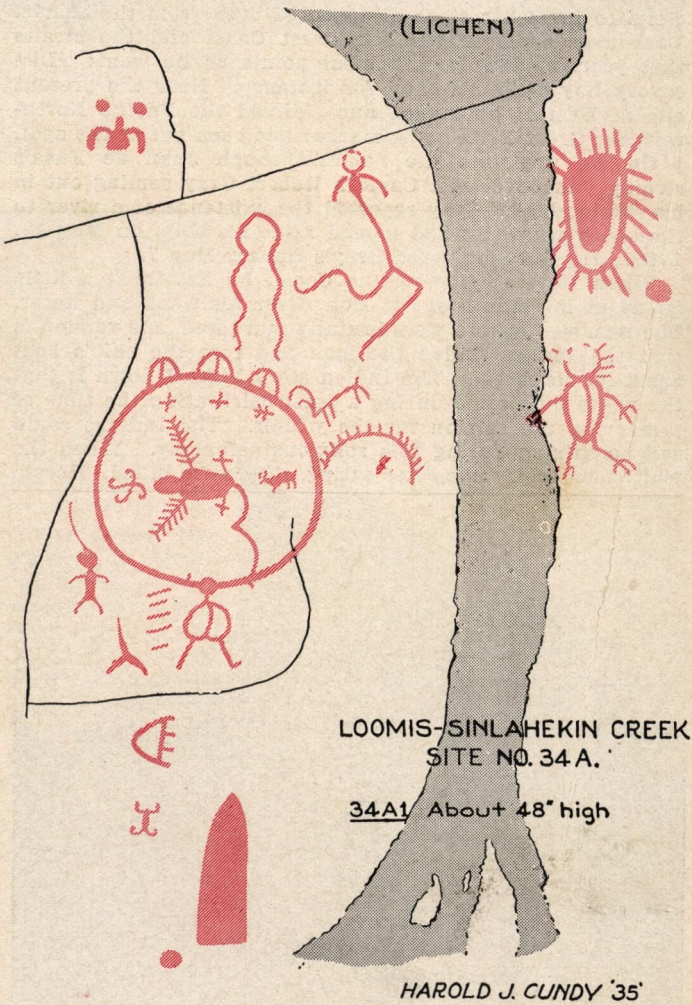


Geological, Tribal, Historical
MONUMENTS
in the
STATE OF WASHINGTON
A Recreational Resource



SECRETARY OF STATE
Ernest N. Hutchinson
(W. E. R. A. Project P32-F2-100)



One of the many beautifully-painted, though crudely-sketched Indian drawings to be found on rocks scattered throughout the State.



THE GINGKO PETRIFIED FOREST

Lush gardens of the bygone, set with colossal trees, lost their tropic verdure in the onrush of lurid lava. Now remains only the skeletons of those giant trees, imbedded in crumbling lava rock and soil in the hills near the Columbia River.

Some ten to thirty million years ago those mammoth trees were swept along in a Columbia Basin lava flow, stifling them in its molten mass. Ten additional flows of lava, laid upon the skeleton of that ancient forest, have since been eroded away by wind, rain, and river action. Now close to the surface are marvelous opal logs, showing the exact structure of the wood, rings and grain, cast in a medium more beautiful than agate.

