

Part 3. Annotated Bibliography

This bibliography is specific to the 1826 to 1900 time period and is focused on the Coos Bay and Coquille River basins and coastlands south to Humbug Mountain. It has been assembled for the general reader with an interest in the early histories of Coos and Curry counties. It is, essentially, an organized list of recommended books and authors on these topics, with a brief description of each book's contents.

This bibliography is further limited to published books and does not include articles, documents, monographs, diaries, journals, newspaper accounts, government reports, correspondence, or other important sources of historical information – unless it has been compiled into book form. However, these types of sources are effectively used by many of the authors of the following selections, and are clearly referenced in most instances for those wishing to do more exacting research.

1. Principal Historians: Carey, McArthur, Victor & Walling

Students of Oregon history may note some key historical names missing from this list: most notably Hubert Howe Bancroft, Leslie M. Scott, and his father, Harvey Whitefield Scott. Bancroft's work is listed under Frances Fuller Victor, below, who did most of the actual writings on Oregon history published under his name, as well as extensive research and publications under her own. The Scotts' work is largely the younger Scott's posthumous compilations of his father's published newspaper essays and public addresses on Oregon history from 1865 through 1910, combined with his own syntheses of these works. The six-volume work is thoroughly indexed – Volume Six is the index in its entirety -- making it a wonderful research tool and reference, but it is far more focused on the history of Oregon railroads and cities than on southwest Oregon events and contains relatively little information or insight regarding the focus of this report.

Charles Henry Carey

Carey was a successful Portland lawyer with a strong interest in Oregon history. His 1922 *General History of Oregon* provides an excellent introduction to Oregon history in general, and perhaps to the earlier Bancroft and Scott works in particular. This two-volume work has been updated over time (I have been using the 1971 3rd edition since it was new), has an excellent index and illustrations, and is usually printed as a single book. Another attribute of Carey's work is that it is very well written, with good attention to detail; in these respects it serves as a fine narrative, picking up where the works of earlier historians leave off, as well as a very useful reference to key people, events, and locations of the State's history.

A more neglected work of Carey's, and perhaps more important for the information it contains, is his history of the Oregon Constitution and of the 1857 Constitutional Convention (Carey 1826). This is probably the only book ever written on the early political history of Oregon. Fortunately, it is comprehensive, very well written, and has two excellent indices: one for the Constitution (including amendments) itself, and one for Carey's history. This is a nationally significant book in that Oregon is the only state to adopt a constitution before even becoming a state, and because of the timing of Oregon's adoption of its constitution (1857), its acceptance as a state (1859), and the beginning of the Civil War (1861). Of particular interest to students of Coos County history is the debate between Perry Marple and Freeman Lockhart as to whether the "Johnson Diggins" votes should be counted or not – thereby deciding between the two the election for county representative -- and by the role played by William Packwood, representing Curry County, throughout the convention. Of additional interest is the lack of discussion regarding Oregon's Indian population; particularly when compared to discussions and opinions regarding "Negro slavery" and Chinese immigration.

Lewis Ankeny McArthur

In 1849 and 1850, Navy lieutenant William Pope McArthur conducted the first survey of the Pacific Coast for the United States Coastal Survey. Sixty-five years later, in 1914, his grandson, Lewis Ankeny McArthur, was appointed to the Oregon Geographic Names Board. From that time until his death, the younger McArthur established himself as an authority on Oregon

history, and as the authority on the history of Oregon place names – including those first recorded by his grandfather along the Oregon Coast. In the early 1920s, McArthur began publishing the history of Oregon place names as articles in the Oregon Historical Quarterly. In 1928 he authored *Oregon Geographic Names*, based on those articles, which has remained an important reference source of early Oregon history since that time. McArthur died in 1951, shortly before publication of the third edition of his work. Following McArthur's death, subsequent editions of his work have been expanded and produced by his son, Lewis L. McArthur. I have used the 1982 fifth edition of this work as my standard reference on this topic since it was published, but a seventh edition was published in 2003 that includes a CD filled with maps, historical (“discontinued”) post office locations, indices, and other information extremely useful for tracking historical information on named features and locations throughout the State. This book is strictly a reference and has little narrative value as a whole – but it is an excellent, easy to use reference, with good writing, dependable research, and interesting quotations, facts and citations.

