

Appendix B. Cultural Resources

No significant changes were made to this Appendix.

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR A PROPOSED NATURAL GAS PIPELINE BETWEEN COOS BAY AND ROSEBURG, COOS AND DOUGLAS COUNTIES, OREGON

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Introduction

A cultural resources surface inventory survey has been conducted by Heritage Research Associates, Inc. for portions of an underground natural gas pipeline route in western Oregon from Coos Bay, Coos County, to Happy Valley near Roseburg, Douglas County. This project was conducted under contract to B.I.S., Inc. For the most part, the proposed route follows existing transmission lines or roads. Portions of the route have been previously surveyed for cultural resources; these were not re-examined for this project.

From the western end in Coos Bay (Table B-1), the proposed route first follows a new ROW corridor in the hills above the city of Coos Bay, then follows a Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) transmission line to Isthmus Slough. The proposed route then alternates between the CBW Road and a BPA transmission line ROW to cross the mountainous Coast Range. Near Reston, on the east edge of the mountains, the route returns to the BPA transmission line ROW and continues through the southern portion of Flournoy Valley, across Lookingglass Valley, and across the northern margin of Happy Valley to the eastern terminus at an existing natural gas pipeline near the South Umpqua River. The overall route is approximately 60 miles. The route portions surveyed for the current project included the new ROW section at the western end of the route, transmission line sections southeast of Cherry Creek and between McKinley and Fairview, and all of the transmission line route from the eastern terminus to the CBW Road west of Reston. All of the CBW Road sections of the proposed route were surveyed for cultural resources in 1999 (Oetting 1999), and the transmission line from the Coos City Bridge to the Libby district in Coos Bay was also surveyed in 1999 (Boersema and Minor 1999). These sections were not re-surveyed.

A background literature search conducted at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office revealed nine previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites located within two miles of the proposed route, and that one of these prehistoric sites is within the proposed route. Several historic buildings and properties border the route, but none will be affected by the construction or operation of the gas pipeline. With permission of landowners or the appropriate federal agencies, those portions of the proposed route not previously surveyed were inspected by one or two archaeologists in January and August, 2001. The previously recorded site within the proposed route was relocated in the field, and one new prehistoric site was found and recorded. One isolated find location was also identified. Several other areas along the proposed route were considered to have a high probability for containing prehistoric or historic cultural materials, although no surface artifacts were identified during the survey.

It is recommended that the two prehistoric archaeological sites in the proposed route (35DO819 and 35DO879) be avoided by the pipeline construction. If avoidance is not feasible, it is recommended subsurface site evaluation test excavations be undertaken to determine the significance of these two sites in terms of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. It is also recommended subsurface site discovery probes be excavated in eight specific areas along the route, seven where the route crosses streams or rivers, and at one location where an isolated surface artifact was observed. It is recommended a qualified archaeologist monitor the pipeline construction activities in areas along the route where archaeological sites are likely to occur, to be determined when the site discovery probes are completed. Finally, if future realignments of the route include segments that have not been examined for cultural resources, it is recommended such route segments be inspected in a manner consistent with the present project.

This survey was conducted through B.I.S., Inc. The field survey was directed by Robert Musil with the assistance of Richard Bland, Julie Ricks, and Laura White. This report has been prepared by Albert Oetting. Brian Cox, B.I.S., Inc., contributed pertinent maps and other data for the successful completion of this project.



Figure B-1: Location of the Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline

Project Location and Setting

The planned route for the underground natural gas pipeline generally follows segments of BPA transmission lines and portions of the CBW Road through the central areas of Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon (Figure B-1, see also Figures B-2 through B-5). Along the transmission lines, the gas pipeline ROW will be beneath the power lines or within the existing ROW corridor. The pipeline will be buried in the roadbed or along the road shoulder in the sections on the CBW Road. Underground fiber optic and other utility lines are already present along portions of this proposed route.

The proposed natural gas pipeline route runs between a western terminus in the city of Coos Bay to an existing natural gas pipeline in Happy Valley, just southwest of the city of Roseburg. The west end of the pipeline is the only portion of the route that does not parallel existing transmission lines or a road. From the west end of the pipeline near Ocean Blvd. in Coos Bay, the route proceeds for 1.7 miles southeast, south, and southwest to a ridge above the Englewood section of Coos Bay, where it joins a BPA transmission line ROW. The proposed route then runs south and southeast for 4.5 miles to Isthmus Slough, crossing the slough just north of the Coos City Bridge and intersecting with the CBW Road just east of the bridge. The westernmost route section, before joining the transmission line, was surveyed for this project. The BPA transmission line has been previously surveyed for cultural resources (Boersema and Minor 1999).

The proposed pipeline route then follows sections of the CBW Road and another BPA transmission line through the mountains of the Coast Range by way of Brewster Canyon on the East Fork Coquille River, and then it descends into the Umpqua River basin in Flourney Valley southwest of Roseburg. From just east of the Coos City Bridge, where the transmission line intersects the CBW Road, the proposed route will follow the road east into the Coast Range uplands for about 11.7 miles to the community of Fairview on the North Fork Coquille River. This CBW Road section has been previously surveyed (Oetting 1999) and was not re-inspected.

The proposed route follows the CBW road southeast from Fairview for about 0.4 miles, to where a BPA transmission line crosses the road. At this point, the proposed route joins the transmission line ROW for 3.1 miles southeast to McKinley. At McKinley the proposed route shifts back to the CBW Road for about 1 mile, then back to the transmission line for about 1.2 miles over the mountainous divide between Cherry Creek and the East Fork Coquille River, rejoining the CBW Road on the north edge of the river valley. The proposed gas pipeline route then parallels the CBW Road for about 20 miles, up Brewster Canyon and through the communities of Dora and Sitkum. This portion of the CBW Road has already been surveyed for cultural resources (Oetting 1999) and was not re-examined. The two segments along the transmission line were surveyed during the present project.

The proposed route along the CBW Road intersects the transmission line about 9.7 miles east of Sitkum, just west of the crest of the Coast Range mountains. At this point, the proposed route shifts back to the transmission line ROW and follows it east for about 16.4 miles to the eastern end of the route. The transmission line and proposed route first crosses the divide, then turns northeast toward the south end of Flourney Valley. The proposed route and transmission line then turns to the east along the south base of White Tail Ridge and crosses Lookingglass Valley south of the community of Lookingglass. Still following the transmission line, the route ascends the ridge dividing Lookingglass and Happy valleys and crosses the lower slope of the hills on the north side of Happy Valley to the eastern terminus at an existing natural gas pipeline.

Overall, this linear route is approximately 60 miles long, but about 37.6 miles have been surveyed in the recent past (Boersema and Minor 1999; Oetting 1999). Therefore, the portion of the route surveyed during the current project was about 22.4 miles in length. The surveyed route segments pass through portions of seven townships. These townships and sections containing portions of the route surveyed during the current project include:

- T27S, R6W (sections 31, 32, 33)
- T27S, R7W (sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36)
- T27S, R11W (sections 19, 29, 30, 32, 33)
- T27S, R12W (section 24)
- T28S, R7W (section 6)
- T28S, R8W (sections 1, 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18)
- T28S, R11W (sections 3, 4, 10)

The proposed natural gas pipeline route passes through two prominent physiographic areas of southwest Oregon--the Coast Range and the Umpqua River basin. High precipitation and incisive water erosion have carved the Coast Range foothills and mountains into a rugged terrain of steep and densely forested slopes, deep narrow river and

stream canyons, and long sinuous ridgetops that insulate the interior basins from the Pacific Ocean (Orr et al. 1992; Welcher and Greenspan 1992). The Umpqua River basin is comprised of large and small tributary stream valleys separated from one another by rolling hills and ridges. The North and South Umpqua rivers have their headwaters in the Western Cascades Mountains and have created valleys with fertile bottomlands above and below their confluence. The lower Umpqua River cuts through the Coast Range and drains into the Pacific Ocean.

