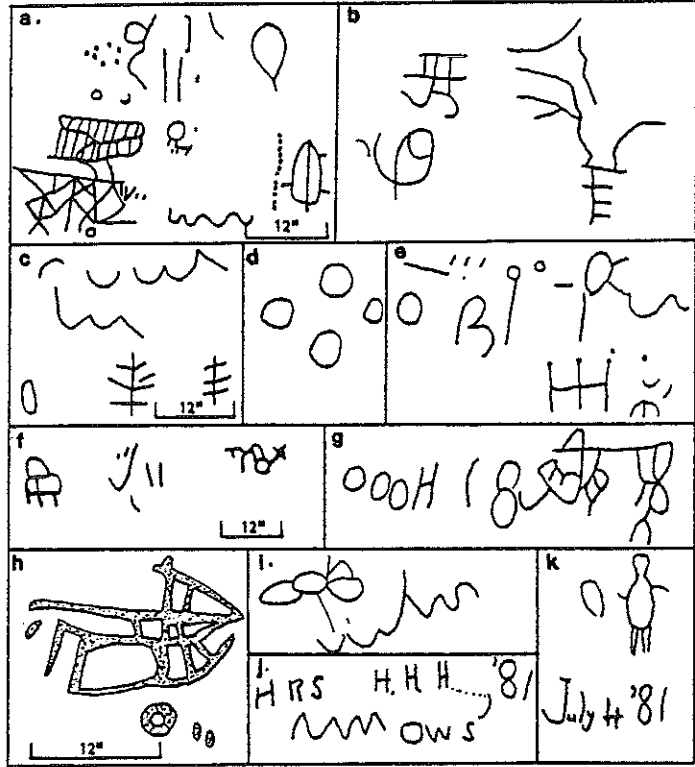
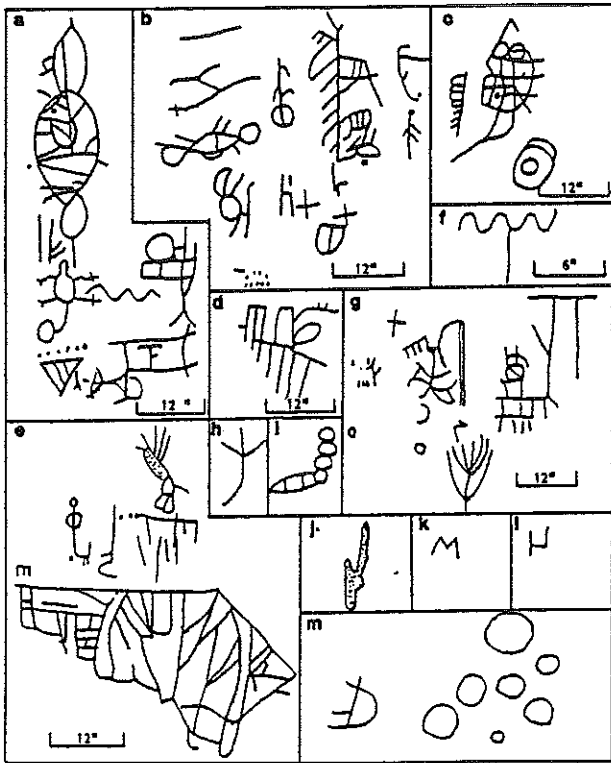
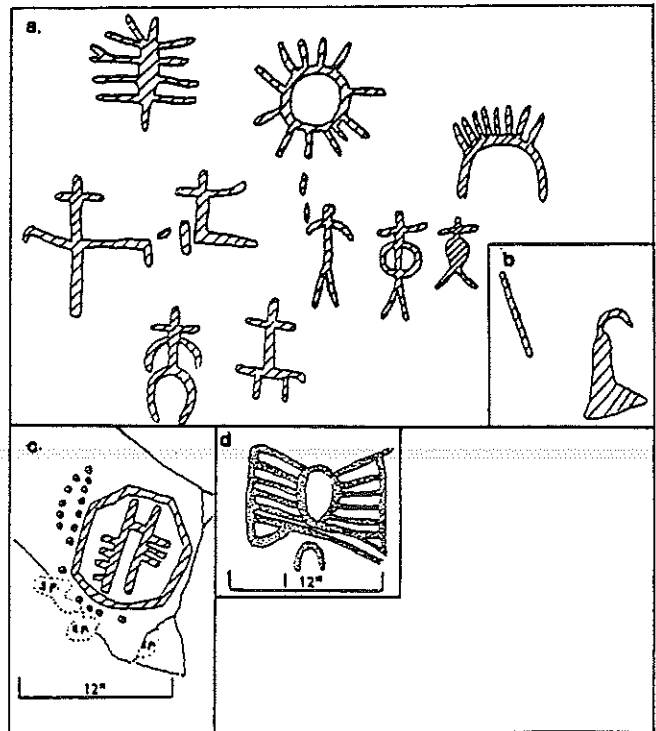
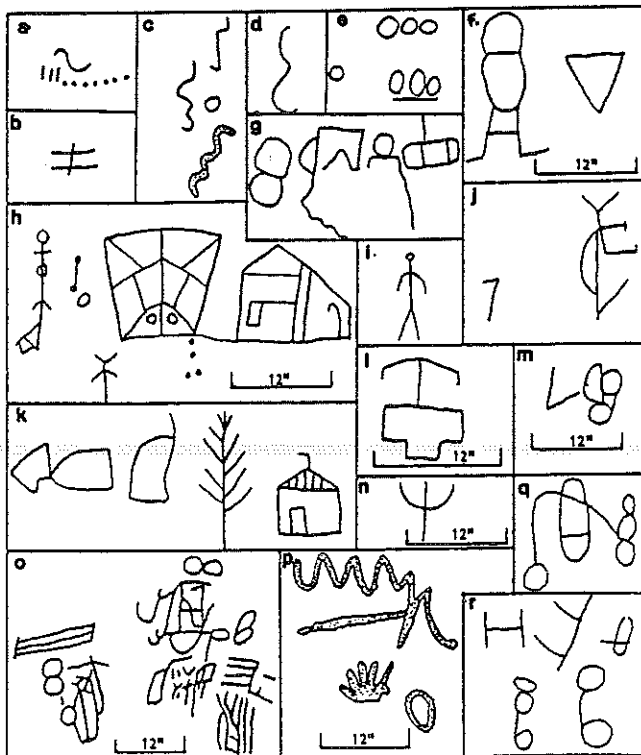


Figure 521

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 522 (left), 523 (right)

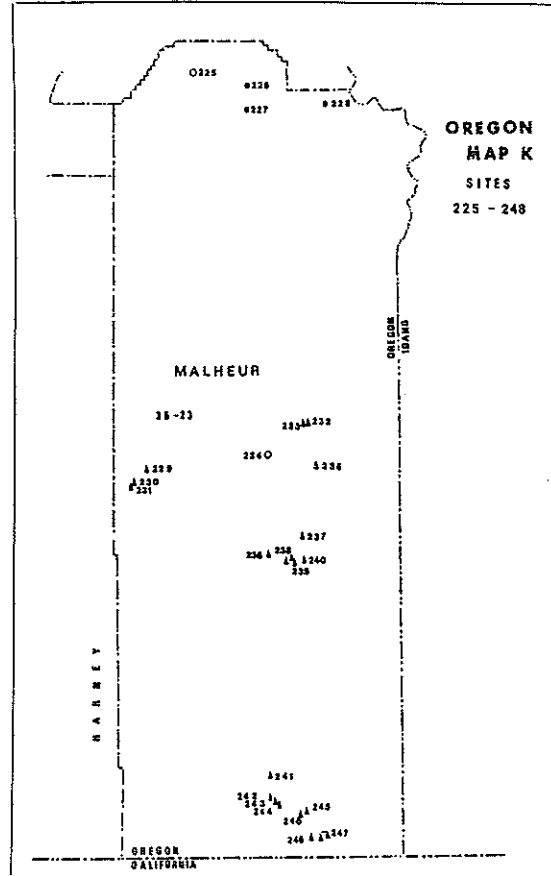


Figures 524 (left), 525 (right)

OREGON

Site 225. Willow Creek, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-W.C. Pictographs were painted on both sides of the base of a dry waterfall, 6 to 7 feet high, near Willow Creek. Robert W. Metlen, US Forest Service, sent us two color prints of this site, containing 12 designs. One of the anthropomorphic designs appears to have a shield over the torso. There is a rayed circle or sun element in the same panel. We did not visit the site. See fig. 525a,b.

Site 226. Cow Creek, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-Co.C. In Cow Creek, on the west side of the canyon at the base of a basalt rim, a simple bright red pictograph was found. The design appears to be an octagon, rather than a circle, 9 inches in diameter. There is a design inside the octagon and two rows of 17 dots outside. There are spalled places at the edge of the rock which appear to be of recent origin. Someone may have unsuccessfully tried to remove the design. Robert Metlen, US Forest Service, found the site and furnished directions to it along with a color photograph. Last visit: 9/12/69. See fig. 525c.



Map K. Location of sites 225 through 248

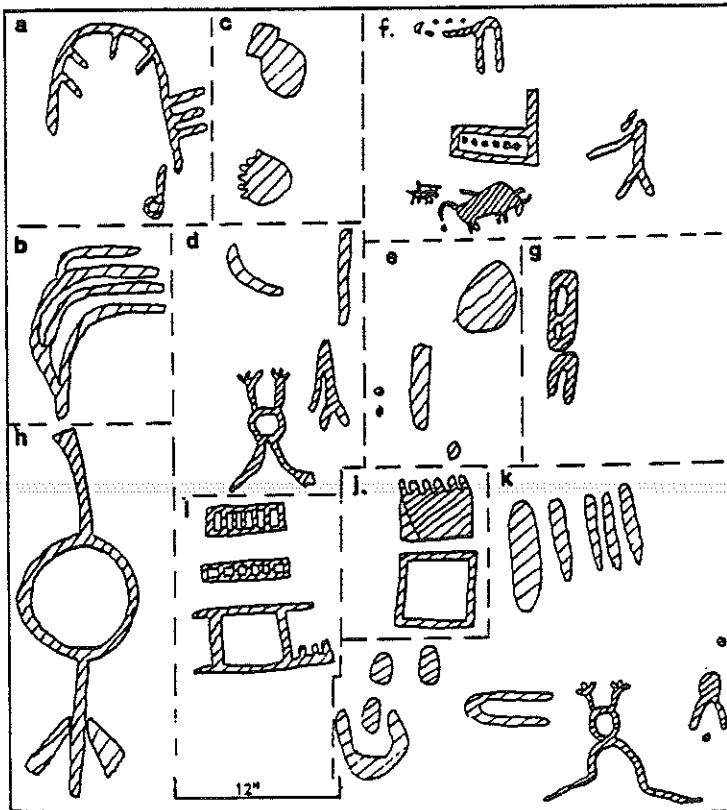


Figure 526

Site 227. Brogan Hill, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-Br.H. Two groups of pictographs were found on the North Fork of Pole Creek, south southwest of Brogan Hill summit. The rims face east and southeast. The left group has only two figures, one of them very faint. The main group has two faces: the left face has two figures and several globs of red paint; the right face has about 12 excellent designs, including a horseman with a lance pursuing a buffalo with a second lance projecting from its back (fig. 526f). This is the most realistic depiction of a buffalo hunt that has been recorded and the only pictograph of its kind in Oregon. There is a petroglyph buffalo hunt at Picture Rock Pass, Lake County, site 125 (fig. 180g). Several other bison figures have been found including one at Birch Creek, site 228 (fig. 527c). The designs include a large circle, 8 inches in diameter, with projecting lines; the whole figure is 26 inches high. The size of this element contrasts with the horse, only 2 1/2 inches long; the rider, 1 3/4 inches high; and the buffalo, 6 1/2 inches long and 3 1/4 inches high. There are several rectangular box-like designs and two unusual figures with frog-like legs (fig. 526d,k). The paint is dark red, similar to some of the coloring at Picture Gorge, Grant County, site 93, on the John Day River. Horace Arment of Ontario, Oregon wrote a description, accompanied by sketches, of this site in *Screenings* (Vol. 9, No. 12, 1960), with a follow up sketch (Vol. 17, No. 11, 1968) after we had recorded the site, following his map directions, in September 1964. Last visit: 9/16/64. See fig. 526.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 228. Birch Creek, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-B1.C. On the sides of a large basalt boulder in the corral at the Dwight Lockett Ranch on the Birch Creek road, there are a number of red pictographs. They are weathered, making it difficult to discern the patterns. Among the designs are a bison in vertical position, 6 inches high; some human stick figures, 4 to 5 inches high; two parallel snakes, 13 and 19 inches long; several large globs of paint; numerous tiny dots; and a dozen large dots about 2 inches in diameter. Several years ago an old campsite was excavated near the rock quarry below the lower Lockett Ranch. About 100 artifacts (points) were recovered. Information about the site came from Jack Corbett of Baker, Oregon, in 1965. After we told Horace Arment of Ontario, Oregon about the buffalo, he wrote a story in *Screenings* (March and April 1968) in which he called the animal "Sitting Bull." Last visit: 9/26/65. See fig. 527.

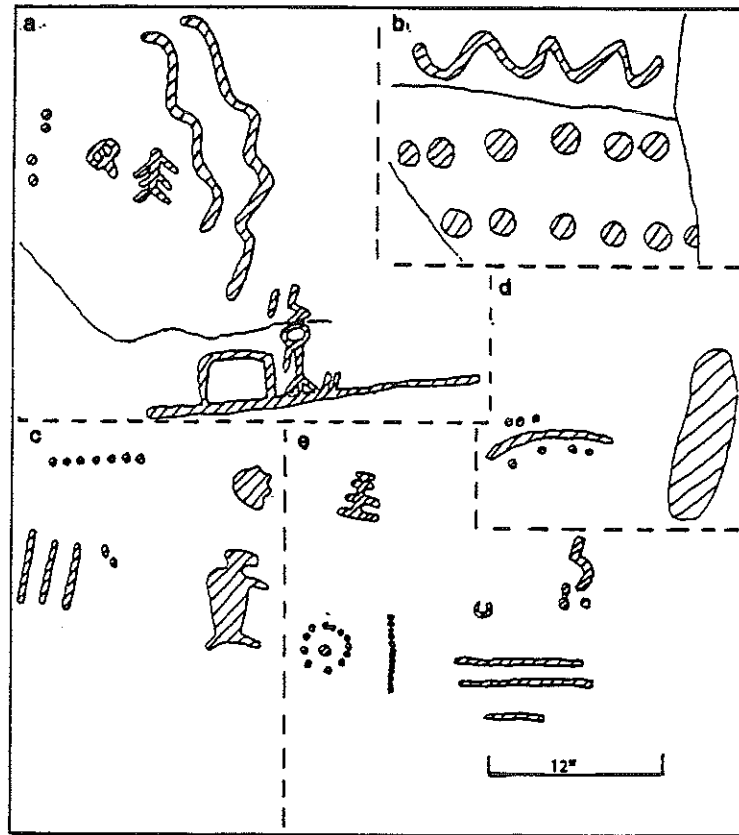


Figure 527

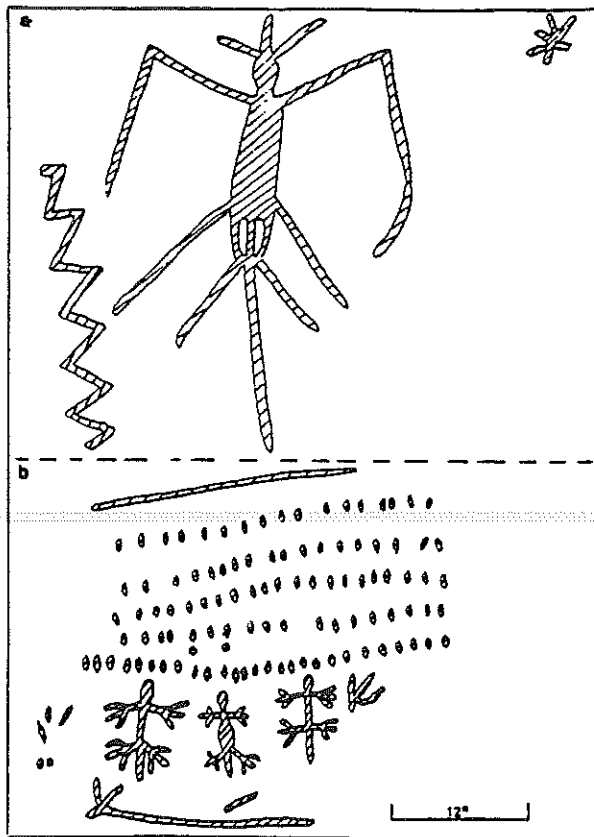


Figure 528

Site 229. Seaward Ranch, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-S.R. North of the junction of State Highway 78 and Folly Farm-Barren Valley (Crowley) Road, a slope north of a spring and old ranch buildings is the site of a large rock, 35 feet high and 25 feet wide, with red pictographs on the southeast face. There are two groups of red pictographs on the face. The left group has a snake, 28 inches high; a large insect-like figure with long legs, 3 1/2 feet high by 2 1/2 feet wide; and a smaller figure resembling a 6-pointed star (fig. 528a). This group is washed and weathered until most of it is very dim. The right group is 3 1/2 feet wide by 2 1/2 feet high and has horizontal lines at top and bottom, over 100 red dots in five horizontal rows, and three lizards and a bird foot design below the dots (fig. 528b). This group is quite clear and of a dull brick red color. It is an outstanding design, considering the roughness of the rock surface. A low rock wall in front of the boulder appears to be very old; the rocks are covered with lichens. Last visit: 10/21/71. See fig. 528.

OREGON

Site 230. Cord, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-Cd. North of the junction of State Highway 78 and Folly Farm-Barren Valley (Crowley) Road near Cord, a slide area is covered with large basalt boulders that have rolled down from the high cliffs. On several of these boulders, near the lower edge of the slide, numerous petroglyphs are scattered over an area of about 300 yards. The glyphs are shallow and lightly pecked on the hard basalt boulders. Some are scratched and may have been done by early settlers, although the area is quite free of initials and dates. At the north end of the group are representations of humans inside circles (figs. 531l,m,p; 532a,b), typical of the so-called shield figures of the Plains states but rare in Oregon. Last visit: 10/21/71. See figs. 529, 530, 531, 532.

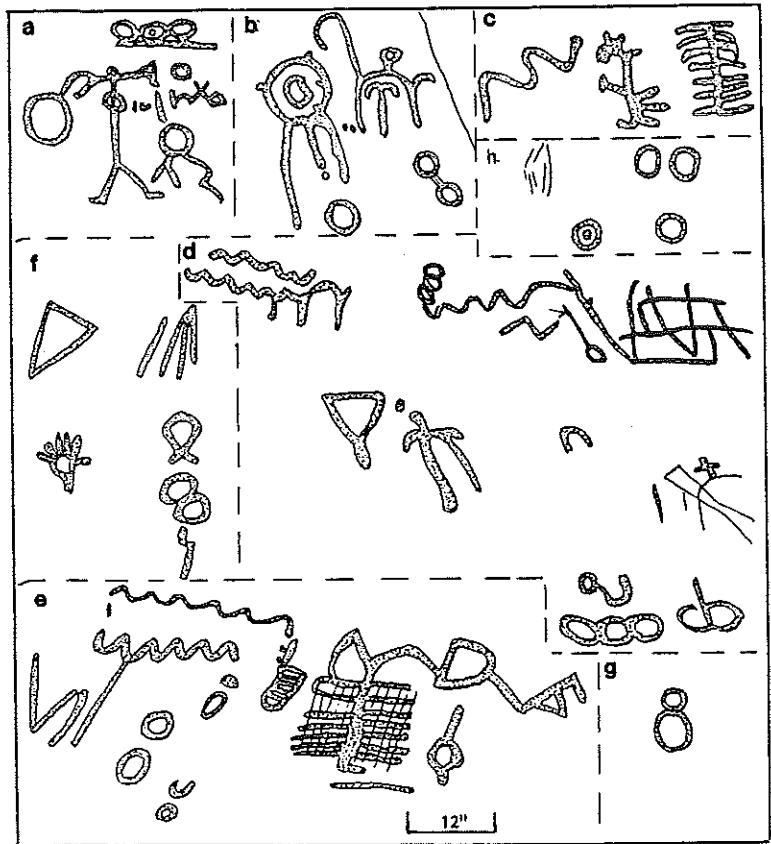
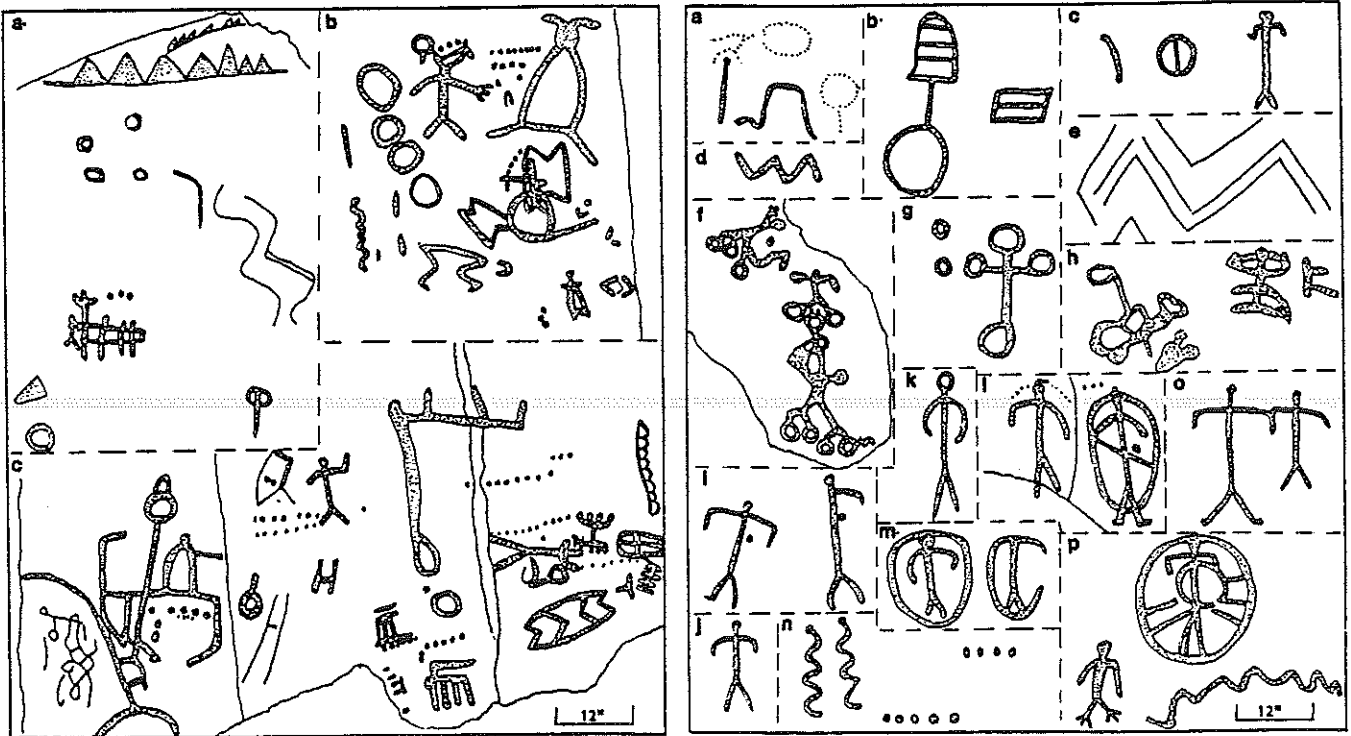
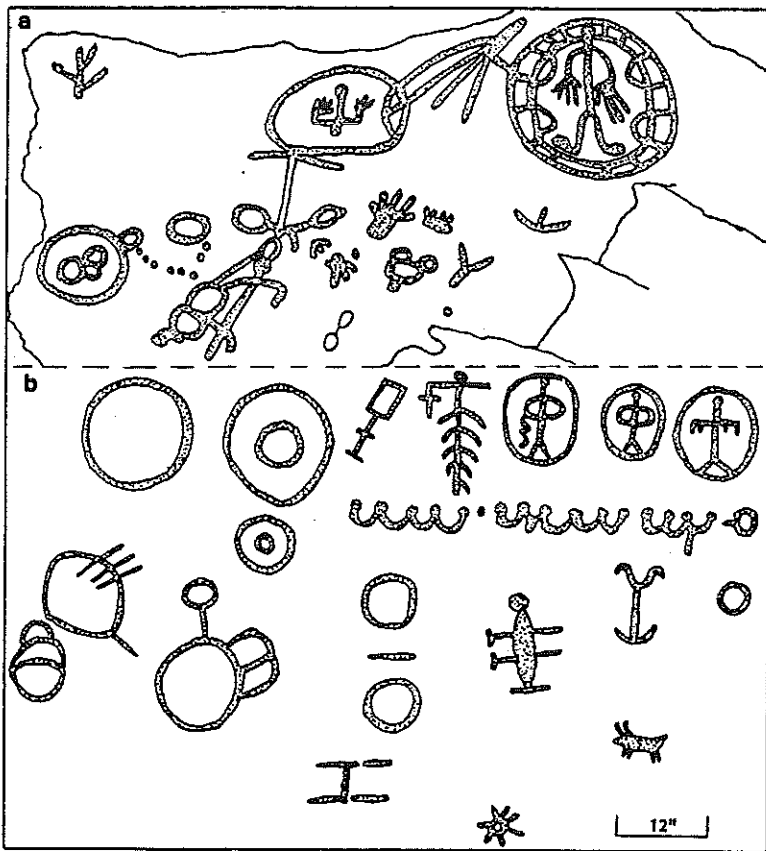


