

Petroglyph boulders on the Rogue River at Two Mile Creek: Intentions and Actions, 1974-2015

ABSTRACT. Petroglyph sites are rare in Oregon west of the Cascades. Southwest Oregon's most important place with petroglyphs is a beach inundated during the high water flow of the Rogue River. In recent decades Two Mile Creek's petroglyph-bearing sandstone boulders have been honored, studied, ignored, damaged, lost, and removed. Today seven of the boulders are located in a park in Agness, their third location since removal in 1977. Sand, gravel, brambles, and moss cover fifty-nine in situ boulders. My primary purpose is not to analyze the place or the petroglyphs. Instead, I consider our ideas of this place and the petroglyphs and the resulting actions. With a focus on the period from 1974 to the present, 2015, I have assembled and will explicate material from diverse sources. Finally, I encourage the responsible state agencies to complete a baseline study leading to inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Northwest Anthropological Conference
Hosted by UO Museum of Natural and Cultural History
Eugene, Oregon

Part 1 2001-2014

Gold Beach
Agness
Two Mile Creek
Rogue River

Curry County, Oregon



2001. Curry County Museum at Fairgrounds Gold Beach, Oregon

2001 Curry County Fairgrounds photos courtesy Linda Nading



2001. "The rocks containing the petroglyphs have significant meaning to our culture and beliefs and should be returned to ... the sacred area in our homeland."

- Don Fry, chairman of the Tribes of the Lower Rogue, letter to the Curry Historical Society Museum



2001. Interpretative sign on Boulder #18:
Petroglyphs Two Mile Creek Rogue River
One of seven boulders displayed at the Fairgrounds

2001 photo courtesy Linda Nading



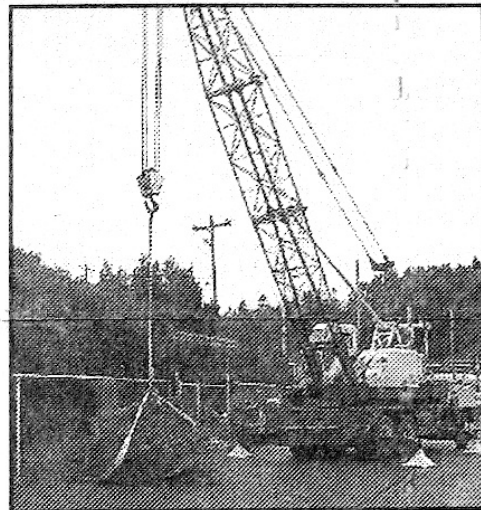
2001. Scraping moss off in situ boulder
to reveal zigzag petroglyph, Two Mile Creek, Rogue River

2001 photo courtesy Linda Nading

Last two petroglyphs moved to the Agness-Illahe Museum

On December 4, the Port of Gold Beach crane loaded the last two petroglyphs from the fairgrounds onto Larry Bowen's trucks. The "glyphs" were so heavy (between 8,000-10,000 pounds) that Larry Bowen's excavator had a little difficulty off-loading them on December 5 at the Agness-Illahe Museum. The job went smoothly, however, thanks to the Port of Gold Beach and Larry Bowen and his crew.

The petroglyphs belong to the Bureau of State Lands and are between 4,000-10,000 years old. An interpretive sign will be placed at the Agness-Illahe Museum explaining what archeologists know about these ancient forms of communication.



The Port of Gold Beach's crane loaded two heavy petroglyphs from the former museum located at the fairgrounds onto Larry Bowen's trucks.

2002. Seven Petroglyph Boulders moved from Curry County Fairgrounds to Agness near the Rogue River

2002 article courtesy Agness-Illahe Museum



2002: Boulders placed at Agness-Illahe Museum
Upriver 30 miles from Gold Beach,
five miles downriver from original site.

2002 Photo courtesy Agness-Illahe Museum



MUSEUM

PETROGLYPHS IND. ARTIFACTS
FISHING DISPLAY C.C.C.



2002-2010: Boulders displayed
outdoors on grass near Agness-Illahe Museum



2010: Agness-Illahe Museum closes.

The seven Two Mile boulders moved to Agness's old school park, their third display site since removal in 1977 from the Rogue River beach.



2010 - Today. Boulder #18
Agness Park



2002 – Today. Interpretive Sign

Since 2010 in Agness Park with petroglyph boulders

Part 2 1974-1977

Two Mile Creek
Rogue River
Gold Beach
Curry County, Oregon

From the Interpretive Sign, Agness Park:

“They were found on sandstone boulders at Two Mile Creek, six miles up the Rogue River from Agness and removed in 1975 to protect against vandalism.”

23 Oct. 1964 Friday L.A.

Packaged up a new book for Mark; Grahame's Wind In the Willows know he will enjoy Toad Hall, Badger and all the other characters as I once did.

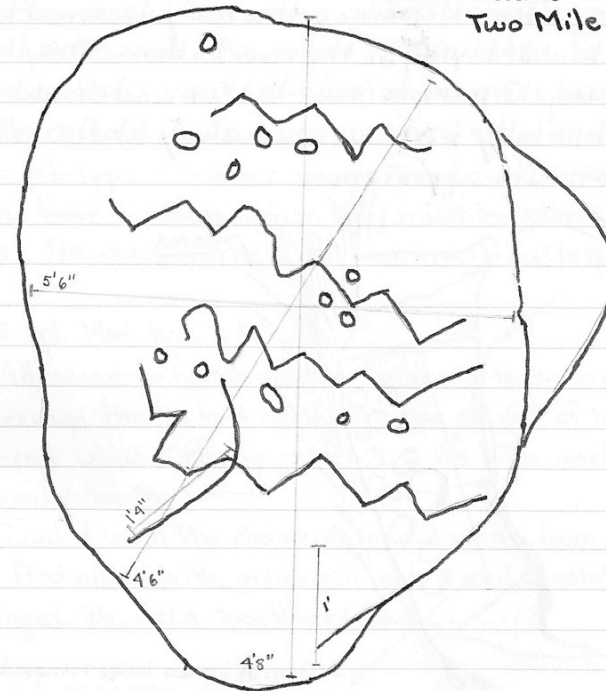
The folksinging Yachtsmen from Disneyland performed here at the dorm last night. Read myths of Summer with much more enjoyment than when I first approached the subject.

From my notebook - Petroglyph found at mouth of Two Mile Creek on Rogue River (between Illahe & Agnes) August 1964



107

Shasta Coast Petroglyph at Two Mile Creek.



The lines were up to $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep - because of the open exposure, weathering by wind & water may well have worn away some of the surface or any colors; but the markings are very distinct. The pits are definitely worked places - perhaps very small mixing spots or the mounting points for drill apparatus. No time to explore - found two other nearby rocks with mortars carved into them - up to 3" in diameter - several in a position so as to produce a pocked appearance.

1964. Stephen Dow Beckham maps and sketches petroglyph boulder at Two Mile Creek

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.

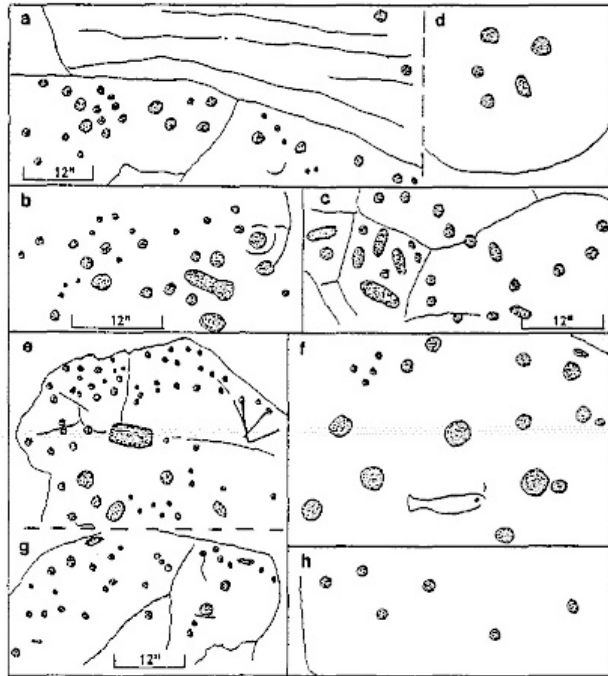
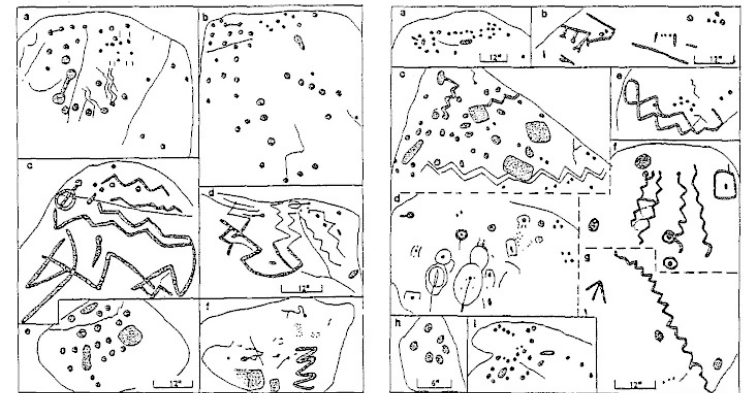


