

## Chapter VII. Subbasins: ca. 1800 Land Use Patterns

The South Umpqua River headwaters study area extends from the Cascade Crest at elevations greater than 6,000 feet, westward to the confluence of Jackson Creek at approximately 1,100 feet elevation and is 232,000 acres in size, mostly contained within the Tiller Ranger District of the USDA Umpqua National Forest. Two hundred years ago, transportation routes and vegetation types were in accord with subbasin drainage patterns and elevations; one result being that anthropogenic burning patterns also generally conformed to the same subbasin stream courses, watershed boundaries, and foot-trail networks.

Map 7.01 depicts the seven primary subbasins described in this study: Jackson Creek (101,995 acres); Boulder Creek (31,522 acres); Castle Rock Fork (27,212 acres); Buckeye Creek (25,573 acres); Black Rock Fork (20,576 acres); Quartz Creek (16,560 acres); and Zinc Creek (8,893 acres). In turn, Jackson Creek, the largest subbasin, could reasonably be subdivided into smaller subbasins: Beaver Creek; Whisky (or Whiskey) Creek; Squaw Creek; Upper Jackson Creek; Tallow Creek; and Collins Ridge.

Each of the primary subbasins is represented in this chapter by a map of GLO bearing tree and understory vegetation species and locations, Osborne photographs of representative portions of the area taken during the 1930s, and a map representing ca. 1800 forest type and land use patterns, as described in Chapters II and VI. In order to present the maps at a more useful scale, and because all of the maps have nearly identical legends, many of the maps are shown without legends; instead, Table 7.01 can be used as a legend for the subbasin-scale GLO bearing tree and understory vegetation maps, and table 7.02 can be used in conjunction with the ca. 1800 forest type and land use pattern maps.

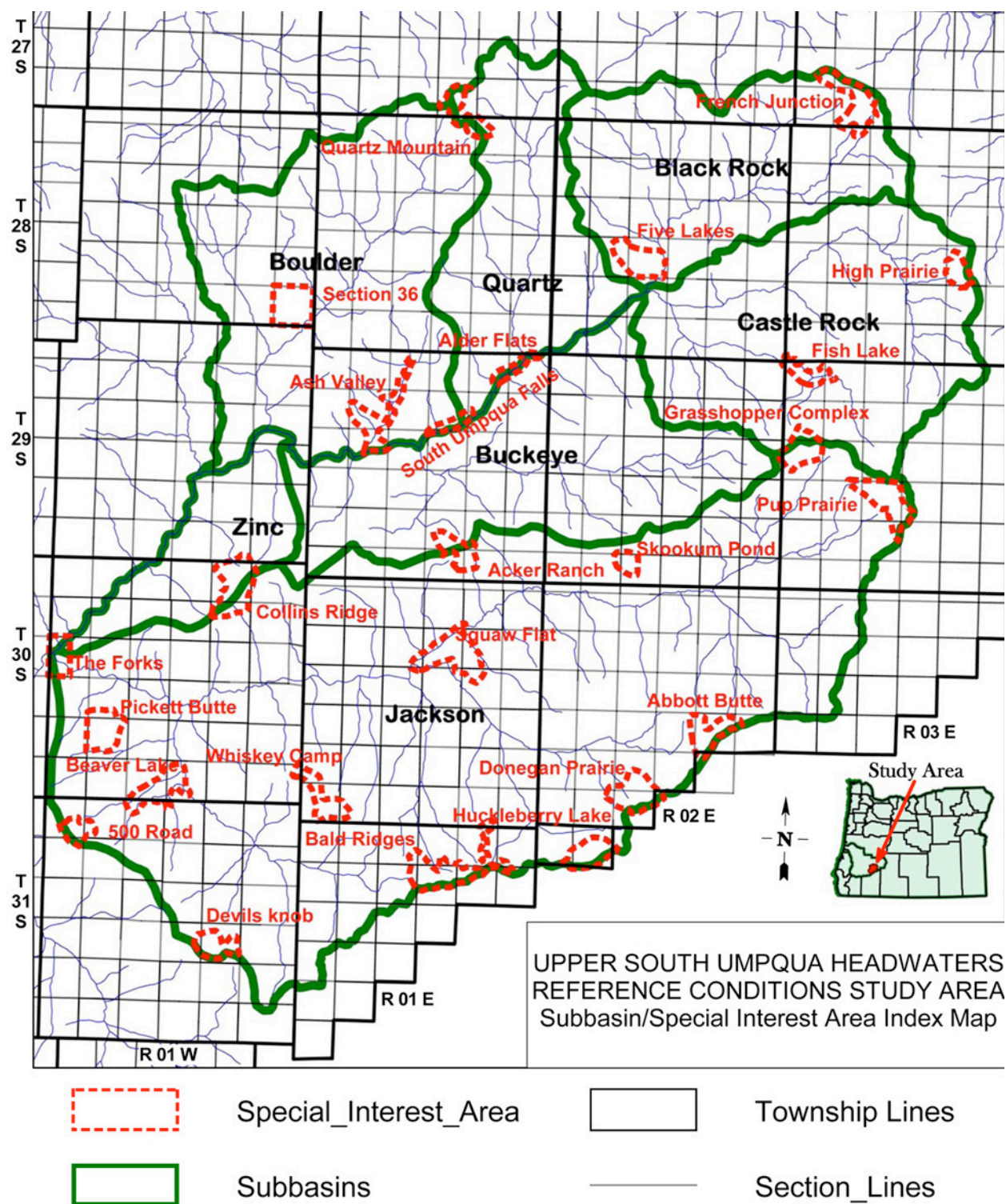
Table 7.01 shows how GLO bearing trees are denoted by size-classification, and by species. Species determination was made in accordance with common names provided by the surveyors (e.g., Applegate 1891 describes “larch” as Noble fir), or recent analysis (Powell 2008: 16-18). Understory vegetation

● Cedar Under 18	● Oak Under 18	● Riparian Hardwood Under 18	● Upland Hardwoods Under 18
● Cedar 18 to 36	● Oak 18 to 36	● Riparian Hardwood 18 to 36	● Upland Hardwoods 18 to 36
● Cedar Over 36	● Oak Over 36	● Riparian Hardwood over 36	● Upland Hardwoods Over 36
● Hem-Fir Under 18	● Pine Under 18	● Doug-Fir Under 18	— Section Lines
● Hem-Fir 18 to 36	● Pine 18 to 36	● Doug-Fir 18 to 36	▭ Township
● Hem-Fir Over 36	● Pine Over 36	● Doug-Fir over 36	— Understory Hardwoods
— Understory Huckleberry	— Understory Evergreen	— Understory Hardwoods	— Understory Nut-Shrubs

Table 7.01 Legend to GLO bearing trees and understory vegetation types for maps in this chapter.

Tiller Pre-Contact Reference Condition Study: Final Report

BZ/20110214



Map 7.01 Index of South Umpqua study area subbasins and Areas of Special Interest.

Types were selected from each survey in accordance with their known or perceived value to local people during late precontact time: huckleberries; nuts and acorns (hazel, oak, chinquapin); evergreens (yew, madrone); salal (green: the table is in error; see Map 7.10); and hardwoods (fuel and carving materials). More detailed information on these surveys, and original survey notes for the study area, can be found at: [http://www.ORWW.org/Rivers/Umpqua/South/Land\\_Surveys/Index.html](http://www.ORWW.org/Rivers/Umpqua/South/Land_Surveys/Index.html).

Table 7.02 is for the subbasin-scale ca. 1800 forest type and land use pattern maps. Trails are the same as shown in Chapter III, and vegetation types as described in Chapter VI. Areas of Special Interest boundaries are shown to provide context to the trails and vegetation types, and Osborne photo locations are indexed to provide context to the Figures used to illustrate representative portions of the subbasins as they existed during the final years of the GLO surveys; i.e., the years before logging, road-building, and tree planting began to have a noticeable effect on the modern landscape.

	Osbornes		Precontact ca 1800 Vegetation Patterns
	Special Interest Area		Douglas Fir Zone
	Study Area		Oak Zone
	ca 1800 Indian Trails (Developed)		Pine Zone
	ca 1800 Indian Trails (Abandoned)		Sub Alpine Zone
	Township		Section Lines

Table 7.02 Legend for ca. 1800 forest and land use patterns for maps in this chapter.

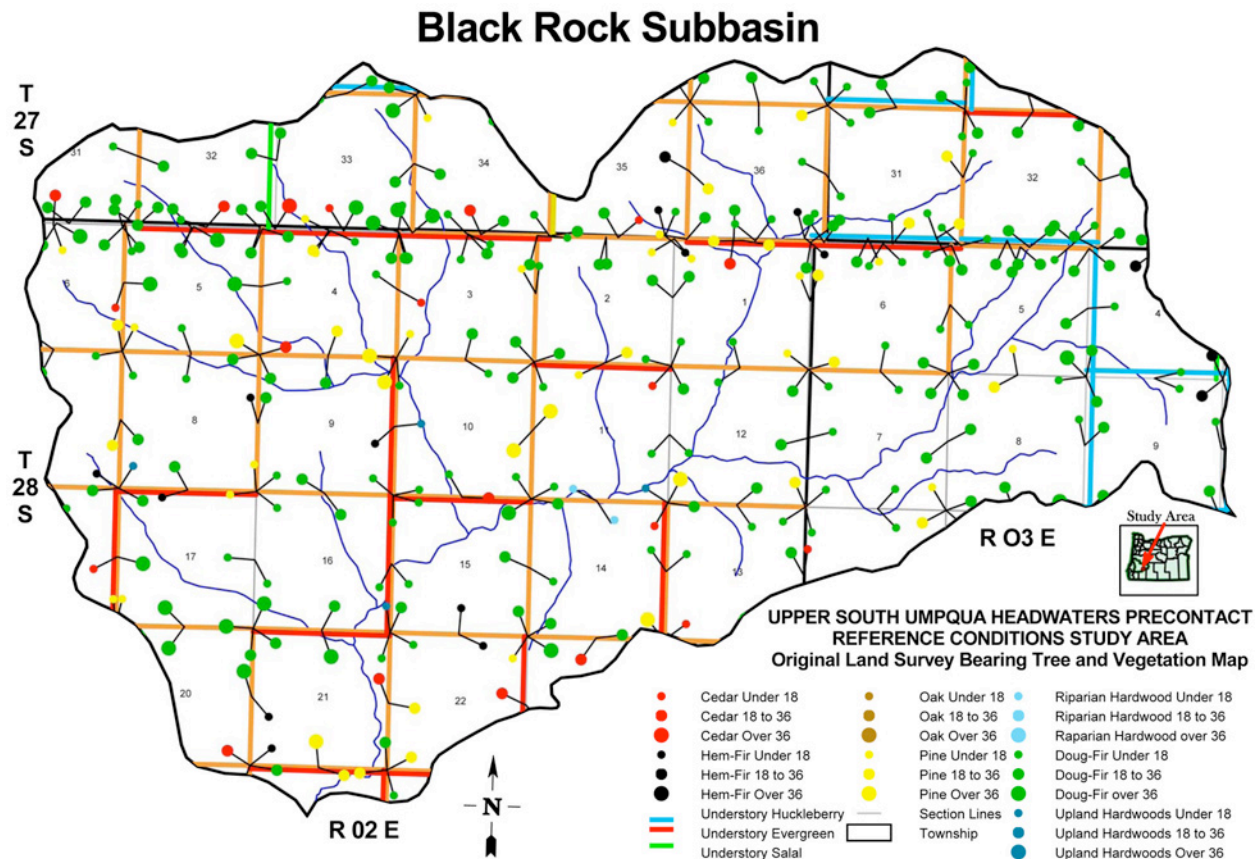
### Black Rock Fork

The Black Rock Fork subbasin is 20,576 acres in size and includes Bow Creek, Boze Creek, French Creek, Mink Creek, and Prong Creek as principal tributaries. It is the northeastern-most subbasin in the study area and was the site of the 2009 Boze and Rainbow Fires (see Chapters I and IV). This area is located in portions of Tsp. 27 S., Rng. 2 E.; Tsp. 27 S., Rng. 3 E.; Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 2 E.; and Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 3 E.

Five Lakes and French Junction are Areas of Special Interest contained within this subbasin, and Little Black Rock L.O. (see Figure 7.01) and Black Rock L.O. (see Figure 7.02) are located on its perimeter.



On Map 7.02 note the number of pine located mostly at mid-elevation between Black Rock Fork and its watershed boundary; the relatively large numbers of cedar and true fir at the higher elevations (see Figure



Map 7.02 GLO bearing trees and understory vegetation of the Black Rock Fork subbasin (see Table 7.01).