Figure 529



Figures 530 (left), 531 (right)



Figures 532

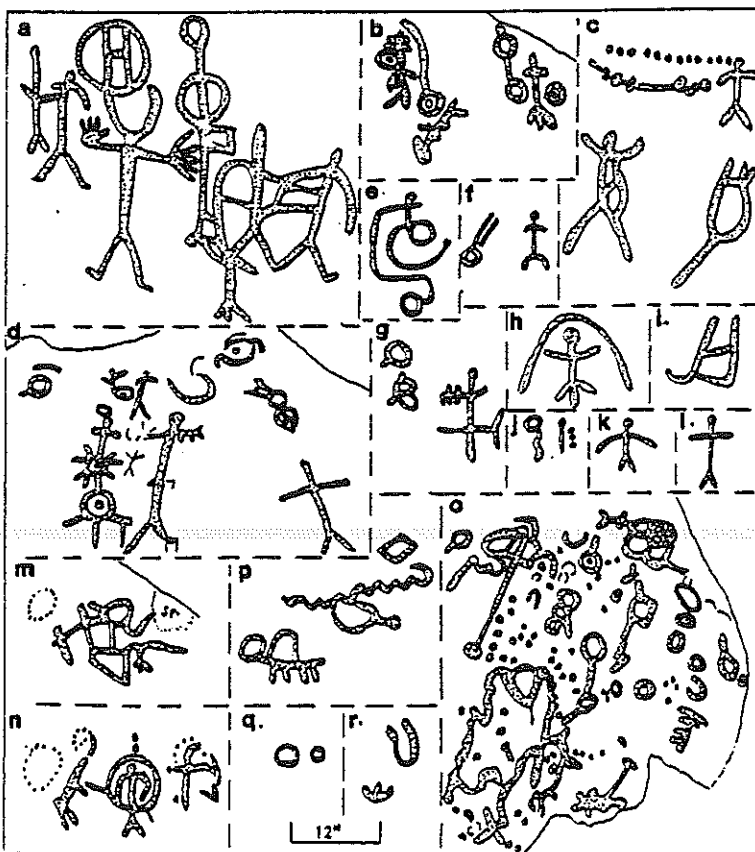
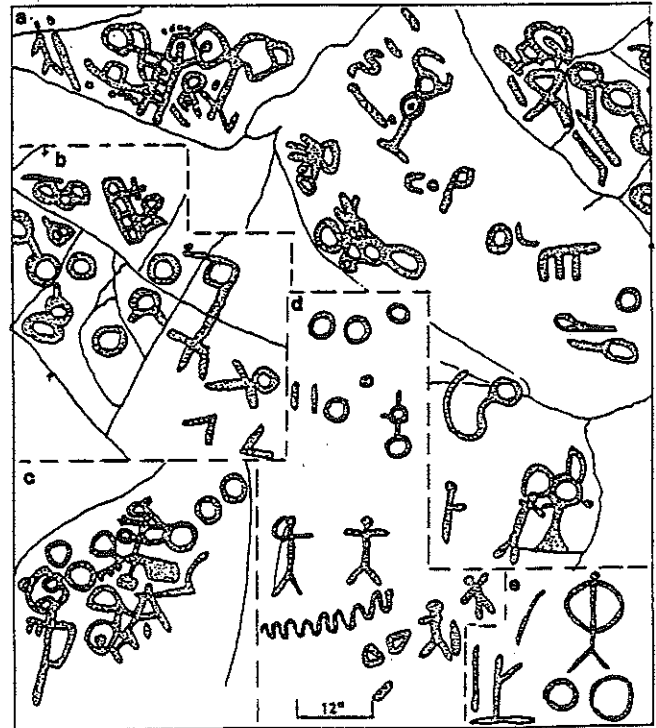
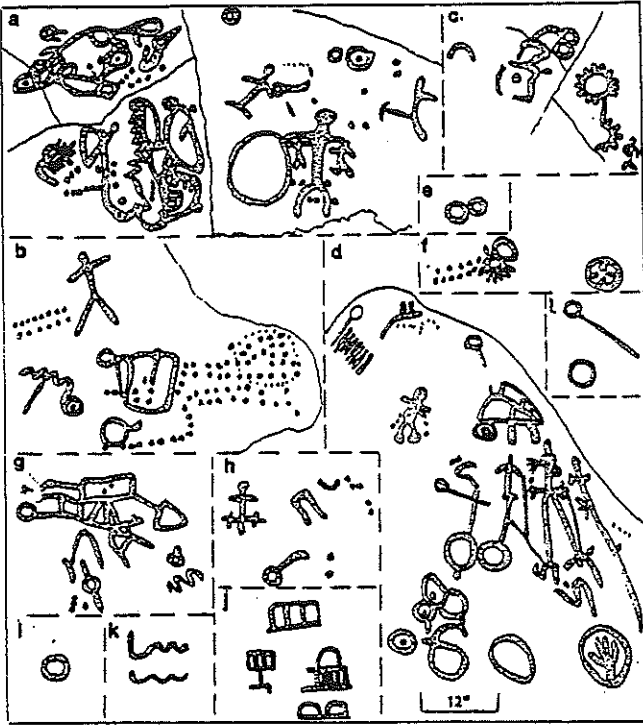


Figure 533

Site 231. Duck Creek, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-D.C. Near Duck Creek, north of the junction of State Highway 78 and Folly Farm-Barren Valley (Crowley) Road, a large boulder contains several petroglyphs. A short distance north of the boulder, on the south bank of the Duck Creek wash up to the rim outcrop at the mouth of canyon, there are about 25 boulders bearing petroglyphs. Many designs are pecked on the hard basalt boulders. They include curvilinear and grid designs, circles, anthropomorphs, lizards, snakes, quadrupeds, dots, wavy lines, etc. There is some superimposition of figures, but most appear to be very old. This site is south of Duck Creek, except for a few figures on rimrock on the north bank. It is about 1/4 mile south of Cord, site 230, which has similar figures and is probably of approximately the same age. It had not been vandalized in 1971. Last visit: 10/21/71. See figs. 533, 534, 535.

OREGON



Figures 534 (left), 535 (right)

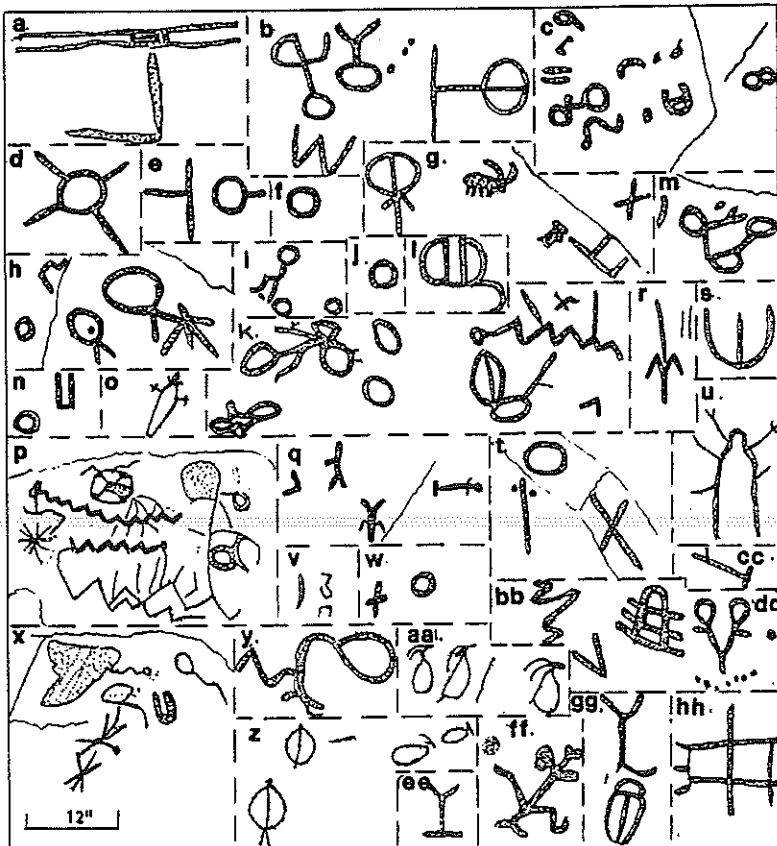


Figure 536

Site 232. Hot Springs, Owyhee Reservoir, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-H.S. There are hot water springs on a point above the high water line at the Owyhee Reservoir constructed in 1932. We found petroglyphs on 24 scattered boulders at this site in 1965. They were of the Great Basin type with curvilinear patterns, circles, wavy lines, etc. Last visit: 10/24/65. See fig. 536a-x.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 233. Old Watson, Owyhee Reservoir, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-O.W. Numerous petroglyphs were found on boulders on the shore of the Owyhee Reservoir, extending northeast from near the Old Watson Post Office site, to a point where rocks are more concentrated. We located 40 boulders with about 180 designs, some of the boulders containing only one design, the larger rocks containing several. The reservoir was low, and it did not appear that there were other boulders below the high water mark. The designs are of the Great Basin type, curvilinear and rectilinear. Many are well executed, although the pecking is rather shallow. There are a number of shield-like figures on the order of the Yturriobeitia rock, site 239, and several animal figures and human stick figures. There are numerous circles, including a series of connected concentric circles (fig. 537k) which are rare in Oregon. Joe Beach and Mrs. Walter Perry, who lived in the Watson area before the reservoir was constructed, told us about the petroglyphs. Bill Clark of Vale transported us to the site and photographed the designs. Last visit: 10/24/65. See figs. 536y-hh, 537, 538.

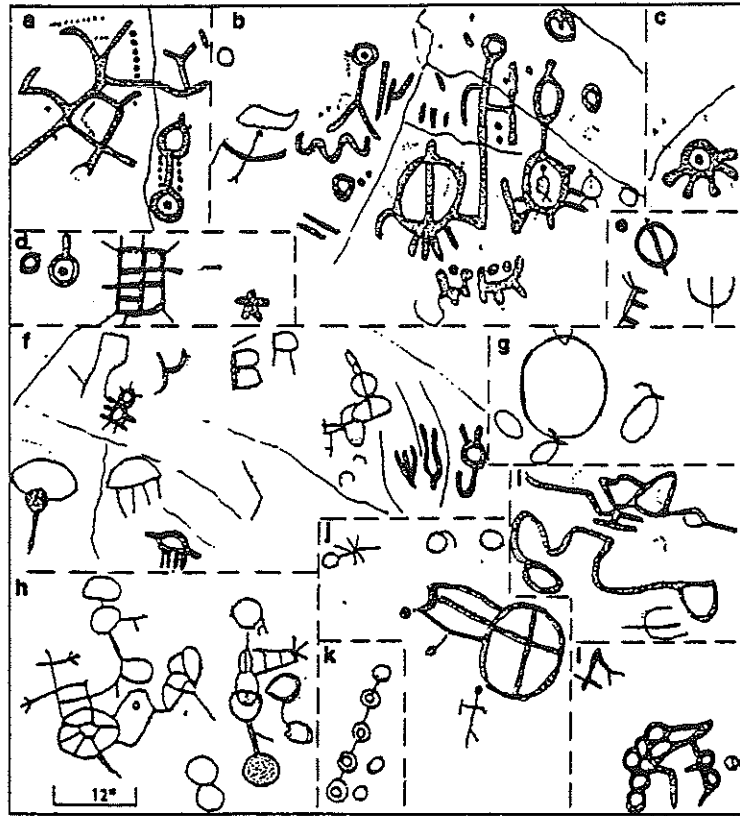


Figure 537

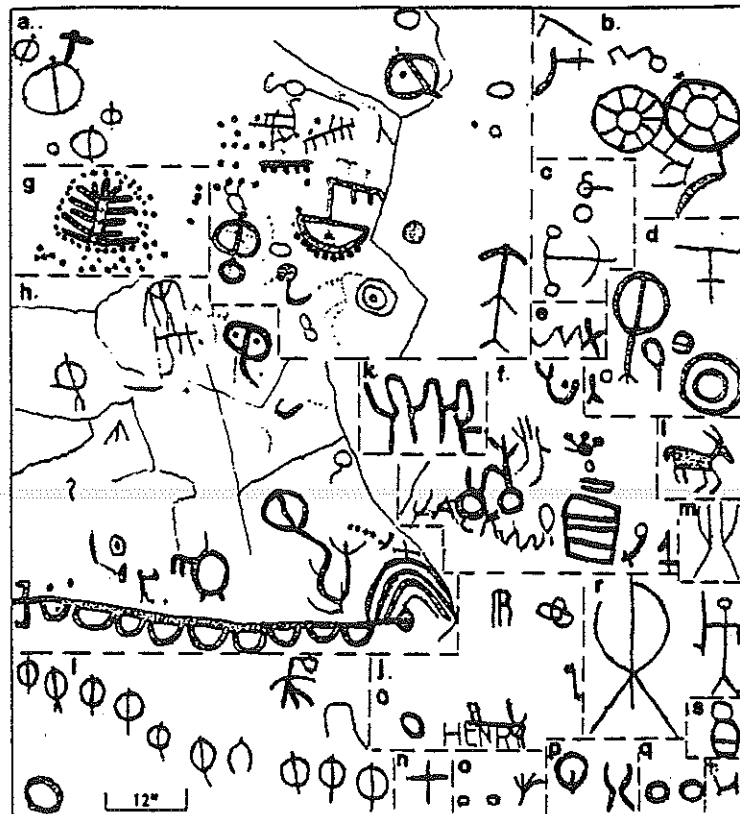


Figure 538

OREGON

Site 234. Hole in the Ground, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-H.G. Site 234 is on the northwest bank of the Owyhee River east of the headquarters of the Big Hole Ranch. The river has no bridge, and we were unable to reach the site. A large number and variety of designs have been located here. Photographs of the petroglyphs, taken by Horace Arment of Ontario, Walter Schultz of Portland, and Mrs. Walter Perry of Vale, were loaned to us. Mrs. Perry took the pictures used by Cressman (1937:36, Site 52, Fig. 37). The area was apparently used over a long period of time. It is now a favorite stopping place for river boat trips. *Reference: Screenings, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1967. See figs. 539, 540.*

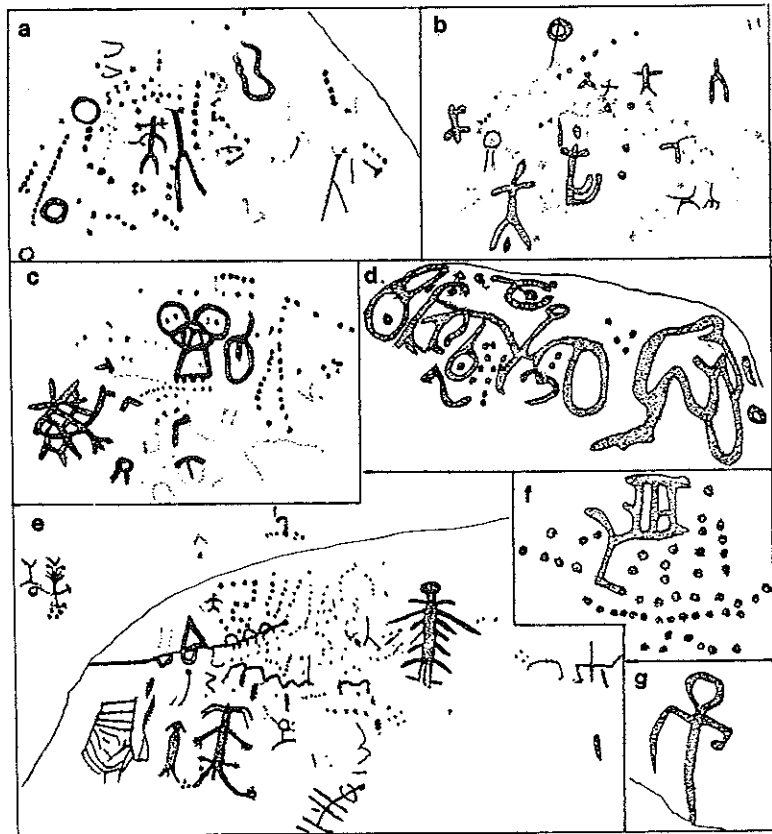


Figure 539

Site 235. McCain Creek, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-McC.C. A petroglyph grid design resembling a butterfly, about 10 inches wide by 6 inches high, is on a basalt rim west of the junction of U.S. 95 and Cow Creek-Jordan Crater road. The find was reported by Jerry Brown of The Dalles, Oregon in May 1978. He had made a rubbing of the design. The site is near the northeast corner of the lava flow from Jordan Crater. We did not visit the area to check for other petroglyphs. *See fig. 525d.*

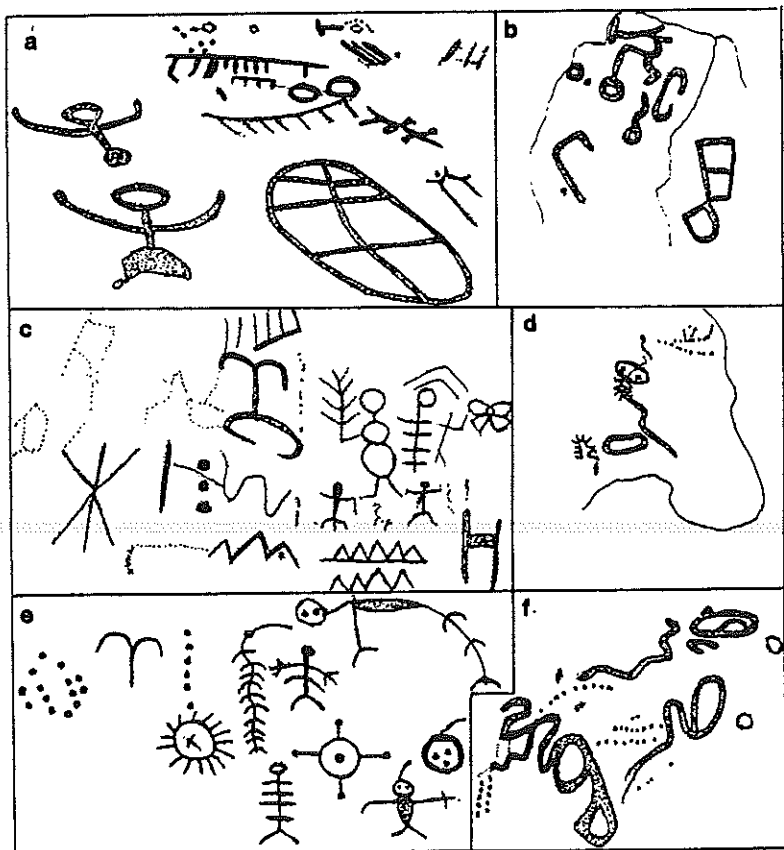


Figure 540

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 236. Jordan Creek Canyon, Malheur County, OR, 35-13-J.C.C. In the bottom of Jordan Creek several large boulders contain petroglyphs. The carvings are up to 1/4 inch deep. Many are bright, but others are the color of the basalt rock, indicating that the area was used over a long period of time. There are many lines of dots, small pits, concentric and connected circles, wavy lines, grids, anthropomorphs (some with bows), mountain sheep, snakes, birds, bird tracks, bear tracks, and sun disks. Twenty boulders contain about 140 designs. The largest rock has an area, 6 by 12 feet, covered with petroglyphs. Others have only one or two designs. The area of the site is about 50 by 200 feet or about 1/4 acre. Some of the fresher figures were superimposed over older glyphs. This site is apparently farther down the canyon than Cressman's Site 56 (1937:38, Fig. 40); none of his designs were found here. We did not see any evidence of vandalism in 1965. Last visit: 8/6/65. See figs. 541, 542, 543.

