

Appendix C. Historical Themes, Markers, and Periods, 1788-1999

Appendix C provides thematic information about Soap Creek Valley time periods in a tabular format. Historical themes (subsequent to documented 1788 accounts of smallpox and metal tools along the Oregon Coast, due west of Soap Creek Valley; see Elliott 1928) related to changing forest cover patterns were identified in the research analysis process (see Chapters II and III). Significant themes identified included patterns and histories of land ownership (Table C.1), land uses (Table C.2), local politics (Table C.3), structural (human) developments (Table C.4), transportation and communications network developments (Table C.5), and wild animal populations management (Table C.6).

Significant events or points in time (“historical markers”) for Soap Creek Valley were determined for each theme by review of oral history research data (see Chapter II). Markers were then listed chronologically for the entire 1788-1999 timeframe in each table. Time between markers is defined as a “period” of historical time. Assigned names for each period, the total number of periods, the shortest period, the longest period, and the average length of each period is computed and listed for each table. Results of all six tables are summarized in Table 6 and generalized for all historical Soap Creek Valley themes (related to changing forest cover patterns) in Table 7.

Table C.1 Land Ownership themes, markers, and periods

<u>Historical Markers</u>	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Length</u>
Kalapuyan Family Claims	1788-1817	30
British/US Reciprocal Agreements	1818-1845	28
OR Donation Land Claims	1846-1858	13
Stock Ranches	1859-1905	56
General Farms	1906-1940	26
Camp Adair	1941-1952	12
Oregon State University	1953-1999	47
Number: 7 Total: 212	Minimum: 12	Average: 30

Table C. 2 Land Use themes, markers, and periods

<u>Historical Markers</u>	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Length</u>
Pyroculture	1788-1825	38
Livestock Pasture	1826-1845	20
Ranching	1846-1914	69
Farming	1915-1927	13
Logging	1928-1940	13
Military Training	1941-1952	12
Forestry	1953-1972	20
Home Construction	1973-1999	27
Number: 8 Total: 212	Minimum: 12	Average: 26

Table C. 3 Local Politics themes, markers, and periods

<u>Historical Markers</u>	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Length</u>
Kalapuyan Community	1788-1825	38
Hudsons Bay Company	1826-1845	20
Benton County	1846-1858	13
US Civil War	1859-1870	12
Early Oregon	1871-1914	44
World War I	1915-1928	14
Great Depression	1929-1940	12
World War II	1941-1952	12
Oregon State University	1953-1999	47
Number: 9 Total: 212	Minimum: 12	Average: 24

Table C. 3 Human Development themes, markers, and periods

<u>Historical Markers</u>	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Length</u>
Camps and Ovens	1788-1825	38
Horse Trails	1826-1845	20
Homes and Wagon Roads	1846-1859	14
Fences, Poles and Crops	1860-1889	30
Sawmills and Rock Roads	1890-1940	51
Rock Quarries and Artillery Ranges	1941-1954	14
Clearcuts and Forest Plantations	1955-1982	28
Housing and Solid Waste Disposal	1983-1999	17
Number: 8 Total: 212	Minimum: 14	Average: 26

Table C.5 Transportation themes, markers, and periods

<u>Historical Markers</u>	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Length</u>
Foot and Canoe	1788-1825	38
Horse and Ship	1826-1845	20
Wagon and Steamboat	1846-1879	34
Railroad	1880-1914	35
Automobile	1915-1999	85
Number: 5 Total: 212	Minimum: 20	Average: 42

Table C.6 Wildlife Management themes, markers, and periods

<u>Historical Markers</u>	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Length</u>
Bows and Arrows	1788-1810	23
Steel Traps and Guns	1811-1845	35
Livestock Predator Control	1846-1882	37
Exotic Game Animals	1883-1904	22
Seasons and Limits	1905-1972	68
Endangered Species	1973-1999	27
Number: 6 Total: 212	Minimum: 22	Average: 35

Appendix D. Landowner Names, Locations, and Types, 1841-1990

This appendix contains four tables that list the names and locations of landowners and other key residents in Soap Creek Valley at specific points in time: 1841 (Table D.1; see Maps 5, 10, 13, 18, 20, and 21); 1853 (Table D.2; see Maps 2, 5, 11, 14, 18, 20, and 22), 1929 (Table D.3; see Maps 2, 9, 15, 16, 20, and 23), and 1990 (Table D.4; see Maps 2, 3, 5, 17, and 24). Each year is represented by a separate table, and tables are subdivided into groups, according to size, type, and/or location of Soap Creek Valley landowners and residents listed. Tables were derived from a computerized database assembled for OSU Research Forests in 1990 (Zybach et al., 1990; Trosper & Zybach 1996).

Table D.1 lists 18 Luckymute and 27 Chapanafa Kalapuyan individuals that were likely alive and frequenting Soap Creek Valley in 1841, at the time of the Wilkes Expedition (Wilkes 1845). Each of these individuals lived until 1860, at least (Whitlow 1988), and were probably counted among the 44 individuals counted during the May, 1851 treat negotiations (Mackey 1974; see Chapter III; Map 13) at Champoeg, Oregon. The spelling and national affiliation of each individual is taken from Grande Ronde Indian Reservation census rolls for the years 1860 (column “C1860”) and 1880 (column “C1880”). An asterisk (“*”) is used to identify years that the individual was counted. These rolls are the source of the estimated birthdates of individuals (column “DOB”); listing is given in descending order of age, with those individuals most likely to have survived the epidemics of the 1830s (and also, with claims to the longest periods of land ownership and strongest claims to genetic and cultural heritage) listed first.

Table D.2 lists pioneer Soap Creek Valley landowners of 1853, as listed in public land survey records (Hathorn 1854a; 1854b), census rolls (Moore 1947), and local histories (Fagan 1885). Table D.4 lists Depression-era farmers and landowners, as shown on contemporaneous cadastral maps (Metsker 1929a; 1929b; 1929c). Table D.4 lists landowners, as of 1990 (Benton County, Oregon Tax Assessor’s Office 1990; Zybach 1990).

Table D.1 Native Kalapuyan landowners and residents, 1841. See Maps 10, 13, 18, 20, and 21. Page 1 of 2.

Chapanafa Nation

<u>Name</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>C 1860</u>	<u>C 1888</u>
Elkins, Old	1797		*
Barlow, William “Marysville William”	1807	*	*
Voutrant, John the Baptist	1807		*
Belknap, Lucy	1809	*	
Elkins, Nancy	1817		*
Machell, Louisa	1817	*	
Sangaretta, Joseph	1823	*	*
Heartless, George	1825	*	
Heartless, Nancy	1825	*	
Bill, Alsea	1826		*
Churchill, Betsy	1826	*	
Churchill, Thomas “Muddy Tom”	1826	*	
Sangaretta, Nancy	1827	*	*
Belknap, Rachael	1829	*	
Menard, Elizabeth	1835	*	*
Menard, Peter	1835	*	
Stewart, Lily	1835	*	
Barlow, Jennie	1837		*
Machell, Louis	1837	*	
Machell, Susan	1837	*	
Stewart, James “Muddy Jim”	1837	*	*
Voutrant, Mary Ann	1837		*
Barlow, Mary	1839		*
Menard, John	1841		*
Avery, David “Old David”		*	
Frigginger, John		*	
Heartless, (unknown female)		*	

Number 27

Name As recorded by Whitlow (1988) from 1860 and 1888 Indian census data.
A few individuals may be listed under more than one name.

DOB Approximate year of birth, from census, birth, and death records (Whitlow 1988).
Actual date may be 1 to 10 (or more) years different.

C 1860 Listed by name, family, and tribal affiliation, on the 1860 Grand Ronde Indian
Reservation census.

C 1888 Listed by name, age, family, and tribal affiliation, on the 1888 Grand Ronde Indian
Reservation census.

Table D.1 (cont.), page 2 of 2.

Luckymute Nation

<u>Name</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>C 1860</u>	<u>C 1888</u>
Wheeler, Samantha	1816	*	
Wheeler, Peter "Luckiamute Pete"	1836	*	*
Wheeler, Jenny	1836	*	
Jack, Calipooya	1837		*
Wheeler, Jacob "Luckiamute Jake"	1837	*	*
Wheeler, Mary Ann	1837	*	
Davis, David	1839	*	*
Charly, Mary	1841		*
Davis, Sarah Jane		*	*
Durbin, James "Luckiamute Jim"			*
Durbin, Sally		*	
Holman, James		*	
Judson, Charles		*	
Judson, Mary (1)		*	
Judson, Mary (2)		*	
Judson, Sally		*	
Wilson, Judge		*	
Judson, Susan		*	

Number 18

Name As recorded by Whitlow (1988) from 1860 and 1888 Indian census data.
A few individuals may be listed under more than one name.

DOB Approximate year of birth, from census, birth, and death records (Whitlow 1988).
Actual date may be 1 to 10 (or more) years different.

C 1860 Listed by name, family, and tribal affiliation, on the 1860 Grand Ronde Indian
Reservation census.

C 1888 Listed by name, age, family, and tribal affiliation, on the 1888 Grand Ronde Indian
Reservation census.

Table D.2 Pioneer landowner names, types, and locations, 1853 (see Maps 2, 11, and 22).

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>DLC</u>	<u>Tsp</u>	<u>Rng</u>	<u>Sec</u>	<u>Qrtr</u>
FAMILY						
	Beatty, William F.		10 S.	5 W.	10	SE
	Bell, A. J.		10 S.	5 W.	11	SW
	Bresler, W. S.		10 S.	5 W.	25	NW
	Brown, George W.		10 S.	5 W.	27	NW
	Burns, John		10 S.	5 W.	26	NE
1	Carson, David	45	10 S.	5 W.	25	NW
2	Carson, David Estate	44	10 S.	5 W.	23	SE
3	Davis, David D.	40	10 S.	5 W.	24	NW
4	Garrison, Ephraim	49	10 S.	5 W.	22	SE
	Garrison, William M.		10 S.	5 W.	34	NE
5	Hodges, Monroe	46	10 S.	4 W.	18	SW
6	Hughart, Joseph T.	41	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE
	Hunter, J. C.		10 S.	5 W.	28	SW
	Jackson, Sampson W.		10 S.	5 W.	33	SE
7	Jones, Silas M.	48	10 S.	5 W.	27	NE
	Last, M.		10 S.	5 W.	14	SE
	Miller, James		10 S.	5 W.	12	NW
8	Modie, Jacob	46	10 S.	5 W.	35	NW
9	Roberts, George W.	57	10 S.	4 W.	19	SW
	Roe, M.		10 S.	4 W.	07	SW
	Sheets, Isaac		11 S.	5 W.	05	NE
	Sheets, Zebulon		11 S.	5 W.	04	NW
10	Smith, Green Berry	51	10 S.	5 W.	11	NW
11	Wiles, John	42	10 S.	4 W.	07	SW
	Wood, F.M.		10 S.	5 W.	24	NE
12	Writsman, Alfred	47	10 S.	5 W.	34	NW
13	Writsman, Francis	50	10 S.	5 W.	14	NE
Number: 27						
USA/OREGON						
	School Indemnity		10 S.	5 W.	22	SE
	University Lands		10 S.	5 W.	15	SW
	Unclaimed					
Number: 3						
Total Number: 30						

Map # Corresponds to circled numbers on Map 2.

Name Corresponds to names on Map 11, other legal records.

DLC Refers to OR Donation Land Claim Survey No. (see Map 11)

Tsp PLS Township, South of the Willamette Meridian

Rng PLS Range, West of the Willamette Meridian

Sec PLS Section No.

Qrtr Section quadrant in which bulk of the DLC is located

Table D.3 Depression-Era landowner names and locations, 1929 (see Maps 9 and 23). Page 1 of 2.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tsp</u>	<u>Rng</u>	<u>Sec</u>
CORPORATION				
02	Albany State Bank	11 S.	5 W.	09
57	Travelers Ins. Co.	10 S.	4 W.	19
66	Union Central Life Ins. Co.	10 S.	4 W.	19
Number: 3				
FAMILY				
01	Agnew, S. Gert	11 S.	5 W.	08
03	Baker, Abbie	11 S.	5 W.	05
04	Beals, S. E.	10 S.	4 W.	19
05	Blake, E. A.	10 S.	4 W.	30
06	Bradley, B. A.	10 S.	5 W.	24
07	Brown, R. E. L.	10 S.	5 W.	15
08	Bruce, C. J.	10 S.	5 W.	11
09	Burkhart, J. F.	10 S.	4 W.	30
10	Cardi, Solomon	11 S.	5 W.	03
11	Carlson, Peter	11 S.	5 W.	03
12	Carter, Eston A.	10 S.	4 W.	18
13	Cook, Elmer S.	10 S.	5 W.	34
14	Darginest, Leon	11 S.	5 W.	09
15	Davenport, R. J.	11 S.	5 W.	03
16	Dodele, C. G.	10 S.	4 W.	19
17	Farrier, Elizabeth H.	11 S.	5 W.	05
18	Fowler, William	10 S.	5 W.	29
19	Garman, J. D.	11 S.	5 W.	06
20	Glender Brothers	10 S.	5 W.	24
21	Govier, Alva L.	10 S.	5 W.	35
22	Govier, Elmer E.	10 S.	5 W.	26
23	Harwood, Phillip	11 S.	5 W.	02
24	Hoffman, Henry	10 S.	5 W.	25
25	Jackson, E. D.	11 S.	5 W.	08
26	Johnson, D. E.	10 S.	5 W.	28
27	Johnson, Swanty	11 S.	5 W.	05
28	Jorgensen, Bessie, et al.	10 S.	5 W.	32
30	Lawrence, C. W.	10 S.	5 W.	25
31	Leman, V.	10 S.	5 W.	22
32	Logsdon, T. B.	11 S.	5 W.	09
33	Mackey, Ezra	10 S.	5 W.	13
34	Marcks, Helen	10 S.	5 W.	23
35	Matthews, Irving & Frank	10 S.	5 W.	32
36	Matthews, W. H. "Junk"	11 S.	5 W.	05
37	McKenzie, J. E.	10 S.	4 W.	19
38	Olson, John et al.	10 S.	5 W.	32
39	Owens, Kate B.	11 S.	5 W.	05
40	Pearson, M.	10 S.	5 W.	28
41	Quinn, Edward	10 S.	5 W.	28
42	Rohner, Jacob	10 S.	4 W.	18
43	Ruminski, Max F.	11 S.	5 W.	04

Table D.3 (cont.), page 2 of 2.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tsp</u>	<u>Rng</u>	<u>Sec</u>
FAMILY (cont.)				
44	Schaffer, B. H.	10 S.	4 W.	19
45	Schulmerich, George	10 S.	4 W.	18
46	Shepherd, John	10 S.	5 W.	14
47	Smith, John C.	10 S.	5 W.	15
48	Smith, Lee C.	10 S.	5 W.	14
49	Smith, Stella	10 S.	5 W.	35
50	Stambaugh, Joseph A.	10 S.	5 W.	13
51	Starker, Thurmon J.	10 S.	5 W.	35
52	Steel, S. N.	10 S.	5 W.	14
53	Stevenson, A. L.	11 S.	5 W.	04
54	Strong, Harold	10 S.	5 W.	28
55	Thompson, R. C.	10 S.	5 W.	35
56	Torgeson, Ethel	10 S.	4 W.	18
60	Wiles, E. F.	10 S.	5 W.	13
61	Wiles, Walter T.	10 S.	4 W.	07
61	Wiles, Walter T.	10 S.	5 W.	24
61	Wiles, Walter T.	11 S.	5 W.	04
61	Wiles, Walter T.	11 S.	5 W.	08
62	Wilson, Effie May	11 S.	5 W.	05
62	Wilson, Effie M.	11 S.	5 W.	06
Number: 57				
UNITED STATES				
59	United States	10 S.	5 W.	29
Number: 1				
Total Number: 61				

Map # Corresponds to uncircled numbers on Maps 9 and 22
Name Landowner's name (Metsker 1929a; 1929b; 1929c)
Tsp PLS Township, South of the Willamette Meridian
Rng PLS Range, West of the Willamette Meridian
Sec PLS Section No.

Table D.4 Modern landowner names, types, and locations, 1990. See Map 3.
Page 1 of 4.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tsp</u>	<u>Rng</u>	<u>Sec</u>	<u>Qrtr</u>	<u>TL #</u>
CORPORATION						
063	Smith Hill Properties Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	10	SW	300
063	Smith Hill Properties Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	14	NW	300
063	Smith Hill Properties Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	15	NE	200
066	Starker Forests Inc.	11 S.	5 W.	08	NW	100
066	Starker Forests Inc.	11 S.	5 W.	09	NW	200
066	Starker Forests Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	28	NE	100
066	Starker Forests Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	29	SE	200
066	Starker Forests Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	29	SE	201
066	Starker Forests Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	32	NE	100
066	Starker Forests Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	32	NE	101
066	Starker Forests Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	33	NW	100
066	Starker Forests, Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	28	NW	200
067	Starker, Elizabeth	11 S.	5 W.	03	NW	200
067	Starker, Elizabeth	11 S.	5 W.	04	NW	100
067	Starker, Elizabeth	10 S.	5 W.	27	SW	200
067	Starker, Elizabeth	10 S.	5 W.	34	SE	2600
067	Starker, Elizabeth	10 S.	5 W.	34	NW	1100
071	United Presbyterian Church	10 S.	5 W.	13	NW	500
073	Valley Landfills Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	13	SE	1000
073	Valley Landfills Inc.	10 S.	4 W.	18	NW	801
073	Valley Landfills Inc.	10 S.	4 W.	18	SW	1107
073	Valley Landfills Inc.	10 S.	4 W.	18	NW	301
073	Valley Landfills Inc.	10 S.	4 W.	18	SW	1200
073	Valley Landfills Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	24	NE	103
078	Western Timber Co.	10 S.	5 W.	32	NW	200
079	Willamette Industries Inc	10 S.	5 W.	35	NW	200
079	Willamette Industries Inc.	10 S.	5 W.	26	SW	400
124	Starker, Elizabeth	11 S.	5 W.	04	NE	600
Number: 6						
FAMILY						
001	Andrews, Andor & Genevieve	10 S.	5 W.	14	SE	124
001	Andrews, Andor & Genevieve	10 S.	5 W.	14	NE	190
002	Andrews, Genevieve	10 S.	5 W.	14	SE	100
003	Andrews, Melvin	10 S.	5 W.	14	NE	120
003	Andrews, Melvin	10 S.	5 W.	14	SE	122
004	Andrews, Melvin & Janet	10 S.	5 W.	14	NE	115
004	Andrews, Melvin & Janet	10 S.	5 W.	14	NE	101
005	Bauman, Harold & Mary	10 S.	5 W.	32	SE	300
006	Beatty, Faris	10 S.	5 W.	13	NW	501
007	Benneth, David	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE	203
008	Bischof, Rudy & Sue	10 S.	5 W.	25	NW	305
009	Brenneman, Rod & Audrey	10 S.	4 W.	19	SW	
010	Briskey, William & Terri	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE	400
011	Bunn, Dan E.	10 S.	4 W.	18	SW	1100
012	Burch, Robert & Patricia	10 S.	5 W.	13	SW	600
013	Cadart Richard & Odette	10 S.	5 W.	34	NW	2300

Table D.4 (cont.), page 2 of 4.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tsp</u>	<u>Rng</u>	<u>Sec</u>	<u>Qrtr</u>	<u>TL #</u>
	FAMILY (cont.)					
014	Carlson, Theodore & Swanhild	10 S.	4 W.	19	SW	400
015	Cornelius, Grant & Gail	10 S.	5 W.	25	NE	100
016	Cornelius, Timothy	10 S.	5 W.	25	NE	103
017	Cornell, Bryan & Jennie	10 S.	5 W.	14	NW	2500
018	Croeni, Curtis & Deborah	10 S.	5 W.	34	NW	2400
019	Daily, Helen	10 S.	5 W.	34	NE	100
020	Danton, Grace	10 S.	5 W.	12	SE	400
021	Larsen, David	10 S.	5 W.	34	SW	600
022	Deardorff, Shirley & Donald	10 S.	5 W.	34	NW	2700
023	Denoma, John & Dagnie	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE	300
024	Ellis, Gloria	10 S.	5 W.	24	NE	190
025	Fleck, Stephen & Louise	10 S.	5 W.	25	NW	304
026	Gerding, Richard & Sandra	10 S.	4 W.	18	NW	200
027	Hackleman, David	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE	200
028	Hackleman, David & Debra	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE	201
029	Hancock, Astrid	10 S.	5 W.	14	SW	900
031	Holmes, Richard & Charley	10 S.	4 W.	19	SW	800
032	Jeffers, Shirley	10 S.	5 W.	24	SE	105
033	Chambers, Florence	10 S.	5 W.	34	SW	400
034	Johnson, Bruce & Cheryl	11 S.	5 W.	03	NW	501
034	Johnson, Bruce & Cheryl	11 S.	5 W.	03	NW	1000
034	Johnson, Bruce & Cheryl	11 S.	5 W.	04	NE	100
035	Kingsley, Richard	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE	202
036	Kipper, Robert & Richard	10 S.	4 W.	19	NW	402
037	Lantz, Richard & Carol	10 S.	5 W.	34	NW	900
038	Liday, Karen G.	10 S.	4 W.	18	NW	300
039	Luebbert, Edwin & Mona	10 S.	5 W.	25	NW	300
040	Maine, Elmore & Jackie	10 S.	5 W.	14	NW	100
041	Mankin, Buddy & Donna	10 S.	5 W.	12	NW	602
042	McGee, Charles & Gloria	10 S.	5 W.	13	SE	800
042	McGee, Charles & Gloria	10 S.	5 W.	24	NE	200
043	Moore, Dale & Ann	10 S.	5 W.	14	NW	200
044	Newman, S. & Hawk, A.	10 S.	4 W.	30	NW	100
045	Nibler, W G & Rosemary	11 S.	5 W.	05	NE	100
046	OBrien, Jo II, Je, Jo III, & L	11 S.	5 W.	05	NE	200
047	Olson, Irvin & Leota	10 S.	5 W.	24	NE	104
048	Opoien, Jeffrey & Kathleen	10 S.	4 W.	30	NW	602
054	Portz, Edward & Joann	10 S.	5 W.	14	NE	104
055	Reinhard, Robert & Carol	11 S.	5 W.	03	NW	1100
055	Reinhard, Robert & Carol	10 S.	5 W.	34	SW	700
056	Roth, Jean	10 S.	5 W.	24	SE	600
056	Roth, Jean	10 S.	5 W.	25	NW	200
057	Schaeffer, Delbert & Sandra	10 S.	5 W.	24	NE	106
058	Schell, Samuel	10 S.	5 W.	34	NE	2700
059	Schmidt, David	10 S.	5 W.	11	SE	100
059	Schmidt, David	10 S.	5 W.	12	SW	600
060	Schwanke, Howard & Hannah	10 S.	5 W.	11	NE	101
061	Shine, Kevin & Karie	10 S.	4 W.	30	NW	600