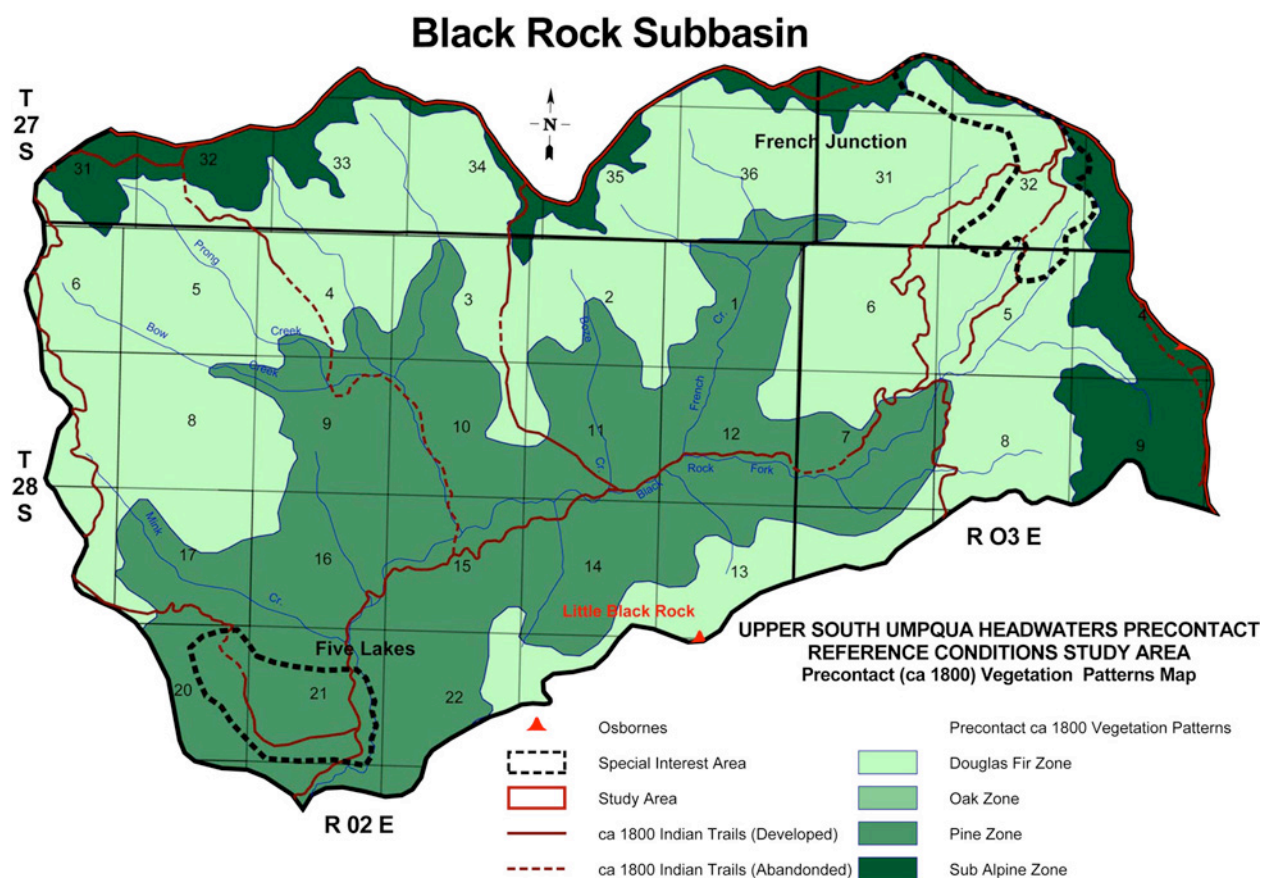




Figure 7.01 View NW to NE of Black Rock Fork subbasin from Little Black Rock L.O., 1936.

6.05); and the mix of cedar, pine, and Douglas fir that populate the area between mid-slope and highest elevations (see Figure 6.03). Also note the relatively small diameters of the bearing trees immediately adjacent to the mainstem Black Rock Fork, the presence of huckleberry along the eastern ridgeline, and the presence of acorn and nut bearing shrubs and trees throughout.

Map 7.03 reflects the same patterns as shown in the GLO surveys (Map 7.02) and in current photographs (Figures 6.03 and 6.05). The trail along the mainstem Black Rock Fork connects the Five Lakes area to French Junction; both areas rich in food and fiber plants, freshwater sources; and offering a possible explanation as to why older, larger trees are not present in this area (regular human use and seasonal riparian disturbances). The historic Klamath Trail passes through French Junction and connected southern Oregon with the Columbia River during precontact and early historical time; this location also intersects the east-west ridgeline trail separating the North Fork Umpqua from the South Fork, thereby offering numerous additional travel options.



Map 7.03 Ca. 1800 forest type and land use patterns of the Black Rock Fork subbasin

Tiller Pre-Contact Reference Condition Study: Final Report

BZ/20110214

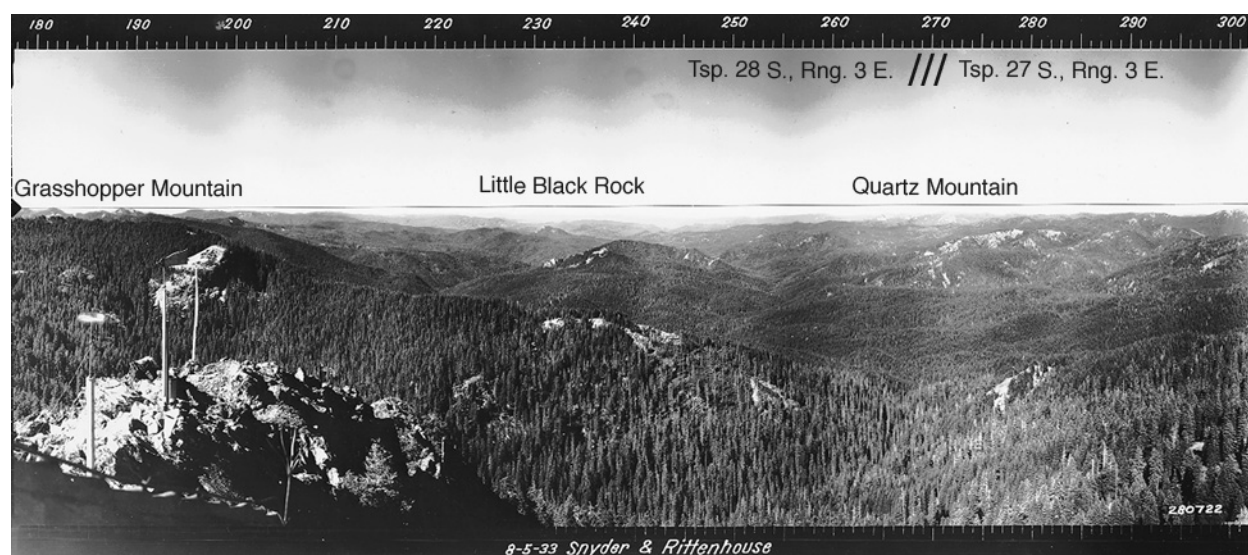


Figure 7.02 View South to NW of Black Rock Fork subbasin from Black Rock L.O., 1933.

The route from Black Rock (also directly connected to the Klamath Trail) westward toward Cow Creek Valley, and southerly into the Rogue River basin, thereby added even further transportation options to seasonal visitors and travelers to this area. The presence of cedar, pine, camas, huckleberries, meadows, prairies, abundant freshwater and numerous camping sites all point to the strong probability that this area was heavily used during most summers and falls by Umpqua Takelma, Latgawa, Molalla, and Klamath people during late precontact time, and likely regularly visited by Athapaskans, Kalapuyans, Paiutes, and others as well.

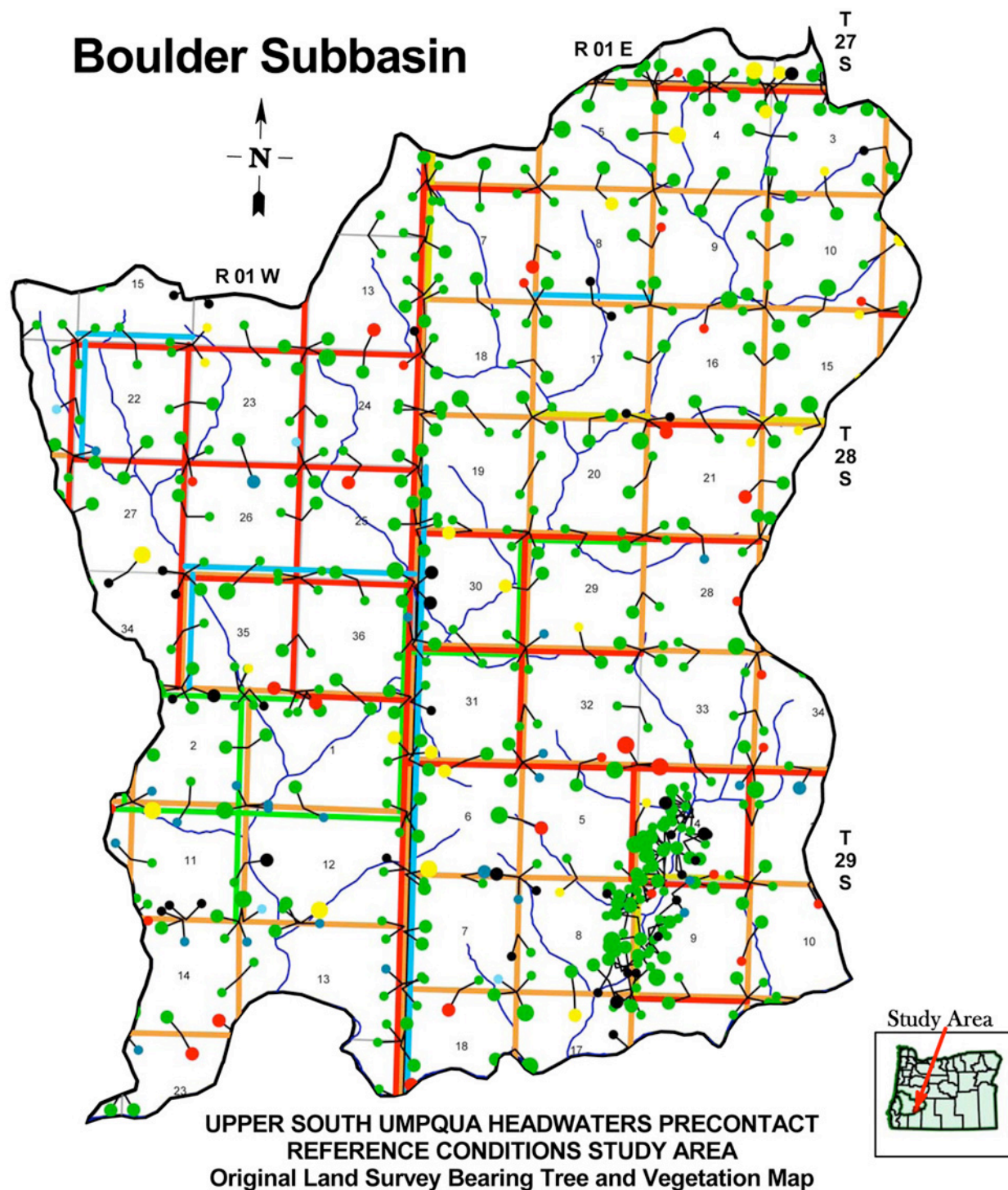
### **Boulder Creek**

The Boulder Creek subbasin is 31,522 acres in size, has Malt Creek, Lost Creek, Pinnacle Creek and Slick Creek as principal tributaries, and includes the Ash Creek drainage. It is the northwestern-most subbasin in the study area, located in portions of Tsp. 27 S., Rng. 1 E.; Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 1 W.; Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 1 E.; Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 1 W.; and Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 1 E.

