Appendix C

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report
Westport Water Supply Project

February 2010

Prepared by:
AECOM
710 Second Avenue, Suite 1000
Seattle, Washington 98104

Prepared for:
Westport Water Association
49206 Highway 30
Westport, Oregon 97016

and

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region X
130 228th Street SW
Bothell, Washington 98021-9792

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report
Westport Water Supply Project

February 2010

Prepared by:
AECOM
710 Second Avenue, Suite 1000
Seattle, Washington 98104

Contact:

Brian Ludwig, Ph.D.
Project Manager
(916) 414-5800

Prepared for:
Westport Water Association
49206 Highway 30
Westport, Oregon 97016

and

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region X
130 228th Street SW
Bothell, Washington 98021-9792

Clatsop County, Oregon, Township 8 North, Range 6 West, Section 34, Willamette Meridian
Cathlamet, WA-OR USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle
Project/Survey Acreage - 0.95 acre and 5,061 linear feet
"Intensive Archaeological Pedestrian Survey"

"Field notes and photographs archived at AECOM Seattle, WA and Sacramento CA"

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is proposing to support the Westport Water Association (Westport) by providing partial funding for an alternate project to redevelop an existing domestic water supply system in Clatsop County, Oregon. Severe storms in the region during the period December 1 through 17, 2007, caused extensive flooding and mudslides that severely damaged the existing Westport water supply facilities. A presidential disaster was declared in the region on December 8, 2007, making funds available to public entities for damage repairs.

The purpose of the proposed alternate project is to provide FEMA Public Assistance funding to the Westport Water Association to construct and operate a new water supply system to provide domestic water supply to approximately 250 households in Westport, Oregon. Due to funding and other assistance being provided by FEMA, this proposed project is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), which requires that federal undertakings take into account their potential effects on properties listed or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

This report has been prepared on behalf of FEMA and the Westport Water Association to evaluate the potential project-related effects on cultural resources in accordance with the requirements of Section 106. Research into Native American sites of religious or cultural significance, archival research, and a field survey were conducted as part of this effort. Consultation with the Native American community, as required under Section 106, included letters sent to representatives of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians to inform them of the cultural resources investigations and provide these communities an opportunity to comment on the project.

To determine if any previously documented prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources had been documented within or in the immediate vicinity of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), AECOM conducted archival research at the State Historic Preservation Officer's headquarters in Salem, Oregon, and at the Clatsop County Historical Society in Astoria, Oregon, in February 2010. This research indicated that while prehistoric and historic-era sites, features, and artifacts had been identified in the general area, none had been recorded in or adjacent to the APE. AECOM archaeologists also conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE in February 2010. It was noted that much of the project was proposed for areas exhibiting steep slopes or was situated along the eroded and scoured banks of McFarlane Creek. Other portions of the APE, including the location of a circa 1975 spring box and a water tank, have been leveled and heavily graded. Proposed water conveyance pipeline routes are situated within an existing graded and filled roadbed and in an area that has been heavily graded and disturbed; apparently by logging activities. Due to the heavy disturbances and steep, rocky slopes, and lack of documented archaeological remains in the vicinity, AECOM determined that subsurface testing was not necessary. No archaeological sites, features, artifacts, particularly sensitive landforms, or any cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP were identified within the APE.

Given the results of the field investigation, the lack of any previous documentation of significant cultural resources within the APE and its disturbed nature, it is unlikely that any currently undocumented historic properties (those listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP) are present within the APE and that would be adversely affected by the proposed project. Therefore, a recommendation of "**No Historic Properties Affected**" is made for the Westport Water Supply Project.

This document contains information on the nature and location of cultural resources. In accordance with Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC §470w-3), this information is privileged and is intended for limited distribution only.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

Exhibits

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BP	Before Present
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
OPRD	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USGS	U.S. Coast Guard
Westport	Westport Water Association

INTRODUCTION

UNDERTAKING

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is proposing to support the Westport Water Association (Westport) by providing partial funding for an alternate project to redevelop an existing domestic water supply system in Clatsop County, Oregon. Severe storms in the region during the period December 1 through 17, 2007, caused extensive flooding and mudslides that severely damaged existing Westport water supply facilities. A presidential disaster was declared in the region on December 8, 2007, making funds available to public entities for damage repairs.

The purpose of the proposed alternate project is to provide FEMA Public Assistance funding to the Westport Water Association to construct and operate a new water supply system to provide domestic water supply to approximately 250 households in the town of Westport.

The proposed water supply facilities would be constructed in a heavily wooded area adjacent and to the south of the Oklahoma Hill community of Westport. This location is situated within Section 34 of the Cathlamet 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle and near Peterson and Knapp springs and McFarlane Creek (Exhibit 1, Exhibit 2). The December 2007 storms caused extensive flooding along West Creek, which heavily eroded approximately 400 linear feet (up to 30 feet below the existing grade) of an access road to Westport's existing 150,000-gallon water supply reservoir. The landslides damaged a water pipeline that connected the water supply reservoir to the Westport water tank. The access road and water pipeline are currently closed because of the damage, rendering the water supply reservoir unusable. In the interim, Westport has been receiving water through a temporary emergency intertie between Wauna, Oregon, and the town of Westport.

Engineering estimates indicate that restoring the damaged access road and associated water supply facilities is not in the public interest, due to cost and technical feasibility considerations. Therefore, Westport (the Applicant) is proposing an alternate project to FEMA. Under the alternate project, the Applicant would enter into an agreement with the neighboring Wauna Water District (Wauna) to share its existing water rights to two existing water supply springs in the project area – Peterson Springs and Knapp Springs. As part of the agreement, Westport would develop and construct water quality upgrades to the existing Wauna water supply system. System upgrades currently proposed as part of the alternate project include constructing new and upgrading existing access roads and redeveloping existing facilities at both Knapp and Peterson Springs. At Knapp Springs, which is located on Wauna-owned land, specific upgrades include the following (Exhibit 3):

- Facility upgrades to the existing junction box and spring collector box
- Installation of approximately 400 linear feet of 3-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) water outlet pipe, and associated sensor cable and power conduit
- Installation of new water lines at the existing Wauna reservoir
- Installation of approximately 80 linear feet of new fencing for security

Peterson Springs is located on Clatsop State Forest land, managed by the Oregon Department of Forestry. At Peterson Springs, specific upgrades include the following:

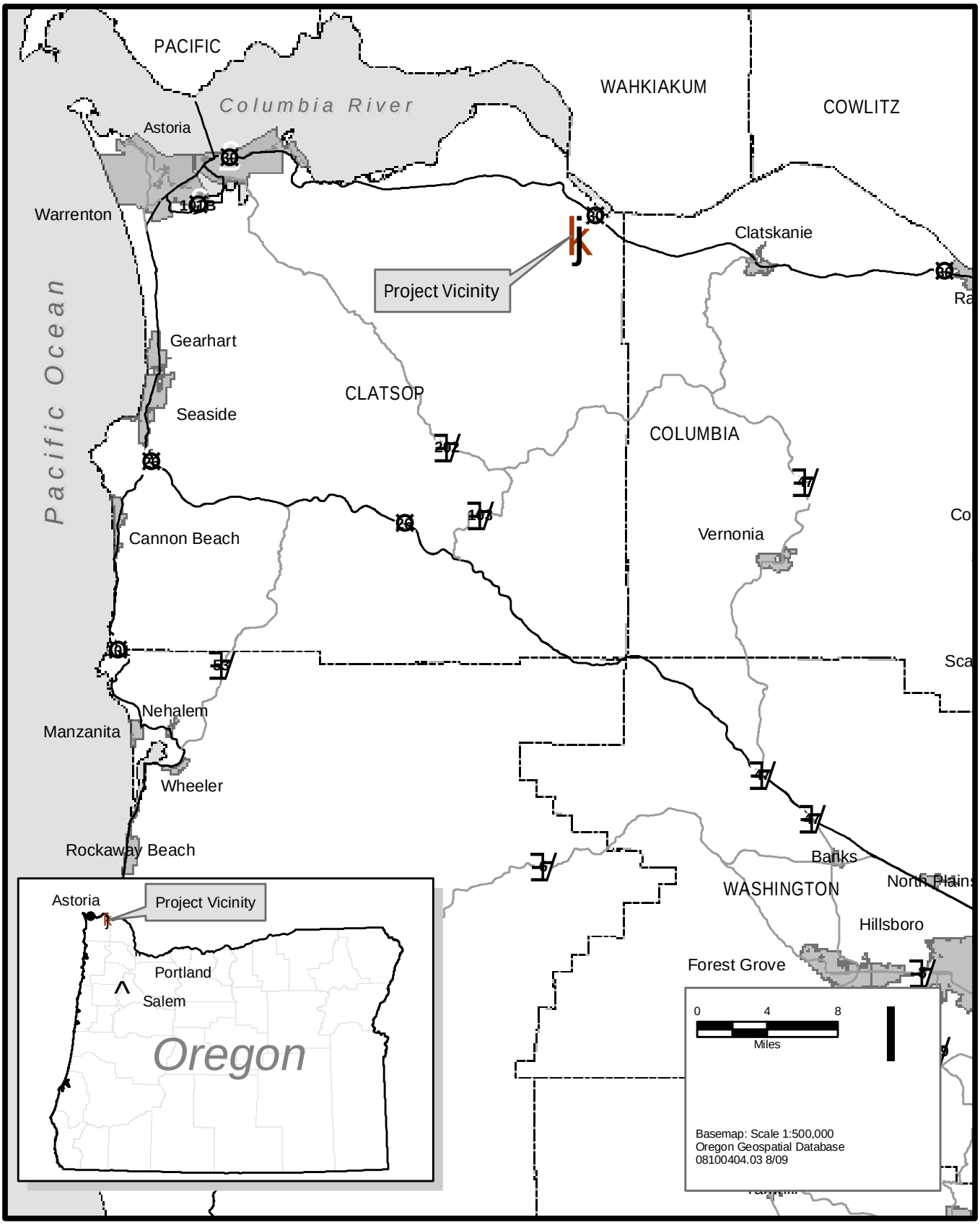
- Facility upgrades to the existing junction box and spring intake box
- Replacement of approximately 60 linear feet of existing outlet pipe and connection to existing PVC pipe
- Installation of approximately 97 linear feet of new fencing for security

The engineering design of the new water supply connections is currently being developed and refined. The final design may deviate depending on comments and other alternatives identified through the environmental review process.