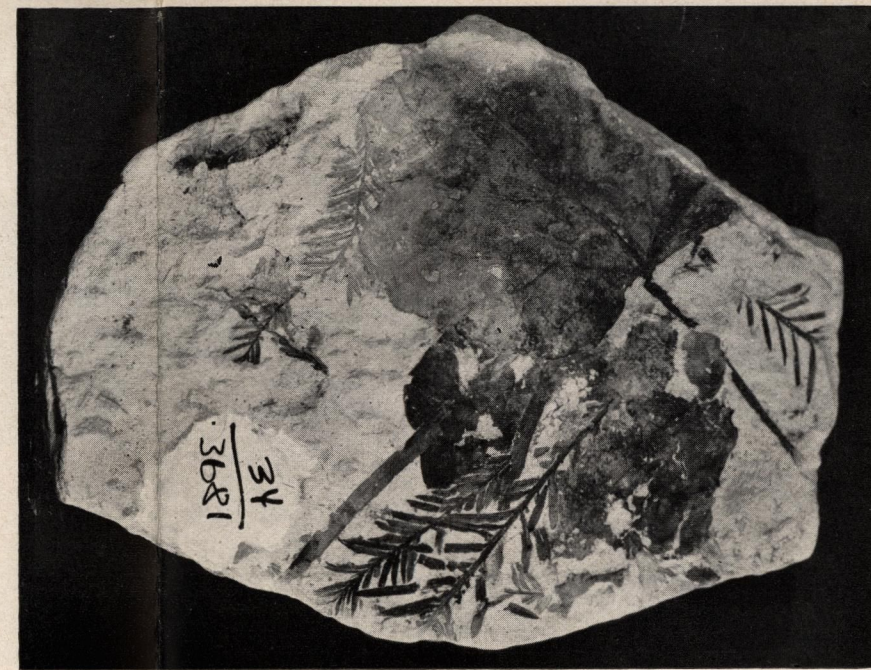
The climate in which this far-distant garden flourished must have been similar to the present Inland Empire's temperature, but damp, because the Cascades had not yet been thrown up to catch the Pacific rain-clouds with their spurs. As a result the trees were of a type found now in the Great Lakes district of this country, plus many Asiatic and semi-tropical varieties.

The Ginkgo, for which the forest is named, is an Oriental tree, a silver apricot, growing until the last century only in the sacred gardens of China. It is now used in Japan and in this country for ornamental purposes. The only known specimens of petrified Ginkgo are found in this forest, 28 miles East of Ellensburg on the main highway near the Vantage bridge over the Columbia River.

About 100 logs have been uncovered here. Besides the Ginkgo, there are three- and four-foot Douglas firs. Maple has been found three feet through, and among the spruce and three kinds of elm are logs nearly two feet in diameter. Others unearthed include bay, locust, oak, sweet gum, birch, and blue beech. Root mass, solidified into hard red stone, is found near the Douglas fir in some cases. Half a dozen specimens of hardwoods have not been identified with any present-day species or with any known extinct species.

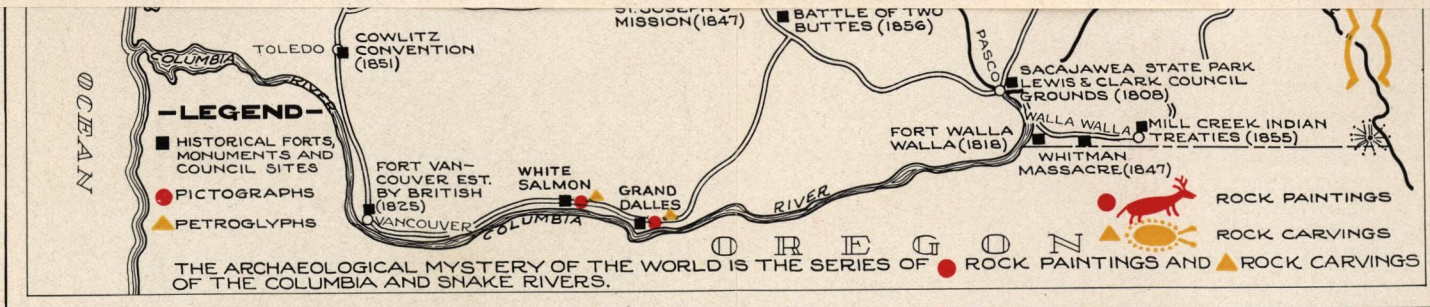
The two men shown in the picture to left give an idea of the size of the Douglas fir log by which they are standing. It measures three feet across the exposed end.

To the right is shown a museum specimen made from a rock containing fossil leaves, found in the Vantage forest.



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Coming down the Snake River in canoes, they ran into the Columbia at Pasco, and camped for three days. Sacajawea Park marks this spot, named for Bird Woman, the expedition's beautiful and clever Indian guide and interpreter. Farther along is Lewis and Clark Trail Park to commemorate the councils with the Indians in 1808.

