

Appendix E - Results of Archaeological Survey of the Government Camp Trails Project Area

Management Direction for Heritage Resources

Regulations protecting heritage resources include: NEPA; Antiquities Act of 1906; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, which established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; Uniform Regulations for the Protection of Archaeological Resources (36 CFR Part 296); and Executive Order 13007 (1996).3.9.2

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. The National Register is administered by the US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Eligible properties include both properties formally determined as such by the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet NRHP listing criteria (36 CFR 60.4). A review of the NRHP was conducted to determine if any historic properties are listed for the proposed project area. The results of the NRHP review indicated that there is one historic property, the Barlow Road, listed in the NRHP for the project area vicinity.

Affected Environment for Heritage Resources

This section summarizes information heritage resources collected in this project planning effort as well as other adjacent and overlapping past planning processes.

Relatively little is known about the **prehistory** of Mt. Hood specifically. Occasional use of the southern Washington Cascades may date to 12,000-11,000 years B.P. (Hollenbeck and Carter, 1986). After about 5,000 years B.P., cultures west of the Cascades exploited a broad range of marine resources, including shellfish, marine mammals, and freshwater and marine fish. A wide variety of ground and chipped stone and bone artifacts made of both local and imported materials are found in sites dating to the last 2,500 years, indicating complex and diversified technologies. Semi-subterranean pothouses east of the Cascades and cedar plank houses west of the Cascades are well represented after 3,500 to 3,000 B.P., evidence of a large, semi-sedentary regional population (Ames and Maschner, 1999; Blukis Onat, 1987; Fladmark, 1982; Galm et al., 1985).

Increased occupation of upland and montane areas dates to ca. 4,500/4,000 B.P. and may be associated with higher regional population size and establishment of a logistical land use system emphasizing intensive exploitation of certain highly productive or predictable resources (e.g., Burtchard, 1998; Schalk, 1988). Sites from the past 2,500 to 3,000 years in the Cascades

are found in a wide variety of upland settings. Sites from both east and west slopes of the Cascades show a general continuity in distribution and contents, which may reflect, in part, closer intergroup connections via trade, travel, and kinship ties.

In the **Ethno historic period** prior to the treaties of the 1850s, the Mt. Hood area was at the territorial boundary of several different American Indian peoples. The Molalla occupied the Cascades south from Mt. Hood into southern Oregon (Zenk and Rigsby, 1998). Wasco territory was centered on the Columbia River but extended south to Mt. Hood; and Tenino territory occupied the east from Mt. Hood to the John Day River (Suphan, 1974). Tribal boundaries shifted somewhat over time, some groups expanding into new territory while others retreated. Use areas on Mt. Hood overlapped to some degree.

During the ethno historic period, volcanic peaks in the Cascades held important religious and mythological significance. They represented mythological beings or powers and also were home to spirits of the dead, animals, and mythological creatures. People seeking spiritual power typically went into the mountains alone, although certain places were avoided because they belonged to specific spirits (Reese et al., 1991:6).

People also traveled to the mountains in groups to obtain resources that were either more available there or superior to those at lower elevations. The most important resource was huckleberries (*Vaccinium* spp.), and the south slope of Mount Hood was an important huckleberry-gathering area. Warm Springs, Molalla, and some Umatilla who were related to Warm Springs people, would camp at good huckleberry grounds on the mountain for up to a month in the late summer, collecting and drying berries (French et al., 1995). Popular huckleberry grounds on the south side of Mt. Hood were around Government Camp and Summit Meadows; others were at Buzzard Point, High Rock, Zigzag Mtn., Fir Tree, Multorpor, Swim, and Devil's Half-Acre (French et al., 1995:50).

Whitebark pine nuts were collected in the timberline area of Mt. Hood, and several other kinds of berries and medicinal plants were also gathered in the mountains. Cedar bark, bear grass, willow, and other plant materials were used to make baskets and other items. Cedar bark was stripped to obtain material for clothing, baskets and other items, and planks were removed from standing trees for boxes and building material. Cambium, pitch, roots, bark and wood of other species were also used for food, medicines, construction materials, and fuel. Culturally modified pines, spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir, and several other species have been identified in the Northwest.

Deer was the primary animal sought in the mountains, and men often hunted deer while camped at huckleberry grounds with their families during the late summer. Other animals, including elk, bear, and beaver, were also hunted in the mountain forests and meadows. Hunting as well as medicinal plant gathering took place on the higher slopes on the southwest side of Mt. Hood (French et al., 1995:68). Salmon was also an important resource, but was obtained primarily in lower elevation reaches of the Sandy and White rivers.