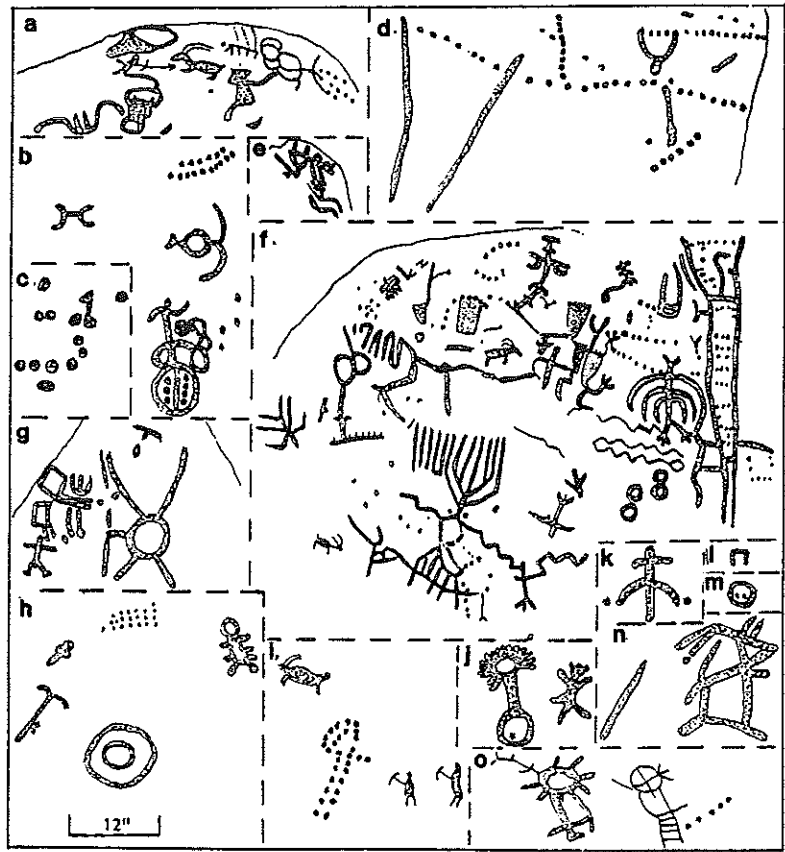
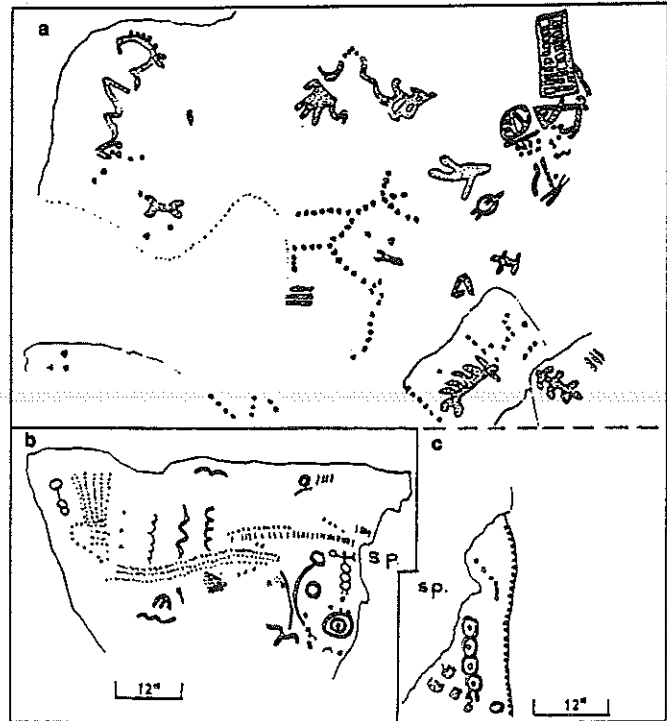
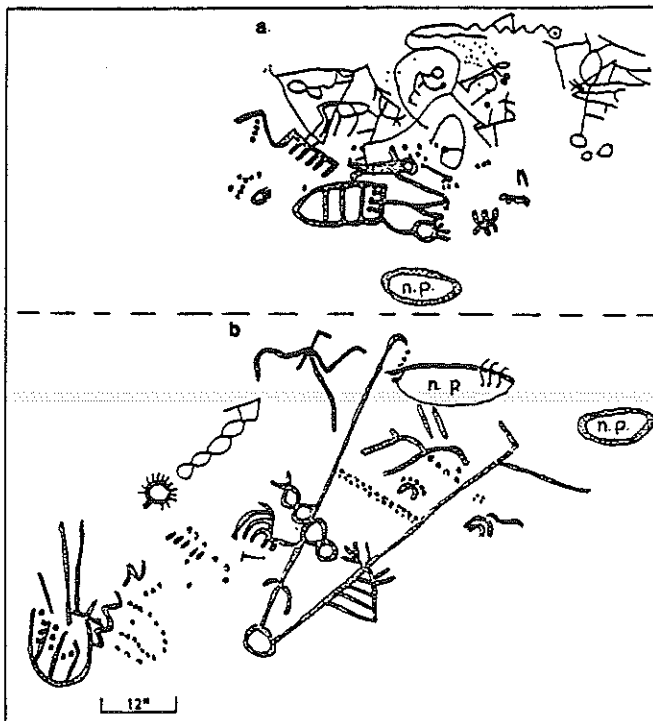


Figure 541



Figures 542 (left), 543 (right)

Site 237. Lava Spring, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-L.S. East of Arock under the rim on the west side of an old stage road there is a boulder patch. Under these boulders a spring appears in wet seasons. It was dry in September 1965. Several boulders in this area have petroglyphs. The rock surfaces are generally rough and porous. The glyphs are crude. Eighteen boulders had one or more designs here. This is probably Cressman's Site 55 (1937:38, not illustrated). Last visit: 8/7/65. See fig. 544a-r.

Site 238. Sheep Bridge, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-S.B. A petroglyph-bearing boulder at the north end of the Sheep Bridge crossing of Jordan Creek was moved to the Uriagua Ranch by the rancher before bank erosion could tumble it into the creek. The rock has the anthropomorphic figures illustrated in Cressman, Site 57 (1937:39, Fig. 41). Two figures are 12 inches high by 10 inches wide; the third figure is 16 inches high by 16 inches wide. The boulder is 56 x 31 inches on the carved surface. It is in very good condition, situated in the shade of large cottonwood trees at the ranch house. Another rock, mentioned by Cressman, was not seen. Last visit: 8/7/65. See fig. 544s.

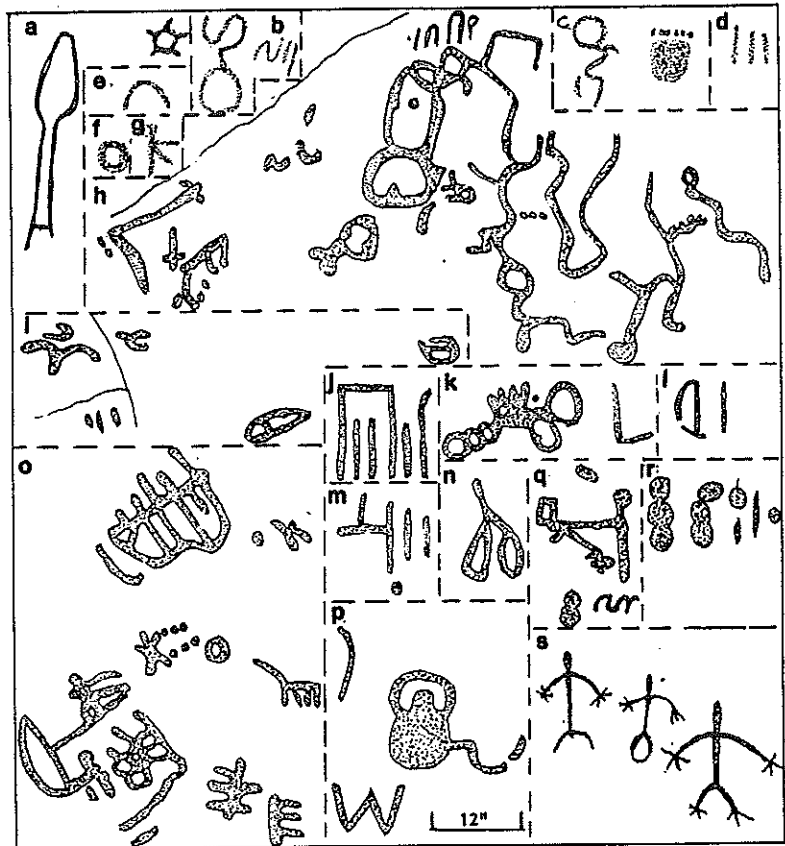


Figure 544

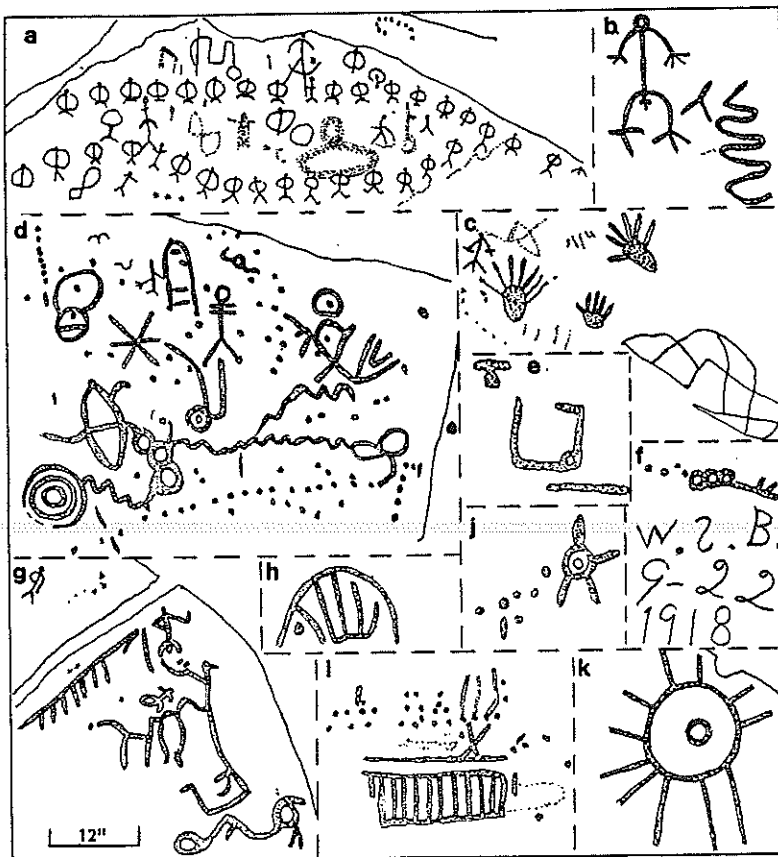


Figure 545

Site 239. Yturriobeltia Ranch, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-Y.R. At the old Y-Ranch, owned by Stanley Henry in 1965, these petroglyphs are on the south side of Jordan Creek. Petroglyphs were found on six boulders, including the two shown in Cressman's Figure 42 (1937:39, Site 58). A meadow area, it may flood during high water periods. An outstanding design of 43 small human figures, 3 to 5 inches high, 38 of them with shields, is on one face (fig. 545a). Cressman called this the "dance design." Similar figures were found at Old Watson, site 233, on the Owyhee Reservoir, north of this site. In addition to the elements noted by Cressman, bear tracks, hands, snakes and a human with phallus are on other boulders. No superimposition was noted. Last visit: 8/8/65. See fig. 545a-f.

Site 240. Jordan Creek Ford, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-J.C.F. Petroglyphs are on boulders on the south side of the creek, under the rim west of the ford. The marked basalt boulders are of the hard, water-worn type. Dots, a concentric rayed circle, gridiron, arch, 5-pointed star, anthropomorphs, long lines, a rake, and a curvilinear figure are found here. The boulders are scattered over an area about 200 yards long. Last visit: 8/8/65. See fig. 545g-k.

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 241. Rock Spring, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-R.S. Northeast of Rock Spring, Little Rattlesnake Creek drops over a 30-foot high rim into a pool. To the northeast, for about 1/2 mile, the rim has numerous petroglyphs pecked on the hard basalt rocks. Most of the designs are on the rimrock, but a few were found on boulders at the base of the rim. One group is on a large boulder by the creek channel. Some 64 groups were located, consisting of more than 300 individual designs in addition to small pit marks. The most unusual figure is a vertical zigzag (lightning) design (fig. 548f), made in bas-relief by pecking out the area bordering the design. The other elements were made by peck marks on the rock which left a lighter color than the undisturbed desert varnish. Designs are from ground line to a height of 6 feet. Last visit: 9/4/73. See figs. 546, 547, 548, 549, 550.

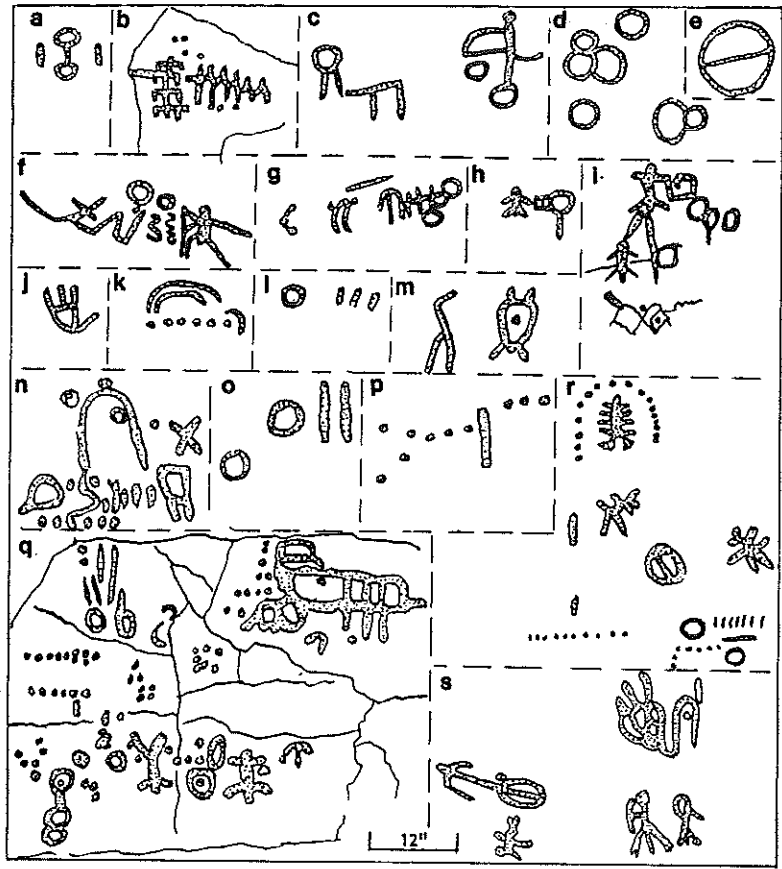
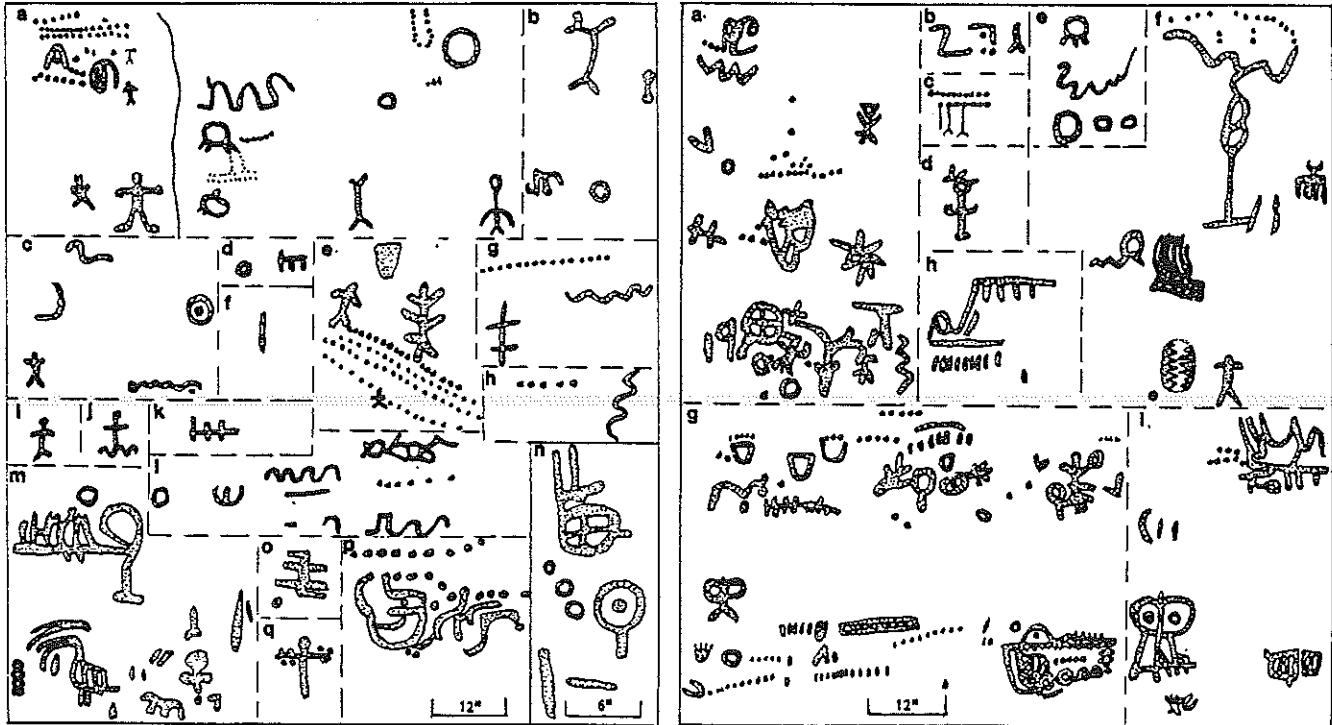
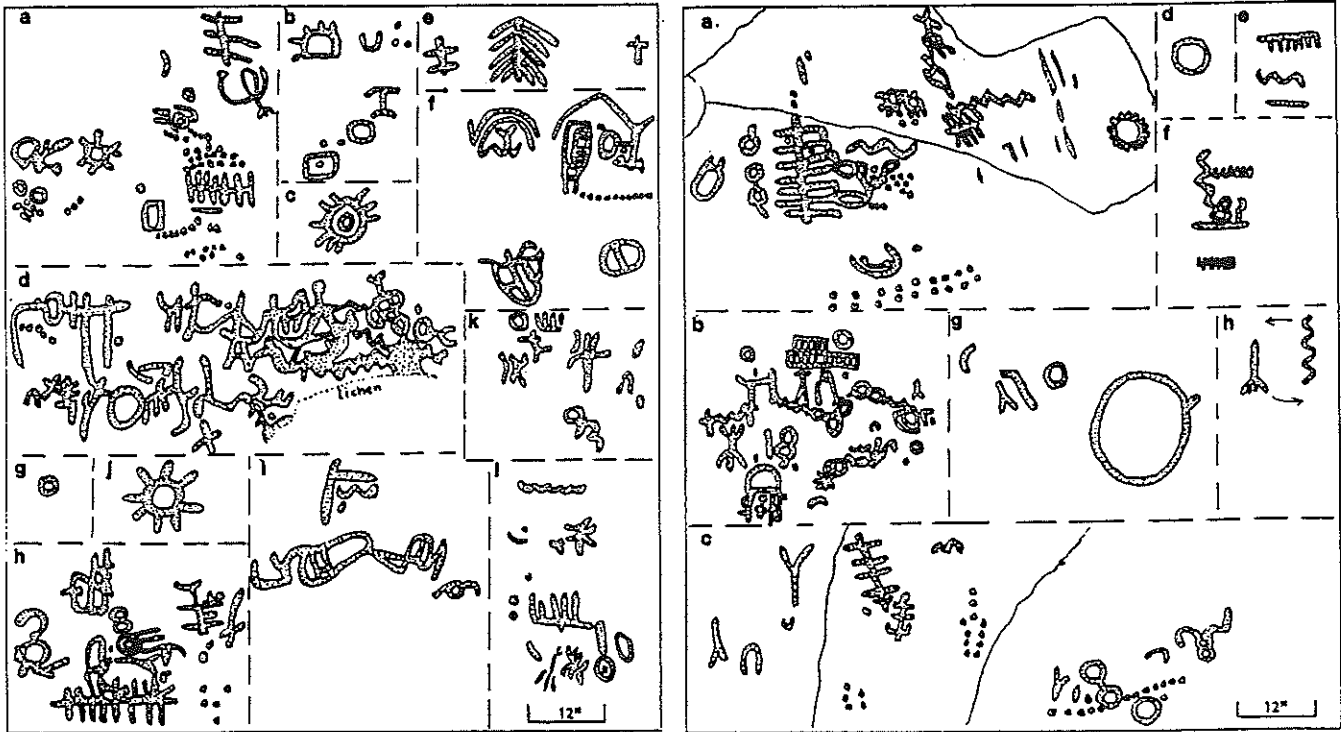


Figure 546



Figures 547 (left), 548 (right)



Figures 549 (left), 550 (right)