Frances Fuller Victor

Victor was Oregon's most accomplished historian during the 19th century. Although much of her work was performed as an employee of Hubert H. Bancroft, and though most of this work appears under his own name, she has long been identified as the actual writer of many of his published volumes of history (Mills 1961). In recent years, scholars and publishers have even started to list her as his coauthor on much of this work, including their 1888 collaboration on Oregon history, *The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft, Vol. XXX History of Oregon, Vol. II. 1848-1888*, long considered the most authoritative work on this topic.

In 1891 the Oregon Legislature resolved to produce a definitive history of the Indian Wars in Oregon, and Victory was hired to do this task. Her 1894 *The Early Indian Wars of Oregon: Compiled from the Oregon Archives and Other Original Sources, with Muster Rolls*, is considered the classic work on this topic, and builds from and elaborates upon her earlier work with Bancroft. In addition to her extensive work on this subject under Bancroft, Victor was given access to all official State records from the beginning, and still had access to many of the key individuals who participated, or bore witness, in these events. Students of early southwest Oregon history are well advised to begin their research with these two works by Victor, in conjunction with Walling's 1884 history.

Albert G. Walling

Walling was a resident of southwest Oregon in the early 1850s, where he established a ranch and a store for other gold miners during that time. After selling out his claims, land, and stores, he eventually made his way to Portland, where he established a book publishing company. Walling's method of writing history was similar to Bancroft's, in that he often hired others to do the actual writing of portions of his work. Too, he actively sold “subscriptions” to these works, rewarding book buyers by enclosing a brief, sometimes adulatory, biography of each within an index to the finished product. This resulted in work that was somewhat uneven and occasionally contradicts itself. Still the finished histories were very well organized, contained the contents of numerous important historical documents, relied heavily on interviews and correspondences,

contained numerous high quality “sketches” of many of the homes and landscapes discussed in each book, and were very expertly printed and bound in the tradition of the finest books of that era. Walling’s 1884 *History of Southern Oregon, Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos Counties, Compiled from the Most Authentic Sources* remains one of the most important books ever written on southwest Oregon history, and is the basis of many subsequent references and citations on this topic.

2. Regional Historians: Beckham, Dodge, Douthit, Peterson & Powers

Regional histories are those covering a significant portion of the study area, and not much else or much less. Following Walling and Victor, the most important regional historians for southwest Oregon have been Dodge (1898) and Peterson and Powers (1952), for the pre-1900 history of Coos and Curry counties; largely due to their proximity to that time and those places. In later years, local and regional history has been largely covered by father and son writers, Dow Beckham and Stephen Dow Beckham, who have published a number of books, articles, and reports on a variety of pre-1900 topics.

Stephen Dow Beckham

Beckham has done a significant amount of research and writing regarding the early history of western Oregon, with a focus on local Indian populations. His writing on these topics covers a wide range of subjects and varies from academic research, to popular books and articles, to discrete cultural resource inventory reports. Because he is an historian that wasn't alive during the 1826 to 1900 focal period of this report, all of his information for that time relies heavily on the work of others that came before him; most notably Dodge, Victor, and Walling. An important exception is his use of historical sketches and photos, which were costly and far more difficult to reproduce in earlier years.

Several of Beckham's works would be better listed with topical and local history sources, along with his father's work, but his 1977 book, *The Indians of Western Oregon: This Land Was Theirs*, has remained popular for many years and was often cited by others for its content. Much of that content has become debatable over time, however, and Beckham's more recent work, such as his reports on the history of Coos Bay Wagon Roads (1997) and a cultural resource overview in Coos Bay BLM District (Beckham and Minor 1980) likely have more value regarding pre-1900 history for this region. Likewise, his book on the Rogue River Indian War (Beckham 1971) did not add appreciably to Victor's earlier work, but contained some great illustrations and photographs (and a large amount of speculation and narrative license).

Orvil Dodge

Fifteen years after Walling, in 1898, Orvil Dodge completed his "compilation" of the *Pioneer History of Coos and Curry Counties, Oregon*, restricting his land base to the smaller area. There are a number of gems in this popular history, and it contains a number of photographs, drawing from Dodge's earlier profession as a photographer. Some of the value of Dodge's work is that it focuses on the lives of many of the region's long-time residents, including many interviews, brief memoirs, and other forms of recollection spurred by his efforts. Too, he takes his reader on a tour of the local landscape, introducing people and local histories as he goes.

