

Oregon-California Trails Association

BASICS OF HISTORIC TRAIL PRESERVATION

Dave Welch
PNTS Historic Trails Workshop
San Antonio, TX
May 2010



WHAT ARE WE PRESERVING?

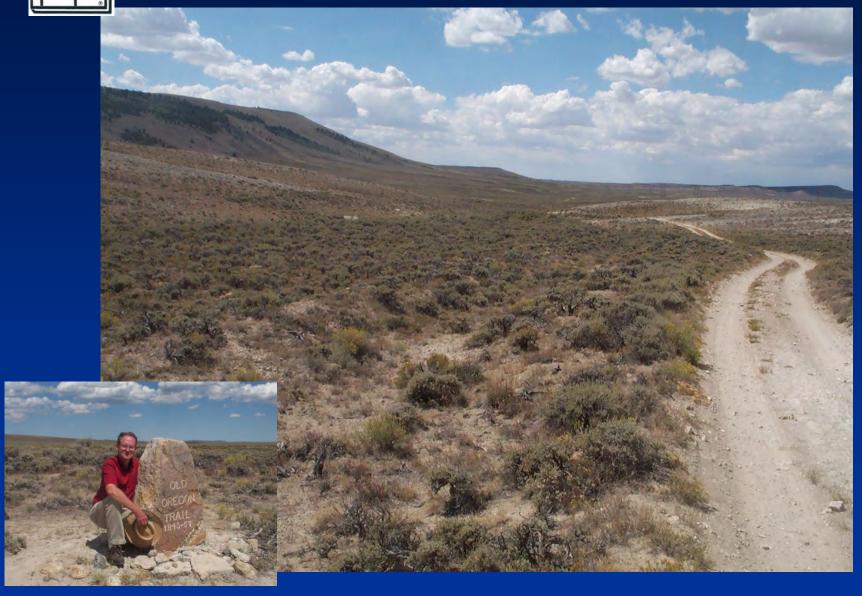
- Trails The Artifact ←
- Setting The Context
- Story The History

"The Importance of Setting," David J. Welch, 2009

www.octa-trails.org



SOUTH PASS, WY





OUTLINE: TRAIL PRESERVATION

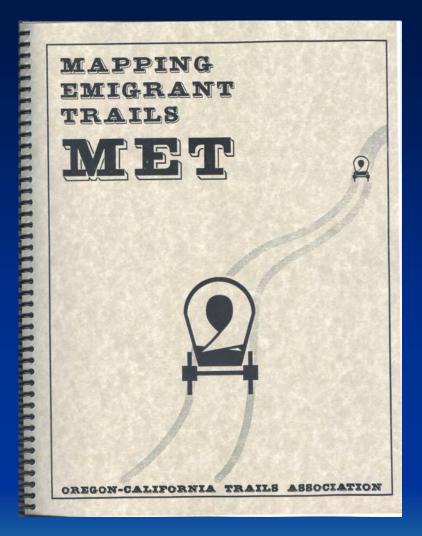
- ✓ Mapping
- ✓ Marking
- Monitoring



MAPPING

- Overview
- Terminology
- Cardinal rules
- Evidence and Guidelines
- Techniques and Resources
- GPS and Mapping Software





Don Buck Andy Hammond David Johnson Tom Hunt John Maloney

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TRAIL TERMINOLOGY

Trace General term for any original trail remnant.

Depression Shallow dip in the surface, often very faint and difficult to see.

MINIMITIES

Swale A depression, but of deeper dimensions and with sloping sides.

Rut Deep depression, without a center mound and having steep sides.





TRAIL TERMINOLOGY

Erosion Feature

A trace of any sort that has been deepened and altered by subsequent wind and/or water action. Sides and bottom often irregular.



Track

Visible trace caused by compacting of surface or discoloration due to salt evaporation on alkali flats. Little or no depression. Often seen as streaks across an alkali flat.

Scarring

Irregularly wide flat surface, devoid of vegetation, that no longer shows any wagon depressions or swales. Often seen trailing through sagebrush flats in an uneven pattern.

Two-track

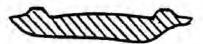
Parallel wheel tracks separated by center mound. Typically an unimproved ranch road used by motor vehicles.



Improved Road

Secondary Road

Bladed, graded, crowned, gravelled, oiled, or blacktop roads usually having side berms, curbs or gutters.