Wauna has existing water rights to both of the existing springs, which are located approximately 1.9 miles northwest of the location of Westport's damaged existing water supply. The existing water rights are adequate to supply the water needs of both Wauna and Westport. Implementation of the alternate project would enable the two neighboring water districts to share existing and proposed facilities, as well as associated administrative and maintenance responsibilities.

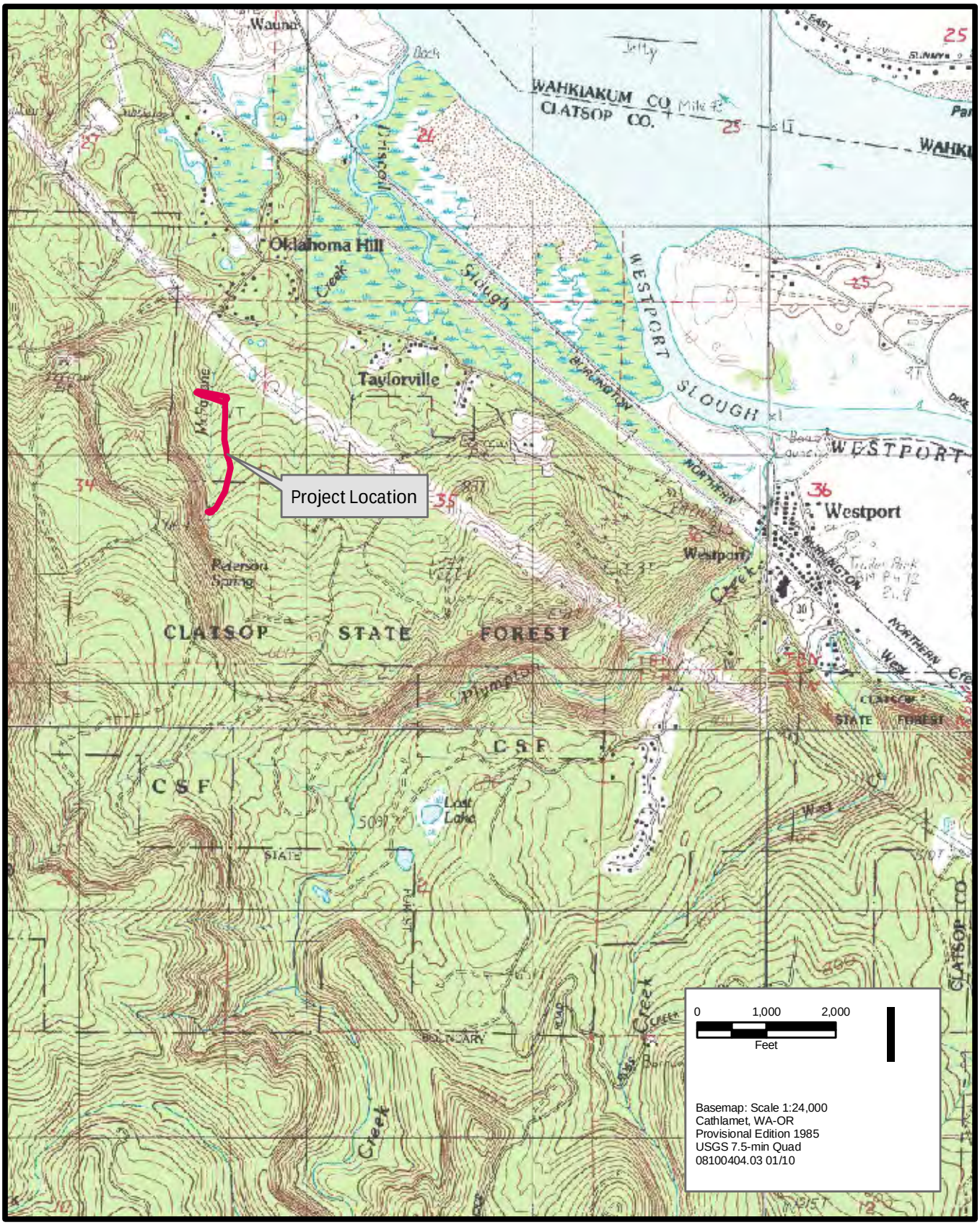
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Federal regulations define the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist" (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.16[d]). The APE includes approximately 0.95 acres and 5,061 linear feet of wooded land within the pipeline and roadway corridors and small proposed construction footprints (Exhibit 3).



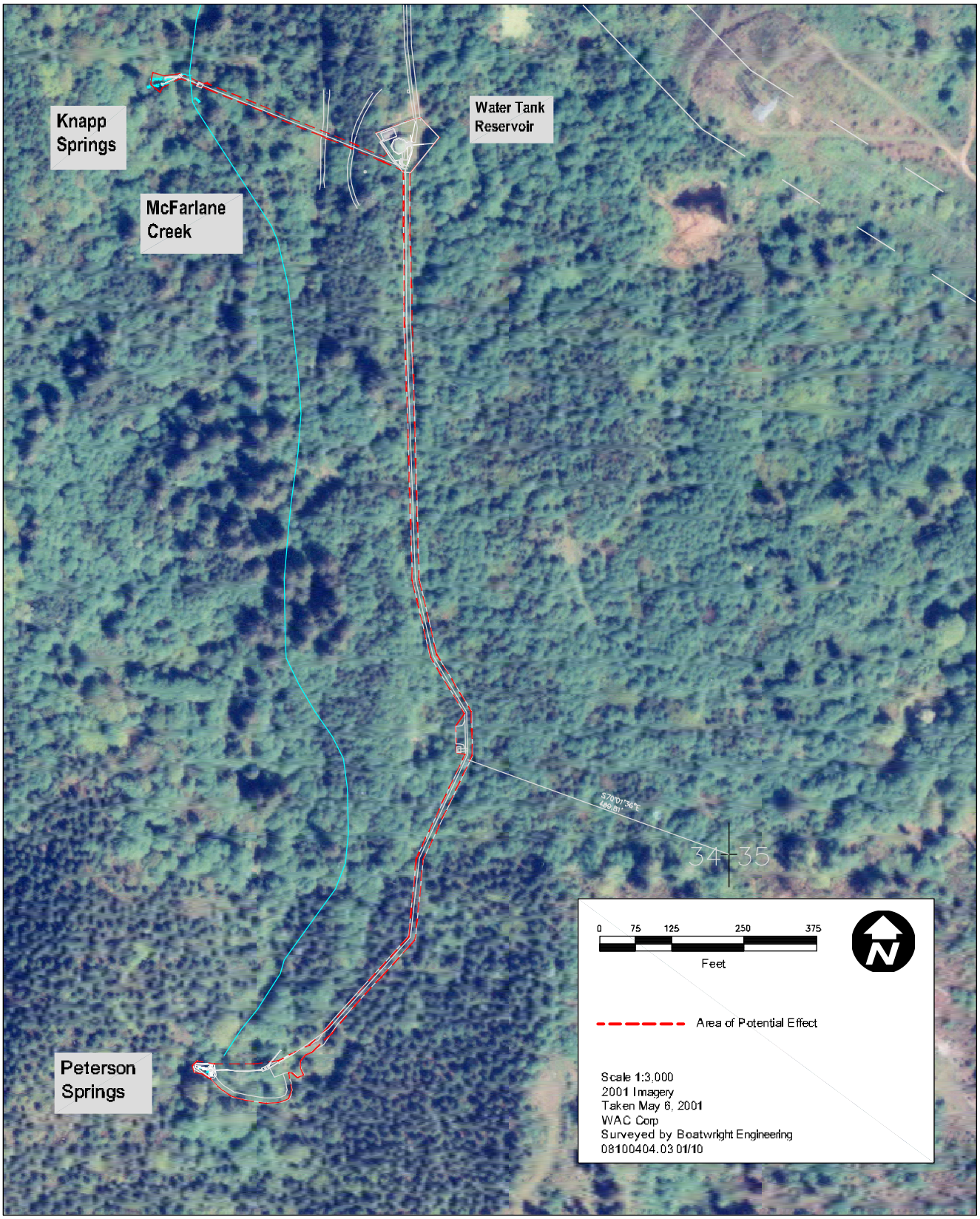
Project Vicinity Map

Exhibit 1



Project Location

Exhibit 2



Project APE Map

Exhibit 3

STUDY METHODOLOGY

This study included pre-field research consisting of a records search conducted at the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) State Historic Preservation Officer's (SHPO) archives, documentary research at the Clatsop County Historical Society, Native American consultation, and an intensive field survey of the project APE. Documentation for this investigation was conducted in accordance with Oregon SHPO guidelines (OPRD 2008).

PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

RECORDS SEARCH

The research into cultural resource issues for the project began with a records search of pertinent cultural resource information available through the office of the SHPO in Salem, Oregon (Appendix A). The SHPO office curates archaeological site records, historic maps, and other documents relevant to the APE. In addition, the SHPO provided background materials and documents specifically relevant to the settlement and historic-era developments that occurred within and near the town of Westport. Previous studies (Table 1) conducted at least partially near the APE have not documented any cultural sites, features, or artifacts within or near the project APE.

Table 1
Cultural Resource Investigations in the Vicinity of the APE

OPRD Study Number	Author	Date	Study Title
23030	Nicole Grannan, Sunshine R. Clark – Bonneville Power Administration	2010	A Cultural Resources Survey – Driscoll Substation Expansion and Allston-Astoria No. 1 Transmission Line Rebuild
22449	SWCA Environmental Consultants	2009	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Palomar Gas Transmission Project, Wasco, Clackamas, Marion, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, and Clatsop Counties, Oregon
20552	Bradley Bowden - Historical Research Associates	2006	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Bradwood Landing Pipeline Project in Clatsop and Columbia Counties, Oregon, and Cowlitz County, Washington
22178	Peggy Beedle – Applied Earthworks, Inc.	2006	National Register Eligibility Evaluation of the Columbia and Nehalem River Railroad in the Oregon State University College Forests' Blodgett Tract, Columbia County, Oregon
n/a	Rick Minor, Robert R. Musil – Heritage Research Associates.	1998	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for the Columbia River Channel Deepening Feasibility Study, Oregon and Washington
734	Allen Fox, Robert Wenger – University of Oregon	1991	A Survey for Archaeological Resources along the Columbia River in Columbia County, Oregon

Source: Compiled by AECOM 2010 from information on file at the SHPO office in Salem, Oregon.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Implementing regulations for Section 106 require that federal agencies identify any Indian tribes that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the APE and invite them to be consulting parties (36 CFR 800.3[f][2]). Prior to conducting fieldwork, AECOM contacted Mr. Eirik Thorsgard (Tribal Cultural

Protection Coordinator) of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and Mr. Robert Kentta (Cultural Resources Director) of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. AECOM also followed up with phone calls to Mr. Thorsgard and Mr. Kentta, and neither representative had any particular concerns about potential project-related cultural resources effects. Correspondence with the Grand Ronde Community and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians is included in Appendix B of this report.

FIELD METHODS

All aspects of the cultural resource study were conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification of Cultural Resources* (48CFR 44720-23). A field reconnaissance by AECOM archaeologists determined that the project APE was characterized by heavy grading, disturbances related to logging and water infrastructure construction, steep slopes, and a scoured creek bed. Consequently, no shovel testing was conducted within this area. However, due to the narrow configuration of the APE (pipeline and roadway corridors and small potential construction footprints), an archaeologist was able to conduct a pedestrian survey of the APE. This survey was conducted using linear transects and an intensive examination of the often highly eroded ground surface. Digital photographs were taken of the APE, including existing water supply infrastructure dating to the 1960s and 1970s, and are included as Appendix C.

REPORT PREPARATION

Report preparation was conducted in accordance with guidelines developed by OPRD and the Oregon SHPO. AECOM Senior Archaeologist Brian Ludwig, Ph.D., prepared the report with assistance from AECOM editing and graphics staff. Because no artifacts were recovered during the inventory, report preparation focused on reviews of relevant literature, documentation of field methods, findings, and recommendations.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Since funding for the project would be provided by FEMA, Section 106 constitutes the applicable regulatory framework. Section 106 requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings (and those they fund or permit) on cultural resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To determine whether an undertaking could affect historic properties (those cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP), cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, ethnographic, and architectural properties) must be identified, inventoried, and evaluated for listing on the NRHP. Listing or eligibility for listing on the NRHP is the primary consideration in determining whether a cultural resource that may be affected by a federal undertaking should be subjected to further research and documentation.

ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE UNDER SECTION 106

The 36 CFR Part 800 regulations, implementing Section 106, call for consultation with the SHPO, Indian tribes, and interested members of the public throughout the Section 106 compliance process. The four principal steps are:

1. Initiate the Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800.3).

2. Identify historic properties or cultural resources that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR Part 800.4).

3. Assess the effects of the undertaking on historic properties within the area of potential effect (36 CFR Part 800.5).

4. Resolve adverse effects (36 CFR Part 800.6).

Adverse effects on historic properties are often resolved through the preparation of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) developed in consultation between the lead federal agency, the SHPO, Indian tribes, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and interested members of the public. The MOA stipulates procedures that treat historic properties to mitigate adverse effects (36 CFR Part 800.14[b]).

The NRHP is a register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The regulations provided in 36 CFR Part 60.4 describe the criteria to evaluate cultural resources for inclusion on the NRHP. Cultural resources can be significant on the national, state, or local level. Properties may be listed in the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess an artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Most prehistoric archaeological sites are evaluated with regard to Criterion d of the NRHP, which refers to site data potential. Such sites typically lack historical documentation that might otherwise adequately describe their important characteristics. Archaeological methods and techniques are applied to gain an understanding of the types of information that may be recovered from the deposits. Data sought are those recognized to be applicable to scientific research questions or to other cultural values.

Site integrity is also a consideration for the NRHP eligibility of an archaeological locale. The aspects of integrity include location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. These may be compromised to some extent by cultural and post-depositional factors (e.g., contemporary development, erosion, bioturbation, etc.), yet the resource may still retain its integrity for satisfying Criterion d if the important information residing in the site survives.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

PREHISTORIC SETTING

The earliest phases of human occupation of the Lower Columbia River region may date to as early as 15,000 years ago, but the best-documented occurrences of Native American activities are from a period referred to as the Youngs River Phase, dating to approximately 8000-6000 years before present (BP). Native peoples were attracted to the region in part by the abundance of anadromous fish in the Columbia River and numerous secondary waterways. Fish such as salmon were readily harvested, and archaeological evidence from throughout prehistory indicates this was one of the most important faunal resources available to the native populations.

The Lower Columbia River region has been the focus of considerable research in recent decades, and two doctoral studies in particular developed the foundation for culture history within and in the vicinity of the Westport and Portland regions. Minor (1983) focused on a subsistence-settlement model based on a combination of ethnographic and archaeological data. Minor examined information on 40 newly researched archaeological sites, further analyzed an additional 38 previously documented sites, and conducted detailed excavations at another half dozen locations to develop a substantiated overview of culture history and settlement patterns in the region. Pettigrew (1981) conducted research primarily on sites documented at Sauvie Island (near Portland). Combining these data with information derived from sites elsewhere on the Northwest Coast, the Willamette Valley, Snake River, and the Middle and Upper Columbia has suggested overarching cultural horizons applicable to much of the northwest portion of Oregon. The Minor and Pettigrew studies, along with that of Ames and Maschner (1999), have provided the basis for interpreting prehistoric archaeological manifestations that have been found within and in the vicinity of Westport and have defined the four primary temporal and cultural periods described below.

Youngs River Complex (8000 – 6000 BP)

This Complex is poorly understood primarily because of a lack of intact archaeological occurrences and has been defined in large part by isolated finds of lanceolate and shouldered "Cascade" projectile points. Typologically distinct stemmed scrapers and possible "bola" stones are also associated with this period (Minor 1983:185). These manifestations generally correspond to the end of the broader Archaic Period as discussed by Ames and Maschner (1999) and represent the earliest and best-documented remains of Native American occupation in the Lower Columbia River region.

Seal Island Phase (6000 – 2000 BP)

Represented by a comparatively large number of intact archaeological sites, material remains from this period include distinctive broad-necked stemmed projectile points, ad-hoc cobble cores and flake implements, fishing harpoon darts, atl-atl (spear-thrower) weights, and wood-working adzes. The earliest radiocarbon dates available for this manifestation (3180 BP), however, likely do not represent the beginnings of this period (Minor 1983:18), and subsistence, technological, and settlement patterns appear comparable to the Middle Pacific (3800-1800 BP) phase as defined by Ames and Maschner (1999:88-94). Along the Oregon coast, sites associated with the Seal Island Phase (also comparable to the Merrybell Phase as defined by Pettigrew [1981]) (2600-1800 BP) include stemmed drills, perforated groundstone pendants, graphite apparently used for pigments, and ad-hoc flaked pebble cores and implements. Large shell middens also appear during this time, indicating intensive and sustained use of shellfish resources. Adzes and celts found on sites from this time period indicate a concentrated use of local timber probably for housing and boat production. This heavy use of shellfish and indications of long-term settlements along the coast may reflect a period of stable sea levels.