Table D.4 (cont.), page 3 of 4.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tsp</u>	<u>Rng</u>	<u>Sec</u>	<u>Qrtr</u>	<u>TL #</u>
FAMILY (cont.)						
062	Shine, Robert & Catherine	10 S.	4 W.	30	NW	601
064	Smith, Alvin & Gladys	11 S.	5 W.	05	NE	1100
065	Denison, William & Margaret	11 S.	5 W.	04	NW	401
068	Tillotson, Ruth	10 S.	5 W.	12	NW	401
069	Trotta, John & Elaine	10 S.	5 W.	13	SW	601
074	Voss, Wesley & Aileen	10 S.	4 W.	07	SW	300
074	Voss, Wesley & Aileen	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE	100
075	Walker, Jon & Imogenen	11 S.	5 W.	05	NE	400
076	Weaver, Gary & Aundria	10 S.	5 W.	13	NW	502
080	Wold, Ronald	10 S.	5 W.	34	SW	300
081	Wolfson, Murray & Betty	10 S.	5 W.	34	NW	1400
082	Yates, Barbara	11 S.	5 W.	04	NE	200
084	Morrison, Clifford & Susan	11 S.	5 W.	05	SE	1990
085	Neidig, James & Louise	10 S.	5 W.	34	SW	500
086	Pruden, Mary	11 S.	5 W.	04	NW	400
102	Hardenbrook, Glenn & Mary	10 S.	4 W.	19	SW	1800
102	Hardenbrook, Glenn & Mary	10 S.	4 W.	19	NW	1600
105	Powell, Byron & Charlotte	10 S.	4 W.	18	SW	1106
109	Webb, Kenneth & Cheryl	10 S.	4 W.	19	NW	1500
Number: 72						
LOTS						
900	7 Lots (7 acres)	10 S.	4 W.	07	SW	0
901	14 Lots (4 acres)	10 S.	4 W.	18	NW	0
902	15 Lots (4 acres)	10 S.	4 W.	19	NW	0
903	16 Lots (3 acres)	10 S.	4 W.	30	NW	0
904	4 Lots (4 acres)	10 S.	5 W.	13	NE	0
905	37 Lots (4 acres)	10 S.	5 W.	14	NW	0
906	3 Lots (4 acres)	10 S.	5 W.	24	NE	0
907	4 Lots (3 acres)	10 S.	5 W.	25	NW	0
908	18 Lots (5 acres)	10 S.	5 W.	26	NE	0
910	46 Lots (4 acres)	10 S.	5 W.	34	NW	0
911	9 Lots (4 acres)	11 S.	5 W.	03	NW	0
912	41 Lots (4 acres)	11 S.	5 W.	04	NW	0
913	12 Lots (3 acres)	11 S.	5 W.	05	NE	0
Number: 226						
OREGON						
049	Oregon	11 S.	5 W.	02	NW	700
049	Oregon	11 S.	5 W.	03	NE	100
052	Oregon Highway Dept.	10 S.	4 W.	18	NW	800
053	OSU Forestry School	11 S.	5 W.	05	NW	300
053	OSU Forestry School	11 S.	5 W.	08	NW	200
053	OSU Forestry School	11 S.	5 W.	08	SW	300
053	OSU Forestry School	11 S.	5 W.	09	NW	100
053	OSU OSC	10 S.	5 W.	13	SW	700
053	OSU OSC	10 S.	5 W.	26	NW	200
053	OSU OSC	10 S.	5 W.	34	SE	2800

Table D.4 (cont.), page 4 of 4.

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tsp</u>	<u>Rng</u>	<u>Sec</u>	<u>Qrtr</u>	<u>TL #</u>
OREGON (cont.)						
053	OSU OSC	10 S.	5 W.	35	NE	100
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	11 S.	5 W.	04	SW	100
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	14	SW	700
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	15	SW	100
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	22	NW	100
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	23	NW	100
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	24	SE	500
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	24	NW	300
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	25	SW	500
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	25	NE	400
053	OSU State Board Higher Ed	10 S.	5 W.	27	NW	100
053	OSU State Board of Forestry	11 S.	5 W.	06	NW	100
053	OSU State Board of Higher Ed	11 S.	5 W.	07	NE	100
Number: 4						
UNITED STATES						
070	US National Guard	10 S.	5 W.	10	SE	100
070	US National Guard	10 S.	5 W.	11	NW	200
072	USA	10 S.	5 W.	29	SW	300
Number: 2						
XLOT						
077	10-4-19B	10 S.	4 W.	19	NW	1500
084	10-5-SE	10 S.	5 W.	05	SE	
???	10-4-19B	10 S.	4 W.	19	NW	1600
Number: 3						
Total Number: 313						

Map # Corresponds to uncircled numbers on Map 3
Name Landowner's name (Benton County, Oregon, Tax Assessor's Office 1990)
Tsp PLS Township, South of the Willamette Meridian
Rng PLS Range, West of the Willamette Meridian
Sec PLS Section No.
TL# Current Tax Lot No. (Benton County, Oregon, Tax Assessor's Office 1990)

XLOT Subdivisions for which inadequate or contradictory information exists

Appendix E. Native, Extirpated, and Exotic Wildlife Species, 1500-1999

This appendix lists wild terrestrial vertebrate and vascular plant species known to exist, or believed to have existed, in Soap Creek Valley during the past 500 years (see Chapter III). The appendix is comprised of four tables: a list of native terrestrial vertebrates (Table E.1; see Fig. 14); a list of introduced and extirpated wild terrestrial vertebrates (Table E.2; see Fig. 13); a list of native vascular plants (Table E.3; see Figs. 17, 18, 20, and 21); and a list of wild vascular plants introduced since 1825 (Table E.4; see Figs. 16 and 19). These tables are summarized in the text as Tables 12 and 13. They were derived from two databases assembled for OSU Research Forests between 1990 and 1995 (Trosper & Zybach 1996).

Table E.1 was compiled from existing texts (Storm 1941; Nussbaum, Brodie, & Storm 1983; Sondenaa 1991; Ingles 1992; Glender 1994; Olson 1994) and expert opinion (Sondenaa 1989: personal communication; Chambers, C. 1993: personal communication). Species are grouped by order and listed alphabetically by family and Latin name. Local names (see Chapter I) are given as they are used in the text.

Table E.2 was compiled by the same methods, and by using the same basic sources, as Table E.1. Historical texts were also used (e.g., Wilkes 1845; Fagan 1885; Douglas 1905; Poesch 1961) to identify extirpated animals. Species are grouped as locally extinct (extirpated) and as introduced since 1805 (exotic). They are listed alphabetically by family and Latin name. Local names are given as they are used in the text.

Table E.3 was compiled from existing texts (Haskins 1934; Hall & Alabeck 1982; Comacho & Otting 1993; Murphy 1995; Comacho & Otting 1997) and expert opinion (Chambers, K. 1990: personal communication; Hays 1990: personal communication; Sondenaa 1989: personal communication). Plant species are grouped by type and listed alphabetically by local name (see Chapter I). Listing order is not standard, but makes text and oral history references to local names easier to locate.

Table E.4 was compiled in the same manner and from the same sources as Table E.3, but with additional consultations (Compton 1990: personal communication; Gu 1990: personal communication). Plants are grouped in the same manner as Table E.3, but are listed alphabetically by family and Latin name.

Table E.1 Native terrestrial vertebrates, 1805-1999. Page 1 of 2.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Species</u>
AMPHIBIANS		
Salamander, northwestern	Ambystomatidae	Ambystoma gracilis
Salamander, long-toed	Ambystomatidae	Ambystoma macrodactylum
Salamander, Pacific giant	Dicamptodontidae	Dicamptodon ensatos
Frog, Pacific tree	Hylidae	Hyla regilla
Salamander, Ensatina	Plethodontidae	Ensatina erscholtzii
Frog, red-legged	Ranidae	Rana aurora
Newt, rough-skinned	Salamandridae	Taricha granulosa
NUMBER: 7		
CARNIVORES		
Coyote	Canidae	Canis latrans
Fox, gray	Canidae	Urocyon cinereoargenteus
Cougar	Felidae	Felis concolor
Bobcat	Felidae	Lynx rufus
Otter, river	Mustelidae	Lutra canadensis
Skunk, striped	Mustelidae	Mephitis mephitis
Ermine	Mustelidae	Mustela erminea
Weasel, long-tailed	Mustelidae	Mustela frenata
Mink	Mustelidae	Mustela vison
Skunk, spotted	Mustelidae	Spilogale gracilis
Raccoon	Procyonidae	Procyon lotor
Bear, black	Ursidae	Ursus americanus
NUMBER: 12		
HOOFED		
Elk, Roosevelt	Cervidae	Cervus elaphus
Deer, blacktailed	Cervidae	Odocoileus hemionus
NUMBER: 2		
INSECTIVORES		
Shrew, Pacific water	Soricidae	Sorex bendirei
Shrew, Pacific	Soricidae	Sorex pacificus
Shrew, water	Soricidae	Sorex palustris
Shrew, Trowbridge's	Soricidae	Sorex trowbridgii
Shrew, vagrans	Soricidae	Sorex vagrans
Mole, shrew-mole	Talpidae	Neurotrichus gibbsii
Mole, coast	Talpidae	Scapanus orarius
Mole, Townsend's	Talpidae	Scapanus townsendii
NUMBER: 8		
RABBITS AND HARES		
Rabbit, snowshoe hare	Leporidae	Lepus americanus
Rabbit, brush bunny	Leporidae	Sylvilagus bachmani
Rabbit, Nuttall cottontail	Leporidae	Sylvilagus nuttallii
NUMBER: 3		

Table E.1 (cont.), Page 2 of 2.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Species</u>
RODENTS		
Beaver	Castoridae	Castor canadensis
Mouse, kangaroo	Dipodidae	Zapus trinotatus
Porcupine	Erithizontidae	Erethizon dorsatum
Gopher, camas pocket	Geomyidae	Thomomys bulbivorus
Gopher, western pocket	Geomyidae	Thomomys mazama
Vole, red-backed	Muridae	Clethrionomys californicus
Vole, long-tailed	Muridae	Microtus longicaudus
Vole, gray-tailed	Muridae	Microtus montanus
Vole, creeping	Muridae	Microtus oregoni
Vole, Townsend's	Muridae	Microtus townsendii
Woodrat, bushy-tailed	Muridae	Neotoma cinerea
Woodrat, dusky-footed	Muridae	Neotoma fuscipes
Muskrat	Muridae	Ondatra zibethicus
Mouse, deer	Muridae	Peromyscus maniculatus
Vole, white-footed	Muridae	Phenacomys albipes
Vole, red tree	Muridae	Phenacomys longicaudus
Squirrel, northern flying	Sciuridae	Glaucomys sabrinus
Squirrel, western gray	Sciuridae	Sciurus griseus
Squirrel, gray digger	Sciuridae	Spermophilus beecheyi
Chipmunk, Townsend's	Sciuridae	Tamias townsendii
Squirrel, Douglas'	Sciuridae	Tamiasciurus douglasii
NUMBER: 21		
REPTILES		
Lizard, northern alligator	Anguidae	Elgaria coerulea
Snake, rubber boa	Boidae	Charina bottae
Snake, racer	Colubridae	Coluber constrictor
Snake, sharptail	Colubridae	Contia tenuis
Snake, ringneck	Colubridae	Diadophis punctatus
Snake, bullsnake	Colubridae	Pituophis melanoleucus
Snake, northwestern garter	Colubridae	Thamnophis ordinoides
Snake, garter	Colubridae	Thamnophis sirtalis
Turtle, western pond	Emydidae	Clemmys Marmorata
Lizard, western fence	Iguanidae	Sceloporus
Lizard, western skink	Scincidae	Eumeces skiltonianus
NUMBER: 11		
TOTAL NUMBER: 64		

Table E.2 Exotic and extirpated terrestrial vertebrates, 1805-1999

<u>Local Name #1</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Species</u>
EXOTIC		
Fox, red	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Nutria	Capromyidae	<i>Mycastor coypus</i>
Possum	Didelphidae	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>
Rabbit, eastern cottontail	Leporidae	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Mouse, house	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Rat, Norway	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>
Frog, bullfrog	Ranidae	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Number: 7		
EXTIRPATED		
Boomer*	Aplodontidae	<i>Aplodontia rufa</i>
Wolf, timber	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Deer, whitetailed	Cervidae	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Rabbit, blacktailed hare	Leporidae	<i>Lepus californicus</i>
Fisher	Mustelidae	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
Wolverine	Mustilidae	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Bear, grizzly	Ursidae	<i>Ursus arctos</i>
Rattlesnake, western	Viperidae	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>
Number: 8		

Boomer* It could not be determined if boomer, also known as “mountain beaver,” had ever established colonies in Soap Creek Valley. No physical evidence of their existence in The Valley could be found, and no interviewee recalled seeing or hearing of these animals in the general vicinity. They are listed here because Soap Creek Valley is considered to be within their “natural range” (Sondenaa 1991).

Table E.3 Native vascular plants, 1500-1999. Page 1 of 8.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
FERN		
Fern, Bladder	Dryopteridaceae	Cystopteris fragilis
Fern, Bracken	Dennstaedtiaceae	Pteridium aquilinum
Fern, Deer	Blechnaceae	Blechnum spicant
Fern, Lady	Dryopteridaceae	Athyrium felix-femina
Fern, Licorice-root	Polypodiaceae	Polypodium glycyrrhiza
Fern, Maidenhair	Pteridaceae	Adiantum aleuticum pedatum
Fern, Shield	Dryopteridaceae	Dryopteris arguta
Fern, Sword	Dryopteridaceae	Polystichum munitum
NUMBER: 8		
GRAMINOID		
Cat-tail	Typhaceae	Typha latifolia
NUMBER: 1		
GRASS		
Barley, Meadow	Poaceae	Hordeum brachyantherum
Bentgrass	Poaceae	Agrostis exarata
Bentgrass, Hall's	Poaceae	Agrostis hallii
Bentgrass, Rough	Poaceae	Agrostis scabra
Bluegrass, Loose-Flowered	Poaceae	Poa laxiflora
Bluegrass, Weak	Poaceae	Poa marcida
Brome, California	Poaceae	Bromus carinatus
Brome, Columbia	Poaceae	Bromus vulgaris
Brome, Pacific	Poaceae	Bromus pacificus
Fescue, Bearded	Poaceae	Festuca subulata
Fescue, California	Poaceae	Festuca californica
Fescue, Crinkle Awn	Poaceae	Festuca subuliflora
Fescue, Idaho	Poaceae	Festuca ovina ingrata
Fescue, Western	Poaceae	Festuca occidentalis
Hairgrass, Annual	Poaceae	Deschampsia danthonioides
Hairgrass, Tufted	Poaceae	Deschampsia cespitosa
Junegrass, Prairie	Poaceae	Koeleria macrantha
Mannagrass, Tall	Poaceae	Glyceria elata
Needlegrass, Lemmon's	Poaceae	Achnatherum lemmonii
Oatgrass, California	Poaceae	Danthonia californica
Oniongrass, Alaskan	Poaceae	Melica subulata
Rye, Blue Wild	Poaceae	Lymus glaucus
Squirreltail, Big	Poaceae	Elymus multisetus
Trisetum, Tall	Poaceae	Trisetum canescens
Wheatgrass, Slender	Poaceae	Agropyron caninum
Woodreed	Poaceae	Cinna latifolia
NUMBER: 26		

Table E.3 (cont.), page 2 of 8.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
HERB		
Agoseris, Large-Flowered	Asteraceae	Agoseris grandiflora
Anemone, Bog	Ranunculaceae	Anemone oregana
Anemone, Lyall's	Ranunculaceae	Anemone lyallii
Anemone, Three-leaf	Ranunculaceae	Anemone deltoidea
Anise, Sweet	Apiaceae	Osmorhiza occidentalis
Arrowwood, Indian	Rosaceae	Holodiscus discolor
Aster, Douglas'	Asteraceae	Aster subspicatus
Avens, Largeleaved	Rosaceae	Geum macrophyllum
Balsamroot, Deltoid	Asteraceae	Balsamorhiza deltoidea
Baneberry, Red	Ranunculaceae	Actaea rubra
Bedstraw, Oregon	Rubiaceae	Galium oreganum
Bedstraw, Sweet-scented	Rubiaceae	Galium triflorum
Betony, Great	Lamiaceae	Stachys cooleyae
Betony, Mexican	Lamiaceae	Stachys mexicana
Bigroot, Oregon	Cucurbitaceae	Marah oreganus
Bittercress, Little Wester	Brassicaceae	Cardamine oligosperma
Bittercress, Pennsylvania	Brassicaceae	Cardamine pensylvanica
Bleeding Hearts	Fumariaceae	Dicentra formosa
Borage	Boraginaceae	Borago officianlis
Brodiaea, Elegant	Liliaceae	Brodiaea elegans
Brodiaea, Harvest	Liliaceae	Brodiaea coronaria
Broom, Chapparal	Asteraceae	Baccharis pitularis
Bugbane, Tall	Ranunculaceae	Cimicifuga elata
Bur-reed, Simplestem	Sparganiaceae	Sparganium emersum
Buttercup, Little	Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus uncinata
Buttercup, Spiny-Fruit	Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus maricatus
Buttercup, Straight-beaked	Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus orthohynchus
Buttercup, Western	Ranunculaceae	Ranunculus occidentalis
Butterweed, Puget	Asteraceae	Senecio macounii
Camas	Liliaceae	Camassia quamash
Camas, Death	Liliaceae	Zigadenus venenosus
Carrot, American	Apiaceae	Daucus pusillus
Cat's ear, Tolmie's	Liliaceae	Calochortus tolmiei
Cicely, Mountain Sweet-	Apiaceae	Osmorhiza chilensis
Cinquefoil, Five-Finger	Rosaceae	Potentilla gracilis
Cinquefoil, Sticky	Rosaceae	Potentilla glandulosa
Clarkia, Lindely's	Onagraceae	Clarkia amoena
Clarkia, Rhombic-petaled	Onagraceae	Clarkia rhomboidea
Clarkia, Small-Flowered	Onagraceae	Clarkia quadrivulnera
Clarkia, Twiggy	Onagraceae	Clarkia viminea
Cleavers	Rubiaceae	Galium aparine
Clover, Pinole	Fabaceae	Trifolium bifidum
Clover, Spanish	Fabaceae	Lotus purshiana
Clover, Thimble	Fabaceae	Trifolium microdon
Clover, Tomcat	Fabaceae	Trifolium tridentatum
Clover, Wooly	Fabaceae	Trifolium microcephalum
Collinsia, Bigflower	Scrophulariaceae	Collinsia grandiflora
Collinsia, Small-Flowered	Scrophulariaceae	Collinsia parvifolia
Collomia, Bigflower	Polemoniaceae	Collomia grandiflora

Table E.3 (cont.), page 3 of 8.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
HERB (CONT.)		
Collomia, Varied-Leaf	Polemoniaceae	Collomia heterophylla
Coltsfoot, Sweet	Asteraceae	Petasites frigidus
Columbine, Red	Ranunculaceae	Aquilegia formosa
Coralroot, Spotted	Orchidaceae	Corallorhiza maculata
Coralroot, Striped	Orchidaceae	Corallorhiza striata
Cress, Wood Bitter	Brassicaceae	Cardamine angulata
Cryptantha, Common	Boraginaceae	Cryptantha intermedia
Cudweed, Lowland	Asteraceae	Gnaphalium palustre
Daisy, Willamette	Asteraceae	Erigeron decumbens
Dock, Willow	Polygonaceae	Rumex salicifolius
Dogbane, Spreading	Apocynaceae	Apocynum androsaemifolium
Downingia, Douglas's	Campanulaceae	Downingia elegans
Duckfoot	Berberidaceae	Vancouveria hexandra
Duckweed, Large	Lemnaceae	Spirodela polyrhiza
Fairy-bell, Hooker	Liliaceae	Disporum hookeri
Fairy-bell, Smith	Liliaceae	Disporum smithii
Fireweed	Onagraceae	Epilobium angustifolium
Flax, Perennial	Linaceae	Linum lewisii
Fleabane, Showy	Asteraceae	Erigeron speciosus
Foamflower	Saxifragaceae	Tiarella trifoliata
Forget-Me-Not, Small Flower	Boraginaceae	Myosotis laxa
Four-O'Clock, MacFarlane's	Nyctaginaceae	Mirabilis macfarlanei
Fringecup	Saxifragaceae	Tellima grandiflora
Fringepod	Brassicaceae	Thysanocarpus curvipes
Geranium, Bicknell's	Geraniaceae	Geranium bicknellii
Geranium, Oregon	Geraniaceae	Geranium oreganum
Ginger, Wild	Aristolochiaceae	Asarum caudatum
Goldenrod, Canadian	Asteraceae	Solidago canadensis
Goldthread, Western	Ranunculaceae	Coptis laciniata
Gumweed	Asteraceae	Madia sativa
Gumweed, Willamette	Asteraceae	Grindelia integrifolia
Harebell, Scouler's	Campanulaceae	Campanula scouleri
Hawkweed, White-Flowered	Asteraceae	Hieracium albiflorum
Helibore, California False	Liliaceae	Veratum californicum
Helibore, Siskiyou False	Liliaceae	Veratrum insolitum
Heuchera, Small-flowered	Saxifragaceae	Heuchera micrantha
Horsetail, Field	Equisetaceae	Equisetum arvense
Horsetail, Giant	Equisetaceae	Equisetum telmateia
Hound's Tongue, Pacific	Boraginaceae	Cynoglossum grande
Hyacinth, Brody's	Liliaceae	Brodiaea hyacintha
Indian Pipe	Ericaceae	Monotropa uniflora
Iris, Blue-eyed Grass	Iridaceae	Sisyrinchium angustifolia
Iris, Oregon Flag	Iridaceae	Iris tenax
Larkspur, Menziesies'	Ranunculaceae	Delphinium menziesii
Larkspur, Peacock	Ranunculaceae	Delphinium pavonaceum
Larkspur, Poison	Ranunculaceae	Delphinium trollifolium
Lentil, Water	Lemnaceae	Lemna minor
Lettuce, Malheur Wire	Asteraceae	Stephanomeria malheurensis
Lily, Oregon	Liliaceae	Erythronium oregonum