Dodge's work relies heavily on the earlier works of Walling and Victor, however, and contains numerous spelling errors and even a number of factual errors. Probably the worst problem is the index and the table of contents, which are somewhat functional, but generally very poor. This problem was splendidly addressed in the 1970s by the Coos Genealogical Forum, which published the *Index of Pioneer History of Coos and Curry Counties, Or. By Orvil Dodge*

sometime during that decade. This latter publication is no longer in print, and only a few copies were published, but it was strategically distributed to local and state libraries and can usually be obtained in that fashion. Dodge also has a list of apparent subscriber biographies as an appendix, in the same style as Walling, and the Forum has included a separate index for it in addition to their index of general content. This is an important book on regional history, but is maybe best read selectively and as guided by the index or by other readers, if possible.

Nathan Douthit

Douthit has written and lectured extensively regarding southwest Oregon history, including several years as an instructor on the topic for Southwestern Oregon Community College, in Coos Bay. His first published book on this topic, in 1986, provides a good introduction to Oregon south coast history, with a focus on the travels of Jedediah Smith through the area in 1828. However, most of this work is fairly derivative and better information and photograph reproductions can be found via other sources. On the other hand, his 2002 history of southwest Oregon Indian and white relations from the time of Smith to the beginning of the “reservation period” is very well researched, contains a number of important racial and cultural insights, and is highly recommended to those with an interest in these topics; as well as the historical context in which these events took place.

Emil R. Peterson & Alfred Powers

Peterson and Powers’ 1952 book, *A Century of Coos and Curry: History of Southwest Oregon*, fills in admirably as a regional history, following Walling (1884) and Dodge (1898), and bringing readers up to date through the first half of the 20th Century. Most of this material was collected by Peterson, and then organized and edited for clarity by Powers (a college professor at the time and not related to the Powers, Oregon family of the same name). The writers add new insight and sensibility in their consideration and discussion of early Indian and white relations during the first years of the counties’ history, and also provide a much clearer and more specific description of pre-1900 cultural, agricultural, and industrial practices: including literature, politics, dairying, cranberries, logging, gold mining, coal mining, fishing, and other early historical occupations typically not discussed in earlier histories. The subsequent compilations on electricity, land transportation, communications, and “Inventions and Science” clearly separate the two centuries and place the achievements of each in better context. The book has a good table of contents and index, but no bibliography, and remains an important source of information and reference on the topics just listed.

3. Local Historians: Atwood, Mahaffey, Rickard, Smyth, Wooldridge & Youst

The following books are selected on basis of being specific to particular locations or neighborhoods within the study area. The typical approach is to build the book based on a number of interviews with, and available biographical information about, the earliest historical people and families to reside in an area and to begin using local resources to make their livelihoods. Some interesting and useful books are not listed, such as Krewson's 1952 *Pigs of Tioga*, because the accounts have been fictionalized to some degree in order to enhance the narrative, and are unreliable as a result; or because they are based on undocumented recollections of a single person, such as Beverly Ward's 1986 *White Moccasins*, and don't contain a significant amount of pre-1900 information (both observations also true for Krewson's book).

Other local historians, such as Jerry Phillips (1997), tell well researched, well documented, and well organized histories of important local areas (in Phillip's case, the Elliott State Forest in northern Coos County), but dwell almost entirely in the 20th century. Fortunately, Phillips' important history of the 1770s Millicoma Fire is repeated by Smyth (2000), who does relate the impact the fire likely had on local people and early historical industries to the north and east of Coos Bay (Zybach 2003).

Kay Atwood.

Atwood has done a significant amount of historical research in southwest Oregon, and written at least two books of interest to this project: *Chaining Oregon* (2008) and *Illahe* (1978). The first tells the story of the beginning years of the Public Land Survey in western Oregon, including several individuals with ties to Coos and Curry counties; and the second tells the early history of that part of the Rogue River most closely associated with Fort Orford operations during the 1855 - 1856 Indian War.