The Coast Range has a mild, marine-influenced climate with high precipitation during the winter and moderate year-round temperatures. This north-south mountain range catches the moisture coming from the Pacific Ocean and creates a rain shadow effect for the eastern slopes of this range and the drainages of the neighboring Umpqua River basin. Precipitation ranges from 60 to 90 inches along the coast to as much as 200 inches along the crest of the Coast Range, but declines to only 20-40 inches in the eastern foothills and valleys (Loy et al. 1976). The Umpqua River basin has a relatively mild climate characterized by wet cool winters and warm dry summers.

The mild, wet climate of the Coast Range fosters extensive and dense stands of the Pacific Northwest temperate coniferous forests. The northwest end of the proposed pipeline route is in the Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) forest zone of these widespread western forests (Franklin and Dyrness 1973), while the route crossing the Coast Range mountains is within the western hemlock-Douglas-fir (*Tsuga heterophylla*) vegetation zone. The principal overstory species of the *Picea sitchensis* zone are Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and grand fir (*Abies grandis*), while the *Tsuga heterophylla* zone is dominated by Douglas-fir and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), with a variety of other conifers and deciduous trees such as big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and alder (*Alnus rubra*). A dense understory of many different trees, shrubs, ferns, grasses, and forbs generally covers the floor of these forest zones.

The warmer and drier climates of the interior valleys of the Umpqua drainage support distinctive vegetation communities. Prior to agriculture and fire suppression by Euro-American emigrants in the nineteenth century, these inland valleys were predominantly open prairie grasslands. These grassy prairies were created and maintained through fires regularly set by Native Americans to promote the growth and harvest of certain plants, especially seed-bearing species, and to control the movement and concentration of game animals for more productive hunting. Scattered oaks dotted these prairies, creating oak savannahs, and oak-conifer woodlands covered the hills bordering the valleys. Rivers and streams were bordered with riparian gallery forests.

These native grasslands were extensively disturbed and altered by Euro-American introduction of agriculture and livestock grazing, but they were probably similar to the bunchgrass-needlegrass communities found in the interior valleys of California and can be generally divided into moist or dry habitats (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Habeck 1961). These habitats supported a variety of forbs and seed-bearing grasses (e.g., danthonia [*Danthonia californica*], sunflower [*Eriophyllum lanatum*], fescue [*Festuca* spp.], strawberry [*Fragaria* spp.], needlegrass [*Stipa* spp.]), and the moist areas also supported marsh and wet meadow species such as camas (*Camassia quamash*) and sedges (*Carex* spp., *Eleocharis* spp.). The oak woodlands and savannahs of the valley floors were predominantly Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) with some California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). The oak-conifer woodlands of the foothills included elements of the upland conifer forests such as Douglas-fir, grand fir, and western red cedar, along with the oaks and other deciduous species. The bottomland gallery forests consisted of Oregon white ash (*Fraxinus oregana*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), Douglas-fir, bigleaf maple, and a variety of understory species.

These upland and lowland environmental settings supported a variety of fauna (Bailey 1936). Black-tailed and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus columbianus columbianus*, *O. virginianus leucurus*) frequented lowland valleys as well as upland settings, along with Roosevelt elk (*Cervus canadensis roosevelti*), black bear (*Euarctos americanus altifrontalis*), and many smaller species of mammals. Waterfowl and terrestrial birds, both residential and migratory, were common in valley streams and wetlands. The Umpqua River and its tributaries provide spawning grounds for many anadromous salmonids, including coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), fall and spring chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), winter and summer steelhead (*Oncorhynchus gairdneri*), and sea-run cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) (Greenspan 1992). The Umpqua basin also supports substantial resident fish populations.

Cultural Setting

Productive archaeological research has been conducted for several years by projects in the Umpqua River basin and on the Oregon coastal margin, through federally-mandated projects to identify and protect significant cultural properties and through research projects sponsored by regional universities. Cultural chronologies and models of settlement-subsistence adaptations have been developed for these regions. However, very little is known about the prehistory of the Coast Range. Very few sites have been found in the many archaeological surveys conducted on federal land in these rugged mountains and while some sites are known in the canyon bottoms, very few have been investigated since they are in private ownership. The archaeological background presented below blends data from overviews and research for the Oregon coast (Minor 1998; Moss and Erlandson 1998), the Umpqua River basin (Minor and Beckham 1992; O'Neill 1989), and the Coast Range (Toepel and Oetting 1992 [see also Aikens 1993]).

The proposed natural gas pipeline route crosses several discrete physiographic areas, which were home to several different Native American groups when European and American trappers and explorers first entered western Oregon. The Coos Indians resided in the vicinity of Coos Bay, the Upper Coquille Indians lived along the Coquille River, including the East Fork Coquille River which the pipeline route follows into the Coast Range. The Upper Umpqua Indians occupied the lowland areas of the upper and middle Umpqua River basin. In general, these groups followed similar seasonal rounds that incorporated lowland winter villages, with shifts to smaller, more mobile task groups in the warmer months that moved about to obtain food resources, visit with relatives and acquaintances, and trade with other groups. The following brief sketches of Native American lifeways, focusing on settlement, subsistence, and group mobility, are abstracted from Beckham (1992), Miller and Seaburg (1990), Toepel and Beckham (1981, 1992), Toepel (1987), and Zenk (1976, 1990).

Histories detailing Euro-American settlement and development of the region are available for the counties crossed by the route (Beckham 1986; Peterson and Powers 1952) and for some of the federal lands bordering the route (Minor and Beckham 1992). More complete discussions of regional archaeology, ethnography, and history may be found in the sources mentioned above.

Archaeology

Models of settlement-subsistence and cultural chronologies have been developed for the Oregon coast (Minor 1998; Moss and Erlandson 1998) and for the Umpqua River basin (O'Neill 1989; Minor and Beckham 1992). These chronologies are general, using relatively broad time periods and outlining basic settlement-subsistence adaptations. Temporal periods have been defined using radiocarbon ages obtained from specific sites, combined with typological cross-dating of projectile points from a wider range of sites. The age spans are based on uncorrected radiocarbon years before present (RCYBP). The age spans for various projectile point styles have been developed using data from throughout western Oregon.

Proposed settlement and subsistence models for each region and period are based on data excavated at a small number of sites, analogies to ethnographic groups in the region, and parallels seen with prehistoric periods elsewhere in Oregon and western North America. Finally, nearly all of the sites currently recorded west of the Coast Range are right along the coast or in the coastal river valleys. Very few sites are known for the forested areas inland from the coast or in the rugged Coast Range uplands. Therefore, the coastal chronology focuses on evidence from coastal sites and the development of coastal settlement-subsistence adaptations, while the interior chronology relies on material from valley settings and the Western Cascade Mountains in discussing settlement and subsistence strategies.

Oregon Coast

Paleo-Indian: Isolated finds of fluted points in western Oregon attest to the presence of people in the Pacific Northwest prior to 10,000 BP, but none have been identified along the modern coastline. It is likely that artifacts and other evidence of early occupation have been drowned by rising sea levels during the last 10,000 years (Minor 1998).

