

Appendix A Cultural Resources

The State Historic Preservation Organization (SHPO) standards stipulate that 100% of the high probability lands, 20% of the medium probability lands and 5 % of the low probability lands within the project lands must be surveyed. Also a minimum of 20% of the total project area is required to be surveyed. These standards were met or exceeded for this project through three different surveys.

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 Section 106, an archaeological reconnaissance was conducted for the Lost Creek project area. Seven sites were found and recorded in the project area. There are seven previously recorded sites in the project area. The following write up is taken from the Lost Creek Watershed Analysis, 1998, Flounce Around Project Cultural Report, 2003, and the BF97-35 report (1997).

Prior to Euro-American settlement in the 19th century, the upper Rogue River drainage was likely a boundary area between the Takelma people of the Rogue River Valley and the Molala who inhabited parts of the Cascade Mountains from Mt. Hood to the upper Rogue River.

Archeological surveys in the Lost Creek area suggest a long history of human use. Beginning about 10,000 years ago (Paleo-Indian period), people migrated into the Rogue Valley. It is presumed that these people lived in small mobile groups and were big game hunters. People used the Lost Creek area sporadically until about 5,000 years ago (Archaic period), after which use of the area increased. During this time collector-village subsistence and settlement patterns are noted in the region including the first appearance of pithouses and the use of the mortar and pestle. By about 1,500 to 1,000 years ago (Archaic period), small permanent villages existed in the Lost Creek area. This is the time period during which the bow and arrow, and associated small projectile points were introduced. From 1,000 years ago to contact (Formative and Protohistoric period) the Takelma had a settlement pattern closely related to their subsistence regime. The permanent winter villages were located in the low elevation river valleys of the region in close proximity to the predictable and significant food resources. During the warmer months of the year the Takelma would temporarily move to their seasonal base camps in the surrounding uplands to hunt, gather crops, and to procure other resources not available near their winter villages.

The staple vegetal foods of the Takelma were acorns and camas. A variety of root crops, manzanita berries, pine nuts, tarweed seeds, wild plums, and sunflowers augmented their diet. Anadromous fish (especially salmon), deer and elk, as well as a variety of small mammals and certain insects provided protein in the Takelma diet.

The ethnographic record for the interior southwestern Oregon is limited due to the rapid destruction of the Native American cultures in the region as a result of the "Rogue Indian Wars" of the 1850s. With the discovery of gold in northeastern Oregon, prospectors from the Rogue Valley created a route over the Cascades to the gold fields of the John Day River. Roads to the Klamath Basin that branched off the road to John Day include the Jacksonville to Ft. Klamath Military Road. Beginning in 1862 with the Homestead Act and ending in 1915 many acres of land were transferred out of federal ownership into the private sector.

There should be no direct environmental consequences to cultural resources, because all sites will be buffered and protected. With the exception of one designated crossing of the Historic Military road in 33 S. R. 2 E., sections 8 and 9. Indirect consequences of the increased activity

in the project area could lead the possibility of further looting of some of the sites.