



TWIN SISTERS LEGENDARY SITE

Protecting Our Sacred Sites

Various factors have combined to adversely effect important sites and resources along the river. It is evident that hydroelectric dams have greatly contributed to the destruction of the sites which were so common along the Snake River.

The Yakama people have been able to address many issues relating to site stabilization and protection along the river.

This includes the cooperation of trained professional archaeologists and Cultural Specialists who speak the language to identify and protect these sacred resources. Often these resources are referred to as Traditional Cultural Properties.

Stewardship of the Land

Today, the people we share this land with are a diverse people and so we now also share in the responsibility of ensuring that the resources are protected, so that future generations can have

the same opportunity that we have enjoyed. Generations before us have acted as stewards for the land, now we should all do our part to share in the responsibility, as well as the appreciation of our valued and indispensable resources that are present.



RELOCATED PETROGLYPHS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Cultural Resources Program would like to thank the Payos Kuus Tsuukwe Cooperating Group.

PHOTO CREDITS

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US Army Corps of Engineers



Wana Na-Tee Tyte



PYAXI "BITTERROOT"

Ichi-Skiin Sinwit "The People"

The *Ichi-Skiin Sinwit* have lived along the Snake River since the beginning of time. Through oral tradition the *Ichi-Skiin Sinwit*, commonly known today as the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, have passed down knowledge of the land. Through this transmission of cultural knowledge, the people have learned to protect, preserve, and perpetuate natural and cultural resources. The *Ichi-Skiin Sinwit* are stewards of the land.

Together with the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Colville, Wanapum Tribes, the Bonneville Power Administration, the Corps of Engineers, and the Yakama form *Payos Kuus Tsuukwe* "People Learning on the Snake River" that work to preserve, protect, and perpetuate the cultural resources along the Lower Snake River system. These tasks have been undertaken in several key areas which are integral to sustaining the many valued cultural resources along the river. Tasks include:

- *Inventory*
- *Monitoring*
- *Stabilization*
- *Site evaluation*

Payos Kuus Tsuukwe

"PEOPLE LEARNING ON THE SNAKE RIVER"

Why is this necessary?

The federal agencies along with tribes are working together to fulfill regulations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This law obligates federal agencies to consult with any Indian tribe "that attaches religious or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking."

What are Cultural Resources?

Cultural Resources are elements which are necessary for the continuation of the culture and history of the tribes who inhabited this particular locale. Burial sites, ancient habitation sites, petroglyphs and cultural use areas are some of the places that are considered most vulnerable.

PLEASE NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IF YOU WITNESS ANY SUSPICIOUS OR ILLEGAL ACTS TOWARDS CULTURAL RESOURCES

Examples of Illegal Acts

- Defacing a pictograph or petroglyph
- Using a tool to remove an artifact from the ground (A tool being any instrument, even a stick).
- Removing any artifacts
- Digging or probing the ground for historic or prehistoric material
- Vandalizing historic buildings

PALUS VILLAGERS NEAR
PRESENT DAY HOOD PARK.