MET TRAIL CLASSIFICATIONS

Class 1: <u>Unaltered</u> Trail

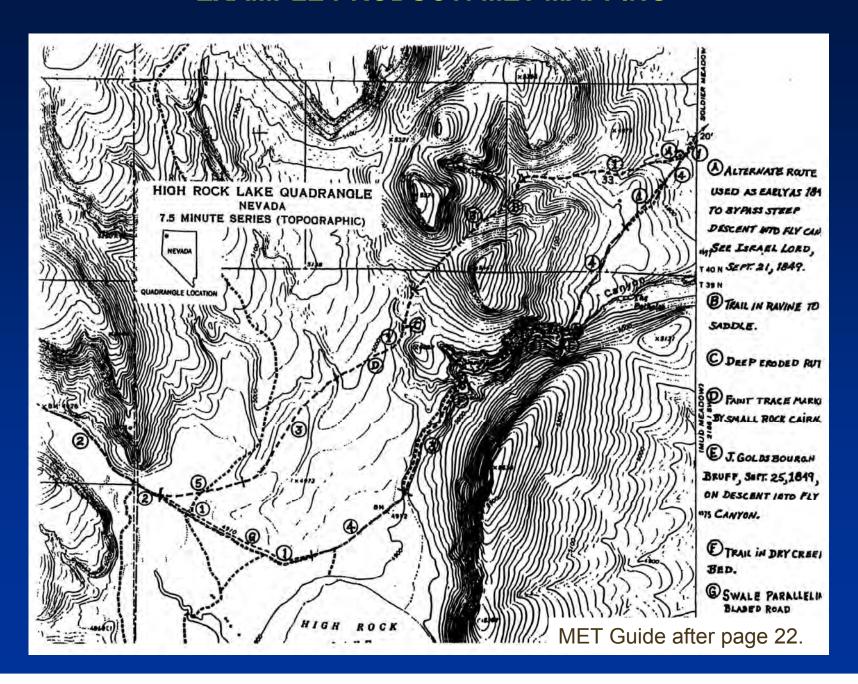
Class 2: <u>Used Trail</u> (two-track)

Class 3: Verified Trail (but non-existent)

Class 4: <u>Altered</u> Trail

Class 5: Approximate Trail

EXAMPLE PRODUCT: MET MAPPING





MAPPING AS A PROCESS

- Mapping is an <u>iterative process</u> the goal of which is to <u>maximize the probability</u> that an historic trail has been found.
- Begins with research
 - Old maps
 - Diaries
 - Other research
- Preliminary field studies
 - What is on the ground?
 - How does it relate to the research
 - Preliminary mapping of all possibilities
- Re-evaluation of research
- Detailed mapping and classification



CARDINAL RULES OF TRAIL VERIFICATION

- Coherence linear consistency
- Corroboration supporting documentary evidence
- Collateral other physical and/or topological evidence
- Correlation overall agreement of all sources



RELIABILITY OF EVIDENCE

Generally, the closer in time the evidence is to the event, the more reliable it is.

- Written eyewitness accounts, if specific
- Remaining physical evidence
- General Land Office (GLO) cadastral surveys (earliest)
- Topographic limitations
- Reports and railroad surveys
- Early maps
- Recent documentation



GUIDELINES FOR LOCATING TRAILS

- Trails often follow ridgelines, not ravines or gullies
- Direct ascent of hills with resultant high erosion
- Multiple crossing of gullies and washes
- Trails avoided rocky terrain
- Spread out (parallel tracks) in alkali areas
- Swales and ruts more indicative of wagon trails than two tracks
- Artifacts may be concentrated at difficult points
- Rocks moved out of the trail path; broken rocks within trail corridor
- Varied vegetation growth
- Rust marks on granite; grooves on other stone
- Tree blazes and rub marks
- OCTA, BLM, NPS and other markers ©



OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND MORMON PIONEER NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS



TWO-TRACK IN WYOMING



Photo by Randy Wagner







Note: Other evidence is consistence with these grooves being from wagon wheels.