Table E.3 (cont.), page 4 of 8.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
HERB (CONT.)		
Lily-Of-The-Valley, False	Liliaceae	Maianthemum dilatatum
Linanthus, Bicolor	Polemoniaceae	Linanthus bicolor
Lomatium, Barestem	Apiaceae	Lomatium nudicaule
Lomatium, Cook's	Apiaceae	Lomatium cookii
Lomatium, Fine-Leaf	Apiaceae	Lomatium utriculatum
Lomatium, Nine-leaf	Apiaceae	Lomatium triternatum
Lotus, Little-Flowered	Fabaceae	Lotus micranthus
Lotus, Meadow	Fabaceae	Lotus denticulatus
Lotus, Nevada	Fabaceae	Lotus nevadensis
Lovage	Apiaceae	Ligusticum apiifolium
Luina, Silvercrown	Asteraceae	Luina nardosmia
Lupine, Broadleaf	Fabaceae	Lupinus latifolius
Lupine, Kincaid's	Fabaceae	Lupinus sulphureus var. kincaidii
Lupine, Large	Fabaceae	Lupinus polyphyllus
Lupine, Small-Flowered	Fabaceae	Lupinus micranthus
Mallow, Meadow	Malvaceae	Sidalcea campestris
Mallow, Nelson's	Malvaceae	Sidalcea nelsoniana
Mallow, Rose Checker-	Malvaceae	Sidalcea virgata
Meadow-rue, Western	Ranunculaceae	Thalictrum occidentale
Microsteris, Pink	Polemoniaceae	Microsteris gracilis
Miner's Lettuce	Portulacaceae	Montia perfoliata
Mission Bells	Liliaceae	Fritillaria lanceolata
Mistletoe	Loranthaceae	Phoradendron flavescens
Mistmaiden, Sitka	Hydrophyllaceae	Romanzoffia sitchensis
Mitrewort, Star-Shaped	Saxifragaceae	Mitella caulescens
Monkey Flower, Slimy	Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus moschatus
Monkeyflower, Three-Colored	Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus tricolor
Monkeyflower, Tooth-leaved	Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus dentatus
Monkeyflower, Yellow	Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus guttatus
Montia, Dwarf	Portulacaceae	Monte linearis
Montia, Siberian	Portulacaceae	Montia siberica
Morning-Glory	Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus nyctagineus
Nemophila, Small-Flowered	Hydrophyllaceae	Nemophila parviflora
Nemophila, Sticky	Hydrophyllaceae	Phacelia nemoralis
Nettle, Slim	Urticaceae	Urtica dioica
Nevarretia, Needle-leaf	Polemoniaceae	Nevarretia intertexta
Nightshade, Enchanter's	Onagraceae	Circaea alpina
Onion, Congested Fool's	Liliaceae	Brodiaea congesta
Onion, Thin Leaf	Liliaceae	Allium amplexans
Onion, Wild	Liliaceae	Allium, sp.
Orchid, Calypso	Orchidaceae	Calypso bulbosa
Orchid, Elegant	Orchidaceae	Habernaria elegans
Orchid, Phantom	Orchidaceae	Eburophyton austiniiae
Owl-Clover, Hairy	Scrophulariaceae	Orthocarpus hispidus
Paintbrush, Golden	Scrophulariaceae	Castilleja levisecta
Paintbrush, Harsh	Scrophulariaceae	Castilleja hispida
Parsley, Bradshaw's Desert	Apiaceae	Lomatium bradshawii
Parsley, Hedge	Apiaceae	Caucalis microcarpa
Parsley, Pacific Water-	Apiaceae	Oenanthe sarmentosa

Table E.3 (cont.), page 5 of 8.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
HERB (CONT.)		
Parsnip, Cow	Apiaceae	Heracleum lanatum
Pathfinder	Asteraceae	Adenocaulon bicolor
Pea, Mountain Golden	Fabaceae	Thermopsis montana
Pearly-Everlasting	Asteraceae	Anaphalis margaritacea
Peavine, Leafy	Fabaceae	Lathyrus polyphyllus
Peavine, Pacific	Fabaceae	Lathyrus vestitus
Peavine, Purple	Fabaceae	Lathyrus nevadensis
Peavine, Thin-leaved	Fabaceae	Lathyrus holochlorus
Pennywort, Whorled Marsh	Apiaceae	Hydrocotyle verticillata
Phacelia, Varileaf	Hydrophyllaceae	Phacelia heterophylla
Piggy-A-Back Plant	Saxifragaceae	Tolmiea menziesii
Pineapple Weed	Asteraceae	Matricaria discoidea
Plantain, Rattlesnake-	Orchidaceae	Goodyera oblongifolia
Plectritis, Rosy	Valerianaceae	Plectritis congesta
Popcorn Flower, Wild	Boraginaceae	Plagiobothrys hirtus
Poppy, California	Papaveraceae	Eschscholzia californica
Prince's Pine	Ericaceae	Chimaphila menziesii
Pyrola, Leafless	Ericaceae	Pyrola aphylla
Pyrola, Whitevein	Ericaceae	Pyrola picta
Queen-Of-The-Forest	Rosaceae	Filipendula occidentalis
Rose, Baldhip	Rosaceae	Rosa gymnocarpa
Rose, Nootka	Rosaceae	Rosa nutkana
Rose, Peafruit	Rosaceae	Rosa pisocarpa
Rush, Dutch	Equisetaceae	Equisetum hyemale
Sandwort, Bigleaf	Caryophyllaceae	Arenaria macrophylla
Sanicle, Pacific	Apiaceae	Sanicula crassicaulis
Sanicle, Purple	Apiaceae	Sanicula bipinnatifida
Sanicle, Sierra	Apiaceae	Sanicula graveolens
Saxifrage, Oregon	Saxifragaceae	Saxifraga oregana
Saxifrage, Swamp	Saxifragaceae	Saxifraga integrifolia
Self-Heal, Common	Lamiaceae	Prunella vulgaris
Shooting Star, Henderson's	Primulaceae	Dodecatheon hendersonii
Silene, Hooker's	Caryophyllaceae	Silene hookeri
Snow Queen, Round-Leaved	Scrophulariaceae	Synthyris reniformis
Solomon's Seal, False	Liliaceae	Smilacina stellata
Solomon's Seal, Western False	Liliaceae	Smilacina racemosa
Speedwell, Purslane	Scrophulariaceae	Veronica peregrina
Starflower, Western	Primulaceae	Trientalis latifolia
Starwort, Crisped	Caryophyllaceae	Stellaria crispa
Starwort, Longstalk	Caryophyllaceae	Stellaria longipes
Starwort, Northern	Caryophyllaceae	Stellaria calycantha
Strawberry, Virginia	Rosaceae	Fragaria virginiana
Strawberry, Wild	Rosaceae	Fragaria vesca
Sunflower, Woolly	Asteraceae	Eriophyllum lanatum
Tarweed, Gray	Asteraceae	Madia exigua
Tarweed, Showy	Asteraceae	Madia elegans
Tarweed, Slender	Asteraceae	Madia gracilis
Tarweed, Woodland	Asteraceae	Madia madioides
Thistle, Edible	Asteraceae	Cirsium hallii

Table E.3 (cont.), page 6 of 8.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
HERB (CONT.)		
Thistle, Mountain	Asteraceae	Cirsium callilepis
Toadflax, Bastard	Santalaceae	Comandra umbellata
Toothwort, Slender	Brassicaceae	Cardamine pulcherrima
Trefoil, Birdsfoot	Fabaceae	Lotus corniculatus
Trillium, Giant	Liliaceae	Trillium chloropetalum
Trillium, Western White	Liliaceae	Trillium ovatum
Twayblades, Heart-leaf	Orchidaceae	Listera cordata
Twinflower	Caprifoliaceae	Linnaea borealis var. longifolia
Twisted Stalk	Liliaceae	Streptopus amplexifolius
Vanillaleaf	Berberidaceae	Achlys triphylla
Veronica, American	Scrophulariaceae	Veronica Americana
Vetch, American	Fabaceae	Vicia americana
Vetch, Applegate's Milk	Fabaceae	Astragalus applegatei
Violet, Baker's	Violaceae	Viola nuttallii
Violet, Pioneer	Violaceae	Viola glabella
Violet, Redwood	Violaceae	Viola sempervirens
Watercress	Brassicaceae	Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum
Waterleaf, Fendler's	Hydrophyllaceae	Hydrophyllum fendleri
Waterleaf, Slender-Stalk	Hydrophyllaceae	Hydrophyllum tenuipes
Waterleaf, Western	Hydrophyllaceae	Hydrophyllum occidentale
Whitlow-grass, Spring	Brassicaceae	Draba verna
Willow-Herb, Autumn	Onagraceae	Epilobium paniculatum
Willow-Herb, Common	Onagraceae	Epilobium glandulosum
Willow-Herb, Small-flowered	Onagraceae	Epilobium minutum
Willow-Herb, Smooth	Onagraceae	Epilobium glabberimum
Willow-Herb, Watson's	Onagraceae	Epilobium watsonii
Wintercress, American	Brassicaceae	Barbarea orthoceras
Wooly-Heads, Tall	Asteraceae	Psilocarphus elatior
Yarrow	Asteraceae	Achillea millefolium
Yerba Buena	Lamiaceae	Satureja douglasii
NUMBER: 226		
RUSH		
Rush, Daggerleaf	Juncaceae	Juncus ensifolius
Rush, Slender	Juncaceae	Juncus tenuis
Rush, Small-flowered Wood	Juncaceae	Luzula parviflora
Rush, Soft	Juncaceae	Juncus effusus
Rush, Toad	Juncaceae	Juncus bufonius
Rush, Wood	Juncaceae	Luzula campestris
NUMBER: 6		

Table E.3 (cont.), page 7 of 8.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
SEDGE		
Bullrush, American	Cyperaceae	Scirpus americanus
Bullrush, Smallfruit	Cyperaceae	Scirpus microcarpus
Sedge, Bigleaf	Cyperaceae	Carex amplifolia
Sedge, Creeping	Cyperaceae	Eleocharis palustris
Sedge, Dense	Cyperaceae	Carex densa
Sedge, Dewey's	Cyperaceae	Carex deweyana
Sedge, Foothill	Cyperaceae	Carex tumulicola
Sedge, Fragileleaf	Cyperaceae	Carex fracta
Sedge, Golden	Cyperaceae	Carex aurea
Sedge, Greensheathed	Cyperaceae	Carex feta
Sedge, Henderson's	Cyperaceae	Carex hendersonii
Sedge, Sawbeak	Cyperaceae	Carex stipata
Sedge, Slough	Cyperaceae	Carex obnupta
NUMBER: 13		
SHRUB		
Blackberry, Trailing	Rosaceae	Rubus ursinus
Blackcap	Rosaceae	Rubus leucodermis
Boxwood, Oregon	Celastraceae	Pachistima myrsinites
Ceanothus, Redstem	Rhamnaceae	Ceanothus sanguineus
Currant, Red-flowering	Grossulariaceae	Ribes sanguineum
Currant, Stink	Grossulariaceae	Ribes bracteosum
Dogwood, Red Osier	Cornaceae	Cornus stolonifera
Elderberry, Blue	Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus cerulea
Elderberry, Red	Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus racemosa
Filbert	Betalucaeae	Corylus cornuta
Gooseberry, Straggly	Grossulariaceae	Ribes divarcatum
Huckleberry, Red	Ericaceae	Vaccinium parvifolium
Maple, Vine[y]	Aceraceae	Acer circinatum
Mock Orange	Hydrangeaceae	Philadelphus lewisii
Ninebark, Pacific	Rosaceae	Physocarpus capitatus
Oregon Grape, Cascade	Berberidaceae	Berberis nervosa
Oregon Grape, Tallbush	Berberidaceae	Berberis aquifolium
Plum, Indian	Rosaceae	Oemleria cerastiformis
Plum, Wild	Rosaceae	Prunus americana
Poisonoak	Anacardiaceae	Rhus diversiloba
Salal	Ericaceae	Gaultheria shallon
Salmonberry	Rosaceae	Rubus spectabilis
Serviceberry, Western	Rosaceae	Amelanchier alnifolia
Snowberry, Common	Caprifoliaceae	Symphoricarpos albus
Snowberry, Creeping	Caprifoliaceae	Symphoricarpos mollis
Snowbrush	Rhamnaceae	Ceanothus velutinus
Thimbleberry	Rosaceae	Rubus parviflorus
Thornapple	Rosaceae	Crataegus monogynum
Viburnum, Oval-leaved	Caprifoliaceae	Viburnum ellipticum
Whipplevine	Hydrangeaceae	Whipplea modesta
NUMBER: 30		

Table E.3 (cont.), page 8 of 8.

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>
TREE		
Alder, Red	Betalucaeae	Alnus rubra
Ash, Oregon	Oleaceae	Fraxinus latifolia
Cedar, Incense	Cupressaceae	Calocedrus decurrens
Cherry, Bitter	Rosaceae	Prunus emarginata
Cherry, Choke	Rosaceae	Prunus virginiana
Chittum	Rhamnaceae	Rhamnus purshiana
Cottonwood, Black	Salicaceae	Populus trichocarpa
Dogwood, Pacific	Cornaceae	Cornus nuttallii
Douglas-Fir	Pinaceae	Pseudotsuga menziesii
Fir, Grand	Pinaceae	Abies grandis
Hawthorne, Black	Rosaceae	Crataegus douglasii
Hemlock, Western	Pinaceae	Tsuga heterophylla
Madrone, Pacific	Ericaceae	Arbutus menzesii
Maple, Bigleaf	Aceraceae	Acer macrophyllum
Oak, Oregon White	Fagaceae	Quercus garryana
Redcedar, Western	Cupressaceae	Thuja plicata
Willow Salicaceae	Salix unknown	
Willow, Scouler's	Salicaceae	Salix scouleriana
Yew	Taxaceae	Taxus brevifolia
NUMBER: 19		
VINE		
Honeysuckle, Hairy	Caprifoliaceae	Lonicera hispidula
Honeysuckle, Western	Caprifoliaceae	Lonicera ciliosa
NUMBER: 2		
TOTAL NUMBER: 331		

Table E.4 Exotic vascular plants, 1826-1999. Page 1 of 3.

<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Local Name</u>
GRASS		
Agrostis hendersonii	Poaceae	Henderson's Bentgrass
Agrostis tenuis	Poaceae	Colonial Bentgrass
Aira caryophyllea	Poaceae	Silver Hairgrass
Alopecurus pratensis	Poaceae	Meadow Foxtail
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Poaceae	Sweet Vernalgrass
Arrhenatherum elatius	Poaceae	Oatgrass
Avena fatua	Poaceae	Wild Oats
Brachypodium sylvaticum	Poaceae	False Brome
Briza minor	Poaceae	Quaking-grass
Bromus commutatus	Poaceae	Hairy Brome
Bromus japonicus	Poaceae	Japanese Chess
Bromus mollis	Poaceae	Soft Chess
Bromus rigidus	Poaceae	Rip-gut Brome
Bromus secalinus	Poaceae	Chess Brome
Bromus sterilis	Poaceae	Barren Brome
Bromus tectorum	Poaceae	Cheat Grass
Cynosurus cristatus	Poaceae	Crested Dogtail
Cynosurus echinatus	Poaceae	Hedgehog Dogtail
Dactylis glomerata	Poaceae	Orchard-grass
Festuca bromoides	Poaceae	Barren Fescue
Festuca arundinacea	Poaceae	Tall Fescue
Festuca myuros	Poaceae	Rat-tail Fescue
Festuca pratensis	Poaceae	Meadow Fescue
Festuca rubra	Poaceae	Red Fescue
Holcus lanatus	Poaceae	Common Velvet-grass
Hordeum marinum	Poaceae	Mediterranean Barley
Lolium multiflorum	Poaceae	Prairie Ryegrass
Lolium perenne	Poaceae	Perennial Ryegrass
Phalaris aquatica	Poaceae	Harding Grass
Phleum pratense	Poaceae	Common Timothy
Poa annua	Poaceae	Annual Bluegrass
Poa compressa	Poaceae	Canadian Bluegrass
Poa palustris	Poaceae	Fowl Bluegrass
Poa pratensis	Poaceae	Kentucky Bluegrass
Taeniatherum caput-medusa	Poaceae	Medusahead Wildrye
NUMBER: 35		
HERB		
Daucus carota	Apiaceae	Queen Anne's Lace
Torilis purpurea	Apiaceae	Hedge-Parsley
Anthemis cotula	Asteraceae	Stinking Mayweed
Arctium minus	Asteraceae	Common Burdock
Bellis perennis	Asteraceae	English Daisy
Centaurea cyanus	Asteraceae	Bachelor Button
Centaurea pratensis	Asteraceae	Meadow Knapweed
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	Asteraceae	Oxeye Daisy
Cirsium arvense	Asteraceae	Canada Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Asteraceae	Bull Thistle
Crepis capillaris	Asteraceae	Smooth Hawksbeard

Table E.4 (cont.). page 2 of 3.

<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Local Name</u>
HERB (CONT.)		
Crepis setosa	Asteraceae	Rough Crepis
Hypochaeris radicata	Asteraceae	Spotted Cats-Ear
Lactuca biennis	Asteraceae	Tall Blue Lettuce
Lactuca muralis	Asteraceae	Wall Lettuce
Lapsana communis	Asteraceae	Nipplewort
Matricaria chamomilla	Asteraceae	Wild Chamomile
Senecio jacobaea	Asteraceae	Tansy Ragwort
Senecio sylvaticus	Asteraceae	Woodland Groundsel
Senecio vulgaris	Asteraceae	Common Groundsel
Sonchus Alevaceous	Asteraceae	Common Sowthistle
Sonchus asper	Asteraceae	Prickly Sow-Thistle
Tanacetum vulgare	Asteraceae	Common Tansy
Taraxacum officinale	Asteraceae	Dandelion
Tragopogon dubius	Asteraceae	Yellow Salsify
Tragopogon porrifolius	Asteraceae	Purple Salsify
Myosotis discolor	Boraginaceae	Yellow and Blue Myosotis
Brassica compestris	Brassicaceae	Field Mustard
Conringia orientalis	Brassicaceae	Treacle Hare's Ear
Sisymbrium officinale	Brassicaceae	Hedge Mustard
Callitriche stagnalis	Callitrichaceae	Pond Water-Starwort
Cerastium viscosum	Caryophyllaceae	Sticky Chickweed
Cerastium vulgatum	Caryophyllaceae	Chickweed
Dianthus armeria	Caryophyllaceae	Grass Pink
Stellaria media	Caryophyllaceae	Chickweed
Convolvulus arvensis	Convolvulaceae	Field Bindweed
Convolvulus sepium	Convolvulaceae	Hedge Bindweed
Dipsacus sylvestris	Dipsacaceae	Teasel
Euphorbia peplus	Euphorbiaceae	Beetle Spurge
Lathyrus sphaericus	Fabaceae	Grass Peavine
Trifolium dubium	Fabaceae	Suckling Clover
Trifolium pratense	Fabaceae	Red Clover
Trifolium procumbens	Fabaceae	Hop Clover
Trifolium repens	Fabaceae	White Clover
Trifolium subterraneum	Fabaceae	Subterranean Clover
Vicia cracca	Fabaceae	Tufted Vetch
Vicia hirsuta	Fabaceae	Hairy Vetch
Vicia sativa	Fabaceae	Common Vetch
Vicia tetrasperma	Fabaceae	Slender Vetch
Centaurium umbellatum	Gentianaceae	Common Centaury
Erodium cicutarium	Geraniaceae	Stork's-Bill
Geranium columbinum	Geraniaceae	Longstalked Geranium
Geranium dissectum	Geraniaceae	Cutleaf Geranium
Geranium molle	Geraniaceae	Dovefoot Geranium
Geranium pusillum	Geraniaceae	Small Flowered Crane's Bill
Geranium robertianum	Geraniaceae	Herb Robert
Hypericum perforatum	Hypericaceae	St. John's Wort
Lamium purpureum	Lamiaceae	Purple Deadnettle
Melissa officinalis	Lamiaceae	Lemon Balm
Mentha piperita	Lamiaceae	Peppermint

Table E.4 (cont.), page 3 of 3.