Early Archaic: At present, the earliest evidence for occupation of the Oregon coast occurs in the Early Archaic period (10,000-5,500 BP [Before Present]). Radiocarbon ages of 6,500 RCYBP to 9,000 RCYBP have been obtained at three sites on the central and southern coast, and similarities in point types and artifact assemblages suggest that several other sites have Early Archaic occupations (Minor 1998). However, the lifeways of these early groups are unclear. Many of the Early Archaic sites lack associated shell middens, leading some researchers to suggest that these earliest inhabitants pursued a "pre-marine" or "pre-littoral" subsistence strategy using terrestrial resources (e.g., Lyman 1991). However, early radiocarbon ages are associated with marine vertebrate faunal species or shellfish at

the Tahkenitch Landing site and the Indian Sands site. These suggest some use of marine resources during this period, but it is perhaps too early to clearly characterize Early Archaic adaptive strategies (Lyman 1997; Minor 1997; Moss and Erlandson 1998).

Middle Archaic: Marine-oriented subsistence strategies were clearly in use during the Middle Archaic period (5,500-3,000 BP). Numerous sites along the Oregon coast have large shell middens which have yielded Middle Archaic radiocarbon ages and artifacts (Minor 1998). Several of the larger sites are thought to have been villages (Minor 1991). Faunal material indicate Middle Archaic groups were using a variety of intertidal shellfish, coastal birds, and mammals (terrestrial and marine). Off-shore fishing may also be indicated by fish remains at the Tahkenitch Landing site. Sites are located on coastal headlands and bluffs, as well as on estuaries and rivers near the coast.

Late Archaic: Economies focused on intensive use of marine resources were present throughout the southern Northwest Coast region by the Late Archaic (3,000-1,500 BP) (Minor 1998). Sites generally contain substantial middens with many varieties of shellfish, fish, birds, and mammals. Some changes in settlement patterning are apparent, as Late Archaic sites often do not have preceding Middle Archaic occupations, and many continued to be inhabited into more recent periods (Minor 1991). A number of these sites are large and appear to have been villages. The earliest evidence on the Oregon coast for the rectangular plank houses and bone/antler artwork typical of Northwest Coast late prehistoric and ethnographic societies is found during this period at the Palmrose site on the north coast. These changes may reflect the origins and early development of the complex societies of the succeeding Formative Period and the ethnographic groups of the Oregon coast.

Formative: The Formative Period (1,500-200 BP) encompassed the full emergence of ethnographic Northwest Coast culture patterns along the Oregon coast (Minor 1998). These cultural patterns are characterized by large villages containing plank houses, ranked societies, and distinctive modes of artistic elaboration. Formative period sites often have underlying Late Archaic components and are found all along the Oregon coast. The final 200 years of this period is subdivided as the Protohistoric era (Minor 1998), when non-native artifacts entered sites along the northern Oregon coast. These artifacts, such as beeswax and East Asian ceramics, probably came from shipwrecks of one or more Spanish Manila galleons between about Anno Domini (AD) 1550 and 1650. The epidemic diseases that accompanied Europeans to North America apparently resulted in a rapid decline in the coastal Formative population and had a disastrous impact on their cultural and economic lifeways. The complexity of these late prehistoric societies is not clearly reflected in the limited ethnographic data available from surviving coastal groups.

Interior Southwest Oregon

Paleo-Indian: The presence of a Paleo-Indian period, dating prior to 10,000 BP, is based on the isolated occurrence of fluted points in the region. Solitary fluted points have been found in the Eugene and Cottage Grove areas of the southern Willamette Valley (Allely 1975; Connolly 1994; Minor 1985) and along the North Umpqua River and lower Cascade Mountains in the Umpqua River basin (O'Neill 1989; Ozbun and Fagan 1996). No sites dating to this period are known for the region. These artifacts are thought to be equivalent in age with the well-dated 11,500 BP to 10,000 BP fluted point complexes in the Great Plains and Southwest. Whether these fluted points are indicative of a local lifeway of nomadic big game hunting, as suggested elsewhere in North America, remains to be determined.

Early Archaic: This period, 10,000 to 6,000 BP, is viewed as a time of adaptation to the developing Holocene environment of western Oregon (Minor and Toepel 1981). The leaf-shaped "Cascade" projectile point is diagnostic of this period. These points were common in the early levels of Cascadia Cave in the Western Cascade mountains above the central Willamette Valley, and are found in the lower levels of sites elsewhere in Oregon. A variety of plant and animal resources were exploited during this period, but primary emphasis seems to have been on hunting.

The earliest radiocarbon-dated evidence for occupation in the Umpqua region comes from pre-Mazama components at the Dry Creek Site (O'Neill 1992) in the North Umpqua River basin and the Tiller Site (Bevill et al. 1994) in the South Umpqua drainage, as well as post-Mazama levels at the Narrows site on the North Umpqua (O'Neill 1989). The pre-Mazama occupations range in age between 7,130 and 6,500 RCYBP, while the post-Mazama component is 6,270 RCYBP. Undated pre-Mazama occupations have also been identified at Susan Creek Campground (Musil 1994) and the Medicine Creek Site (Snyder 1981). These pre-Mazama occupations are characterized by the presence of broad-stemmed and foliate points, and the use of andesite for the manufacture of large bifaces.

Middle Archaic: Middle Archaic period sites, dating to between 6,000 and 2,000 BP, are found throughout western Oregon (Minor and Toepel 1981). The number of sites and their diverse settings in the Umpqua basin suggest that populations were growing and that a wide range of resources was being used. Ground stone tools are common in sites of this period and the frequency of bowl mortars, hopper mortar bases, and pestles attests to the increased importance

of plant resources to regional subsistence. Leaf-shaped projectile points continue in use during this period, but the most common points are broad-necked stemmed and notched forms.

Umpqua basin sites with Middle Archaic components are found primarily in the foothills of the Western Cascades Mountains. The earliest radiocarbon dated evidence for a Middle Archaic occupation in the region is at the Narrows Site on the North Umpqua River, where charcoal from a small firepit yielded an age of 5,090 RCYBP (O'Neill 1989). Other North Umpqua sites with Middle Archaic occupations include a burial pit at the Island Campground Site (Tasa 1992), the middle component at Susan Creek Campground (Musil 1994), and the middle component at the Apple Creek Site (O'Neill 1991). In the South Umpqua region, Middle Archaic levels are found at rockshelters such as Times Square Rockshelter (Minor and Connolly 1987; Spencer 1989) and the Upper Shelter at South Umpqua Falls (Minor 1987).

Late Archaic: The Late Archaic, from 2,000 BP to Euro-American contact, witnessed the continued development and refinement of preceding Middle Archaic cultural patterns (Minor and Toepel 1981). Populations expanded and inter-regional contacts increased. The settlement and subsistence practices characteristic of the Upper Umpqua and other ethnographic groups became clearly established during this time. A broad range of resources was being exploited by this period. Plant resources were the primary foodstuffs, but hunting remained an important activity. Small, narrow-necked projectile points dominate Late Archaic artifact assemblages, considered to signal the introduction and use of the bow and arrow.

Late Archaic settlement patterns reflect those of the Middle Archaic in much of western Oregon, with Late Archaic cultural components often overlying Middle Archaic components at the same sites. Archaeological evidence in the Umpqua basin indicates that populations were increasing and that settlement and subsistence patterns focused on lowland villages, with seasonal movements to foraging camps in the surrounding uplands (Minor and Beckham 1992). Sites with Late Archaic point types and radiocarbon ages are found throughout both the North and South Umpqua drainages.