Ash Valley and Section 36 are Areas of Special Interest contained within this subbasin, as are portions of Quartz Mountain and South Umpqua Falls. Clayton Point L.O., Big Squaw Mountain L.O. (Figure 7.03), and Quartz Mountain L.O. (figure 7.04) are located on its perimeter. On Map 7.04 note the scattering of large pine and cedar throughout the subbasin and the presence of nut and acorn bearing trees and shrubs

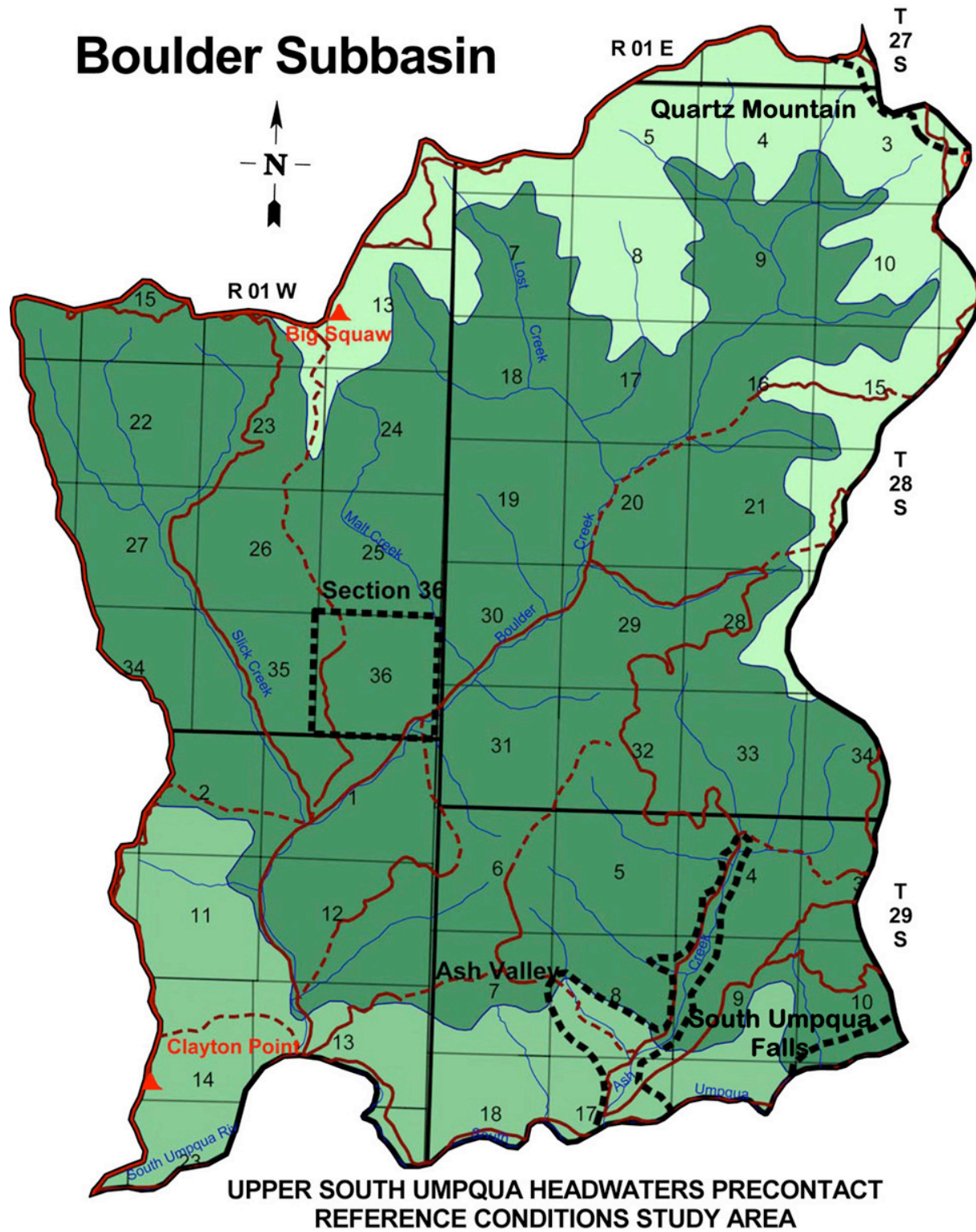
along the mainstem of Boulder Creek. Also, note the large number of bearing trees shown in Ash Valley: this was due to the number of private land claims and subsequent surveys that took place there prior to WW I:

[http://www.ORWW.org/Rivers/Umpqua/South/Land\\_Surveys/Tsp\\_29S\\_Rng\\_1E/index.html](http://www.ORWW.org/Rivers/Umpqua/South/Land_Surveys/Tsp_29S_Rng_1E/index.html).





Map 7.04 GLO bearing trees and understory vegetation of the Boulder Creek subbasin (see Table 7.01). Map 7.05 shows the large portion of this subbasin characterized by pine forests and woodlands, as indicated by Map 7.04. Principal trails connected the fisheries and campgrounds of the South Umpqua



Map 7.05 Ca. 1800 forest type and land use patterns of the Boulder Creek subbasin (see Table 7.02). River mainstem with the east-west ridgeline trail segment from Quartz Mountain to Big Squaw Mountain, separating the North Umpqua River from the South Umpqua. The Ash Valley and South Umpqua Falls areas were likely used year-round by local Takelma in late precontact time, with visitations from upstream Southern Molalla and from Athapaskans and Kalapuyans from the north and northwest on a more seasonal basis.

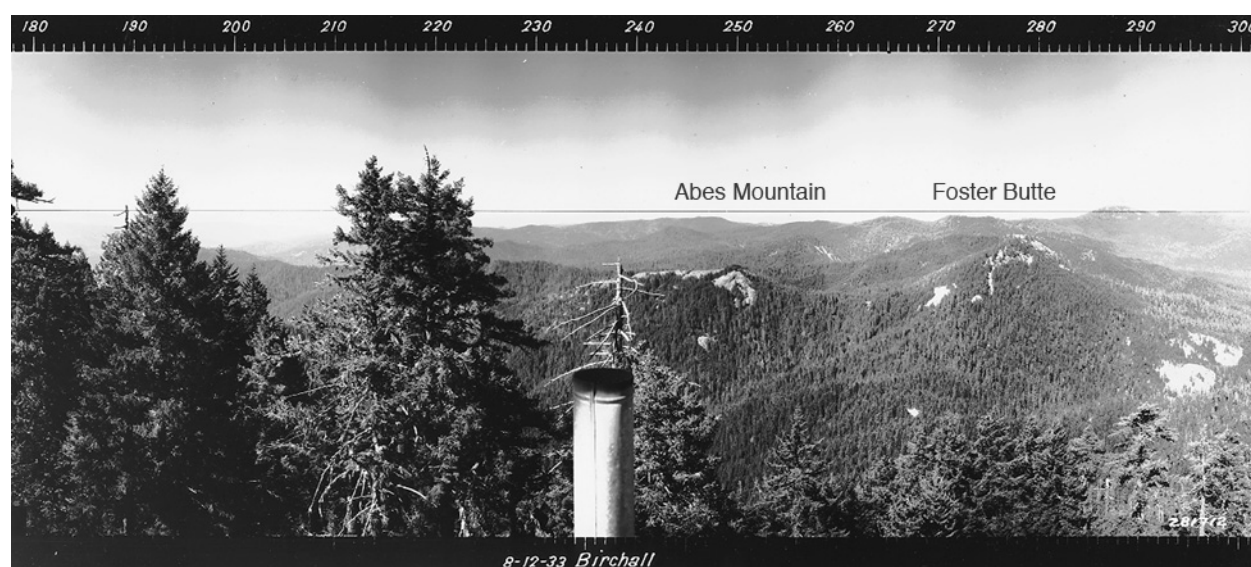


Figure 7.03 View South to NW of Boulder Creek subbasin from Big Squaw Mountain L.O., 1933.

Figures 7.03 and 7.04 reveal a rugged forested environment, heavily populated with Douglas-fir second-growth (see Map 7.04), that characterized Boulder Creek subbasin by the 1930s; but the remnants of precontact ridgeline meadows, prairies, trails, and campgrounds still remain apparent to the present time.

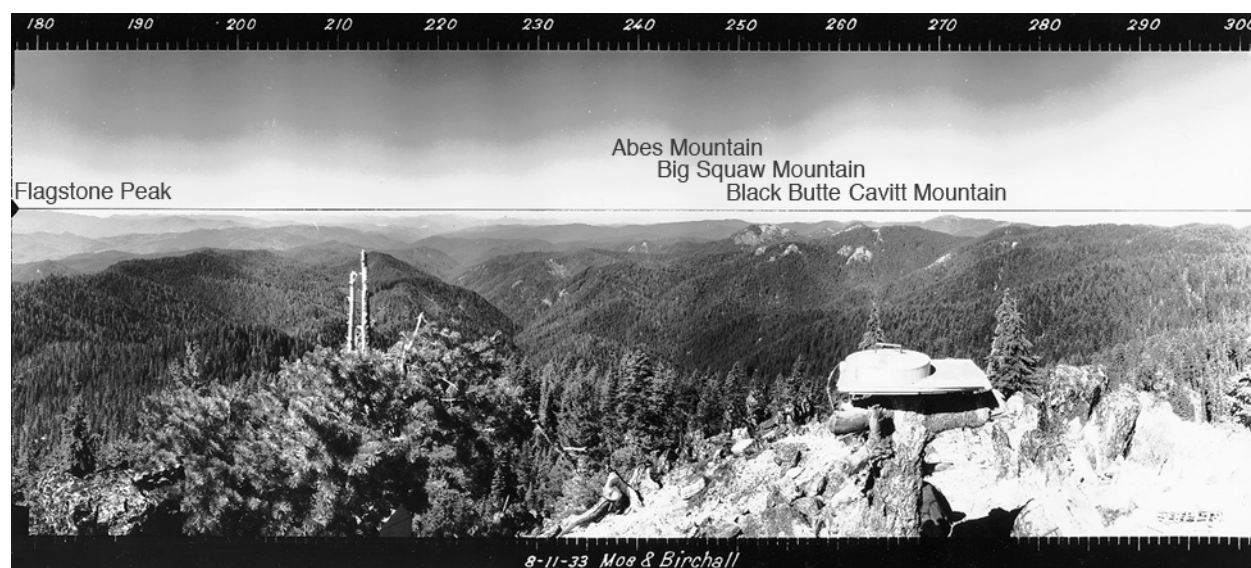


Figure 7.04 View South to NW of Boulder Creek subbasin from Quartz Mountain L.O., 1933.

### Buckeye Creek

The Buckeye Creek subbasin is 25,573 acres in size, with Coyote Creek and Twin Buck Creek as principal tributaries, and also includes Emerson Creek and several unnamed smaller drainages to the mainstem South Umpqua River. It is the most centrally located of the study area's subbasins (see Map 7.01) and includes portions of Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 2 E.; Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 1 W.; Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 1 E.; Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 2 E.; and Tsp. 30 S., Rng. 1 W.

Portions of South Umpqua Falls, Alder Flats, and Acker Ranch Areas of Special Interest are contained within this subbasin. The most prominent landscape feature is Acker Rock, claimed to have been named after early immigrant settler Hiram Acker in 1899 (Bartrum ca. 1925), and the site of Acker Rock L.O. (Figure 7.05). Grasshopper Mountain L.O. is located near the headwaters of Buckeye Creek, and offers a good view of the subbasin from the east (see Figure 7.05). The name "Buckeye" is something of a mystery, and the best guess is that it was given by a USFS employee because of the resemblance of chinquapin trees within the drainage to eastern horse chestnuts (see Chapter II).

On Map 7.06 note the scattering of pine and cedar throughout the subbasin – with the notable exception of coyote creek, the oak and pine in the northwest corner near the mainstem South Umpqua River, and the concentration of riparian hardwoods near Alder Flats. Also note the uniform existence of acorn- and nut-bearing shrubs and trees throughout the subbasin.