<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Local Name</u>
HERB (CONT.)		
Allium vineale	Liliaceae	Crow Garlic
Narcissus pseudonarcissus	Liliaceae	Fake Narcissus
Plantago lanceolata	Plantaginaceae	Buckhorn Plantain
Plantago major	Plantaginaceae	Rippleseed Plantain
Polygonum aviculare	Polygonaceae	Prostrate Knotweed
Polygonum hydropiper	Polygonaceae	Smartweed
Polygonum sachalinense	Polygonaceae	Giant Knotweed
Rumex acetosella	Polygonaceae	Sheep Sorrel
Rumex conglomeratus	Polygonaceae	Clustered Dock
Rumex crispus	Polygonaceae	Curly Dock
Rumex obtusifolius	Polygonaceae	Broadleaf Dock
Ranunculus repens	Ranunculaceae	Creeping Buttercup
Rosa eglanteria	Rosaceae	Sweet-Brier
Sanguisorba minor	Rosaceae	Small Burnet
Galium parisiense	Rubiaceae	Wall-Bedstraw
Sherardia arvensis	Rubiaceae	Blue Field Madder
Digitalis purpurea	Scrophulariaceae	Foxglove
Parentucellia viscosa	Scrophulariaceae	Yellow Parentucellia
Verbascum blattaria	Scrophulariaceae	Moth Mullein
Veronica persica	Scrophulariaceae	Persian Veronica
Solanum dulcamara	Solanaceae	Blue Bindweed
Velarian locusta	Valerianaceae	Lamb's Lettuce
NUMBER: 82		
SHRUB		
Ilex aquifolium	Aquifoliaceae	English Holly
Cytisus scoparius	Fabaceae	Scotch Broom
Rubus discolor	Rosaceae	Himalayan Blackberry
Rubus laciniatus	Rosaceae	Evergreen Blackberry
NUMBER: 4		
TREE		
Araucaria excelsa	Araucariaceae	Norfolk Pine
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Cupressaceae	Whitecedar, Port Orford
Robinia pseudoacacia	Fabaceae	Black Locust
Castanea dentata	Fagaceae	American Chestnut
Aesculus hippocastanum	Hippocastanaceae	Horse Chestnut
Juglans nigra	Juglandaceae	Black Walnut
Juglans regia	Juglandaceae	English Walnut
Abies pinsapo	Pinaceae	Spanish Fir
Pinus sylvestris	Pinaceae	Scot's Pine
Crataegus mongyna	Rosaceae	One-Seed Hawthorn
Prunus avium	Rosaceae	Sweet Cherry
Pyrus communis	Rosaceae	Pear
Pyrus malus	Rosaceae	Pioneer Apples
NUMBER: 12		
TOTAL NUMBER: 133		

Appendix F. Bearing Tree Species, Locations, Sizes, and Associations, 1852-1882

This appendix lists all US Public Land Survey (PLS) bearing trees (BTs) recorded in Soap Creek Valley between 1851 and 1883 (see Maps 2, 11, and 21; Freeman 1852; Hyde 1852a; 1852b; Ives 1852; Elder 1853; Hathorn 1854a; 1854b; Mercer 1882). BTs are listed individually by species, size, and section (Table F.1; see Map 2), individually by species, size, and distance from survey point (Table F.2; see Map 21), and summarized by species, size, and average distance from survey points (Table F.3). Information is derived from a computerized database first assembled in 1990 (Zybach et al., 1990) for OSU Research Forests (Trosper & Zybach 1996). The original database contains a significant amount of data not included in the following tables, including the location, distance, and bearing of individual trees in relation to survey corners and subdivisions, and specific page numbers of transcribed original survey notes in possession of the Benton County Surveyor's Office.

Table F.1 lists every Soap Creek Valley BT recorded before 1883. Trees are grouped according to the legal description of the study area section in which they are found, and arranged by species and diameter (in inches). The name of the original surveyor, the date the BT was originally measured and recorded, and the number of survey chains (a chain equals 66 feet) each tree is located from a specific survey point, are also listed. Each section is summarized by the total number of BTs within the study area, their average diameter, and their average distance from survey points. These data are plotted on Map 21, but the scale is too small to be clearly visible on a map of this size. Larger plottings of the data allow for easy identification of individual tree locations, species, and diameter class.

Table F.2 lists the same BTs listed in Table F.1, but arrangement is by species instead of location (section). Species are arranged by diameter and distance from survey point. Understory trees and associated wild plant species are also listed for each tree location whenever that information was provided by the original surveyor. Each species' group is summarized by total number of trees, average diameter, and average distance from survey points. (This table seems to

indicate a number of significant correlations between BT species, tree sizes, stand density, and associated plant species.)

Table F.3 is a summary of BT data contained in Tables F.1 and F.2. It shows the total number of Soap Creek Valley BTs by species, their average diameter (in inches), and their average distance from survey points (in feet). See Appendix G; Tables 15, 19, 20, and 21.

Table F.1 Species, diameters, locations, and recording dates. See Maps 2, 11, and 21. Page 1 of 8.

<u>BT Species</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Chains</u>
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 4 W., Sec. 7</u>				
ASH	12	Hathorn	18540712	5.16
OAK	10	Freeman	18520710	0.74
OAK	14	Freeman	18520123	5.12
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540711	1.25
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540711	0.28
Number: 5	Ave: 18			Ave: 2.51
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 4 W., Sec. 18</u>				
OAK	15	Freeman	18520710	1.02
OAK	20	Freeman	18520710	0.98
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540711	9.97
Number: 3	Ave: 20			Ave: 3.99
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 4 W., Sec. 19</u>				
ASH	20	Hathorn	18540710	5.20
OAK	10	Freeman	18520710	1.02
OAK	13	UK	18590823	0.31
OAK	15	UK	18590823	0.30
OAK	15	UK	18590823	0.53
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540711	8.20
OAK	20	UK	18590823	0.52
Number: 7	Ave: 15			Ave: 2.30
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 4 W., Sec. 30</u>				
OAK	20	Freeman	18520123	2.20
Number: 1	Ave: 20			Ave: 2.20
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 10</u>				
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540817	3.91
Number: 1	Ave: 30			Ave: 3.91
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 11</u>				
ASH	10	Hathorn	18540819	41.26
OAK	12	Elder	18530303	0.52
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540821	1.88
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540821	4.56
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540819	13.45
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540819	10.36
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540821	13.00
OAK	30	Elder	18530303	2.39
OAK	40	Elder	18530303	1.73
OAK	40	Elder	18530303	2.15
Number: 10	Ave: 21			Ave: 9.13

Table F.1 (cont.), page 2 of 8.

<u>BT Species</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Chains</u>
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 12</u>				
ASH	8	Elder	18530229	0.76
ASH	10	Hathorn	18540712	2.29
ASH	14	Elder	18530229	5.20
ASH	15	Hathorn	18540712	3.54
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540821	13.80
OAK	18	Elder	18530229	3.58
OAK	18	Freeman	18520123	7.73
Number: 7	Ave: 14			Ave: 5.27
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 13</u>				
ASH	6	Hathorn	18540712	2.85
ASH	12	Hathorn	18540819	36.61
ASH	14	Elder	18530229	2.30
ASH	20	Elder	18530229	5.24
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540712	2.33
Number: 5	Ave: 14			Ave: 9.87
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 14</u>				
ASH	10	Elder	18530229	1.48
ASH	10	Elder	18530229	4.50
OAK	10	Elder	18530302	0.38
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540819	3.87
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540819	1.72
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540819	3.89
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540711	4.95
OAK	16	Elder	18530302	0.60
OAK	18	Elder	18530303	2.14
OAK	20	Elder	18530303	0.88
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540819	3.63
OAK	20	Elder	18530229	4.22
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540711	1.09
OAK	36	Hathorn	18540711	3.13
OAK	40	Hathorn	18540819	60.20
Number: 15	Ave: 19			Ave: 6.45
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 15</u>				
OAK	13	Elder	18530305	1.23
OAK	14	Elder	18530305	0.00
OAK	18	Elder	18530305	1.49
OAK	30	Elder	18530303	0.38
OAK	20	Elder	18530302	1.08
Number: 5	Ave: 19			Ave: 0.84

Table F.1 (cont.), page 3 of 8.

<u>BT Species</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Chains</u>
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 22</u>				
CHERRY	8	Elder	18530305	0.63
DOUGLAS-FIR	24	Hathorn	18540817	0.55
OAK	11	Elder	18530305	1.40
OAK	11	Elder	18530305	3.28
OAK	12	Elder	18530302	0.77
OAK	12	Elder	18530305	2.06
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540817	2.64
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540817	0.30
OAK	20	Elder	18530305	0.57
OAK	30	Elder	18530302	1.02
WILLOW	10	Mercer	18820509	0.50
Number: 11	Ave: 15			Ave: 1.25
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 23</u>				
ASH	14	Elder	18530228	6.37
MAPLE	24	Elder	18530302	15.07
OAK	10	Elder	18530302	1.08
OAK	10	Elder	18530302	3.22
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540819	0.25
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540819	0.32
OAK	12	Elder	18530302	0.34
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540817	3.21
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540817	3.25
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540817	6.03
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540817	0.96
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540817	1.35
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540713	2.14
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540713	42.56
OAK	20	Elder	18530302	0.31
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540710	1.90
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540711	3.18
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540710	0.68
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540817	2.58
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540713	3.67
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540710	7.83
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540710	8.80
OAK	36	Hathorn	18540817	23.65
Number: 23	Ave: 19			Ave: 6.03

Table F.1 (cont.), page 4 of 8.

<u>BT Species</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Chains</u>
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 24</u>				
ASH	11	Freeman	18520123	4.86
ASH	12	Hathorn	18540710	9.83
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540710	1.70
ASH	18	Elder	18530229	2.12
OAK	18	Freeman	18520123	2.13
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540710	5.65
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540710	1.03
OAK	24	Elder	18530228	1.19
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540710	11.66
OAK	40	Freeman	18520123	10.50
OAK	40	Hathorn	18540710	11.94
Number: 11	Ave: 23			Ave: 5.69
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 25</u>				
MAPLE	12	Hathorn	18540818	1.81
OAK	8	Hathorn	18540713	1.07
OAK	12	Elder	18530228	0.21
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540818	3.14
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540818	0.92
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540713	1.63
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540818	0.56
OAK	18	Elder	18530228	0.88
OAK	30	Elder	18530228	2.11
OAK	36	Elder	18530228	7.83
Number: 10	Ave: 18			Ave: 2.02
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 26</u>				
ALDER	10	Hathorn	18540818	2.03
OAK	8	Elder	18530302	5.80
OAK	9	Hathorn	18540817	3.38
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540818	2.98
OAK	14	Elder	18530302	1.06
OAK	15	Elder	18530301	2.04
OAK	16	Elder	18530228	0.98
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540818	3.69
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540818	0.64
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540817	3.37
OAK	22	Elder	18530301	1.17
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540818	1.08
OAK	24	Elder	18530228	1.43
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540818	2.40
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540817	2.77
OAK	36	Hathorn	18540817	3.95
OAK	36	Elder	18530302	4.36
Number: 18	Ave: 20			Ave: 2.56

Table F.1 (cont.), page 5 of 8.

<u>BT Species</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Chains</u>
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 27</u>				
CHERRY	12	Elder	18530305	0.80
DOUGLAS-FIR	48	Hathorn	18540817	24.54
MAPLE	6	Mercer	18820509	0.18
MAPLE	20	Hathorn	18540817	4.18
OAK	10	Hathorn	18540817	3.37
OAK	10	Elder	18530302	4.50
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540817	2.42
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540817	3.88
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540815	4.42
OAK	12	Elder	18530301	5.86
OAK	13	Elder	18530305	1.36
OAK	14	Elder	18530302	8.97
OAK	16	Elder	18530305	7.81
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540817	2.61
OAK	18	Hathorn	18540817	3.83
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540817	1.60
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540817	1.92
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540817	2.82
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540815	3.06
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540815	3.55
OAK	24	Elder	18530305	2.01
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540815	3.04
OAK	30	Elder	18530305	0.77
Number: 23	Ave: 18			Ave: 4.24
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 28</u>				
CHERRY	8	Mercer	18820509	0.33
DOGWOOD	10	Mercer	18820509	0.30
DOUGLAS-FIR	8	Mercer	18820509	0.10
DOUGLAS-FIR	10	Mercer	18820509	0.06
DOUGLAS-FIR	13	Elder	18530305	0.27
MAPLE	6	Mercer	18820509	0.20
OAK	8	Mercer	18820510	2.30
OAK	12	Elder	18530305	6.02
OAK	11	Mercer	18820510	0.30
OAK	11	Elder	18530305	0.30
Number: 10	Ave: 10			Ave: 1.02
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 29</u>				
DOUGLAS-FIR	8	Mercer	18820000	0.22
DOUGLAS-FIR	30	Mercer	18820511	0.20
MAPLE	6	Mercer	18820511	0.18
OAK	24	Mercer	18820509	0.95
Number: 4	Ave: 17			Ave: 0.39
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 31</u>				
DOUGLAS-FIR	40	Freeman	18520300	0.35
Number: 1	Ave: 40			Ave: 0.35

Table F.1 (cont.), page 6 of 8.

<u>BT Species</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Chains</u>
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 32</u>				
CHERRY	8	Mercer	18820509	0.20
DOUGLAS-FIR	10	Mercer	18820510	0.27
DOUGLAS-FIR	10	Mercer	18820000	0.08
DOUGLAS-FIR	24	Mercer	18820511	0.30
DOUGLAS-FIR	50	Mercer	18820000	0.40
MAPLE	8	Freeman	18520300	0.00
MAPLE	8	Mercer	18820000	0.20
MAPLE	10	Mercer	18820000	0.55
Number: 9	Ave: 20			Ave: 0.24
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 33</u>				
DOGWOOD	8	Mercer	18820510	0.30
DOUGLAS-FIR	8	Mercer	18820510	0.10
DOUGLAS-FIR	10	Mercer	18820509	0.35
DOUGLAS-FIR	48	Mercer	18820510	0.20
OAK	8	Freeman	18520300	2.70
OAK	10	Mercer	18820510	2.96
OAK	14	Elder	18530305	0.65
OAK	14	Elder	18530305	3.78
OAK	15	Elder	18530226	0.66
Number: 8	Ave: 11			Ave: 1.44
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 34</u>				
ALDER	12	Hathorn	18540816	1.33
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540815	0.43
OAK	12	Elder	18530305	0.78
OAK	12	Hathorn	18540815	2.40
OAK	14	Freeman	18520300	0.65
OAK	15	Hathorn	18540815	23.30
OAK	16	Elder	18530226	1.20
OAK	16	Elder	18530226	1.42
OAK	16	Elder	18530301	1.54
OAK	18	Elder	18530226	0.57
OAK	18	Elder	18530226	0.58
OAK	20	Elder	18530301	0.38
OAK	20	Hathorn	18540815	2.00
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540815	2.15
OAK	24	Hathorn	18540816	3.62
OAK	26	Elder	18530305	2.89
OAK	30	Elder	18530305	0.87
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540815	1.72
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540815	1.85
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540815	3.55
OAK	30	Hathorn	18540815	4.00
Number: 21	Ave: 20			Ave: 2.73

Table F.1 (cont.), page 7 of 8.

<u>BT Species</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Chains</u>
<u>Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 35</u>				
DOGWOOD	6	Hathorn	18540816	0.12
DOUGLAS-FIR	48	Hathorn	18540816	1.00
OAK	10	Elder	18530228	2.18
OAK	12	Elder	18530226	0.97
OAK	14	Elder	18530301	0.92
OAK	14	Elder	18530228	6.30
OAK	18	Elder	18530226	1.05
OAK	20	Elder	18530226	2.20
OAK	30	Elder	18530301	1.27
OAK	30	Elder	18530301	2.16
Number: 10	Ave: 20			Ave: 1.82
<u>Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 2</u>				
OAK	10	Freeman	18520300	0.78
Number: 1	Ave: 10			Ave: 0.78
<u>Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 3</u>				
MAPLE	6	Freeman	18520622	0.50
OAK	12	Freeman	18520300	0.36
OAK	12	Freeman	18520300	2.40
OAK	14	Freeman	18520622	0.12
OAK	14	Freeman	18520621	3.60
OAK	16	Freeman	18520300	0.85
Number: 6	Ave: 12			Ave: 1.30
<u>Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 4</u>				
ALDER	10	Freeman	18520300	1.90
DOUGLAS-FIR	60	Freeman	18520622	0.55
MAPLE	8	Freeman	18520625	0.36
OAK	8	Freeman	18520622	1.10
OAK	8	Freeman	18520300	2.25
OAK	10	Freeman	18520625	0.71
OAK	16	Freeman	18520300	4.40
OAK	16	Freeman	18520625	1.10
Number: 8	Ave: 17			Ave: 1.55
<u>Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 5</u>				
ALDER	14	Freeman	18520626	0.52
DOUGLAS-FIR	6	Freeman	18520626	0.61
DOUGLAS-FIR	10	Freeman	18520625	0.75
DOUGLAS-FIR	12	Freeman	18520626	0.18
MAPLE	10	Freeman	18520300	0.37
OAK	8	Freeman	18520300	1.70
OAK	14	Freeman	18520625	2.80
OAK	16	Freeman	18520300	3.32
Number: 8	Ave: 11			Ave: 1.28

Table F.1 (cont.), page 8 of 8.

<u>BT Species</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Surveyor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Chains</u>
<u>Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 6</u>				
DOUGLAS-FIR	6	Freeman	18520626	0.61
DOUGLAS-FIR	12	Freeman	18520300	0.43
DOUGLAS-FIR	40	Freeman	18520300	0.35
DOUGLAS-FIR	60	Freeman	18520300	12.11
MAPLE	8	Freeman	18520300	0.65
MAPLE	10	Freeman	18520300	0.45
MAPLE	12	Freeman	18520626	0.15
OAK	8	Freeman	18520300	1.59
YEW	12	Freeman	18520626	0.45
Number: 9	Ave: 19			Ave: 1.87
<u>Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 7</u>				
DOGWOOD	6	Freeman	18520626	0.29
DOGWOOD	6	Freeman	18520626	0.36
Number: 2	Ave: 6			Ave: 0.32
<u>Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 8</u>				
DOGWOOD	8	Freeman	18520626	0.56
DOUGLAS-FIR	14	Freeman	18520626	0.15
MAPLE	12	Freeman	18520625	1.15
OAK	8	Freeman	18520625	0.08
OAK	8	Freeman	18520626	2.09
OAK	16	Freeman	18520625	3.32
Number: 6	Ave: 11			Ave: 1.22
<u>Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 9</u>				
DOUGLAS-FIR	14	Freeman	18520625	0.12
OAK	16	Freeman	18520625	0.75
OAK	20	Freeman	18520625	7.75
WILLOW	3	Freeman	18520625	0.10
Number: 4	Ave: 13			Ave: 2.18
Total: 262	Ave: 17			Ave: 3.32

BT Species Species (see Appendix E) of individual PLS bearing trees. Total number of BTs are given for each sectional grouping.

DIA Diameter (presumably at "breast height" above ground surface) of BT in inches. Average BT diameter is given for each group.

Surveyor Name of PLS surveyor (listed in reference section) to first take and record BT measures.

Date Date (Year-Month-Day) that BT was first measured and recorded.

Chains Distance of BT from established survey point. Each chain equals 66 feet. The average distance to each BT is given for each group.

NOTE: Total number of BTs, average diameters, and average distances from survey points are given at the bottom of the table. These numbers can be compared with individual section totals to provide a relative comparison of species' size, distribution, and stocking density. Also note differences between 1852-54 and 1882 BT locations, diameters, and distances.

Table F.2 Understory plant species' associations and locations. See Maps 2, 11, and 21. Page 1 of 7.

<u>Tsp:Rng:Sec</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Chains</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Understory Species</u>
ALDER				
10-05-26	10	2.03		
11-05-04	10	1.90		GRASS
10-05-34	12	1.33		
11-05-05	14	0.52		
Number: 4	Ave. 12		Ave: 1.44	
ASH				
10-05-13	6	2.85	WILLOW	
10-05-12	8	0.76		CAMAS
10-05-14	10	1.48		CAMAS
10-05-12	10	2.29	WILLOW	
10-05-14	10	4.50		CAMAS
10-05-11	10	41.26		
10-05-24	11	4.86		GRASS
10-04-07	12	5.16	WILLOW	
10-05-24	12	9.83		
10-05-13	12	36.61		
10-05-13	14	2.30		
10-05-12	14	5.20		CAMAS
10-05-23	14	6.37		
10-05-12	15	3.54	WILLOW	
10-05-24	18	2.12		
10-04-19	20	5.20		
10-05-13	20	5.24		
Number: 17	Ave. 13		Ave: 8.21	
CHERRY				
10-05-32	8	0.20		
10-05-28	8	0.33		GRASS
10-05-22	8	0.63	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-27	12	0.80	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
Number: 4	Ave. 9		Ave: 0.49	
DOGWOOD				
10-05-35	6	0.12		
11-05-07	6	0.29	YEW	FERN, HAZEL, TASSEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-07	6	0.36		HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-33	8	0.30		GRASS, HAZEL
11-05-08	8	0.56		HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-28	10	0.30		GRASS
Number: 6	Ave. 7		Ave: 0.32	

Table F.2 (cont.), page 2 of 7.

