



Coquelle Trails:

Scientific Transparency & Public Lands Management

Presented by Dr. Bob Zybach, www.ORWW.org

Alsea Watershed Council
Fall Creek Fish Hatchery
Alsea, Oregon

February 21, 2013

2011-2012 Coquille Trails Research Project Team

**Coquille Indian Tribe
Cultural Resources Department**

Don Ivy

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Jesse Davis

Project Leader

GIS Coordinator

Archaeologist

Field Research Assistant

Oregon Websites & Watersheds Project, Inc.

NW Maps Co.

Bob Zybach

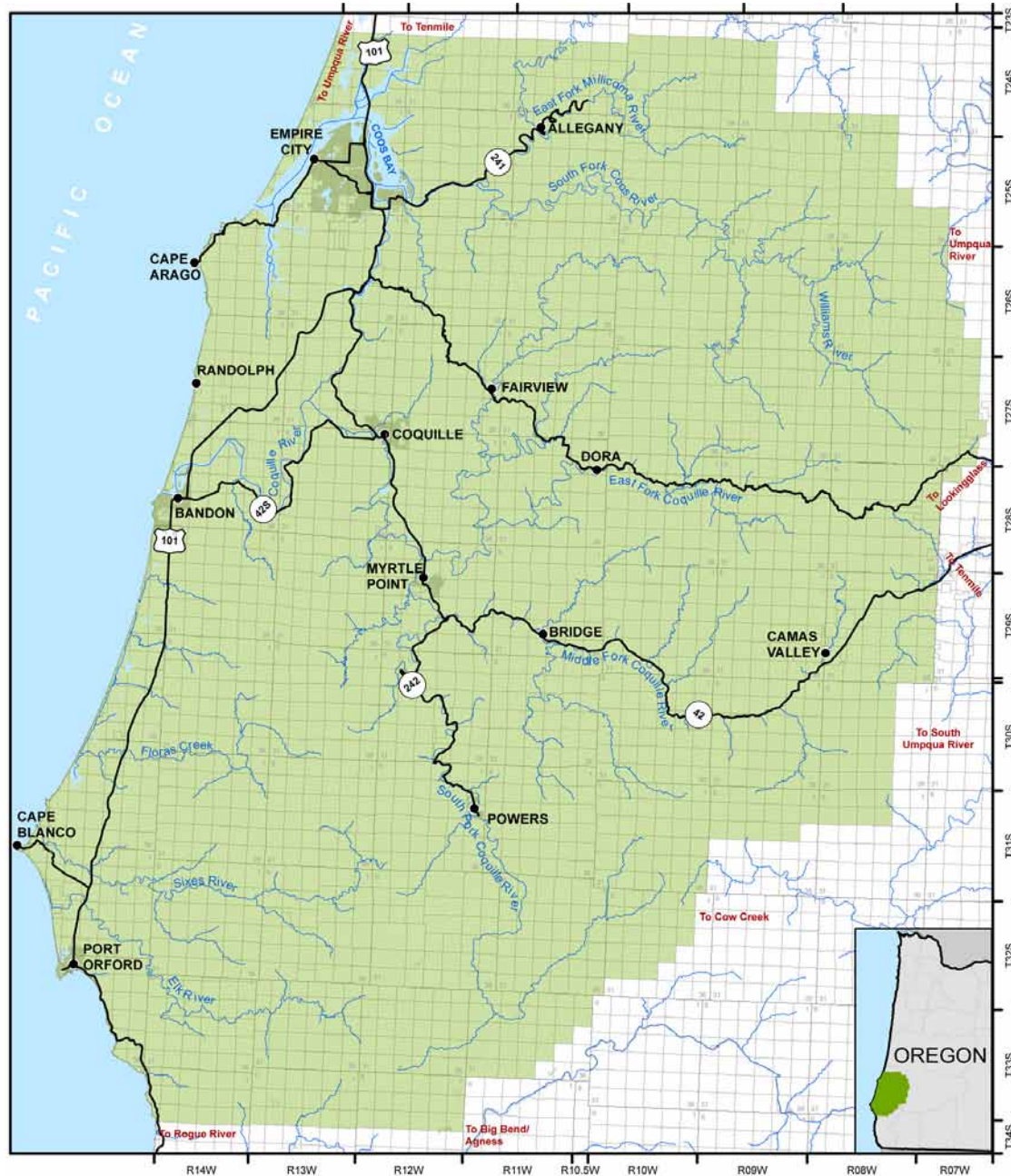
Crys Stephens

Principal Investigator

Office Research Assistant

When Alexander Roderick McLeod first entered the country of Coos and Coquille people in October 1826, he had arrived in a land almost completely unknown to the outside world. There were no maps, written or verbal accounts, or even known landmarks -- excepting the seacoast -- for the entire area . . .

In 1826 there were no pack trails or wheeled vehicles in the entire Coos or Coquille river basins. Transportation was by foot or canoes. A clear line of demarcation between these modes of travel was the head of tidewater in Coos Bay and its sloughs; in Coos River; and in Coquille River and its sloughs.



Map produced by Coquille Indian Tribe's GIS Program, November, 2012
 Projection: Oregon State Plane South NAD83 HARN
 Data: Coquille Indian Tribe, BLM, ORGeo

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.



- Legend**
- Highways & Major Roads
 - City Limits
 - Study Area



TO INDIAN
↑ TRAIL 1573

Scientific (& Political) Transparency: 2013

1. Plain English

Acronyms + Jargon + Latin + Metrics x Statistics = Total Obfuscation

Doug Fir vs. Doug-fir vs. PsMe

TDML vs. turbidity vs. muddy water

2. Research Methodology

- A. All taxpayer-funded work is documented.
- B. All documentation is made readily available via public websites.
- C. Most work is subject to Independent Peer Review.
- D. All peer reviews and resulting discussions are made publicly available.

3. Direct Access to all taxpayer-funded research, meetings, reports, correspondence, political decisions, etc.

4. Stable, well-designed (dependable, comprehensive & “easy to use”) Websites: [ORWW Coquelle Trails](#) as a model.

Thursday 26th. Rained most part of the day very heavily. We took advantage of the ebb tide agreeable to our Guides desire. The obscurity of the night suggested the Idea of entrusting the management of our craft to our new Guests, who acquitted themselves handsomely course three miles west then turned to the south, up an inlet where we found an Indian family lodged; being out of danger we waited day light then proceeded as before.

-- Alexander R. McLeod, October 26, 1826

U. S. G. S.
FILE COPY

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES S. WALCOTT,
DIRECTOR

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET

OREGON
(COOS CO.)
COOS BAY QUADRANGLE

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

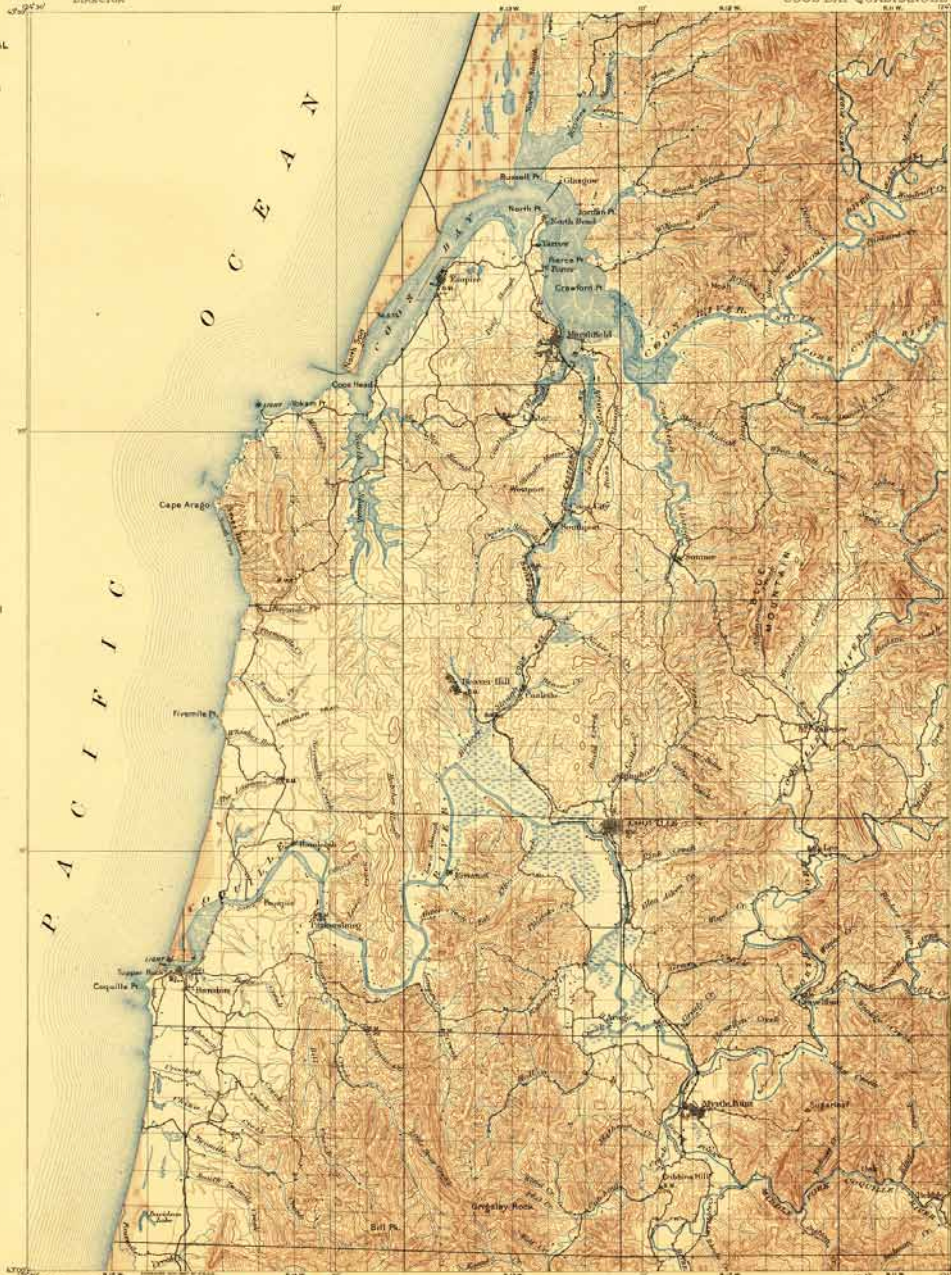
CULTURE
(printed in black)