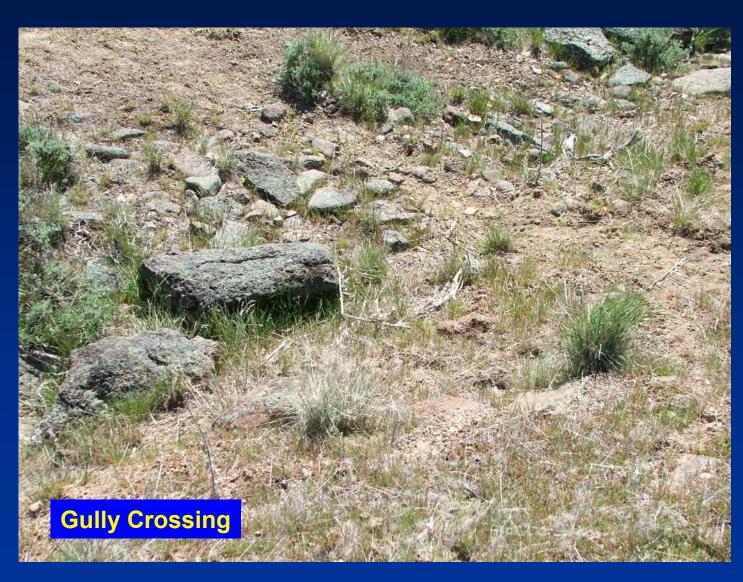




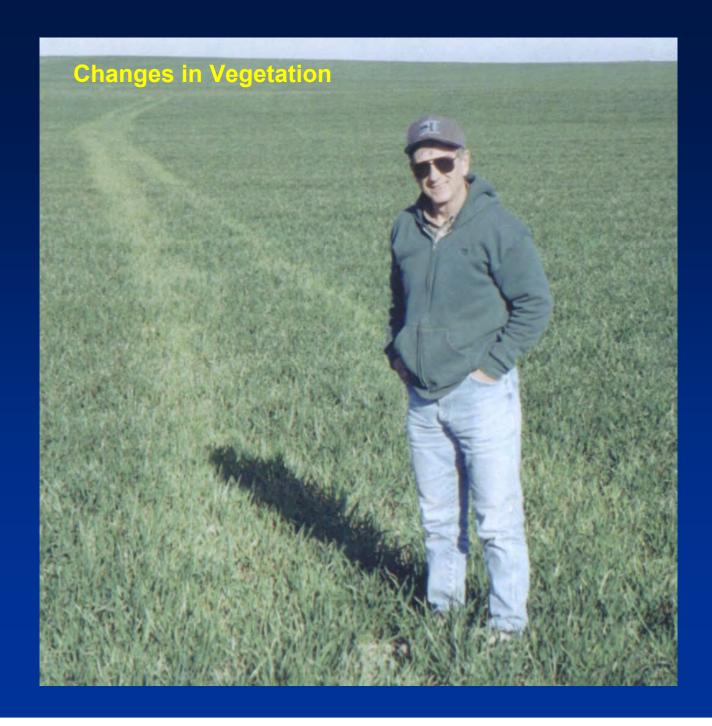








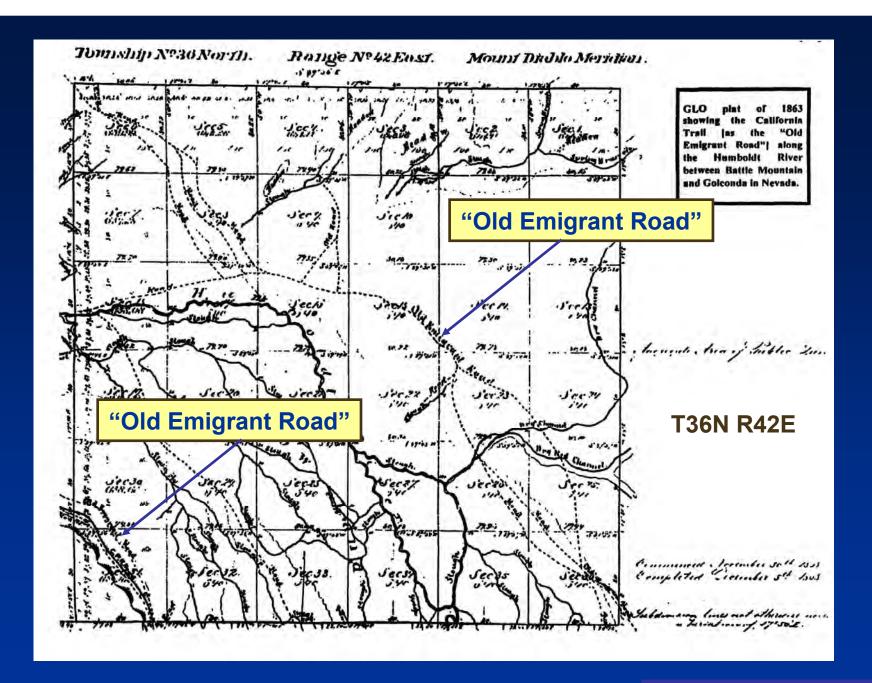




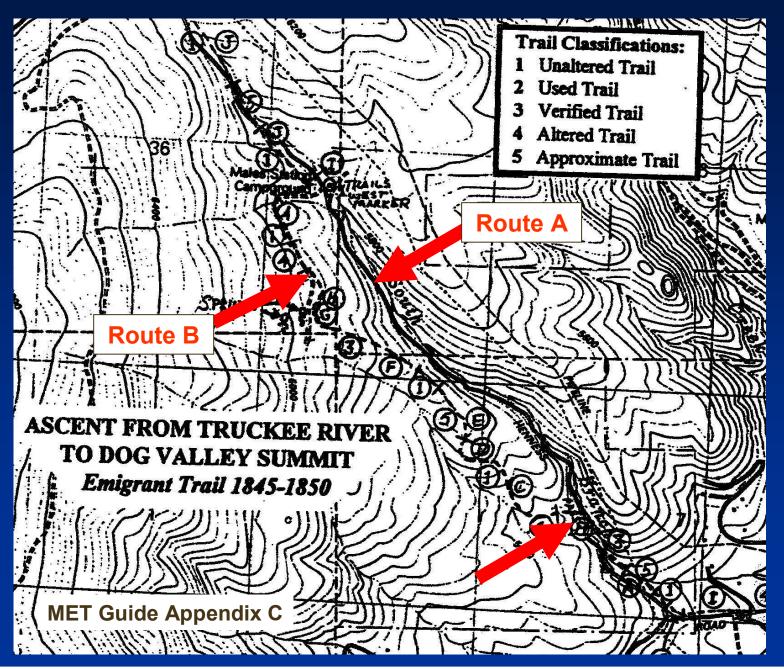


MAPPING RESOURCES

- General Land Office (GLO) maps
- USGS maps
- Trail documents
- Aerial and satellite photographs
- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Mapping software



USE OF TRAIL DOCUMENTS - DOG VALLEY EXAMPLE





DOG VALLEY TRAIL DOCUMENTS

(See handout and MET guide for complete discussion)

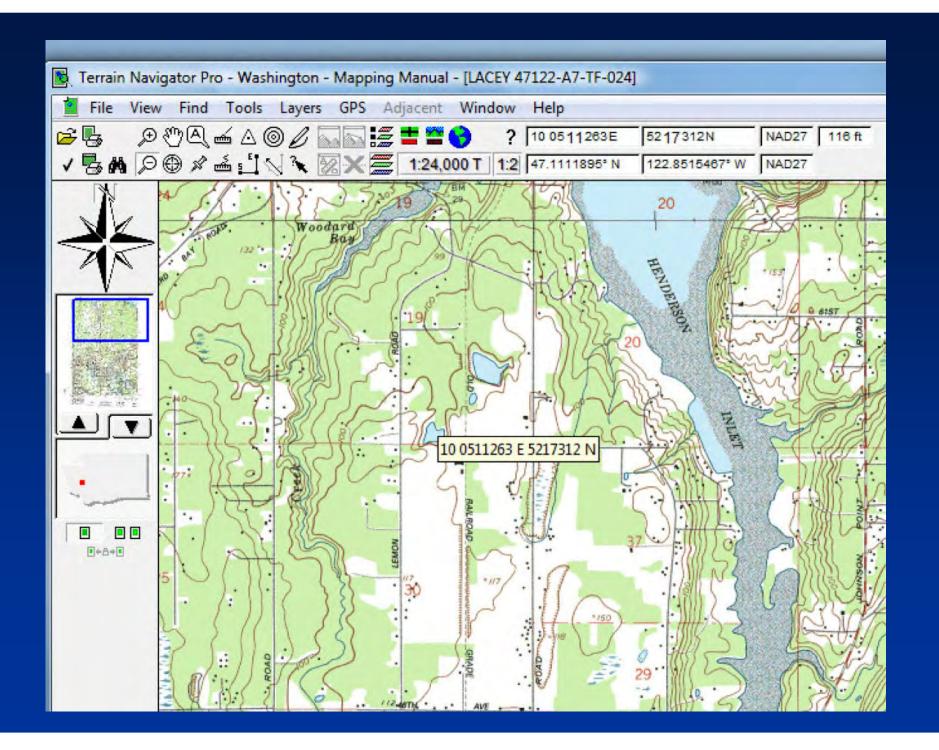
Example 6 - Wakeman Bryarly: Aug. 20, 1849

We started at daybreak & crossed the river [Truckee River]. The road turned immediately to the right in a north direction & continued for one mile, when it went in a northwest, ascending a spur of mountain, one of the chain of the California mountains. We ascended this [the ridge immediately on the west side of the South Branch canyon], it being in some places very steep, & then again coming upon a little table of land upon which had been good grass, & upon one with a cool but small spring. After rolling there 5 miles, we opened upon a beautiful little valley with a very steep hill to descend to it [Dog Valley].