Known ethnographic locations on the MHNH have been compiled by French et al. (1995:64-66). A Warm Springs woman interviewed in 1991 mentioned having collected pine nuts where Timberline Lodge was later built, and another woman collected them where one of the

Timberline chairlifts is located (French et al., 1995:52). Historically, the Salmon River Watershed has been used by American Indians as a major huckleberry picking area, particularly in the Sherar Burn, Mud Creek, and High Rock areas (FS,1995). The area was also used seasonally for fishing and hunting.

In the 1850s, the U.S. Government signed treaties with a number of Indian tribes in Oregon Territory. Most tribal lands were ceded to the U.S. government and several reservations established onto which the tribes were to be relocated. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon was established by the Treaty of June 25, 1855 (12 Stat. 963, ratified March 8, 1859) under Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs Joel Palmer. The signatories included representatives of the Tenino (Tenino proper, Tyigh, Wyam and Dockspuse) and Wasco (Kigaltwalla, Dog River, and Dalles bands). Later, a group of Northern Paiutes moved to the Warm Springs Reservation after their release from U.S. Army custody in 1884 (Ruby and Brown, 1992). The treaty of 1855 retained the Warm Springs Tribes' traditional fishing and hunting rights; however, a second, highly disputed treaty ratified in 1865 ceded most of their off-reservation subsistence rights (Beckham, 1998:152). In 1973, the Warm Springs Tribes were awarded monetary compensation for loss of their lands resulting from the 1855 treaty.

The Northern Molalla's lands in the northeastern Willamette Valley, where most of their villages were located, were ceded in another 1855 treaty. That treaty also provided for a reservation, although no permanent reservation was ever established. Some Molalla moved to the Grand Ronde and Klamath reservations and were absorbed into those tribes, while others remained off reservation without federal recognition.

The earliest recorded **historic period** use of the area was the 1845 exploring expedition of Joel Palmer and Samuel Barlow for a wagon route across the Cascades (Palmer, 1966; Thurlkill, 1976). The first recorded ascent of Mt. Hood, by Palmer, Barlow, and one other person, took place in 1845, and by the 1880s climbing at Mt. Hood had begun in earnest. Initially, the most popular route to the summit was on the northeast side of the mountain. On the south side, climbers traveled from Government Camp to base camps at the timberline, the most popular of which was Camp Blossom. A wagon road from Government Camp to the vicinity of Camp Blossom is shown on the earliest Forest Service maps (1907 to 1927) and may have been built as early as ca. 1888 (Grauer, 1975). A trail generally paralleling the road to its east and originating at Summit House (east of Government Camp on SR 26) is also shown on early USFS maps connecting with the summit route above Camp Blossom (USDA Forest Service, 1907, 1916). It appears to be the same trail later known as the Alpine Ski Trail (USDA Forest Service, 1936) and as Trail 660 on the current USFS version of the USGS topographic map (USDA Forest Service, n.d.). Both the Barlow Road and Oak Grove wagon roads were used by pioneers on their way to the Willamette Valley.

The Oregon National Forest was established in 1908 and superseded by the Mt. Hood National Forest in 1924. In 1915, the Forest Service erected a fire lookout on the summit of Mt. Hood and the following year built Timberline Cabin near Camp Blossom. The cabin was intended to serve as a Forest Service operations base at timberline, and was also used as a shelter from bad weather by climbers and skiers (Grauer, 1975).

The Mt. Hood Recreation Area was established in 1926. Once the Mt. Hood Loop Highway (US Route 26) was opened to winter use in 1926, the south side of the mountain became the primary focus of winter recreation (Bryant et al., 1978:115). Trails were constructed, upgraded, or converted to recreational use. The wagon road from Government Camp to Camp Blossom was reclassified as a trail after a new automobile route, the West Leg Road, was built in 1929-1930 (Reese et al., 1991:13). The Oregon Skyline Trail appears on Forest maps starting in 1907 (USDA Forest Service, 1961). The Timberline Trail was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933-1935 as a loop trail Mt. Hood. The portion in the vicinity of the project area shares now an alignment with the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT). The East-West Way (or Trail) is shown on trail maps from 1939 and 1947 and described in a 1937 trail study, connecting the County Line and Timberline trails and crossing West Leg Road in the vicinity of the Alpine Forest Camp (USDA Forest Service, 1937, 1939, 1947). It does not appear on the 1961 trail map.

To provide easier access to the alpine meadows and snow fields for skiing, climbing, hiking, camping, sightseeing, and berry picking, the Forest Service proposed a one-way loop road from Government Camp to the timberline area in the late 1920s. The west half of this loop, the West Leg Road, was built by the Forest Service in 1930 and opened in 1931. The road originally ended at Phlox Point, a short distance below timberline, in order to reduce the anticipated impacts of increased visitors to the fragile mountain meadows. After a site for Timberline Lodge was chosen in 1936, the West Leg Road was extended upslope to the lodge site. The East Leg Road and the Tie Road, which connected the two legs lower on the mountain, were built by the CCC between 1934 and 1937. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) began construction of Timberline Lodge in 1936. President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated the lodge in September, 1937, and it opened to the public in February, 1938. In 1939, the *Magic Mile* chairlift became the second chairlift ever built, and the longest in the United States (Reese et al., 1991:13). The existing Silcox Hut was the original upper terminal for the *Magic Mile* chairlift.