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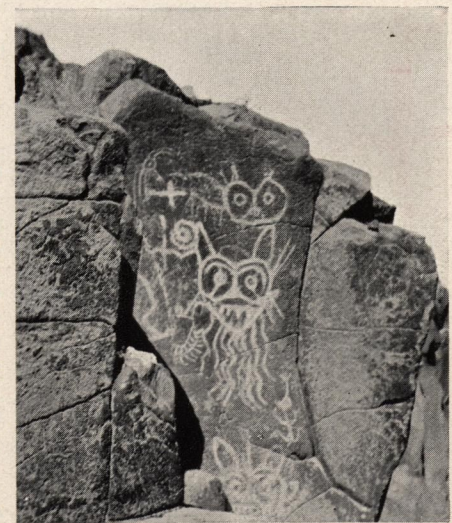
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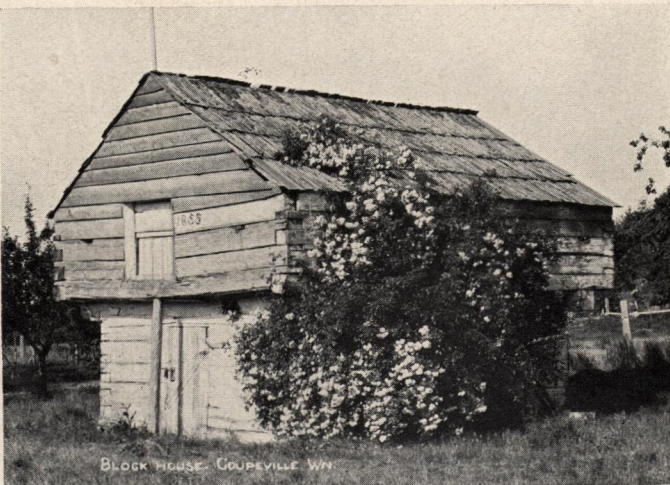
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In June, 1859, the prize pig of Charles Griffin, Hudson's man, rooted up the potato patch of Lyman Cutler, an American. Potatoes were valuable when they had to be brought forty miles in a row-boat, so Cutler shot the pig. The famous "pig war" which threatened to engulf the nations of the world resulted.

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Rock carvings from a newly discovered spot of Indian lore—on the Columbia River just above Grand Dalles. The group extends along the river for nearly a mile.



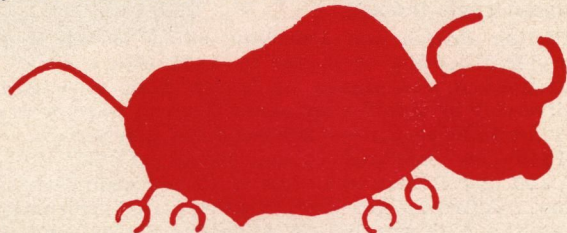
One of the few remaining blockhouses from the Indian Wars of 1855-8. The Indians revolted because the government was giving away their land to homesteaders. Brutal massacres and guerilla warfare marked those days.

TRIBAL RECORDS

Crude carvings in everlasting rock, brilliant red paintings only slightly dimmed with centuries of weathering—an enduring record of a primitive culture that flourished before the tribal memory of man.

Just as Dry Falls is a memorial to a past geologic era, just as log cabins and trail markers are monuments to discovery and settlement of this state, so are these rock carvings and rock paintings monuments to a prehistoric race that died out before the present Indian tribes existed.

Few and pitifully inadequate as these remnants are, they are remarkably well preserved and conveniently located.



A map on the reverse side shows the location of many of these early works of art.

Carvings and paintings are usually found along water-courses and on the cliffs bordering lakes. This is probably because waterways were the Indian lines of travel, and camps were naturally made nearby. Most are a short way from highways, or visible from boats skirting the water's edge.

No living Indian has ever seen these rock writings made, nor has any tribal legend in his mind that can give a clue to their origin. There is none to interpret them.

Archaeologists have been able to a certain degree to ascertain the meanings of the writings, but not entirely. In some cases, smears and blots and vague, trailing lines defy explanation. It is thought that they were practice spots or mistakes. Perhaps the artist mixed his paints there, or maybe some child made scratches trying to help his parents.

In order to further study of these aboriginal records, many of them have been gathered into central places, such as by members of the Columbia River Valley Archaeology Society at Wenatchee, who have large numbers of carvings stored in their homes together with many arrowheads and other artifacts. A museum is planned to preserve these cultural remnants more effectively.

When Prof. Ales Hrdlicka of Chicago, world-famed archaeologist visited Wenatchee he scorned the hundreds of tons of beautifully made arrowheads and sought out the rock writings and cruder artifacts, believing them closer to the source of the great mystery of the origin of man on this continent.