DJW: Consistent with use of Route B. The table land and spring were located in field work.

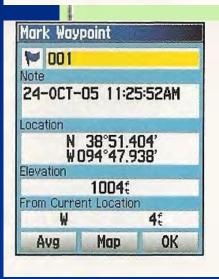
GPS AND MAPPING SOFTWARE

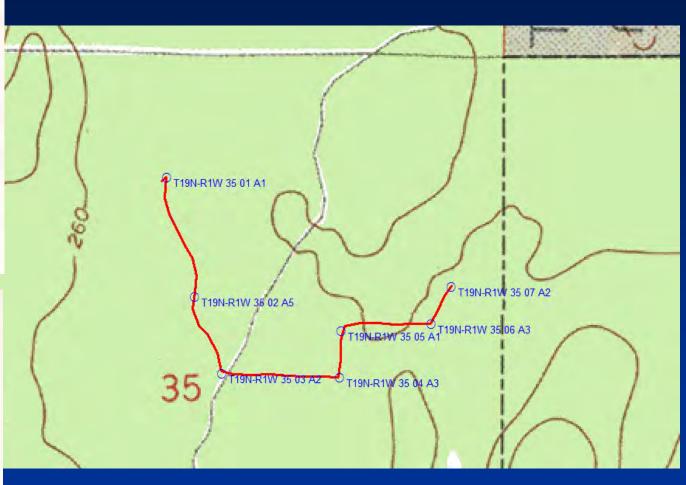
- For our purposes, consumer-grade systems are adequate (\$150 to \$300)
- Record tracks and waypoints for later plotting.
- Download to computer for processing.
- Plot data and add annotations in mapping software that includes USGS topographic maps.
 - Terrain navigator Pro (MyTopo, formerly MapTech)



MAPPING WITH GPS AND TERRAIN NAVIGATOR PRO









MAPPING SUMMARY

- When mapping, we
 - Are attempting to maximize the probability our interpretation is correct.
 - Need to apply an iterative process open to different interpretations.
 - Need to begin with historical research.
 - Need to be aware of the subjective nature of the process.