- Buildings and buildings
- Private and secondary roads
- Trails
- Railroads
- Spurs and sidings
- Tunnels
- Bridges
- Fences
- Ferries
- Dams
- Levees
- U.S. boundary and section lines
- Locust township and section corners
- Topography and section corners not found
- Triangulation stations
- Bench marks
- Mines and quarries
- Prospects
- Shafts
- Mine tunnels (conventional)
- Mine tunnels (special)

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

RELIEF
(printed in brown)

- Figures (printed in brown)
- Contours (printed in brown)
- Intermittent contours
- Lakes
- Cliffs
- Mine dumps
- DRAINAGE
(printed in blue)
- Streams
- Rills and rips
- Intermittent streams
- Creeks and rills
- Lakes and ponds
- Intermittent lakes
- Glaciers
- Springs
- Salt marshes
- Fresh marshes
- Tidal flats



U. S. G. S.
U. S. Geological Survey
Topographic Division
Washington, D. C.

U. S. G. S.
FILE COPY

Scale in feet
Scale in miles
Contour Interval 200 Feet
Projection in meters (not shown)

U. S. G. S.
Historical File
Topographic Division

March 27-1898
2128

Coos Bay, Oreg.

West, on North boundary of Sec. 5.

Va. $19\frac{1}{2}$ * E.

39.95 Branch, 3 lks wide, c. NW.

40.00 Set $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. post, from which

•300

A Cedar, 18 in. dia., bears N.35*E., 21 lks.

A Hemlock, 8 in. dia., S.10*E., 31 lks.

56.00 Summit of ridge c. N.25*W. and S.25*E.

56.00 A blazed line and dim trail leading to tide.

County Surveyor's Record, Douglas County, Oregon

5785

North Boundary of T. 28 S. R. 8 W.
Same Deputy and Contract.

CHAINS

water on Coos River. This trail follows a ridge, which divides the waters which flow into Coos Bay from those running South to the Coquille. The head of tide water on Coos River is said to be about 25 miles distant by this trail. So said by those who marked out the trail.

80.00

Set post, cor. Secs. 5 and 6, from which

-300

A Fir, 30 in. dia., bears S.48*W., 53 lks.

A Fir, 36 in. dia., S.50*E., 46 lks.

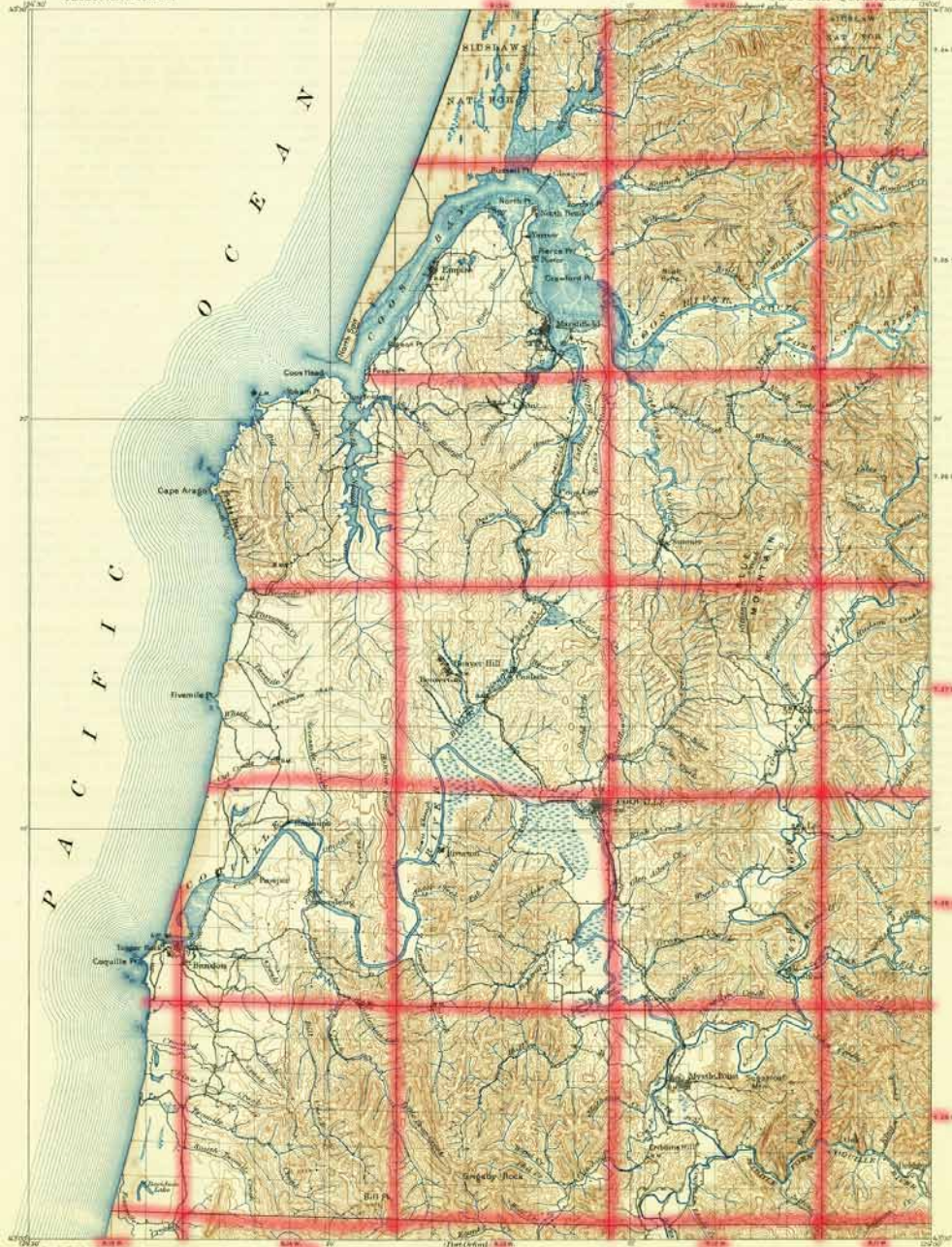
Land, same as last mile.

**Dennis Hathorn,
July 13, 1855**

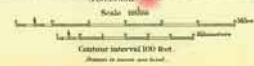
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

U.S.G.S.
FILE COPY
Illustration and Printing

OREGON
(COOS CO.)
COOS BAY QUADRANGLE



U.S. Coast and Geodetic Service
Washington, D.C.
Topography by E.C. Barnard
Revised in 1906



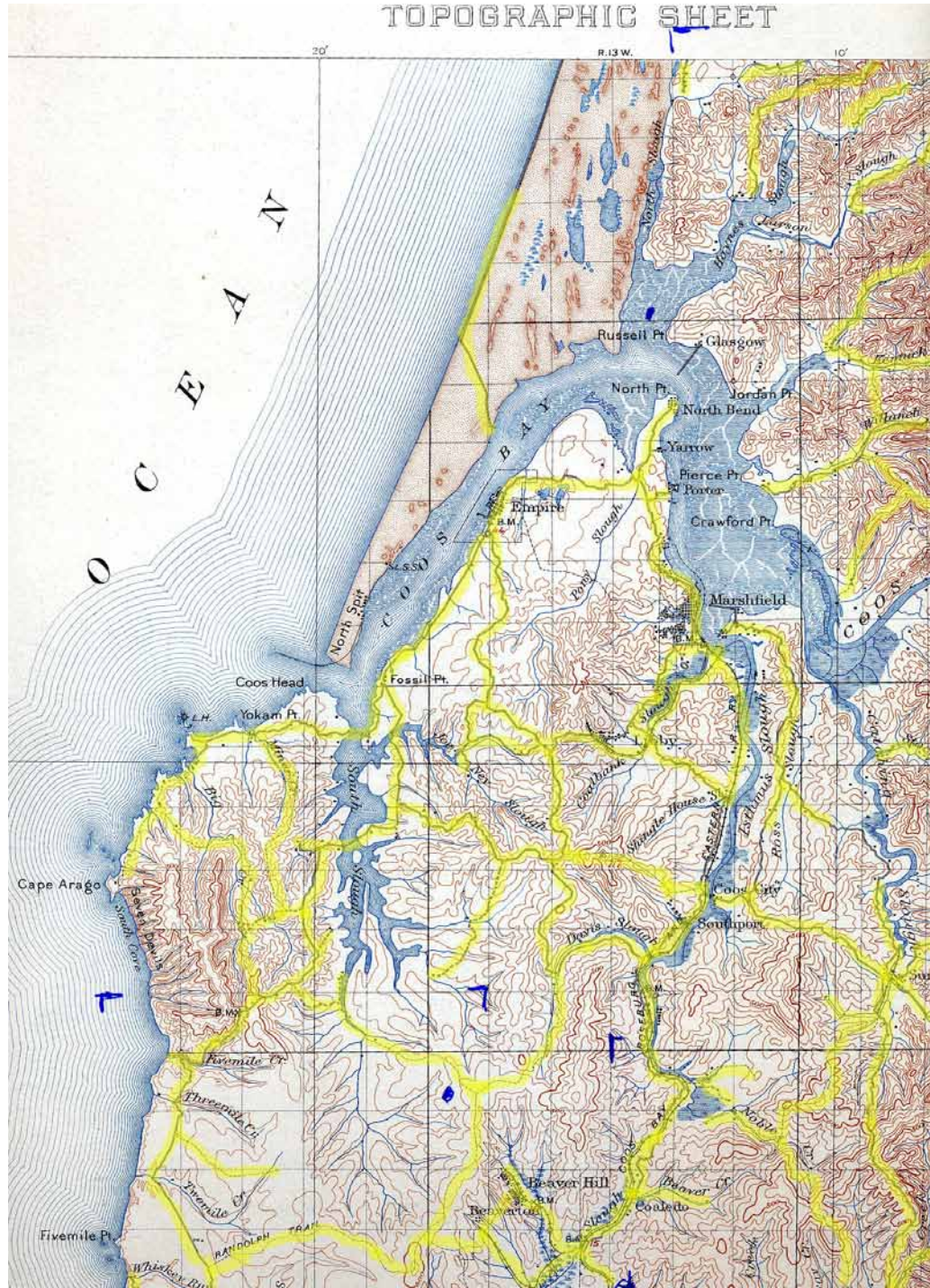
U.S.G.S.
Historical File
Topographic Division