Chaining Oregon would be better categorized in the "topical history" section of this report, but probably wouldn't be listed at all except for *Illahe*. It is, however, an excellent book and tells the story of the surveyors who first established property lines for all of the individuals that established Donation Land Claims during the 1851 - 1855 Oregon Trail era. It is well researched, well organized, with a good index and bibliography. This book is an excellent introduction to an important part of Oregon's history that is poorly understood and recognized, yet has been responsible for the legal description of every Oregon tax lot and land holding from that time until now. Atwood also does a fine job of explaining the legal and technical methods for conducting these surveys, as well as profiling the men and events who actually did the field work.

Illahe tells the story of that portion of the Rogue River containing Big Bend, Big Prairie, and other key locations of the 1855 - 1856 War. Atwood's history begins shortly after that time, though, and includes numerous interviews and photographs – and a useful series of locational maps – of the individuals (many of them local Indian descendents) who subsequently settled along the River as gold miners, ranchers, storekeepers, fishermen, and riverboat operators. It is a well told story and, like most local histories, is of most value to people with a specific interest in that particular locale.

Charlotte L. Mahaffey

Mahaffey's 1965 history of the Coos River is an excellent compilation of interviews, family histories, and local stories. It is well researched, well written, and well organized, with a very useful table of contents and index. This work, when combined with the publications of Youst and Rickard, provides the best accounts of pre-1900 people and events for the Coos River basin that exist at this time. Again, one reason for the success of this work is the extensive interviews Mahaffey conducts with long-time residents of her study area. This is an important work regarding Coos County history, but often goes unrecognized as such and has never been reprinted or received the widespread use or acceptance it probably deserves.

Aileen Barker Rickard

Rickard has written and published extensively on her family history, but it is her 1982 book on the 1886 homesteading of the northern headwaters of Coos River by George A. Gould and family that is of specific interest to this study. Although the book is poorly written and assembled, it has a good chronological narrative and provides interesting photographs and descriptions of such events as the 1868 Coos Fire and the sudden formation (by landslide) of Gould's Lake (sometimes referred to as "Elk Lake") in 1894. Readers with a specific interest in the history of the Coos River are advised to obtain a copy of this book – it is often difficult to find, even in local and State libraries – in addition to Mahaffey (1965) and Youst (1992; 2012).

Arthur V. Smyth

Smyth's book on the history of the Weyerhaeuser Millicoma Tree Farm is an excellent introduction to both the history of northern Coos County forests (he begins in the late 1700s), and to the type of industrial forestry he helped to design and implement during his time in the Millicoma: from its beginnings in the mid-1940s through to the spotted owl politics of the late 1990s. The book is well written, but with a nondescript table of contents and no index or bibliography -- which seems a little odd, in that it was edited and published by the Forest History Society. Still, there are good footnotes at the conclusion of each brief chapter, and good maps and photographs throughout. The scientific value of this work is indicated by the preface written by Daniel Botkin, an internationally recognized author and expert of forest ecology, and by the chapter Smyth wrote on the early 1950s beetle infestation of the forest. Although the book focuses on early Weyerhaeuser operations in Allegany and Dellwood, the story is of interest – and is recommended -- to anyone wanting to learn more about Douglas-fir ecology and industrial forest history in the Pacific Northwest. (Note: Smyth and I corresponded and talked by phone a fair amount in the late 1990s and shared our research findings; as a result, he is appropriately referenced in my PhD dissertation -- which I was working on at that time -- and returned the favor by summarizing and citing my work on page 3 of this book. So I am biased in that regard.)

Alice H. Wooldridge

Wooldridge, like Mahaffey and Smyth, is best known for a single book: in this instance, her 1971 *Pioneers and Incidents of the Upper Coquille Valley*. If you are interested in local genealogy, and are thrilled by old scrapbooks full of obituaries from the local newspaper, this