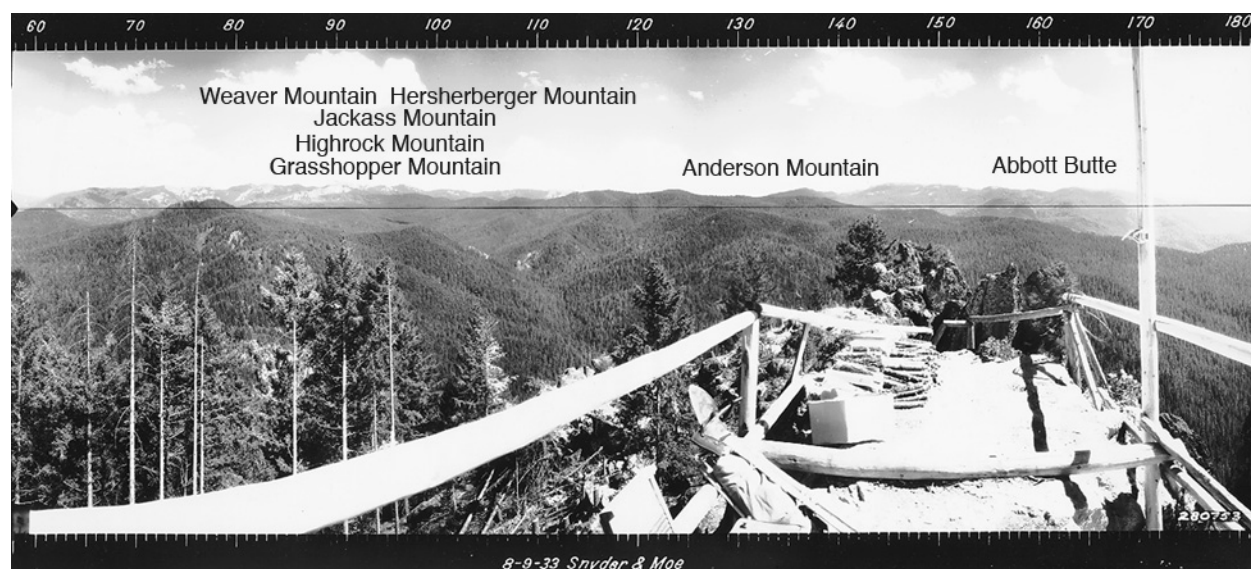
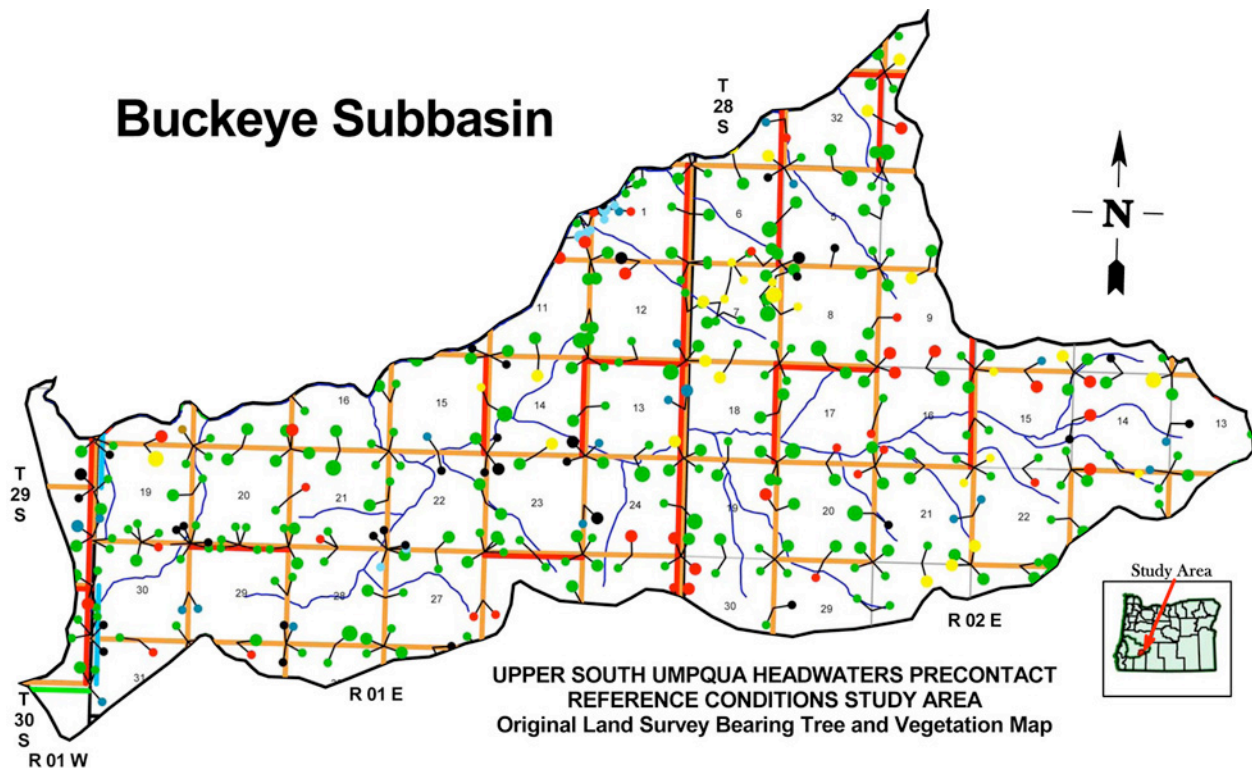




Figure 7.05 View NE to South of Buckeye Creek subbasin from Acker Rock L.O., 1933.



Map 7.06 GLO bearing trees and understory vegetation of the Buckeye Creek subbasin (see Table 7.01).

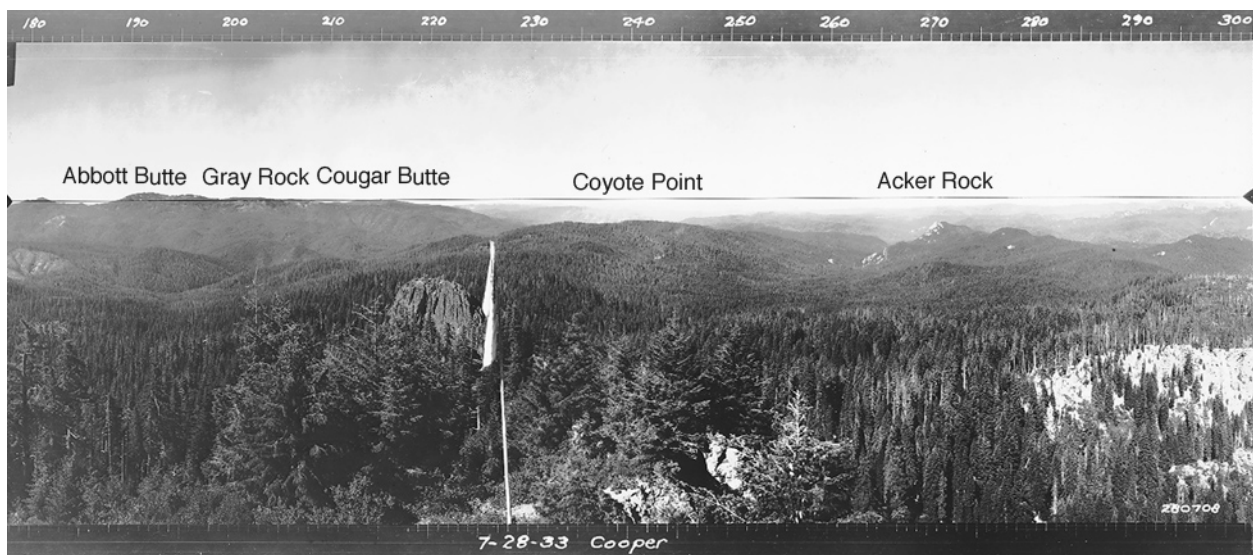
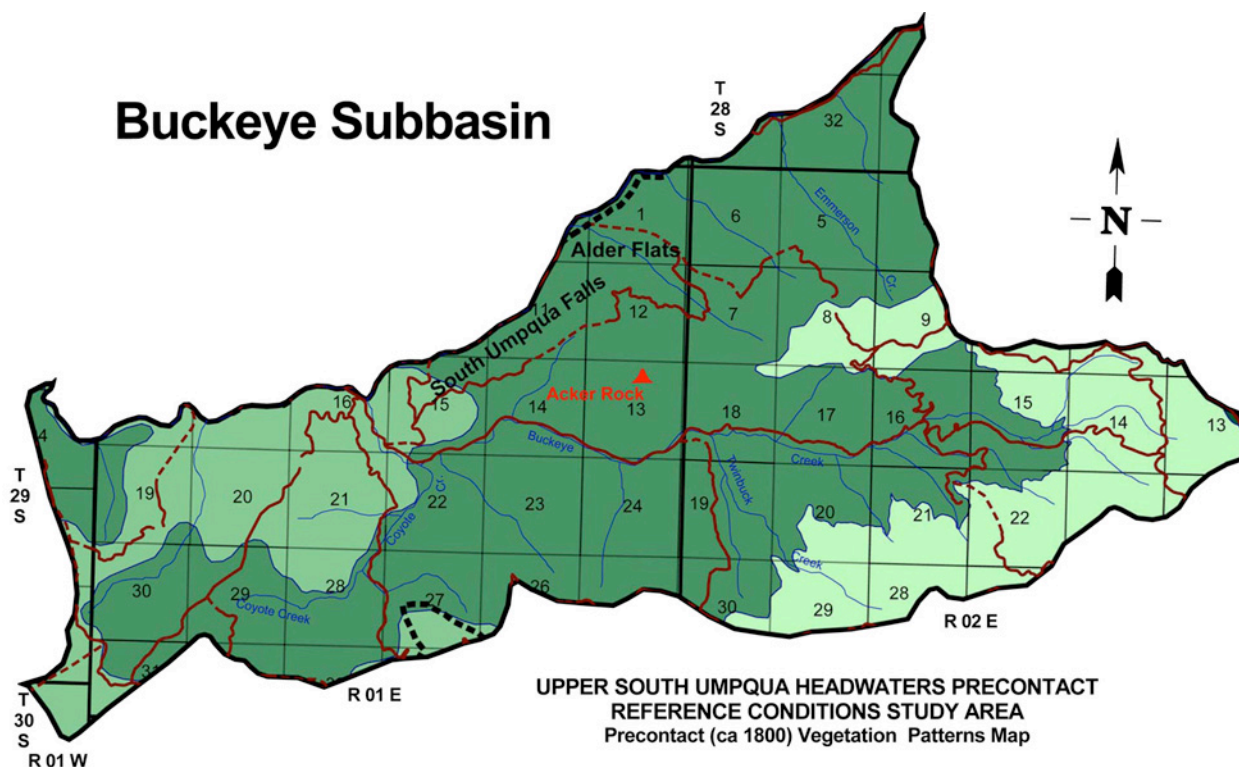


Figure 7.06 View South to NW of Buckeye Creek subbasin from Grasshopper Mountain L.O., 1933.

Map 7.07 indicates heavy precontact use throughout this subbasin, with primary trail routes following the South Umpqua River, mainstem Buckeye Creek, the east-west watershed ridgeline separating Jackson Creek from Buckeye Creek, and the north-south ridgeline separating Buckeye Creek subbasin from Castle



Map 7.07 Ca. 1800 forest type and land use patterns of the Buckeye Creek subbasin (see Table 7.02).

Rock Fork subbasin. This area was likely most heavily used by Takelma from the north and west, and by Molalla from the east. Important locations included South Umpqua Falls fisheries, the prairies and oak savannas of the Tallow Butte (Acker Ranch) area, and the prairies, meadows, lakes, and ponds stretching from Grasshopper Mountain to Fish Lake, Emerson Creek, and Five Lakes to the east (see Map 7.01).

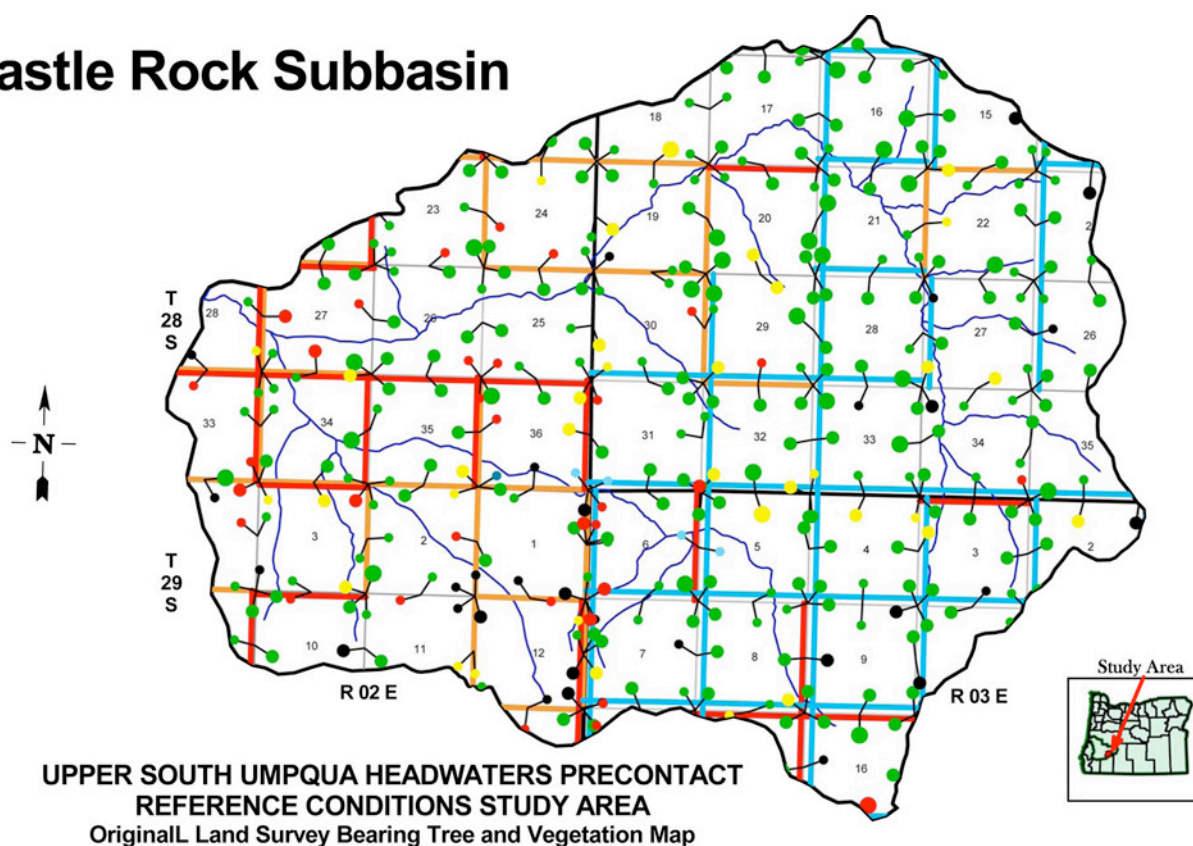
### Castle Rock Fork

The Castle Rock Fork subbasin is 27,212 acres in size and includes Fish Lake Creek, Gale Creek, Highrock Creek, Horse Creek, Hummingbird Creek, Hunter Creek, Skimmerhorn Creek, and Slice Creek as principal tributaries. It is the eastern-most subbasin in the study area and was the site of the 2009 Rainbow Fire (see Chapters I and IV). This area is located in portions of Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 2 E.; Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 3 E.; Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 2 E.; and Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 3 E.