When the United States entered World War II, the ski area and Timberline Lodge were closed for the war's duration. The lodge re-opened in December, 1945 and additional facilities were built, including buildings, rope tows, and the *Skyway to Timberline* tramway. The tramway, which operated between 1951 and 1956, ran from Government Camp to Timberline Lodge. Its use was discontinued after road improvements and inefficiencies of the aerial bus technology made the tram obsolete. The tram towers were removed in 1962 and the upper portion of the tramway is now the Glade ski trail.

During the late 1940s, the East Leg Road was widened and relocated to accommodate two-way automobile traffic. It became the Timberline Highway, the main route to Timberline Lodge and the Timberline ski area. The West Leg Road remained open, but automobile traffic was greatly reduced, as it was used primarily for access to the Nanitch Lodge, Phlox Point Cabin, and other facilities previously built near the road.

The Government Camp Trails Project Area was used by a number of Native American peoples for hunting, gathering, and spiritual purposes during the ethno historic and early historic period. It is unclear what, if any, treaty rights exist involving use of the area. The Tribes have expressed

concerns on other Forest projects about fisheries and wetlands, huckleberry production, and maintaining tribal access to usual and accustomed areas, including winter season.

Methodology

The Zigzag District Archaeologist conducted a cultural resources literature search and pedestrian archaeological survey of East Summit Trail Extension, the Barlow Tie, the Crosstown Thunderhead Tie, the West Blossom Connector, and the Camp Creek trails. Past surveys that overlap the project area were also reviewed. Site reports for known historic properties were updated and newly discovered properties were recorded. The effects that construction of these trails could potentially have on these historic properties were assessed and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office was consulted with as is required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The finding for the trails that were surveyed was that no historic properties would be adversely affected.

Field surveys for the West Summit Fen and the Trillium Bike trails have been completed and preliminary findings of effect have been made. Consultation is continuing with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Archaeological field surveys for the Timberline to Town, the Multorpor Mtn., and the South Multorpor trails are scheduled for the summer of 2005. Surveys and SHPO concurrence would occur before trail design and contract preparation were completed.

Environmental Consequences for Heritage Resources

No Action Alternative

Because there are no actions proposed in this alternative, there would be no effect to archaeological resources in this alternative.

Alternative 2 Proposed Action and Alternative 3 Multorpor Mountain

The Analysis of the proposed projects had the following findings for environmental consequences for the proposed action

Findings on Historic Properties for Action Alternatives

Trail #	Trail Project Name	Finding of Effect	SHPO Response
Alternative 2 – Proposed Action and Alternative 3 Multorpor Mt.			
2.28	East Summit Trail Extension	No Historic Properties Affected	Concur
2.6	Barlow Tie	No Historic Properties Affected	Conditional Concurrence based on implementing design criteria
2.3	Crosstown Thunderhead Tie	No Adverse Effect	Concur
2.2	West Blossom Connector	No Adverse Effect	Concur
2.19	West Summit Fen	No Historic Properties Affected	Concurrence pending
2.4	Camp Creek Trail	No Historic Properties Affected	Not Applicable
2.23	Trillium Bike	Historic Properties Avoided	Concur
	Existing Trail Upgrades	Little or No Potential to Affect	Not Applicable
	Lake Road Parking	No Historic Properties Affected	Concurrence pending
2.26	Timberline to Town	Not surveyed. May not be implemented until survey is completed and SHPO concurrence is obtained.	
Alternative 3 Multorpor Mt.			
2.22	Multorpor Mt.	Not surveyed. May not be implemented until survey is completed and SHPO concurrence is obtained.	

The project is referred to as a “non-undertaking” in the **Effects on American Indian Rights and AIRFS (American Indian Religious Freedom Act)** section under **Additional Required Disclosure**. This project is an “undertaking” under the National Historic Preservation Act and us under the auspices of the 2004 Programmatic Agreement.

Project Design Criteria to Protect Heritage Resources

Heritage resources sites are documented in the confidential analysis files to protect them. Specific design criteria have developed to avoid and protect these sites. The West Summit Fen, Barlow Tie and Trillium Bike trails will be designed and constructed to avoid impacts to recorded historic properties in the vicinity of the proposed trail alignments. Should unanticipated archaeological or historical resources be encountered during construction of the trail system or parking expansion, all ground-disturbing activity in the vicinity of the find would be halted and the SHPO and FS would be promptly notified to assure compliance with relevant state and federal laws and regulations.

Additional information about heritage sites in the area is contained in a confidential analysis file.