Ilwaco Phase (2000 – 225 BP)

The cultural systems that developed during this period were essentially those that were in place during the earliest years of Euro-American contact, beginning during the latter decades of the 18th century. Technologically, the broad-necked point styles characteristic of the earlier Seal Island Phase gave way to narrow-necked stemmed

forms and triangular arrow points. Composite toggle harpoons replaced single-piece harpoons along the Oregon coast, and a generally more diverse tool assemblage has been documented at sites dating to this period (Minor 1983; Pettigrew 1981). Significant shifts in net technology (possibly represented by the gradual abandonment of simply notched net sinkers with perforated versions) after about 800 BP may reflect alterations of salmon runs resulting from the "Cascade Landslide" near the site of the present-day Bonneville Dam (see Pettigrew 1981). This event essentially created an earthen dam across the Columbia River and the dramatic alteration of fish runs. Although such an event likely did not precipitate widespread, overarching cultural change, technological shifts mark this time as a distinct technological adaptation to new resource exploitation patterns.

Ethnographic Period (circa 225 – 150 BP)

Toward the end of the Ilwaco Phase (comparable to the Late Pacific Period as defined by Ames and Maschner [1999]), Euro-American produced artifacts began to appear on Native American sites. While narrow-necked and triangular projectile points were still widely used during the early Ethnographic Period along with dentalium shell beads, glass and copper beads, copper and brass kettles, metal fish hooks, a variety of textiles, and other trade goods began to appear in large quantities in archaeological contexts (Silverstein 1990). The termination of this period varies considerably from region-to-region based on the nature and duration of Euro-American contact. Generally, the end of this period was characterized by widespread and dramatic shifts in virtually all aspects of native lifeways, from settlement and subsistence patterns to technology and population size.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The project APE is situated within an area where two Chinookan groups established their traditional tribal territories: the Wahkiakum on the (present-day) Washington side of the Columbia River, and the Kathlamet and Clatsop on the Oregon side. The Tlatskanai also occupied the upland areas to the south of the Lower Columbia River in Oregon, but with the Westport area being so close to the river, it is more likely that the Kathlamet-Clatsop were the predominant cultural group in the area at the time of Euro-American contact.

Chinook groups spoke a language referred to as Kathlamet (see Boas 1894) but which has also been termed the "Middle Chinook" by Minor (1983). Although regional dialects were often quite distinct, speakers of Lower and Upper Chinook languages intermarried frequently through the historic period and typically shared other cultural traits (Ray 1938). Archaeological evidence for such cultural interaction does not exist, but it has been proposed that long-established cultural patterns were probably disrupted during latter ethnographic times through Euro-American influences, ultimately leading to greater contact and interaction between cultural groups than had occurred during the prehistoric period (Minor 1983:49).

Ethnographic-Period native settlements in the vicinity of the project APE would have been occupied by Kathlamet-Clatsop peoples of whom far less is known than those who had established the Astoria area to the west at the mouth of the Columbia River. Minor (1983) suggested that the Kathlamet occupied at least three major sites during the Ethnographic Period along with several additional fishing camps. The largest and best-documented of these larger settlements was established at Aldrich Point. Archeological site 35CLT35 has been documented at this general location, but at the time of Lewis and Clark's visit it appeared to have been abandoned; suggesting it was only occupied seasonally. Farther downriver and about 12 miles west of the town of Westport, however, site 35CLT37 was also noted by Lewis and Clark; it was occupied at the time of their November 1805 and March 1806 visits, suggesting it may have been occupied throughout the year (Minor 1983).

Inhabitants of sites such as those noted at Aldrich Point and 35 CLT37 (near the present-day town of Knappa) would have used the abundant anadromous fish available in the Columbia River. Non-aquatic resources would have figured prominently in Kathlamet subsistence systems, and firearms (available starting in the early decades of the 19th century in particular) were used, along with traditional hunting methods in the early historic period (Silverstein 1990:537). Floral resources such as the staple wapato bulbs (an herbaceous wetland plant), plentiful

in the vicinity of Cathlamet Head and upstream on Sauvie Island, were important to the Chinookan diet, and camas (a wetland species with a starchy bulb not found locally) was traded for salmon and sturgeon. Other exchange mediums included dentalium shell and in the earlier ethnographic periods Euro-American goods such as glass and copper beads, which took on great value and essentially served as currency (Hajda 1994; Silverstein 1990).

Chinook society was basically divided into two main groups: the free and the enslaved. Slaves were usually captured or traded from distant cultural groups, and intermarriage between the two groups was rare. Among the free class, further socioeconomic distinctions appear to have been drawn, but they were apparently not clearly defined at the time of Euro-American contact. Generally, higher-status males inherited their status to some degree although successful trading and acquisition of material wealth also provided an avenue to social mobility. A successful leader or "noble" would have been one who had acquired enough slaves to manage his wealth and redistribute it to others within his respective group (Hajda 1994:510).

Traditional lifeways and social structures began to break down during the 19th century as cultural stress increased dramatically as a result of sustained Euro-American influence. Populations decreased precipitously due to introduced diseases, forced migration, and restricted access to traditional resources. For example, the Clatskanie Tribe population, once numbering around 3,000 during the earliest years of Euro-American contact, numbered a total of eight by 1857. Population decreases and territorial incursions eventually led to many otherwise disparate native groups combining. By the end of the 1800s, Middle Chinook and Kathlamet-speaking groups had essentially merged with others such as the Willapa Bay Salish (Silverstein 1990:533-535).

Ethnographic Clatsop groups from the Westport and Astoria region had by the middle of the 19th century been largely displaced from their traditional territory. When Lewis and Clark visited the Lower Columbia River area in the winter of 1805-06, it was noted that the Clatsop and the Nehalem and Tillamook peoples (tribal groups situated to the south) were inseparable and often indistinguishable. On the southern Clatsop Plains, the journals of Lewis and Clark describe a Clatsop-Nehalem community that was apparently fully socially and economically integrated. To a certain extent, this blurring of social and ethnic ties proved disadvantageous to the Clatsop. By the 1850s, many people of Chinookan-Clatsop descent had integrated with other peoples and moved to the Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations, where these groups eventually received federal recognition. Never having maintained, at least not in a documentary sense, a distinct Clatsop organization and government, the Clatsop-Nehalem Confederated Tribes failed to gain federal recognition in the 1980s. Despite this setback, the group has succeeded in establishing a strong cultural presence in northwestern Oregon and continues to improve the lives of its members and reestablish traditional lifeways (Clatsop-Nehalem Website).

HISTORIC-ERA SETTING

Early exploratory, trading, and trapping expeditions occurred throughout the 18th century in the Lower Columbia River region, but one of the earliest documented visits was that of Bruno Heceta who may have sailed into the mouth of the river as early as 1775 (Urrutia 1998:15). By the late 18th century, Europeans were regularly trading along the Oregon coast, and some expeditions ventured at least as far as 100 miles up the Columbia River (Fagan and Reese 1989; Miller 1958). None of these journeys, however, had the long-term impact as that of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery that explored the present-day Clatsop County region in late 1805 and early 1806. By the time they arrived, native inhabitants of the region were already well supplied with all manner of trade goods but apparently still living in their traditional manner, largely untouched by the kind of sustained influence of Euro-American occupation that would come to characterize most of the 19th century. Although their relatively brief stay at "Fort Clatsop" (as their final encampment near Astoria is now referred to) appears not to have impacted local Native American groups to any great extent, the tremendous success of their expedition soon paved the way for future entrepreneurs and settlers.

The fur trade dominated the Euro-American economy of the Lower Columbia River region during the first half of the 19th century, and the first permanent trading and trapping outpost in the region was established by John Jacob

Astor. Astor's American Fur Company, established in 1808 (re-incorporated in 1810 as the Pacific Fur Company), set up its first outpost in present-day Astoria in 1812. By the middle decades of the 19th century with regional fur-bearing animal populations being decimated and fur felt hats no longer in fashion, agriculture and timber harvesting gradually developed into the chief regional industries. Settlement of the Lower Columbia region was encouraged by various federal land policies; even the venerable Hudson's Bay Company, one of the most influential trading and trapping organizations to have established a presence in the Northwest, recognized the trend and authorized the founding of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company in the 1839s. Originally intended to support the fur trade and supply Russian outposts farther up the Northwest coast, this short-lived organization (it ceased operations and its main post in the Cowlitz Valley in 1850) contributed to establishing agricultural enterprises as the dominant local industry.

By the mid-19th century, the timber industry began to develop in the Lower Columbia River region, and improved canning techniques led to the establishment of various sawmills and canneries in Clatsop County. The town of Westport played a major role in these endeavors, and the town's namesake "Captain" John West founded two major milling and canning concerns in the settlement. John West arrived in Oregon in the summer of 1850 after the U.S. Congress passed the Oregon Donation Land Claim Act, which essentially opened up the region for settlement. By the time West arrived in Astoria, the town already had a population of 250 and opportunities abounded for skilled entrepreneurs like West. As a sawmill foreman in Quebec City, Canada, prior to moving to California and ultimately Oregon, West had the knowledge to establish his own mill. According to West family legend, John retained the services of a Clatsop guide to assist him in scouting suitable home and mill sites along the Lower Columbia (Aalberg and Aalberg 2005).

