

Traditional Cultural Use of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation



YN ERWM

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Topics:

- ERWM Mission
- Location
- Inhabitants
- Camp Sites
- Material Remains
- Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)
- Section 106



ERWM Mission:

- Take those actions necessary to make sure the conditions at Hanford are corrected so as to protect Yakama Treaty rights, sovereignty, and culture.
- Implements Tribal Council Resolution T-120-90.



ERWM Mission:

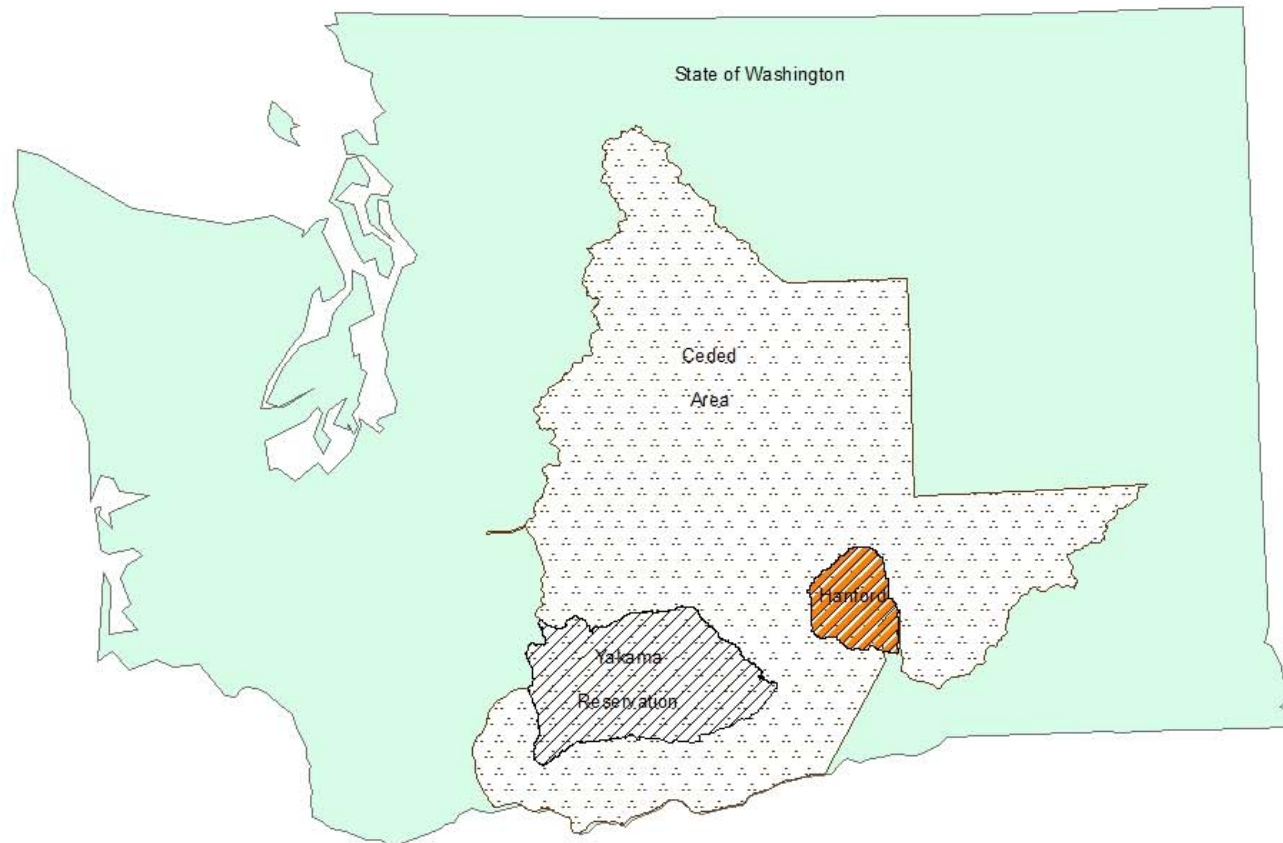
ER/WM Cultural Program is designed to identify, locate, and to protect the Yakama Nation cultural resources within the Hanford Reach. Included under the protection of the ER/WM are sacred sites, subsistence resources, ancient fishing village sites, and a rich record of archaeological sites associated with prehistoric villages and activities.



Location:



Location:



Inhabitants:

The Hanford Reach and its surrounding areas was home to the Sahaptin speaking Indians. Their descendants are now called Cayuse, Palouse, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Yakama, and Wanapum.



Campsites:



Campsites:



Material Remains:

Are remnants of past human activity, from the microscopic debris produced by chipping tools to the most massive architectural construction.

- Artifacts: stone hammers, projectile points
- Features: fire hearths, burials, storage pits
- Sites: a surface scatter of artifacts, boundaries
- Ecofacts: bones, shell middens, seeds
- Regions: a definable area bounded by topographic features such as mountains and bodies of water.



Material Remains Cont:



Material Remains Cont:



TCP:

- A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world.
- A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice.
- TCP are often hard for non-natives to recognize.
- A traditional ceremonial location may look like merely a mountaintop, a lake, or a stretch of river.



Sect. 106:

Gable Mtn Firing Range

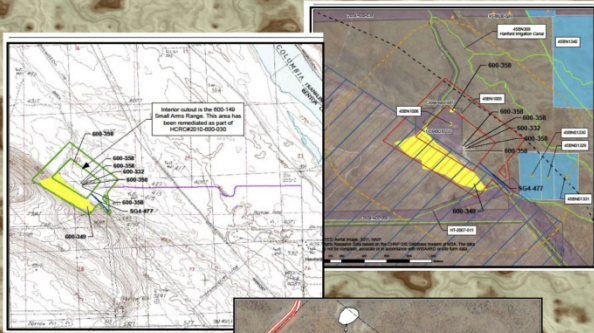


Photo 3



Photo 2



The 661 Rifle and Pistol range, also known as the Gable Mountain Firing Range, operated from the 1940's to the 1950's was used by the Hanford Patrol and others. The firing range was used for practice ranges for firing handguns, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, hand grenades, smoke bombs. The project surveyed and removed the unexploded ordnance (UXO). The remaining hazards are tons of lead shell casings.

Sect. 106:

Locke Island Erosion



For wildlife improvement, irrigation water was diverted to artificial ponds behind the bluffs. The water saturated the soil, then the bluffs collapsed into the river channel. Causing the channel to become narrow, thus forcing the water to erode the island and removing cultural remains.



2008 Locke Island

Sect. 106

- A section of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.
- Prescribes federal agency project review responsibilities
- “Take into account” effects of actions on “historic properties”
- Reviewing proposed actions under the regulations implementing Section 106 of NHPA
- 36 CFR 800
- Binding on all Federal agencies



Conclusion:

Cultural artifacts are not a renewable resource. Once taken or damaged they are lost to all of us. They should be left in place, protected and honored.