Many of the writings held in Wenatchee were removed from the Columbia River's edge when the Rock Island Dam was built. One particularly large and clear one was so cracked that it was impossible to remove it, and it is now underwater.



The carvings and paintings are crude and elemental,

often signs or symbols rather than drawings. The white man looking at them must remember that the aborigine who made those records in rock had not the benefit of the white race's experience. He had only just discovered that



his thoughts could be put in a permanent form. Though he showed decided artistic talent, his style of characterization developed along a different line than the white man's. Thus his forms seem crude, and his inanimate portrayal of animate objects distorted.



Another cause of crudity was the medium in which they worked. The hard basaltic rock in which they carved is still so hard that the best steel tools made today can hardly reproduce the Indian carvings. The Indians in some cases used "pecking stones" of hard quartz, and for other designs, such as dots, they probably made use of the abrasive effect of sand and water, just as starting a fire with a fire-drill. It is no wonder they simplified their drawings when they had such a heart-breaking task before them.

The paintings were probably easier to execute than the carvings, but making paint was no simple job. Red is the commonest color, occasionally relieved by yellow, which pigments were derived from ochre.

White was made from talc, kaolin, or white clay, and in some instances from burned lime and gypsum. Charcoal or soot, or black earth, rich like coal dust, furnished black. The pigments were usually ground on a mortar, then mixed with some animal grease or oil. Thin gum or resin from the pine or fir tree was dissolved in this concoction, resulting in a paint with a century-wearing glaze when applied to the surface of the rock.



A simpler method was to mix some mineral coloring matter containing iron or copper with water, painting it on the rock. It would oxidize with the action of wind and rain, penetrating the rock with beautiful shades of brown, red, and green. This paint would actually become part of the rock, and would not come off till the rock was worn off.

Some samples of Indian paintings are shown in this folder. They were drawn by Harold J. Cundy of the Columbia River Valley Archaeology Society, and painted to simulate the original colors.

On the cover is a reproduction of a Sinlahekin Creek site, about four feet high in the original. It is located about two miles south of Loomis on the road to Conconully. It may be found just East of the road, painted on the sides of two huge boulders.

The huge red buffalo at the beginning of this article was copied from one in Buffalo Cave, located about 18 miles southeast of Wenatchee at the mouth of Lone Pine Canyon. The cave contains many other buffalo pictures, extremely rare on this continent. They may be very old, because their color has been perfectly sheltered from the elements.

The squirmy lizard below the buffalo is one of a number of figures found on the highway between Tonasket and Republic. The figure below the lizard is a dancing girl on a horse, it is believed. The acrobat is one of a large group of figures located on the Coulee Dam road 21 miles north of its juncture with the Sunset highway. It is just past the end of Steamboat Rock, on the walls of a low granite outcropping about 25 yards west of the highway. The tiny red man in the next column is from the same group.



The figure with the spear or stick in hand, resembles a priest, though painted before white men ever came to this continent. It is on the shores of Omache Lake.

The yellow and red group is painted on the walls of a shallow shelter about 14 miles east of Omak on the road to Disautel. It shows a hunter, a bird, a bear, and the imprint of a hand. The bear is about seven inches long, to give an idea of the size.

The photograph accompanying this article shows the chalked-in outlines of a carving. It represents, according to Indians, the ceremony of the first-born. On the child's right is the father, on the left the mother. Below are seen the animal powers whose influence the child inherits from his parents. The carving is found about a mile and a half south of Beverly.



A Romance of Antiquity THE GREAT MYSTERY FALLS OF WASHINGTON

Three and One-half Miles From Bank to Bank

A mile and a half of a 400-foot drop for the Cataract of Waters that beat Niagara's volume as 40 to 1.

The story of a Continent—written as it was made—is in this Great Gorge.

Fifty miles of awe inspiring grandeur. A stupendous mystery of one hundred thousand years ago.

Geologists themselves can only conjecture what turned the mighty Glacial Floods of the Upper Half of North America east and west from the prehistoric Channel.

The mighty Mississippi—the Columbia—the Fraser—the Yukon—even the romantic Mackenzie—Here lies the Skeleton of the Daddy of them all.