Edition of May 1906, revised 1937
Polyconic projection

OREGON
COOS BAY

U.S.G.S.
FILE COPY
Illustration and Printing

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET



Immediately, I perceived that we were in the close proximity of about 200 Indians. They raised the war-whoop, and for about 15 minutes contested the ground with us, when the deliberate fire of the men proving too galling, they abandoned their ground and fled in every direction. In the meantime, Lt. Stoneman . . . On hearing our firing, he deployed his men as skirmishers, and came down to our position, killing a number of the Indians as they fled.

Although but five of the enemy were found dead, I have reason to believe that about 15 were killed . . . Although a number of my men were struck by the missiles of the enemy, both balls and arrows, they were all grazing shots which merely tore their clothes. Not one man was wounded.

I have enclosed a rough sketch of the ground in which the engagement took place, which will probably throw light on the subject. During the operation on the river, we took and destroyed 20 large lodges, with quantities of implements invaluable to them. We destroyed about 2000 feet of boards, which had been split out from logs, some of them three feet in width.

We took 15 canoes, and destroyed about thirteen tons of dried Salmon. Both Officers and men have been zealous in the performance of their duties. From Lt. Gibson I have received efficient and zealous aid. I feel much indebted to Lt. Stoneman for his practical knowledge of things, and for his zeal . . .

-- Lt. Col. Silas Casey, "Camp Abbyville," November 24, 1851

ROUTE

for a Milit. Road

from FORT ORFORD O. T. to the OREGON TRAIL

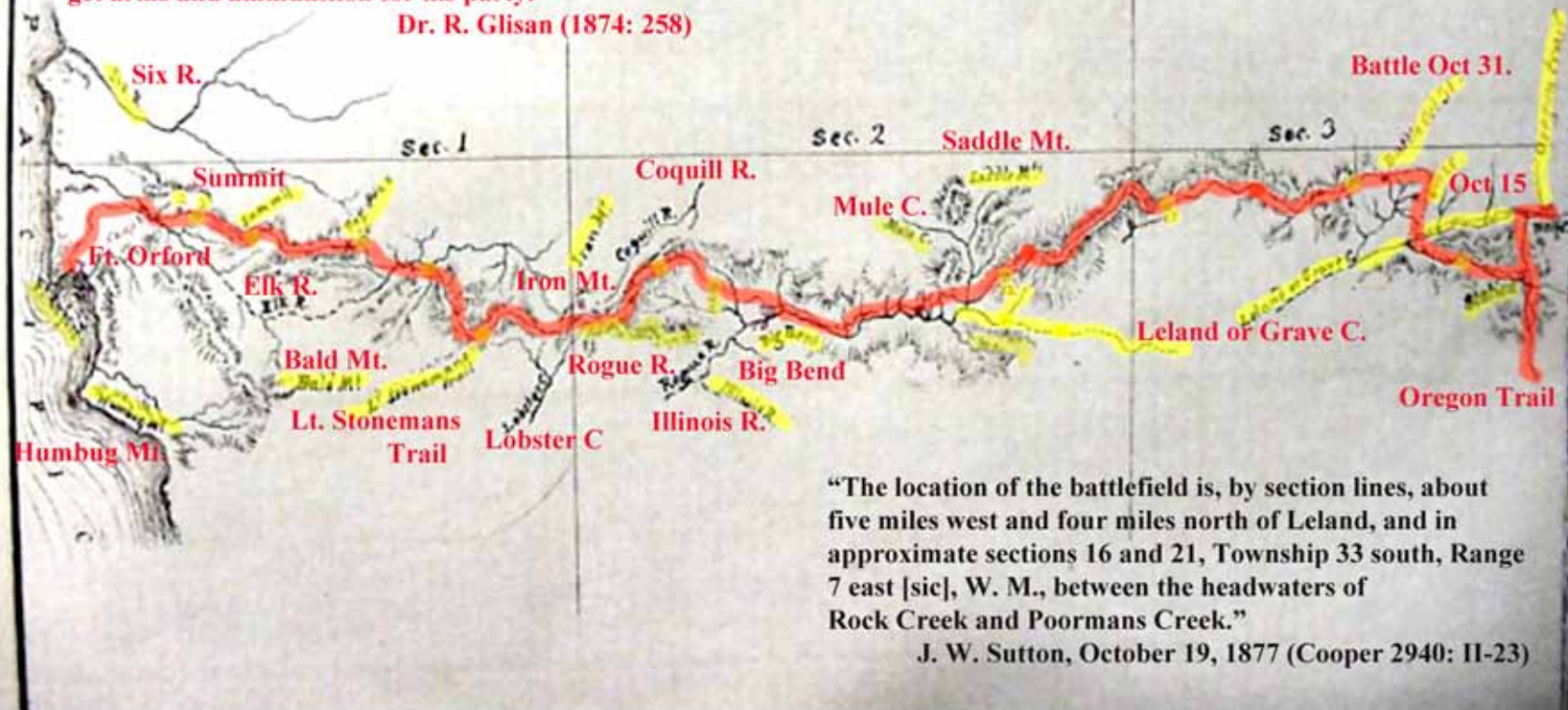
Reconnaissance by Lieut. KAUTZ, U. S. A.

Scale, ten miles to one inch

Oct. 1855.

“Tuesday, October 16th, 1855 -- Lieutenant August V. Kautz, Fourth Infantry, who left here with ten men about eight days ago, to survey a road between this place and Fort Lane, returned last night about twelve o'clock to get arms and ammunition for his party.”

Dr. R. Glisan (1874: 258)



This map shows the camps the party made each day and they are numbered. It also shows where they had a battle with Indians on Oct 31st.

**William P. Wright,
August 6, 1881**

Subdivisions of T. 34 S., R. 11 W.

CHAINS

40.00 Set temp. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. cor.
79.80 Intersect W. bdy. of Tp., 50 lks. S. of cor. to secs. 12,
13, 7 and 18, from which I run
S.89°30'E., on true line bet. secs. 7 and 18.
Var. 20°E.

Desc. mountain.

20.00 Cross creek, 10 lks., flows SE.; asc.
39.80 Mkd. oak, 5 ins. diam., for $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. cor.; from which
Oak, 10 ins. diam., bears S.85°W., 30.
Pine, 4 ins. diam., bears N.84°E., 15.