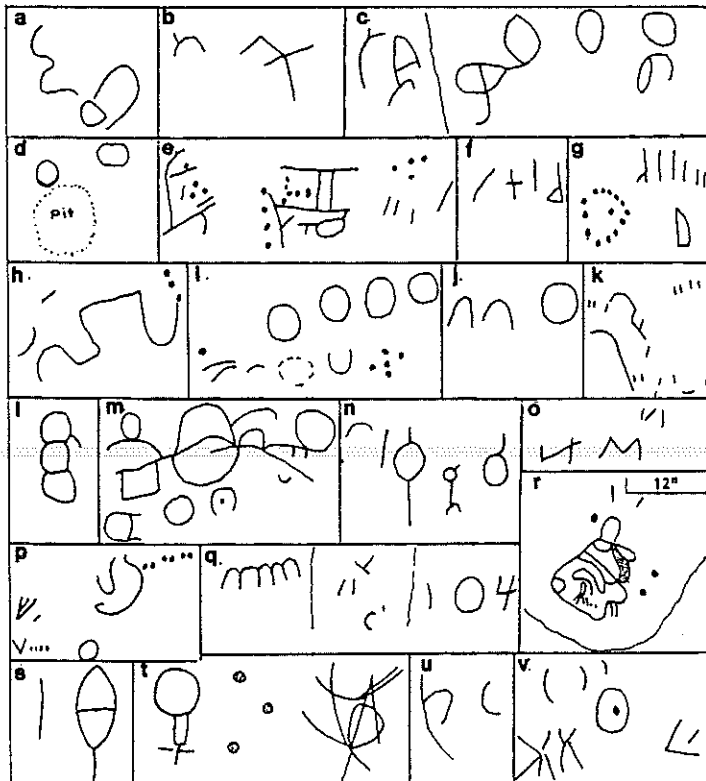
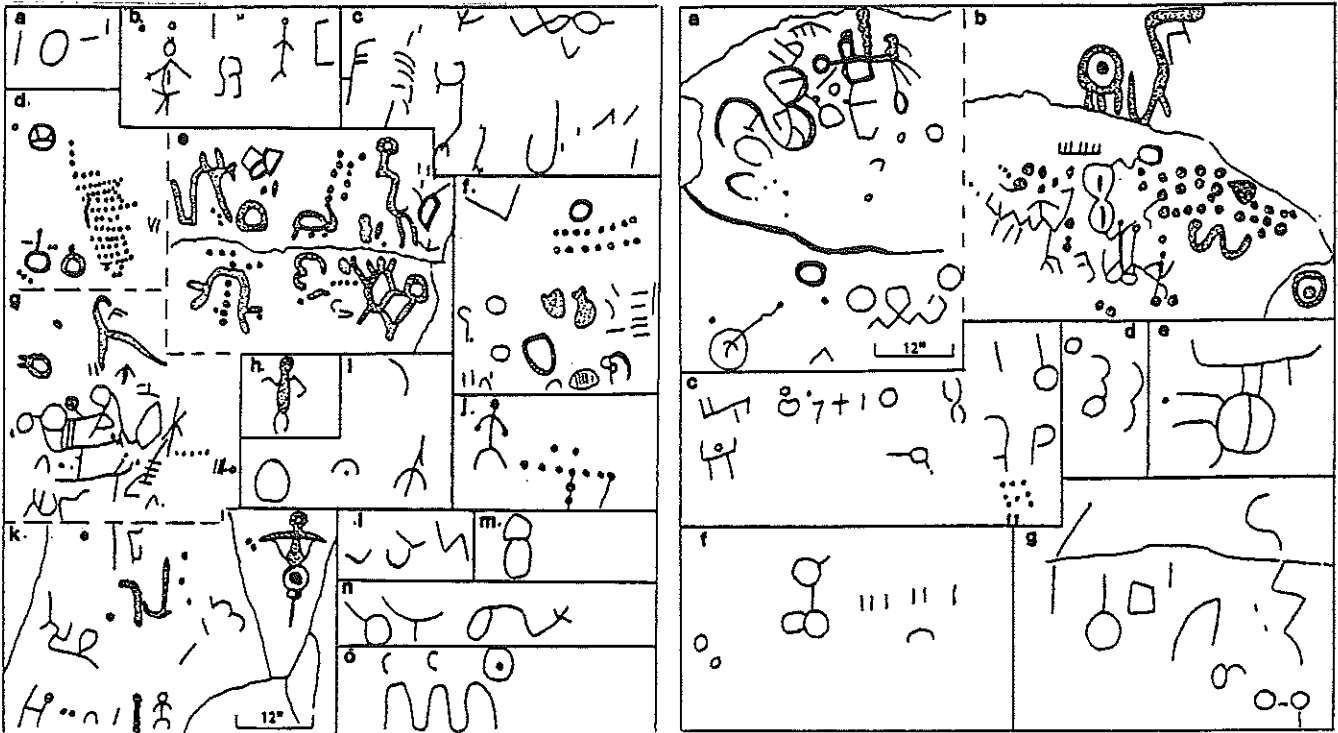


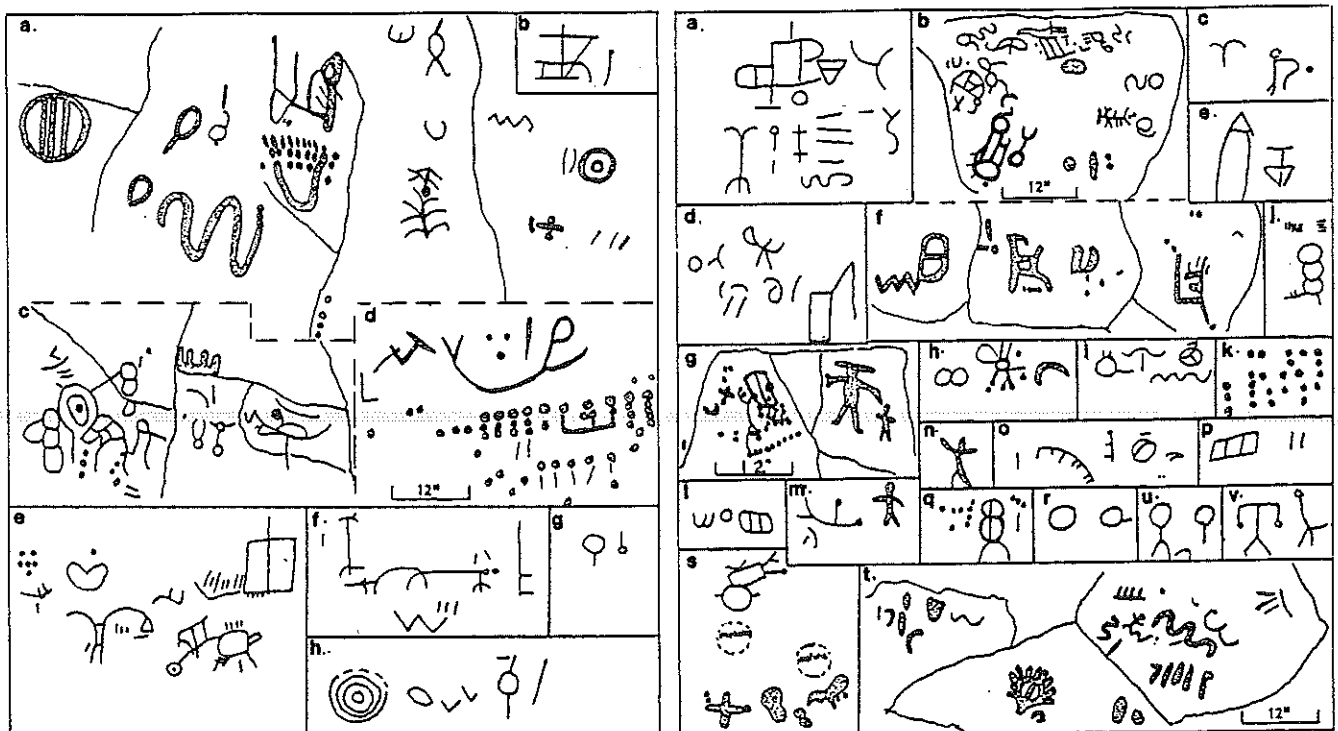
Figure 551

Site 242. Hanson Flat Creek, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-H.F. Numerous petroglyphs are found on the upper part of Hanson Flat Creek below and northeast of a large fenced meadow. The designs are on low basalt rims on both sides of the dry creek bed and on the flat east of the main channel towards Trail Creek, on BLM land. The petroglyphs are lightly pecked on the vertical faces of the rimrock. We followed the rims for about 1 1/2 miles northeast of the pasture to a point where there were no more rims in sight. We did not follow the creek all the way to main Antelope Creek, where there are many high rims. The figures are generally desert curvilinear type, with dots, many geometrical designs with circles, human stick figures, and snakes. Very few might be termed birds or animals. The petroglyph areas in Upper Antelope Creek, which include Hanson Flat and Trail creeks, were reported to the Petroglyph Committee of the Oregon Archaeological Society by Horace Arment of Ontario in July 1961. Last visit: 9/20/64. See figs. 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564 a-i.

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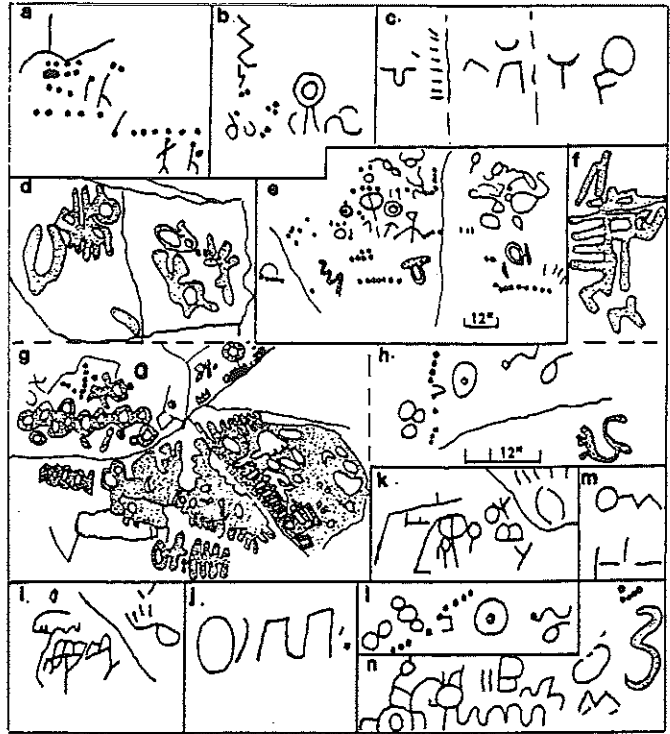
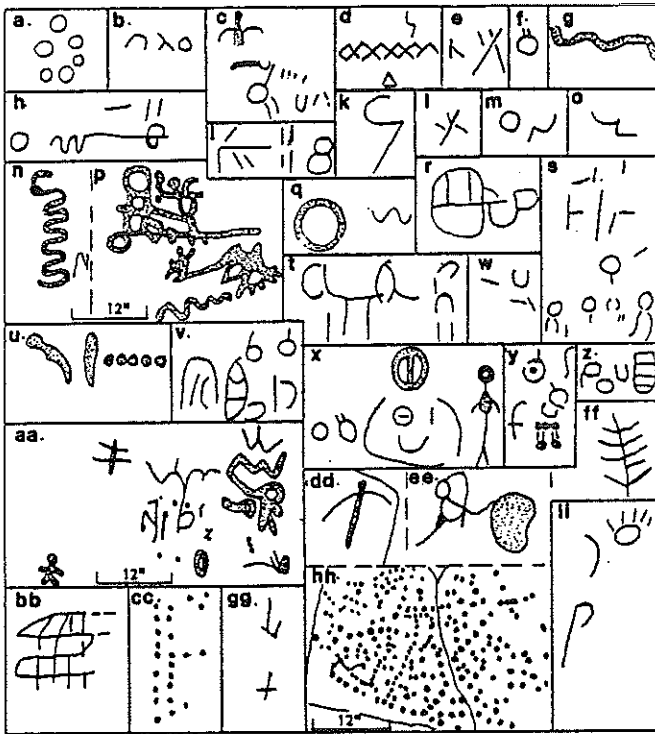


Figures 552 (left), 553 (right)

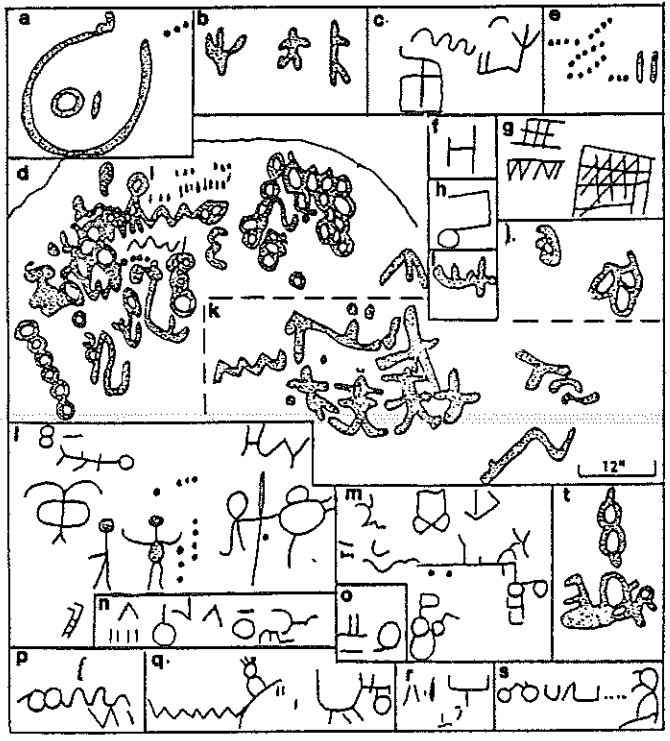
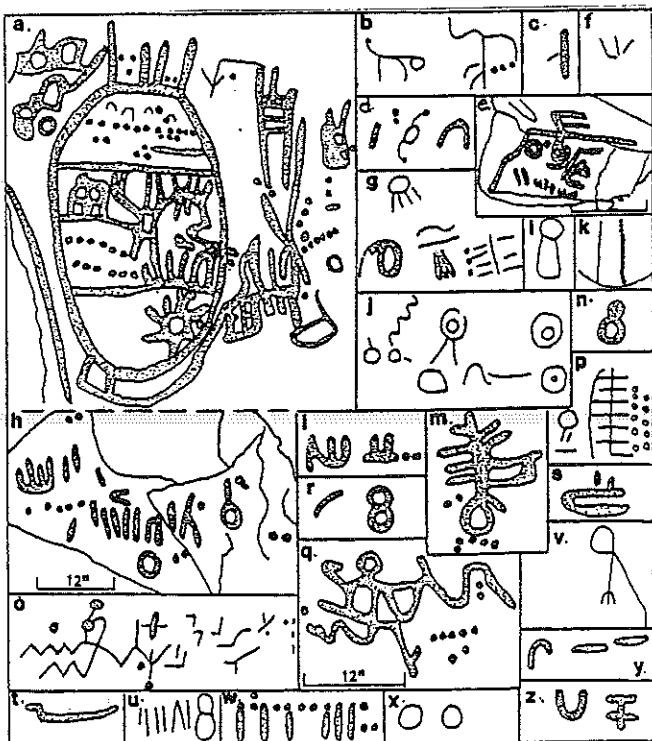


Figures 554 (left), 555 (right)

OREGON

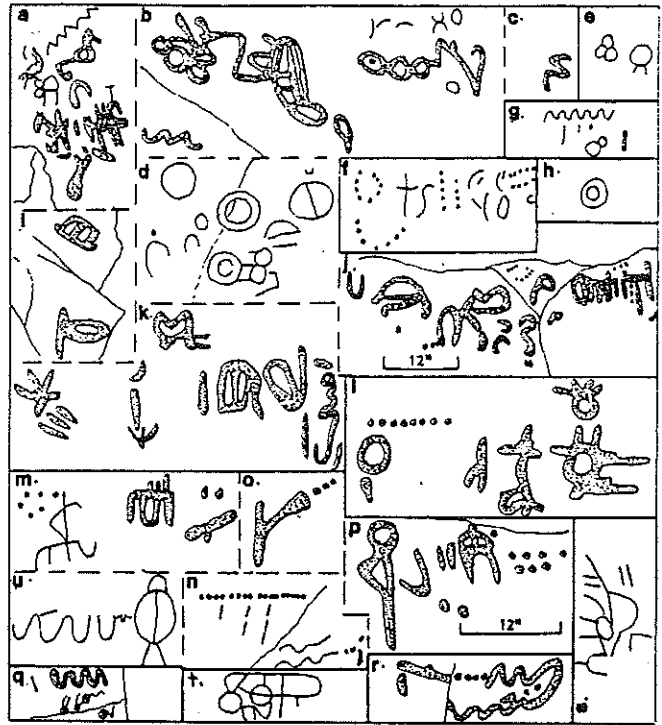
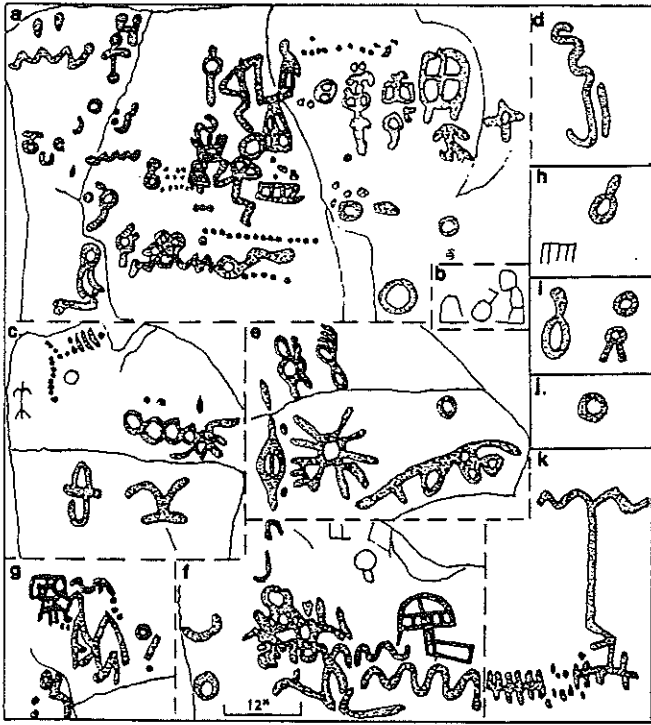


Figures 556 (left), 557 (right)

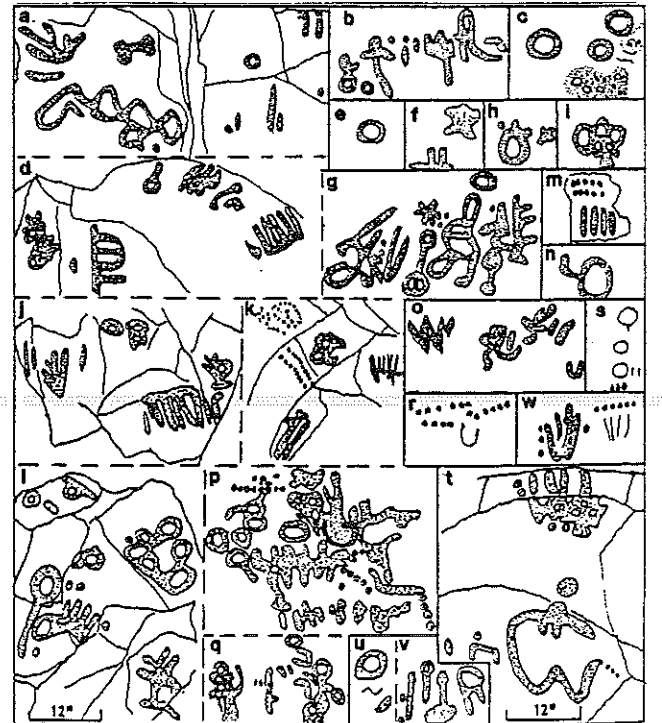
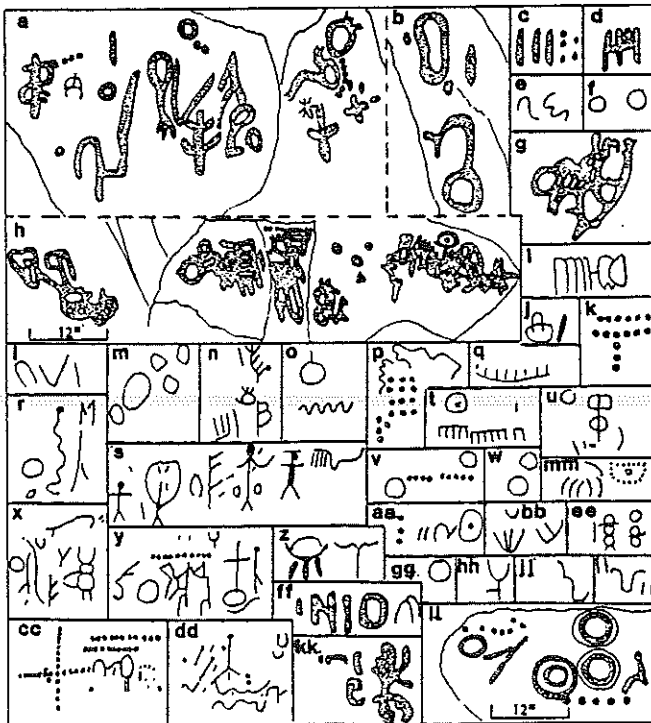


Figures 558 (left), 559 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 560 (left), 561 (right)



Figures 562 (left), 563 (right)

OREGON

Site 243. Trail Creek, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-T.C. Along the west bank of Trail Creek (dry in fall), a fork of Antelope Creek, and south of Hanson Flat Creek, petroglyphs are pecked on low rims and detached boulders, most of them on the west side of Trail Creek. These extend down the creek for approximately 1/2 mile to a point where the canyon narrows. No more glyphs were found on the high rims. Another fork of Trail Creek, which we have designated Middle Trail Creek, site 244, joins with the west fork about 1/4 mile below the point at which we found the first petroglyphs. This site required 262 sketches on 15 sheets to record its gallery of petroglyphs. One design is a large circle, 36 inches in diameter. Most of the designs are separate, but some are superimposed. The pecking is generally shallow, not over 1/3 inch deep. The Trail Creek site was reported in July, 1961 by the late Kevin Laughlin of Baker, Oregon, who provided several pictures. Horace Arment of Ontario, also reported this site. Last visit: 9/21/64. See figs. 564 j-x, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578.