ROMANTIC EARLY DAYS

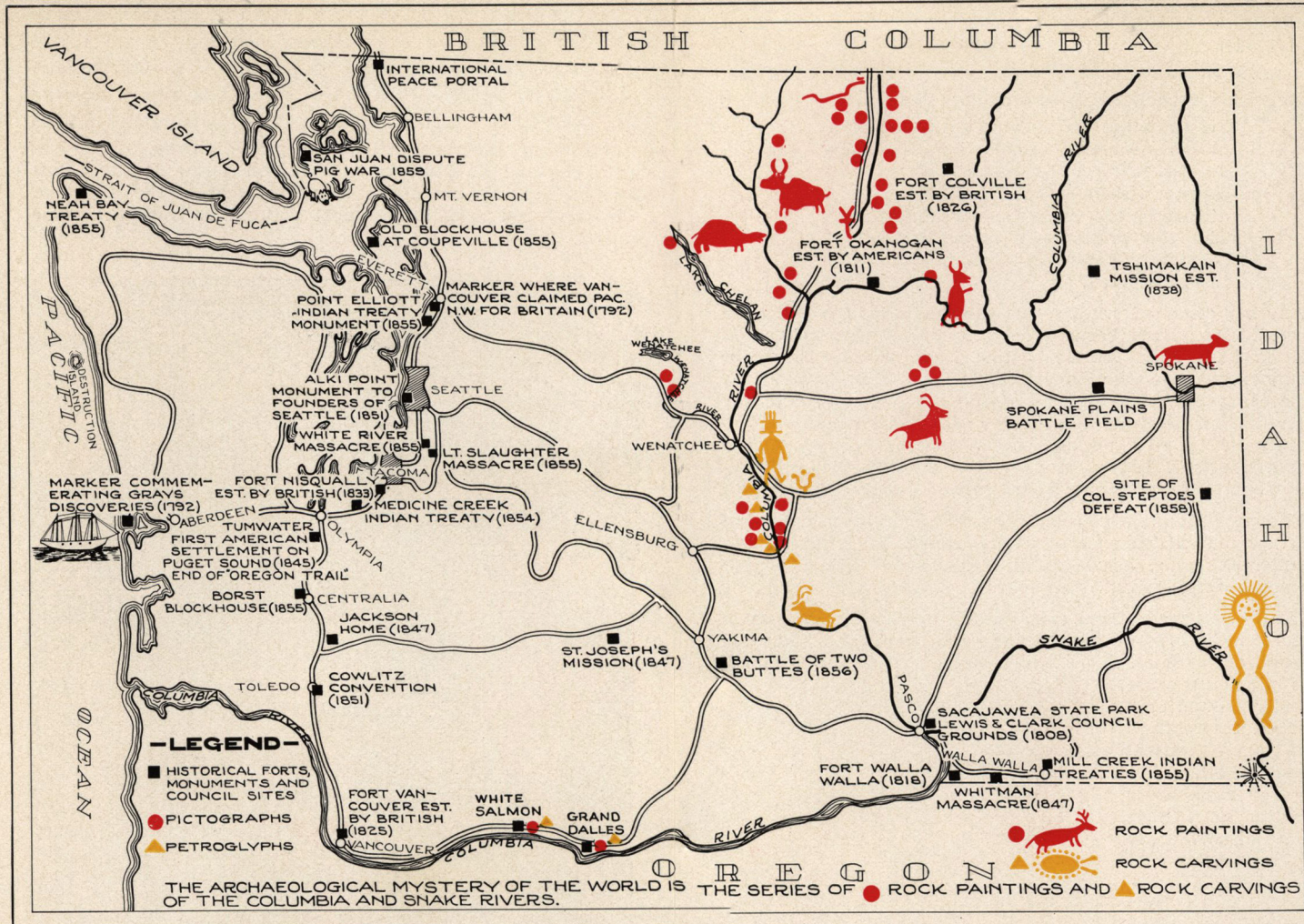
Only 135 years ago the Pacific Northwest was unknown to white men except in the scanty and doubted descriptions of Juan de Fuca and Sir Francis Drake—now it is one of the most fertile lands on the North American continent, dotted with sturdy cities, rich mines, productive mills, and abundant farms.

Early in 1790, the Spanish commander Eliza built a fort at Nootka, on Vancouver Island. His men built another at Neah Bay in 1792—the first building erected by white men in what is now the State of Washington. Flat Spanish bricks can still be found on the banks of the creek flowing through the Makah Indian Reservation.