50.00 Top of hill; here it is that the Indians surrounded
Captain Smith and his company during the Rogue River
War.

65.00 Cross fence of John Billings; enter corn field.

76.00 Leave field; enter willow thicket.

79.80 The cor. to secs. 7, 18, 17 and 8.
Good soil; no timber; good grass.

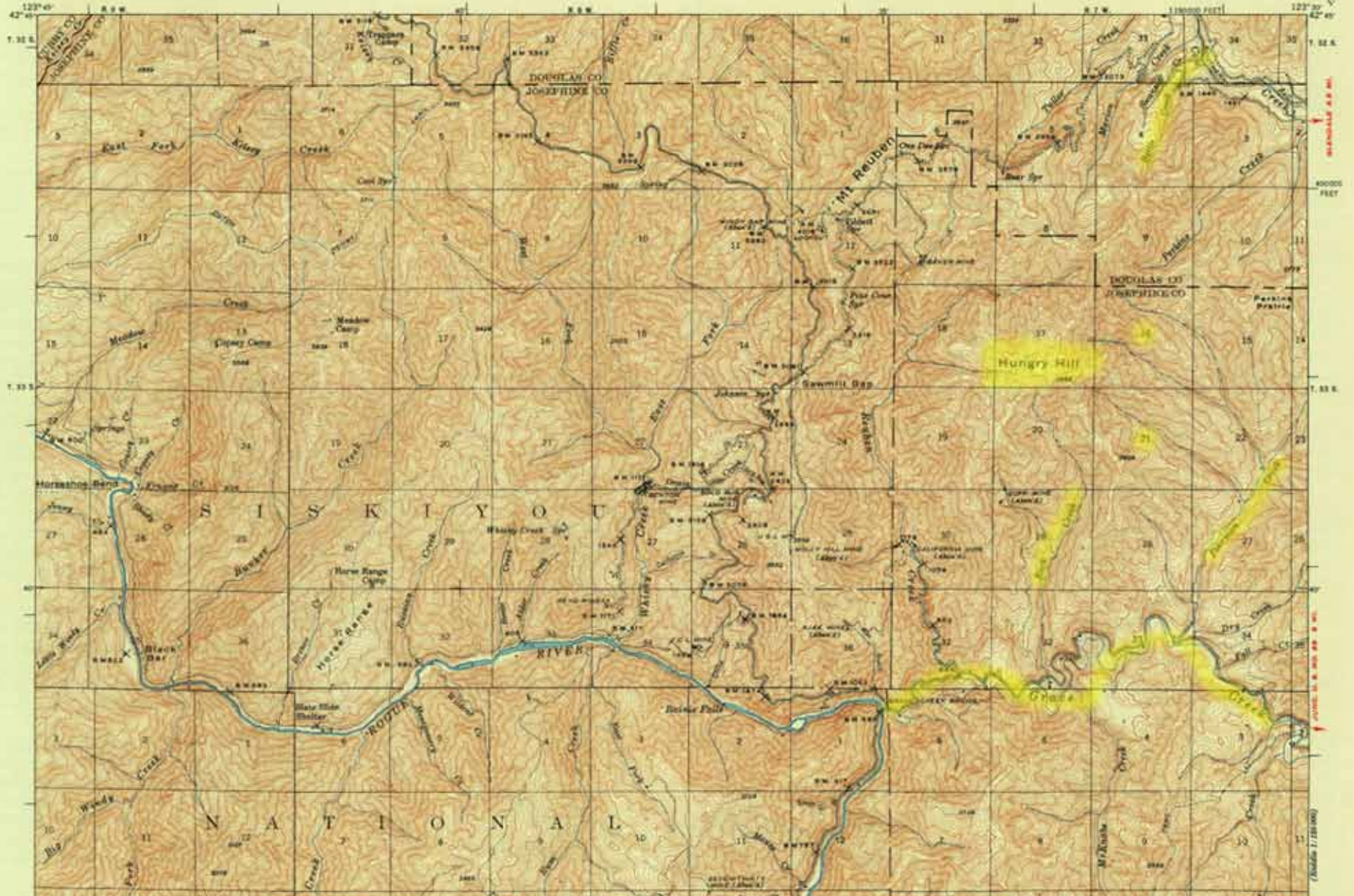
North, bet. secs. 7 and 8.

Var. 20°E.

9.50 Enter field.
15.00 House of John Billings, S.70°W., about 500 lks.
20.00 To fence, runs E. and W.
25.00 To branch, 10 lks., flows SE.; asc. ridge, slopes SW.
32.00 To slide, offset East 500 lks., North 20.00 chs., then
West 10.00 chs. down mountain, sloping W., thence
North 28.00 chs. to line bet. secs. 6 and 7, 5.00 chs.
W. of place to cor. to secs. 5, 6, 7 and 8, which is
impracticable to establish being on steep mountain
side, sloping W.
I mkd. alder, 10 ins. diam. for witness cor. to secs.
6 and 7; from which
Alder, 10 ins. diam., bears N.5°E., 15 lks.
Alder, 12 ins. diam., bears S.15°E., 20 lks.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OREGON
GALICE QUADRANGLE
15-MINUTE SERIES

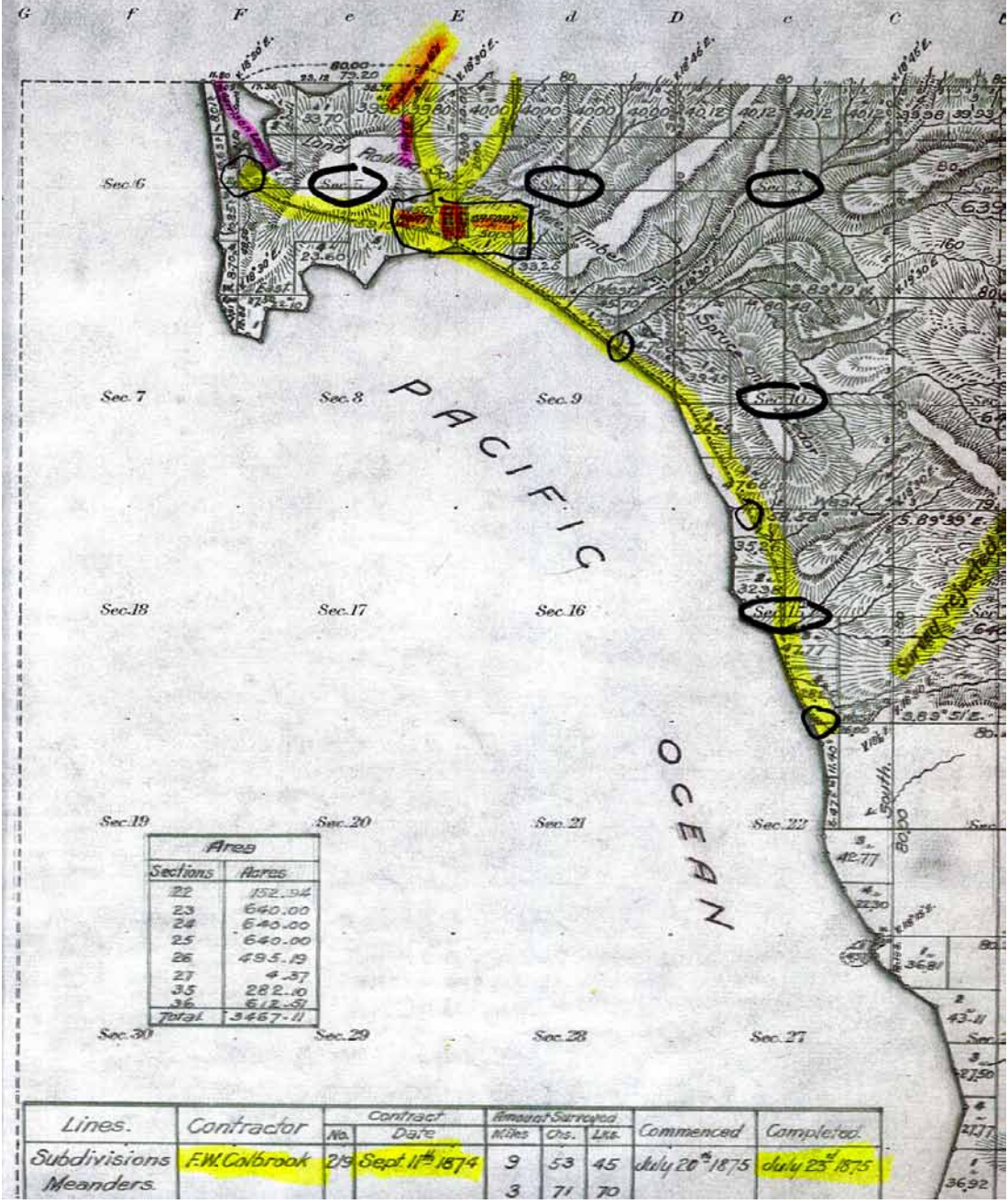


Dennis Hathorn, August 18, 1855

Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 9 W., W. 4

CHAINS		
	North on random bet. secs. 3 and 4.	
	Va. 19°E.	
40.00	Set temp. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. post.	
78.90	Intersect N boundary, 97 lks. E of cor.	
	S.0°42'E., on true line bet. secs. 3 and 4.	
28.55	Old Indian trail, course E and W.	level
32.30	"Clickatet trail", course E and W.	level
38.90	Set $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. post, from which	-15
	A Fir, 8 ins. diam., bears N.64°E., 11 lks. dist.	
	A Fir, 6 ins. diam., bears N.46°W., 10 lks. dist.	
57.25	Branch, 2 lks. wide, course SE.	-100
78.90	To cor.	-150
	Lead undulating.	
	Soil 2nd rate.	
	Timber principally fir, with some cedar, laurel and hem-	
	lock.	
	Undergrowth, laurel, hazel, sallow, etc.	
	Aug. 18th, 1855.	
<p>This township is mostly very hilly and mountainous, generally timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock, laurel and oak.</p>		
	Soil 2nd and 3rd rate.	
	Several tributaries of the middle fork of Coquille head	
	in this township and the main fork runs through it,	
	but the valleys are very narrow. Only about $\frac{1}{2}$ the	
	Eastern and Northeastern portion were deemed fit for	
	settlement and cultivation.	
	There are no settlers in the township.	