<u>Tsp:Rng:Sec</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Chains</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Understory Species</u>
DOUGLAS-FIR				
11-05-05	6	0.61		HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-06	6	0.61		HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-28	8	0.10	DOGWOOD	GRASS, HAZEL
10-05-33	8	0.10		GRASS, HAZEL
10-05-29	8	0.22		GRASS, HAZEL
10-05-28	10	0.06		GRASS, HAZEL
10-05-32	10	0.08		HAZEL
10-05-32	10	0.27		HAZEL
10-05-33	10	0.35		GRASS
11-05-05	10	0.75	CHERRY	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-05	12	0.18	WILLOW	FERN, HAZEL, TASSEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-06	12	0.43	YEW	HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-28	13	0.27	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-09	14	0.12	CHERRY	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-08	14	0.15	WILLOW	FERN, HAZEL, TASSEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-22	24	0.55		
10-05-32	24	0.30		HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-29	30	0.20		GRASS, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-31	40	0.35		BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-06	40	0.35	YEW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-27	48	24.54		
10-05-32	48	0.20		HAZEL
10-05-35	48	1.00		
10-05-32	50	0.40		HAZEL
11-05-04	60	0.55		
11-05-06	60	12.11		BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
Number: 26		Ave. 24	Ave: 1.73	
OAK				
10-05-27	6	0.18	DOGWOOD	HAZEL
10-05-29	6	0.18		GRASS, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-28	6	0.20	DOGWOOD	GRASS, HAZEL
11-05-03	6	0.50		
10-05-32	8	0.00	YEW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-08	8	0.08	CHERRY	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-32	8	0.20		HAZEL
11-05-04	8	0.36	CHERRY	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-06	8	0.65	YEW	BRIAR, VINE MAPLE
10-05-25	8	1.07		
11-05-04	8	1.10		
11-05-06	8	1.59	YEW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-05	8	1.70	YEW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-08	8	2.09		HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-04	8	2.25		GRASS
10-05-28	8	2.30	PINE?	GRASS, HAZEL
10-05-33	8	2.70		GRASS
10-05-26	8	5.80		
10-05-26	9	3.38		
11-05-05	10	0.37	YEW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE

Table F.2 (cont.), page 3 of 7.

<u>Tsp:Rng:Sec</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Chains</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Understory Species</u>
OAK (cont.)				
10-05-14	10	0.38		
11-05-06	10	0.45		BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-32	10	0.55		HAZEL
11-05-04	10	0.71		BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-04-07	10	0.74		GRASS
11-05-02	10	0.78		
10-04-19	10	1.02		GRASS
10-05-23	10	1.08		
10-05-35	10	2.18		
10-05-33	10	2.96	PINE?	GRASS, HAZEL
10-05-23	10	3.22		
10-05-27	10	3.37		
10-05-27	10	4.50		
10-05-28	11	0.30	PINE?	GRASS, HAZEL
10-05-28	11	0.30	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-05-22	11	1.40	WILLOW	FERN, HAZEL
10-05-22	11	3.28	WILLOW	FERN, HAZEL
11-05-06	12	0.15		
10-05-25	12	0.21		
10-05-23	12	0.25		
10-05-23	12	0.32		
10-05-23	12	0.34		
11-05-03	12	0.36		
10-05-34	12	0.43		
10-05-11	12	0.52		BRIAR, HAZEL, NINEBARK
10-05-22	12	0.77		
10-05-34	12	0.78	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-05-35	12	0.97		BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
11-05-08	12	1.15	CHERRY	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-25	12	1.81		
10-05-11	12	1.88		
10-05-22	12	2.06		
10-05-34	12	2.40		
11-05-03	12	2.40		GRASS
10-05-27	12	2.42		
10-05-22	12	2.64		
10-05-26	12	2.98		
10-05-25	12	3.14		
10-05-23	12	3.21		
10-05-23	12	3.25		
10-05-14	12	3.87		
10-05-27	12	3.88		
10-05-27	12	4.42		
10-05-27	12	5.86	WILLOW	BRIAR, HAZEL
10-05-28	12	6.02	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-04-19	13	0.31		
10-05-15	13	1.23		BRIAR, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-27	13	1.36	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-05-15	14	0.00	WILLOW	BRIAR, HAZEL, NINEBARK

Table F.2 (cont.), page 4 of 7.

<u>Tsp:Rng:Sec</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Chains</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Understory Species</u>
OAK (cont.)				
11-05-03	14	0.12		
10-05-33	14	0.65	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-05-34	14	0.65		
10-05-35	14	0.92	WILLOW	BRIAR, HAZEL
10-05-26	14	1.06		
11-05-05	14	2.80		BRIAR, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
11-05-03	14	3.60		ARROWWOOD, HAZEL
10-05-33	14	3.78	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-04-07	14	5.12		GRASS
10-05-35	14	6.30		
10-05-27	14	8.97		
10-04-19	15	0.30		
10-04-19	15	0.53		
10-05-33	15	0.66		BRIAR, HAZEL
10-05-25	15	0.92		
10-04-18	15	1.02		GRASS
10-05-25	15	1.63		
10-05-14	15	1.72		
10-05-26	15	2.04	WILLOW	BRIAR, HAZEL
10-05-26	15	2.92		
10-05-14	15	3.89		
10-05-11	15	4.56		
10-05-14	15	4.95		
10-05-23	15	6.03		
10-04-19	15	8.20		
10-05-11	15	13.45		
10-05-12	15	13.80		
10-05-34	15	23.30		
10-05-14	16	0.60		
11-05-09	16	0.75		
11-05-03	16	0.85		
10-05-26	16	0.98		
11-05-04	16	1.10		BRIAR, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-34	16	1.20		BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-05-34	16	1.42		BRIAR, HAZEL
10-05-34	16	1.54	WILLOW	BRIAR, HAZEL
11-05-05	16	3.32		
11-05-08	16	3.32		
11-05-04	16	4.40		
10-05-27	16	7.81	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-25	18	0.56		
10-05-34	18	0.57		BRIAR, HAZEL
10-05-34	18	0.58		BRIAR, HAZEL
10-05-25	18	0.88		
10-05-23	18	0.96		
10-05-35	18	1.05		BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-05-23	18	1.35		
10-05-15	18	1.49	WILLOW	FERN, HAZEL
10-05-24	18	1.70		

Table F.2 (cont.), page 5 of 7.

<u>Tsp:Rng:Sec</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Chains</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Understory Species</u>
OAK (cont.)				
10-05-24	18	2.13		GRASS
10-05-14	18	2.14	WILLOW	
10-05-23	18	2.14		
10-05-27	18	2.61		
10-05-12	18	3.58	WILLOW	HAZEL
10-05-26	18	3.69		
10-05-27	18	3.83		
10-05-12	18	7.73		GRASS
10-05-23	18	42.56		
10-05-22	20	0.30		
10-05-23	20	0.31		
10-05-34	20	0.38	WILLOW	BRIAR, HAZEL
10-04-19	20	0.52		
10-05-22	20	0.57		BRIAR, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-26	20	0.64		
10-05-14	20	0.88	WILLOW	
10-04-18	20	0.98		GRASS
10-05-15	20	1.08		
10-05-27	20	1.60		
10-05-23	20	1.90		
10-05-27	20	1.92		
10-05-34	20	2.00		
10-04-30	20	2.20		GRASS
10-05-35	20	2.20		BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-05-13	20	2.33	WILLOW	
10-05-27	20	2.82		
10-05-27	20	3.06		
10-05-23	20	3.18		
10-05-26	20	3.37		
10-05-27	20	3.55		
10-05-14	20	3.63		
10-05-27	20	4.18		
10-05-14	20	4.22		
10-05-24	20	5.65		
11-05-09	20	7.75		
10-05-11	20	10.36		
10-05-11	20	13.00		
10-05-26	22	1.17		FERN, HAZEL
10-05-23	24	0.68		
10-05-29	24	0.95		GRASS
10-05-24	24	1.03		
10-05-26	24	1.08		
10-05-14	24	1.09		
10-05-24	24	1.19		
10-04-07	24	1.25		
10-05-26	24	1.43		
10-05-27	24	2.01		
10-05-34	24	2.15		
10-05-26	24	2.40		

Table F.2 (cont.), page 6 of 7.

<u>Tsp:Rng:Sec</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Chains</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Understory Species</u>
OAK (cont.)				
10-05-23	24	2.58		
10-05-27	24	3.04		
10-05-34	24	3.62		
10-04-18	24	9.97		
10-05-23	24	15.07		
10-05-34	26	2.89	WILLOW	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL
10-04-07	30	0.28		
10-05-15	30	0.38	WILLOW	
10-05-27	30	0.77		
10-05-34	30	0.87		
10-05-22	30	1.02		
10-05-35	30	1.27		FERN, HAZEL
10-05-34	30	1.72		
10-05-34	30	1.85		
10-05-25	30	2.11		
10-05-35	30	2.16	WILLOW	BRIAR, HAZEL
10-05-11	30	2.39	WILLOW	
10-05-26	30	2.77		
10-05-34	30	3.55		
10-05-23	30	3.67		
10-05-10	30	3.91		
10-05-34	30	4.00		
10-05-23	30	7.83		
10-05-23	30	8.80		
10-05-24	30	11.66		
10-05-14	36	3.13		
10-05-26	36	3.95		
10-05-26	36	4.36		
10-05-25	36	7.83		
10-05-23	36	23.65		
10-05-11	40	1.73	WILLOW	
10-05-11	40	2.15	WILLOW	
10-05-24	40	10.50		GRASS
10-05-24	40	11.94		
10-05-14	40	60.20		
Number: 186 Ave: 18 Ave: 3.49				

Table F.2 (cont.), page 7 of 7.

<u>Tsp:Rng:Sec</u>	<u>DIA</u>	<u>Chains</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Understory Species</u>
WILLOW				
11-05-09	3	0.10	CHERRY	BRIAR, FERN, HAZEL, VINE MAPLE
10-05-22	10	0.50	DOGWOOD	HAZEL
Number: 2	Ave: 6	Ave: 0.30		
YEW				
11-05-06	12	0.45	YEW	FERN, HAZEL, TASSEL, VINE MAPLE
Number: 1	Ave: 12	Ave: 0.45		
Total				
Number: 262	Ave: 17	Ave: 3.32		

<u>Tsp:Rng:Sec</u>	PLS survey: Township, South of the Willamette Meridian; Range, West of the Willamette Meridian, Section No. See Table F.1; Map 2.
<u>DIA</u>	Diameter (presumably at "breast height" above ground surface) of BT in inches. Average BT diameter is given for each BT species.
<u>Chains</u>	Distance of BT from established survey point. Each chain equals 66 feet. The average distance to each BT is given for each species.
<u>Trees</u>	Understory tree species noted by surveyors (see Tables E.3 and F.1).
<u>Understory Species</u>	Understory, non-tree plant species noted by surveyors (see Tables E.3 and F.1). Note differences in detail for each surveyor and for 1852-54 and 1882 time periods.

NOTE: Average diameter and average distance from survey points for all Soap Creek Valley BTs are given at the bottom of the table. These numbers provide a relative measure for individual species' size and spacing density within the study area. Also note apparent correlations between BT diameters and varieties of understory species' associations.

Table F.3 Diameter range and spacial distributions of species. See Map 21.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>3-14</u>	<u>15-29</u>	<u>30-60</u>	<u>Ave.</u>	<u>Spacing</u>
Alder	4	10-14	4	0	0	12	95
Ash	17	6-20	13	4	0	13	542
Cherry	4	8-12	4	0	0	9	33
Douglas-fir	26	6-60	15	2	9	24	114
Maple	16	6-24	14	2	0	10	107
Oak	186	8-40	66	91	29	18	230
Willow	2	3-10	2	0	0	6	20
Yew	1	12	1	0	0	0	30
Grand Fir (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemlock (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redcedar (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	262	3-60	119	99	29	17	219

<u>Species</u>	Species of BT (see Table E.3)
<u>Total</u>	Total number of BTs in Soap Creek Valley of this species.
<u>Range</u>	Smallest to largest BT diameters (in inches) by species.
<u>3-14</u>	Number of original BT diameters measured 3-14 inches, by species. (Note the locations and relative large number of small diameter Douglas-fir measured in 1882; see Table F.1)
<u>15-29</u>	Number of original BT diameters measured 15-29 inches, by species
<u>30-60</u>	Number of original BT diameters measured 30-60 inches, by species
<u>Ave.</u>	Average diameter of all BTs (in inches), by species
<u>Spacing</u>	Average distance to each BT from survey point (in feet), by species. (See NOTE, below.)

NOTE: A section (one-square mile) contains 640 acres. A square acre is 43,560 square feet, or slightly more than 208 feet per side. Therefore, trees spaced an average of 10 feet apart would total about 440 trees per acre; an average of 12 feet would total about 300 trees per acre; 20 feet = 100 trees/acre; 50 feet = 16 trees/acre; 100 feet = 4 trees/acre, & etc. Average distance is a function of species (see Table F.2), sample size (e.g., only 2 willow BTs compared to 186 oak BTs), and BT diameter (smaller trees are generally closer together—and younger—than larger trees: see Tables 20, 21, and F.2). The apparent wide spacing between ash trees is caused, instead, by relatively large expanses of tree-less, floodplain prairies separating the stands of ash (see Map 21 and table 20) from oak and fir wooded hillsides.

(1) Grand fir is common in Soap Creek Valley, but is not noted by PLS surveyors between 1851 and 1883. One possibility is that grand fir trees were mistaken as Douglas-fir or pine (see Appendix G; Tables 14, 15, 21, E.3, and F.2) by early surveyors.

(2) Western hemlock is uncommon in Soap Creek Valley, but at least one 10" diameter hemlock BT was established within the study area by 1915 (see Maps 2 and 12: NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 7, Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W.). It is not known who established this tree, or why the original dogwood BTs (see Table F.1) were not used.

(3) Redcedar are commonly found in only one stand in Soap Creek Valley, the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 6, Tsp 11 S., Rng. 5 W (see Table 21; Appendix G). No redcedar BTs have been noted in the study area.

Appendix G

Merchantable Conifer Species, Locations, and Volumes, 1915

This appendix is a tabular summary of commercial timber volumes on private timberlands in Soap Creek Valley. The volumes were derived through a timber cruise performed by J. H. Bagley in 1915 (Bagley 1915), under contract to Benton County, Oregon (Benton County Board of Commissioners 1914). Map 12 and Table 14 in Chapter III are examples of Bagley's work on Tsp. 11 S., Rng 5 W., Sec. 5 (see Map 2). Table G.1 is a summary of Bagley's findings in Soap Creek Valley. It is derived from a computerized database assembled in 1993 (Trosper & Zybach 1996) for OSU Research Forests. Tables 15, 19, and 21 were derived partly from Table G.1. This table is arranged and summarized by section, with conifer timber volumes listed by 40-acre subdivision, by species, size, and age-class.

Table 14 uses a standard method of subdividing a section (a square mile equaling 640 acres on a perfectly flat surface) into 16 approximately-equal squares of 40-acres each (due to curvature of the earth, and other factors, a section is rarely an exact square mile, and resulting subdivisions are usually slightly more or less than 40-acres). This method first divides a section into 4 square "quarter secs"; 1/2-mile squares of about 160-acres each. Each quarter sec is referenced as a quadrant on a map: NE, NW, SE, and SW quarters. Each quarter is then subdivided into four 1/4 mile squares of 40 acres each (see Map 12). The 160-acre NE quarter of a section, therefore, is divided into four "forties": the NE of the NE, the NW of the NE, the SE of the NE, and the SW of the NE. The NW, SE, and SW quadrants of a section are similarly divided and referenced (see Table 14). Table G.1 uses the same method as Bagley, but numbers have been substituted for each 40-acre subdivision. The pattern can most easily be seen by comparing Table 14 with the Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec 5 listing on Table G.1: Numbers 01-04 designate the four "40s" in the NE quarter sec; 05-08 equal the NW quadrant; 09-12 equal the SW quarter, and 13-16 equal the SE.

Table G.1 lists cruised volumes for "Yellow Fir" (YF), also called old-growth Douglas-fir; for "Red Fir" (RF), large second-growth Douglas-fir; for "White Fir" (WF), old-growth and large second-growth grand fir; and for "Piling," small diam-

eter mixed conifers, mostly Douglas-fir. These four products comprised over 95% of the total softwood volume cruised by Bagley in Soap Creek Valley—with a little redcedar in Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 6, and perhaps some scattered hemlock mixed with the grand fir or piling figures. Each product is listed by volume (MBF, or “thousand board feet,” Scribner Scale; see Chapter III) and size. For YF, RF, and WF, size is given as a ratio. The first number is average tree diameter, in inches, about 4 1/2 feet above ground level. The second number is the average number of logs (probably 16-foot lengths) Bagley estimated each tree contained in each forty. For example, from Table G.1, “40” number 04 in the NE quarter of Sec. 22, Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., contains 300,000 board feet of old-growth Douglas-fir, with an average diameter of 42 inches per tree, and an average of 9 sound logs (144 feet) in the main stem. In the same 40, there are 425,000 board feet of large second-growth Douglas-fir, with an average diameter of 24 inches per tree, and 6 logs (96 feet) of sound timber per tree, and 275,000 feet of grand fir, with an average diameter of 30 inches (might be old-growth) and an average length of greater than 7 logs per tree. Piling size is in feet instead of logs. For the same 40, there were 120,000 board feet of piling, with an average diameter of 14 inches per tree, and an average of 65 sound feet per tree. NOTE: The use of standard Douglas-fir timber cruising tables and 1930s aerial photographs, in combination with this timber cruise, makes it possible to obtain fairly exacting stem counts and stand locations for these lands, many of which were clearcut in the early 1940s (Sauerwein 1948).

Although Bagley’s figures are suspect for a number of reasons (note the uniformity and limited number of tree diameters, for example), they provide a sound basis for interpreting earlier land surveys, contemporaneous photographs (Cook 1995), and subsequent aerial photographs and timber cruises Sauerwein 1948; Rowley 1996). The total volume figures—34,185,000 feet of old-growth Douglas-fir, 69,950,000 board feet of large second-growth Douglas-fir, 7,520,000 board feet of grand fir, and 11,534 board feet of piling—are reasonably accurate and provide an excellent idea as to major tree species’ age, size, and location in Soap Creek Valley in the early 1900s.

Table G.1 Timber species, products, locations, and volumes, 1915 (Bagley 1915; see Maps 2, 12, 20, 22, and 23; Tables 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, and 21). Page 1 of 5.

"40"	YF		RF		WF		Piling	
	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size
Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 15								
09	0	0	320	22:5	0	0	60	14:50
10	0	0	185	22:5	0	0	135	14:65
11	0	0	290	22:5	0	0	112	14:50
12	0	0	280	22:5	0	0	90	14:50
13	0	0	125	22:5	0	0	132	14:65
14	0	0	430	22:5	0	0	90	14:65
15	0	0	425	22:5	0	0	136	14:65
16	0	0	150	22:5	0	0	140	14:65
Total: 0			2, 2050				895	
Tsp. 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 22								
01	0	0	225	22:5	0	0	80	14:65
02	0	0	175	22:5	0	0	64	14:65
03	0	0	450	22:6	0	0	150	14:65
04	300	42:9	425	24:6	275	30:7	120	14:65
05	0	0	675	24:6	0	0	86	14:65
06	0	0	950	28:6	0	0	128	14:65
07	0	0	240	24:5	0	0	70	14:65
08	0	0	450	24:6	80	24:6	46	14:65
09	175	42:9	460	26:7	60	26:7	48	14:65
10	75	42:9	400	22:5	0	0	115	14:65
11	0	0	150	24:6	0	0	32	14:65
12	0	0	250	24:6	0	0	25	14:65
Total: 550			4,850		415		964	
Tsp 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 23								
05	0	0	75	22:5	0	0	25	14:65
06	0	0	450	28:6	225	28:6	66	14:65
07	0	0	275	24:6	0	0	45	14:65
Total: 0			800		225		136	
Tsp 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 28								
05	0	0	360	24:6	0	0	12	14:50
06	0	0	140	24:6	0	0	12	14:50
07	0	0	560	22:5	0	0	73	14:50
08	0	0	475	24:5	0	0	39	14:50
09	350	40:8	275	22:5	0	0	56	14:50
10	0	0	475	22:5	0	0	70	14:50
11	0	0	85	22:5	0	0	D	
12	0	0	160	22:5	0	0	12	14:50
Total: 350			2,530		0		274	
Tsp 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 29								
15	80	40:8	325	20:5	0	0	127	14:50
16	0	0	300	22:5	0	0	41	14:50
Total: 80			625		0		168	

Table G.1 (cont.), page 2 of 5.

"40"	YF		RF		WF		Piling	
	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size
Tsp 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 32								
01	0	0	260	22:6	0	0	120	14:50
02	125	40:8	310	20:6	0	0	85	14:50
03	150	40:8	300	20:5	40	30:7	60	14:50
04	70	NA	190	20:5	0	0	120	14:50
05	175	40:8	385	28:7	0	0	40	14:50
06	925	36:6	375	34:8	60	34:8	30	14:50
07	0	0	820	26:7	0	0	65	14:50
08	0	0	215	20:5	0	0	50	14:50
09	125	40:8	100	22:6	0	0	60	14:65
10	350	40:8	190	24:6	60	24:6	35	14:65
11	950	36:8	450	22:6	0	0	30	14:65
12	425	40:8	350	22:6	60	24:6	30	14:65
13	425	38:8	340	20:5	0	0	60	14:50
14	175	40:8	200	24:6	60	24:6	50	14:50
15	150	40:8	210	28:6	0	0	20	14:50
16	275	40:8	475	24:6	60	24:6	25	14:50
Total:	4,320		5,170		340		880	
Tsp 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 33								
01	130	40:8	210	22:5	0	0	51	14:50
02	0	0	175	20:5	0	0	18	14:50
03	75	40:8	280	20:5	0	0	56	14:50
04	120	40:8	340	22:5	0	0	84	14:50
05	210	40:8	175	24:6	0	0	18	14:50
06	0	0	125	24:6	0	0	11	14:50
07	0	0	195	20:5	0	0	127	14:50
08	150	40:8	455	22:6	0	0	101	14:50
09	0	0	360	22:6	0	0	84	14:50
10	0	0	340	20:5	0	0	105	14:50
11	130	44:9	190	20:5	55	24:6	90	14:50
Total:	815		2,845		55		745	
Tsp 10 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 35								
01	0	0	425	20:5	0	0	25	14:50
02	0	0	125	20:5	0	0	22	14:50
03	200	40:8	300	24:6	0	0	50	14:50
04	0	0	480	24:6	0	0	65	14:50
09	0	0	350	22:5	0	0	125	14:50
10	0	0	260	22:5	0	0	70	14:50
11	140	40:8	325	24:6	0	0	140	14:50
12	0	0	375	22:5	0	0	210	14:50
14	0	0	360	24:5	0	0	120	14:50
15	0	0	275	24:5	0	0	20	14:50
Total:	340		3,275		0		847	

Table G.1 (cont.), page 3 of 5.

