



Photo courtesy of Benjamin Drummond, bdsjs.com

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979 (ARPA)

The purpose of ARPA is to protect archaeological resources (any material remains of past human life or activities) on public land.



Photo courtesy of Tamastlikt Cultural Institute, Special Collections & University Archives, University of Oregon

IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION

- These places are non-renewable and irreplaceable.
- These places are alive and powerful with the spirit of the ancestors.
- These places are the historical and cultural foundations of our Nation (both the United States and the CTUIR).

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- Don't remove archaeological resources. Tribal members believe their ancestors left them there for a reason.
- Notify law enforcement if you see or know anyone removing artifacts or vandalizing cultural sites.
- Don't touch rock images as the oils from your hand can damage them.
- Share what you've learned with others.
- Respect special places.



Photo courtesy of Tamastlikt Living Village

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW...

- ...To write, paint, throw things at or otherwise vandalize rock images or cairns.
- ...To dig, probe, or use tools, sticks or hands to remove artifacts from the ground.



Photo courtesy of Confederated Umatilla Journal

Our homeland is made sacred by the ageless sleep of our ancestors, made fruitful by the spirit of our children yet unborn

— átway Maudie C. Antoine



Photo courtesy of Tamastlikt Living Village

CONTACT INFORMATION

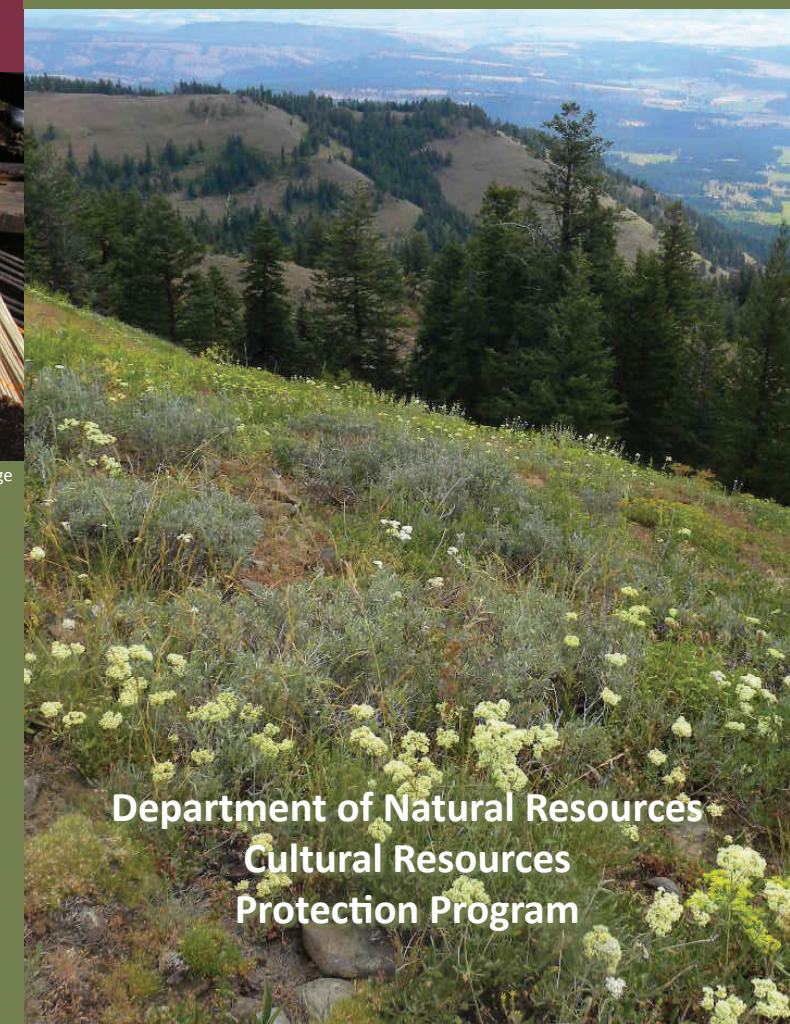
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The Importance of HISTORIC PLACES to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation



Department of Natural Resources
Cultural Resources
Protection Program



Photo courtesy of Benjamin Drummond, bdsjs.com

WHO WE ARE

Since time immemorial, the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla have fished, hunted, and gathered traditional foods and raw materials throughout the Columbia Plateau and beyond. We utilized many places for religious purposes. We buried our loved ones where they passed on, whether it was in the village or on the trail.

As time went on non-Indians migrated into the tribes' territory and began claiming lands and establishing homesteads. Their presence and activities transformed the landscape, adversely affecting tribal communities.

Since contact, the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla people have lost cultural objects and traditional sites to looting, development, and archaeological excavations. We have also lost access to traditional hunting, fishing, and food gathering areas and watched those resources dwindle and, in some cases, disappear.

SOVEREIGN NATIONS AND THE TREATY OF 1855

- The Treaty joined the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla into one confederation known as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and created the Umatilla Indian Reservation.
- CTUIR ceded title to 6.4 million acres to the United States government.
- CTUIR retained and reserved the rights to hunt, fish, gather foods and medicines, and graze livestock, in usual and accustomed areas throughout those ceded lands.
- United States assumed trust responsibilities to protect the reservation and all off-reservation rights.
- Tribes maintain national and inherent sovereign authority to govern ourselves and manage our resources free from interference.
- In 1949, the CTUIR adopted a written constitution and bylaws.



Photo courtesy of Confederated Umatilla Journal

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The 1966 **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** protects historic properties because “the spirit and direction of the Nation are made upon and reflected in its historic heritage.”

The NHPA protects archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, and places of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes, among other types of historic properties.



Photo courtesy of Tamastlikt Cultural Institute, Special Collections & University Archives, University of Oregon



THE IMPORTANCE OF PLACE

The importance of place is embedded in Indian culture. The names of places convey knowledge of the land, its resources, and its history.

- Legends, ceremonies, cultural activities or beliefs may spiritually connect people to a place forever.
- Places are defined by the memories, activities, and cultural experiences associated with the location.



HISTORIC PROPERTIES OF RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE...

- ... Include places used today.
- ... Are rooted in the Tribes' history.
- ... Play a role in perpetuating Tribes' ongoing cultural identity.
- ... May be important because of what people do there, such as seek a guardian spirit.
- ... May be important because of what is located there, such as traditional foods or medicine.
- ... May be important because of what people did there in the past, such as a former village location or burial site.
- ... May be important because they are associated with traditional stories, such as when Coyote taught people to be generous.
- ... May be important because they have power; they provide a connection to the spirit world.
- ... Provide a physical connection between tribal members living today and their ancestors.
- ... Are places where tribal members fulfill the covenant they have with the Creator. The land provides for the people and in return Indian people honor and show respect to the land and those foods that are provided to them.