Historic: The epidemic diseases which accompanied Euro-Americans to the western hemisphere disrupted and decimated the indigenous people of the Pacific Northwest, including those of the Umpqua region. Here as elsewhere, various diseases resulted in population declines and disrupted traditional social and economic lifeways. The brief Historic period encompasses initial Euro-American contact in the region, around AD 1750, to the signing of the Dayton Treaty in AD 1855 and the removal of surviving Indian populations from their homelands to reservations (Minor and Toepel 1981). Very few sites are known in the Umpqua basin for this period, identified by the presence of Euro-American manufactured items. The small number of known sites may reflect the short duration of the period, but may also reflect the drastic decline of the native population due to disease.

Ethnography

The Indian groups inhabiting the regions crossed by the proposed pipeline route when European and American trappers and explorers first began entering western Oregon include the Coos Indians around Coos Bay, the Upper Coquille Indians in the Coquille River basin west of the Coast Range, and the Upper Umpqua Indians in the Umpqua River basin. These people interacted with one another and shared general cultural patterns, but differed from one another in language and specific cultural expressions.

Oregon Indians were hard hit by the European epidemic diseases that swept the Americas. A series of epidemics resulted in dramatic population losses, abandonment and relocation in some areas, coalition of formerly autonomous groups, and serious disruption of traditional social and economic lifeways. These disruptions had already occurred to a significant degree when ethnographic and ethnohistoric records were beginning to be made, thus these information sources may not accurately reflect the traditional lifeways of the native groups.

Coos: The Coos people resided in the region from the Coquille River on the south to Ten Mile Lake on the north. The Coos spoke two related languages--Hanis and Miluk. Hanis was spoken around Coos Bay and the northern area, while Miluk was spoken around South Slough and in the coastal area around the mouth of the Coquille River. Each tribal group consisted of a group of villages speaking the same language and a common territory with certain rights of access to resources (Zenk 1990). The largest political entity was the winter village group (of one or more villages and hamlets), generally consisting of family groups of paternally related males and their families.

The lifeways of the Coos and other Oregon coast groups were similar in most ways to their more well-known neighbors elsewhere in the Northwest Coast culture area (Toepel and Beckham 1992). People resided in permanent winter villages on the shores of estuaries and river mouths, as well as along the lower reaches of the many coastal rivers.

They lived in large semi-subterranean, rectangular cedar plank houses. Their economic pursuits were varied, focusing on fish, shellfish, sea mammals, and other water-related resources, but also including a variety of terrestrial plant and animal resources. Families or task groups made seasonal trips to obtain particular resources.

Each village group had a chief, usually hereditary, who wielded advisory and judicial powers. The chief was the supervisor for communal activities, moderated quarrels and group discussions, and was expected to look after the welfare of the people, but had little coercive authority. As with other people in the Northwest Coast cultural area, Coosan society operated through a status system based on social rank (generally hereditary) and wealth. Chiefs, their relatives, and other wealthy families formed the upper rank of society, the majority of the population formed a socially respectable middle rank, while exceptionally poor people and a few slaves formed the two lower ranks. Wealth was inherited, and could also be acquired through trade and exchange between and within groups. Chiefs redistributed some of this wealth through feasting and gift-giving, which enhanced their influence as well as contributing to the well-being of the community. Social and religious ceremonies and rituals constituted important aspects of Coosan life.

Upper Coquille: Historically, the Upper Coquille people resided in the interior watershed of the Coquille River and its primary tributary forks, including the vicinity of the western part of the proposed pipeline route along the East Fork Coquille River. The Miluk Coos lived at the mouth of the river and along the neighboring coastal fringe. The Upper Coquille spoke a dialect of Tututni, an Athapaskan language. Information on the Upper Coquille is limited, but they shared similar cultural traits with other groups in southwest Oregon, and with their more well-known neighbors elsewhere in the Northwest Coast culture area (Toepel and Beckham 1992).

Each tribal group consisted of a group of villages speaking the same language and a common territory with certain rights of access to resources (Zenk 1990). The winter village group was politically autonomous, the population generally consisting of family groups of paternally related males with wives and children. The primary Upper Coquille winter villages were located on the mainstem Coquille River and along the lower reaches of the principal forks. Winter dwellings were large semi-subterranean, rectangular cedar plank houses, although house size varied according to the wealth and status of the family. Economic pursuits were varied, but, as an inland group, they focused on fall salmon runs. Other river-dwelling fish were also taken, along with many kinds of roots, berries, and other terrestrial plant and animal resources. Families or task groups made seasonal trips to obtain particular resources.

Typical of the Northwest Coast cultural area, Upper Coquille society operated through a system based on wealth and hereditary social rank, although these social ranks seemed less rigid than those on the northern Northwest Coast (Miller and Seaburg 1990). Chiefs, their relatives, and other wealthy families formed an upper rank of society, with those of moderate wealth and the poor also being distinguished as middle and lower ranks. Among the Upper Coquille, slaves were attached to a chief's household, regardless of actual ownership. After a period of servitude, slaves "got to be a person, not a slave anymore" (Miller and Seaburg 1990:583), and the division between slave and commoner was generally not too rigid. Wealth was inherited, and could also be acquired through trade and exchange between and within groups. Each village group had a chief, usually hereditary, who wielded advisory and judicial powers. The chief was the supervisor for communal activities, moderated quarrels and group discussions, and was expected to look after the welfare of the people, but had little coercive authority. Chiefs redistributed some of their wealth through feasting and gift-giving. Social and religious ceremonies and rituals were also important aspects of Upper Coquille life.

Upper Umpqua: The Athapaskan-speaking Upper Umpqua shared linguistic and cultural affiliations with other Athapaskan groups in interior southwestern Oregon and along the coast of southern Oregon and northwestern California (Miller and Seaburg 1990). As with the neighboring Upper Coquille, information on the traditional lifeways of the Upper Umpqua is also very sparse. They resided in the river valleys and foothills of the mainstem Umpqua River and the lower reaches of the primary tributaries to the Umpqua, including both the North Umpqua and the South Umpqua rivers.

The Upper Umpqua generally resided in autonomous villages situated in lowland valleys near rivers during the winter, with small groups moving to various temporary camps between spring and fall to take advantage of various seasonal food resources (O'Neill 1989). Cedar plank houses were built and occupied in the winter, while less substantial brush structures and windbreaks were used during warmer seasons. There were no formal political or economic organizations beyond the level of the village, although inter-village marriages and trading promoted informal alliances between groups. Acquisition of wealth, as well as its redistribution, was considered a virtue and social distinctions were based on wealth (Miller and Seaburg 1990).

The Upper Umpqua followed an annual cycle of resource procurement, moving as needed to obtain and process foods and goods. Roots, seeds, and berries were gathered in the spring and summer, as they ripened in various areas.

Fishing for anadromous and resident species was probably a primary activity pursued from spring through fall. Large mammals such as deer, elk, and bear were plentiful in the region and were important resources (O'Neill 1989). Mountain upland areas were visited during the summer, and probably early fall, to acquire a variety of vegetal resources, such as berries, seeds, and nuts, and to hunt terrestrial game.