"40"	YF		RF		WF		Piling	
	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size
Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 2								
05	225	40:8	450	24:6	0	0	80	14:65
06	0	0	625	24:6	0	0	95	14:50
Total:	225		1,075		0		175	
Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 3								
01	0	0	1,000	24:6	0	0	195	14:50
02	75	40:8	275	22:5	0	0	40	14:50
03	200	40:8	430	26:6	60	30:6	30	14:50
04	0	0	450	24:5	0	0	105	14:50
05	175	44:8	260	24:5	50	30:6	195	14:50
06	0	0	125	24:5	0	0	30	14:50
07	400	44:8	250	24:5	60	30:7	110	14:50
08	0	0	315	22:5	0	0	265	14:50
09	300	42:7	240	24:6	125	26:6	80	14:50
10	425	40:7	325	24:5	75	26:6	45	14:50
11	75	40:7	375	24:5	0	0	60	14:50
12	0	0	85	24:5	0	0	80	14:50
13	0	0	600	28:5	0	0	45	14:50
14	0	0	550	26:5	0	0	50	14:50
Total:	1,650		5,280		370		1,330	
Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 4								
01	0	0	75	26:5	0	0	10	14:50
02	0	0	100	26:5	0	0	15	14:50
03	200	44:8	225	28:6	0	0	50	14:65
04	275	42:9	225	28:6	50	30:7	25	14:65
06	60	44:8	230	26:6	0	0	25	14:65
07	40	40:7	60	28:6	0	0	15	14:65
08	125	40:8	540	24:6	0	0	150	14:65
09	75	40:7	375	28:6	0	0	160	14:65
10	125	40:7	335	26:6	75	28:6	55	14:65
11	0	0	285	28:6	225	30:6	85	14:65
12	175	40:7	925	28:6	0	0	60	14:65
13	0	0	690	28:6	80	30:7	65	14:65
14	0	0	225	24:6	0	0	40	14:65
15	0	0	830	34:6	0	0	110	14:65
16	0	0	515	26:6	0	0	170	14:65
Total:	1,075		5,635		430		1,035	

Table G.1 (cont.), page 4 of 5.

"40"	YF		RF		WF		Piling	
	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size
Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 5								
01	260	40:8	210	30:7	250	30:7	25	14:65
02	375	40:9	280	26:6	0	0	95	14:65
03	0	0	345	22:6	0	0	80	14:65
04	0	0	60	20:5	0	0	10	14:50
05	185	40:8	260	24:6	0	0	120	14:65
06	575	40:8	150	24:6	180	30:6	130	14:65
07	0	0	660	24:6	0	0	235	14:80
08	350	40:8	665	24:6	0	0	40	14:50
09	1,100	42:9	150	28:7	90	34:7	45	14:65
10	1,170	42:9	325	30:7	65	30:7	40	14:65
11	1,075	40:9	375	26:6	125	26:6	45	14:65
12	1,200	42:9	320	30:7	125	30:7	50	14:65
13	160	42:8	475	26:6	190	28:7	60	14:65
14	325	40:7	290	30:6	0	0	20	14:50
15	0	0	950	30:6	0	0	60	14:50
16	150	42:8	680	28:7	175	28:7	45	14:50
Total:	6,925		6,195		1,200		1,100	
Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 6								
01	560	40:9	600	24:7	80	30:7	120	14:80
02	1,300	40:9	800	28:7	0	0	75	14:80
03	650	42:9	750	22:6	300	30:7	50	14:80
04	225	42:9	875	24:7	0	0	225	14:80
05	260	42:9	1,800	28:7	50	28:7	125	14:80
06	1,300	40:9	1,200	34:8	150	34:7	40	14:80
07	550	40:9	1,300	28:7	225	28:8	50	14:80
08	900	40:9	1,200	30:8	300	30:8	75	14:80
09	1,250	40:9	400	28:8	145	30:7	25	14:65
10	1,725	44:9	560	26:8	360	32:7	10	14:65
11	500	42:9	1,350	30:7	90	28:7	35	14:65
12	350	42:9	1,400	30:7	0	0	70	14:65
13	410	40:9	850	30:7	75	26:7	100	14:80
14	250	40:9	875	30:8	325	30:8	20	14:80
15	950	40:9	700	30:8	240	30:8	50	14:65
16	1,050	40:9	450	38:7	160	26:7	45	14:65
Total:	12,230		15,110		2,500		1,115	

Table G.1 (cont.), page 5 of 5.

"40"	YF		RF		WF		Piling	
	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size	MBF	Size
Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 7								
01	550	40:9	290	24:7	65	30:7	60	14:65
02	825	40:9	650	28:7	160	30:7	95	14:65
05	1,315	42:9	425	28:7	120	28:7	50	14:65
Total:	2,690		1,365		345		205	
Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 8								
01	570	42:6	630	30:7	160	30:7	70	14:65
02	200	40:7	465	28:6	30	28:6	150	14:65
03	0	0	1,300	28:6	75	28:6	175	14:65
04	75	40:8	1,100	34:8	145	30:7	36	14:65
05	750	44:8	160	26:6	125	28:7	36	14:65
06	660	42:8	510	28:7	275	28:7	120	14:65
07	0	0	550	24:5	0	0	75	12:65
08	0	0	325	20:5	0	0	48	12:65
09	0	0	675	26:6	0	0	100	14:50
10	80	40:8	560	22:5	70	30:6	80	14:50
12	75	40:7	310	20:5	0	0	90	14:50
13	175	40:8	1,200	34:8	75	30:7	40	14:65
14	75	40:8	225	34:7	0	0	70	14:65
16	0	0	590	30:6	50	30:6	35	14:50
Total:	2,660		8,600		1,005		1,125	
Tsp. 11 S., Rng. 5 W., Sec. 9								
05	125	40:7	465	28:6	0	0	120	14:65
06	0	0	715	28:6	70	30:6	95	14:65
07	0	0	1,100	30:7	140	30:6	90	14:80
08	0	0	750	20:6	125	30:6	95	14:65
10	150	40:7	990	26:6	75	28:6	85	14:65
11	0	0	375	28:6	225	30:7	55	14:65
Total:	275		4,395		635		540	
Total:	34,185		69,950		7,520		11,535	

Appendix H

Kalapuyan Oral Traditions, 1913-1933

This appendix includes excerpts from anthropological interviews with two Kalapuyan men, William Hartless (see Fig. 5) and John B. Hudson (Fig. H.1) in the early part of this century (Jacobs 1945). They are appended to this thesis for several reasons: 1) they are believed to be the only verbatim transcript recordings of people who frequented Soap Creek Valley before 1890, 2) they are the only known interviews with people whose (second hand) knowledge of Soap Creek Valley precedes pioneer settlement, 3) they provide good examples of differences between oral histories and oral traditions (see Chapter II), 4) they demonstrate the value of anthropological interviews for obtaining certain kinds of historical information (see Chapter II), and 5) they provide a basis for testing an individual informant's validity and reliability.

Fig. H.1. John B. ("Mose") Hudson, 1909. This photograph was cropped from a larger picture of Mose Hudson's blacksmith shop on the Grand Ronde Reservation in 1909 (Zenk 1990). Hudson's age was given as 35 in 1902 and 37 in 1907, according to tribal census records (Whitlow 1988). He was probably born in the late 1860s, perhaps 1868, on the Grand Ronde reservation.



These interviews have been edited from their original print versions (Jacobs 1945) in order to accent the historical data they contain (Zybach 1999). The Hudson interview excerpts, in particular, have been arranged to systematically

consider details of prehistoric Kalapuyan life in Soap Creek Valley. Although the Hartless interview excerpt contains only a single myth, it is the same myth related by Hudson, 20 years later. Both men tell the myth in their native language (Chapanafa Kalapuyan and Santiam Kalapuyan languages are very similar), but at different times, with different interviewers, and in different locations. Therefore, the myth can be examined for whatever historical details it might contain, and can also be used to test the capabilities of Hudson and Hartless to recall and relate detailed information obtained from earlier generations (see Figs. H.2 and H.3). This may be judged an instance in which both informants are reliable, but the historical information they convey is not valid.

Fig. H.2. Joseph Hudson (Yelk-ma), 1851. This sketch of the Santiam Kalapuyan spokesman was made by George Gibbs during the 1851 treaty negotiations in Champoeg, Oregon (Zenk 1990). Tribal census records list Hudson as “full” Santiam (Whitlow 1988), but he is said to have had a Tualatin Kalapuya father and an Ahantchuyuk mother. His wife, Margaret, was said to be the daughter of a Mollalla “chief,” but census records also list her and her children with Joseph as “full” Santiam. Hudson may have been an uncle to John B. Hudson and a source for much of the younger man’s knowledge of prehistoric Kalapuyan traditions.



The first interview is with William Hartless, born and named Sawala in present-day Corvallis and raised on the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation after 1856. Hartless was interviewed by Leo Frachtenberg on December 10, 1913 at the Chemawa Indian School in Salem, Oregon. Based on local archaeological evidence and his own testimony, Hartless may have been born on either bank of the mouth of the Marys River, near the County Fairgrounds along Squaw Creek, near the camas patch on NE 9th and Walnut Blvd. (Zybach 1990 et al.), or near an encampment on NE 29th and Circle Blvd. (Weise 1990). He took his English name from a pioneer family who operated one of the first stores in Marysville, within the Dixon claim, along the Willamette River (Hathorn 1853), and shared the name William with a Hartless son born in 1854 (Mackey 1974).

Hudson was interviewed in the early 1930s at the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation by Melville Jacobs.

Fig. H.3. “A Kalapuya Lad,” 1841. This boy was probably sketched by A. A. Agate, a member of the Wilkes’ expedition, near the same time and location as Fig. 5 (see Chapter III). As a survivor of the plagues of the 1830s, it is possible that this young man later attended the 1851 treaty negotiations in Champoege (Carey 1971). He would have been one of the last members of his nation to remember Benton County before it was settled by pioneers, and would also have been about the right age to have fathered William Hartless.



Part I. William Hartless, Chapanafa Nation, 1913

COYOTE, PANTHER, WHALE, THE FLOOD, SECURING FIRE

Panther lived there (with) his brother coyote, they lived together. Panther hunted all the time. (As for) coyote, he worked, he got firewood, he picked hazelnuts and berries, he dug camas. That was his work. Now then one day panther went away to hunt. A woman came, she peeped inside. (Coyote said to her,) "Come in! Sit across from here. My brother's (panther's) place (bed) is there." So then the woman sat (there). Now then panther's bow broke (a sign of ill omen to panther.) He said, "I will go back (home) now then." And so he did go back, he got home, he looked inside, a woman was seated (in there). "Come outside!" The woman indeed came out. "Come along! Follow me!" Sure enough they went on, they got to the water. "Take off your clothes!" Indeed the woman undressed herself. "Go swim!" Sure enough the woman swam. "Dive in five times! Now come out! Dress yourself!" Indeed the woman dressed. Now then they went back (home), and they went into the house. Now then they lived together. He made her his wife. The woman was a whale being (she was whale's daughter, and she had to bathe in order to become panther-like). Again indeed panther went to work, he went to hunt.

Coyote remained. He worked at home. He got firewood, he speared (salmon). That was his work. Now then one day panther said, "Oh have you no relatives where you come from?" "Yes, they are alive (there). My father is living (there), my mother is living (there), my sisters are living (there)." "Oh. You better go to visit them then." "Well I will go then. In five days I will go." Sure enough on the fifth day she went. Whatever she took along just rolled along behind her as she went along. She got into a canoe, all the things went into the canoe (too). Then she went on (across), she arrived. Now she entered the house of her father. "Oh have you come?" "Yes. I have arrived." How long will you remain?" "Five days, (then) I will go back." "That is very good indeed. (But) it is too bad you will be in such a haste to go back." Now after five days she went back, she took along salmon and eels. It was her father's food she took along. Now she went back, and then she reached her husband's house. She went in. Coyote was there. It became dark. Panther arrived, he brought deer. Again the next day he went away to hunt.

The woman worked at home, coyote cut wood. Now one day the woman said, she said to her husband, "My father said to you to come visit us." "Oh that is very fine. We will go in five days." Indeed they made ready. (When they went) in the very same way again the packs just rolled along behind them. He and his wife went together. Coyote remained at the house. Panther went along together with his wife. Now they got to there. They went in. The woman's father (whale) said, "Who are you?" "Oh it is just I." "Are you alone?" "We have come together indeed. We live together." "Oh," said whale. Whale was facing to the rear. Now he arose, and (after turning around) he sat down. He said, "Oh so have you arrived?" "Yes. I have come now." "Oh it is fine that you have visited me." So they remained. It became dark, they went to sleep. Early the next morning they arose. He (panther) just expectorated his spit, the fire blazed up, it sounded prrr. Now they then all got up, they ate, they finished their meal, panther went hunting. He brought back a deer. They remained five days before they went back. Panther said, "We will get here again indeed." Yes," said the whale. You must visit us all the time (often)." "Yes," panther said. "Let us go back now." So they went away, they went back, they got back home. Coyote was there. Now panther went hunting again indeed.

The woman stayed there (and) she worked. Coyote cut wood. Now one day coyote brought wood, (only) he brought one willow twig, and then he built a fire. The woman was in the other side, she was working. Now the (burning) willow crackled and popped, it (a spark) dropped on her foot, The woman lifted her foot, and he thought he saw something or other indeed (he thought he saw her privates.) "Wonder what I should do?" said coyote (to himself). Then coyote went outside, indeed he again went for his wood (cutting of firewood), and now he brought back a lot of willows. Then he burned only that (kind of firewood). Now it was crackling and popping it (one ember) dropped on the woman's leg.

Now the woman said, “*tu’tu’tu’*.” She lifted actually both her legs, and then he saw what he was wanting to see.

Now coyote went out, and he went to swim. Now he got to the water, and he defecated. Then coyote dived in, and he came out, and he said to them (to his feces), “How do I look?” His feces said, “You have not become different yet. You are still a coyote.” Coyote became angry, he stepped on and wiped away his feces. Once again he defecated indeed, coyote dived in. He said to his feces, “How have I become?” “You are still a coyote.” Coyote became angry again, he mashed his feces. He did like that five times. The fourth time he dived, he said to his feces, “How have I become?” “You have become a little changed now.” Coyote said, “Stay right there!” He defecated again, he dived in again, coyote addressed himself to his excrements, “How have I become now?” “You have indeed become just like your brother (like panther) now!” “Oh that is fine.”

So he went back, he went a long distance (in a circle) around the house, and then he went inside. The woman was (seated) there. “Oh,” said coyote, “Let us go visiting.” The woman said, “All right.” Now he pushed her over on her back, and then he copulated with her. (After that,) coyote said, “We will get ourselves in readiness tomorrow (to go).” Then coyote went out. It became dark. Panther arrived, panther thought nothing (had gone wrong). “But where is coyote?” said panther. “He may have gone somewhere or other.” “It is his own heart that way (it is up to him), wherever he may have gone.” Then when the next day came, panther indeed went away to hunt. Now coyote got back, he said, “Now let us go.” And the woman said, “It is well indeed that we go.” So then he pushed her over on her back, coyote copulated with her (again). Now coyote had copulated with her twice. Then he fixed himself up.

So now they went away, they got to there (to her father’s house), and they went in. There they stayed. In the morning they got up. The woman said, “Wake up.” Now coyote expectorated (he threw his spit) into the fire, it made just a little sound - *luf*, and then it went out. Coyote expectorated (threw his spit) again, again it burned only just a little, it just sounded *tcis*. So coyote got angry. He arose, and he said, “What is the matter with this (fire)? It does not want to blaze.” So then he fixed the fire, before the fire would burn. Then they got up, and he went away to hunt. All day long he sought frogs. At last he got one, he transformed it into his deer and then he went back. Coyote reached home, he brought back his deer. Now wanted to take it inside. Then he said, “Hold on! Hold on! (wait!)” He had forgotten (to make) its tail. So he got a fir cone, he made its tail of it, and then he took in his deer. Now they went to sleep. And in the early morning they awakened. Again coyote expectorated (he threw his spit) into the fire. The same way again it merely foamed and spit (like wet wood in a fire). Again coyote was angry, so he got up, he fixed the fire, he went away indeed to hunt.

Now the panther’s bowstring broke (a bad sign), and so panther went back home (to investigate). Then the woman’s sister said, “What did you do that you brought coyote? Where on the other hand is your husband?” The woman did not say anything to her, panther’s wife (did not say anything). Again she said to her indeed, “What did you do to bring him? Do you not know it is coyote you have brought?” Panther’s wife said nothing. Now panther got to his house. No one was there. Panther stayed alone overnight. Early the next morning he got up, he went to swim, and then he followed along after his wife. He got opposite there. He took his knife. Then he halloosed, “Oh! Coyote’s wife come get me across.” Panther said, “Not you! I want coyote’s wife to take me across.” So that woman went back, she went inside, she struck her sister with a paddle. “Go fetch your husband he says.” There was nothing else for that woman (of his) to do. She was pregnant. Panther halloosed again, “Coyote’s wife! Get me across.” Indeed another of her sisters put down her canoe and she went, she went across. “Oh not you!” said panther, “I want coyote’s wife to take me across.” So she went back too, she got to the house. Indeed she also hit her sister with the paddle. “Go fetch your husband he says.” Now then they put down her canoe, and they placed her in the canoe. Now that woman went, panther’s wife. She had almost gotten across when in leaped panther. He tore open his wife’s abdomen, panther took out her (panther) baby. Her five coyote babies he left there (in her womb). Now he jumped back ashore, he ran on.

Now then coyote dammed up the water below stream, in order to get his own coyote children. [Then the water became angry, the water rose, all the land went under water, everything drowned, except at Alsea Mountain (probably Mary's Peak near Corvallis, Oregon).] It stood out a little, it stuck out (above the flood waters). The deer was standing in the water, that is why its tail is white. After five days the water went down. All the people had died, indeed all those things (people) were all like that now (were all dead).

Now there was no fire. Humming bird was sent first. He came (only) to here (he did not go far). Then copperhead snake was sent, and he went, he actually went on to here where the sun rises, he went to steal it, indeed he went. Now he got there, he stole the fire. Now then he was pursued, he went into a hole in the ground, he went out of sight in the brush, finally he won (over them) everywhere. Now then when copperhead snake came along, he got to the ocean coast. "Wonder what I should do with this fire?" So he took it in his teeth, and he swam (across). It burned his mouth. He went across at last. He brought the fire to where panther was. Again indeed they had fire.

Go swim! Always keep what I have given you.

Part II. John B. Hudson, Santiam Nation, 1933

1. THE GOOD OLD DAYS

This countryside is not good now. Long, long ago it was good country (had better hunting and food gathering). They were all Indians who lived in this countryside. Everything was good. No one labored (at hard labor for wages). Only a man went hunting, he hunted all the time. Women always used to dig camas, and they gathered tarweed seeds. Such things were all we ate. They gathered acorns, they picked hazelnuts, they picked berries, they dried blackberries.

People Spoke to the New Moon

Long ago when the people saw the (new) moon then they spoke to the moon. They said to it, "We are still (alive) here yet. We see you now that you have come out again, (and) we are still (alive) here yet."

Personal Names

Long ago the people, all the people, had names. Now when he (one of the people) died, no one would ever utter his name. If any other person pronounced his name, the name of the person who had died, then if the relatives of that person who had died should hear that name being pronounced, they would maintain that that was a very bad (insulting) thing, (and) sometimes they would fight about it. They used to say that no one who was a different (unrelated) person could utter that name, when they were dead. It was indeed only his own relatives (who could). Then (after quite a while) they would call (some child of theirs) by that name. That is how they always did, that is the way they always did it is said. This is what they used to say. That name was always there (it remained within the family). Whoever those people (relatives) were who had a child, and who were relatives of those who had died, they would name a child with that (deceased's) name. That is how they always did. Other people (non-relatives) could never just simply call it (a person or a child) by a name.

2. MAKING BOWS AND ARROWS

Long long ago when the people made their bows they made them of yew wood. They made their bows of that. They split it, they scraped it with mussel shells, and with

this sharp rock. That is the way they did it when they made their bows. They were good bows. Then when there were finished (scraping) they would warm it, and then they would rub on it grease which they had heated. Now when it became dry the bow would always be stout (strong) they say. That is the way they did it. It was a good bow which they made. But as for these children's bows, they did not grease them. They just made them (without greasing them). When they finished (making a bow) in the same way they would make their arrows. When they were finished (making them) they would heat them, and then they would straighten them (still warm, using hands and teeth). They say that that is the way they used to do it when they made their arrows. That is how those old people spoke of it.

Blind People Made Arrow Points

The people used to say long ago that the blind persons made the arrow points. A blind person could do nothing, he could only make arrow points. He would do that all the time. That is what they used to say.

Ropes and Snares

The Indians made their rope long ago of small round hazel (sticks). They got it, they twisted it (with their hands). When they were through their twisting, then they made rope of it.

And another kind of rope they made, they made of willow bark, that is the bark that is white, (and) it is underneath (inside). Long ago they made their rope of it. They placed that kind of rope, they hung it on a deer trail, where deer went by, there he would put his head through it. They had it tied to a small stick (a sapling), it was not a very large stick. Then he would choke himself. That is the way they used to kill deer long ago. They did it that way sometimes.