Figure 150



Figures 151 (left), 152 (right)

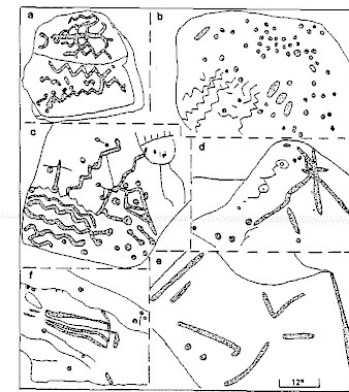
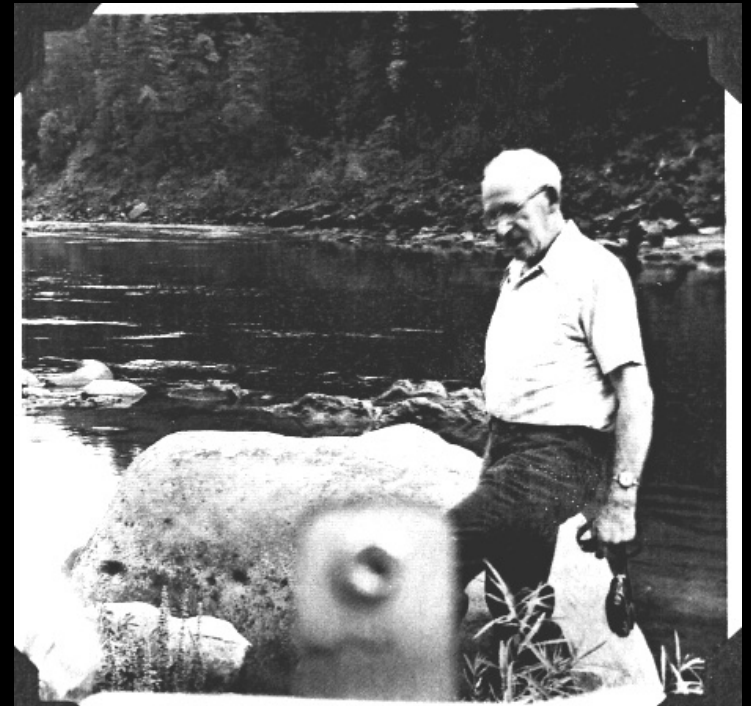


Figure 153

1974. Malcolm and Louise Loring document 30 petroglyph boulders at Two Mile Creek

Images derived from *Pictographs & Petroglyphs of the Oregon Country*, 2nd ed., 1996. Institute of Archaeology, UCLA. 122-123. Originally published 1983.



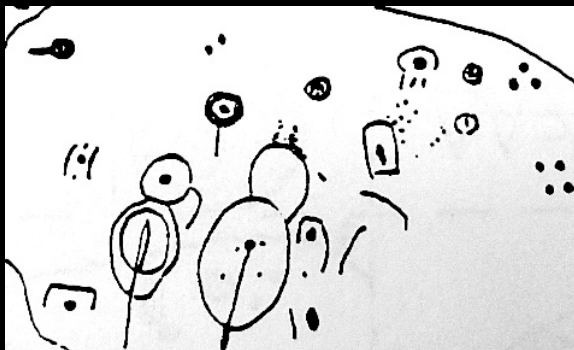
1975 – 1976. Curry County Historical Society surveyed the Two Mile Creek Petroglyphs, seeking removal of some for protection.

This site is recognized as most complex and significant petroglyph site in Southwest Oregon.

In 1976 the site was placed under State jurisdiction after a survey located the petroglyphs below the river's high water mark.



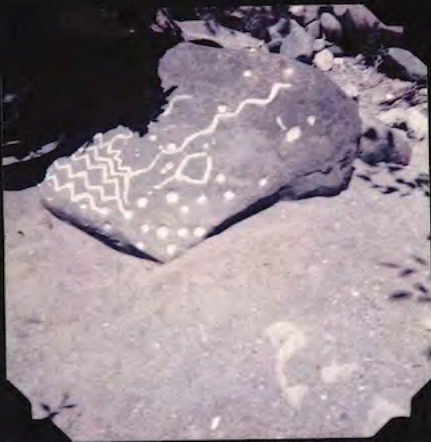
2
Removed
→



1977. #2 in situ.
Left: Chalked

One of the seven boulders removed
August 1977

Above: CCHS. Left: from Loring



18
Removed



1977. #18 in situ.

Four views of one of
seven boulders
removed August 1977

Photo page CCHS



May 6, 1977 CAPITAL PRESS—SALEM, ORE. 11-A

By State Land Board . . .

Petroglyphs Move Authorized

By CLAUDE STEUSLOFF
Capital Press Farm Editor

**On the Rogue long ago,
When the fishing was slow;
They carved rocks and cliffs,
To make petroglyphs.**

SALEM, Ore. — Some of the rocks carved by Indians on the Rogue River near Agness are to be removed and set up on the Curry County Fairgrounds at Gold Beach under the direction of the Curry County Historical Society and the Division of State Lands.

The State Land Board last week heard historical society witnesses say there are 21 rocks in the vicinity. They are endangered each time the Rogue River gets in flood.

Mrs. Orin Hess said one of the most attractive rocks disappeared during the 1964 flood, but on the other hand that flood uncovered some petroglyphs that had been under sand and gravel for 30 years. The rocks are along the stream bank, below the ordinary high water mark, so are state property.

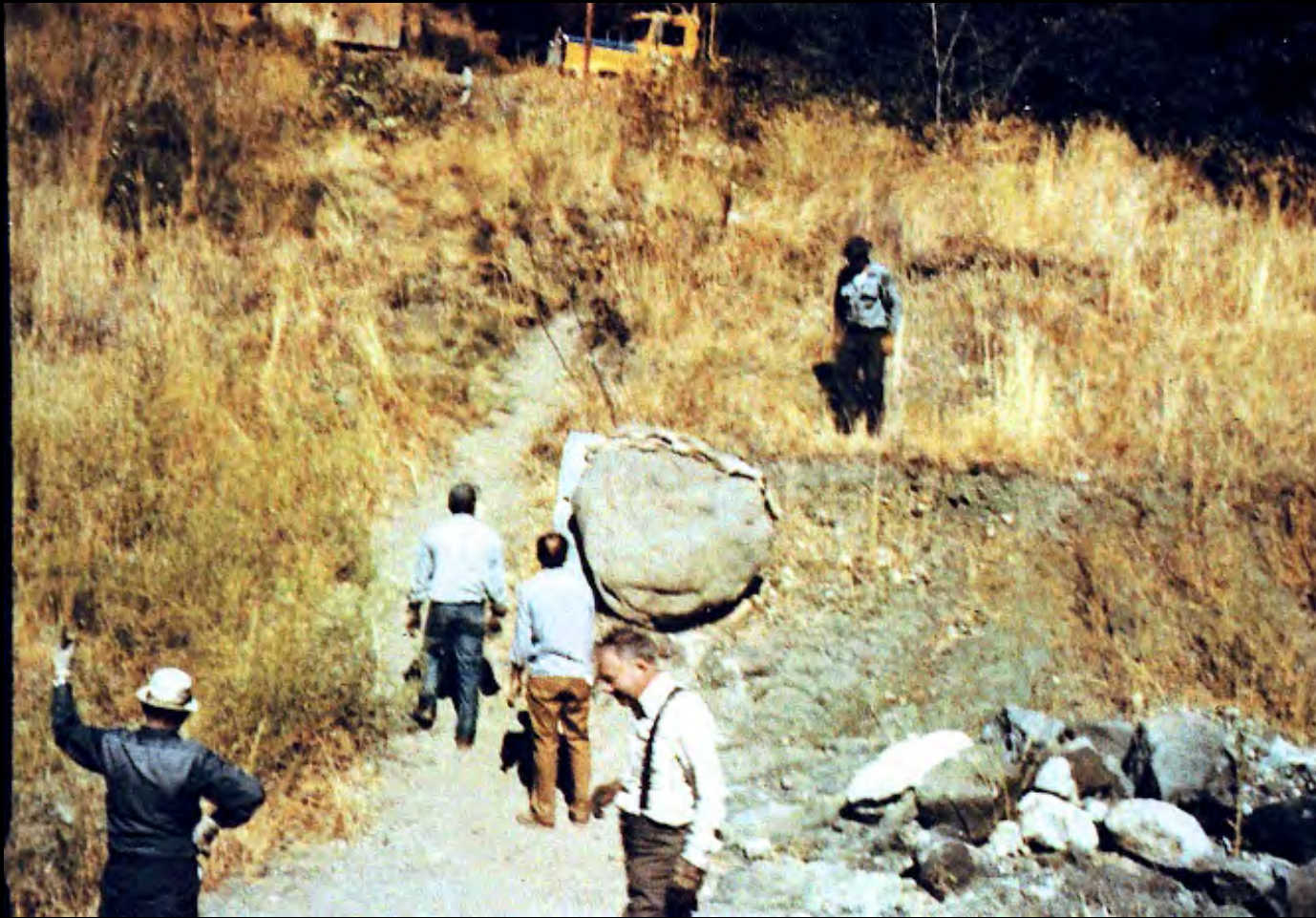
The land board considered between losing some of the rocks to floods or vandals in their natural site or removing them to a place of questionable historic value. In the end, the historic society was given permission to remove one-third (seven) of the petroglyph rocks to the county fairgrounds where they are to remain state property.