book is for you. There is no real narrative, no real organization, no table of contents and three indexes (one of which is all but useless) provided to try and negotiate this scrambled maze of collected newspaper clippings, articles, and recollections that primarily document the deaths of “upper Coquille Valley” citizens in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Still, there is a lot of useful information buried here, in every sense of the word. Wooldridge simply starts out by subjecting the reader to a nearly endless stream of short articles and obituaries with such titles as “Herald Extra” and “Basket Social”: non-descriptive titles which are further obfuscated by such index titles as: “Real Service” and “20 New Streetlights.” Still, for someone with some time on their hands and an interest in Upper Coquille Valley families, there are certain things to recommend this book: most of the obituaries have the deceased person’s name in the title; there are a lot of interesting facts regarding early Coquille River history contained in these obituaries; there are a number of interesting photos, which *do* have a useful index to their contents and location; the alphabetized index “of pioneers” (complete with misspellings) is helpful; and the recollections by Giles and Dement near the center of the book are excellent – in fact, this is the same “Daniel Giles Manuscript” published by Dodge (1898: 291-306) nearly 75 years earlier, but it is a far more accurate version and doesn’t use Dodge’s ill-advised revisions of the work via edits, paraphrases and conversion to third-person narrative. This work would benefit greatly by comprehensive genealogical and subject indexes, such as was created for Dodge’s book, but remains mostly a reference source for hard core historical researchers and individuals with a specific interest in the listed families. Still, so far as general histories for the Upper Coquille Valley go, this is almost all there is.

Lionel Youst

Youst is a prolific author, and his friendly, accessible, and occasionally amateurish work provides detailed and interesting histories of individual people and neighborhoods in northern Coos County; including a significant amount of pre-1900 history not found in other sources. Although he is best known for his excellent biographies of Minnie Peterson (1997) and Coquelle Thompson (2002), which also have value as regional histories, Youst’s stories of upper Glenn Creek (1992) and his 2012 *Lost in Coos* contain some of the most reliable (and entertaining) accounts of the early histories of the upper Millicoma River and Allegany, at “The Forks.” All of Youst’s work is characterized by careful documentation (including “yarns”) of individual stories via tape-recorded interviews and solid biographical research on individuals unavailable (usually because they are deceased) for interviewing.

The written history of the Coos River is limited. The applicable works of Mahaffey, Rickard, Smyth and Youst provide as comprehensive an overview that currently exists. All four authors focus on interviews with local people and families, and all four reach as far back into the 1800s as they can with historical documentation and available memories.

4. Topical Historians: Beckham, Cram, Drew, Glisan & Lansing

Primary topical histories of Coos and Curry counties were summarized by Peterson and Powers (1952), with a clear delineation between people and events of the 19th century from those of the 20th. Most pre-1900 topical histories focus on three basic subjects: the 1855-1856 Rogue River Indian War; mining; and logging (or forestry). Peterson and Powers cover these topics as well, but not to such a degree as Victor and Walling in their coverages of the Indian War, nor to the degree as certain other writers on specific topics, both before and since publication of their book.

Dow Beckham

Beckham, in common with his son Stephen Dow, has written extensively on the history of Coos County people, towns, and industries. His work has included newspaper articles and editorials, books, magazine articles, and pamphlets on these topics. His 1995 book, *Stars in the Dark: Coal Mines of Southwestern Oregon*, is the definitive book on the early history of coal mining in Coos County. A real strength of this work is the number and quality of interviews that Beckham completed with individuals who had actually participated in this industry during the 20th century; another strength is his generally well researched history of pre-1900 coal mining in Coos County, including scientific findings of early historical geologists John Evans, Joseph Diller, Ewart Baldwin, and John Eliot Allen -- all renowned for the quality of their work (e.g., Allen and Baldwin 1944: 53):

The geologic work by the authors [Allen and Baldwin] began late in April 1943, and the field work was completed by April 1944. Many references were checked before beginning the project. Some 130 different publications mention Coos Bay coal, but only 15 were abstracted, and only 3 were found to be of constant value. These were the Coos Bay Folio [Diller 2003]; the 19th Annual Report of 1897-1898; and Bulletin 431, 1911, all of the U. S. Geological Survey. All three of these were by J. S. Diller, the pioneer survey geologist, with Mr. M. A. Pishel as the junior author of the 1911 publication.

Although this quote is from one of Beckham's references, and not Beckham himself, it indicates the quality of the information he was using to assemble his book. Another of his works, 1991's *Swift Flows the River*, is also a fine topical history regarding historical log drives in local rivers, but is focused almost entirely in the 20th century.