West filed an Affidavit of Settler on Un-surveyed Lands in November of 1853. Five years later, West had cleared a plot and erected a home and sawmill along present-day West Creek. West's initial lumber production was impressive for the kind of one-man operation that was common in the region at the time, producing up to 1,500 board feet of lumber a day. West also established a mercantile in what would soon become Westport that supplied goods to local residents, millworkers, fishermen, and farmers. By 1860, West was well established and in the Clatsop County census was noted as having possessed $5,000 in real estate and other personal assets valued at $3,000. John West's claim, known as West Slough, steadily grew, and in 1862 he petitioned Clatsop County to establish his claim as a new electoral precinct (a local government district). His petition was approved and in 1863 this new district was officially renamed Westport (Aalberg and Aalberg 2005).

West's lumber mill expanded dramatically during the latter decades of the 19th century through various partnerships. David West (John West's son) finally sold the modern steam-powered mill (relocated near Plympton Creek at the mouth of Westport Slough in 1866), wharf, and waterfront property in 1901 to Robert Suitor for $10,000. The Westport Lumber Company thrived and was notable for being able to mill some of the largest timber in the Northwest. The company gained additional fame in 1931 when it provided new masts for the restoration of the U.S.S. Constitution (Old Ironsides). However, a post-war economic slump and the decreasing stocks of old-growth timber led to the complete closing of the mill in 1956 (Hughes 1956).

Fish canning was also an important industry along the Lower Columbia River in the 19th century. John West, ever the diversified entrepreneur, established his own canning factory in Westport in 1868 when he went into partnership with Clatsop County businessmen Thomas Hodgkins, J.M. Maxwell, and Crossman Timmons. The new enterprise was well established by the early 1870s and the *Tri-Weekly Astorian* dated August 19, 1873 reported that *John West of Westport…stated that his Westport Cannery had packed 22,000 cases of over one million meals of salmon from his work alone plus 200 barrels of salted Salmon.* By the early 1880s, West moved his entire operation to nearby Hungry Harbor, Washington, one mile upriver from the present-day Astoria-Megler Bridge to take advantage of the freshest catches, but the company's business address remained in Westport.

Great Britain was one of West's main markets for his canned salmon. Starting in 1871, West sold his salmon directly to Pelling, Stanley and Company, Limited, from Liverpool who subsequently shipped the product directly to England. Subsequently renamed the Liverpool Trading Company, this firm eventually purchased the John

West brand and changed the company name to John West Foods Limited. It was later acquired by Uniliver and then purchased by H.J. Heinz in 2000. The John West Foods Company still exists today as one of the world's largest producers of canned foods, most notably fish (Aalberg and Aalberg 2005).

REPORT OF FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

FINDINGS

Archival research, ongoing Native American consultation, and an archaeological field survey were conducted for the Westport Water Supply Project. No prehistoric, ethnographic, or historic-era cultural sites, features, artifacts, or culturally sensitive properties have been documented within or in the immediate vicinity of the project APE. Existing water supply structures including the intake boxes and junction boxes at Knapp Springs and Peterson Springs and the Wauna Water Tank (see Appendix C) were constructed during the 1960s and 1970s. AECOM recommends that these structures do not constitute cultural resources per Section 106 and that they are not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to their recent construction and lack of important historical associations (NRHP Criteria a and b). These structures also possess no distinguishing characteristics, nor are they work of a noted master (NRHP Criterion c), nor are they capable of providing any significant historical information (NRHP Criterion d).

UNANTICIPATED FINDS

The geophysical characteristics of the APE (steep slopes and narrow, scoured creek banks) suggest that it is unlikely that any prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources not currently identified would be discovered within the project APE. However, it is always possible that undocumented archaeological materials are present in areas that could be disturbed by the proposed project. In the event that unrecorded cultural resources are identified during project implementation, all potentially destructive work in the immediate vicinity of a find must cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if appropriate, provide recommendations for treatment. Subsurface prehistoric resources may take the form of stone tools and tool fragments, rock concentrations, burned and/or unburned shell or bone, and/or darkened sediments containing some of the above-mentioned constituents. Historic-era deposits can include fragments of glass, ceramic and metal objects, milled and split lumber, and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and refuse dumps.

EFFECTS

This study recommends a finding of ***No Historic Properties Affected***. No cultural remains or values important to the Native American community were identified within the project APE by the representatives of the Grand Ronde Community or the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. Archaeological surveys conducted in the APE did not result in the recording of any sites, features, or isolated artifacts.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Unrecorded cultural resources within the project APE may be affected by a number of project-related activities, including grading, trenching, and directional drilling. Management recommendations are based on the evaluation of a cultural resource's potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and potential project-related impacts on that resource. For sites that are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP, or that are recommended as eligible but that would not be affected by a proposed project, a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* is proposed. For eligible sites that would be adversely affected by a proposed project, a recommendation of *Adverse Effect* is proposed, and a suitable plan to mitigate the adverse effects is developed in consultation with the SHPO and/or ACHP. Such a plan might include data recovery in the form of excavation or testing, artifact collection and analysis, or historical research and documentation.

Archival and field investigations indicate that prehistoric and historic-era resources are not present in the Westport Water Supply Project APE. Therefore, a recommendation of ***No Historic Properties Affected*** is made for the proposed project. However, if any unanticipated archaeological finds are made in the APE that are considered to be significant per NRHP criteria, a number of methods may be used to mitigate potential adverse effects. While avoidance through project redesign or some method of stabilization and preservation is the preferred method, in its absence, it is recommended that any potential impacts on unanticipated finds be mitigated through data recovery. It is also recommended that local Native American groups be consulted and their input solicited and considered in all aspects of such testing and mitigation. In addition, should human remains determined to be Native American in origin be discovered during project implementation, all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the find should cease. Westport or their designated representative must treat the remains in accordance with guidance outlined in Oregon Revised Statutes 97.745(4) and 97.750.

REFERENCES

Aalberg, James, and Bryan Aalberg. 2005. "Captain" John West. *Cumtux* 25:1. Clatsop County Historical Society, Astoria, OR.

Ames, Kenneth, and Herbert Maschner. 1999. *Peoples of the Northwest Coast - Their Archaeology and Prehistory*. Thames and Hudson, London, UK.

Boas, Franz. 1894**.** Chinook Texts. *Bureau of American Ethnology - Bulletin No. 20*. Government Printing Office. Washington, DC.

Boatwright Engineering, Inc. 2009. Westport Water Association, Wauna Water District 2009 Water System Improvements Construction Drawings. Salem, OR. Revised June 29, 2009.

Fagan, John L., and Jo Reese. 1989. Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Disposal Sites for the Port of Cascade Locks. Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Report No. 2. Submitted to Port of Cascade Locks, OR.

Hajda, Yvonne. 1994 Notes on Indian Houses of the Wappato Valley. *Northwest Anthropological Notes 28*: 177-188.

Miller, Edward G. 1958. *Clatsop County, Oregon: Its History, Legends, and Industries.* Metropolitan Press, Portland, OR.

Minor, Rick. 1983. Aboriginal Settlement and Subsistence at the Mouth of the Columbia River. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

Hughes, Harold. 1956. Old Westport Mill Whistle Signals End to Big Tree Cutting. *The Oregonian.* February 26, 1956. Astoria, OR.

OPRD (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department). 2008. Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Surveys in Oregon. Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, OR.

Pettigrew, Richard. 1981. A prehistoric Culture Sequence in the Portland Basin of the Lower Columbia Valley. *University of Oregon Anthropological Papers No 14*, Eugene, OR.

Ray, Verne F. 1938. *Lower Chinook Ethnographic Notes*. University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

Silverstein, Michael. 1990. *Chinookans of the Lower Columbia.* In: G. Sturtevant (ed.) Handbook of North American Indians. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Urrutia, Virginia. 1998. *They Came to Six Rivers: The Story of Cowlitz County*. Cowlitz County Historical Society, Kelso, WA.

USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture). 2009 (Website). Geospatial Data Gateway. Available at URL http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GatewayHome.html.