Gov. Bob Straub's first reaction was to risk vandalism rather than lose the natural setting of the rocks. Secretary of State Norma Paulus was concerned the rocks might be broken in moving and insisted the historical society "cease and desist" if they have difficulty "with the first rock". State Treasurer Clay Myers, said, "I would hate to leave all of them there and lose them" and made the motion to allow removal of seven rocks.

Petroglyphs are numerous along the Columbia River, and in Western Oregon there are rock carvings at Patton Valley near Gaston, at Yoncolla and on the Coos River.

1977. Removal authorized by the Oregon State Land Board in response to studies and requests by the Curry County Historical Society.

CCHS Photo: #18 in situ, one of seven selected boulders removed to Fairgrounds in Gold Beach.



August 6, 1977. One of the seven petroglyph boulders approved for removal from the beach at the mouth of Two Mile Creek, Rogue River. Appears to be Boulder #2.

Removal Photos: CCHS.



1977. Boulder #18 loaded.

One of the seven removed from Two Mile Creek, Rogue River, August 1977, transported 35 miles downriver to the Curry County Fairgrounds at Gold Beach, on the Oregon coast, for “display, study, and protection”



August 6, 1977. Boulders arrive
At Curry County Museum at the Fairgrounds in Gold Beach.

The World

SERVITH COAST SINCE 1878

72nd Year

Published in Coos Bay,

Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1977

Indians protest rock removal

By CHARLES KOCHER
Staff Writer

AGNESS—The removal of about one-third of the rocks with Indian petroglyphs from the Rogue River at Two Mile Creek to the Curry County Historical Museum has upset several of the Indian families in the Agness-Illahee area, according to residents there.

"They figured that those rocks were s'posed to be there forever," says Woody Fry, Powers. "The people up there are pretty upset."

The rocks, sandstone boulders with carvings of figures and symbols on them, are one of only three Indian petroglyph sites west of the Cascade Mountains, according to Edward Long, archeologist with the State Historical Preservation Office. No one knows, he said, why or when the markings were carved on the rocks.

"My dad used to say that they were there to warn people fishing at that spot that there's an Indian devil who lives in the deep water there," Fry says.

Several of the smaller rocks were removed last week by the Curry County Historical Society after a year of effort by the group to save to rocks from river erosion and vandalism. They will be placed on display at the museum on the fairgrounds at Gold Beach.

After it was determined by the U.S. Forest Service and the Oregon State Land Board that the rocks were below mean high water, the historical society applied for permission from the state to preserve some of the rocks by taking them to the museum.

Approval was given by the State Land Board—Gov. Bob Straub, Secretary of State Norma Paulus and Treasurer Clay Myers—this spring after the Division of State Lands and the University of Oregon museum gave their approval to the plan, according to Long.

He said a hearing was held on the subject before the State Land Board and included opposition to the plan from local historian Steven Don Beckham

"The whole basis of the permission was to save them," according to Dale Farley, recreations and lands staff officer for the Siskiyou National Forest Office in Grants Pass. "High water every year erodes them, and they were suffering some vandalism. Every normal year they are under water and do receive quite a lot of abrasion. And they had become more well-known in recent years and the vandalism was increasing."

"It's a dilemma," Farley admitted, pointing out it is a tough decision whether to remove something to preserve it.

Long said the historical society had applied for a Bicentennial grant to preserve some of the rocks last year but was turned down because it appeared petroglyphs later it was discovered the state had jurisdiction.

Long said the preservation council remained neutral on the subject of whether or not the rocks should be removed, but he did present testimony

on behalf of Beckham to the land board. "He was opposed to removal," Long said. "He felt they were in no danger."

A spokesman for the Curry County Historical Society in Wedderburn said today that the group doesn't want any publicity on the removal of the rocks at the site will be vandalized.

The reason the society sought the right to remove one-third of the rocks was erosion caused by the river, the spokesman who asked not to be identified said.

The historical society met with the state land board and explained that the rocks, which they sought to remove were "being rolled around in the river, and there was danger they would be destroyed," the spokesman told The World.

The spokesman confirmed that the rocks are at the society's museum in Gold Beach at the fairgrounds. The other petroglyph sites west of the Cascades, Long said, are in Yamhill County and in Douglas County near Roseburg. "They're very rare west of the Cascades."

Page 8-Thursdays, Aug. 11, 1977 Brookings, Harbor

Native Americans Protest Removal Of Valued Relics

Native Americans in the Agness and Illahee area are protesting the removal of giant rocks bearing Indian petroglyphs from the Rogue River at Two Mile Creek. The Curry County Historical Society is transporting the rocks to the county museum in Gold Beach to protect them against erosion and vandalism, according to a museum spokesman.

The rocks are sandstone boulders with Indian carvings of figures and symbols. Petroglyphs are rare west of the Cascade

historical display t

The 1

whose carvings against

"My d

were there to warn people fishing at that spot that there's an Indian devil who lives in the deep water there," said one man.

10—THE WORLD, Coos Bay, Ore., Saturday, August 13, 1977

The removal of about one-third of rocks bearing Indian petroglyphs from the Rogue River to the Curry Historical Museum disturbed several of the Indian families living nearby, but the historical society was pleased to have the carvings on display and protected from the river and vandals.

August 1977. News stories recount intentions, decisions, responses.

"They figured that those rocks were s'posed to be there forever. The people up there (several of the Indian families in Agness-Illahee) are pretty upset." - Woody Fry

Articles: Charles Kocher, Aug 9, The World (Coos Bay). Curry Coast Pilot, Aug 11 (Brookings). The World, Aug 13.



Today. Two Mile Creek, Rogue River

A petroglyph boulder at river edge, summer season.

Creek and river floods, sand deposition, beach erosion, scouring, and bushes and moss alter or cover portions of the site and its boulders and may have moved or carried away boulders.



Today. Petroglyph, Two Mile Creek, Rogue River

Note missing portion on right; CCHS said in the 1970s this was an intentional removal as vandalism.
Petroglyphs on missing portion show in Beckham and Loring sketches from 1964 and 1974.

In upper right of the photo: the drift boat of Don Fry.