Fish Lake and High Prairie and a portion of Grasshopper Complex are Areas of Special Interest contained within this subbasin, and Rattlesnake Mountain L.O. (see Figure 7.07) and Grasshopper Mountain L.O. (see Figure 7.08) are located on its perimeter.

On Map 7.08 note the number of pine scattered throughout this subbasin, with cedar being mostly located to the west. Also note the abundance of huckleberries along the higher elevations to the east and the presence of large diameter true fir along the higher elevation southern and eastern watershed boundaries.

## Castle Rock Subbasin



Map 7.08 GLO bearing trees and understory vegetation of the Castle Rock Fork subbasin (see table 7.01).



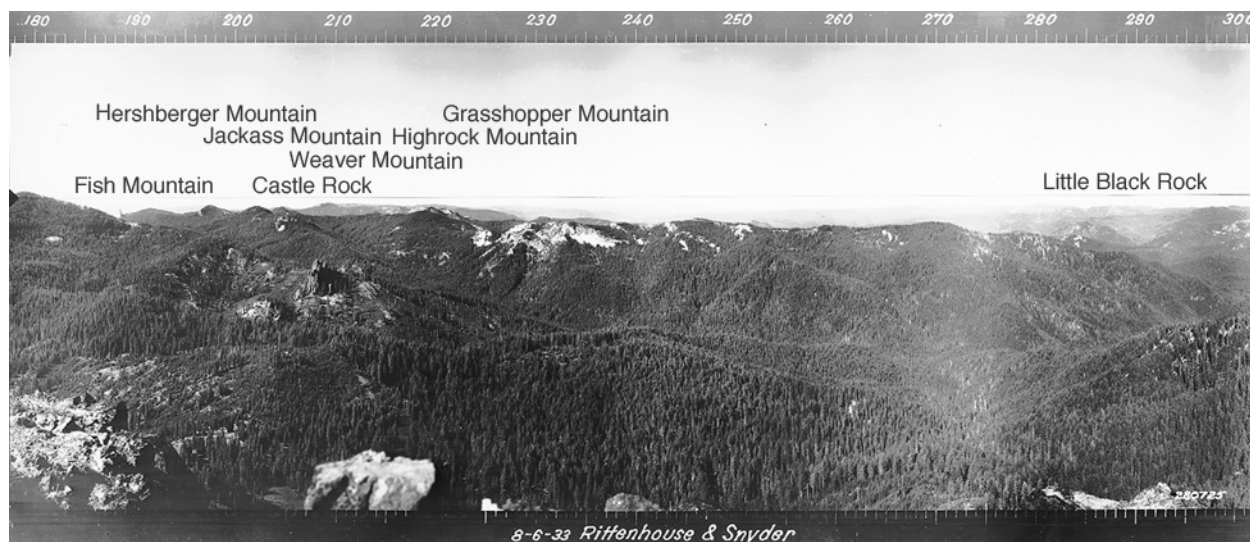
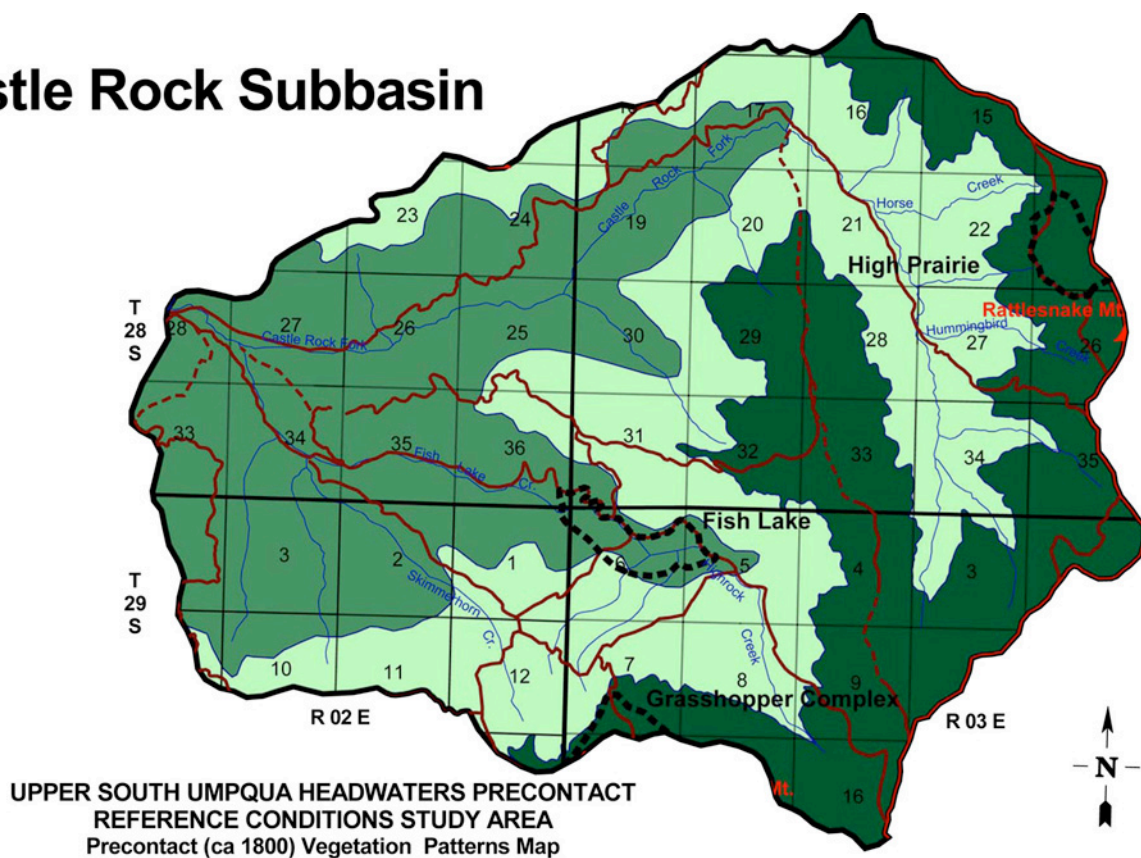


Figure 7.07 View South to NW of Castle Rock Fork subbasin from Rattlesnake Mountain L.O., 1933. On Map 7.09 note the ridgeline trail complex connecting the mainstem tributaries. These would have been primary travel routes for connecting lower elevation resources of the Umpqua Takelma and southern Molalla with high elevation huckleberry crops and regular seasonal trade routes used by Klamath and Latgawa from the south and southeast, with perhaps some visitations by Paiute from the east.

Fish Lake was an area known to local people for its precontact archaeological resources: as were the extensive springs, prairies, meadows, and huckleberry fields in the Grasshopper Mountain and Rattlesnake Mountain areas. Although this subbasin is steep and rocky throughout, it also contains numerous important resources in key locations that were equally well known to local Tribes in precontact time, and that were readily accessible via well-established trails that persist to the present time.

## Castle Rock Subbasin



Map 7.09 Ca. 1800 forest type and land use patterns of the Castle Rock Fork subbasin (see table 7.02).

Figure 7.08 provides a perspective on the relatively isolated scattered lakes, sloping basins, and upland prairies that characterize key portions of the Castle Rock Fork subbasin, from its highest elevations, to its confluence with the South Umpqua River. For these reasons, and others, it was likely an area also favored by precontact Molallans for hunting big game animals such as deer and elk.

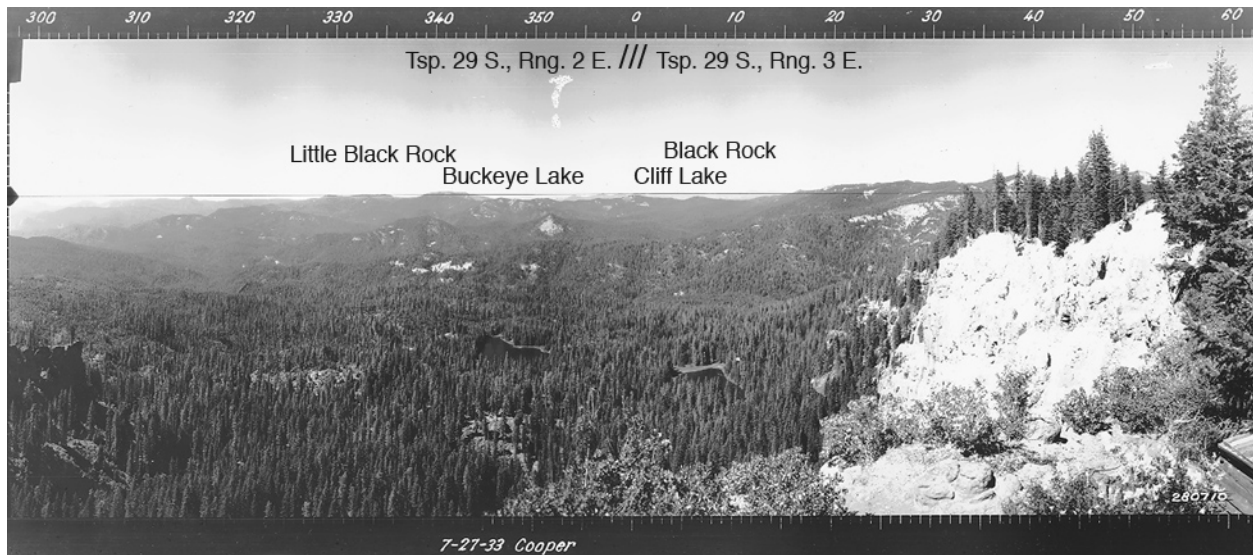


Figure 7.08 View NW to NE of Castle Rock Fork subbasin from Grasshopper Mountain L.O, 1933.

### Jackson Creek

Jackson Creek subbasin is the southern-most of the seven subbasins, is 101,995 acres in size, and nearly equal in area to the other six subbasins combined. For the latter reason, it could reasonably be subdivided into smaller subbasins: perhaps Beaver Creek; Collins Ridge; Squaw Creek; Tallow Creek; Upper Jackson Creek; and Whisky Creek. Other important tributaries to Jackson Creek include Abbott Creek, Bean Creek, Black Canyon Creek, Bullock Creek, Burnt Creek, Chapman Creek, Coffin Creek, Cougar Creek, Crooked Creek, Dead Horse Creek, Deep Cut Creek, Devils Knob Creek, Donegan Creek, Eden Creek, Falcon Creek, Fawn Creek, Freezeout Creek, Lonewoman Creek, Luck Creek, Maverick Creek, Mule Creek, Nichols Creek, Paradise Creek, Pipestone Creek, Ralph Creek, Serviceberry Creek, Stampede Creek, Surveyor Creek, Swirchback Creek, Tallow Creek, Three Cabin Creek, and Twomile Creek. This area contains nearly all of Tsp. 30 S., Rng 1 E. and portions of Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 1 E.; Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 2 E.; Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 3 E.; Tsp. 30 S., Rng. 1 W.; Tsp. 30 S., Rng. 2 E.; Tsp. 30 S., Rng. 3 E.; Tsp. 31 S., Rng. 1 W.; Tsp. 31 S., Rng. 1 E.; and Tsp. 31 S. Rng. 2 E.

