

## Appendix A. People

### Precontact History and Cultural Legacy of Forest Research Sites in Southwestern Oregon

The following lists and brief descriptions are of people associated with the history of southwest Oregon, and who are referenced in the main body or other appendices of this report. These individuals had a direct effect on local and regional landscape patterns via their use of fire, use of native plant and animal products, and introduction of exotic plants and animals, among other actions. This is not intended to be a comprehensive index, but rather a work in progress. It is in the process of being developed into a more comprehensive webpage that can be used as a reference by students, teachers, researchers, and genealogists; and that can be readily edited and expanded as better information is made available. See:

[www.ORWW.org/History/SW\\_Oregon/People/](http://www.ORWW.org/History/SW_Oregon/People/)

This appendix is divided into four parts:

**1. Local Indians, 1826-1856.** Native American Indian residents of southwest Oregon. Over 250 names have been compiled online to date:

[www.ORWW.org/History/SW\\_Oregon/People/Indian\\_Residents\\_1826-1856.html](http://www.ORWW.org/History/SW_Oregon/People/Indian_Residents_1826-1856.html)

**2. Local Visitors, 1826-1851.** Nearby populations of Karok, Yurok, Klamath, and Molalla people were known to visit southwest Oregon..

#### **Table 1. Trading Partners and Family Relations of Historical Applegate Basin Dakubetede Athapascans**

**3. Local Immigrants, 1852-1884.** Notable white, black, Chinese, American Indian, and Chinese visitors and immigrants to Southwest Oregon. For names associated with the US Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1850 to 1871, see:

[www.ORWW.org/History/SW\\_Oregon/Rogue\\_Indian\\_Wars/Correspondence/index.html](http://www.ORWW.org/History/SW_Oregon/Rogue_Indian_Wars/Correspondence/index.html)

#### **Table 2. Historical People of Southwest Oregon, 1826-1856.**

**4. Notable People, 1885-2007.** Notable Southwest Oregon visitors and residents, to modern times.

#### **Table 3. Historical People of Southwest Oregon, 1885-2007.**

**1. Local Indians, 1826-1856. Native American Indian residents of southwest Oregon.**

The focus of the online index is the very earliest written records of southwest Oregon, and of its native people, beginning in 1826 and ending with the forced exile of local Indian families and communities, principally in 1856, to military reservations in a foreign land. These records begin largely with the journals of reputable and reliable Hudson Bay Traders Alexander Roderick McLeod, Peter Skene Ogden, John Work, and others, in the late 1820s and throughout the 1830s and early 1840s.

Southwest Oregon history books, newspapers, and federal reports, survey, and census records include many references and much personal information regarding immigrant visitors and settlers to the region during the late 1840s and early 1850s, but the first accurate records of surviving native southwest Oregon

Indian families and individuals is US Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) census records, made in 1860 and 1888 on the Grand Ronde and Siletz Indian reservations in northwest Oregon (Whitlow 1988). See:

[www.ORWW.org/History/SW\\_Oregon/People/Indian\\_Residents\\_1826-1856.html](http://www.ORWW.org/History/SW_Oregon/People/Indian_Residents_1826-1856.html)

**2. Local Visitors, 1826-1851.** Nearby populations of Karok, Yurok, Klamath, and Molalla people were known to visit southwest Oregon in early historical time for various reasons.

**Table 1. Trading Partners and Family Relations of Historical Applegate Basin Dakubetede Athapascans**

Tribe	Nation	Location	1850s Leader
Klickitats		Umpqua Basin	Quatley
Dakubetede	Athapascan	Applegate Basin; Deer Creek Valley	John
Chetco	Athapascan	Chetco Basin	
Taltuctuntude	Athapascan	Galice Creek Basin	Taylor (?)
Chasta Costa	Athapascan	Lower Illinois Basin	
Tututni	Athapascan	Rogue River; Table Rocks	Togunhea (Sam)
Gusladada	Athapascan	Upper Illinois Basin	Limpy
Sixes	Athapaskan	Sixes Basin	
Karuk	Hokan	Klamath Mainstem	
Shasta	Hokan	Siskiyou; Squaw Lakes	Tipsu Tyee
Cow Creek	Kalapuyan	Lower Cow Creek Basin	Miwaletau
Takelma	Kalapuyan	Rogue Basin	
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath Lakes; Mainstem	

“According to E-ne-a-ti, a Tutu [Tututni], the Chasta Costa territory began at the junction of a stream called E-ne-ti, with Rogue River. What stream is called Eneti is uncertain. The Illinois River is too far west, and Applegate Creek can hardly be intended, unless, as I suspect, Ta-Tci-qwut-tun; should be on the north side of Rogue River with the other Chasta Costa people; for Hudedut, a Takelma village, was located at the mouth of Applegate Creek” (Harrington, Reel 26: Frame 813, quoted in Pullen 1996, App. I: 2).