History

European and American trappers and traders began exploring the valleys and mountains of western Oregon in the early nineteenth century AD, trapping in the Willamette Valley in and after 1812, and crossing into the Umpqua basin between 1819 and 1821 (Beckham 1986). In 1826-1827, Alexander McLeod led a party of Hudson's Bay Company trappers and botanist David Douglas on an expedition that included the Willamette Valley, the lower Umpqua River drainage to the coast, and a return through the Coast Range on the North Fork Coquille River and through the middle Umpqua River basin back to the Willamette Valley (Davies and Johnson 1961; Peterson and Powers 1952). This party probably followed existing Indian trails for much of their journey. Trappers continued to work this region, and from 1836 to 1854, Fort Umpqua trading station was maintained by Hudson's Bay Company.

Overland exploration, travel, and then trade in the 1830s and 1840s linked the trading posts of Oregon with the towns of California via the Oregon-California Trail, again probably following older Indian routes through the Umpqua and Willamette valleys. By the 1840s, the moderate climate and rich soil of the Willamette Valley was well known, and emigrants from the United States began arriving over the Oregon Trail. In 1846, a party led by Jesse and Lindsey Applegate passed through the Umpqua region in an effort to establish a new emigrant trail into the Willamette Valley, which became known as the Southern Emigrant Route, or Applegate Trail (Beckham 1986). At the same time, these explorers saw the potential for settlement and agriculture in the Umpqua River basin. Within a few years, settlers began staking lands in the northern stream valleys of the Umpqua basin. With passage of the Donation Land Claim Act in 1850 and with the increasing density of settlement in the Willamette Valley, more emigrants began moving to the Umpqua River basin, and some homesteaded the fertile river valleys of the coastal rivers. The discovery of gold in California, and then in southwest Oregon, provided markets for western Oregon agriculture and timber, as well as bringing prospectors and other speculators to the region in search of mineral wealth.

Tensions between the native population and these emigrants boiled over into hostilities in southwest Oregon in 1855 and 1856. A treaty was signed, but not ratified, and most of the native peoples of southwest Oregon were removed to reservations in the central or northern Coast Range by 1860. Since then, the Indians of the region have struggled to regain recognition and their rights as Native American groups. The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians regained federal recognition in 1982. Most Coosans and Siuslawans joined together to form the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, which regained federal recognition in 1984. The Coquille Tribe, recognized in 1989, consists of Miluk Coos and Upper Coquille Athapaskan people.

Euro-American population and economic growth continued slowly through the latter half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. The Oregon and California Railroad connected Roseburg to Portland in 1872. Financial troubles stopped the railroad at this point, but this proved to be a boon for Roseburg as it became the transportation hub for commerce throughout interior southwest Oregon. Construction of a military wagon road connecting Coos Bay with Roseburg began in 1870, and the CBW Road was open to traffic in 1872, providing Roseburg with a transportation link to the Pacific coast, and providing Coos Bay with a connection to the interior valleys.

Economic development in the river valleys and larger coastal estuaries has focused on agriculture and stock raising, while the dense forests and rugged terrain of the Coast Range and Western Cascades mountains fostered industrial enterprises such as logging and mining. Logging became a cornerstone of western Oregon industry in the twentieth century, but the economic importance of the timber industry has recently declined with dwindling forest reserves and increasing environmental concerns and regulations.

Previous Cultural Resources Research In The Project Vicinity

The archaeological site files and maps maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Salem, Oregon, were consulted to locate previously recorded sites in or near the project area, as well as previous investigations that have been conducted in the vicinity. In addition, the district archaeologists for the Coos Bay and Roseburg BLM districts were consulted to obtain information for the project vicinity. Finally, the Coquille Tribe provided information on areas where archaeological cultural materials have been reported in the past.

The proposed underground natural gas pipeline route is approximately 60 miles long and crosses a total of 12 townships between its endpoints near Coos Bay and Roseburg. Due to its length, the route passes near several archaeological sites, historic properties, and areas of previous cultural resources investigations, yet because of its narrow width, the present project actually crosses very few of these recorded sites or previous projects. Overall, nine prehistoric archaeological sites recorded at the SHPO are within two miles of the proposed route. Of this total, one (35DO819) is crossed by the proposed pipeline route, one is mapped adjacent to but not within the route near Fairview, four others are within two miles in the North Fork Coquille River valley near Fairview, one is in the hills east of the Coast Range near Reston, and two are within two miles near the eastern end of the route in Happy Valley.

The probable locations of seven unrecorded archaeological sites on the East Fork Coquille River near Dora and Sitkum have been plotted on the Coos Bay BLM District cultural resources maps. These correspond closely with areas of concern noted by the Coquille Tribe. None of these appear to be intersected by the proposed route (along the CBW Road in this area), but all are located within one mile of this road.

Portions of the proposed pipeline route parallel the historic CBW Road. A historical study of this road has recently been conducted (Beckham 1997). The road, completed in 1872, was dirt for much of its length, but about 20 miles on the western end was planked. The route probably followed older Indian trails. Use of the road declined over the years, as a competing road through Camas Valley (now State Highway 42) and other routes were developed and improved. The road was little used in the 1920s and 1930s. With the rise of truck transportation for logging in the late 1930s and after World War II, industrial use of the road increased. Comparison of the route shown on the General Land Office township cadastral plats with the current road indicates that the route has changed somewhat, probably reconstructed over the years to accommodate the logging traffic. Sections of the road are paved, with the remaining portions being graded and graveled. The study concluded that the CBW Road retained much of its historical landscape but that the associated historic properties generally had poor integrity and that the road was an "equivocal candidate for nomination to the National Register" (Beckham 1997:76). Furthermore, while improvements to road condition and safety would make this historical landscape more accessible, they might also compromise the historical character of the road. The CBW Road has not been formally evaluated for National Register eligibility by the Oregon SHPO.

Given the age of this road, it is not surprising that several historic properties (50 years old or older) are found along the route. One property, the Abernethy House in the community of Dora, is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, no historic structures or districts are within the ROW that will be affected by construction associated with the proposed pipeline route.

Several cultural resources investigations on file at the SHPO have been conducted within 2 miles of the proposed route. Most have been surveys associated with federal timber sales on the eastern slopes of the Coast Range above the proposed route. Three studies have included portions of the proposed pipeline route, including the CBW Road historical study discussed above. A survey of a BPA transmission line in the Coos Bay area included a segment of the currently proposed route (Boersema and Minor 1999). No cultural resources were found along the route, although site discovery probes were recommended at the Isthmus Slough crossing if ground disturbing construction was undertaken in this area. As mentioned in discussions above, portions of the current route along the CBW Road were included in a survey for a fiber optic line that also included the CBW Road (Oetting 1999). The archaeological site (35DO819) that is within the current project route was recorded during this survey. This site was avoided during the fiber optic line construction by boring beneath the site. Several sections along the CBW Road were monitored during this construction, but no cultural resources were encountered (Oetting 2000).

General Land Office (GLO) survey plats for the 12 townships crossed by the proposed pipeline route were also examined. The cadastral plats for townships in the Coos Bay and Roseburg areas were surveyed in the 1850s, while those crossing the Coast Range were platted in the 1870s. In general, a few cultural features such as houses and land claims were found near the current proposed route near Roseburg—two houses and Donation Land Claims in Looking-glass Valley and one Donation Land Claim with a house in Happy Valley. The CBW Road is depicted on the appropriate Coast Range township plats, and a few houses are identified, but none of the towns along this road had been developed when the plats were surveyed in the mid-1870s.

Inventory Methods

An intensive pedestrian survey was undertaken to determine if surface evidence of prehistoric or historic sites or artifacts was present along the portions of the proposed pipeline route where landowner permission had been obtained

and that had not been previously surveyed. Four segments of the proposed route were surveyed during the current study, one in the hills above Coos Bay and three within BPA transmission line ROWs.