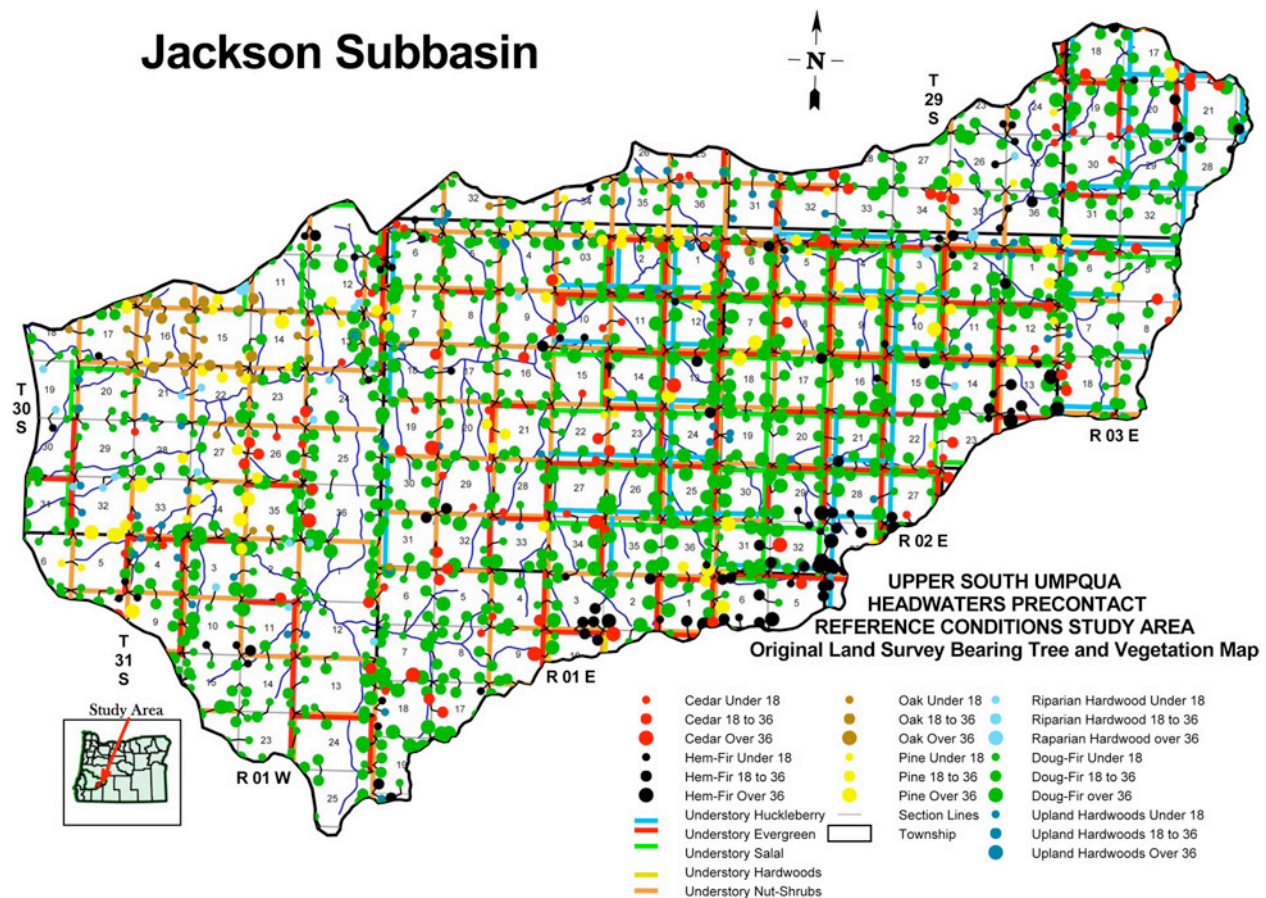
The early historical name for Jackson Creek is South Fork of the South Fork of the Umpqua River, but this was changed in the early 1900s in honor of Clarence Jackson, a former Umpqua NF Ranger. 500 Road, Abbott Butte, Bald Ridges, Beaver Lake, Devils Knob, Donegan Prairie, Huckleberry Lake, Pickett Butte, Pup Prairie, Skookum Pond, Squaw Flat, and Whiskey Camp are Areas of Special Interest contained in Jackson Creek subbasin, which also includes portions of Acker Ranch, Collins Ridge,



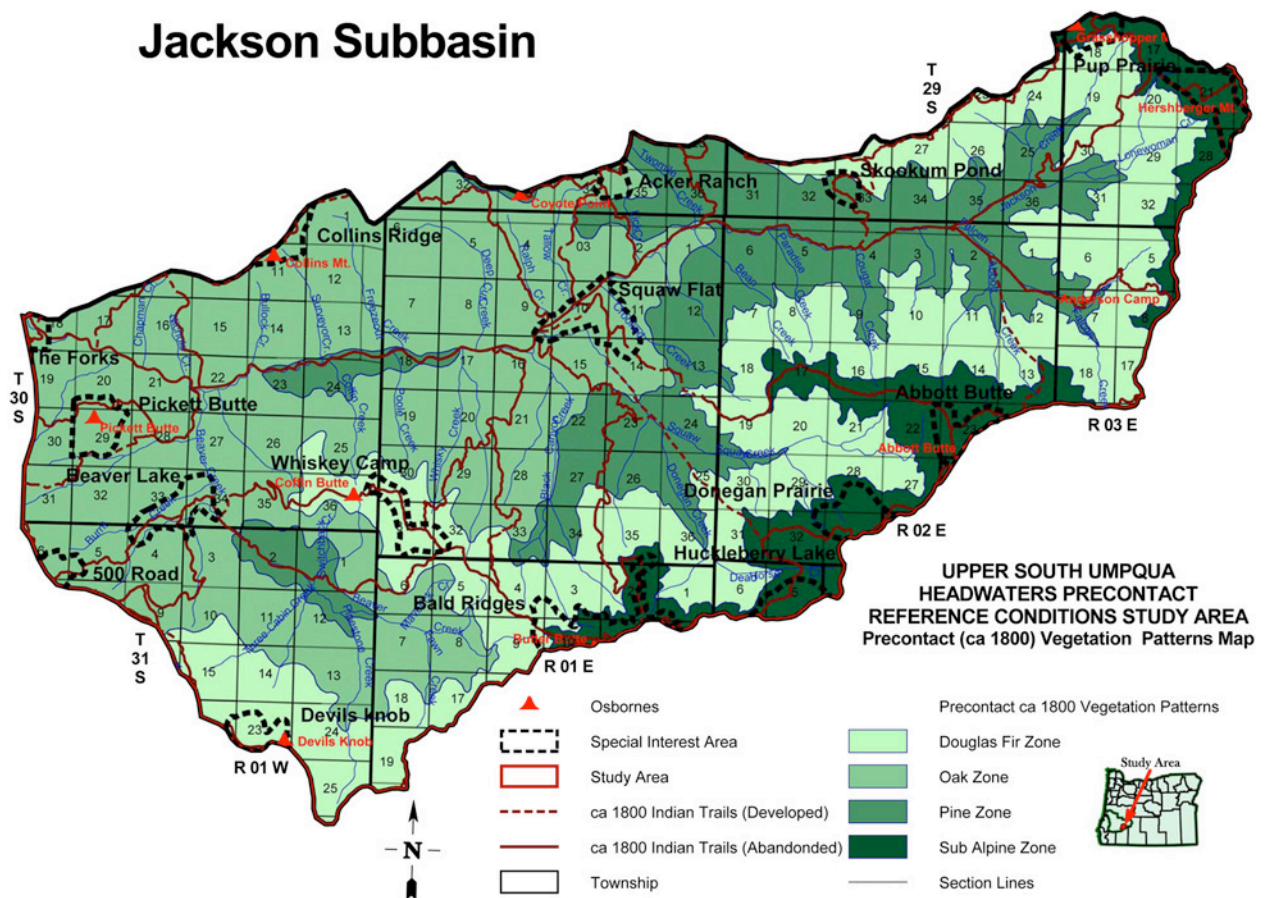
Grasshopper Complex, and The Forks (see Chapter II). Abbott Butte L.O. (see Figure 2.05), Anderson Camp L.O., Butler Butte L.O., Collins Ridge L.O. (see Figure 7.09), Coyote Point L.O., Devils Knob L.O., Grasshopper Mountain L.O., and Hershberger Mountain L.O. are located around the border of this subbasin; Coffin Butte L.O. and Pickett Butte L.O. (see Figure 7.10) are located within its interior.

On Map 7.10 note the distinct clustering of oak and pine bearing trees in the northwest portion of the subbasin; the upslope large diameter pine and cedar that buffer them and extend eastward throughout the subbasin, running parallel to the Jackson Creek mainstem; the significant number of medium and large diameter true fir along the Umpqua-Rogue watershed divide; and the extensive band of large diameter Douglas-fir throughout the subbasin, separating the pine from the true fir. Compare these patterns to the precontact forest type zones shown on Map 7.11.

Another distinct pattern of interest on Map 7.10 is shown by the expected presence of huckleberry along the highest elevations of the southern and eastern parts of this subbasin – but also in pronounced strips



Map 7.10 GLO bearing trees and understory vegetation of the Jackson Creek subbasin.



Map 7.11 Ca. 1800 forest type and land use patterns of the Jackson Creek subbasin.

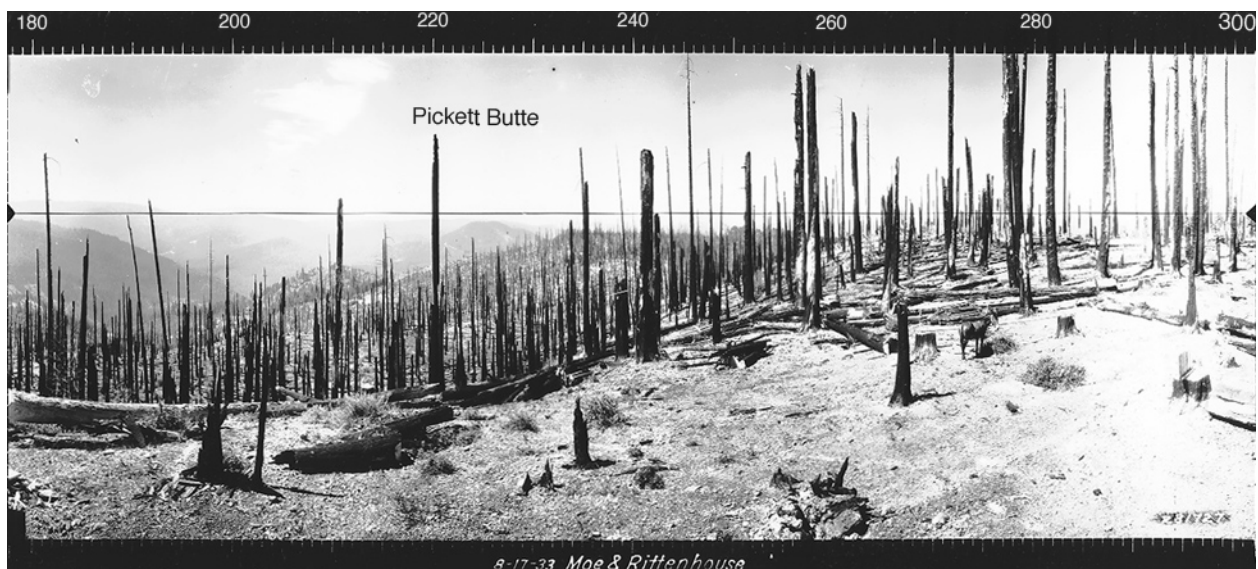


Figure 7.09 View South to NW of Jackson Creek subbasin from Collins Ridge L.O., 1933.



running northward from Bald Ridges and Abbott Butte to Squaw Flat, and eastward from Squaw Flat to Anderson Camp. Again, compare these vegetation survey patterns to the ca. 1800 trails shown on Map 7.11. The well-developed precontact trail network not only directly connects such expected destinations as Whiskey Camp, Huckleberry Lake, Acker Ranch, Abbott Butte, and Anderson Camp from an apparent nexus at Squaw Flat; they also seem to be defined by significant populations of large pine, huckleberries, and nut-bearing trees and shrubs. These factors all seem to indicate a year-round use of Jackson Creek subbasin by Umpqua Takelma from the west along the mainstem to at least Squaw Flat, and along the ridgelines to Devils Knob, Whiskey Camp, and Abbott Butte; by southern Molalla upland and to the east of those locations; shared locations and resources by the two groups throughout the subbasin; and regular use and visitations to the area by Latgawa from the south and Klamath from the southeast.