USGS (U.S. Geological Survey). 1985. Clatsop County, Oregon, Township 8 North, Range 6 West, Section 34, Willamette Meridian. Cathlamet, WA-OR USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

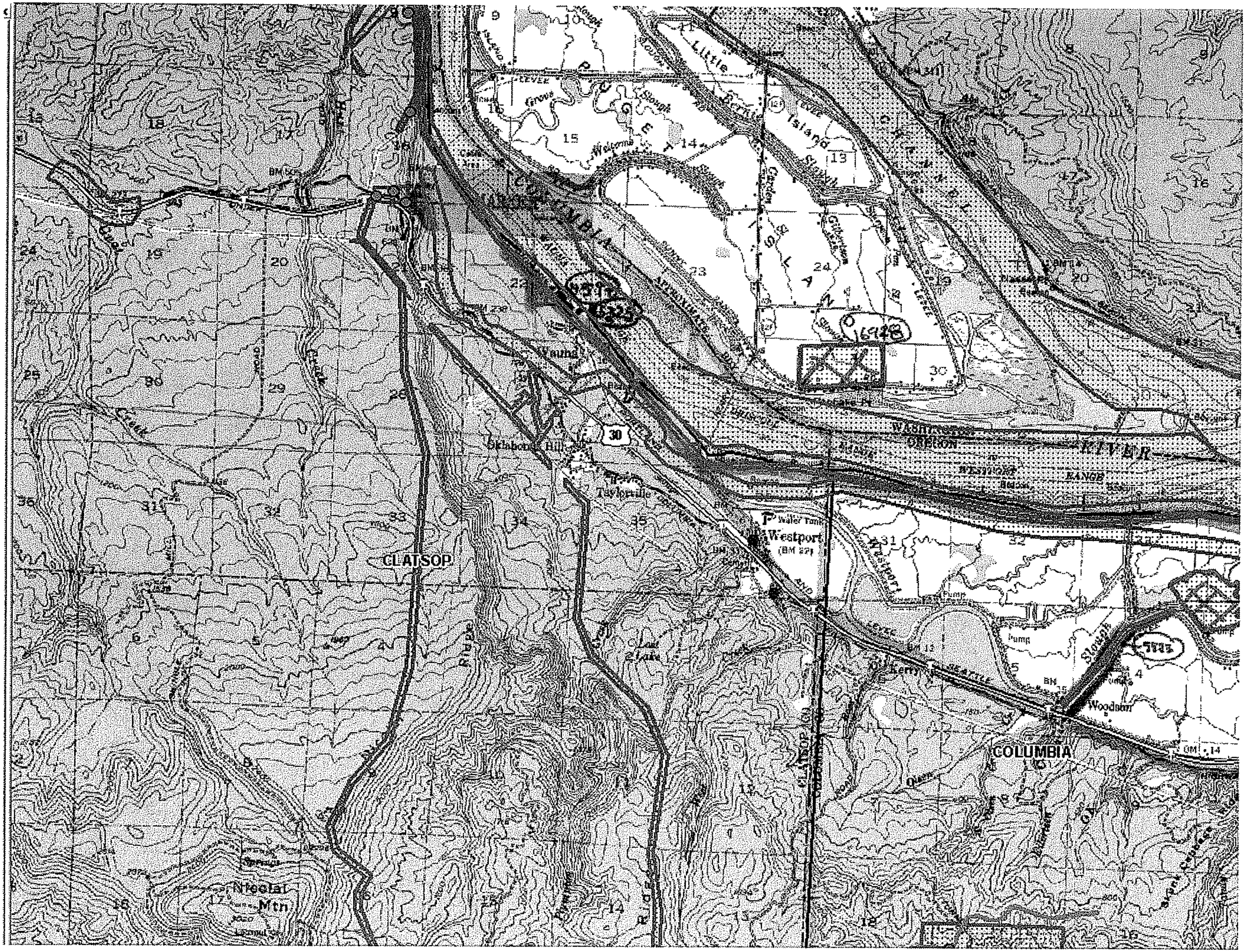
WAC Corp. 2001. In-Stock Aerial Photographic Library, Photo ID: ORM-2001 9B-4 taken on May 6, 2001. Eugene, OR.

Internet Resources

Clatsop-Nehalem Website. Official website of the Clatsop-Nehalem Confederated Tribes. Available at URL = www.clatsop-nehalem.com. Accessed 9 February, 2010.

APPENDIX A

SHPO Records Search Results


COLUMBIA
RIVER
WASHINGTON
OREGON
Westport
CLATSOP
COLUMBIA
Woodson
Wauna
Oklahoma Hill
Taylorville
Nicolai Mtn
Little
Island
Slough
Ridge
Creek
30

23030

PROJECT #: OR 2009 029

FINDINGS: Positive
COUNTY: Clatsop
TOWNSHIP/ RANGE/ SECTION: T 8N, R 6W, Secs. 21, 22, 27 and 28
USGS QUAD(S)/DATE: Cathlamet
PROJECT TYPE: Survey
PROJECT ACRES: 73.2
ACRES SURVEYED: 65.8
NEW PREHISOTIRC: 0 HISTORIC: 1 ISOLATE: 0
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERMIT #: N.A.
FIELD NOTES LOCATION: Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, OR 97208-3621
CURATION LOCATION: N.A.
ACCESSION NUMBER: N.A.

A Cultural Resources Survey Driscoll Substation Expansion and Allston-Astoria No. 1 Transmission Line Rebuild

Prepared by

Nicole F. Brannan, B.S.
BPA Contract Archaeologist

Sunshine R. Clark Schmidt, M.A.
BPA Archaeologist

7 January 2010

905 NE 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97232
P.O. Box 3621, Portland, OR 97208-3621

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Project Description:

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is proposing to expand the existing Driscoll substation and rebuild approximately 2.5 miles of a transmission line in Clatsop County, Oregon. The project is required to mitigate frequent outages on the Allston-Astoria and Naselle tap lines due to dense vegetation and frequent storms. Consequences of not upgrading the infrastructure could lead to failure to meet reliability standards over the next several years.

The proposed project will add a new 115 kV yard at the existing Driscoll substation. The substation will be expanded approximately one acre to accommodate six disconnect switches, three power circuit breakers and three towers. The substation expansion area is lightly wooded and will require the removal of trees. The site will be terraced with earthmoving equipment. South of the substation three acres of trees will be removed to accommodate the installation of three H-frame structures and new spur roads. A quarter acre of trees will also be removed outside of BPA's current right-of-way (ROW) at the west end of the APE to accommodate transmission line relocation. All tree removal for this project will involve hand cutting trees at the stump, cutting trees into logs, and skidding logs to a loading site with a rubber tired tractor. All tree work will be one by a contract timber operator in the late spring or early summer when conditions are drier.

The project will also rebuild 2.5 miles of the single circuit Allston-Astoria #1 transmission line as a double circuit to facilitate looping the 115 kV Allston-Astoria and Naselle tap lines into the Driscoll Substation. Currently the Allston-Astoria and Naselle tap 115 kV lines form a three-terminal line with eight taps. The three-terminal line will be sectionalized into three two-terminal lines to aid with protection and maintenance of the line. H-frame wood poles will be replaced in kind or with steel poles or lattice tower structures. Most pole structures will be replaced at the same location; however there are four or five poles in new locations. Counterpoise will be added to 14 pole structures and requires excavation with a bucket truck 25 feet on each side of the pole, three feet wide and one and half feet dep. Lattice tower structures will require excavation of a pit 10 feet wide and up to 14 feet deep. There will be 12 to 14 geotechnical test pits excavated with a backhoe at the site of the new substation expansion and near each new pole location. The excavated material will be temporarily placed in a pile adjacent to the trench and backfilled immediately after they are completely. The site will then be restored to its original grade. Existing access roads and ROW can be used for construction activities; however 400 feet of new road improvements outside of the substation and approximately 600 feet of new spur roads to new pole structures will be necessary.

Project Area:

The Driscoll project area is located just to the southwest of Wauna, Oregon along the Columbia River in Clatsop County (Map 1). This area is part of the Coast Range Physiographic Province, which is comprised primarily of sedimentary rock dating to the middle and late Eocene. The lava flows that formed the coast range erupted between 50-60 million years ago when the expansive sea floor was formed. In the Oligocene the line

of the seafloor sank from its old course to the present location off the modern coastline. Subsequently the Coast Range rose above sea level very shortly thereafter as there are no sedimentary rocks deposited in most of the area except in the Astoria and Tillamook areas. The older sedimentary rocks in the Coast Range are generally gray mudstones and dirty sandstones that have accumulated on the deep-sea floor far from shore. Along the Columbia River near Clatskanie, there are deposits of Holocene alluvial sand, gravel and silt that have formed the floodplains and filled the channels of present streams.

The project area is located within a transitional floral zone, from the Picea sitchensis Zone into the Tsuga heterophylla Zone. The forests in this area are a combination of Western red cedar, Douglas fir, Western hemlock and lodgepole pine. The understory includes salal, swordfern, salmonberry, deerfern, Oregon oxalis and red huckleberry (Franklin and Dryness 1973).

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is located on a ridge overlooking the Columbia River and within an existing ROW. The APE begins at the Driscoll Substation, heads northwest along the ROW, rises up a steep ridge and continues until it ends at the intersection of a number transmission lines and tap structures.

Background Research:

Prior to fieldwork, a literature search and records review was conducted by BPA contract archaeologist Nicole F. Brannan in order to identify previously recorded sites and surveys near the project area. This included an examination of records on file with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in order to identify the archaeological studies that have been performed in or near the project area. Copies of historical documents and previous archaeological studies, on file at BPA, also were reviewed to determine the potential for cultural resources in the area.

Archaeological Background:

There have been seven cultural resources surveys conducted within a mile of the project area, including one that covers a portion of the APE. Most of the surveys in the area were negative for cultural resources, although a survey of Oregon State parks did identify two possible historic sites. This survey was conducted in 2002-2003 of Area 1 of Oregon State Parks and included Bradley State Scenic Viewpoint that is located less than a half mile to the north of the northern end of the APE. The first possible historic site identified consists of a small brick fireplace. The fireplace is located adjacent to a picnic table and may simply be a disused firepit. Due to the fact the age of the fireplace could not be determined; the site was not officially recorded (Tasa et. al 2003).