Elk Pitfalls

And also long ago when they killed elk, the people would dig a hole in the ground there on their (the elks') trail. They would dig a very deep hole in the ground. And then they would place small sticks on top of it, and they would put leaves (as camouflage) on top of the small sticks, there on the elk's trail. And then the people would go away. Sometimes they would dig perhaps two holes. Then when they would go along, no then they scared the elks, and they (the elks) would go along on their trail. Now then some of the people would run along behind (the elks), and the elks would go (fall) into where that hole (pitfall) was in the ground. Now then they would kill the elks (in) there (by clubbing). That is the way they did long ago it is said. When they killed them, then they took them out. And now there was a lot of meat for them. They took it back to their homes.

Hunting Grizzly Bear

A long time ago when the people when to fight (hunt and kill) grizzlies, they say that a great many people went to where the grizzly lived. It is said that one man took a long pole, and he would go on ahead. Then when they reached the grizzly's abode, now some of the people got themselves in readiness. They fixed their bows and their arrows. Some of them stood here, some also stood here (there). And the one who bore the pole stood in the center. Then he poked at the grizzly's door (of his den as) he held on to the pole. Now the grizzly became angry, and he came out. Then the man who held the pole stabbed the pole into his breast (heart). Now the grizzly stood up, he seized the pole too, and he bit and chewed at that pole. Then some of the people who stood at the sides, now they were shooting at the grizzly, while the man still held on to the pole. They say that is how they would do when they killed a grizzly. Some however of these people who would hold the pole would not be strong (enough) when the grizzly approached. And then that man who held the pole, when he wanted to poke it into his breast, then the grizzly would simply raise up that pole, while he went right by it, and then he would seize that person (and) he would bite and chew him up. Then they could not kill the grizzly when the

grizzly seized the person who held the pole. But when he did know how to hold the pole, then the grizzly would (only) bit at the pole. That is how they always did it when they killed a grizzly they say. The one who knew how to hold the pole always kept it poked into his breast. The grizzly was unable to raise the pole away from him, (and) he would (just) be fighting at that pole. Then those people would be shooting at that grizzly, and then they would indeed kill him there. That is what those people used to relate a long time ago so they say. I myself heard that when they used to tell about it.

Long ago those old people would say (to some one person), “You are not strong. You could not wield a pole, and be poking at the grizzly to make that grizzly angry. You would be getting quickly out of the way when the grizzly came out towards you. Your heart (your courage and your guardian-dream-power) is not strong. You just talk (about your prowess). You are not strong (hearted). On the other hand that one (who)—he is very strong at heart, when he pokes at a grizzly when it gets angry at him, (and) when it comes out towards him. He (a person of so strong a heart) does not get out of the way, when he pokes the pole into its breast.” That sort of man we say is a stout (brave, strong) man, and his heart is stout too. He does not just talk. It is indeed just whatever he says it is (he is honest about his claims).

Sometimes when he sees a person the grizzly gets angry, (and) goes, (and) kills that person. And then he eats him so they say. But on the other hand sometimes he does not get mad. Rather he does nothing to that person. That is what they say. It was principally the female grizzly who had young ones, she was very harsh of voice (mean, irritable) when she had the little young ones. The people feared her very much (then). They would say, “Go far away from her!”

They did not like to eat its flesh. They said, “Its flesh is bad. That grizzly eats persons they say.” So they did not want to eat grizzly meat.

Trout Fishing

Long ago when people fished, they made it of a person’s (head) hair (a tuft of hair on the end of a rolled white inner bark of willow fishline). They fished trout with it. When it bit the hair it got hung on to it by its teeth, and then they pulled it out (of the stream). That is how they did it when they fished, so it is said.

3. SHARING MEAT

When a man went hunting, (and) when he killed a deer, then when he brought it back, (and) he had gotten back home, then he shared small pieces of the meat around among the people. They always did like that so they say.

Boiling of Foods

Long, long ago, when they (woman) boiled their food (meat, etc.), they took their (bark) bucket, and they put water into it. Then they cut up their food when they wanted to boil it. And then they built a fire, they heated many stones. Now when those stones had become hot, then they put them into the (water in the bark) bucket. And then they put their food into the bucket and (they put in) water too. Now the hot stones were put into the bucket (of water). Then the water would boil. And when a stone got cold they took out that stone, and they put in another hot stone again. Then their food would boil, and so whatever they ate became cooked. And the water, they call it soup, they would drink it too. When they ate they would also drink the soup. That is the way the people used to do long, long ago. They boiled salmon, they boiled eels, they boiled deer meat. That is what they did to their food. They also boiled acorns. The thing that they fixed their fire with, when they built a fire, and with which they held the hot stones, I do not know (what) its name (was that they called it).

Camas and Some Other Foods

Long ago the people after they had dug a hole (for acorns), then they would build a fire right there (in the hole). Now they would put a lot of stones (on top of the fire). Then when the rocks got hot, then they would say to a shaman, "Look at the rocks now! Is it all right for us to put our camas on them?" Now then the shaman would step (barefooted) on the hot rocks, he would cross over on them, he would look at his feet, and he would say, "Oh pretty soon the camas will be good (well cooked)". That is how they used to do once in a while. So then they placed all their camas (in it) there. They always put (in) large quantities of (wide) maple and ash leaves, they put them in first (on top of the hot rocks). Now then they put (in) the camas. And then they placed leaves on top of the camas. Now then they covered it over with earth. Now they built a fire on top of rocks (placed over the oven), hot rocks were under it. That is how they did when they prepared cooked camas. And they were (in) there for three days, (though) once in a while for (only) two days. Then the cooked camas became done. When they covered their raw camas (in the ground oven), one woman put in her raw camas first, and she put some few leaves (on them). Then another woman, now she put in her own raw camas, and she put on them a few leaves. Now then another woman put in her raw camas. That is the way they always did. Now then they all knew where they had placed their (own) raw camas. Once in a while they would examine (the oven) where they had placed their raw camas. They dug a hole in, they pulled out one of the uncooked camas, and they looked it over. It would not be quite done yet, so they would put it in again. Now then they built a large fire again (on top). When they at length (again) took out another camas, they would look at it, and now it was done. Then they would say, "This cooked camas is ready (done) now." And they would wait till it became cold, and then they uncovered it, and they gathered up their cooked camas. That is the way they always did. Now that it had become cooked camas, they dried some of it in the sun. And they took care of it (turned it over) all the time (it lay drying). And when it was dried, then they put it away. They ate it in the wintertime, when there was a lot of snow on the ground. Then they ate the dried cooked camas. That is what they always did.

That is the way they did with everything. They always put it away. They dried Chinook salmon for the wintertime, and then they ate it. They dried meat, and in the wintertime they also ate hazelnuts, and acorns, and tarweed seeds, and dried berries. They dried all sorts of things, (and) in wintertime they ate them at the time when there was a lot of snow. They dried eels which they ate in wintertime. In summertime they picked tarweed seeds, and they dried them on the fire, and when they were done, then they put them away. Now long ago the people had a large rock which had a hole (concavity) in its center (i.e., a mortar), and they mashed their tarweed seeds in it. Sometimes they (also) mashed their cooked camas (in the mortar) where they mashed the tarweed seeds. And when they were through, then the people ate what was mashed which they had pulverized. They mixed hazelnuts, and cooked camas, and tarweed seeds, (and then) they ate their cooked camas and their tarweed seeds and their hazelnuts.

Acorns

When acorns ripened on oaks, and when the acorns fell down, then the women would gather those acorns (that had fallen). They would pick up quantities, they would put them into their soft-bags, and they would take them back to their houses. Now then they would roast them in hot (coals in the) ground (till they cracked). And then they would take them out, and now the acorns would be (seen to be) cracked. Then they put away its (their) flesh (meaty part). They dried the acorns' flesh (meat—they were laid in the sun either on the ground or on tightly woven rush mats). Now when they wished to eat (some) they placed it (basket and acorns in it) in water (to soak) maybe one day and one night (to remove the bitter taste). And then they took the acorns out (of the water), and they boiled it (them). When cooked they ate it. That is the way they did.

Drying Berries

Long ago when the people (women) used to dry their berries, they would put some of them on paper over a (flat hewn) log, while they would place others on gunnysacks.

Now they poured their berries over them (on the log or sack), (and) there their berries would become dry. And they would place others on logs, these logs they (the women's husbands) had chopped on top to make the log flat. Now there is where they (the women) always poured (spread out) their berries (to dry). The person who (the wife of the man who) had fixed (hewn) that log (flat on the top) was the one whose log it was, (because) he had fixed it. There they (the women) dried their berries. That is the way they always did it, when they went to the mountains for their berries. That is how they always did. The men would go hunting, and the women would go to pick berries.

Eating Grasshoppers and Caterpillars

When it was summertime they burned over the land, when they wanted to eat grasshoppers. When they burned the land, then they burned the grasshoppers (too). And then they (women) gathered up the grasshoppers, and they ate those grasshoppers it is said. I do not know what they did to them, when they wanted to eat them. Maybe they cooked them, and on the other hand perhaps they did not cook them. I never saw them eat them. Those people long ago only spoke of it.

And another thing too that they ate, they called it caterpillar—that was its name. When it was summertime they (women, perhaps men too) gathered that caterpillar, at the time when there were quantities of caterpillars. Those caterpillars ate the leaves of ash trees. Now then they (the people) made ground holes, small holes (six or seven inches deep, round, two feet wide, away from the trunk of an infested ash tree), and then those caterpillars would fill up the holes in the ground. Then they would gather up the caterpillars (which were thick in those holes). That is the way they did. And they took them back to their homes and they boiled them. And so when boiled, then they would eat the caterpillars. The whites call this caterpillar 'caterpillar.'

Eels, Bark Buckets

Long ago the people (the men) used to get eels in small streams (creeks), the eels that had gone into the small streams that had left the big-river (the Willamette). It always has a great quantity (too much) of water. Eels could not ever be gotten by them there. (But) in the small streams, there where there are small waterfalls, at such a place there were always quantities of eels it is said. They (eels) would be going upstream. Always at that time when it was getting near to summertime, they would catch eels. But on the other had at the falls (at the great Oregon City falls) there would always be quantities of eels in the summertime. They would be fastened on the rocks there at the falls. Quantities of eels are always there. They would catch them just with their hands. And when they had caught them they would break their necks. That is the way they used to do at the (Oregon City) falls, when the people caught eels. All the people got their eels at the falls. When the eels were at the falls the people would say, "The eels are quite fat." When they wanted to eat eels they always roasted them, when they had cooked the eels, then they ate the eels. And when they were through eating they put away their roasting spits. They put them away. They always took good care of their roasting spits. That is what they did.

Long ago they used to get eels in the night time. When they got them at night they obtained pitchwood, they lit the pitchwood (brands), and they held them. Then they went back into the stream. And when they saw an eel they seized it close to its neck there, where it has little holes. They say it is a little soft there. Then they broke its neck when they seized it. And they also held onto the lit pitchwood, so that they could see the eels. That is the way they used to do in the night time to catch eels. They split the pitchwood. And they tied the (split) pitchwood in several places. They took it at night when they went. They lit that pitchwood. That is how they used to do long ago it is said.

Sometimes too in the daytime they would get eels. They would just go to the stream, there where they saw eels they would catch them, all of them that they saw. They would always seize the one that stayed to the rear. They would never catch the one that was ahead. If they seized the one that stayed in front, the others that were behind would all get away. But if they did seize the one to the rear, they would catch all those eels.

When the people (the men) had caught eels, and when they had come back to their homes with them, then the women split them (lengthwise). The eels they did not want to eat at once, those eels they dried. When they split them they put them up above (on drying frames made of four upright forked poles, with many cross poles). And there underneath they built a fire. It was not very hot. They smoked them with the smoke (of the fire beneath). That is the way they did when they wanted to dry them. However when some got dried they placed them (in storage). That is what they did for their winter food. That is what they always did with their food. They said that they put others into soft-bags, and they hung them up above from a tree. There they put their food to be eaten in the winter. That is the way they did it is said.

They put their food into buckets, they were of ash bark. They peeled off the ash bark, they made buckets (of it). They sewed the bark together (using string made from willow bark). Long, long ago they called that their bucket it is said. And they (also) made their buckets of maple bark. Some made their buckets (also) of this cedar bark, they made their buckets of its bark. That is the way they always used to do long ago. Now that is all I know of that.

4. BASKETS

The soft-bag (a pack-sack basket) that they had was always for their packing (carrying things on their backs). Whatever they picked (e.g., acorns, hazelnuts, camas, tarweed seeds, pussy ears) they put into their soft-bag. When they dug camas they put them into their soft-bag. When they gathered acorns they put them into their soft-bag too. For everything that they did they always carried along with them their soft-bag. The soft-bag was the women's thing for packing (for general carrying). That is the way they always did so it is said. And another one (basket) in addition they named their storage-basket (of hard splints). Still another one (was made) like the storage-basket indeed (i.e., hard, shaped like a shallow pan, tightly knit; Eustace Howard said it is more like the soft-bag in the technique of weaving), (with) it they prepared tarweed seeds. I do not quite well know what its name (was). I do not know how they did it (wove it) when they manufactured them. But I myself saw (some old ones used) when they prepared tarweed seeds (with them). They had them (they were made) rather like storage-baskets indeed (like the soft-bags, according to Howard).

Skin Blankets, Grey Squirrel Meat Cooked

A long time ago when the people killed gray squirrel, then they kept the skin. And when they killed gopher they kept its skin too. They made their blankets of everything that had a skin. They sewed them (the skins) together (probably with deer sinew), and then they made it large (a large blanket), and then they wore it. That is how the people did long ago it is said.

They roasted some (grey squirrels) in hot ashes. They say that is what they did. On the other hand they roasted others (other grey squirrel meat) in hot coals. They say that is what they did to their food (meats of various sorts). Long ago when they boiled their meat, they put it in a bucket, and then they put water in too, and then when they had put in their meat, then they put in hot rocks, and then their meat was boiled. Now then it got cooked. Then they ate their meat, and they also drank the meat's juice (broth).

Moccasins

Long ago the Indians made their moccasins of deer hide they say. They cut the hide, and then they made moccasins of it. They sewed them with (deer) sinew. The sinew was their thread. They put on their moccasins when there was snow. But when there was no snow they would go along without moccasins. Only in wintertime did some of them put on their moccasins. They made their moccasins of deer hide. That is how they always did they say.

Leggings

They wrapped leggings around their legs. Wherever they went the women wrapped (leggings) around their legs. The men also wrapped their legs the same way. It extended from the knee and down to the foot (ankle).

Hats

Whatever it was they called a hat long ago, the people's (Indians') hats, I never did see what kind of hat theirs was. I only heard when they were storytelling that they mentioned hats. And they said that old women wore hats. I do not know just where the people were who used to always make hats. I only heard about it.

5. NAKEDNESS

Long ago the people had no garments (for everyday wear). They had nothing on. Men wore no clothes. The women likewise had only something here on their front. They covered their pubic region.

Tattooing and Other Skin Markings

Long ago some of the people used to mark (tattoo) their faces it is said, while some others marked (burned spots on) their hands and arms. And the young fellows and girls would say to one another too, "Let us try our hearts (our fortitude against pain)." They would put fire on (their hands), and then they would burn (spots on) their hands.

But some others would mark (tattoo) their hands and arms. They fixed up a (sinew) and a needle. They greased that thread (and rubbed on) charcoal on the thread. Then they stuck it in (the skin of) their hands and arms, they stuck through (their flesh) the needle which had the (grease and charcoal) thread. And then they pulled it where they had stuck it through their flesh. This marked (painted) thread was marked (painted) with charcoal. That is the way they did when they marked (tattooed) their hands and arms.

But indeed when they burned (spots on) their hands and arms, the young fellows and girls competed at who was stronger in his heart (who was braver against pain), when they burned their hands and arms. Long ago some of the people indeed whenever they had a hurt in their body they burned it (a spot on the skin there) they say. And there where it hurt they put fire on it. That is for what the whites call rheumatism now.

6. MEDICINES

Some of the Indians long ago knew what was good when a person became somewhat ill (not seriously ill from a poison-power). They would prepare medicine (some herb). If he did not go outside, if he did not defecate (if he was slightly ill from constipation), they would peel Chittum bark, and they would boil it. Then when its water became cool, they would give it to that person. That person would drink it, and sure enough his belly would hurt, and that person would go have diarrhea.

Or if he would not be feeling good in his heart (if he felt slightly indisposed), they might give him bitter-camas. They might give him two bitter-camas. And then that person would eat the bitter-camas, and in just a very little while he would vomit, and he would vomit for quite a while. He would vomit a lot of that slimy-bilious-yellow-stuff. That is what they used to do it is said.

When persons got a cold they would not give them anything. They would say he would get well pretty soon. It was just nothing but a common cold, so they would say.

7. SMOKING

Long ago when the people smoked their tobacco, they mixed in it (kinnickinnick) leaves. They picked those leaves by the ocean-coast they say. That leaf was very fine when they mixed that leaf in, when they mixed it with their tobacco. Then they put it into their pipe. And they lit it, and they smoked. And they swallowed the smoke, they expelled (exhaled) the smoke from their nose. They expelled it many times from their nose, and then they became dizzy. That is how they used to do when they smoked. They did not just puff and puff and puff. They always swallowed their smoke. That is how they did when they smoked.

Their pipe was of stone. And there where they bit it, they put in a small round stick (stem). When they finished their smoke, they pulled out the little round stick (the pipe stem), which when they smoked they held between the teeth in their mouth. They lay it by (beside) their pipe, when they took out the round stick. It was not very long. And the stick had a hole through its center. And they fitted part of the stick into their pipe. They held it in their teeth when smoking. Other pipes, however, that were long (one piece stone pipes) were pipes that were held in the teeth (they had no wooden stem and so the stone was held in the teeth), when they smoked such long pipes. On the contrary (in) the short pipes, they fitted short round sticks into them, the stick having a hole through the middle. That is the way they always did.

Killing Aches with Burning

Long long ago the people, they say that when a knee ached (with rheumatism), they put fire on it, they applied fire to it. They got cedar bark, they got it (and) dried it. And when it had become dry, they took it, they put it in their mouth, they chewed it with their teeth. When it had become very finely chewed up, then they took it out of their mouth, and they took it in hand, and they made it into round balls (triangular pellets the size of very large pills). Then they dried them, and when they were dry, then they put (one of) them on a person's knee where it ached. If a person's hand ached, they applied that dried round thing there likewise, (or) they put it on that person's knee if it hurt. Then as it rested there on (on the painful place), then they set that bark (pellet) on fire, and the bark burned (very slowly), and all of it burned. When it all burned down it popped off. When it popped they would say, "Oh that will get well now!" (because the fire has killed the cause of the pain.) But if it did not pop, they would on another (pellet) close to it where it ached. That is the way they did. Whoever had a knee that ached, they would say (to him), "Well, do you not put the fire where it hurts? If you put a fire on it you might get well."

Carrying Fire on a Journey

Long ago when some of the people went to the mountains to hunt, they carried fire with them. They put a (hardwood) burning coal in, they put it inside some little rotten wood, and they put the fire in mussel shells, in between the mussel shells. They took two mussel shells, they put it (the burning coal) between the mussel shells, they closed the shells together. And then they wrapped it (all) in fire ashes. That is how they did when they carried fire along when they went hunting. That was when they lacked matches. That is how they did so they say.

8. OWL CALLS AND SLAVE RAIDS

A long time ago the people used to relate that different (foreign, usually non-Kalapuya) people, when they went away, they would go to fight in order to steal (people from bands) where they obtained their slaves. There they always fought in the early morning. When it was dark the people (the slave raiders) would come close to those (village) houses. Some of these people (raiders) would make themselves (as if) owls, they would make sounds just like owls. When they made their voices like that there, the other people (their fellow raiders) would understand what was said (sounded). The people who lived in the houses (of the doomed village) would not know anything (would not interpret

the hooting as other than real owls). When it was early morning then they would enter the houses, and then they would kill the people. And those whom they did not want to kill they would keep for their slaves. When they went back home they would take them (the captives) along. But some of those (enslaved) people would go flee, they would not get killed.

They would always be watchful there when they knew (heard) an owl was making noises in the nighttime. Or if a screech owl was talking in the darkness they would say, "Wonder why it is doing like that? Maybe (foreign, non-Kalapuya) people are going (scouting) around." They were always fearful when they heard an owl in the nighttime. They would say, "Maybe it is a Molale who has made himself (like) an owl.

The Hoop and Arrow Game

The people called it the hoop. They all played with it when the people assembled. Then indeed they played with the hoop. Now then they threw it, they made it roll along, and then persons would shoot at it. Now once in a while one of them would hit it when he shot at it. The others would miss it. That is how they did it all the time so they say. I myself did not see them play it. That is the way the people used to talk about it. I myself only heard about it. When they played it some of them stood here, and others stood yonder. Then those who stood here threw and rolled, and those others shot at it when it passed, when it passed there where it was marked, now then they shot at it. Now those other people took it, and they threw it too. They made it roll along, and then these others stood here and shot at it. That is the way they always did so they say, when they played. That is what they said. I myself did not see it.

Playing the Hand Game

Long ago the people (men) when they played (gambled at) the hand game they always took good care of their hearts (prepared themselves, watched their gambling dream-powers). They always sweated (in the sweat house, before gambling), they swam (after sweating) in the early morning. Those who had wives did not copulate with their wives. If he were impure-from-copulation he would never win anything. A man smelled all over when he had copulated. Long ago when you copulated it would be five days again before your body became good (odorless) again. Those men (who gambled at the hand game) were always swimming (to cleanse themselves), and those others who swam (were unmarried). They (hand game players) sat at both ends (of the long row of players). And the one who counted the sticks (the point counts), he too was always swimming. The one who was in the center, he also always shot at (guessed at) the gambling-bones. And when he had hit (guessed) the gambling-bone, then he sang, and now the rest of the people (the row on his side) all sang (too). Now (after winning the gambling-bones from the row of opponents) that (center) man would take all four of the gambling-bones, he would shake (make various passes and deceptive motions with) his hands, he would throw the gambling-bones up in the air, he would yip (short high pitched falsetto cries), and then when he caught the gambling-bones he threw two gambling-bones to the end (man on his own row), (and) the two (others) he threw that way (in the other direction) likewise. Then they all sang (while the opposite side in its turn guessed where the bones were).