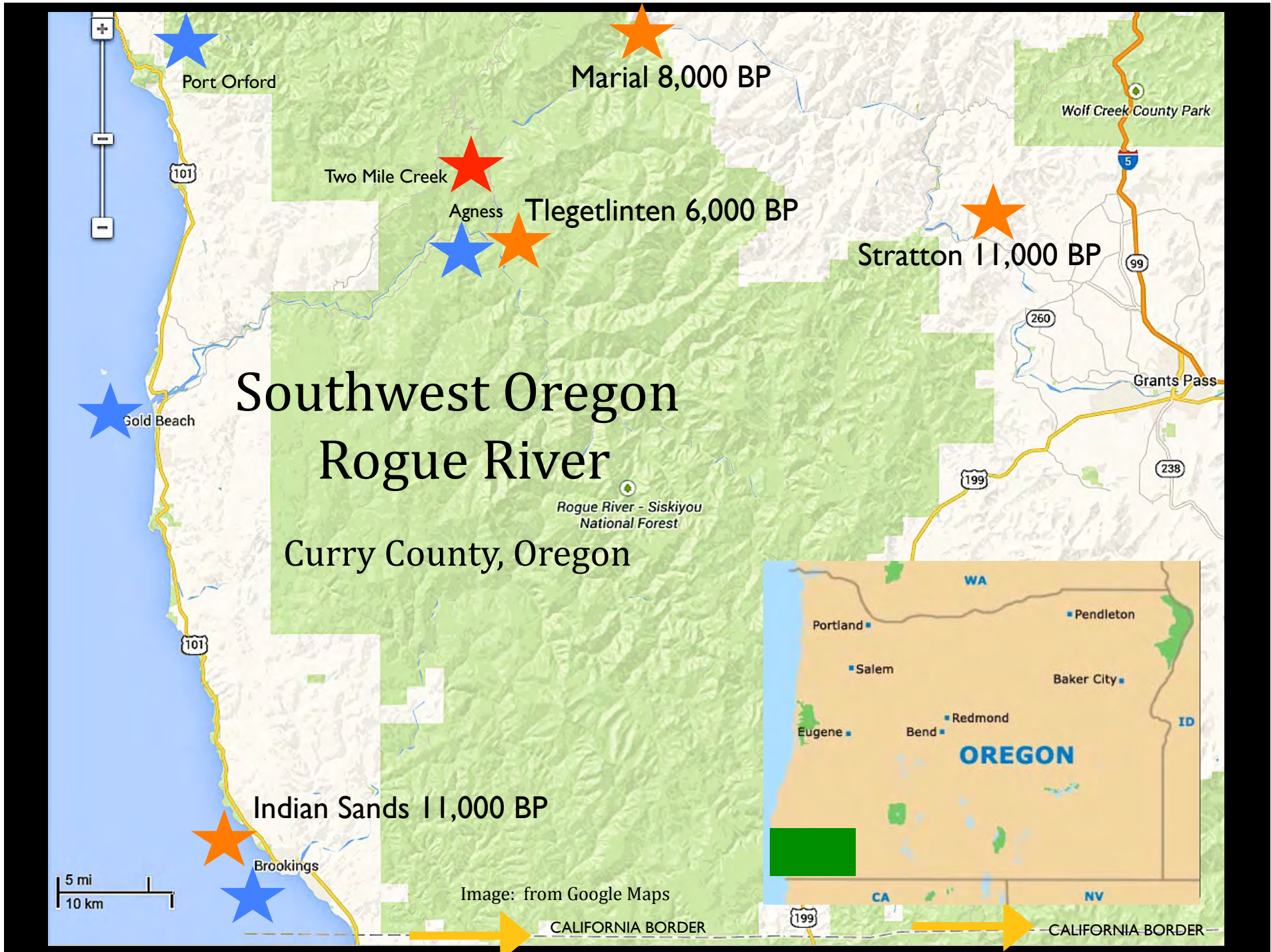
Part 3 1985-2000

Rogue River Two Mile Creek Curry County, Oregon

From the Interpretive Sign, Agness Park:

“These seven petroglyphs are between 4-8 thousand years old – they represent some of the oldest ancient art forms in America!

“The engravings were already “ancient” when the Shisda-Quatsda tribe, an Athabaskan speaking group, arrived in the region about 1,500 years ago.”



Date ranges of human occupations in the region

Tlegetlinten (35CU59) - large site occupied from at least 6000 years BP.

Downriver six miles from Two Mile Creek. (Tisdale 1986)

Marial (35CU84) - evidence of human utilization for the past 8500 years.

A stratified, multicomponent site 20 miles upriver. (Scheindorfer 1987, Griffin 1983)

Stratton Creek (35J021) - occupation dates from 11000 to 7700 years ago.

- “the earliest dated site in southwestern Oregon.”

With Marial the only two sites within the Rogue River basin documented to the early Holocene. (Bialas 2012)

Indian Sands (35CU67) – occupation at least 11000 years ago.

Early Holocene/Paleoamerican presence on the southern Oregon coast. (Davis 2006, Davis 2008, Willis and Davis 2007)

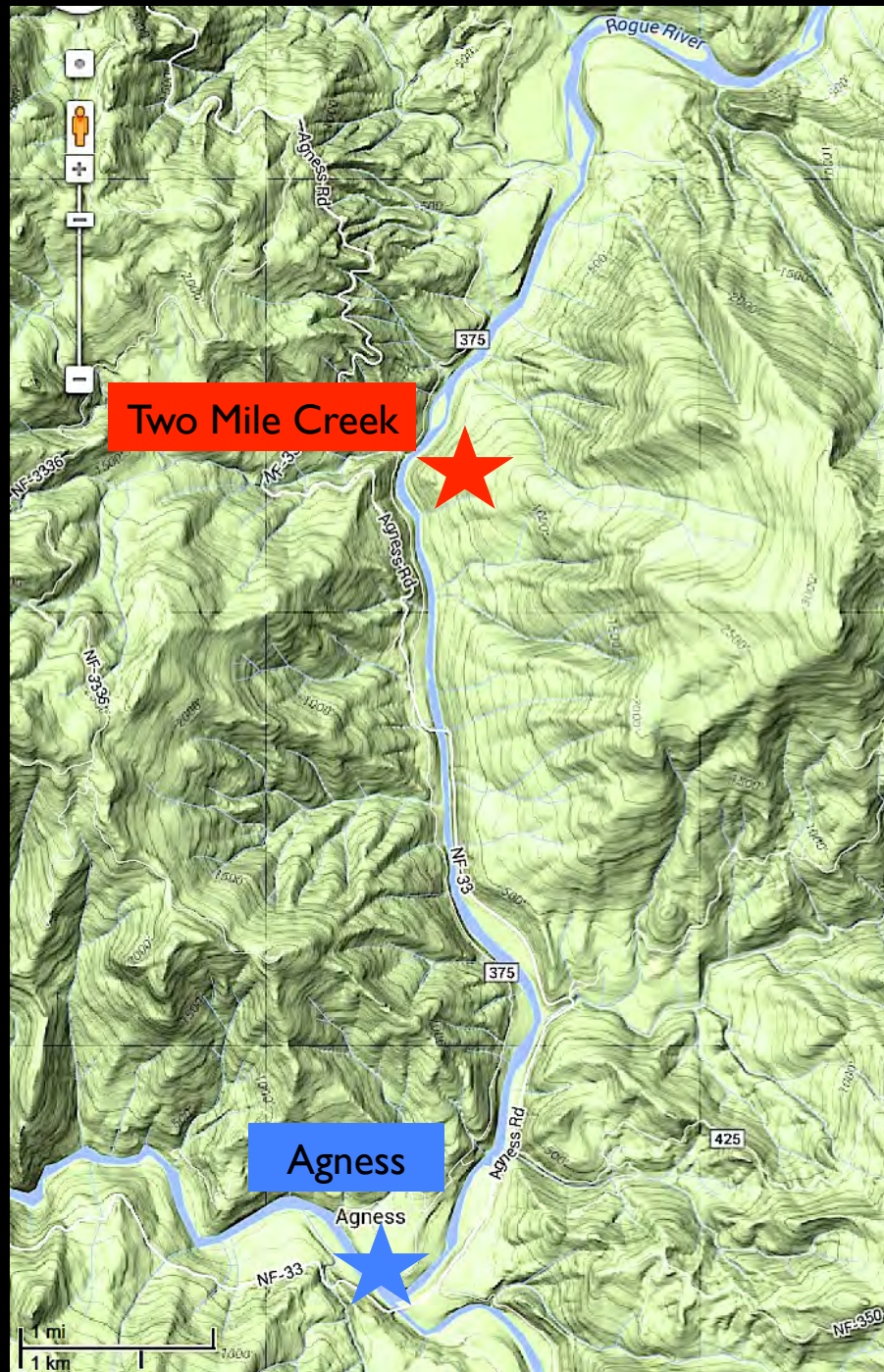
From 9000 BP to 2000 BP a time of cultural stability

This extended Klamath Mountain region named the Glade tradition. (Connolly 1988)

The sign’s conjecture of dates seems to derive from suggested dates of lanceolate projectile points at two nearby habitation sites. (Scheindorfer 1987, Nisbet 1981)

“The interpretive panels appear to have some wishful thinking in them. I am not aware of any archaeologist who would date the petroglyphs at 4,000 to 8,000 years old.

No one knows.” (Stephen Dow Beckham 2012)



Two Mile Creek, Rogue River Curry County, Oregon

5 miles above Agness
35 miles upriver from
Gold Beach and the
Pacific Coast

Image: from Google Maps



Early 1900s. Old Diggins Mine

The rapids immediately upriver from Two Mile Creek

Log dam diverted water, an example of the extensive hydraulic gold mining on the Rogue River.

Image from CCHS archives



1920s & 1930s. Dynamite Blasting of river rocks,
including Two Mile rapids, opened channels for boats.

Photo: 1925. Zane Grey, Rogue River. His famous 1929 book: Rogue River Feud.

In the 1970s massive upstream dams altered seasonal water flows.



Two Mile Creek enters
Rogue River during
winter's high water.