The second site identified during the Oregon State Parks Survey is a possible historic road, although the age of the road could not be determined. It was thought that road could be old, or could be an overgrown access road to the nearby power lines. An examination of the GLO maps for that area did not show any roads in that location (Tasa et. al 2003).

22449 Vol. 1 of 4

SWCA

Cultural Resource Inventory for the Palomar Gas Transmission Project, Wasco, Clackamas, Marion, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, and Clatsop Counties, Oregon

FERC Docket Number CP09-35-000 (PF07-13-000)
SHPO Reference Number 07-1910

Prepared for:
Palomar Gas Transmission, LLC
1400 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 900
Portland, Oregon 97201
866.220.0268

Prepared by:
SWCA Environmental Consultants
434 NW 6th Avenue, Suite 304
Portland, Oregon 97209-3652
503.224.0333

With Contributions by
Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.

Final Report

July, 2009

Findings (+ or −):	Positive (+)
County:	Wasco, Clackamas, Marion, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, and Clatsop
Township / Range:	1N/4W; 1S/4W; 2N/4–5W; 2S/4W; 3N/5W; 3S/4W; 4N/5–6W; 4S/1, 13, 15E; 4S/3–4W; 5N/6W; 5S/1–5, 8, 8.5, 9–13, 16–17E; 5S/1–3W; 6N/6W; 6S/5–8, 17E; 7N/6W; 8N/6W
USGS Quads/Date:	Beaver Butte (1985), Birkenfeld (1980), Bronx Canyon (1973), Buxton (1979), Carlton (1971), Cathlamet (1986), Clear Creek (1980), Dayton (1972), Dead Dog Canyon (1973), Elwood (1986), Fernwood (1986), Fish Creek Mountain (1986), Foreman Point (1964), Gales Creek (1979), Gaston (1972), Gervais (1986), Macken Canyon (1973), Marshland (1985), Maupin (1964), McMinnville (1971), Molalla (1986), Mount Mitchell (1985), Mount Wilson (1985), Nicolai Mountain (1985), Post Point (1985), Roaring Creek (1979), Rock Creek Reservoir (1964), Sager Creek (1980), Saint Paul (1985), Scotts Mills (1986), Shaniko (1974), Silverton (1986), Soosap Peak (1986), Sunset Spring (1980), Timber (1979), Timothy Lake (1985), Tygh Valley (1964), Wamic (1964), Wanderers Peak (1986), Wapinitia (1964), Wapinitia Pass (1986), Wilhoit (1986), Wolf Peak (1985), Woodburn (1986), Yoder (1986)
Project Type:	Survey and Evaluation
Project Acres:	5,936 acres
Acres Surveyed:	3,802 acres
Archaeological Permits:	BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit OR-40523; ARPA Permit No. MTH 105; State of Oregon Archaeological Permits AP-1021, AP-1022, AP-1023, AP-1028, and AP-1139
Field Notes Location:	SWCA, Portland

22449

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FOR THE PALOMAR GAS TRANSMISSION PROJECT, WASCO, CLACKAMAS, MARION, YAMHILL, WASHINGTON, COLUMBIA, AND CLATSOP COUNTIES, OREGON
FERC Docket Number CP09-35-000 (PF07-13-000)
SHPO Reference Number 07-1910

Project Sponsor:

Palomar Gas Transmission, LLC

Prepared by

Stephanie Butler, Amy Schlenker, Omar Ramirez, Matthew Steinkamp, Chris Monahan, Matthew Seddon, Chuck Bollong, Scott Phillips, Mini Sharma, R. Todd Baker, Celia Moret-Ferguson, Stacey De Shazo, and Kelsey Brethower

Principal Investigators:

Chuck Bollong
Chris Monahan
Scott Phillips
Matthew Seddon

SWCA Environmental Consultants
434 NW Sixth Avenue, Suite 304
Portland, Oregon 97209-3652
(503) 224-0333
www.swca.com

With contributions by
Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.

Lead Agency:

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Field Notes: On file at SWCA, Inc., Portland Office

SWCA Project Number 12521

July 2009

ABSTRACT

SWCA conducted an intensive-level cultural resources inventory to identify any significant cultural resources or historic properties and to evaluate these resources for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for the proposed Palomar Gas Transmission Project (Palomar Project) in Wasco, Clackamas, Marion, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, and Clatsop counties, Oregon. The proposed pipeline route consists of approximately 216.90 miles of 36-inch diameter natural gas pipeline as well as a 3.81-mile-long (Molalla) lateral natural gas pipeline. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) serves as the lead federal agency on the Palomar Project, which crosses federal lands managed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) within Mount Hood National Forest (MHNF), and by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) within the Prineville and Salem Districts. The project also crosses private and state lands.

Palomar Gas Transmission, LLC (PGT) is proposing to construct the Palomar Project. PGT and its environmental consultant, Natural Resource Group, Inc. (NRG), are assisting the FERC, BLM, and USFS in meeting the regulatory requirements of the proposed undertaking. SWCA, on behalf of NRG, conducted this inventory according to the methods and standards required by the FERC pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA, as well as the *Guidelines for Conducting Field Archaeology in Oregon*. SWCA conducted the fieldwork under several permits described in detail in the subject report. The subject report also includes a geomorphological study conducted by SWCA; an ethnographic study conducted by another firm under contract with NRG is in progress and will be completed at a later date.

The area of potential effects (APE) includes the construction workspace, or direct APE, as well as the indirect APE that could be affected not only through direct physical impacts, but also from the introduction of visual or atmospheric, and in some cases physical, elements that would alter a property's setting and feeling. The indirect APE includes the area within 1 mile on either side of the proposed centerline. The direct APE for the mainline includes a 120-foot construction workspace. The Molalla Lateral requires a 100-foot-wide construction workspace, however, a 220-foot-wide survey corridor was investigated for archaeological and aboveground resources for the proposed Palomar Project including the lateral. In areas where extra temporary construction workspace is required, the survey corridor was expanded beyond the 220-foot-wide survey corridor to determine the presence/absence of historic properties.

Approximately 131.28 miles (3,801.8 acres) were surveyed on the proposed pipeline route and include land tracts where survey permission was granted. Due to project design changes during the survey, some investigated areas are no longer located within the proposed route, and are referred to as "additional survey areas." Approximately 1,098.5 acres of additional survey areas were surveyed. Due to late changes in project design, results of fieldwork conducted after October 3, 2008, covering approximately 24 additional miles of the survey corridor, will be included in a forthcoming addendum report. The location of subsurface testing was guided by a sensitivity model developed for this project that defined low, medium, and high probability areas within the survey corridor. A total of 8,510 shovel probes were excavated during this project; 7,049 of these were excavated in the proposed route.

A total of 46 cultural resources were identified within the 220 ft-wide survey corridor including 11 isolated finds (eight precontact and three historic-period isolated finds); 19 archaeological

20552

County: Clatsop, Columbia, Cowlitz
T/R: 8N/2, 3, 4, 5, 6W, 9N/2, 3, 4W
Quad: Cathlamet, Nassa Point, Oak Point, Coal Creek, Kelso 7.5min
Project Acreage: ca. 883 acres
Area Surveyed: ca. 359 acres

Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Bradwood Landing Pipeline Project in Clatsop and Columbia Counties, Oregon and Cowlitz County, Washington

Submitted to

AMEC

Submitted by

Bradley Bowden, M.S., P.I.
David Strohmaier
Catherin M. Bialas

Seattle, Washington

February 2006

2.0 Research Design

2.1 Background Research

Archival research was conducted at the Washington DAHP on June 17, 2005, and at the Oregon SHPO (Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, Heritage Conservation Division) on June 16, 2005. Additional research was conducted at the Clatsop County Courthouse, online, and through interlibrary loan with local libraries and other facilities. At the inception of the survey, several routes were under consideration, and the background research at the Oregon SHPO and Washington DAHP was conducted for a much larger area than the actual Project APE. This research resulted in an understanding of the cultural development of the area surrounding the Project APE and a detailed historic context for the cultural resources survey.

As discussed in more detail below, Minor's (1983) and Pettigrew's (1981) archaeological investigations for their doctoral theses are the most substantial contributions to the archaeology of the vicinity of the Project. Other archaeological projects of note include a series of excavations at the Trojan Site (35CO1) near Rainier, Oregon, and immediately opposite the mouth of the Kalama River (Burtchard 1989; Jones 1972; Warner and Warner 1975). According to several historic accounts, this site was used almost exclusively for the burial of the dead in canoes during the Ethnographic Period, but excavations have revealed an extensive domestic site as well. Excavations in 1970 alone produced more than 4500 projectile points (Warner and Warner 1975:12). The forms represented suggest several thousand years occupation at the site. Three Chinese coins dating to the seventeenth century were among the exotic historic items recovered. Flexed and cairn burials were recorded indicating that forms other than canoe burial were also practiced at the site. Numerous hearths and at least one tentatively reported plank house indicated at least seasonal sedentism (Burtchard 1989:57-58, 65). Burtchard (1989:16) suggested that the available evidence indicates that the site was a semi- to permanently occupied village where salmon procurement was the major focus of activities. None of the burials had evidence of cranial deformation (common among the Chinook) suggesting that they were slaves or low-status.