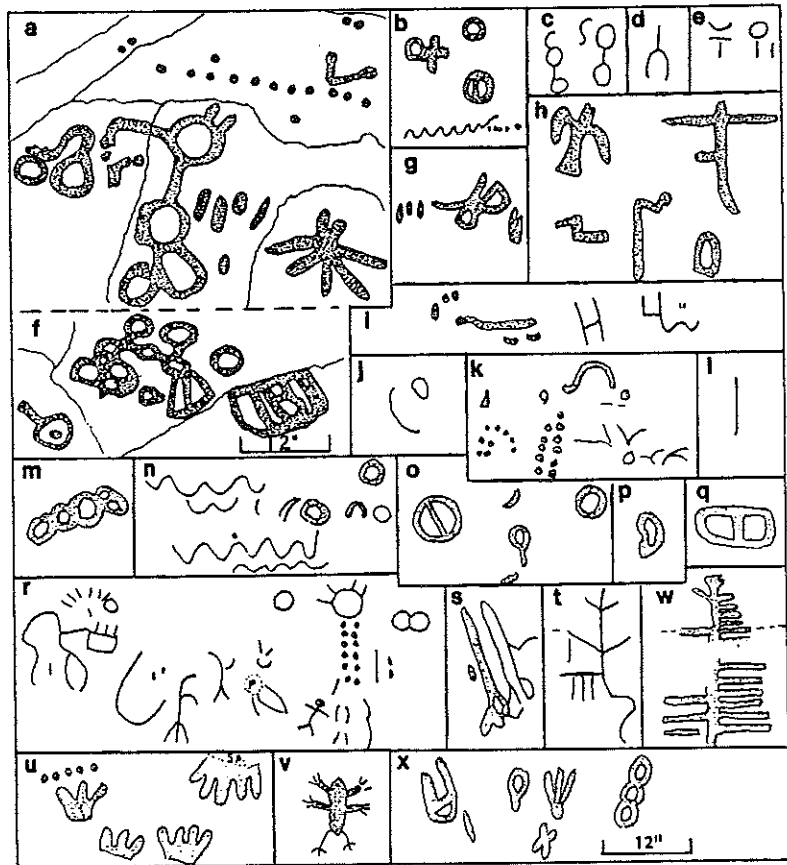
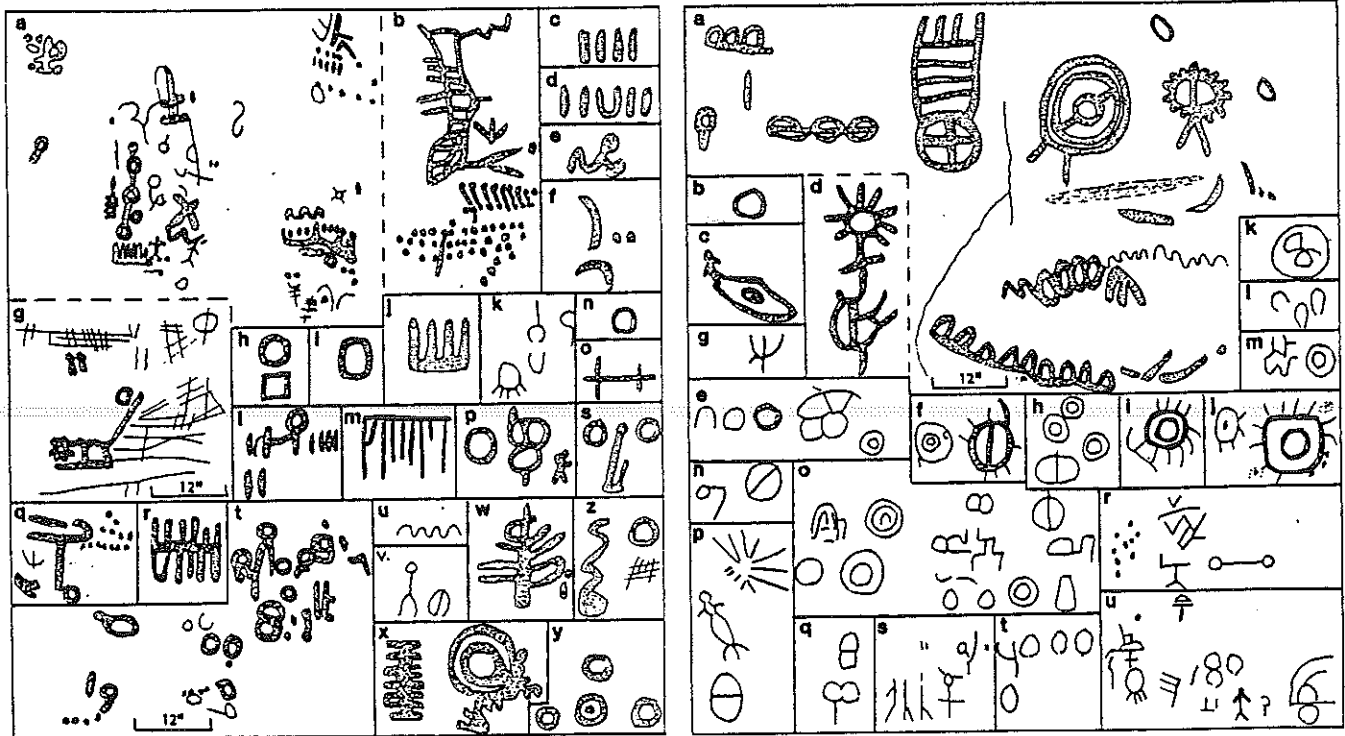
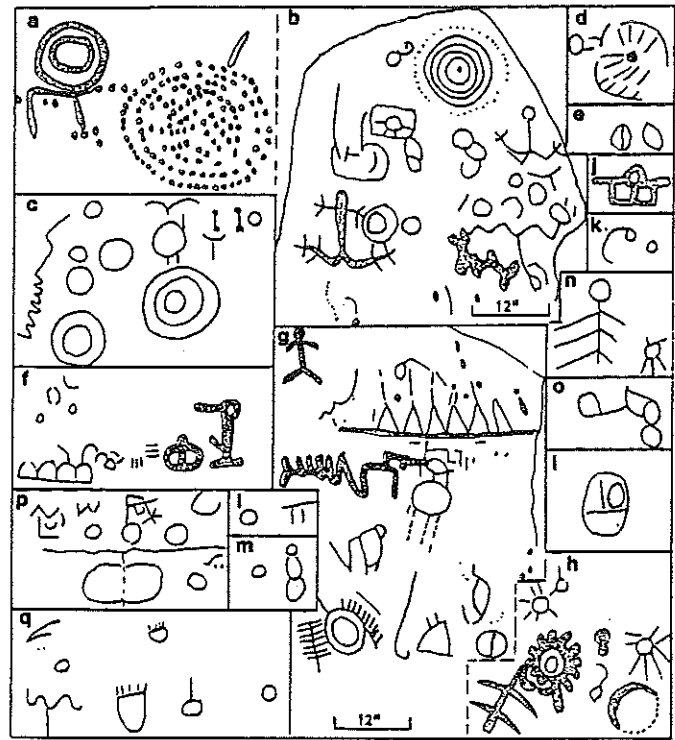
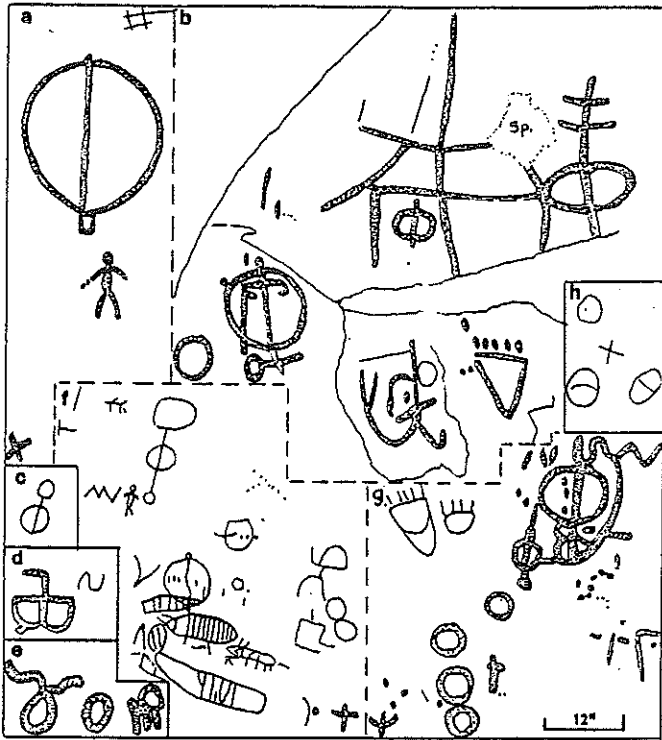


Figure 564

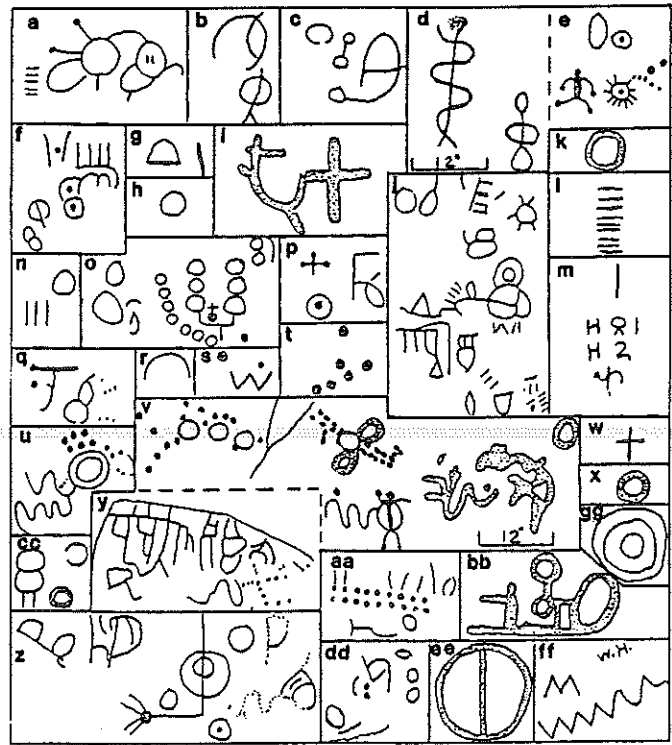
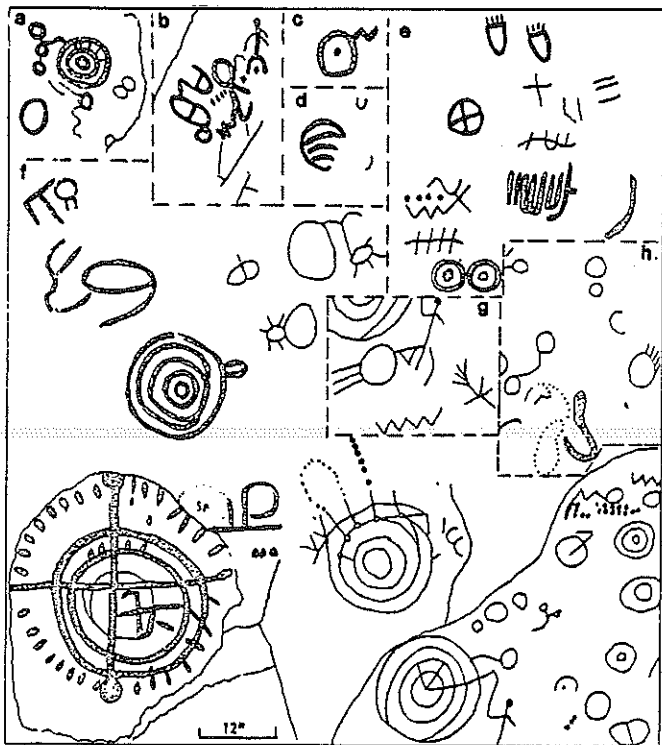


Figures 565 (left), 566 (right)

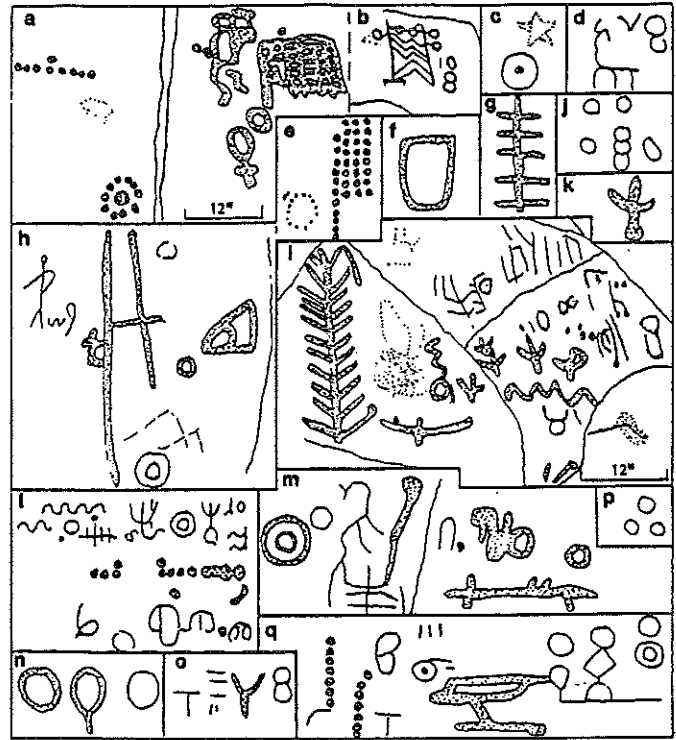
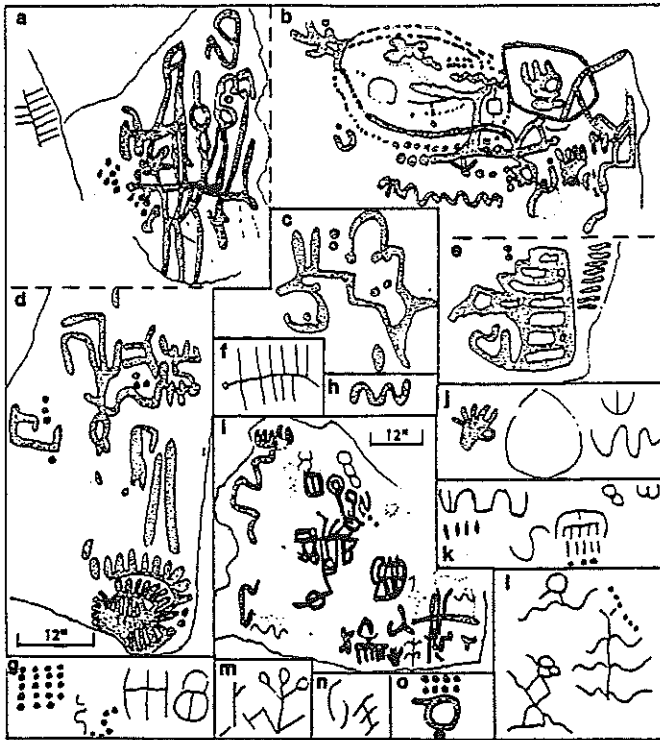
Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



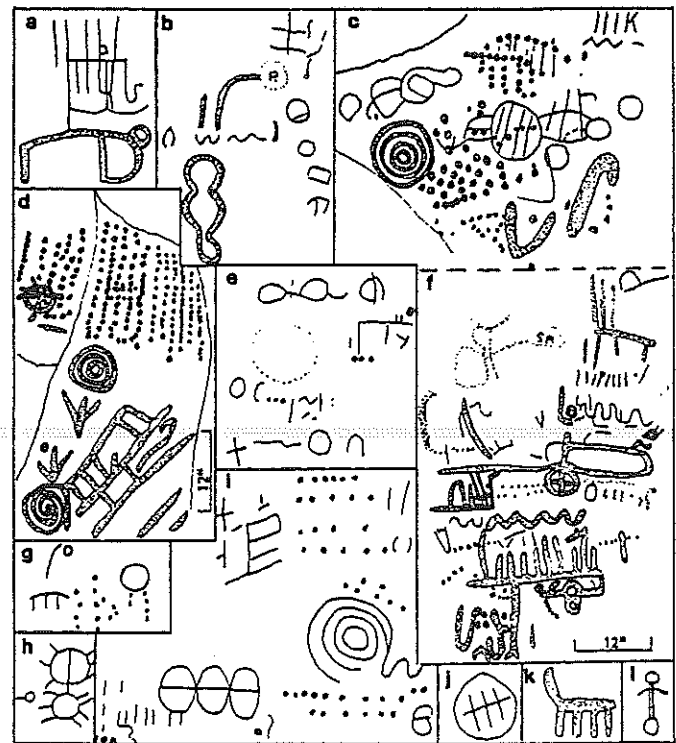
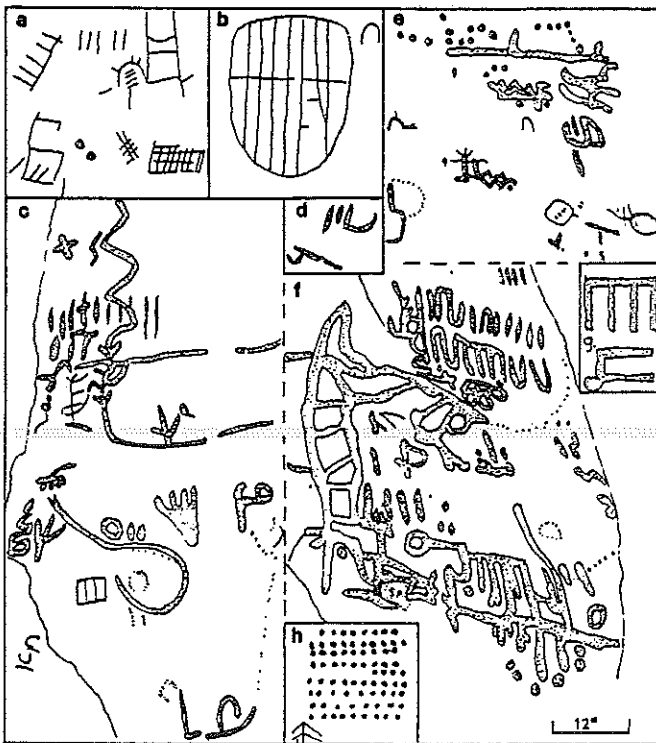
Figures 567 (left), 568 (right)



Figures 569 (left), 570 (right)

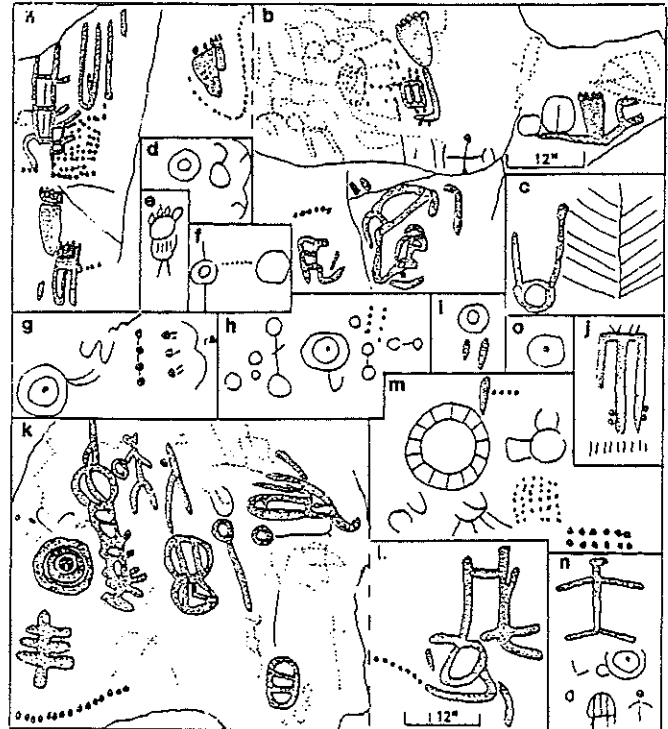
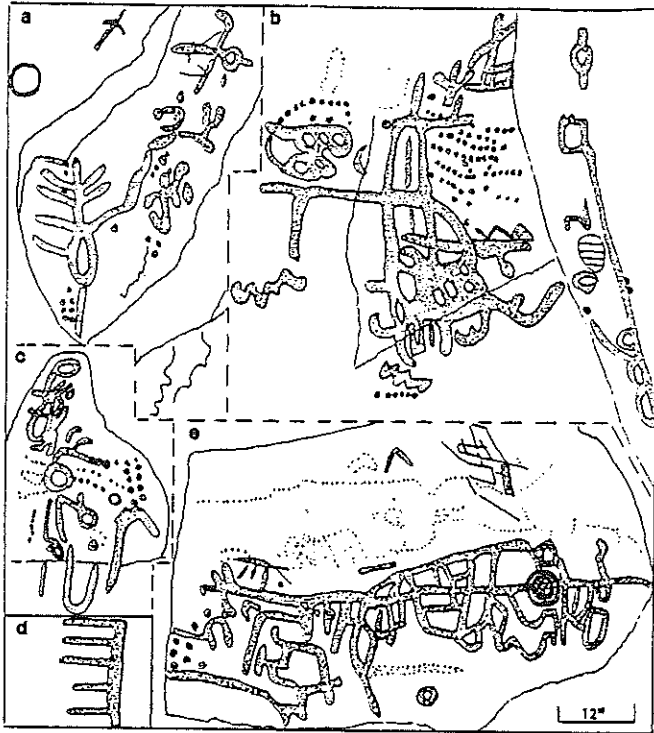


Figures 571 (left), 572 (right)

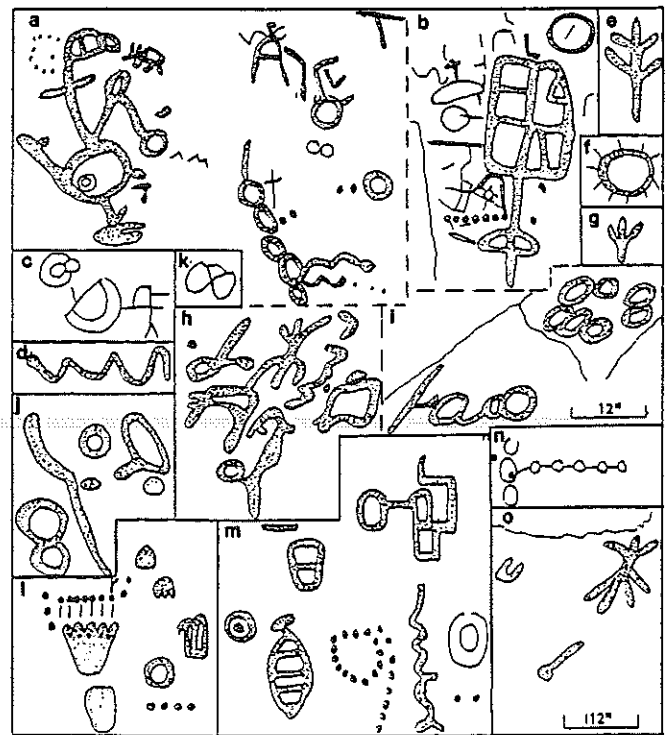
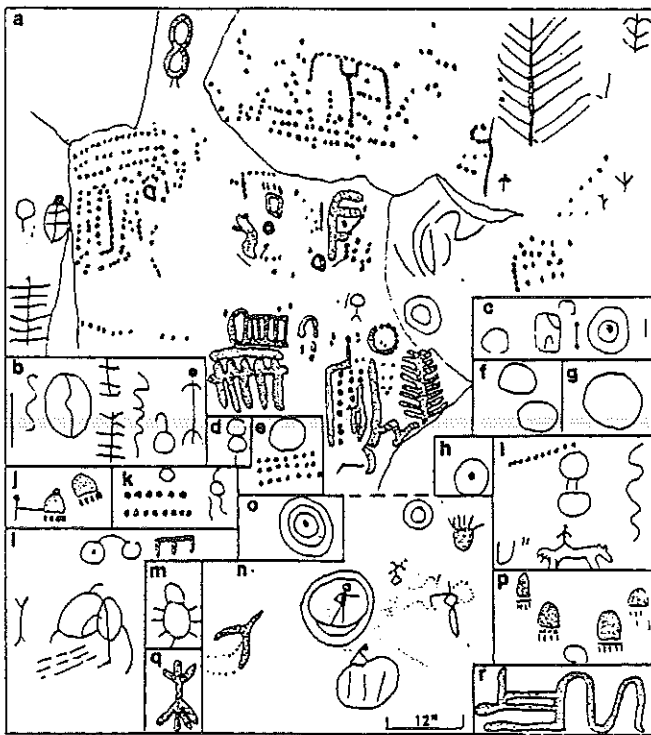


Figures 573 (left), 574 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 575 (left), 576 (right)



Figures 577 (left), 578 (right)

OREGON

Site 244. Middle Trail Creek, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-M.T.C. From its junction with the West Fork, the Middle Fork of Trail Creek is bordered by rims bearing petroglyphs for about 1/4 mile, to a point where the creek bed breaks over the rim. The panels generally face the morning sun. No petroglyphs were found above the waterfall or "plunge." The creek was dry in September 1964. This site has petroglyphs similar to those found in the main Trail Creek area, site 243. We recorded 86 groups of designs. These vary from dots to large complex designs of curvilinear and rectilinear type. The designs are generally shallow to 1/4 inch deep. Near the junction with Trail Creek we found old initials with the date "1862." This is the oldest date we found in any petroglyph area in our survey of Oregon. Figure 580a shows small and very precisely made geometric characters which were pecked. We believe these were made later than the other petroglyphs and are probably non-Indian. Last visit: 9/22/64. See figs. 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586.