Two instream boulders, left,
show cupules.

December 2014

Cupule boulders on river edge
during high water.

Smoothed grasses show
previous week's
higher water flow.

December 2014



GOLD BEACH HOST FOR PROJECT ON PETROGLYPHS

Gold Beach, Agness Seminars Planned

The public is invited to observe the exploration and documentation of prehistoric petroglyphs along the Rogue River as part of a Passport in Time project, sponsored by the Gold Beach Ranger District.

Between August 21 and 27 Forest Service staff and volunteers will explore, interpret and document a group of petroglyphs at Twomile Rapids, just above Agness on the Rogue River near Gold Beach.

The volunteers will assist Forest Service archaeologists and a petroglyph specialist in making scientific records of the prehistoric rock carvings. Passport in Time is a national program which invites the public to join archaeologists and historians in documenting and protecting remains of the past.

Petroglyphs are designs carved into stone by pecking away with a smaller hammerstone. Roughly 20 boulders at Twomile contain petroglyphs. The designs at this time consist of zigzag patterns and round depressions called "cupules".

Archaeologists believe the petroglyphs were made as part of rituals to improve the fishing at this location. Prior to blasting in the early part of this century, the rapids at Twomile were the richest fishery on the Rogue River.

Evidence indicates the site was important in fertility rituals, perhaps at an earlier period in prehistory. Twomile is the only known petroglyph site in southwest Oregon.

During the week, the team will map the site, photograph and draw the petroglyphs, and make "rubblings" of the designs. Part of the team will search other sections of the river for possible additional sites.

When the recording is complete, the Forest Service plans to place an interpretive sign along the road above the site.

The public is invited to come and observe the activities between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, August 22 through August 26. Twomile Creek is located approximately 2 miles below Foster Bar on the Rogue River near Agness.

In conjunction with the project, a series of evening lectures are planned in Agness, the Wednesday presentation will be at Gold Beach City Hall, on topics including the history of the Rogue Canyon, as presented by Kay Atwood, author of the book *Illihe*, local plant and animal life by Forest Service specialists, as well as slide shows of the other rock art sites around the western U.S. and Canada.

Please contact the Gold Beach Ranger District at 247-6651 for more information on daily tours, seminar topics, locations, and times.



Evidence indicates the site was important in fertility rituals, perhaps at an earlier period in prehistory. Twomile is the only known petroglyph site in southwest Oregon.

1994. Forest Service launches a week-long project at Two Mile with 20 volunteers and a rock art specialist to survey and document the petroglyphs and seek other sites nearby.

Story August 17, 1994. Courtesy Agness-Illihe Museum



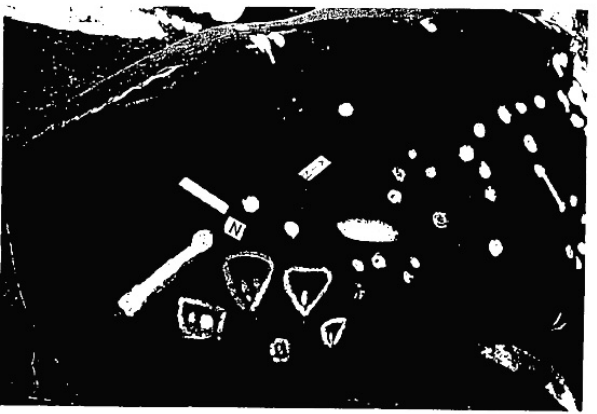
1994. Scrubbing Two Mile petroglyphs.
Under the supervision of Siskiyou Forest Service archaeologist Janet Joyer,
moss was scraped off, the boulders scrubbed,
painted with aluminum oxide for ease of photography,
then “scrubbed clean.”

August 22-26, 1994. Image from USFS 1994 photo courtesy Southern Oregon Historical Society



Typical moss-covered boulder Two Mile Creek

Photo 2014 by Douglas Beauchamp



1994. USFS

59 boulders with petroglyphs
exposed at Two-Mile Creek.

Revealing
900 cupules
30 zigzags
9 "vulvaforms"
+ grooves

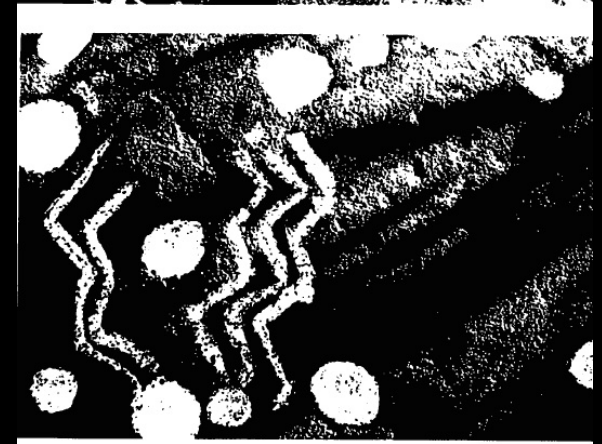
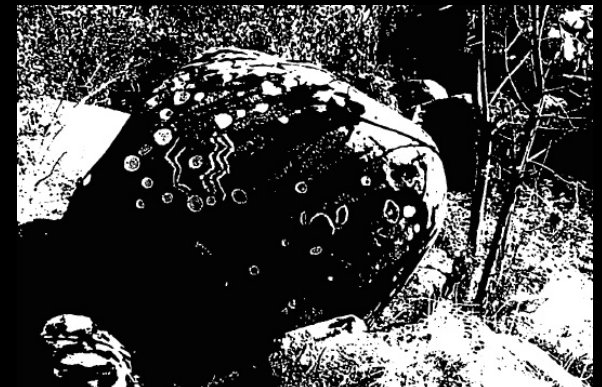
(Study did not include the seven removed in 1977)

Lorings' documented 30
including 7 removed

CCHS
recorded 22 before removal.
1975-1977

Photos: Scrubbed boulders
painted with aluminum oxide
for photography,

Images from photos USFS 1994/1996



Part 4 Signs / Designs

2002 – Today. Interpretive Sign, Agness park:

“Petroglyphs are artistic expressions pecked or etched into boulders. Archaeologists believe that one function of the Two Mile petroglyphs during late prehistoric times was to draw salmon and eels to the area.”

“Rock art gives us a glimpse into prehistoric ritual, religion, and symbolism.

“The most common design elements are the cupule (cup shape), zigzag, and the vulvaform (symbols of female fertility).“

TWO MILE PETROGLYPHS

These seven petroglyphs are between 4-8 thousand years old—they represent some of the oldest ancient art forms in America!

The engravings were already "ancient" when the Shisda-Quatsda tribe, an Athabaskan speaking group, arrived in the region about 1,500 years ago. They were found on sandstone boulders at Two Mile Creek, six miles up the Rogue River from Agness and removed in 1975 to protect against vandalism.

Petroglyphs are artistic expressions pecked or etched into boulders. Archaeologists believe that one function of the Two Mile Creek petroglyphs during late prehistoric times was to draw salmon and eels to the area.

Rock art gives us a glimpse into prehistoric ritual, religion, and symbolism. The most common design elements are the cupule (cup shape), zigzag, and the vulvaform (symbols of female fertility).



Take a walk into the museum and through time to learn more about these ancient engravings.



The cupule was the most common design element found at Two Mile Creek. In the Northwest, they are most often associated with weather.