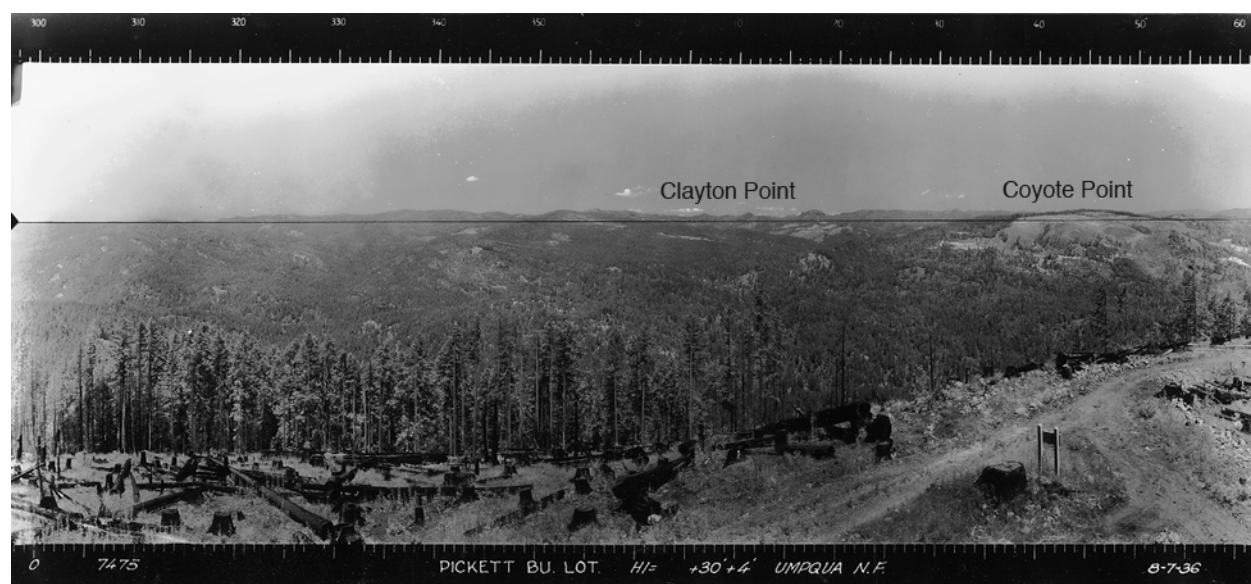


Figure 7.10 View NW to NE of Jackson Creek subbasin from Pickett Butte L.O., 1936.

These indications are further bolstered by examinations of Figures 7.09 and 7.10. Note the diameter and spacing (and apparently well-developed ridgeline trail) of the larger snags in Figure 7.09. Before the historical wildfire-kill of invasive understory trees (indicated by the great number of smaller-diameter snags in the picture), it is easy to imagine this as an important park-like connective route in precontact time between The Forks and Coyote Point along the ridgeline, and to South Umpqua Falls and other locations to the north. Figure 7.10 shows a similar pattern of small-diameter stumps and logs of fire-killed trees that had likely invaded the Pickett Butte savanna during historical time; and the well-developed prairie complex that extended from Collins Ridge to Coyote Point, and the Tallow Butte and Acker Ranch meadows and oak savannas to the east.



## Quartz Creek

The Quartz Creek subbasin is 16,560 acres in size, has Flagsone Creek as a primary tributary, and includes the smaller Flood Creek and Skillet Creek drainages to the east. This is the northern-most subbasin in this study, and includes portions of Tsp. 27 S., Rng. 1 E.; Tsp. 27 S., Rng. 2 E.; Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 1 E.; Tsp. 28 S., Rng. 2 E.; and Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 1 E.

Alder Flats, South Umpqua Falls, and Quartz Mountain are Areas of Special Interest partly contained within this subbasin, and Quartz Mountain L.O. (see Figure 7.11) is located along its northwest perimeter. Figure 7.12 is another perspective of this subbasin, taken from Acker Rock L.O., two miles to the south.

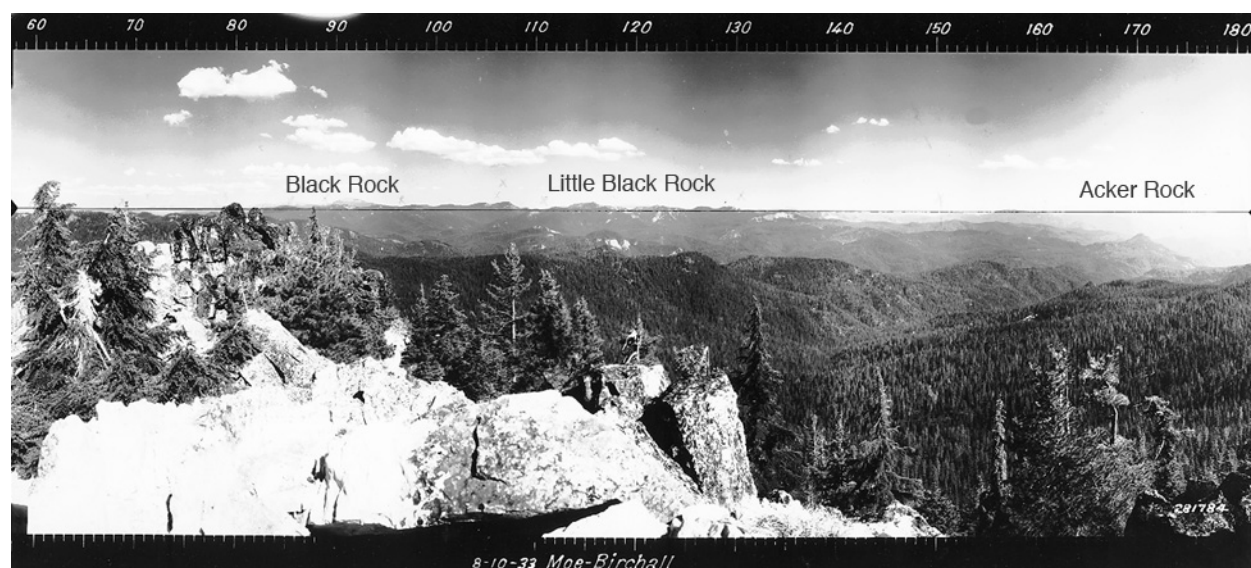
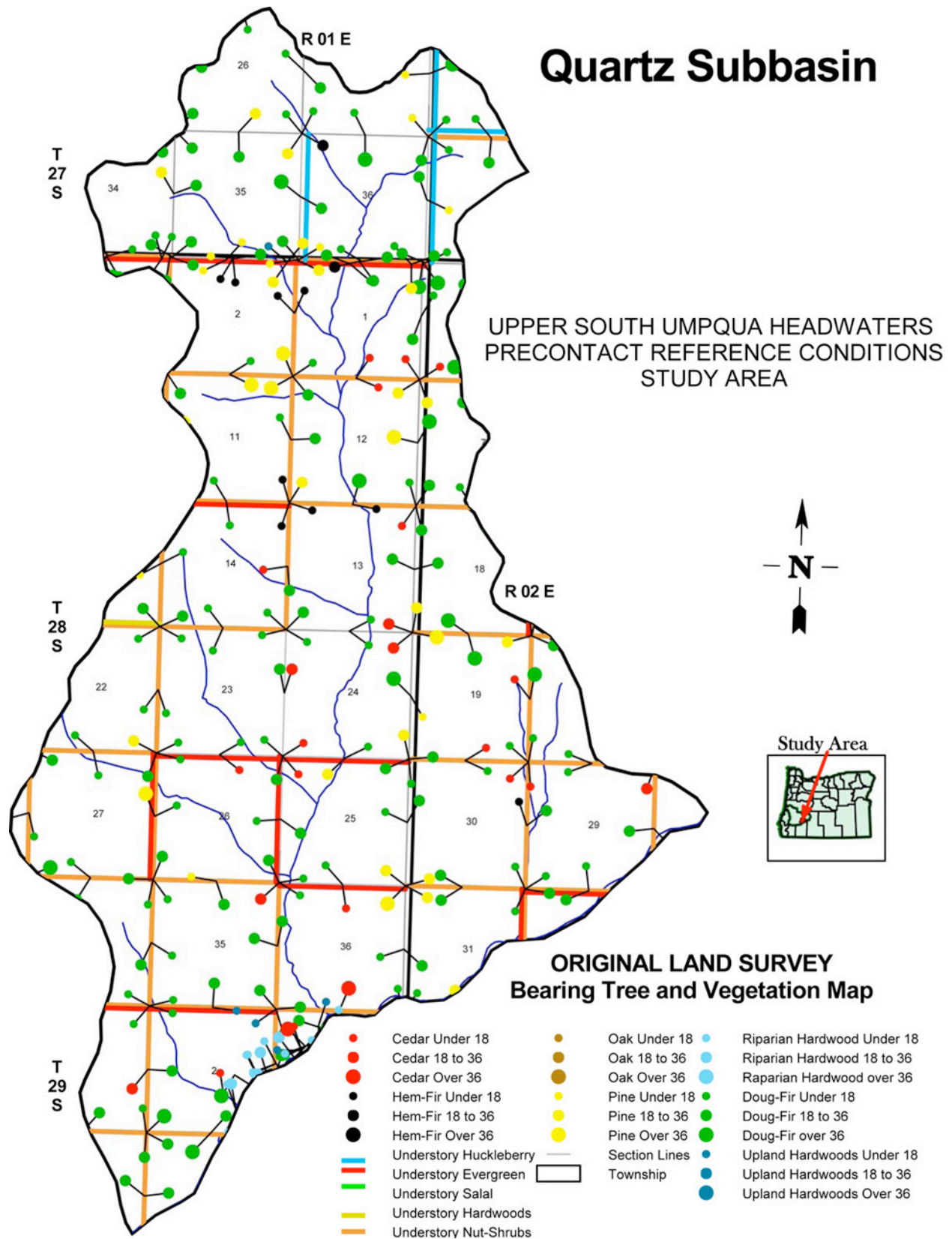


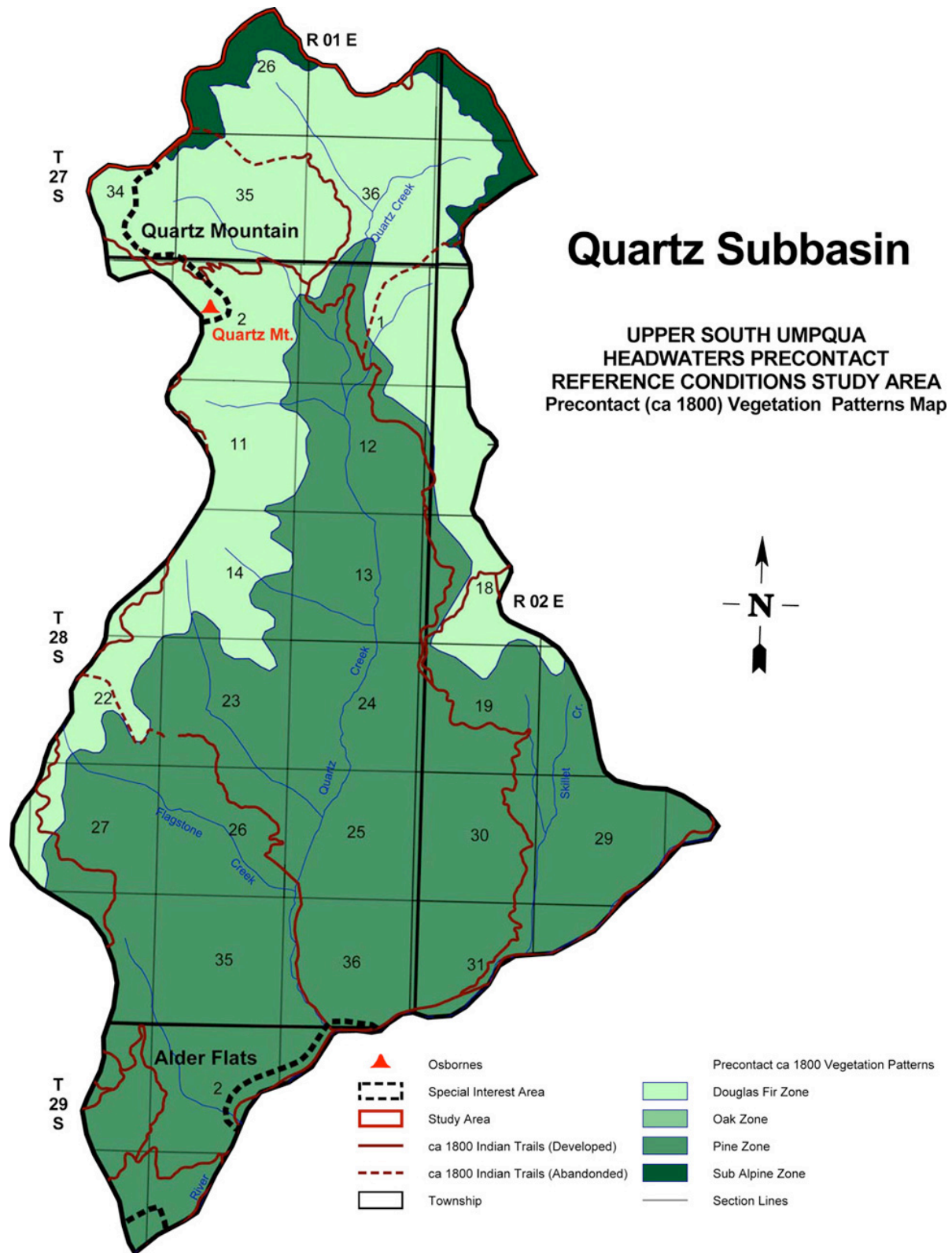
Figure 7.11 View NE to South of Quartz Creek subbasin from Quartz Mountain L.O., 1933.