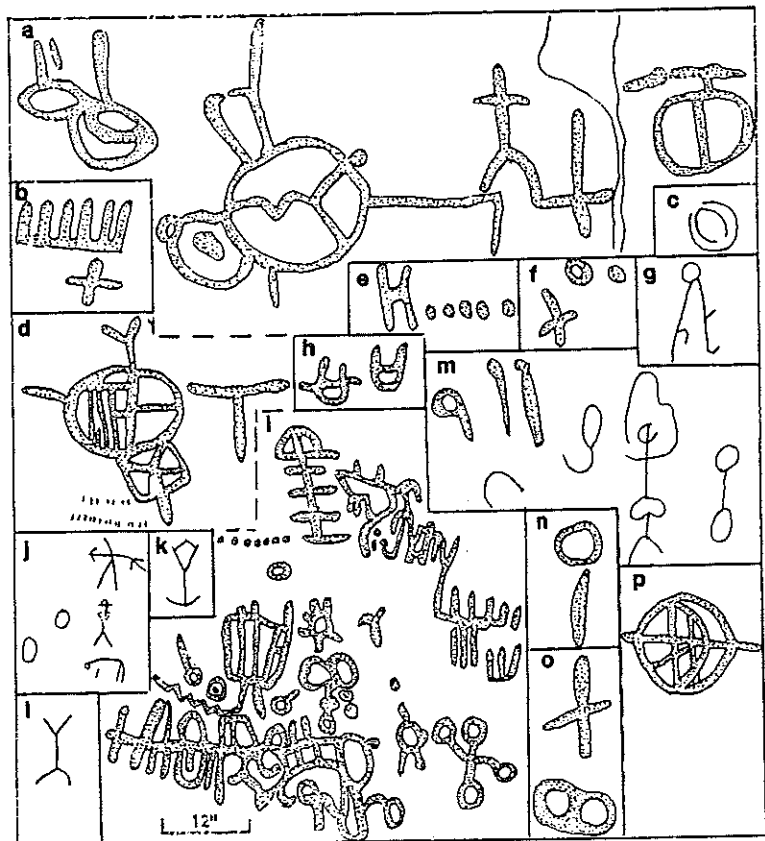
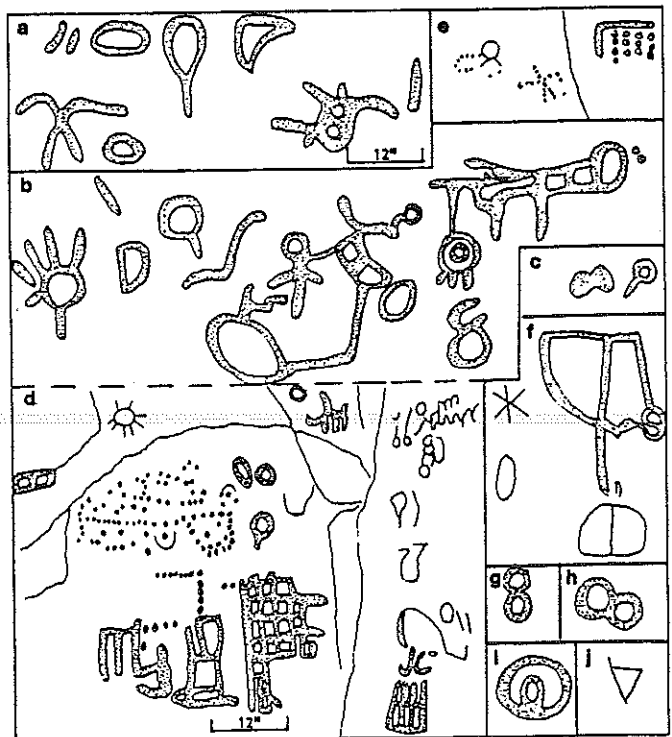
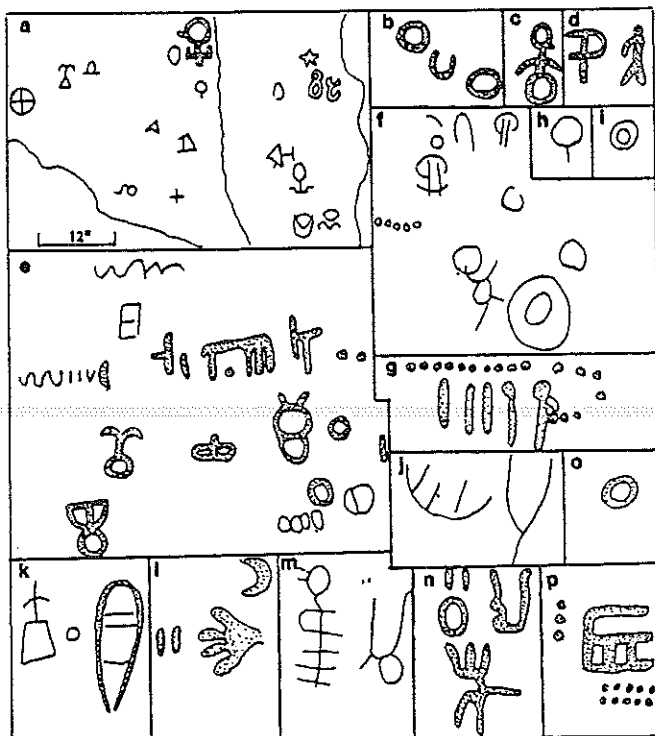
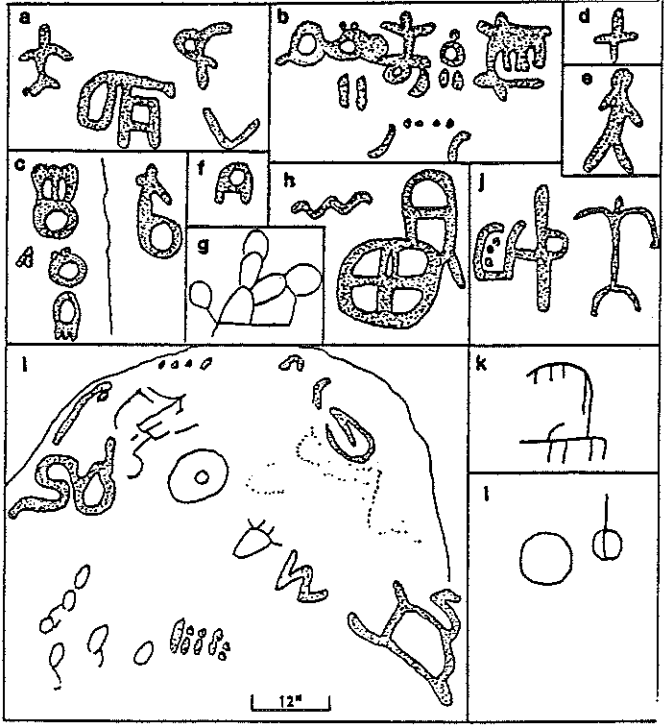
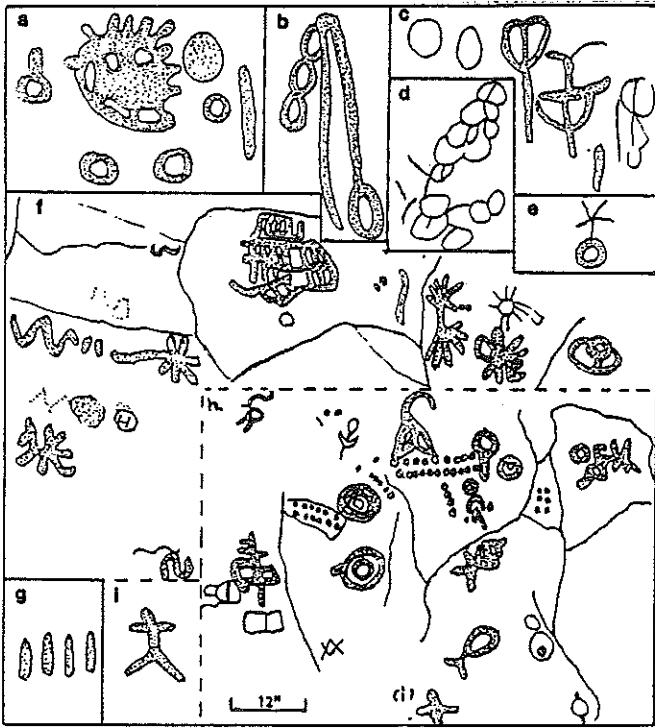


Figure 579

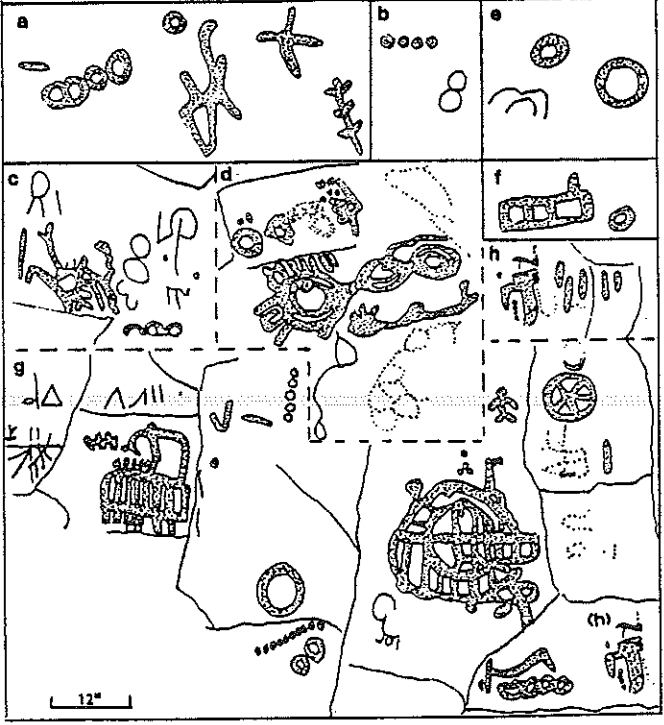
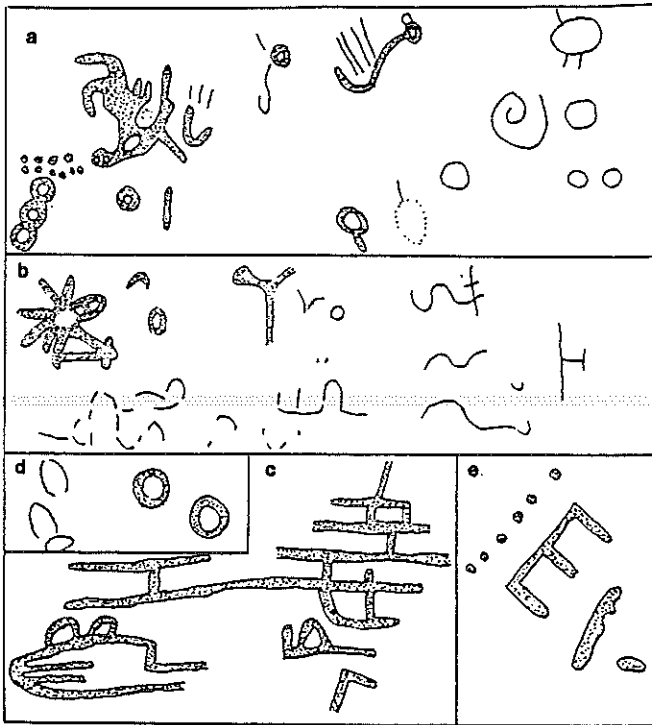


Figures 580 (left), 581 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country



Figures 582 (left), 583 (right)



Figures 584 (left), 585 (right)

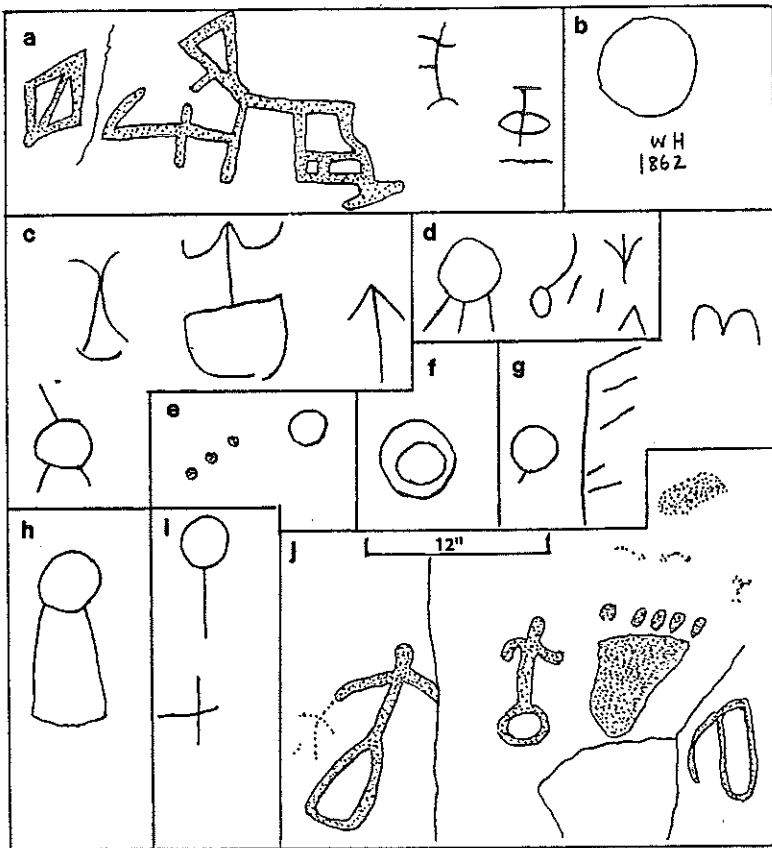


Figure 586

Site 245. Horse Hill Reservoir, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-H.H.R. Petroglyphs are found on scattered basalt boulders on the south and west sides of the dry lake playa at Horse Hill Reservoir. Nineteen groups of petroglyphs were located. Designs are rectilinear and curvilinear patterns consisting of circles, pits, arches, rayed circles, wavy lines, and one bear track. Last visit: 8/17/66. See fig. 587.

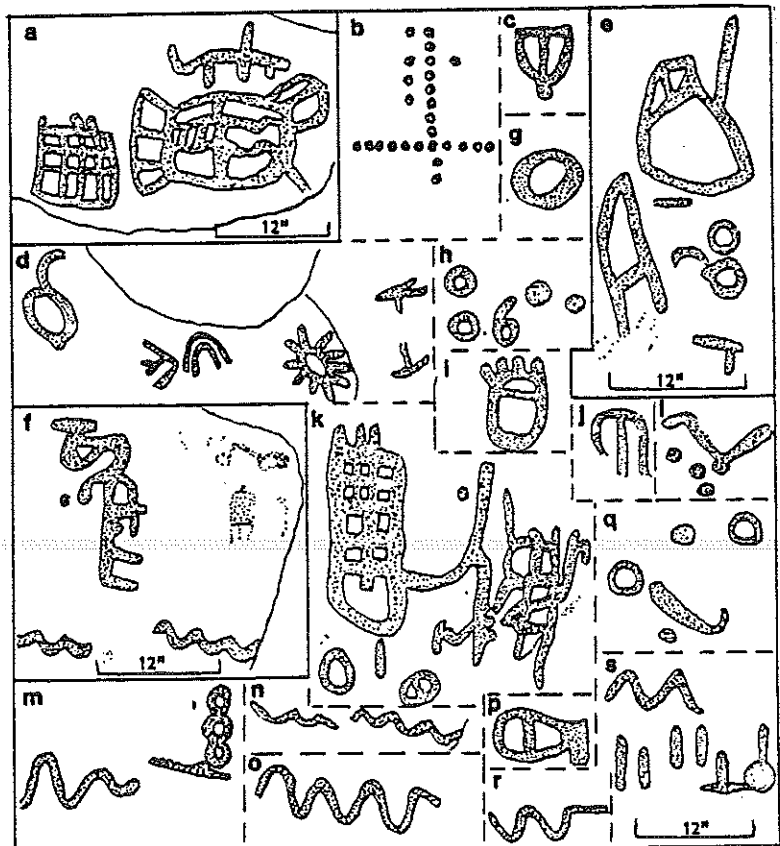


Figure 587

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 246. Horse Hill, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-H.H. On the southeast slope of Horse Hill there are numerous basalt boulders at the base of a low rim. Most of these boulders are covered with petroglyphs. This is one of the most concentrated sites found in southeast Oregon. The carvings appear to be much older than most of the shallow designs, which are no more than 1/2 inch deep. Many elements resemble those found on the Columbia River in Klickitat County, Washington, from Rock Creek Rapids to Roosevelt. The oldest designs have the same color as the original basalt. One hundred fifty-seven sketches of groups or individual elements were recorded, totaling more than 400 designs. These are similar to Great Basin types with many rectilinear and curvilinear patterns. A number of human stick figures are well carved. A cross with terminal circles is the best we have found in our survey (fig. 590o). Site 246 is estimated to be about 1/4 mile long and has about two acres of boulders plus low rims. A small seep below the site was dry in 1966. The petroglyphs were reported by Leroy Gienger of Chiloquin, Oregon, in December 1965. He also provided a roll of pictures and negatives. Last visit: 9/73. See figs. 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594.