“The **Gu-sla-dada** were the people at the head of the Illinois River. **John Poncy** was the last one of these people at Siletz. These people talked a dialect intelligible to Galice-Applegate. Thus, the Illinois, Galice, and Applegate formed one dialect group” (Jacobs Collection, University of Washington, quoted in Pullen 1996, App. I: 2).

“The **Shasta** occupy an extensive area of Northern California, overlapping into Southern Oregon where they extended from Applegate River on the west, easterly beyond Medford and Ashland to the Cascades, and southerly over the Siskiyou into California” (Merriam, Bancroft Collection, Reel 130, quoted in Pullen 1996, App. I: 1).

“The numbers of the **Shasta** were sparse. A Government field census in 1851 yielded 24 towns on the Klamath, 7 on the Scott, and 19 on the Shasta River, or 50 settlements of an average population of 60. This figure is too high, however . . .” (Krober 1925: 287, quoted in Pullen 1996, App. I: 8)

Beginning in 1826, white, black, and Iroquois beaver trappers -- and their Kalapuyan and Klickitat guides -- began following the same trails into the region, but by horseback, rather than foot. The increasing numbers of people and livestock were augmented by curious scientists, government expeditions, and others, reaching alarming and violent levels during the 1846 establishment of the “Applegate Trail” (also

known as the Sout Road, or the Southern Route of the Oregon Trail, and the initial California Gold Rush years of 1848-1851.

**3. Local Immigrants, 1852-1884.** Notable white, black, Chinese, American Indian, and Chinese visitors and immigrants began to stream into to Southwest Oregon, beginning in 1852. White families came from the Willamette Valley and via the Applegate Trail by wagon, and began arbitrarily claiming all of the best townsites, homesites, campgrounds, and grazing lands from Indian residents and landowners, without compensation, and with the military backing of the US government under auspices of the 1850 Oregon Donation Land Claim Law; with the discovery of gold in Jackson Creek, goldminers began traversing all available fishing streams, blowing tons of food- and fiber-producing topsoil away from creek banks and into spawning beds, looking for gold; unemployed and unsuccessful goldminers began forming murderous battalions of “Volunteers” for the purpose of being paid to hunt down and kill local Indian men, women, and children; particularly those actively opposing the unexpected flood of murderous land squatters and creek destroyers.

The years from 1852 to 1856 in southwest Oregon were some of the most lawless and barbaric times in US history. The five-year transformation from local Indian ownership and management to immigrant white ownership and management was abrupt and complete, with a minimum of transfer of meaningful landscape management information between the two races. For historical names associated with these events, see US Bureau of Indian Affairs records from 1850 to 1871:

[www.ORWW.org/History/SW\\_Oregon/Rogue\\_Indian\\_Wars/Correspondence/index.html](http://www.ORWW.org/History/SW_Oregon/Rogue_Indian_Wars/Correspondence/index.html)

Other names associated with this time period, and with following years, in southwest Oregon include those listed on Table 2. Several of these names have a specific bearing on the history of the forest research areas that are the focus of this report. Carey references indicate figures of Statewide and regional significance.

**Table 2. Historical People of Southwest Oregon, 1826-1856.** References are Black and Black 1990, Carey 1971, and Johnson 1978.

Name	Lifetime	Black&Black	Johnson	Carey
Angel, Martin	NA-1856	13-19; 230		
Applegate, Jesse				813
Applegate, Lindsay	1808-1884+	10	1, 14-15	813
Apserkaha (Chief Jo; Joe)	NA-1853		15, 18	561
Bailey, William J.				815
Bolt, John		163-165; 230	151-153	
Brackenridge, William D.				
Bruce, James				597
Cameron, Tod	1830-1914	56-63; 231	92, 224	
Dyer, Jerome P.	NA-1855		16	
Emmons, George F.				380
Gaines, John P.				842-843
George, Chief			15-16	600
Giles, Daniel				
John, Chief			15-18	856
Lamerick, John K.				859
Lane, Joseph	1801-1881			859-860
LeClair, Xavier		15, 86, 91		
Limpy, Chief			15-16	

Logg, Frank		24-28, 179		
Long, George		15, 30		
Matney, William J.		86		
Miwaletau				
Murphy, Bernard O. R.			1-4, 229	
Palmer, Joel				882
Ray, William	NA-1906	86-88		
Riddle, George				
Scott, J. B.				
Shannon, W. L.				
Sheil, Dr. Edward				
Taylor, Chief Jim				903
Thompson, William	1815-1856	153-154, 163	76-77	
Tipsu Tyee				564
Togunhea (Chief Sam)			15, 18	893
Tolo, Chief				
Turner, John				906
Young, Ewing				916

**Tod Cameron.** Theodoric (Tod) Cameron and his brother Robert crossed the Oregon Trail from Iowa with their own ox team and wagon. They begin mining along Sterling Creek in 1854, where Tod filed several claims and hired miners to work them in 1855. In 1863 he was joined by several relatives, and the family established “Uniontown,” including a saloon, store, several homes, and a blacksmith shop during the Civil War (Black & Black 1990: 56-68).