Thomas Jefferson Cram

The republication of Cram's published 1858 report to Congress in 1977 provides an interesting and important insight into the Territorial and federal politics in play at that time. The initial presentation of these materials was at a mid-point between the Oregon Indian Wars and the US Civil War. Cram also submitted 50 maps with these documents to Congress, but they were not reproduced along with his report. In general, Cram supported the protection and relocation of Indian families during his time while participating in the war, in opposition to the Oregon Volunteers – a militia assembled by Territorial decree by Governor Curry – who were often accused of trying to exterminate local Indians in deference to immigrant gold miners and

property claimants. Cram's job was to map routes and mileage between Army forts throughout the West (similar to the types of seacoast surveys being conducted by the Navy at that time), but with the added mission to describe problems and offer solutions he encountered at the various military forts and bases he visited. Although Cram's report appears to be highly accurate in most regards, his very detailed and totally mistaken description of the "battle" at Battle Rock draws into question his gullibility and the sources of his information. This latter description is almost completely wrong and fanciful and doesn't appear to be a story that appears anywhere else at that time. Was somebody having some fun with Cram? If so, his reporting of these "facts" serves to help undermine many of his other opinions and assertions. Still, this remains critical reading for serious students of the 1855 - 1856 War.

Charles S. Drew

Drew's report to Congress, subsequent to Cram's publication, was in direct opposition to Cram's assertions, and even went so far as to use lengthy quotes from Cram as a method to contradicting his observations and opinions. In essence, Cram argued that Drew and other Oregon Volunteers were on a mission to exterminate all of the remaining Indian families in southwest Oregon, while Drew claimed that Cram and the Army were protecting the Indians and were therefore largely responsible for a number of murders and other depredations that the Volunteers could have prevented. The basis to these arguments was to have Congress pay the Volunteers for their "service" to the government – essentially (according to these sources and others), to fund the proclamations of Governor Curry, who called for the formation of the Volunteers and who was accused of doing so largely to drain resources from the federal treasury and to send them to Oregon Territory to settle all claims (both Indian and white) resulting from the War. A fascinating discussion, to those with an interest in this topic.

Rodney Glisan

Glisan was the Army doctor at Fort Orford during the entire 1855 - 1856 Indian War, including stints near actual combat where he tended to the wounded and dying. During that time he kept a detailed journal regarding his time at the Fort, including a number of excellent essays and observations about the land and people, flora and fauna, that he observed during his stay of duty. Glisan is a fine writer, educated and intelligent, and his journal (first published in 1874) provides an important source of information regarding Coos and Curry county histories, the history of the 1855 - 1856 War, and general US Army history during that time. Highly recommended to anyone with a strong interest in these topics. The book has an excellent table of contents, but no index.

William A. Lansing

Lansing has written a trilogy of Coos County history books, beginning with his 2005 publication on the 100-year anniversary of his employer in North Bend, Menasha Corporation. His other two books focus on the schools of Coos County, beginning with the very first and visiting each and every school district in County history prior to WW II (2008); and Coos County short-line railroad history (2007). These are very well researched books, well organized, written, and indexed, and featuring hundreds of excellent and important photographs – collected during

Lansing's comprehensive review of the Coos Historical and Maritime Museum holdings.

Lansing's Menasha history is complementary to Smyth's book on the Millicoma, and the two together present a fine history of pre-1900 forests, and the early logging and sawmilling businesses they spawned. The books on school and railroad history provide the definitive works on these topics. An additional value are the excellent maps included with these latter two works, with exacting locations of early schoolhouses, school districts, and railroad lines. A final feature of all three books is their excellent bindings, paper quality, and photo reproduction.

5. Academicians: Byram, Hall, Losey, Schwarz, Tveskov, Wasson

In recent years a significant amount of anthropological and archaeological research has been performed along the southwest Oregon coast that is complementary to the historical research currently being conducted. Scientists and graduate students affiliated with Southern Oregon University, the University of Oregon, and Oregon State University have performed much of this work in cooperation with the Coquille Indian Tribe. Although a number of the listed scientists have not actually written books on their research, all have written important book-length theses, dissertations, and reports of significant value to the Tribe, the local community, and to other scientists and writers. And, although these types of work have often been difficult to locate and secure in the past, recent advances in Internet communications and PDF software are resulting in increased access to these materials.

Robert Scott Byram

Byram has been a primary source of precontact and early historical information along the Oregon Coast with his archaeological study of ancient and more recent fish weirs; including locations in the current study area that had been used up for thousands of years, until historical time (Byram 2002). While doing research on his dissertation, he also worked extensively with the Tribe conducting cultural resource inventories (e.g., Byram and Ivy 2001), writing and editing portions of the publications resulting from a series of Coquille Cultural Conferences in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and continuing to perform both tidal and upland research in southwest Oregon.