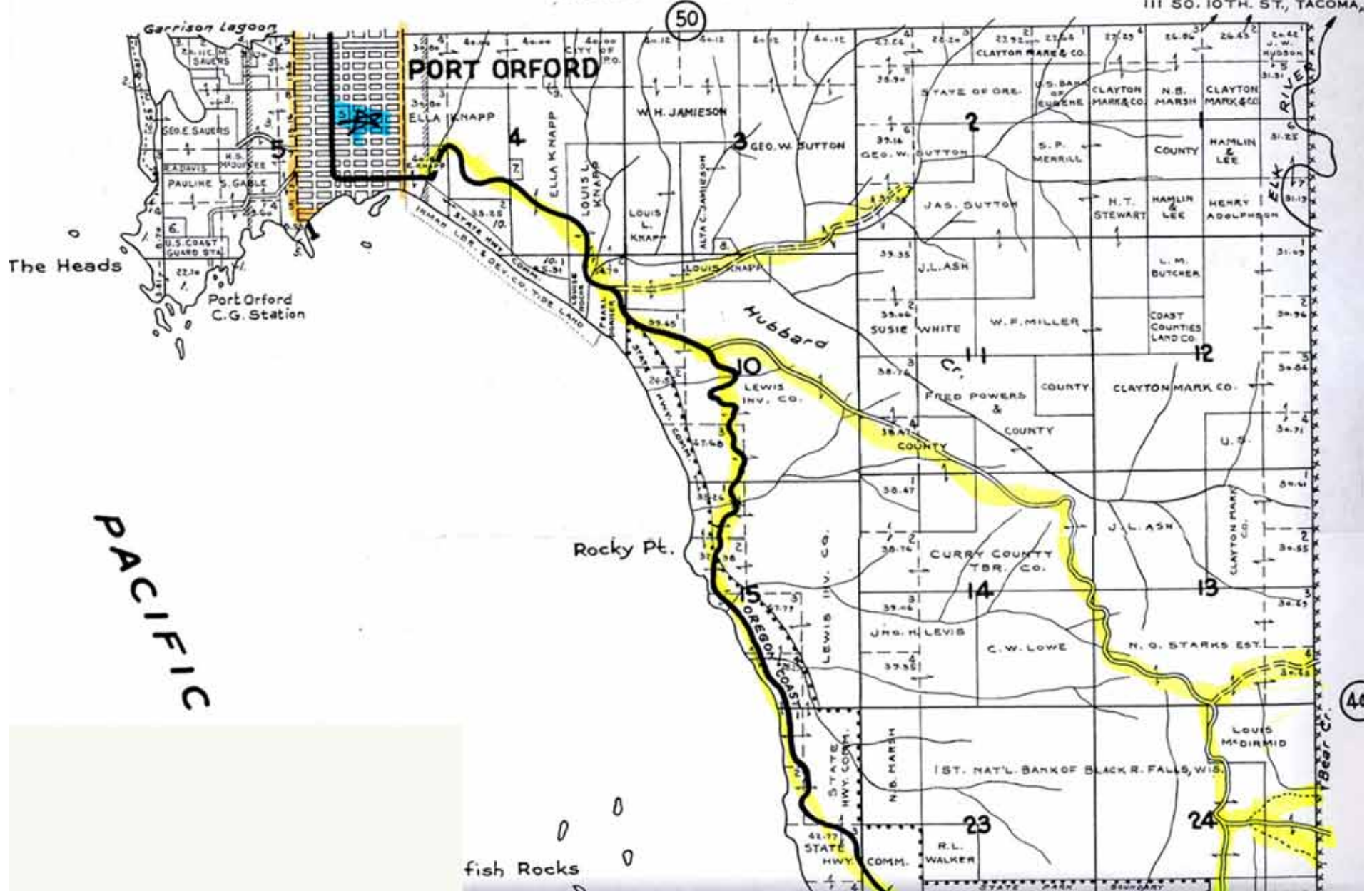
Township N^o 33 South Range N^o 15 West, Willamette



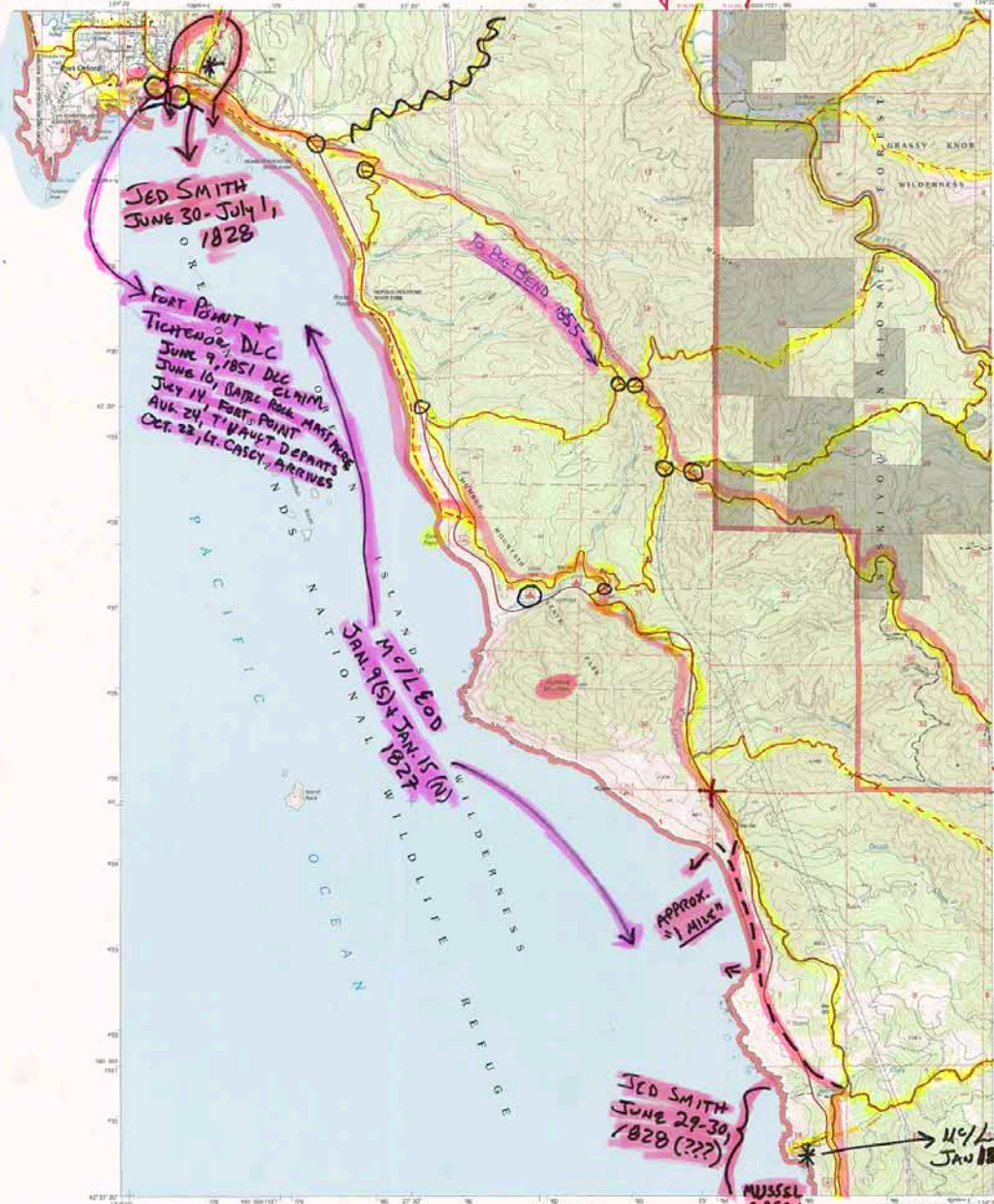
TOWNSHIP 33 S., RANGE 15 W.W. M. CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

SCALE 2 IN. = 1 MILE

CHAS. F. METSKER, CIVIL
514 S.W. OAK STREET, PORTL
111 SO. 10TH. ST., TACOMA,



46/50



JED SMITH
JUNE 30 - JULY 1,
1828

FORT POINT &
TICHENOR, DLC
JUNE 9, 1851 DLC
JUNE 10, BARB RAIL, MINE
JULY 14, FORT POINT
AUG 24, T. VAULT DEPARTS
OCT. 22, G. CASEY, ARRIVES

to Big Bend 1855

M. C. LEO
JAN 9 (S) & JAN 15 (N)
1827

APPROX.
1 MILE

JED SMITH
JUNE 29-30,
1828 (???)

M. C. LEO
JAN 15, 1827

MILFORD
FRESH FISH
Port Oford
to Big Bend
Measuring
Roads
Mussel Creek
June 25, 1827

Prepared for the United States Geological Survey 1996
Revisions by USGS Forest Service 1996.
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Public Land Survey System and other United States
Geological Survey maps of 1900-1950. Reproduction and use are permitted
without restriction, except as noted on individual sheets.
The values of the data hereon are not warranted by the United States
Geological Survey or the Department of the Interior.