The proposed route segment in Coos Bay generally followed the route of one lane dirt roads up the ridges on either side of Blossom Gulch. These ridges have been logged in the past and are now covered with second growth shrubs, small trees, and brush. The route across Blossom Gulch passes through densely vegetated wet bottomland. The vegetation in this segment limited ground visibility and made walking through the area extremely difficult. In addition, the wet bottomland ground made the Blossom Gulch area impassable. Survey along this route corridor therefore, was limited to the existing dirt roads and their shoulders. Two archaeologists surveyed this segment, either as a team on either side of the road, or independently surveying along one side of the road in one direction and returning on the opposite side of the road.

The other surveyed sections were within BPA transmission line ROWs. These surveyed segments included 3.1 miles between Fairview and McKinley, 1.2 miles between Cherry Creek (southeast of McKinley) and the East Fork Coquille River valley (west of Dora), and 16.4 miles from the CBW Road at the Douglas County line to the eastern terminus of the pipeline route. In each segment, the transmission line corridor was inspected by two archaeologists, one walking beneath each of the overhead transmission line arms, or by one archaeologist walking one direction under one line arm and returning under the other line arm. If a service road was present within the corridor, at least one archaeologist inspected the road, since it generally provided the greatest mineral soil visibility. Although large trees have been removed from the transmission line corridor, much of the ROW corridor is covered with grass and understory brush. In some areas, trees and brush have been cut but not removed, making passage difficult and further limiting ground surface visibility. Ground surface visibility was generally limited by thick surface vegetation along most of the surveyed route. The routes of each surveyor varied to maximize surface visibility within the transmission line corridor.

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were searched for during the field inventory. "Historic" items were defined, in accordance with National Register eligibility criteria, as artifacts or features that were at least 50 years old. In addition, the field crew noted landforms, such as stream terraces, where archaeological sites were likely to occur and where site discovery probes should be recommended.

When cultural materials were located, the surveyor halted and examined the find locale to determine if the specimen was isolated or could be identified as part of a larger population of artifacts--a site. The location was flagged in the field and was returned to by the entire field crew to examine the area more closely and, if necessary, record the site. Archaeological sites were designated pragmatically, using several criteria. These criteria include the number and kind of cultural items observed, the site setting, and the conditions of observation. In general, locations with 10 or more artifacts found within a 10 m diameter area were recorded as sites. In areas where specific landforms created discrete surfaces (such as small benches), the presence of 10 or more items on that surface would be sufficient for designation as a site. Finds of cultural materials which were not classified as sites were also noted and mapped as isolated finds. All prehistoric and demonstrably historic materials encountered within the project limits during the survey were documented. The location of each archaeological site and isolated find was placed on the appropriate USGS 7.5' topographic maps.

Locations determined to be archaeological sites were recorded in the field and these data were subsequently transferred to SHPO Site Record forms. At each site, physical setting, primary vegetation, water source, site size, artifact density and diversity, occurrence of cultural features, and relationships to other sites were examined and recorded. The types of artifacts observed and counts or estimates of their frequency were recorded, along with brief descriptions of the exposed cultural materials. No artifacts were collected during this survey. Photographs were taken at each site to illustrate the site area and local environmental setting.

Inventory Results

The transmission line segments were surveyed in January, 2001, and the westernmost segment above Coos Bay was surveyed in August, 2001. The pedestrian survey of each section was accomplished by a field crew of one or two archaeologists, examining the transmission line corridor as described above. Survey conditions and ground surface visibility varied along the route due to terrain and surface vegetation.

The proposed route in the hills above Coos Bay crossed steep ridge slopes and wet bottomland. Survey was limited to the mineral soil visible in the existing dirt roads and road shoulders, as ground visibility away from these areas was less than 10 percent. No cultural materials, prehistoric or historic, were found in this segment. Given the difficult topography of this proposed route segment, the probability for cultural resource sites here is low.

The two short transmission line segments on the west side of the Coast Range also crossed steep, hilly terrain and contained dense vegetation. Ground surface visibility was no more than 10 percent, with mineral soil visible only in the transmission line service road. No cultural resources were noted in these sections, but two streamside areas likely to contain archaeological sites were noted. One location is along the banks of the North Fork Coquille River just southeast of Fairview (T27S, R12W, section 24). The other high probability area is along the banks of Cherry Creek, about one mile southeast of McKinley (T28S, R11W, section 4).

The long eastern transmission line survey segment, 16.4 miles between the Douglas County line and the eastern terminus of the proposed pipeline, contained varied terrain and vegetation. The Coast Range divide was very steep, with dense vegetation. North of Reston, the route crosses rolling hills and side slopes, then descends into Flournoy Valley. The route then turns east, skirts the base of White Tail Ridge and crosses Lookingglass Valley. The transmission line then crosses a steep ridge dividing Lookingglass Valley from Happy Valley and then crosses the side slopes on the northern edge of Happy Valley to the east end of the proposed route. The valleys were pasturelands covered with grass. The side slopes contained mixtures of grasslands and woodlands. The steeper terrain was forested. Ground visibility was again about 10-15 percent, with the mineral ground surface generally visible only in disturbed areas such as dirt roads, road shoulders, rodent burrow backdirt, and other animal disturbances.

One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site (35DO819) was observed along this segment, and one new prehistoric site (BIS-1) and one isolated prehistoric artifact (35DO879) were also discovered and recorded on this segment of the proposed pipeline route. Several areas with a high probability for archaeological sites were also noted.

ISO-1: The isolated find is a chert biface tip fragment found in the disturbed soil of a road cut near a creek just northwest of Reston (T28S, R8W, section 15). The area was carefully searched for additional artifacts, but no other items were located. This area is near a creek, an area with a high likelihood to contain archaeological sites.

Site 35DO819: This site was recorded in 1999 (Oetting 1999). It is a thin lithic scatter of chert flakes on a low rise between Rock Creek and an unnamed stream at the southwest end of Flournoy Valley (T27S, R7W, section 32). The transmission line passes over this rise, paralleling the CBW Road which bisects the rise. Twenty chert flakes were found in the cutbanks and drainage ditches bordering the road when the site was first recorded, 19 on the west side of the road nearest the transmission line. No tools or other artifacts were observed in the site area. The flakes occur for about 100 m (330 feet) along the road. This site area should be avoided by construction activities by altering the pipeline route or construction methods. If the site cannot be avoided, site evaluation test excavations should be conducted, to determine whether the site is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 35DO879 (BIS-1): This small lithic scatter site was found during the current survey. It is about 1 mile west of the eastern end of the proposed pipeline route, on the top and east flank of a flat-topped knoll overlooking a small creek (T27S, R6W, section 33). Ten chert flakes, two basalt flakes, and one chert biface tip fragment were found in a 10x25 m area. All of the artifacts were found in a road cut. Several of the flakes and the biface fragment were found down the eastern slope. They may have been pushed down this slope by road construction or by natural erosion. This site area should be avoided by construction activities by altering the pipeline route or construction methods. If the site cannot be avoided, site evaluation test excavations should be conducted, to determine whether the site is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

High Probability Areas: Several areas likely to contain archaeological sites were noted, but visibility was poor and no cultural materials were observed during the survey. Site discovery probe excavations should be conducted in these areas to better determine whether archaeological sites are present. These areas include an elevated bench above a creek northeast of Reston (T28S, R8W, section 11), stream banks near the head of Flournoy Valley (T27S, R7W, section 31), the valley floor just southwest of site 35DO819 (T27S, R7W, section 32), and two canyon bottom creek banks-in Powderhouse Canyon and in the next drainage to the west of Powderhouse Canyon (both in T27S, R6W, section 32).