Map 7.12 shows a significant amount of riparian hardwoods present in the Alder Flats area, as might be expected. Pine and cedar are shown as present in all elevations, and huckleberry is shown at the highest elevations, along the east-west ridgeline trail segment, connecting Quartz Mountain to French Junction, 10 miles to the east (see Map 7.01).

Map 7.13 reflects the patterns shown in Map 7.12, including a predominantly Douglas-fir pattern along the ridgeline separating Boulder Creek from Quartz Creek. This is a particularly steep and rocky subbasin, and most precontact activity appears to have been concentrated near the South Umpqua mainstem, the Flagstone Mountain trail segment (which includes numerous meadows and prairies), and



Map 7.12 GLO bearing trees and understory vegetation of the Quartz Creek subbasin.  
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Map 7.13 Ca. 1800 forest type and land use patterns of the Quartz Creek subbasin.





Figure 7.12 View NW to NE of Quartz Creek subbasin from Acker Rock L.O., 1933.

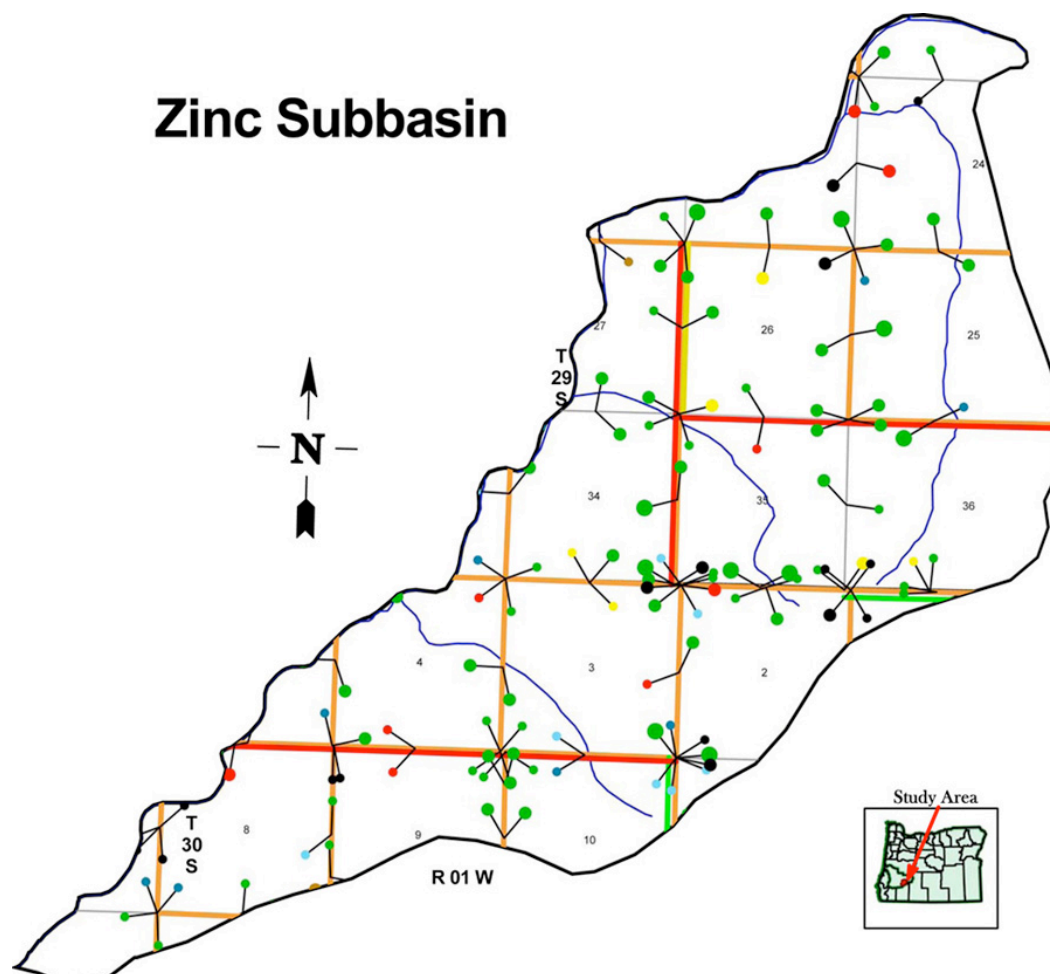
the headwater huckleberry fields; which included the well-used east-west trail, several excellent camping locations, camas, yampah, and cedar, and likely provided excellent seasonal hunting opportunities as well. The southern part of this subbasin was most likely used regularly by Umpqua Takelma, because of its proximity to South Umpqua Falls, and the higher elevations by southern Molalla on a regular basis, and by Calapooians and Umpqua Athapaskans visiting from the north and west.

### Zinc Creek

The Zinc Creek subbasin is 8,893 acres in size and is the smallest of the study area subbasins. Zinc Creek has no named tributaries, but this area includes several unnamed creeks that drain westward from Collins Ridge and empty directly into the South Umpqua River. This subbasin is located in portions of Tsp. 29 S., Rng. 1 W. and Tsp. 30 S., Rng. 1 W., and includes parts of The Forks and Collins Ridge Areas of Special Interest.

Map 7.14 shows a variety of bearing tree species scattered throughout this area; of particular note is their generally small diameter, indicating that they had either invaded the area during historical time, or that they were the products of natural reforestation, following wildfires, mining, or logging operations.

Research indicates that they likely represent a combination of both of these histories. Figure 7.13, taken from Clayton Point, about one mile north of the mouth of Zinc Creek, shows an area covered with what appears to be a fairly uniform stand of moderately-sized trees, with some indications of former meadows,



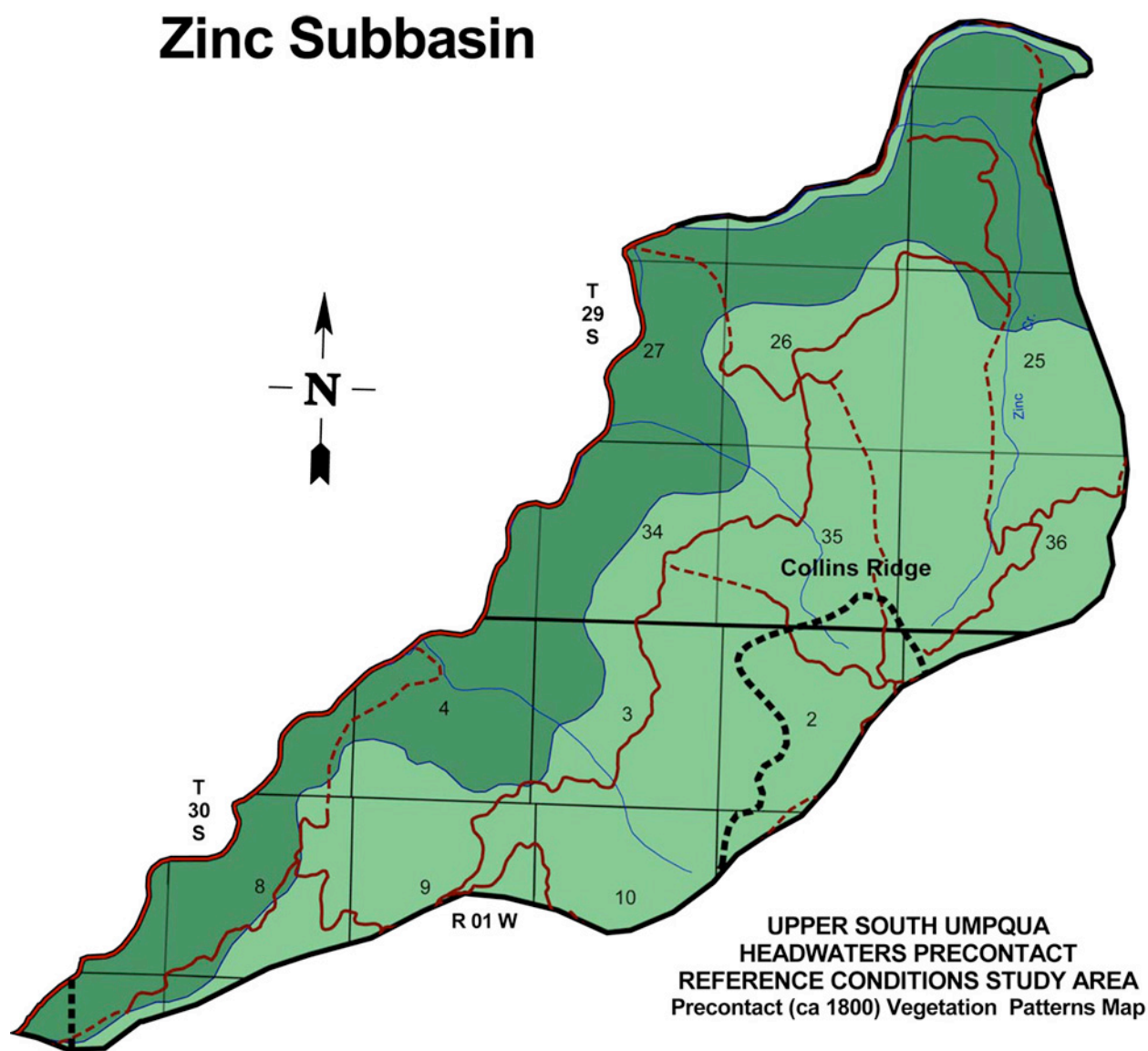
Map 7.14 GLO bearing trees and understory vegetation of Zinc Creek subbasin (see Table 7.01).



Figure 7.13 View NE to South of Zinc Creek subbasin from Clayton Point L.O., 1938.

while Figure 7.14 (centered on Clayton Point and showing the mouth of Zinc Creek and the portion of the subbasin visible in Figure 7.13), taken eight years later, shows evidence of several small wildfires in the area and includes annotations showing the locations of earlier fires documented during the 1910 GLO subdivisions survey of Tsp. 29 S., Rng 1 W. (Rand 1910).

Map 7.15 does not correlate to GLO survey patterns so well as do the other subbasins in this study, but the trail system provides insight as to why that might be: in addition to a major travel route defining the western boundary of this subbasin (mainstem South Umpqua River corridor), as well as the eastern



Map 7.15 Ca. 1800 forest type and land use patterns of the Zinc Creek subbasin (see Table 7.02).



boundary, both trails intersect at the southern and northern terminus points of the subbasins -- and a third major trail runs through the interior of the subbasin as well, in a course parallel with the two perimeter trails. The inference is that this subbasin was heavily used in late precontact time as a major travel route by the Umpqua Takelma, connecting The Forks with upstream South Umpqua River sites; to the north with the east-west ridgeline trail on the South Umpqua-North Umpqua divide; and to the east, toward Coyote Point and Acker Ranch, along the Jackson Creek-South Umpqua divide trail. The interior trail suggests a gently sloping bench that would have provided good camping locations along the unnamed creeks, and the whole (including absence of large diameter bearing trees) would suggest a largely treeless savanna or prairie during precontact time, due to the pervasive presence of people and fire.