CONTOUR INTERVAL, IN FEET
MORNING GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1983
EQUIVALVANT TO MEAN SEA LEVEL AT 1983

10	1	1
20	1	2
30	1	3
40	1	4
50	1	5
60	1	6
70	1	7
80	1	8
90	1	9
100	1	10
110	1	11
120	1	12

SYMBOLS AND COLORS

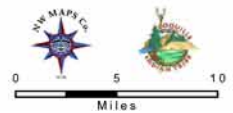
Symbol	Description
Red line	Boundary
Blue line	Water
Black line	Trail
Black line	Highway
Black line	Road
Black line	Canal
Black line	Ditch
Black line	Fence
Black line	Power Line
Black line	Railroad
Black line	Proposed
Black line	Other
Black line	Unimproved
Black line	Improved
Black line	Highway
Black line	Other
Black line	Proposed
Black line	Other

THIS MAP COMPARES WITH USGS MAPS AND OTHER STANDARDS
FOR SIZE OF US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 7.5-MINUTE SERIES COLORED PAGES
A FOR SIZE OF US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 7.5-MINUTE SERIES COLORED PAGES
A FOR SIZE OF US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 7.5-MINUTE SERIES COLORED PAGES

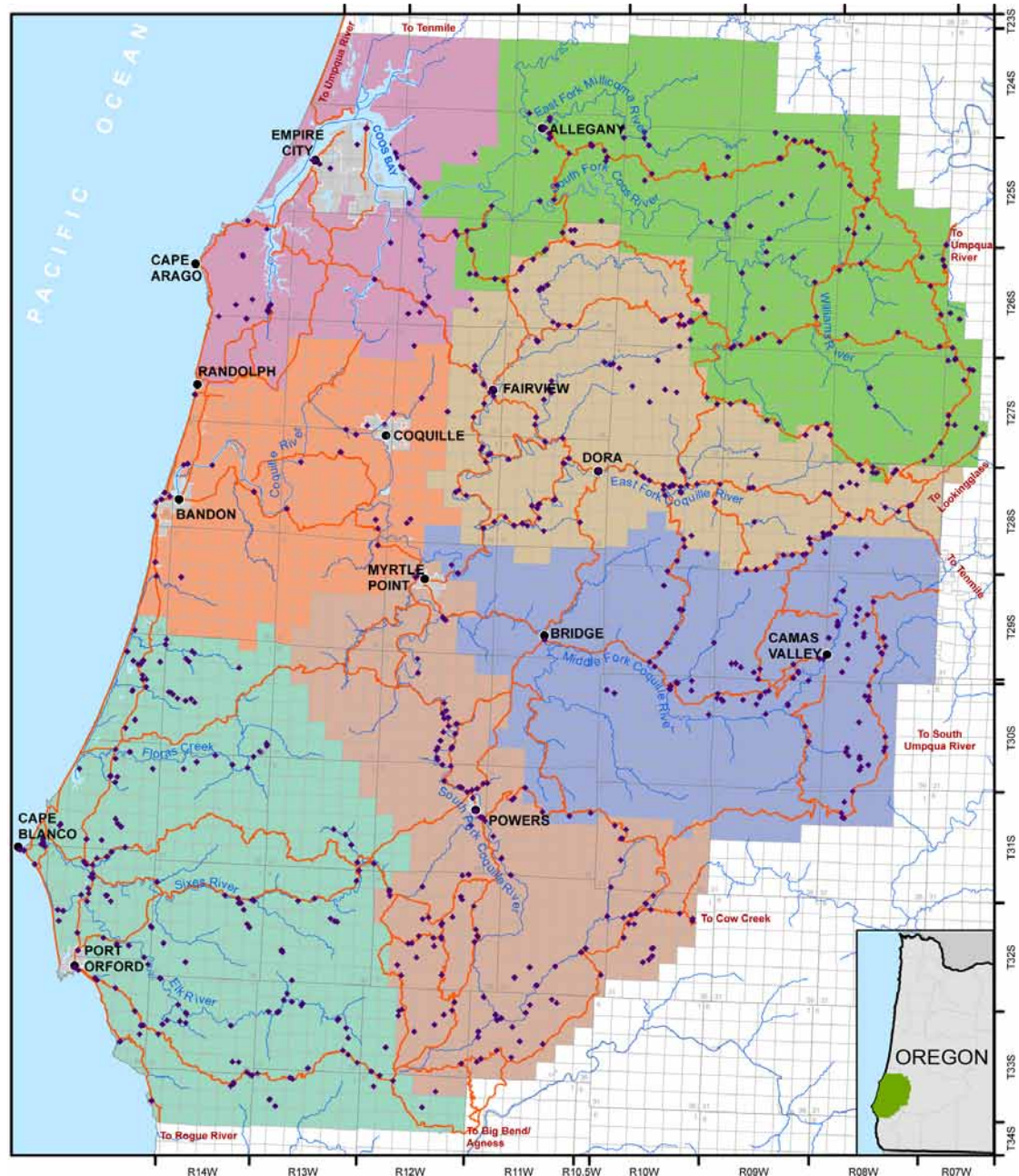


Map produced by Coquille Indian Tribe's GIS Program, November, 2012
 Projection: Oregon State Plane South NAD83 HARN
 Data: Coquille Indian Tribe, BLM, ORGeo

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- Legend**
- Trail Network
 - City Limits
 - Study Areas
 - Coos Bay District
 - Allegany District
 - Bandon District
 - Fairview District
 - Bridge/Remote District
 - South Fork District
 - Port Orford District



Map produced by Coquille Indian Tribe's GIS Program, November, 2012
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“Clear Skies & Clearcuts”