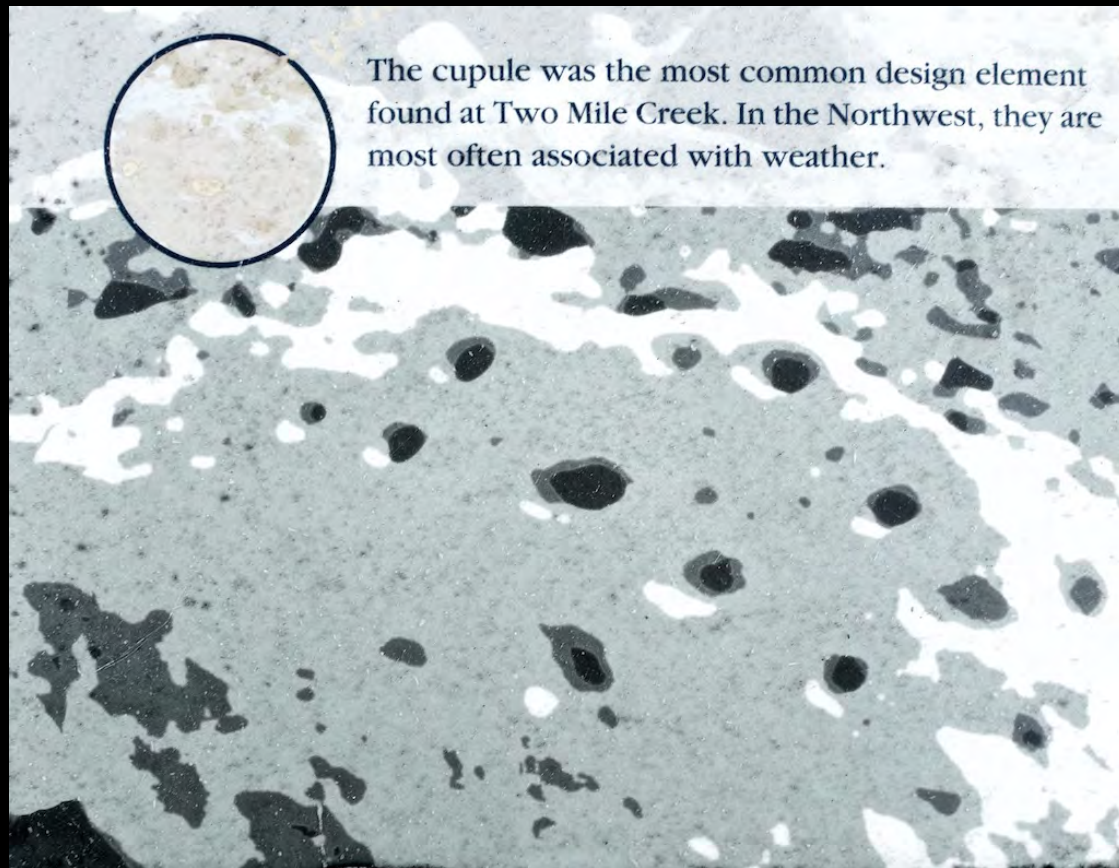
The zigzag is difficult to interpret, but may be associated with summer rains and female fertility.



The vulvaform is a symbol of female fertility and is found throughout the world.

2002 - 2015. Interpretive Sign

Agness Park - with the seven Two Mile Petroglyph boulders.



Interpretive Sign: cupules

“The cupule was the most common design element found at Two Mile Creek. In the Northwest, they are most often associated with weather.”

(Image: CCHS. This boulder was not moved.)



1977. Boulder #13.

Left, chalked in situ.

One of the seven boulders removed
August 1977, now in park, above.

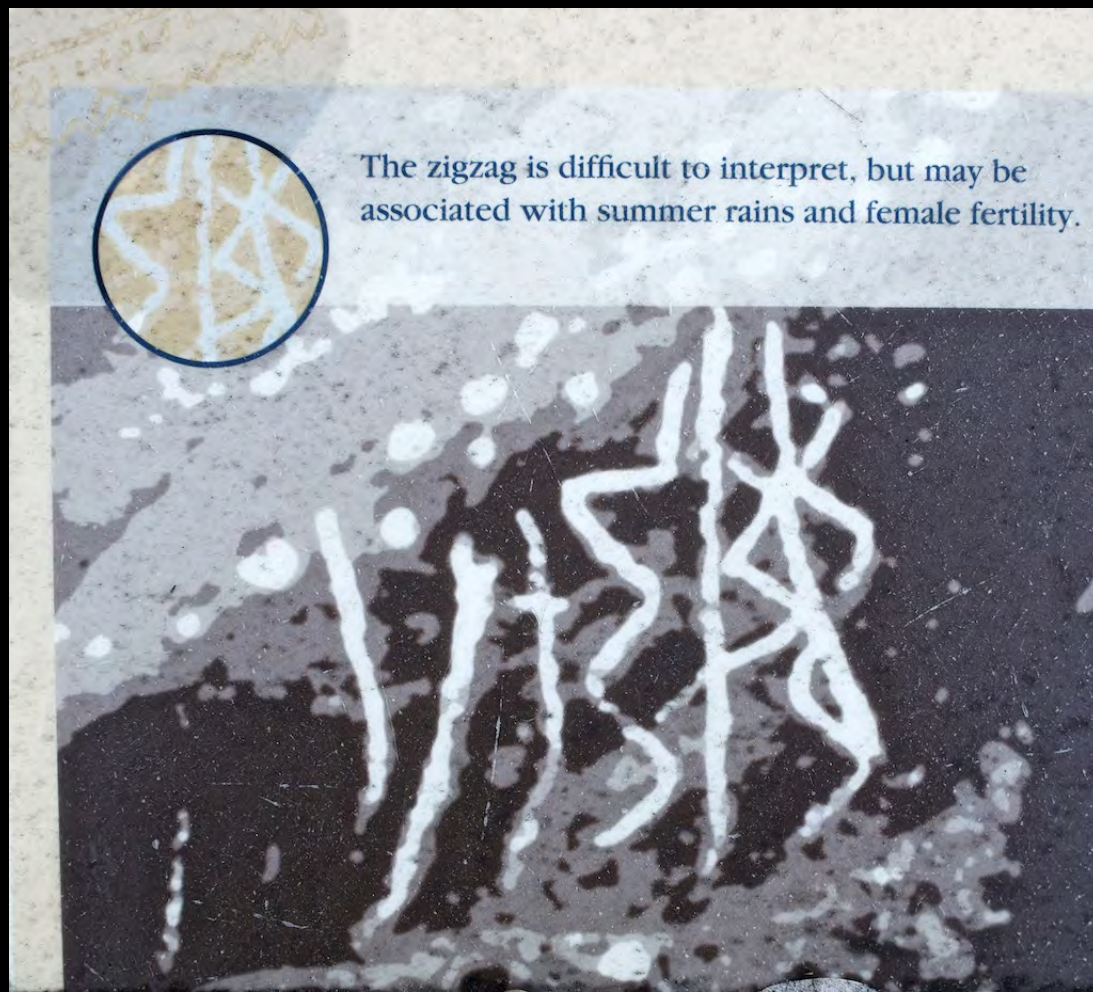
Above left: CCHS. Left: from Loring. Above: Douglas Beauchamp



Cupules were situated below the tide line, carrying songs and prayers recited in the creation of the glyphs to the "Salmon People."

"Cupules" Interpreted by USFS, 1994-1996

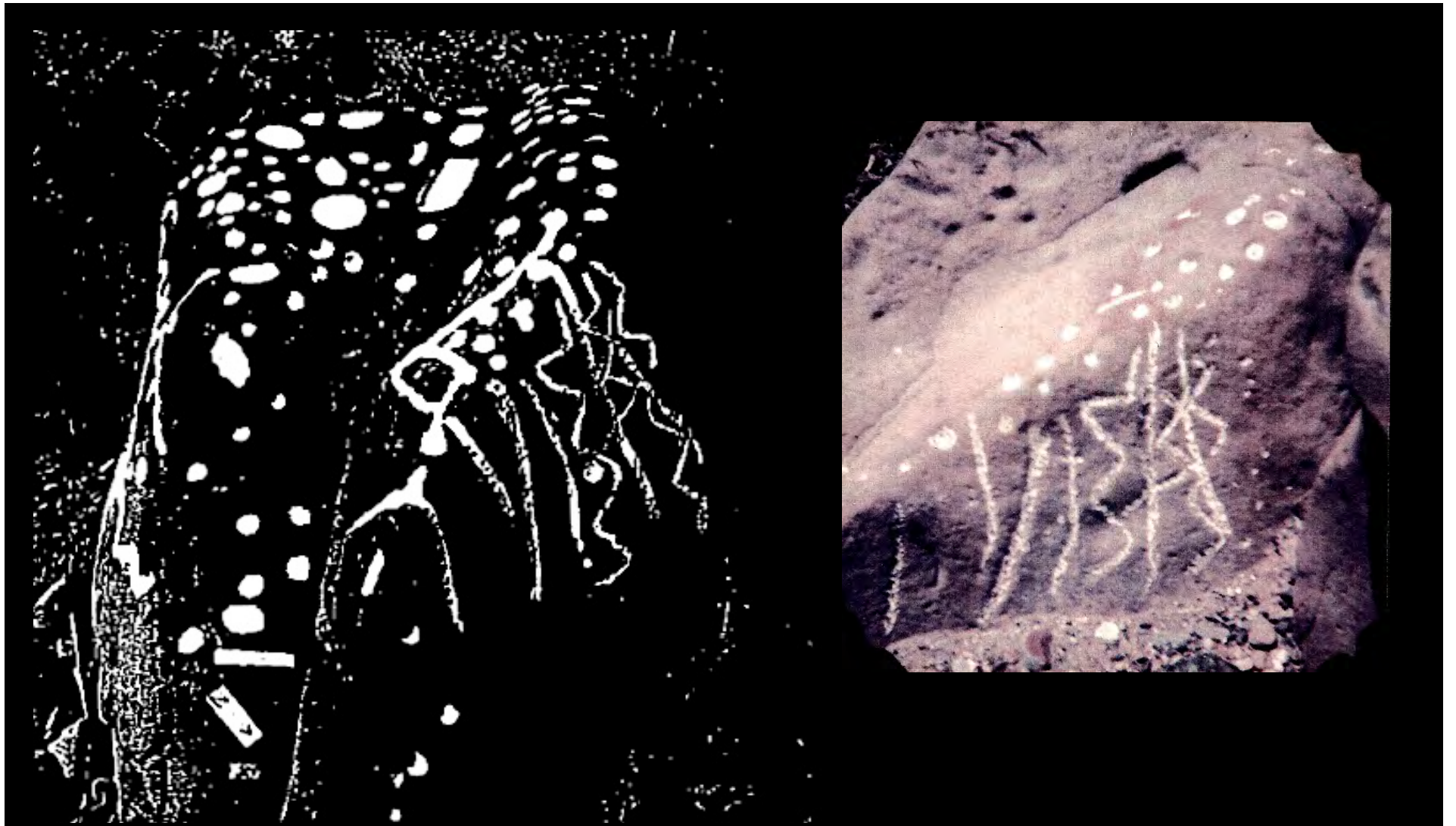
Image: USFS 1994 photo in 1996 article, courtesy Southern Oregon Historical Society