TRAIL MARKING





Trail Markers

Carsonite: Carsonite International

White or Brown CRM3066

5' 6" long 3.75" wide 2.5 pounds

About \$30.00 each with decals

Steel Rail: 6' long with 18" horizontal top rail

2.5" x 12" plate bolted to fishing

Engraved diary quote for location

Novalloy: Interpretive sign

Aluminum; gold lettering on black panel

Concrete: BLM favorite

6' long 8" at bottom tapered to 4" at top

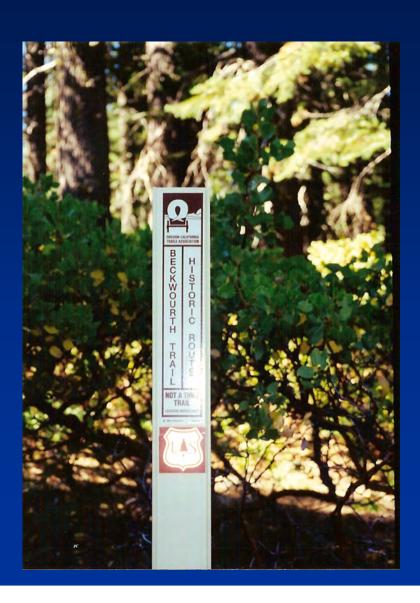
Decals: BLM, USFS, USFWS or NPS labels

Metal or plastic on posts or trees

Trail name decal



Beckwourth Trail Carsonite





Driving a Carsonite Marker



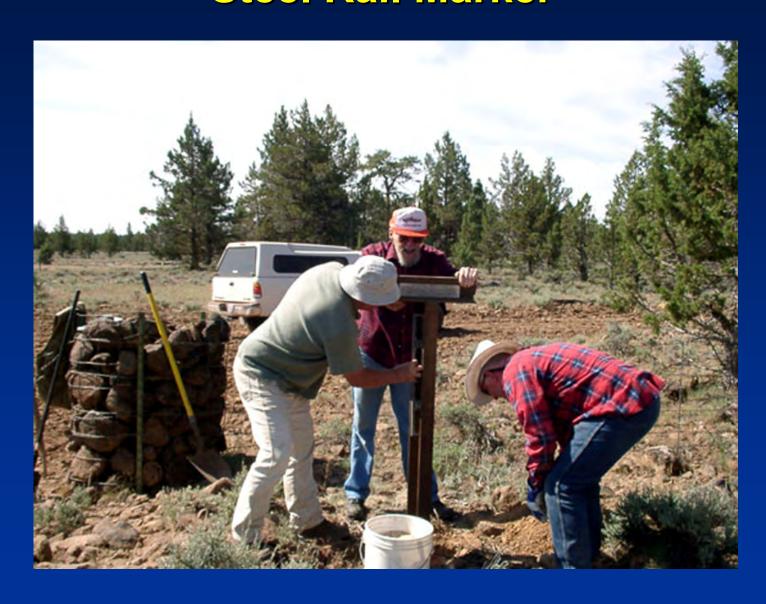


Steel Rail Marker



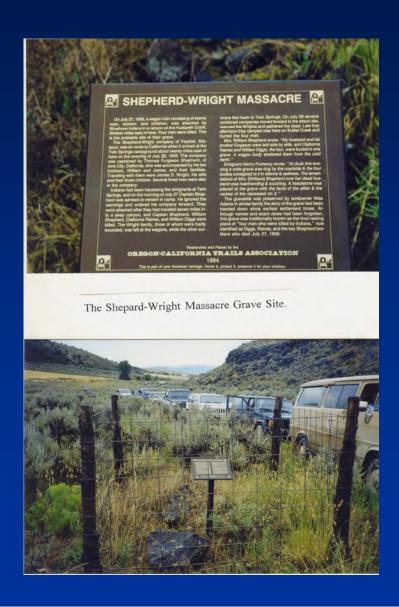


Steel Rail Marker





Novalloy Interpretive Panel





Posts (Wyoming)







Marking: The Process

- Initial planning
- Research
- Permits
- Final approval
- Installation

See "OCTA Trail Marking Policy" for details and forms at WWW.OCTA-TRAILS.ORG

TRAIL MONITORING ACTIVITIES

- Act as liaison between OCTA and land managers/owners/developers
- Organize and oversee OCTA activities along a selected trail or trail segment
- Increase public awareness of the trail and enlist public support for its protection

LAWS APPLY TO HISTORIC TRAILS

National Historic Preservation Act (1966, as amended), Section 106

OCTA consults as an <u>interested party</u>, having specific knowledge and interest in trails

National Environmental Policy Act (1979)
 OCTA consults as <u>public organization</u>, and is given equal consideration with all other public concerns.

WHAT IS SECTION 106?

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their <u>undertakings</u> on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reasonable opportunity to comment.

Objective: Avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effect

Applies to federal undertakings on both public and private lands.

(36CFR Part 800, January 11, 2001)

WHAT IS AN UNDERTAKING?

An undertaking is a project, activity, or program that involves <u>federal</u> funding, permitting, license, approval, or is subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency

(36CFR Part 800.16(y)

COMMON PITFALLS FOR TRAIL LIAISONS

- Initiate Section 106 process
- Identify historic properties

Assess effects

Resolve adverse effects

- Never consulted
- Trails are unidentified, misidentified, incorrectly evaluated
- "No effect" decision made incorrectly
- Mitigation inadequate

FIELD MONITORING ACTIVITIES

- Mapping trails
- Trail Maintenance
- Observe changes
- Photo-monitoring
- Identify contacts

MONITORING ORGANIZATION

- Trail Stewards requires least amount of time/commitment from chapter members.
- Trail Monitors requires annual or bi-annual trail visit, photo-monitoring and/or mapping and/or consultation at some level.
- Trail "Boss" or Manager level of time/commitment varies depending on length and existing management conditions of selected trail segments.

SUMMARY

- Mapping
 - OCTA MET Manual
 - Historic and current maps and aerials
 - Primary source documents
- Marking
 - Variety of posts and signs available
 - Consistency and brevity
- Monitoring
 - Supported by volunteers
 - NEPA, NHPA/Section 106

OCTA CONTACT INFORMATION

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Happy Trails!