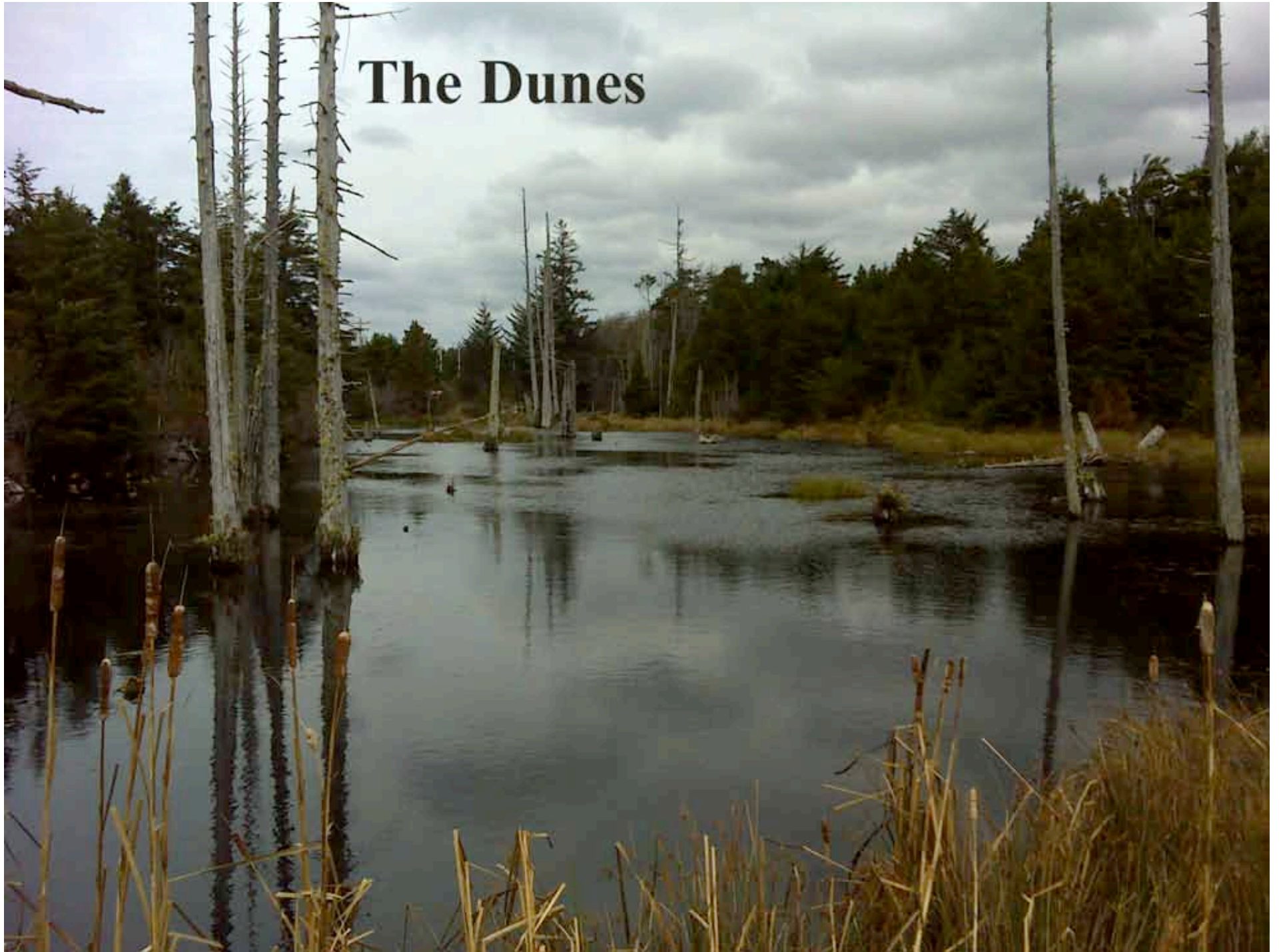


Forested Canyons



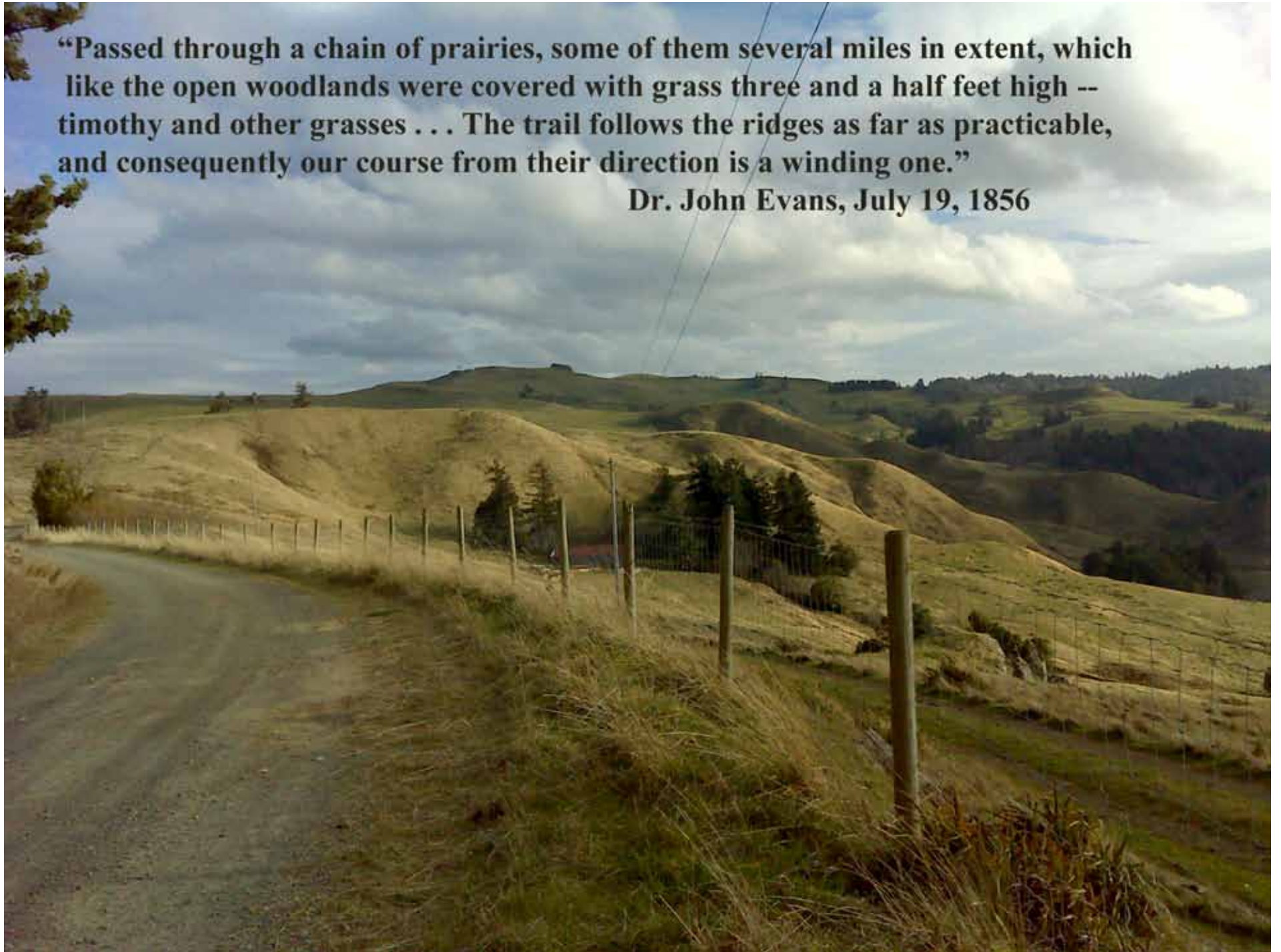


The Dunes



“Passed through a chain of prairies, some of them several miles in extent, which like the open woodlands were covered with grass three and a half feet high -- timothy and other grasses . . . The trail follows the ridges as far as practicable, and consequently our course from their direction is a winding one.”

Dr. John Evans, July 19, 1856



Tidewaters



Tidal Canoe Routes



Landmarks



“The Forks”

Thursday 14th, Rainy weather. With the same men as on the former occasion accompanied me, we left the Camp in canoe ascended the river the length of the forks, left our craft, being provided with Indian guide, shaped our course southerly thro’ a foot path leading along the west shore of the north branch . . .

-- Alexander R. McLeod, December 14, 1826

“The Forks”



Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 7 W.

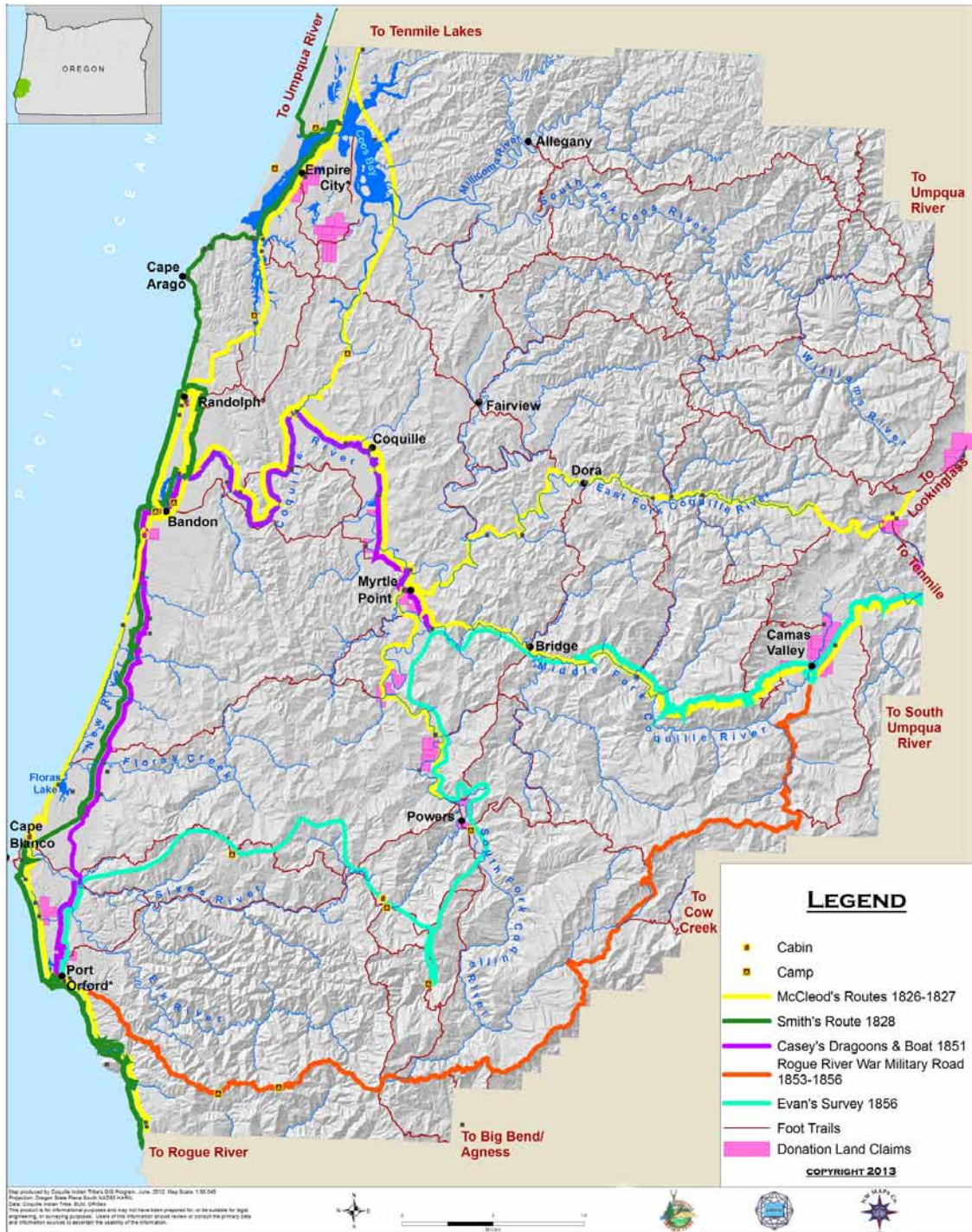
CHAINS		
	An Oak, 36 ins. diam., bears S.4½°E., 660 lks. dist.	
65.50	Enter Oak openings, course East and West.	+50
72.75	Dry gulch, course NE.	-20
73.50	Enter prairie, course East and West.	+10
80.00	Set post, cor. Secs. 29, 30, 31 and 32, from which	+20
	An Oak, 16 ins. diam., bears N.89½°W., 445 lks. dist.	
	An Oak, 24 ins. diam., bears S.65°W., 381 lks. dist.	
	An Oak, 24 ins. diam., bears S.25°E., 685 lks. dist.	
	An Oak, 18 ins. diam., bears N.5°E., 436 lks. dist.	
	Land, undulating.	
	Timber, Fir and Oak.	
	Soil, first and second rate.	
	East, on random, between Secs. 29 and 32.	
	Va.20°E.	
40.00	Set temporary ¼ Sec. post.	
79.38	Intersect North and South line, 34 lks. North of cor. N.89°45'W. on true line, between Secs. 29 and 32.	
11.60	Indian burying ground, bears N.26°E.	-80
11.60	Leave Oak timber and enter prairie, course NW. and SW.	
18.87	Indian trail, course North and South.	-20
18.87	Same burying ground, bears N.54°E.	
21.60	Dry bed of creek, 10 lks. wide, course South.	-10
39.69	Set ¼ Sec. post, from which	
	An Oak, 12 ins. diam., bears S.82°E., 1366 lks. dist.	
	An Oak, 24 ins. diam., bears N.88°E., 1714 lks. dist.	
52.25	Dry gulch, 10 lks. wide, course South, the East bank of which is about 10 ft. in perpendicular height.	
	Dennis Hathorn, September 27, 1855	

Beach Trails

“This is also drifting sand, and the track of travelers is obliterated as soon as made.”