Interpretive Sign: zigzag

“The zigzag is difficult to interpret, but may be associated with summer rains and female fertility.”

Images: Left, Sign in Agness Park, detail. Right, Curry County Historical Society, 1977. This boulder was not moved.



“zigzags” Two Mile Creek

Images: Left, from USFS 1994 photo. Right, Curry County Historical Society, 1977. This boulder was not moved.

One interpretation of the zigzag designs suggests they represented lightning, symbolizing summer rain and female fertility.



“zigzag designs” Interpreted by USFS

Images: Above, from USFS 1994 photo,
1996 article courtesy Southern Oregon Historical Society

Right, same boulder, Curry County Historical Society, 1977.
This boulder was not moved.



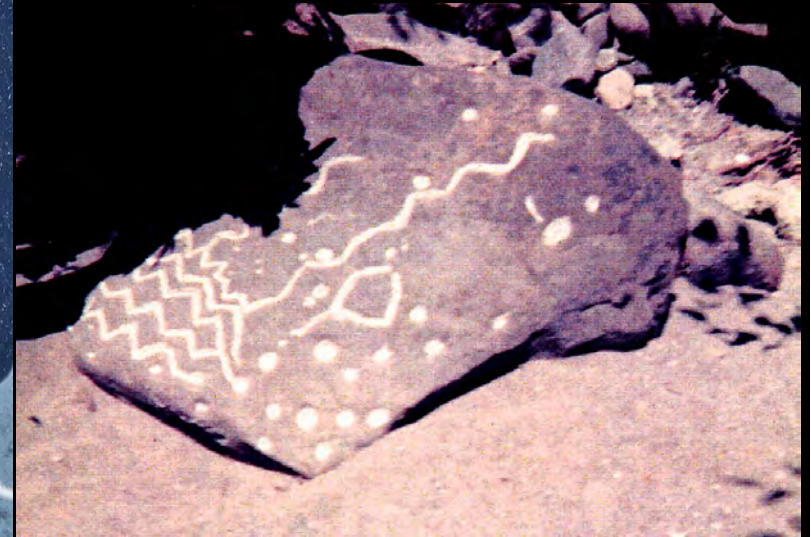
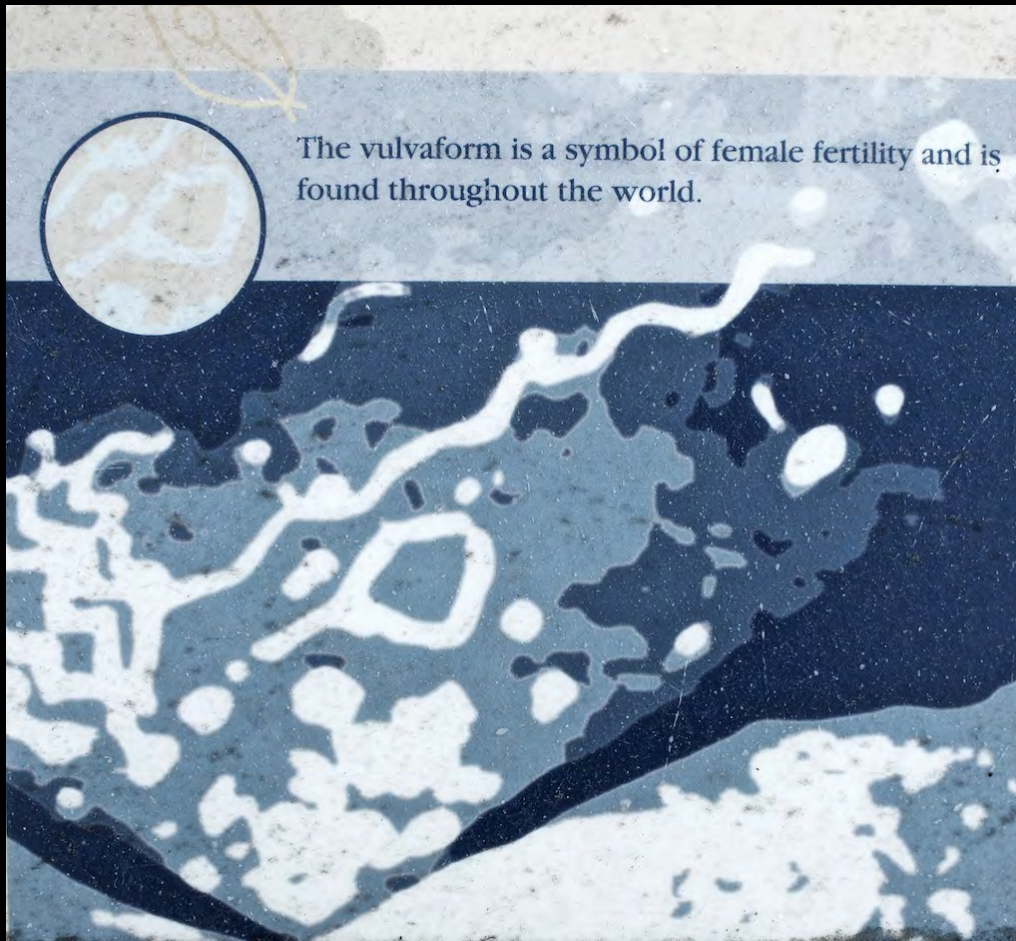


“zigzag designs”

Images:
Above, Boulder #18 in Park.

Right, boulder in situ on edge of Rogue River,
Right side chiseled off in 1970s per CCHS.
Boulder included in previous photos.





Interpretive Sign: “vulvaforms”

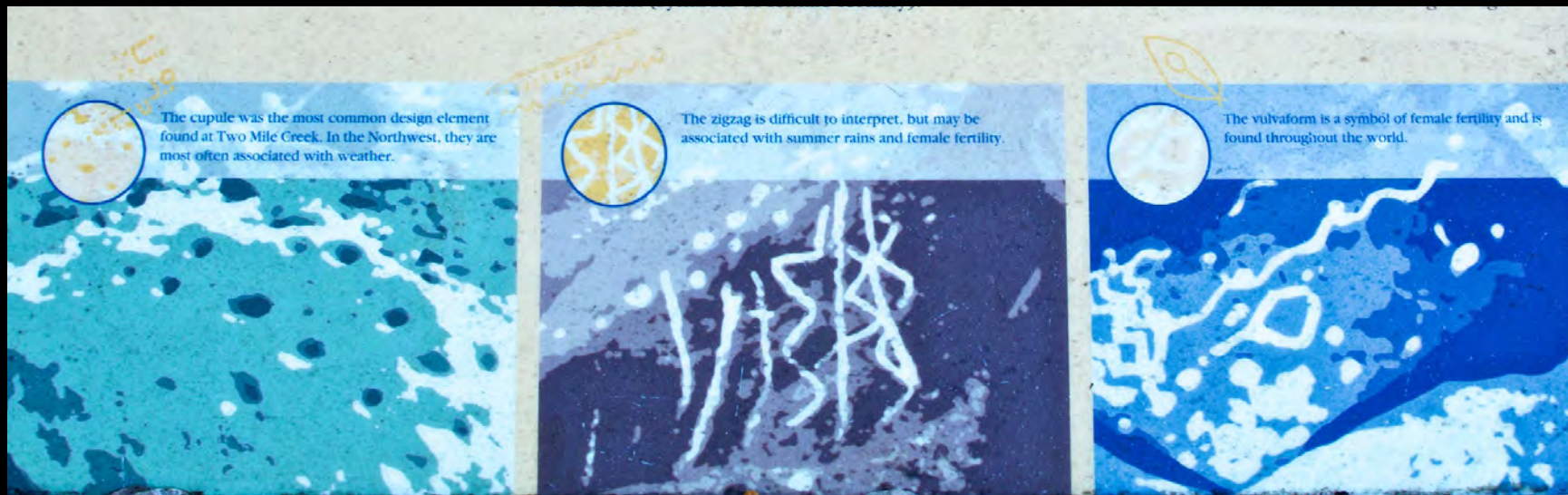
“The vulvaform is a symbol of female fertility and is found throughout the world.”