Roberta L. Hall

Hall performed a number of research projects for the Coquille Tribe for many years, resulting in a several publications detailing her work with oral histories, archaeology, physiological analysis, and human adaptation to the environment. In addition to her research reports, she has published several useful books on these topics, including *The Coquille Indians: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow* in 1991, and *People of the Coquille Estuary* in 1995, which summarize much of her earlier research on these topics. Hall has enjoyed long-term research relationships with many Tribal members, particularly during her oral history research, and this has led to a number of relevant findings perhaps unavailable to others.

Robert Losey

Losey's doctoral research at the University of Oregon used the archaeological record and oral traditions to determine how an earthquake and subsequent tsunami in 1700 may have affected Oregon coastal people. Although his 2002 dissertation, *Communities and Catastrophe: The Tillamook Response to the AD1700 Earthquake and Tsunami, Northern Oregon Coast*, focuses on an area to the north of the study area and more than 100 years earlier than the study's timeframe, his findings have significant value considering all coastal people and landforms affected by this catastrophic event. Losey analyzes the house architecture, residential patterns, foods, technologies, social organization, and appearance of tsunamis and earthquakes in oral tradition of Native coastal people to understand the complex ways people and environments have responded to earthquakes and tsunamis along what is now the Oregon Coast. In recent years he

has collaborated with Byram on pursuing this topic, while broadening his field to examine the role of domesticated dogs in archaeological research.

Earl A. Schwartz

Schwartz's popular 1997 book, *The Rogue River Indian War and Its Aftermath, 1850 - 1980*, is derived from his PhD dissertation the same topic. Although there has been little apparent follow-up to this work, Schwartz has been instrumental in getting documentary information online that is of great value to other researchers. That being said, there is really very little to recommend this book for the purposes of this study, particularly when compared to the works of Victor and Walling (despite book jacket claims that this is the "first detailed history" on this topic). Schwartz is thorough in his citations of obscure references from newspapers and private correspondence, among other historical sources, but seems to gloss over potentially important events in order to develop his narrative on subsequent history of the Grand Ronde and Siletz Reservations.

Mark A. Tveskov

Tveskov's doctoral research, summarized in his 2000 dissertation, *The Coos and Coquille Indians: A Historical Anthropology of the Northwest Coast*, is of the most specific value to current historical research. In many ways, this is ground-breaking work in its attention to the journals, military reports, and other sources of previously obscure information detailing the earliest histories of the Coos and Coquille people; including detailed examinations of their daily and community lives. This, and subsequent research by Tveskov (e.g., 2004), expertly incorporates the findings of Byram, Losey, and others, placing their research in direct context to the more general history of the Coos and Coquille Tribes.

George B. Wasson, Jr.

Wasson uses family photographs, interviews, personal recollections, and developing archaeological and anthropological sources in his 2002 PhD dissertation in an effort to reconstruct the history of his ancestors along Coos Bay and the Coquille River. Prior to Wasson's efforts and the efforts of Hall, Byram, and others to learn more regarding these topics in recent years (e.g., Zybach and Wasson 2009), his characterization of southwest Oregon history as a "Black Hole" is both descriptive and largely accurate. His research purpose and design provide a fitting summary to this report (Wasson 2002: 98-99):

My approach to rediscovering and understanding the cultural contents of that "Black Hole" is to examine those characteristics of neighboring tribes for whom there is fairly adequate information and draw parallel inferences about the lost information.

The Coquelles are a group from that "Black Hole," and I propose to look at the "bits and pieces" of surviving knowledge about them in an effort to reconstruct (as adequately as feasible) their lost and forgotten cultural heritage.

Bibliographical References

These References are specific to the Annotated Bibliography they follow, and do not necessarily include citations from previous or subsequent sections of this report. A complete listing of GLO land surveyor references is found at Vol. II, Part 2.7. A complete listing of all other historical references for both Vol. I and Vol. II (excepting surveyors) is found at the conclusion of Vol. II, Part 3.

Allen, John Eliot and Ewart M. Baldwin 1944. Geology and Coal Resources of the Coos Bay Quadrangle, Oregon. Bulletin No. 27, State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Resources, Portland, Oregon: 160 pp. w/4 maps.

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