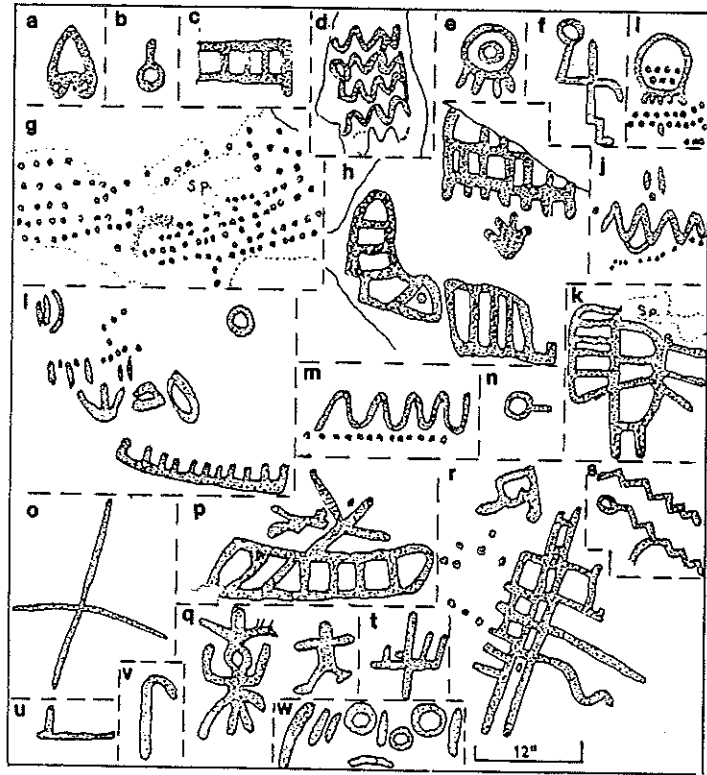
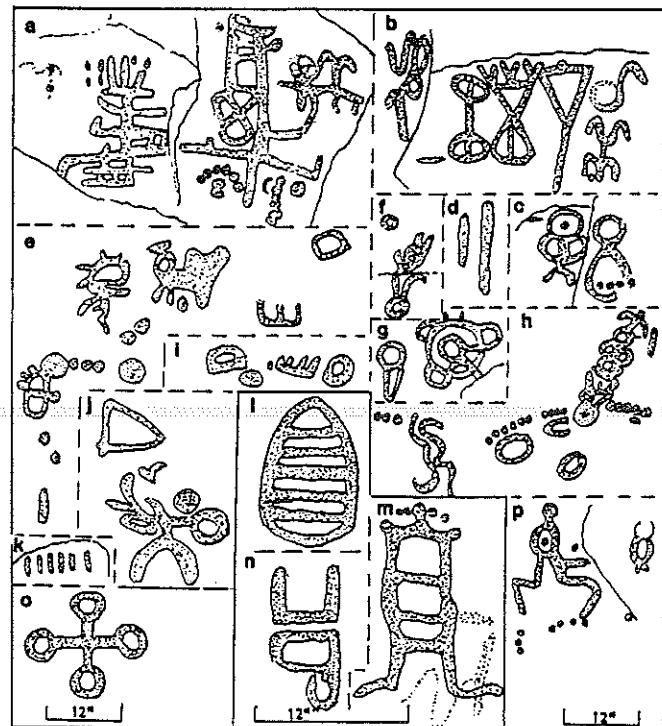
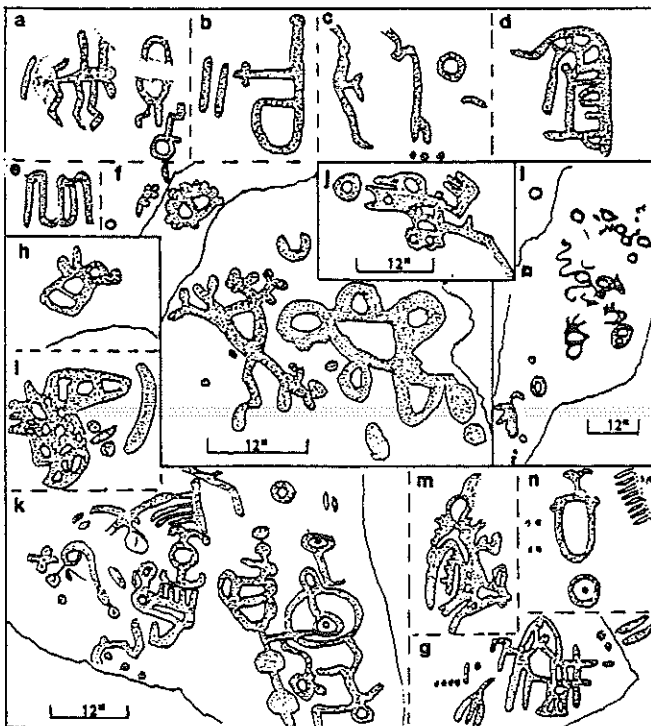
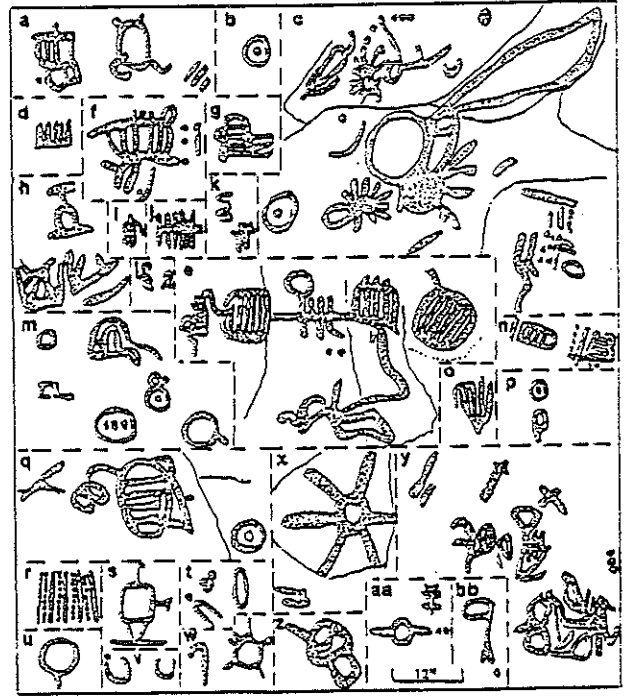
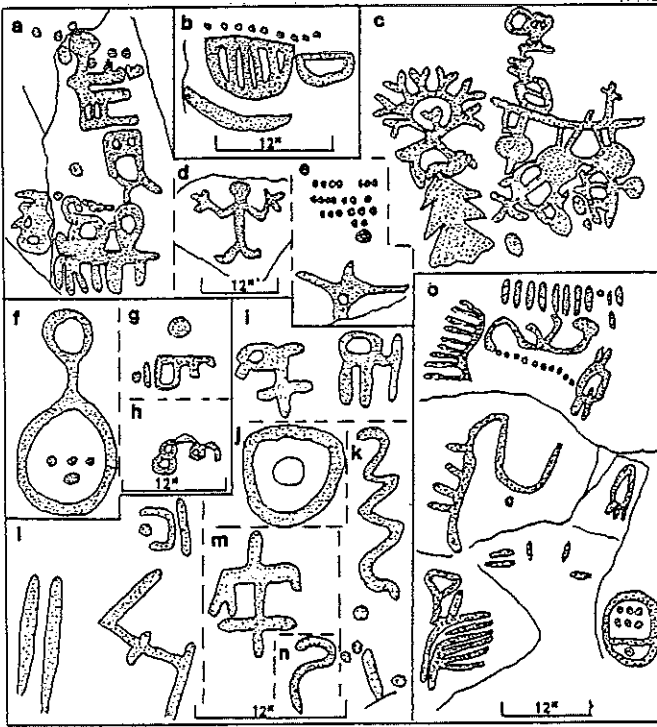


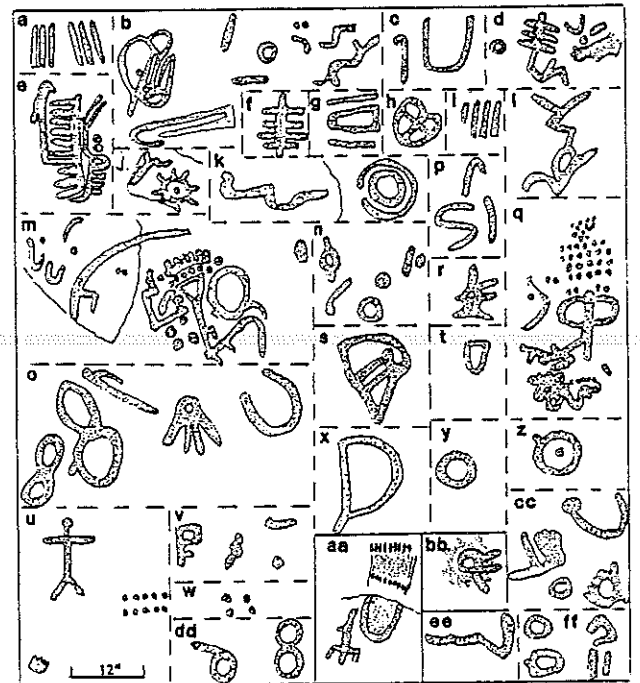
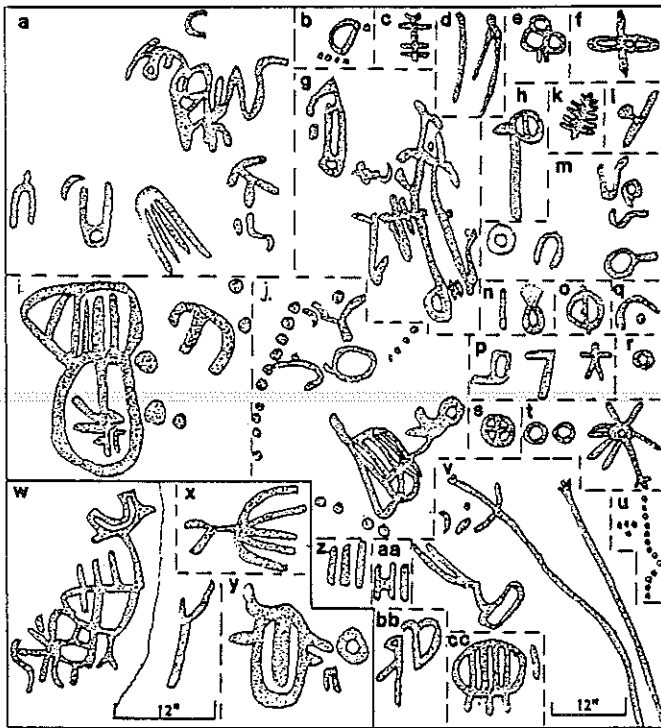
Figure 588



Figures 589 (left), 590 (right)



Figures 591 (left), 592 (right)



Figures 593 (left), 594 (right)

Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country

Site 247. South Fork Little Owyhee River, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-S.L.O. There are four areas of rimrocks with petroglyphs along the South Fork Little Owyhee River, starting above the junction of the West (or main) Fork Little Owyhee River where the canyon deepens. It is about 2 miles from the north to the south petroglyph area. The three northern areas are on the east rim of the canyon and generally face west. The fourth site is on the west rim and faces east. The petroglyphs are on the rims and boulders just below the rims. The seeps near these sites, except the fourth, were dry in September 1973. The petroglyphs are shallow to 1/2 inch deep. Some are well executed and carved deeply into the hard basalt rock. The large rayed circle (fig. 595p) is outstanding for depth and width of carving; the carved area has the same black desert varnish as the rest of the large smooth boulder. Other petroglyphs are lightly pecked and were obviously made much more recently. There are more representative figures of animals, anthropomorphs, bear tracks, and hands at these sites than at Horse Hill, site 246, and the Antelope Creek sites (242-244). The rectilinear and curvilinear patterns are far more numerous with circles, pits, wavy lines, straight lines, and grids on most of the panels. We were searching for La Rosa, site 248, when we found this site. Last visit: 9/8/73. See figs. 595, 596, 597, 598a-d.

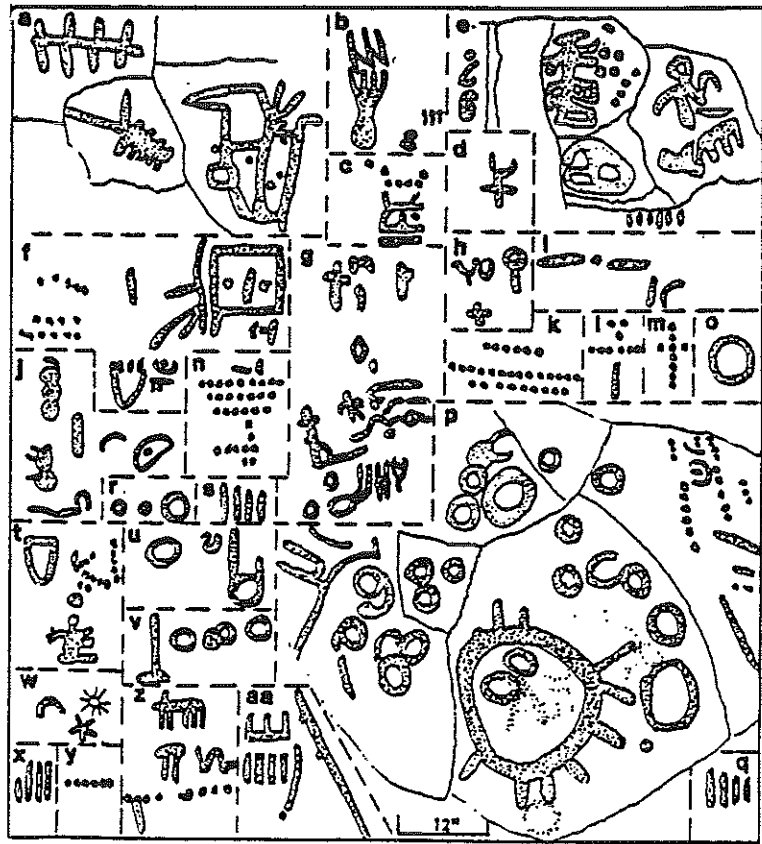


Figure 595

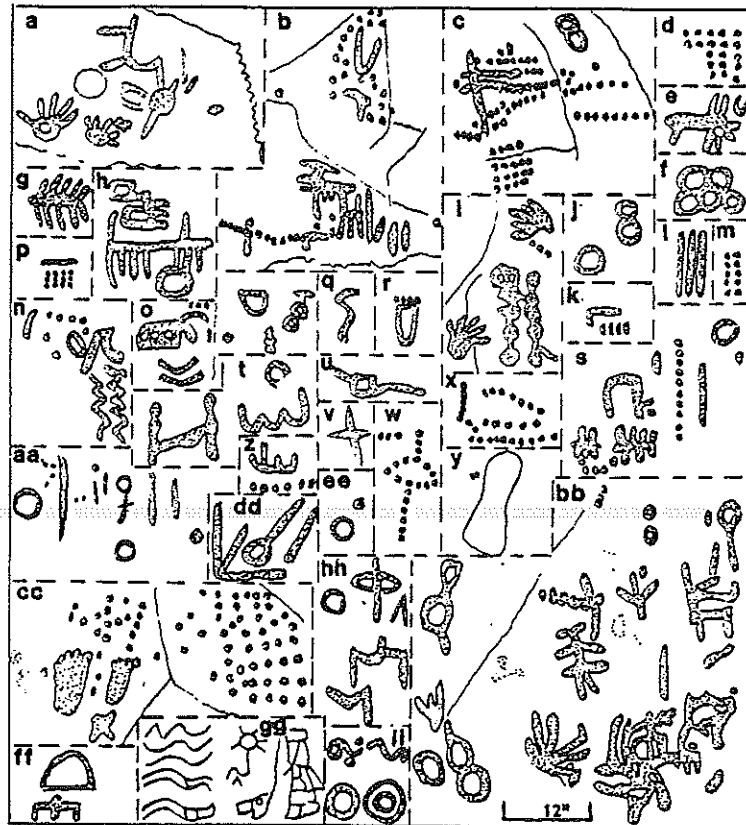
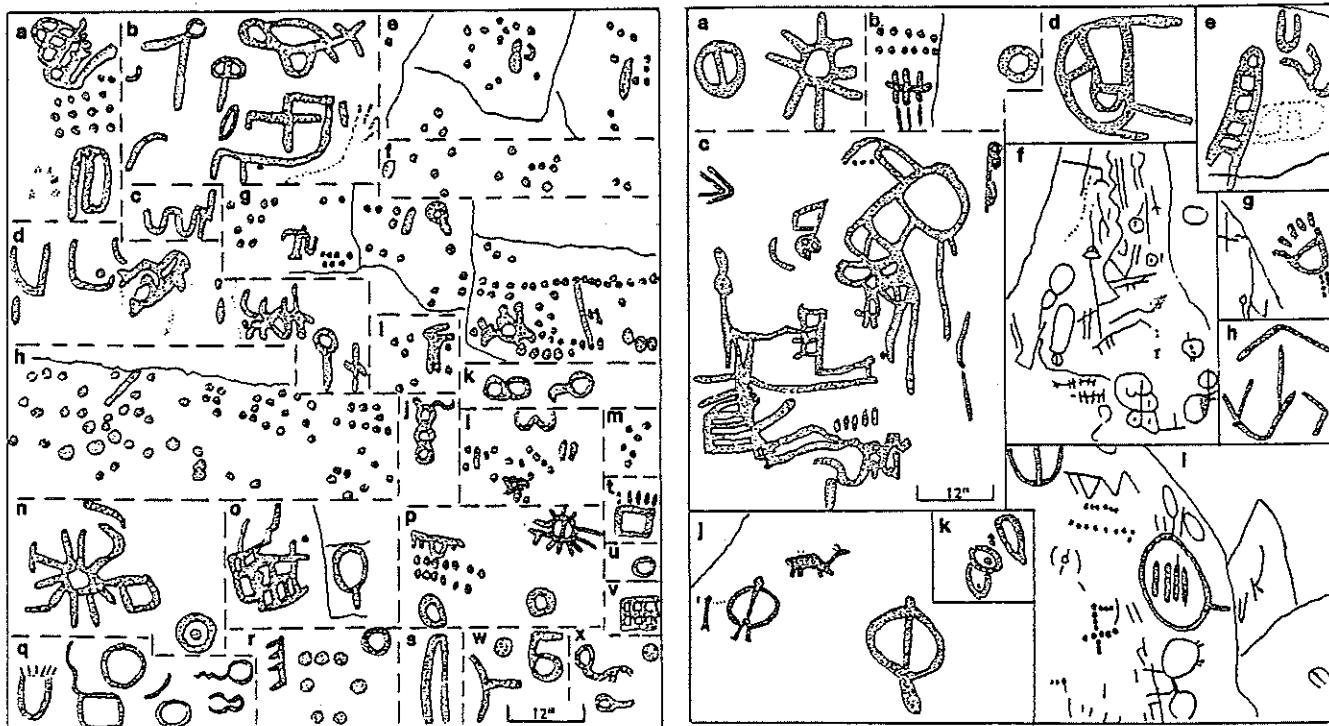


Figure 596



Figures 597 (left), 598 (right)

Site 248. La Rosa, Malheur County, OR, 35-23-L.R. In August 1964, Horace Arment of Ontario, Oregon came upon a petroglyph site near the Quinn River, Nevada. We tried to locate the site in 1966 starting at Anderson Crossing and hiking up the Little Owyhee River bottom. We did not find anything resembling his pictures. In September 1973, we crossed the Little Owyhee on the new BLM road and followed the rims of the South Fork Little Owyhee for a considerable distance. We found four other petroglyph groups, which we have designated site 247, but not Arment's. Arment stated that there were probably more glyphs in this vicinity. His pictures show Great Basin type curvilinear and rectilinear patterns and a bear track, antelope, anthropomorphs, and two shield type figures. Last visit: 8/21/64. See fig. 598e-k.

Idaho, Sites 1-2

Site 1. Map Rock, Canyon County, ID, 10-Ca.-M.R. Petroglyphs are on the top and both ends of a large boulder on the north bank of the Snake River. The rock is about 12 feet long by 19 feet wide on top and faces south towards the river. The main carved area is about 7 x 8 feet and is on the top. The glyphs are carved 1/8 to 1/4 inch deep in the hard basalt rock. Some grooves are ground smooth while most of the pecked lines are left rough. The rock acquired its name from a 14-foot long line which meanders from the top right of the face down to the lower center and off to the left (fig. 1). It has been interpreted as the course of the Snake River. The many other patterns are in the curvilinear style similar to other petroglyph designs in southeast Oregon and are well executed. There are several concentric circle designs, which are deeply grooved. There are zigzag lines, grid patterns, tracks with pads pecked out, stick figure humans, buck deer, and mountain sheep. The designs do not appear to be superimposed but do show stages of aging. A few initials had been made where there are no petroglyphs. Last visit: 8/12/69. See figs. 1, 2a,b.

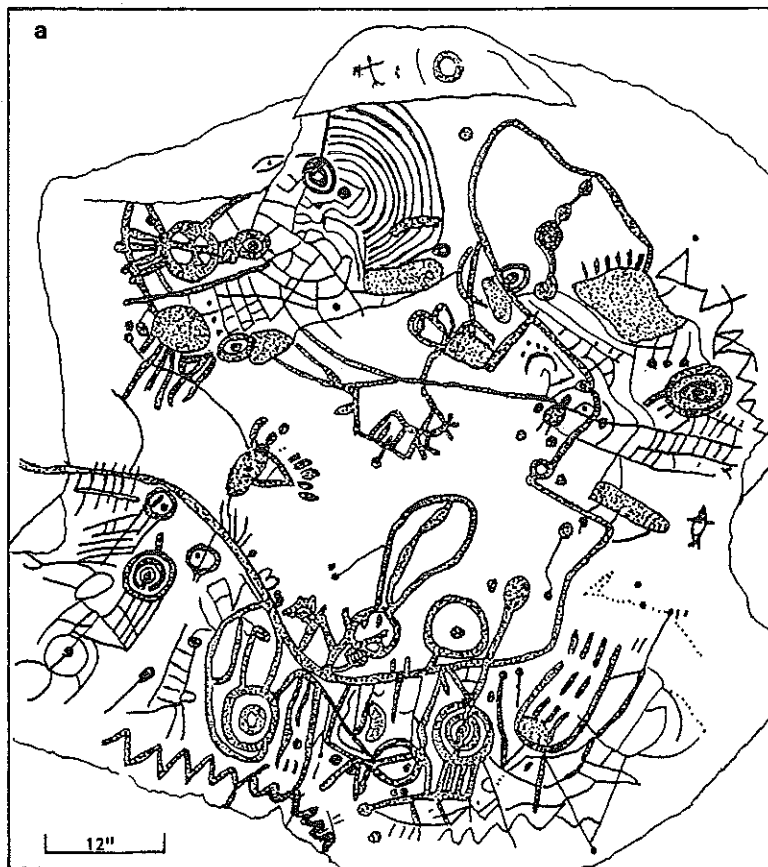


Figure 1

Site 2. East of Map Rock, Canyon County, ID, 10-Ca-E.M.R. Seven scattered boulders on the slope above the Snake River road, southeast of Map Rock, contain petroglyphs. There are 10 to 25 square feet of carvings on each boulder, totaling about 100 square feet. A number of the carvings are very faint, with lighter, apparently newer designs superimposed. The carvings are generally shallow pecked lines on the hard basalt. The petroglyphs are in the Great Basin curvilinear style and include many dots; short and long straight lines; curvilinear lines like snakes; zigzag lines; gridirons; rakes; a herringbone design; numerous circles, with dots, crosses and interior lines, concentric, in series, with exterior rays (suns), interior lines intersecting with center (wheels), cog wheel; rain symbol; stick figure humans; hunters; shield figures; and four bear tracks with five long claws each. In general these petroglyphs resemble those found in southeast Malheur County, Oregon, more than the petroglyphs on nearby Map Rock, which are grooved much deeper into the rock and are more carefully executed. Last visit: 8/12/69. See figs. 2c-e, 3, 4.