Image: CCHS. Boulder #18 in situ. Now in Agness Park.



A few of the nine “vulvaforms”
as interpreted by Forest Service archaeologist Janet Joyer (1996)

Image: 1994 Photo of in situ boulder with Aluminum Oxide paint, USFS (1996)



Ethnohistorian Stephen Dow Beckham observed,
“The theories about the symbolism of the designs are
nothing more than that -- surmises.” (Personal Communication 2012)

Robert Kentta, Cultural Resource Director
of the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz said,
“even the descendants of the Rogue River people are unsure
about the exact nature of the rituals.” (Bernard 2000)

Part 5 TODAY

Two Mile Creek
Agness
Curry County, Oregon

“Ancient carvings in stone (Petroglyphs) found on the Rogue River and elsewhere attest to the 20,000 year history of Native Americans in the area.”

-Real estate promotion ad for a Rogue River ranch

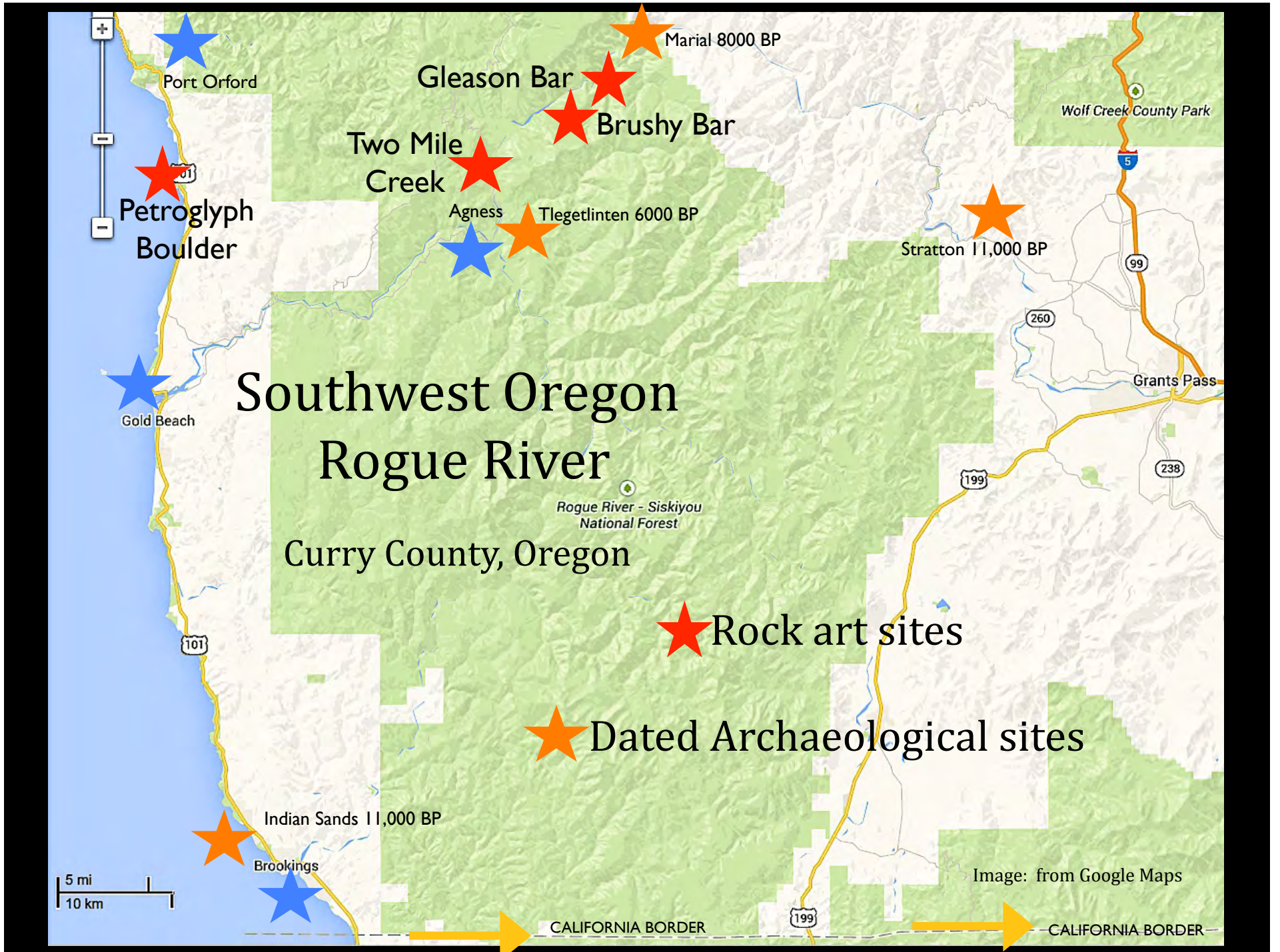
1993. Archaeology of Oregon.

“At Two Mile Rapids on the Rogue River, a boulder field contains a number of stones that have been heavily marked with pits, grooves, zigzags, and curved lines.

Some of the pits are large and deep enough to be bedrock bowls or mortars. ... the elements overwhelmingly form geometric rather than representational patterns.”

2011. Revised as: Oregon Archaeology

Erasure: no reference to the Two Mile petroglyph site
- nor to any rock art sites in Southwest Oregon.





Today. Two Mile Creek / Rogue River
confluence
Winter Photo.



Today. Rogue River as Recreation.

Jet boat from Gold beach, Sheriff, and floaters (far right)

Summer photo from beach at Two Mile Creek.



Today. Agness.

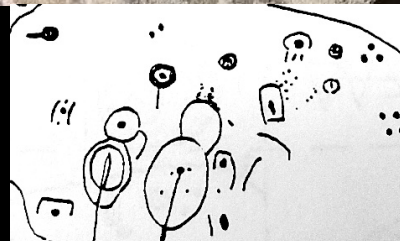
Rogue River
Curry County, Oregon

Image: from Google Maps



Today.

Boulder #2
in park.

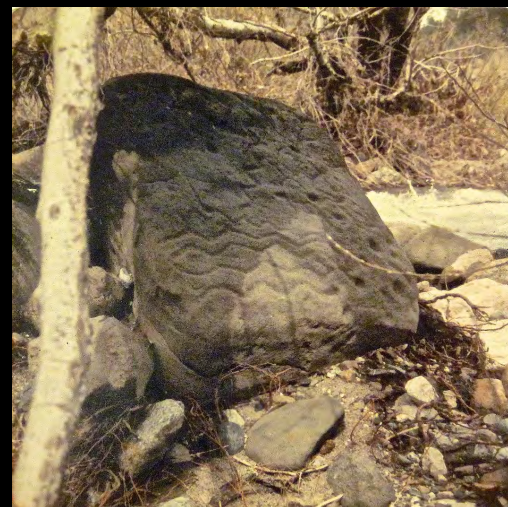




Today. Opinion remains divided.

Though some believe the petroglyphs are safest in the park, others assert the boulders should not have been removed, And some say they should be returned to the original area – the shoreline of the Rogue River.

Photos: Above, Boulder #13 summer. Above right, Boulder #18 winter rain. Right, #18 in situ by creek 1976.





Today. Seven in the Park.



Today. Since Time Immemorial.

Facebook: Confederated Tribes of the Lower Rogue

Recalling... Don Fry in 2001:

“The rocks containing the petroglyphs have significant meaning to our culture and beliefs.”



Southwest Oregon's most
important place with
petroglyphs is
Two Mile Creek
on the Rogue River.

Offering unique insights and
respect for the lifeways
of ancient peoples
inhabiting this vital region.

I encourage the responsible
state agencies to endeavor
to include this significant site
on the
**National Register
of Historic Places.**

Photo: Rogue River and around the bend
Two Mile Creek
2014 Douglas Beauchamp

Petroglyph boulders on the Rogue River at Two Mile Creek, Curry County, Oregon: Intentions and Actions, 1974-2015

Presented March 27, 2015, Northwest Anthropological Conference, Eugene, Oregon

Hosted by UO Museum of Natural and Cultural History

Contact: Douglas Beauchamp, Arts Consultant, Eugene, Oregon

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Thank you to all who care for this place.

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