**John.** “Daniel Giles recalls that the **Da-ku-be-te-de** chief, “**Old John**,” lived near the confluence of the Little Applegate River with the main stream ‘in an Indian hut made of boards.’” (Giles cited in LaLande 1990: 105, quoted in Pullen 1996, App. I: 5).

“On Applegate creek dwelt **Chief John**, a redoubtable warrior who properly fills more space than any other Oregon Indian . . . John’s clan, the **Ech-ka-taw-a**, was numerically small; not more than fifty braves followed him to war, but these, under such a leader, more than made up for numbers, by courage, strategy, and indomitable perseverance” (Walling 1885: 190).

**Limpy.** “Another prominent Indian was Limpy – so called by the whites – who was of the **Haw-quo-e-hav-took** . . . His character was well known to the whites, by reason of his taking part against them on all possible occasions” (Walling 1885: 190).

**Tipsu Tyee.** “Bearded, or hairy, chief” (Walling 1885: 190).

**4. Notable People, 1885-2007.** Notable Southwest Oregon visitors and residents, to modern times. This is a representative list, and a more comprehensive version is planned for online uses.

**Table 3. Historical People of Southwest Oregon, 1885-2007.** References are to Walling 1884, Johnson 1970, and Black & Black 1990.

Name	Lifetime	Black&Black	Johnson	Walling
Andrews, Carrie				
Andrews, J. B.				
Applegate, Lindsay	1808-1884+	10	1, 14-15	302-305, 522-523
Barnum, Bertha S.		91		
Bolt, John		163-165; 230	151-153, 223	
Buckley, Mary (Billups)		84-85		
Cameron, Tod	1830-1914	56-63; 231	92, 224	
Eliff, Hardy				340
Gin Lin		64		
Kubli, Kaspar		163-165	90-93, 228	
Logg, Frank		24-28, 179		
Long, George		15, 30		
Matney, Wm. J.		86		
McDonnell, John (Mac)		27		
Mee, Russell		86	80-84, 229	
Mooney, D. B.			10	
Murphy, Bernard O. R.			1-4, 229	
Nigger Ben		57		
O'Brien, John	1828-1899	166-167, 235	88-90, 229	508
Offenbacher, Herman	1882-NA	167, 170	88-90, 229	
Offenbacher, Valentine	NA-1885	167	88-90, 229	
Ossenbrugge, Sadie Sturgis	1886-NA	25-26		
Pittock, Bill		163	23, 33	
Pittock, Ralph			19, 29, 97- 100	
Ray, Matthew	1881-1948	86-88		
Ray, Mollie	1879-1956	86		
Ray, William	NA-1906	86-88		
Riddle, George				
Ruch, Kaspar		43-52, 175	24, 230	
Scott, J. B.				
Shannon, W. L.				
Sheil, Dr. Edward				340
Smith, Bill	1868-1951	85, 88-90		
Smith, Glenn		91, 158, 200		
Spencer, Willard		15, 85-86		
Sturgis, Albert W.	1836-1913	24-26, 89, 237		
Thompson, William	1815-1856	153-154, 163	76-77	
Williams, Robert			16	

**Gin Lin.** Gin Lin was a well-known Chinese gold miner who contracted labor to, and leased mining areas from, local white miners in the Applegate Valley during the late 1800s. From 1887 to 1894, for example, he leased nearly seven acres of mining land from the Camerons at Uniontown. Tailings from this operation, by contract, formed a protective buffer to local farm soils, and exists along the north bank of Little Applegate Creek to this time (Black & Black 1990: 64).

**Nigger Ben.** Nigger Ben was a well-known and well-liked blacksmith in Uniontown during the late 1800s. At that time, particularly in gold mining and wagon road country, blacksmithing was an extremely important trade. Nigger Ben Mountain, on the west side of the Applegate River, was named in his honor. In 1964 the US Bureau of Geographic Names changed the name of the peak to a more politically correct (at that time) Negro Ben Mountain (Black & Black 1990: 57).

**Molly Ray.** Life-long resident of Xavier LeClair DLC, immediately adjacent to China Gulch study plots. Her memories of the immediate landscape spanned more than 70 years, and extended from the pre-automobile 1880s to the post-WW II 1950s.