Figure B-2: Survey status and location of recommended site discovery probes (SDP), Coos Bay to Catching Creek



Figure B-3: Survey status and location of recommended site discovery probes (SDP), Isthmus Slough to Sitkum

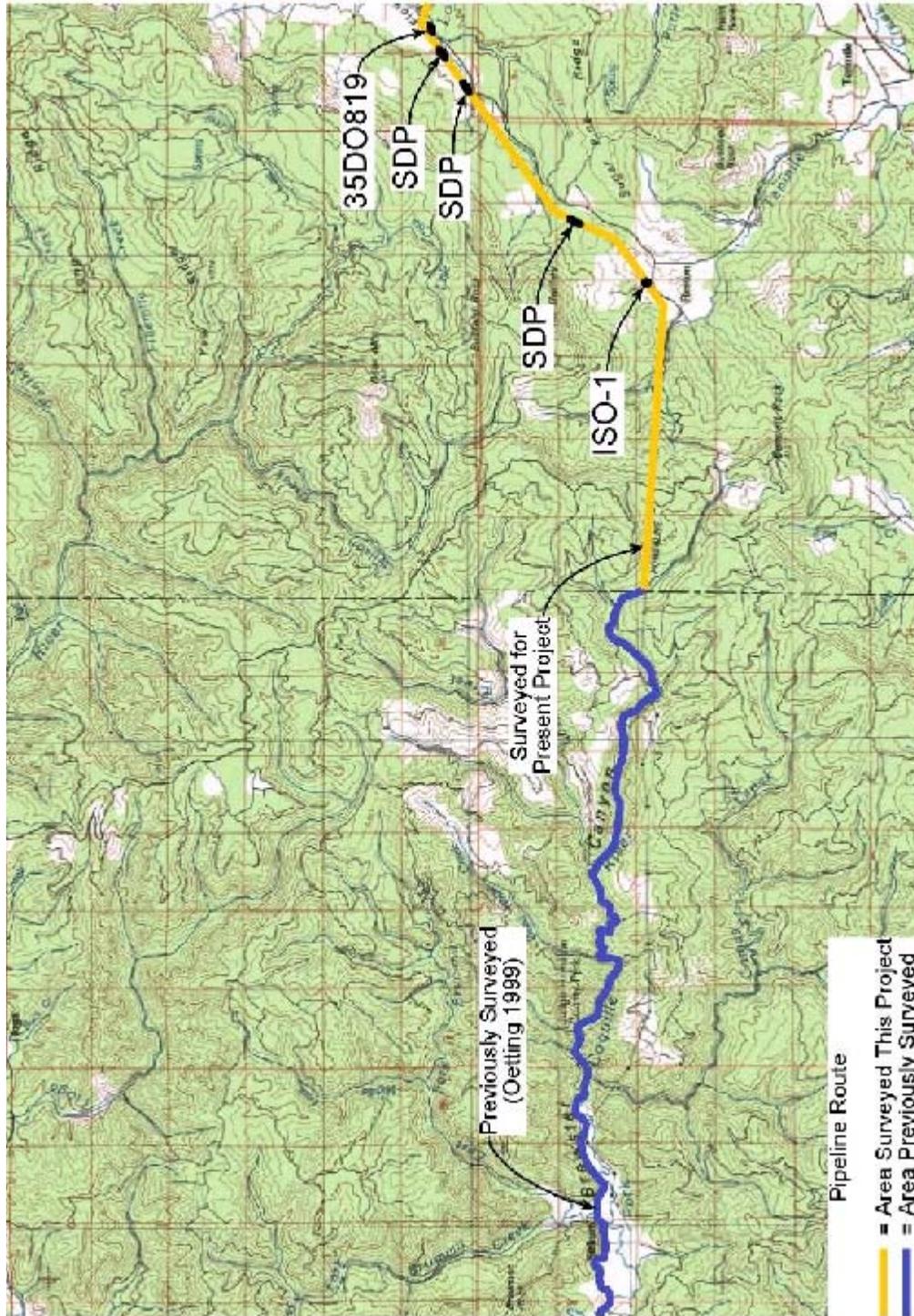


Figure B-4: Survey status, location of identified cultural materials, and location of recommended site discovery probes (SDP), Sitkum to Flounoy Valley

Summary And Recommendations

A review of background literature and other data found that 16 prehistoric sites have been recorded within 2 miles of the proposed underground natural gas pipeline route, and that one of these recorded prehistoric sites is within the proposed route where it passes through the head of Flourney Valley, northeast of Reston. This total includes nine sites recorded at the Oregon SHPO and seven unrecorded prehistoric sites near the CBW Road mapped by the Coos Bay BLM District. Some historic structures are present near the CBW Road and the route passes by several Donation Land Claims in Lookingglass and Happy valleys, but no known historic structures are located in areas that will be affected by the proposed pipeline route.

The proposed pipeline route is approximately 60 miles long, but about 37.6 miles were recently surveyed for cultural resources (Boersema and Minor 1999; Oetting 1999) and were not re-examined during this project. The portions of the route surveyed for the current project were about 22.4 miles in length. A systematic pedestrian survey was undertaken to determine if surface evidence of prehistoric or historic sites or artifacts was present along these portions of the proposed pipeline route. One route segment was 1.7 miles long in the hills above Coos Bay. The other three segments were within BPA transmission line ROWs, including 3.1 miles between Fairview and McKinley, 1.2 miles between Cherry Creek southeast of McKinley and the East Fork Coquille River valley west of Dora, and 16.4 miles from the CBW Road at the Douglas County line to the eastern terminus of the pipeline route.

The archaeologists relocated the one previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site (35DO819) that was within the proposed route, and identified one new prehistoric site (35DO879) and one isolated prehistoric artifact (ISO-1). Several areas with a high probability for archaeological sites were also noted. These locations are shown on the appropriate maps in Figures B-2 through B-5.

The proposed route passes near the reported locations of several archaeological sites near Dora and Sitkum on the CBW Road, but this portion of the route had already been surveyed and no cultural materials were noted within the road corridor in these areas during that survey (Oetting 1999). The CBW Road is a historic road, but its significance and National Register eligibility have not been formally evaluated by the Oregon SHPO. The physical elements of the road (road grade, road bed, surfacing, etc.) have been maintained, repaired, rebuilt, and realigned as needed in the past, but altering current road conditions could affect the historic character of the road. The natural gas pipeline route should not affect this historic transportation route if the road is returned to current conditions after pipeline construction.

Recommendations

The two prehistoric archaeological sites identified along the project route have not been evaluated to determine whether they are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These are lithic scatter sites 35DO819 and 35DO879, respectively located in T27S, R7W, section 32, and T27S, R6W, section 33. If feasible, it is recommended that these site areas be avoided by any project-related construction activity. If these sites cannot be avoided, it is recommended that subsurface site evaluation test excavations be undertaken to determine the significance of these two sites in terms of eligibility to the NRHP.