Firs Dance

Long ago the people would say, "Now the wind is blowing hard. Now those firs are dancing." And then when one fell, it fell for all time, it would never get up again. (But a person) always went (merely) into a (temporary) trance in his (spirit-power) dance (and got up again later).

9. SUMMER WINDBREAK SHELTERS

Long ago (in early reservation days at Grand Ronde) when the people made their houses in the summertime they put up a tent. Then they cut wood, fir limbs. Then they

stood them up (leaned them against a frame) outside as large (about eight or ten feet in diameter) as their house (as their roofless windbreak was to be; the boughs made a fence wall four or five feet high). They fixed their house (this windbreak, under) where a fir tree stood. Others (placed it) where an oak stood, they constructed their house (summer windbreak) close to (under) the oak. They always built their house (windbreak) where a tree stood, preferably underneath) a large tree. That is the way they did in summertime with their houses. I do not know how they made their houses for wintertime.

Winter Houses and Sweat Houses

Long ago the people had a (type of) house, a winter house. They had a large house. They dug down in the ground a short distance. And they placed fir bark on the top of it. And some threw dirt over their house. There in the center (of the roof) was a small hole, the smoke went out there. And they had one door for it. They lived in it there when it was wintertime. In the summertime they made their house of fir limbs. That was the sort of house they made in the summertime.

Now the people always had their sweathouse. Some of the boys and girls slept in the sweathouse.

Sometimes with the people, when one of their relatives died in their winter house, they would all go outside, they would go to another house. And then they would build (a fire) in the house where that person had died, they would build a fire of white fir limbs (keeping it burning) during five nights. Then they would come back to the house. It is said that that is the way they always did.

Long long ago when people made a sweathouse, they would fetch small round sticks, they obtained (soft green) hazel sticks. And they set them in here and there with both ends in the ground. And they pulled them all over the top of it, and they tied them (giving a frame of semicircular shape). Then they put white fir boughs on top, they put on many white fir boughs. Now when they threw over it they threw dirt all over it. But they had only one little door for it. They dug a hole in the ground at one side of the door (inside). There they put the hot rocks. That is how they did when they sweated. When any of them entered it there, then they would shut the door. They took (and) brought water inside. When a stone got a little cold, they would pour a little water on it, and then the stone would become hot again (i.e., steam would come from the rock). That is how they always did when they sweated.

Now when they came out of the sweathouse they would go to the water. And there they swam in the water. Now then when they finished their swimming, they would come out of the water. Sometimes they (then) quit their sweating, but on the other hand they sometimes went inside again for (more of) their sweating.

Bad Months of Late Winter

That moon (during that month), the people said, that moon some of the people ate their moccasins. It is an extremely bad moon (month). When that moon went by, and the next moon was indeed approaching now, then grouse sang. Now then they addressed the (new) moon. They said, "We are indeed still (alive) here. Indeed now we have been dying in body (we have been starving)." Old people (thus) addressed the (new) moon. And then when these grouse sang, (if) that was the time then when snow fell hard, now the people would say, "Oh this is just a mere nothing. It is (only caused by) grouse's spirit-power-song) that there is snow." That is the way the people would speak. "It is because of the spirit-power-song of grouse that it is like this."

10. MYTHS SHOULD BE TOLD IN WINTERTIME

The people used to say, "It is not good to tell myths in the summertime. Perhaps a rattlesnake might bite a person, or a yellowjacket might sting a person, should one tell

myths in the summertime.” But they do tell stories during wintertime. It is good to tell myths in the wintertime. There are long nights in wintertime.

Seated During Storytelling

Always long long ago when people told stories (myths), all the children would sit on the ground. No one would be standing. The ones who told the stories would say, “If you stand (during a myth narration) you will become humpbacked.”

Panther, Coyote, Whale’s Daughter, the Flood, Obtaining the Fire

Panther’s house stood there. His brother coyote stayed with him. Now panther was always hunting. Coyote himself prepared wood (firewood), they built the fire with it. Then one day whale’s daughter came, and coyote was present when the girl arrived. Now Coyote said, “Do you want my brother, panther?” And the girl said, “Yes.” Then Coyote said, “Be seated there. It is his bed. He has not come back yet. He went hunting.” Sure enough panther got back. When he got back she was seated on his bed. Now she prepared food for them, and they ate. Then when it became dark, they went to bed. The next day panther arose early in the morning, he went to swim (in order to be clean and odorless for hunting). Coyote himself built a fire in the early morning, and the woman prepared their food. And when they finished eating, panther went to hunt. Now then the woman smoke-dried meat. And when it neared evening, he returned from hunting. Then when it had become dark, they again went to bed. The next day early in the morning the panther himself went swimming, while coyote himself always gathered firewood. Now the man (panther) went hunting again, and then he got back again. Now when it was dark they were seated there, and the panther told his brother coyote, “We will be leaving you tomorrow. We will go to where her father is.. You remain, take care of this house. There is a lot of food. Eat what you will. Then we will come back.” Then coyote said, “Do that! You go! I will take care of this house. I will be gathering firewood all the time.” Now in the early morning that man (panther) went swimming. Then when he got back, and they were through eating, now he prepared his packs of smoke-dried meat. He took them along, he had five such packs. Then they said to coyote, “Now I leave you.”

Then the panther and his wife went away. The woman went on ahead. Now the panther told his packs, “Follow me. Now we will be going on.” And then his packs rolled along behind after him. Now they were going along. The woman went on ahead. Their packs came along in the rear. When it was almost darkness, they reached the river. Then the woman said to her husband, “You halloo across! Just open your mouth (without making the actual sound), they will hear you directly.” And to be sure they did hear. And now right there was a canoe, a canoe came in full view. And it got to there, close (but still) off a bit, and then the woman jumped (into it), and the man (panther) jumped (into it) too. And then those packs of his all came and jumped (into it). Now when they went back (to the other shore), mudfish was (the one who was) handling that canoe. Now they got across, and the woman jumped (ashore), and then the man (panther) leaped too. Now those packs of his also jumped (ashore) behind (them). And so they went to whale’s house.

They got to there, and then they entered the house. Now that man (panther) threw his spit into the fire, and his spit burned, it smelled, and the whale said, “a...what I smell is good.” Then the woman, whales’ daughter, said, “I have a husband.” When he (panther) cast his spit in the fire, “Oh,” said whale, “I did kind of smell meat.” Then when it became dark, they went to bed. The next say the panther went swimming in the early morning. And so he hunted, and he killed a deer, a big fat deer. Now when he got back with it, then he threw down his pack outside. When his pack fell, it said (sounded), lim! (boom!) Now the old man (asked), “What made a thud outside?” Then the woman told her father, “I have a husband there. He has gone back now from hunting.” Then the old man (said), “Oh” (in a bass voice). And the old man said (in basso) to mudfish, “Bring inside the meat that he has brought back.” So mudfish went outside to get the meat, and he could not bring it in. He said, “Oh it is extremely (too) heavy.” Then the man (panther) went, he himself brought it in. Now they cut the meat into pieces, and they prepared a meal, and

they all ate, when it had become dark. The next day the man said to his wife, "It is well now that we go back (home)." And the woman said, "It is well now for us to go back." Then the woman said to her father, "We are going to leave you now. We are going back. He himself (panther) has his brother at the place where we came from. He has been taking care of the house." So then the old man said, "Oh you will come to visit me some time again." And then the man (panther) said, "Yes. We will come again some time sure." Then when they went out, and they went away, and now the old man told mudfish, "Take them across." So mudfish himself went too, they got to the canoe there, and the woman got into it, and the man got into it too. Now mudfish got in it last. Then they went, and they went across. Then the woman leaped to the ground, and the man jumped too. And mudfish himself went back.

Now the man and woman went on, they went along, and then they got to their house. Now then coyote was there, he was gathering firewood, and now coyote came in. "Oh have you arrived now?" Then the man said, "We have gotten here now." Then it became dark. They ate. Now when they were through eating, then the coyote said, "Is the trail good to where you went?" And the man said, "Yes. It is a good trail." Now then they went to bed. Early the next day they arose. The man (panther) went swimming again. And when they were finished eating, he went to hunt. Coyote himself gathered firewood. Now then the man returned when it was nearly dark, he had his pack of deer meat. Now the woman prepared their meal, and when it was dark they ate. Then they finished eating, and they went to bed. When it was early the next morning, the man went for his swim. And when they were through eating early in the morning, he went hunting again. Then when it was nearly dark, he got back, he brought his pack of deer meat that he had with him. Then when it had become dark, he told coyote, "You take her along tomorrow. She wants to go visit her father." So coyote said, "Done! I will take her tomorrow. You said to me, The trail is good." To be sure, the next day they made the preparations, and the man fixed five packs, and he told his brother coyote, "These packs will follow directly behind you. You are not to turn and look at them. Keep going all the time. You will reach the river there, and then you are to halloo across."

Now coyote and the woman went. Then the woman went on ahead, and coyote kept going along in the rear. Now they were going along, they kept steadily going. Then they rested, and the woman sat down, and coyote sat over here (opposite her). Now then the woman lifted her legs, and coyote saw something indeed. Then he said in his heart, "It would be good if this were my own wife. Now I will become (as if) ill." So then he said to the woman, "Oh I am quite ill. I am unable to go on. I am awfully sick. I will go back now. You wait for him here. I will tell him, Your wife will be waiting here for you." So then coyote went back. He went along to the other side of the mountain, and then he saw water, a small pond. Then he said, "I will turn into a panther here now." Now a log was there in the water, and he got on top of it, and he defecated five times on top of the log. Then he dived into the water, and he came out, and he said to his feces, "Have I become a panther now?" They said, "No! You are only a coyote!" Then he threw them (all five) into the water. He defecated (five times) again, and he dived into the water, and when he emerged (he asked this fifth set of five), "Now have I become like a panther?" Then those (last five) feces of his (said), "Yes. You are a panther now." "Oh that is fine." Now then he went back to where he had come from, and he had pretty nearly gotten there. Now the woman said in her heart, "It is not panther that is coming. It is coyote." Now then the coyote got to where the woman was. And so when he arrived (he said), "What is the matter with him that he was ill when he got back? He said, I am ill." Now he took hold of the woman, and he lay her on her back, and he copulated with her. Then when he arose, "Let us be going along now." So then the woman went along, and coyote went on in the rear. Then their packs would not come rolling along behind. And the coyote said, "What is the trouble with those packs of ours? They do not want to come along behind." Now then the woman said nothing. In her heart she said, "It is coyote here who did that to me." Now they went along, coyote went on in the rear. They got to the water, and the woman said to him, "Halloo across!" So coyote cried out, "Oh take us across! We want a canoe!" He cried out again. Then the woman (merely) opened her mouth, and to be sure now a canoe was coming and mudfish was bringing the canoe. Then it got close (to shore), and the woman jumped. Then the coyote said, "Oh, oh (in fear) come close!" So then of course they came

close, and coyote got into it. He said, "Watch out! I might fall." Then they went, they crossed over, and they went along, they got to whale's house.

Now the woman went inside, behind her coyote entered. He (coyote) cast his spit into the fire, and it merely sizzled. It did not smell at all. Now when it became dark, they went to sleep. Early the next day, coyote now went to hunt. He was hunting, he killed nothing. Now it had nearly become dark, and he found a large frog, a bull frog, and he killed that frog. He pulled its ears, he pulled its nose, and he pulled its (hind) legs, he pulled its (fore) legs. "Now turn into a deer!" And sure enough it lay there, it was just like a deer. Then he made his pack (of "deer"-that is frog meat), and he threw it up on his back, and he took it back to the house. Now he got there, he threw it on the ground outside, it sounded just plop when it fell (the sound of a slippery wet object). Then he said, "Mudfish! Help me! Let us take the deer meat inside." So then mudfish came, and they took hold of the meat, and mudfish held its ears. Then when they took it in, coyote pushed mudfish pushed. Now coyote noticed the deer lacked a tail. So coyote said, "Wait a while! wait a while!" Then he searched around anywhere on the ground, and he found a cone, a fir cone. Then he placed that at the deer's (the frog's) anus, and he said, "Here now is your tail!" Then they took it inside, and the women there sliced up the deer, they prepared food. Now when it became dark they ate, and then they went to bed.

Now then when it was dark that panther himself dreamed badly in his dream (i.e. he had a dream which told him of things). They told him (in the dream), "Coyote now, he has taken your wife permanently now." Now early in the morning when he arose, his heart was not good (he felt bad about what he had learned in his dream). He said in his heart (to himself), "Oh it is well that (it will be better if) I assemble these people who are here." Then (he said to them), "Let us go. My heart is not very grieved. (But) I do want very much to get my child." So then when he had gotten together all of those people, now they all arrived, they went on, they all got to the water, and then they built a fire there. Now he ordered off small chicken hawk, and big chicken hawk. He told them, "Later when I get my child, you are to take her up above." And they said, "Done" (all right!). Now all the people were at the water. Then panther sang, he said, "Coyote's wife! Take me across!" He said (again), "Coyote's wife! Take me across!" So now they sent mudfish. "Go! Fetch him! that one who wants to come across." So mudfish came to there. Now panther said, "I do not want you to take me across. I want coyote's wife to get me across." And now he began to sing again, he said, "Coyote's wife! get me across!" Now then coyote's wife was just about to give birth. So they brought the woman, and they put her into the boat, and the woman came. Now whale said to the mudfish, "Fetch a long pole." So mudfish went, he got a long pole, and he brought the pole inside. Now the old man (whale) said (to mudfish), "Burn the pole." So they burned the pole (to harden it). Now then the old man (whale) told coyote, "Climb up on top of the house. Fix (the place) where the (smoke ridge) hole of the house is." So coyote climbed up, and he fixed it where the house (smoke) hole was. Now he (whale) said to mudfish, "Kill that coyote. Stick it through him with the burning (hard pointed) pole." And indeed then mudfish pierced the coyote. The old man said, "It is well that we have killed him now. My child will be killed - coyote himself here is the cause of this." Now then she came close, and panther leaped into the boat. The woman was sort of leaning back (resting) as she sat there. Now that man (panther) split open her belly, and he took (out) his (panther) child, and he gave it to large chicken hawk, who took it up above. And he cut the (two braids of the) woman's hair, and he gave it to small chicken hawk. Now coyote's child (which he removed from her womb) he threw into the stream. Now the man leaped ashore. Then all the people went away.

Now the water (flood) came up (rose). And some of the people, the large birds carried them (up) on their backs. They took them to a big mountain (Pike's Peak or Marys Peak, west of Corvallis). All those people went to that big mountain there. Now the water was coming up higher. All the country was filled with water. Then skunk took an oak puff ball (i.e. an oak gall), and he made a hole in the oak puff ball, he got inside that. And to be sure that oak puff ball floated on top of the water. Now all the people were running along, they climbed up the big mountain. Now it was on that one very loftiest mountain, when all those people got (up) to there. And copperhead snake was carrying the fire as he swam. Now the water had pretty nearly got to the top of the mountain. Then those people said to

panther, "What have you taken? This water does not want to go back (to recede)." And so he said, "I took nothing, I took only my child, and I took that woman's hair." "Oh," the people said, "Throw away that hair of hers. Maybe it is that which is pursuing." So panther told him, "Throw that hair into the water." Sure enough small chicken hawk threw the hair into the water, and to be sure the water went down then, it went back (receded).

Now then the people said, "What shall we do now? There is no fire." Then copperhead snake said, "I have put the fire here. That is what burned my mouth when I carried the fire." Now the panther said, "I will buy that fire. I will give you one blanket. You may wear it all the time." Copperhead snake said, "Let me see it." So panther took a deer hide, it was extremely good, it was soft (pliant). Then copperhead snake said, "Oh I want it a little somewhat more stiff-dry." So the man (panther) said, "Yes. I have one like that. Now I will fetch it." And he went, he got it, and he brought it. Now that hide was somewhat dry. Then copperhead snake put it on. And now when he went along on the ground, to be sure it said (sounded) xa'xaxxxx... (the noise made by a snake going along) as he went. "Oh," said copperhead snake, "This covering of mine is extremely good. Take the fire. I give it to you." Now when panther took the fire, then he built a fire, and he made a big blaze. And all those good (upper-class) people were warming themselves at the fire there. The people who were not very good (were not upper-class), they did not warm up. Now coyote was going there also (with those poorer people). And they were saying to one another, "What shall we do now? We cannot warm up. Let us look for pitchwood." So they went, they looked for pitchwood, they found pitchwood, they took a lot of pitchwood, and they split it up. Now they said to one another, "We will use this pitchwood as our (dance) feathers (to be held in the hand), and then we will go, and we will stand up to our dance (we will dance). And then those people will watch us when we stand to our dance (we will dance). Now then when we all pass before the fire, we will poke at the earth with this pitchwood of ours, and when this pitchwood catches on fire, we will all run. Some of it will burn, we will build a fire there. And when we do run like that, then we will have a lot of fire." Now sure enough they stood to their dance (they danced), they kept up the dance. And the good (upper-class) people watched on at them as they stood at their dance (as they danced). And those that had the pitchwood passed by (up and down the dance floor) in front (of the fire), and now then they poked at the fire with the pitchwood ("feathers" or dance wands). And the pitchwood caught on fire, and then when they (the lower-class people) ran, the (upper-class) people wanted to catch them to take the fire away from them. Some of them went by here (in this one direction), they ran on in every direction. When they saw a dried stump, they built a fire in it there, and it burned to be sure (because it retains fire a long time). Now those poor (lower-class) people had their fire.

Now I have told you about the copperhead snake who took the fire. It was that that burned his mouth, long long ago when he had the fire, when it burned his mouth. That is how people used to relate it long ago in that myth of theirs.

Appendix I. Tampico Song

This song is said to have been written by a Tampico school teacher, Frank McDonough, in 1858. It was sung, nearly verbatim, in Soap Creek Valley at the time of Oregon statehood, immediately preceding the Civil War. McDonough, an Irish immigrant, was the second teacher at Tampico School, following Lycurgus Vineyard; namesake of Vineyard Mountain (see Map 2; Table 2) and first Superintendent of Schools for Benton County (McDonald 1983). McDonough was found cremated in his cabin on a nearby land claim— thought to have been murdered by several local residents—and this incident is believed to have had a bearing on Green Berry Smith’s closure of the town in 1860. It is not known whether the song was used after the dissolution of Tampico, but it has existed in written form since that time (Phinney 1936; Davis & Davis 1978; Jackson 1980; Zybach & Meranda 1989). One interesting note is that the number of verses, and specific words in those verses, vary from source to source, making it seem likely that current versions were written from people’s memories, probably between the 1880s and 1930s. For example, some versions have “Citadel of Tampico” in verse four, while others have “city dell of Tampico,” instead. There doesn’t seem to be a description or sheet music for the tune, but its form fits nicely with much of the Irish (and American) folk music of McDonough’s era; a time when group singing and dancing was popular. A local blacksmith and pioneer landowner, Jacob Modie (see Map 11; Table D.2), is said to have taught singing (see verse nine) and held debates at the schoolhouse when school was not in session.

It was noted during the course of this research that older individuals (pre WW II residents) often pronounced local names differently than current residents. Very few interviewees and local consultants over 50 years of age said “creek” for the names of local streams, for example, they generally said “crick,” instead. Similarly, Writsmans Hill is pronounced “RITES-mun” by people that knew the Writsman family in the early 1900s (Rohner 1993), but it is usually pronounced “RITZ-mun,” by local residents today; and Tampico (“tam-PUH-ko”) has come to be pronounced “TAM-peek-ko” by the same process (Zybach & Meranda 1989). In other words, Tampico really does rhyme with “calico,” as in the Tampico Song, so long as the words are pronounced in the same manner as early residents. This

song can be compared with other oral traditions (see Chapter II; Appendix H) for its various historical values.

Chorus:

Hurrah, hurrah for Tampico,
 Three cheers for our town Tampico.
 Corvallis ne'er can take the shine;
 To it we never will resign.

Oregon is a pleasant place
 for dancing, fun and frolic-oh
 But if you search it o'er and o'er
 you'll find no place like Tampico

(Chorus)

You wonder how it got its name,
 it happened about two years ago;
 A rambling scamp from Arkansaw [sic],
 for mischief called it Tampico.

(Chorus)

And now the name sticks to the place;
 perhaps 'twill long continue so.
 Later, perhaps some degenerate race,
 will drop the name of Tampico.

(Chorus)

Our town is not extensive yet,
 being but two houses in a row;
 And opposite on the other street
 is the Citadel of Tampico

(Chorus)

Crouch's goods are there for sale,
 silk, pantaloons, and calico;
 And there just twice a week the mail
 deposits freight in Tampico.

(Chorus)

Saturday night the boys all meet
 and all the bands are sure to go;
 To make amendments for the week
 with a social spree in Tampico.

(Chorus)

Egg-nog first circulates around,
 and then the fiddle and the bow;
Off go the coats to the merry sound,
 and a hoe-down starts in Tampico.

(Chorus)

Now they shake the toe and heel,
 and nimbly they go to and fro;
All care's resting until they dance
 and shout hurrah for Tampico.

(Chorus)

But singing school is now the rage,
 there all the boys are sure to go;
From North to South and all around,
 the neighborhood of Tampico.

(Chorus)

One man swore he was a whale,
 and all believed that it was so;
Then all the small craft took in sail,
 and scampered in to Tampico.

(Chorus)