Dr. John Evans, July 1, 1856





The Salmon Cycle

Classroom on the Siletz River Day

1998 Siletz School 2nd Grade Class

The Salmon Cycle is a report made for the Classroom On The Siletz River Day project. Ms. Henderson and the Siletz School 2nd grade class researched salmon life cycles, wrote results of their findings, hand colored illustrations and scanned the results of their work for internet display. After viewing the report, please take time to [sign the guestbook](#). **The Guestbook is also part of the learning process, for they learn about "peer view"**. They would be happy to read any comments or suggestions that you might have for them.

Table of Contents

Title.....	Author(s)
Salmon Cycle Index	1998 Siletz 2nd Grade
Salmon Cycle Cover	Danaee T.
Salmon Redd	Chyann and Brandon
Salmon Alevin I	Sophia and Beth
Salmon Alevin II	Raeloni C.
Salmon Fry I	Shawna
Salmon Fry II	Makayla and Shawna
Salmon Smolt	Robert and Kassandra
Salmon Adult I	Luccia and Kyle C.
Salmon Cycle	Luccia and Kyle C.
Salmon Adult II	Mark and Kayla
Salmon Spawn I	Jessica and Danaee T.
Salmon Predators I	Nick K. and Heather
Salmon Mortality	Tyler and Kyle B.
Salmon Spawn II	Ryan

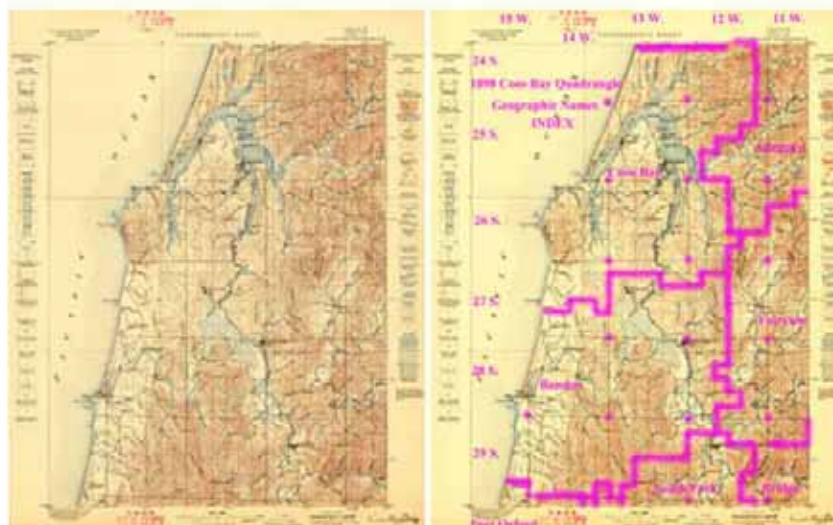
Salmon Cycle Index

 The Salmon Cycle Cover 109.14 Kb	 Salmon Redd 119.31 Kb	 Salmon Alevin I 126.92 Kb
 Salmon Alevin II 89.50 Kb	 Salmon Fry I 110.99 Kb	 Salmon Fry II 133.51 Kb
 Salmon Smolt 131.89 Kb	 Salmon Adult I 150.31 Kb	 Salmon Cycle 81.86 Kb
 Salmon Adult II 111.49 Kb	 Salmon Spawn I 121.12 Kb	 Salmon Predators I 137.51 Kb
 Salmon Mortality 113.86 Kb	 Salmon Spawn II 130.50 Kb	 Salmon Eggs 132.08 Kb
 Salmon Predators II 84.70 Kb		



COQUELLE TRAILS

Historical US Geological Survey Quadrangle Maps

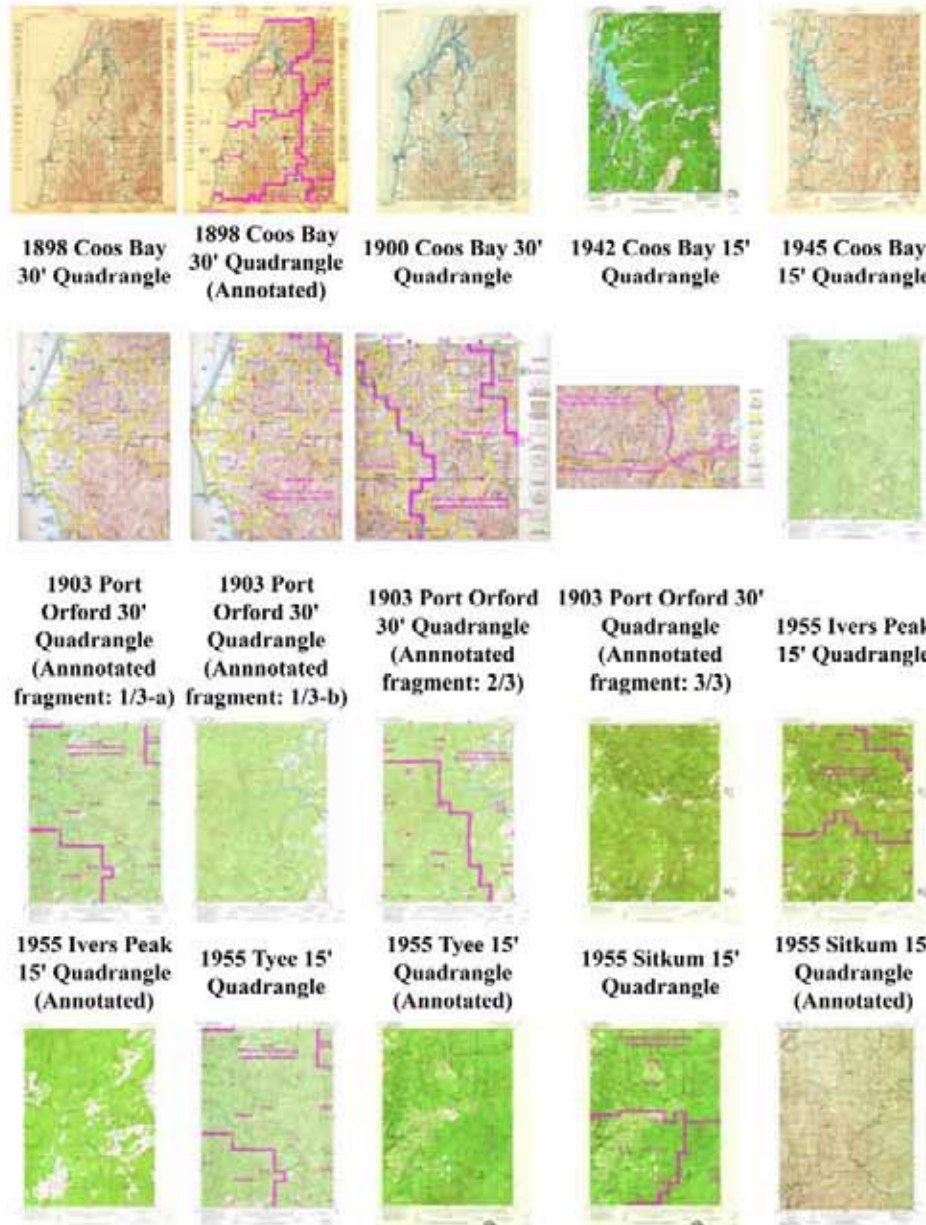


1898 USGS 30-minute Coos Bay Quadrangle Map (click to enlarge).

Annotated 1898 USGS 30' Quadrangle Map: Historical Place Names Index.

These are the digitized versions of the original USGS 30-minute and 15-minute Quadrangle maps for the study area. These maps were principally used to document historical place names for the project's written references and indices, and to help confirm the time and locations of various historical roads and trails.

The maps are provided in two formats: the first is an actual scan (often with subsequent annotations) of the original map itself; and the second is an annotated version of the same map, providing an index to Coquelle Trail Historical District maps, and to the XLS and PDF files on which they are based.



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Salmon Spawn II	Ryan

The Guestbook is no longer active. You can still read earlier entries in the following archive.

Guestbook Archive

Name: Lindsay maire
From: campbell river
Home: <http://>
thaxn for the work gave use a good grade!!!!

15:41:45 98/11/15

Name: Debbie Deagen
From: Bozeman, Montana
Home: <http://>
Your salmon life cycle book is great! We are trying to protect our streams in Montana for the fish and all the other creatures that need clean water to live.

12:48:26 98/10/08

Name: Kimberly Boyd and Sara Dombroski
From: New Mexico
Home: <http://>
Very cute but couldn't see all the writing. Thankjs for the help with our Children's book :0

09:24:37 98/09/28

Name: Kari Rollenhagen
From: Salem, Oregon
Home: <http://>
This is a wonderful web site!!! I was looking for information on the Salmon life cycle to present to a Middle School class and your site has been a pleasure to look through!!

22:23:41 98/09/27

Name: Rachel Morgan
From:
Home: <http://>
Good job!!! Very interesting project!!!

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Conclusions: How Transparency Saves Money & Improves Decision Making

- 1. The 1976 Paperwork Reduction Act and the 2010 Plain Writing Act already require the use of Plain English by federal agencies. These acts simply need to be enforced.**
- 2. Modern technology makes automated scanning of documents and GPS-referenced digital photography increasingly cheap and easy. Citizens should insist on such documentation and direct access to all taxpayer-funded research, meetings, etc., affecting local regulations.**
- 3. High-speed Internet communications and the recent proliferation of ipads and smart phones has made universal access to technical information possible, with few limitations to time and location.**
- 4. Increased access to better information is believed to result in improved research, discussion, and decision-making. Stable, well-designed websites make such access possible for almost all citizens, including: students, teachers, scientists, politicians and public resource managers.**

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