The pipeline crosses many landforms, especially stream banks, that are likely locations to find archaeological sites. However, vegetation in many of these areas limited surface visibility. It is recommended that subsurface site discovery probes be excavated in eight specific areas along the route where the route crosses streams or rivers, and at the location of ISO-1, an isolated flaked stone tool found on the surface. It may be prudent to monitor pipeline construction activities in some of the high probability areas. Site discovery probes should be excavated at the following locations (from west to east along the route):

1. the banks of the North Fork Coquille River just southeast of Fairview in T27S, R12W, section 24;
2. the banks of Cherry Creek, about 1 mile southeast of McKinley, in T28S, R11W, section 4;
3. at the location of ISO-1, a chert biface tip, found in the disturbed soil of a road cut near a creek just northwest of Reston in T28S, R8W, section 15;
4. an elevated bench above a creek northeast of Reston in T28S, R8W, section 11;
5. stream banks near the head of Flourney Valley in T27S, R7W, section 31;
6. the Flourney Valley floor in the transmission line corridor just southwest of site 35DO819 T27S, R7W, section 32;
7. the creek banks in the canyon bottom directly west of Powderhouse Canyon, in T27S, R6W, section 32; and
8. the creek banks in the bottom of Powderhouse Canyon, also in T27S, R6W, section 32.

The CBW Road has been recognized as a historic transportation route, but it has not been formally evaluated for significance by the Oregon SHPO. The pipeline is to be buried beneath the road or road shoulder along several portions of the road. Modifications to the road may affect the historic character of this transportation route,. Therefore, it is recommended that any alteration to the existing road surface/shoulders in the planned route be avoided, by returning these sections to their existing conditions after pipeline construction.

If modifications (such as paving graveled sections to help protect the pipeline) are required, formal review and evaluation by the SHPO will be necessary prior to construction. If this is the case, it is recommended that a formal Determination of Eligibility (DOE) document be prepared for the road and submitted to the SHPO for evaluation. If the road is determined eligible for the NRHP, then a Determination of Effect (Section 106 Finding of Effect) must be prepared for the proposed alterations.

To briefly summarize, recommendations are as follows:

- a) Known archaeological sites should be avoided during pipeline construction.
- b) If known sites cannot be avoided, they should be tested to determine the extent and nature of the cultural deposits within the project ROW.
- c) Site discovery probes should be excavated at eight specific locations delineated above where archaeological sites are especially likely to occur. If sites are discovered, the above recommendations apply.
- d) If the pipeline route is re-aligned to include alignments that have not been examined for cultural resources, it is recommended that these routes be inspected in a manner consistent with the investigations conducted for the current project. In addition, portions of the route not yet surveyed pending owner permission should also be examined for cultural resources.
- e) A qualified archaeologist should be present to monitor pipeline construction activities in the vicinity of defined sites and areas with a high probability for archaeological sites. These monitoring areas will be specifically defined upon the completion of the site discovery probes recommended above. The tribes and agencies should be consulted in the development and implementation of the monitoring plan.
- f) The portions of the CBW Road affected by pipeline construction should be returned to the same conditions existing before construction.
- g) If portions of the CBW Road must be altered, it is recommended that a formal Determination of Eligibility (DOE) document be prepared and submitted for SHPO evaluation. If determined eligible, a Determination of Effect (Section 106 Finding of Effect) will be needed for the proposed changes to the road.

There is always the possibility that buried or obscured prehistoric or historic cultural resources may be present along the chosen natural gas pipeline route. Archaeological sites and, in particular, Indian burials are protected under Oregon state law (ORS 97.745 and 358.920) and by Federal regulations where federal lands, funds, or permits are involved (e.g., 36 CFR part 800). Disturbance of graves is specifically prohibited, even through accidental discovery. If cultural resources are inadvertently encountered during the course of construction along the route, earth-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the find should be suspended immediately, in accordance with applicable laws, and a qualified archaeologist should be called in to evaluate the discovery and recommend subsequent courses of action.

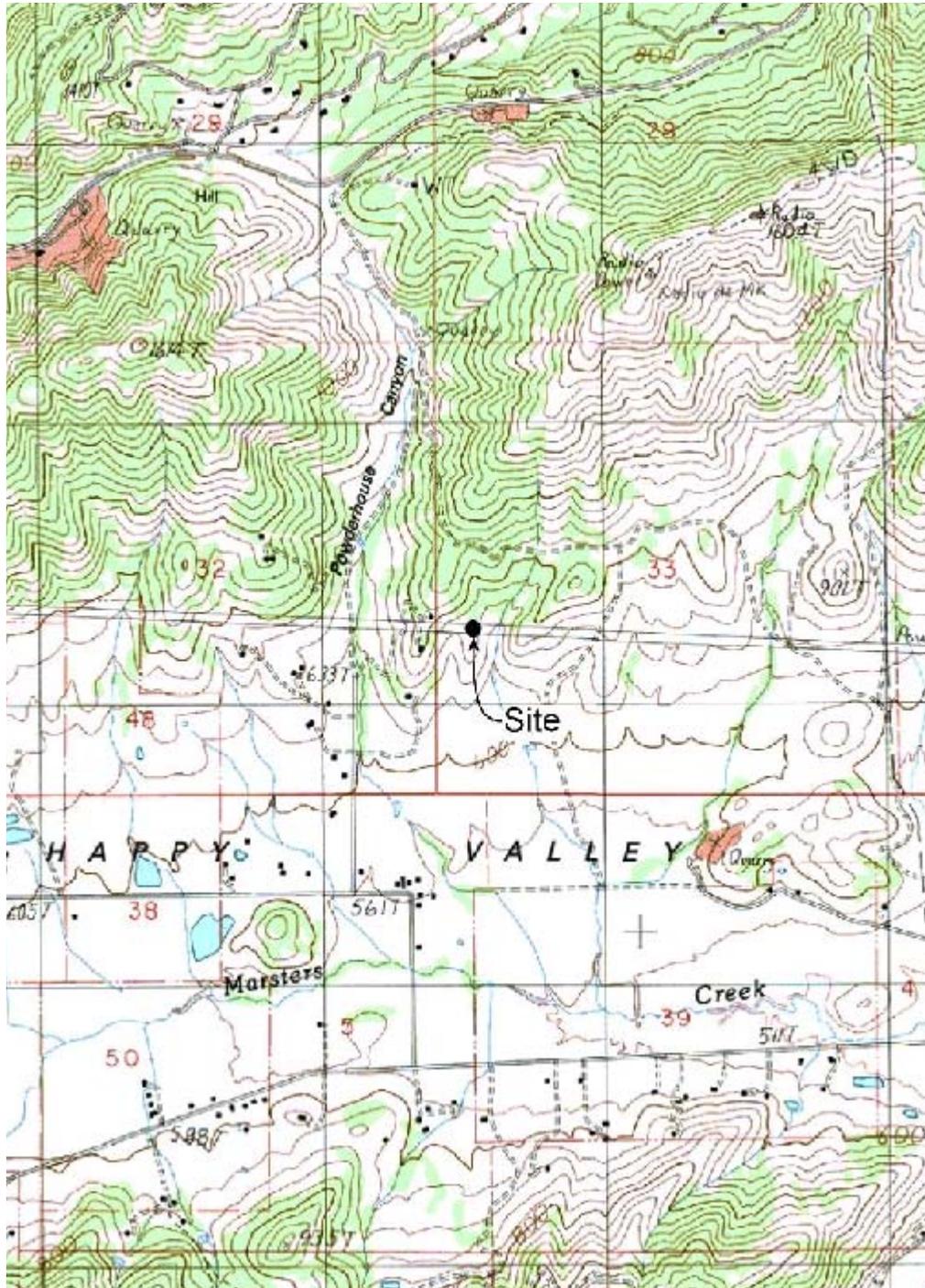


Figure B-5: Site Map

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