A 1974 survey by George Phebus discusses a prehistoric site at the town of Bradwood, but this site could not be located during a 1979 survey by Cox and Wenger of the University of Oregon (Phebus 1974; Cox and Wenger 1979). Cox and Wenger (1979) also recorded the only archaeological site that is within approximately 2 miles of the proposed Bradwood Landing Terminal Site, Site 45CLT32. This site is located approximately 1 mile downstream near the town of Clifton. The Cathlamet 15-minute topographic map has a marginal note indicating that a site has been reported near the southeastern end of the Bradwood site; however the notation points to the bluff approximately 200 ft (61 m) above the Columbia River. Donald Helwig (personal communication 2005), author of the book "This is Bradwood," suggested that the prehistoric site may have been located on the river below this point where an 1871 chart of the Columbia River (U.S. Coast Survey 1871) shows "Joe's Fishery." This map also shows the slope from the bluff above the Bradwood area to be much more gentle than it is today. The lower part of this bluff was cut off by the construction of the railroad connecting Portland to Astoria circa 1898, and has more recently been mined for basalt. There is a sheer cliff approximately 100 ft

22178 Draft

Columbia County
Sections 15, 17, 19, 28–30; T 7 N, R 5W
Marshland 7.5' USGS Quad
23 acres surveyed
1 new linear feature
1 new historical archaeological site

National Register Eligibility Evaluation of the Columbia and Nehalem River Railroad in the Oregon State University College Forests' Blodgett Tract, Columbia County, Oregon

by
Peggy Beedle, M.A.

Edited by
M. Colleen Hamilton, Principal Investigator
Clayton G. Lebow, Project Manager

Prepared By

Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
1340 Harder Lane
Albany, Oregon 97321

Submitted To
Oregon State University College Forests
8692 Peavy Arboretum Road
Corvallis, Oregon 97330-9328

December 2006

ABSTRACT

On state-owned lands in Oregon, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) considers archaeological or historic sites significant if they meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). During an archaeological survey of proposed timber sales and a road reconstruction in the Oregon State University (OSU) College Forests' Blodgett Tract, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) identified a railroad grade associated with early logging. An evaluation of the railroad's significance was recommended. Following that recommendation, OSU's College of Forestry (the College) retained Æ to evaluate the significance of the railroad grade and any associated features.

Æ conducted archival research and a field survey for any historic features associated with railroad logging in the Blodgett Tract. This information was used to prepare an historical context and evaluation of the historic railroad grades and appurtenant features located on the tract. Inventory forms were completed for two features, the historic railroad grades and Horseshoe Camp, both of which are more than 75 years of age.

Æ opines that the Columbia and Nehalem River Railroad, the Noyes-Holland Railroad, the Kerry Line Tunnel, Horseshoe Camp, railroad spurs, the trestle and bridge remnants, and other associated features are eligible for the NRHP as a district. If the Oregon SHPO concurs, Æ recommends that the College consult with the SHPO to develop a treatment plan and/or programmatic agreement to manage the historical resources along with the other Blodgett Tract resources.

CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL DEEPENING FEASIBILITY STUDY, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

by

Rick Minor and Robert R. Musil

Report to

Portland District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

under

Contract DACW57-97-M-0831

Heritage Research Associates, Inc.
1992 Garden Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97403

June 30, 1998

Heritage Research Associates Report No. 214

Native American population density in the Lower Columbia Valley during the late prehistoric period is known to have been very high. This area has also been one of the main corridors of commerce and settlement by Euroamericans in the historic period. Evidence of prehistoric and historic activity may potentially be found almost anywhere along the banks of the Lower Columbia River. It is therefore recommended that any ground-disturbing activities (e.g., excavations for wildlife mitigation purposes) be monitored by a professional archaeologist in order to insure that significant cultural resources are not adversely affected during the Lower Columbia Channel Deepening Project.

Columbia
(739)

A SURVEY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ALONG THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

By Allen Cox and Robert Wenger

University of Oregon / June 1979

ALDRICH POINT TO WAUNA

Although most of the area surveyed lies within the boundaries of Columbia County, the survey was begun at Aldrich Point in Clatsop County, a few miles west of the Columbia County line, in order to link up with the section of the Columbia River previously surveyed by Rick Minor. Aldrich Point is located at the first major bend in the Columbia as one proceeds upstream from the mouth of the river (Figure 1).

Topographically, the area between Aldrich Point and Wauna is composed of rather steep bluffs which drop directly to the river's edge. A few small, relatively level points of land extend into the river and an occasional sheltered recess of level land extends back into the bluffs. The towns of Clifton and Bradwood are situated in the largest of these sheltered areas. Along this section of the Columbia shoreline, the railroad skirts the base of the bluffs, lying between them and the shoreline of the river. In many areas the fill for the railroad bed is actually on the water's edge at high tide. In essence, then, this means that there is very little natural shoreline remaining in these areas. In addition, the railroad was constructed along the shoreline, resulting in severe disturbance, if not total alteration of the original land surface.

The section of the Columbia River shoreline from Aldrich Point to Wauna was surveyed at low tide (the river level fluctuates some six

APPENDIX B

Native American Consultation

AECOM

10 December, 2009

Mr. Eirik Thorsgard
Cultural Protection Coordinator
9615 Grande Ronde Rd.
Grande Ronde, OR 97347

Re: Westport Water Supply Project: Cultural Resources Investigations

Dear Mr. Thorsgard:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is proposing to support the Westport Water Association by providing partial funding for a project to expand an existing domestic water supply system in Clatsop County, Oregon. The purpose of the proposed project is to provide FEMA Public Assistance funding to the Westport Water Association to construct and operate new water supply connections to existing water supply facilities currently owned by the neighboring Wauna Water District. The project would be located near the town of Westport and is depicted on the enclosed map within Township 8 North, Range 6 West, Section 34 of the Cathlamet USGS topographic quadrangle.

AECOM (formerly EDAW) is assisting FEMA in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act and Native American community consultation. We are pleased to bring this activity to your attention, and would appreciate any background information you can provide regarding prehistoric, historic, or ethnographic land use. We are also interested in any contemporary Native American values that might be present within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

If you have any comments or questions, please feel free to contact me at my office via email at brian.ludwig@aecom.com or by phone at 916-414-5886. I look forward to hearing from soon and hope we will have the opportunity to work together on this project.

Sincerely,

Brian Ludwig, Ph.D.
Senior Archaeologist

AECOM

10 December, 2009

Mr. Robert Kentta
Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 549
Siletz, OR 97380

Re: Westport Water Supply Project: Cultural Resources Investigations

Dear Mr. Kentta:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is proposing to support the Westport Water Association by providing partial funding for a project to expand an existing domestic water supply system in Clatsop County, Oregon. The purpose of the proposed project is to provide FEMA Public Assistance funding to the Westport Water Association to construct and operate new water supply connections to existing water supply facilities currently owned by the neighboring Wauna Water District. The project would be located near the town of Westport and is depicted on the enclosed map within Township 8 North, Range 6 West, Section 34 of the Cathlamet USGS topographic quadrangle.

AECOM (formerly EDAW) is assisting FEMA in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act and Native American community consultation. We are pleased to bring this activity to your attention, and would appreciate any background information you can provide regarding prehistoric, historic, or ethnographic land use. We are also interested in any contemporary Native American values that might be present within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

If you have any comments or questions, please feel free to contact me at my office via email at brian.ludwig@aecom.com or by phone at 916-414-5886. I look forward to hearing from soon and hope we will have the opportunity to work together on this project.

Sincerely,

Brian Ludwig, Ph.D.
Senior Archaeologist

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photos

Knapp Springs Intake Box

Knapp Springs Intake Box

Knapp Springs Junction Box

Knapp Springs Junction Box

McFarlane Creek Upstream from Knapp Springs

Typical Vegetation Along Proposed New Pipeline from Knapp Springs to Water Tower

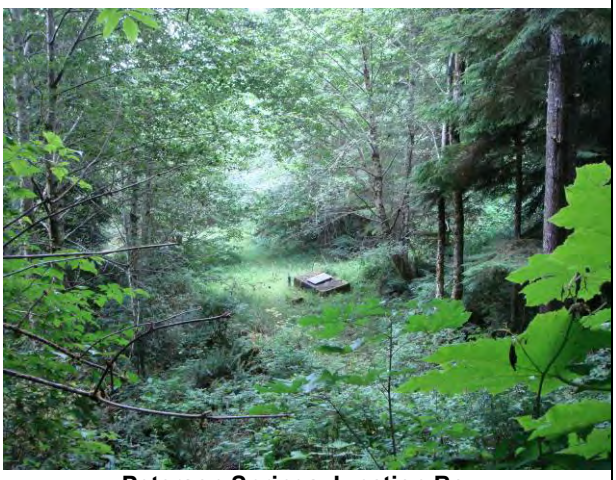
Wauna Water Tank Reservoir

Water Tank and Access Road

Access Road

Peterson Springs Intake Box

Peterson Springs Junction Box



Peterson Springs Junction Box