Spain gave up Vancouver Island to England by treaty on October 21, 1790. Quadra, the Spanish commissioner, and Captain George Vancouver, the British commissioner, met at Nootka in 1792 to transfer the lands officially. They named the great island "Quadra's and Vancouver's Island" in memory of their historic meeting, but the Spaniard's claim to fame has since disappeared even from the charts. Vancouver explored the Northwest Coast and the straits that year, naming geographical points as he went: Discovery Bay after his ship, for instance. Near the present site of Everett he landed and claimed the Pacific Northwest for Great Britain. A marker has been put at the spot.

On his way into the Sound through Juan de Fuca's straits, Vancouver met Captain Robert Gray coming out in his "Columbia". Gray reported the existence of a river to the south which he had named after his ship, on May 19, 1792. He had discovered Gray's Harbor May 7.

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Indian War. When they found the mission deserted and a keg of powder secreted, they jumped to the conclusion that the fathers were aiding the Indians. In 1867 Fathers St. Onge and Boulet were sent from Vancouver to re-open it.

Walla Walla was the first town, its fort being built in 1818. The British built a post at Fort Nisqually in 1833, and began their settlement campaign—mindful of New Deal days—bringing Canadian farmers to the Cowlitz prairies and giving them cattle to get started.

Fort Vancouver was located in 1825 on the Columbia at a site picked by the Hudson's factor, Dr. John McLaughlin years before. The next year the first apple seed was brought to the Northwest and planted at Fort Vancouver. A tree from the original planting still stands at the barracks grounds—father of the now prosperous and mighty Washington apple industry.

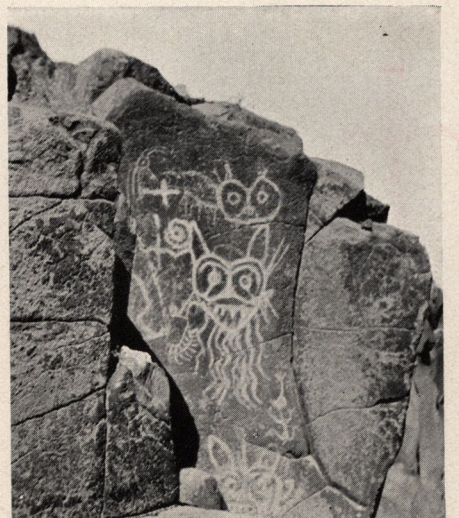
Conflicting British and American claims to the Oregon Territory had become so strong by 1818 that a treaty of joint occupancy was signed by which both nationalities would live side by side for ten years to await developments. In 1828 the joint occupancy was extended indefinitely.

By 1846 the Americans began to forget "54' 40" or Fight" and the British their claim of the Columbia as a boundary. A treaty was signed making the international boundary the 49th parallel, West to the Sound, and then following "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island."

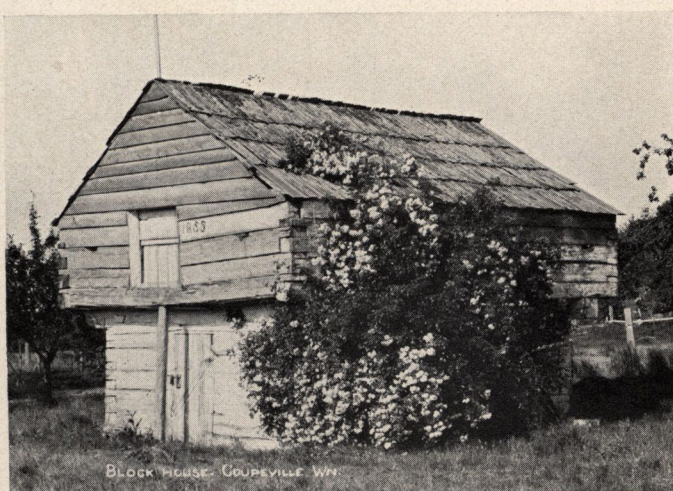
The only trouble was that there were two channels—Canal de Haro between Vancouver Island and the San Juan group, and Rosario Straits between the San Juans and the mainland. While surveying parties clambered about trying to solve the international riddle, troops of both nations built forts on San Juan Island.

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