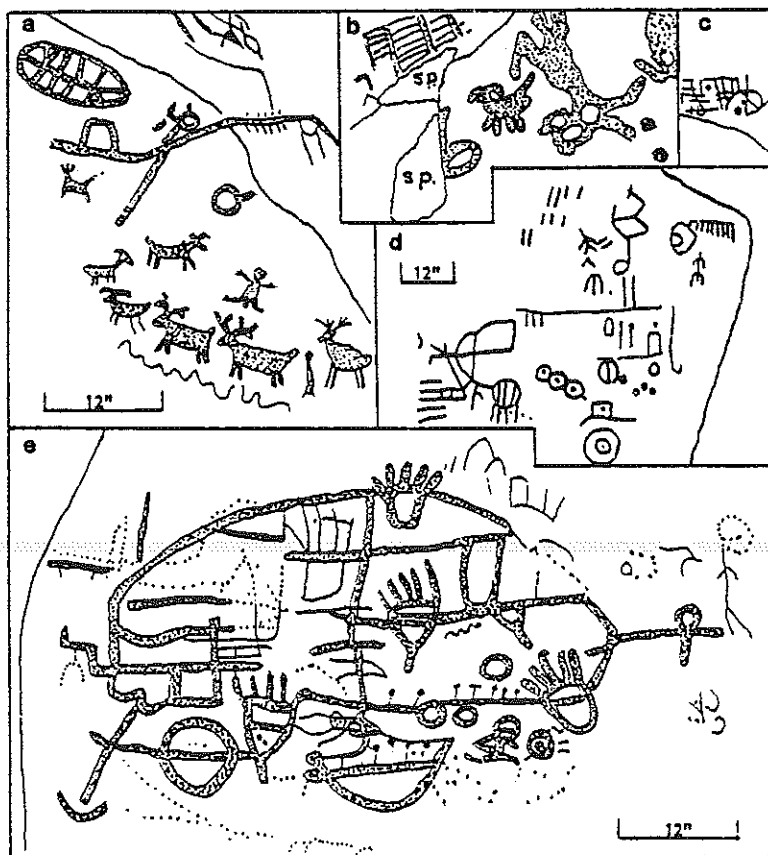


Figure 2

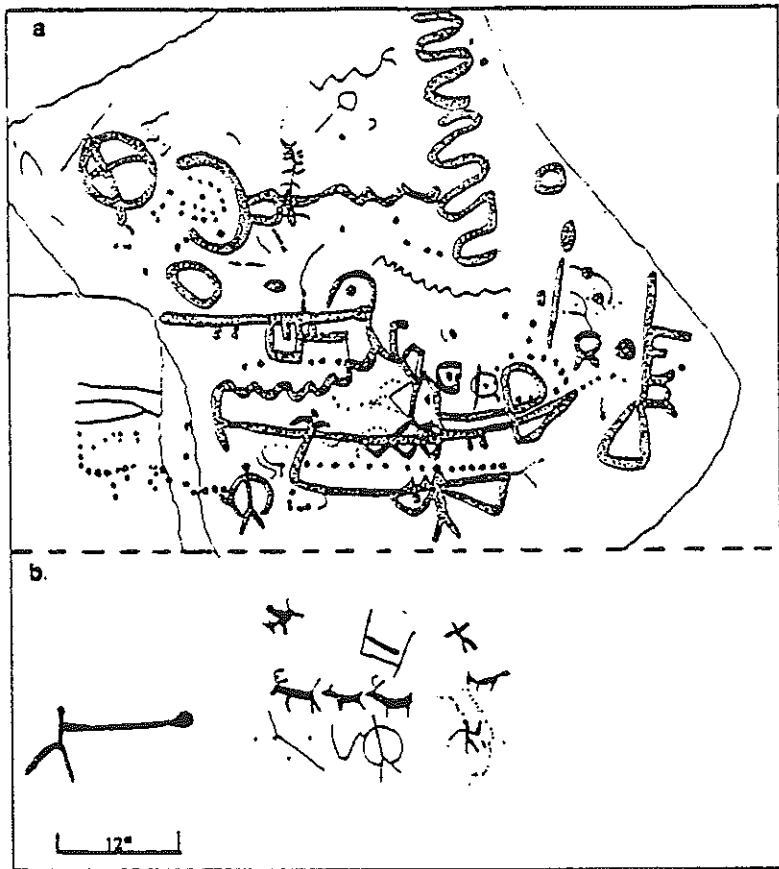


Figure 3

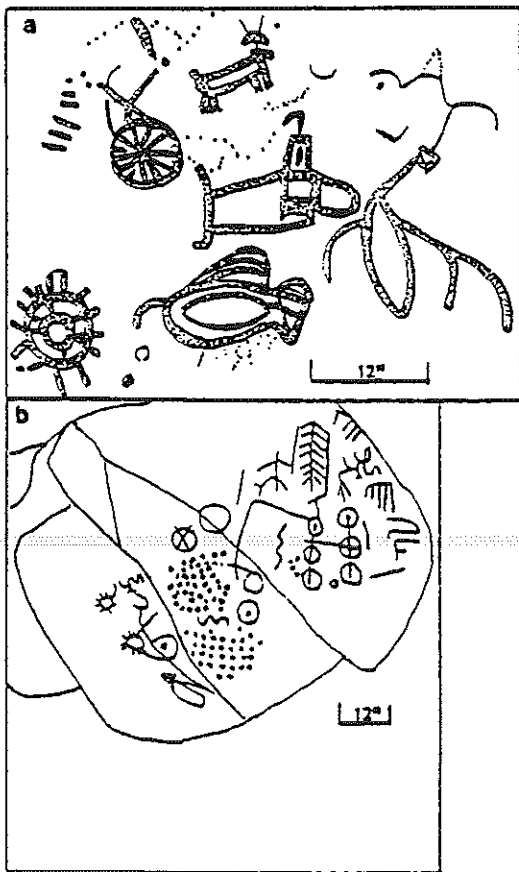


Figure 4

Nevada, Site I

Site I. Swan Lake Reservoir, Washoe County, Nevada, 26-Wa-139. Petroglyphs are scattered on basalt rims on the west side of Swan Lake Creek, extending north about 1 mile from the Swan Lake Reservoir dam. The 47 sketches recorded include about 120 designs of curvilinear style with dots, circles, curved and straight lines, complex designs, numerous snake and lizard designs, and several stick figure humans. No quadruped was found although the site is along an autumn antelope migration route between Swan Lake and The Big Spring Table winter range. The petroglyphs are at an elevation of 5,700 feet and are similar to those in Lake County, Oregon. The main rims suitable for petroglyphs are on the west side of the creek only in the upper canyon. Their location, facing the morning sun, follows the pattern in Lake County at higher elevations. Heizer and Baumhof (1962) locate this site on the east side of the creek, 1 1/2 miles north of the reservoir. Last visit: 9/27/65. See figs. 1, 2, 3.

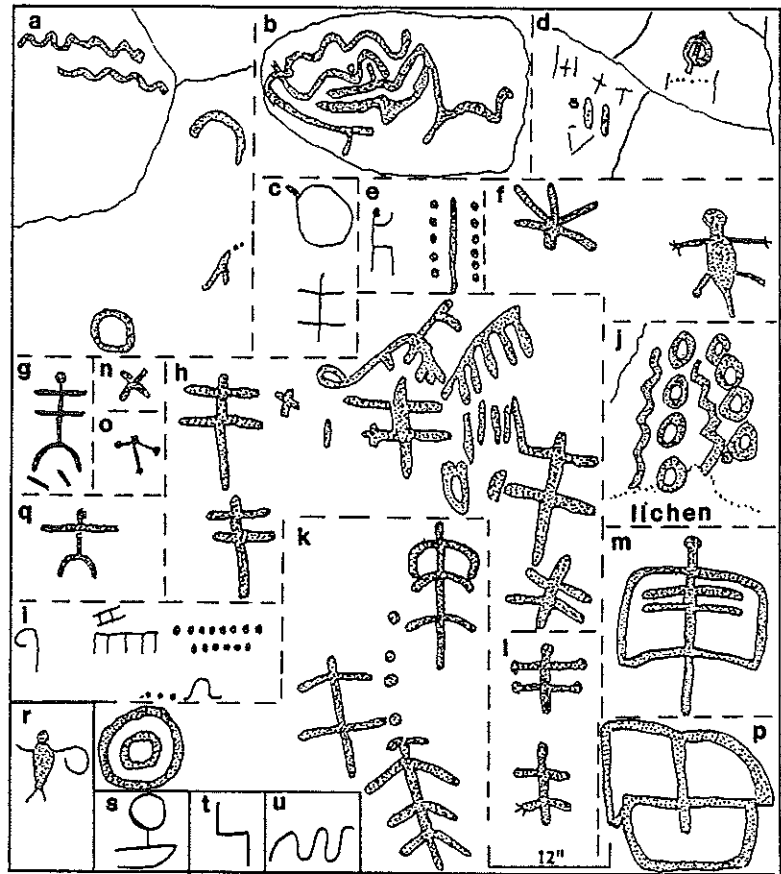
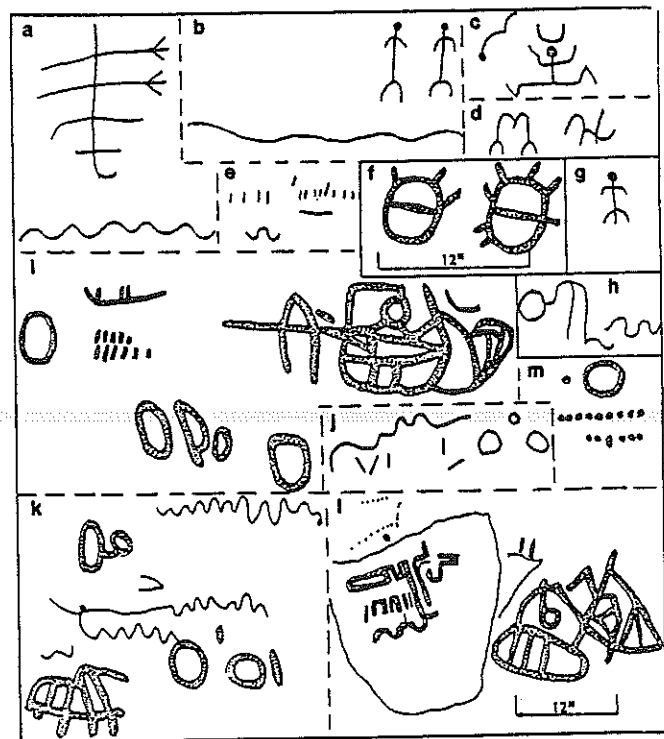
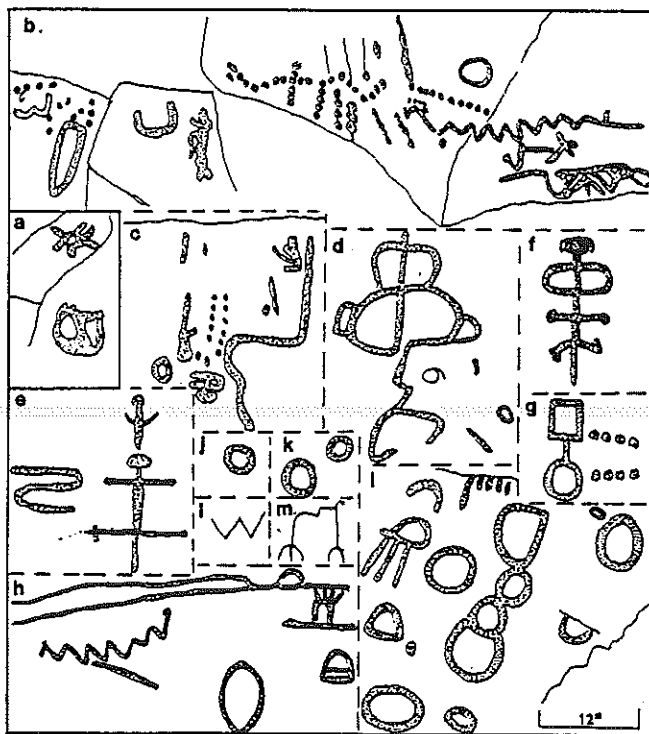


Figure 1



Figures 2 (left), 3 (right)

Appendix A

Corresponding Cressman and Loring Site Designations

Cressman #	Name	Loring #
1	Gaston	4
2	Cascadia Cave	51
3	Yoncalla	101
4	Medicine Creek Cave	105
5	Devils Lake Pass	81
6	Tumalo Creek Trail	79
7	Tumalo	77
8	White Rock Ranch	75
9	Dry River Gorge	84
10	Crooked River Gorge III	72
11	Crooked River Gorge II	71
12	McKay Creek	87
13	Powell Ranch (not found)	
	Humphrey Ranch (new)	88
14	Sherars Bridge	12
15	Fisher Ranch	20
16	King's Canyon	21
17	Clarno	90
18, 19	Not found	
20, 21	Picture Gorge	93
22	Dayville	94
23	Hall Ranch	95
24	Chiloquin	109
25	Big Wocas	108
26	Picture Rock Pass	124, 125
27	Bly (perhaps Paradise Creek)	115
28	Yocum Valley	129
29	Willow Creek	132
30	Abert Rim	137, 138
31	Stone Bridge	157
32-35	Not identified	
36	Long Lake	185
37	Rims North of Long Lake (includes North and South Rims and Moon Lake)	174, 175, 180
38	Petroglyph Lake (Lyon Ranch)	146
39	Desert Lake	161
40	Potholes (also Long Lake)	185
41, 42	Silver Lake (Cressman's not found)	209
43	Narrows	213
44	Buena Vista	215
45	Five-Mile Spring (Bull Rock)	219
46, 47	Knox Meadow (P-Ranch)	221
48	Catlow Cave (did not see)	
49	Krumbow Boulders	216
50	Venator	222
51	Brogan Hill	227
52	Hole in the Ground	234
53	Watson (not found)	
54, 56	Not found	
55	Lava Spring	237
57	Sheep Bridge	238
58	Yturriobeitia Ranch	239
59	Willow Creek (Harney County)	207
60	Riddle Ranch	217

Appendix B

Corresponding WARC and Loring Site Designations

WARC name	WARC #	Loring name	Loring #
Alpowa Creek	45-As-7	Alpowa	45
Big Eddy	45-KI-65	Big Eddy	9
Bob's Point	45-KI-102	Cliffs	25
Bialock Rapids	45-KI-105	Bialock Rapids	35
Brown's Island	45-KI-95	Brown's Island	19
Buffalo Eddy	45-As-14	Buffalo Eddy	47
Butte Canyon	45-KI-78	Avery Butte	16
Cape Horn	45-Sa-21	Cape Horn	5
Celilo Bridge	45-KI-77	Wishram Bridge	20
Cook's Island	45-Bn-250	Cook Island	41
Crawford Ledge	45-KI-96	Crawford Point	18
Crawford Point	45-KI-72	Crawford Point	18
Crow Butte	45-Bn-246	Crow Butte	42
Dalles Dam, The	45-KI-65	Big Eddy	9
Dalles Mountain Road	45-KI-80	Dalles Mountain Road	17
Effigy Boulder	45-CI-118	Clark County Museum	1
Fisher's Landing	45-CI-6	Fisher's Landing	3
Five-Mile Draw	45-KI-106	Congdon	11
Five-Mile Light	45-KI-83	Indian Well	12
Four O'Clock Rapids	45-KI-70	Four O'Clock Rapids	33, 34
Garrison Eddy Boulder	45-Sa-23	Garrison Eddy	7
Gentry's Landing	45-CI-7	Gentry's Landing or Ten-Mile Tavern	4
Horsethief Butte	45-KI-79	Avery Butte	16
Horsethief Lake	45-KI-82	Avery Butte	16
John Day Lock	45-KI-88	John Day Dam Lock	26
John Day Rapids	45-KI-86	John Day Bar	29
Little Klickitat East	45-KI-67	Little Klickitat	27
Little Klickitat near US 97 bridge	45-KI-61	Little Klickitat	27
Lower John Day Rapids	45-KI-24	John Day Dam	28
Maryhill Museum, E. Miller Island	45-KI-73	Maryhill Museum	23
McCredie	45-KI-1	McCredie Station	40
Memaloose Rock	45-KI-74	Memaloose Rock	31
Miller Island	45-KI-62	Miller Island	24
Page	45-Fr-48	Page	44
Petroglyph Canyon	45-KI-87	Petroglyph Canyon	14
Port Kelley	45-WW-3	Port Kelley	43
Prosser Petroglyph	45-Bn-247	Prosser Park	50
Rock Creek Rapids	45-KI-93	Rock Creek Rapids	30
Roosevelt	45-KI-14	Roosevelt, Roosevelt Park	38, 39
Round Island	45-KI-103	Big Eddy	9
Sk! Ema'niak Village	45-Sa-1	Skamania (Marr's)Landing	6
Spearfish	45-KI-90	Maybe	10
Spearfish Draw	45-KI-107	Congdon	11
Spedis Creek	45-KI-81	Spedis Creek	15
Sundale	45-KI-23	West of Sundale	37
Tsagaglalal	45-KI-58	Atlatl Valley	13
Underwood	45-Sa-22	White Salmon River	8
Upper Fountain Bar	45-KI-76	Fountain Bar	32
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Watkins Farm	45-KI-66	Little Klickitat	27
Weissenfels Ridge	45-As-102	Five-Mile	46
Whale Island	45-Yk-1	Priest Rapids	49
Wishram Rockshelter	45-KI-60	Wishram Road	21

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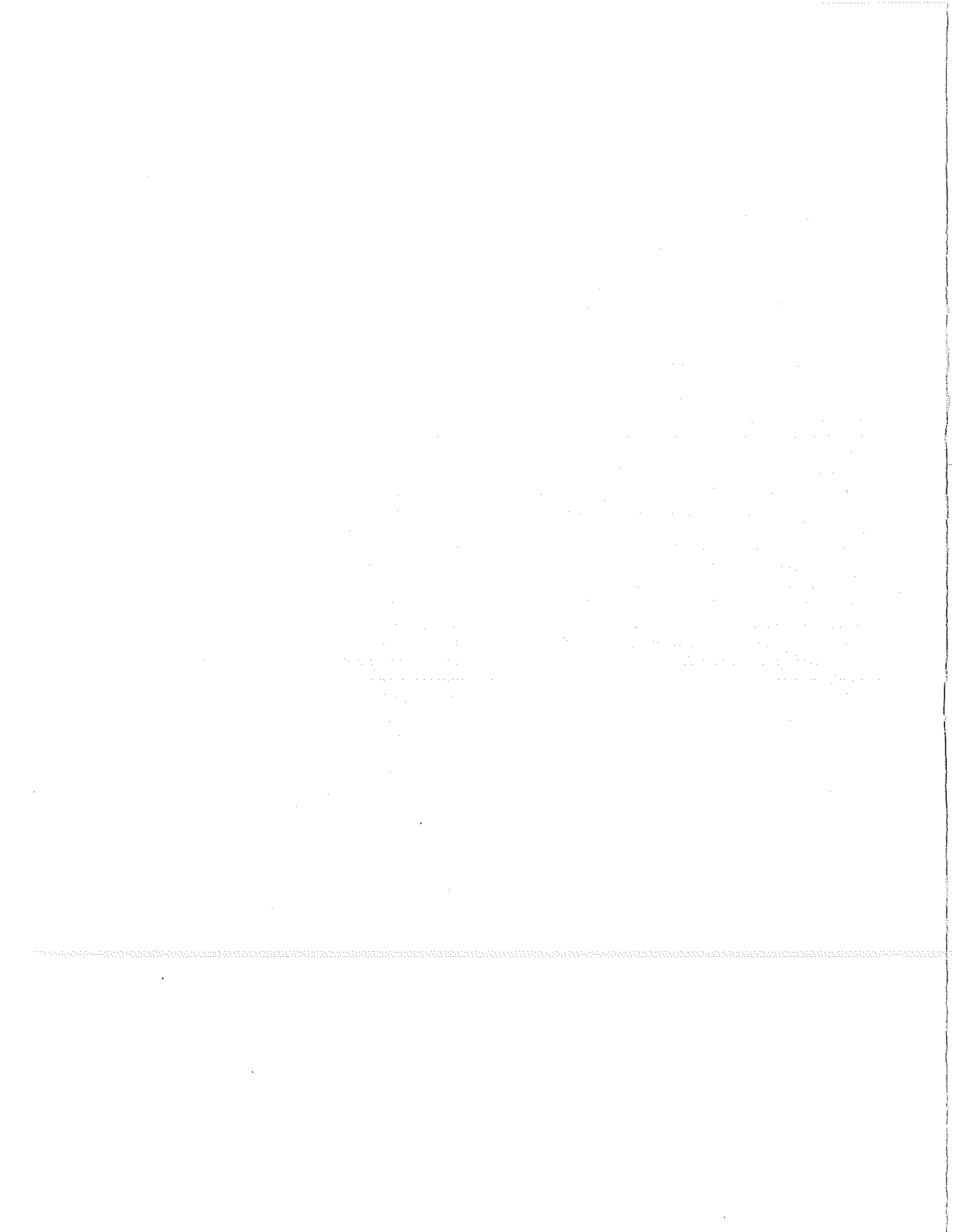
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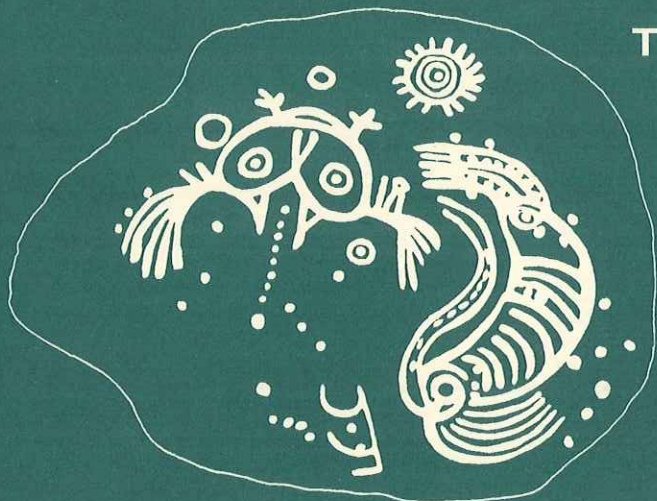
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Moon Lake Rims	190	Horse Hill Reservoir	275	Sherars Bridge	55
Murdoch Creek	133	Hot Springs, Owyhee Reservoir	259	South Fork Nena Creek	59
North Desert Lake	161	Jordan Creek Canyon	262	Tygh Creek Point	56
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Poison Creek	142	Rock Spring	264	Clarno	105
Poison Creek Cave	143	Seaward Ranch	256	Hart Creek	107
Rabbit Creek	146	Sheep Bridge	263	Yakima, WA	
Rattlesnake Draw	151	South Fork Little Owyhee River	278	Priest Rapids	47
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Pictographs & Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country, Parts I and II



THE RESULT OF TWENTY YEARS OF searching out and recording ancient designs on rocks in Oregon and Washington, *Pictographs and Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country* is now in a convenient, one-volume edition. The authors, Malcolm and Louise Loring, began their monumental task in the early 1960s

as members of the Oregon Archaeological Society committee dedicated to surveying and recording rock art. Soon finding themselves a committee of two, they soldiered on with the monumental task of cataloging and illustrating rock art of the region. After Malcolm retired from the US Forest Service in 1963, he and Louise began a full-time effort to record the sites. For many of these sites, this volume is the only record. Part I describes sites in Washington along the Columbia River and sites in northern and central Oregon. Part II contains sites in southern Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada.

